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PARADISE

OF THE

PACIFIC

SEPTEMBER 1898

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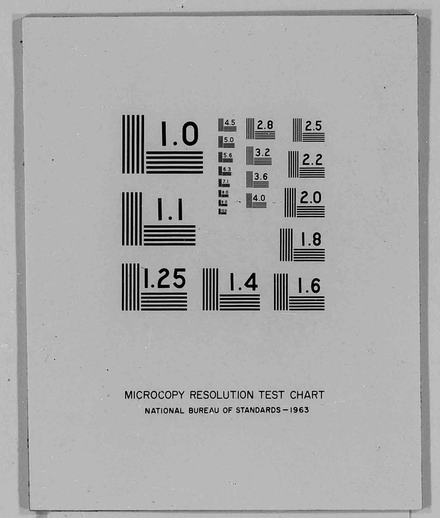
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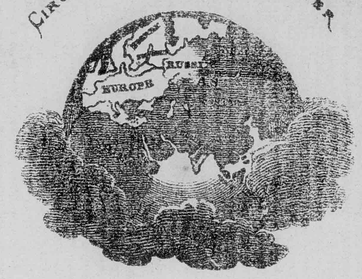
VOL. XI. No. 9



.... The ....

Paradise of the Pacific

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HONOLULU, HAWAII

FRANK L. HOOGS, Editor.

Honolulu, H. I., September, 1898

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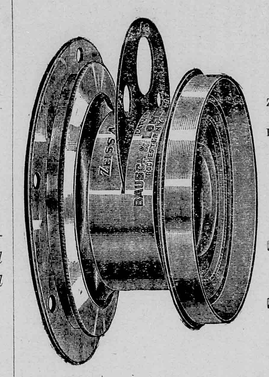

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PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC

CIRCULATES THE WORLD OVER

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

VOL. XI.—NO. 9. HONOLULU, H. I. SEPTEMBER, 1898. PUBLISHED MONTHLY

SURF RIDING.

WRITTEN BY A TOURIST.

THE POETRY OF MOTION.

TO EXPERIENCE the true poetry of motion one must try surf riding. There is something about going 30 miles an hour on the crest of a white-foamed breaker, ever yawning surging to overwhelm you and give you a battle for your life, but ever by the impotence of its own wrath, carrying you on in exhilaration and safety that makes the blood tingle and raises the mere pleasure of physical existence to the plane of intellectual ecstacy. There is all in it that there is in coasting or tobogganing or shooting the chutes and a great deal more besides; something so subtle that it can only be felt, not described, and yet it is so real, so powerful, so embracing, that it takes hold of even the most unpoetical nature, fascinates and enthralls it.

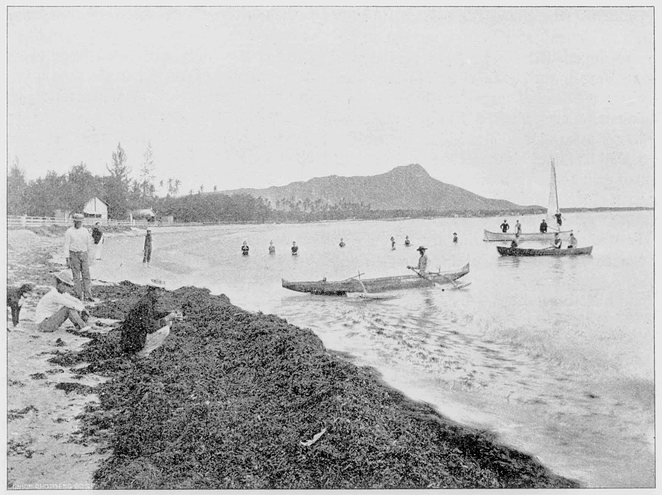

PHOTO BY WILLIAMS. ON THE BEACH AT WAIKIKI.

The native Hawaiian, in all his conquests in an environment which did not offer many material aids to advancement, proved his possession of high intellectual qualities and capacity for attainment in no more conclusive manner than when he read in the rolling surf this nature's secret of motive power. Since the waters were gathered together and called sea the surf has been rolling in, in long breakers upon every shore the ocean laves. But it was the Hawaiian alone of all the sons of earth and sea who discovered its subtle power and the subtle power to control and utilize it. The art of surf riding is indigenous to the Hawaiian islands. To see a frail out-rigger canoe, itself a monument to the patience and skill which hollowed and shaped it with rude tools from the trunk of a koa tree, glide with almost the swiftness and grace of an eagle in flight before a white-crested breaker, without a tremor or a jar from the angry waters behind it, is a sight worth a long journey to see. To be in the canoe, to experience the annihilation of time and space, to be always about to be overwhelmed, but always escaping, is a sensation worth a life's ambition to feel.

But just a little more vivid, just a little more exhilarating, just a little more intense than surf canoe riding is surf board riding. Which of the two pastimes is the earlier in conception and the older in practice, it is impossible to say. Tradition is silent on the subject, and both antedate history. There is reason to believe that the surf board, being the simpler implement, came before the canoe. However that may be, the conditions which admit of surf-board riding are rarer than those of surf canoeing, and though the two have been known and described since Captain Cook discovered these islands, it is only within the last few weeks that actual pictures of surf-board riding by instantaneous photography, showing it as it is and correcting erroneous impressions regarding it, as the same means corrected the traditional impressions of the horse's movements in running, have been procured. Some of these actual representations of the sport were recently presented for the first time.

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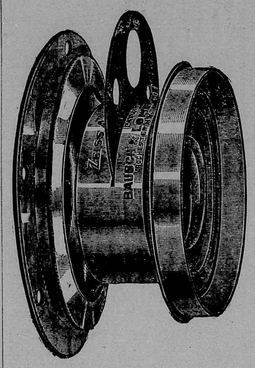

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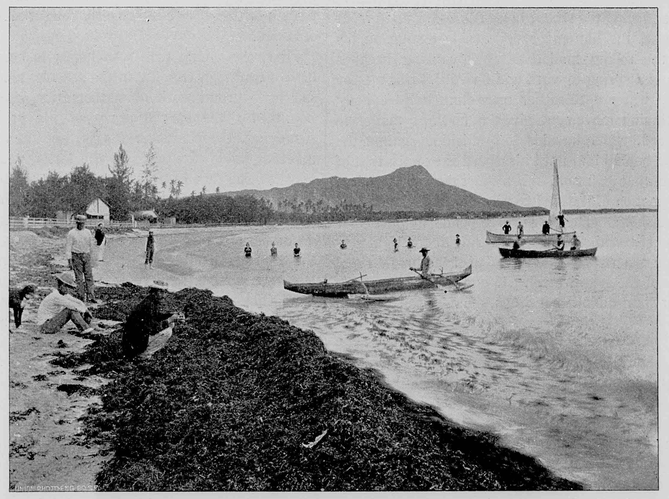

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The conditions of surf-board riding require a long sandy beach, very gently and evenly sloping for a long distance into the sea, without rocks or depressions, so that the surf will roll in long sweeping breakers with a uniform speed from the time they form till they waste and spend themselves on the shore. Surf canoeing does not require nearly such uniform nor perfect conditions, because in the canoe the speed can be accelerated or diminished by the use of paddles to keep in exactly the right position with relation to the rolling breaker to get its forward motion.

For years past there has been no place near Honolulu where the conditions were right for surf-board riding, and it became almost a lost art. Up to a few months ago there was only one native known in Honolulu who could ride the surf board standing upon it. But within the past two or three months a sand spit has formed off the Waikiki beach right in front of the suburban residence of Colonel George W. Macfarlane, which gives the perfect conditions. Surf-board riding has in consequence been revived, has, in fact, become a fad, and a large number of people, both whites and natives, have become expert in the art.

The surf board is five or six feet long and from twelve to sixteen inches wide near the forward end, drawn to a rounded point in front and tapering slightly aft. In general outline it resembles greatly a coffin lid. It is perfectly flat on the upper side, but deeply beveled at the edges and front on the under side. To ride it the rider goes out as far as he can in the water on the shelving beach, then facing the shore, holds the board up in front of him, point upmost, the bottom or under side resting on his middle. Just as the rolling motion of an advancing breaker reaches him he gives a spring upward and forward, bringing the board flat upon the water with rather more than half his body upon it. The springing movement gives a forward motion to himself and the board, which he adds to by kicking against the rolling wall of water behind him until his speed is exactly that of the breaker. From that point on, when the rider has acquired the art, the rolling motion of the surf carries him till it lands him high and dry on the shore. There are three points in particular to be observed in surf-board riding: To spring at the right moment, to acquire the exact speed and direction of the breaker and to keep both sides of the board level. If one side gets a little deeper in the water than the other it drags, changes the direction and the breaker is lost.

From this point the next stage in progression in the art is to be able to rest one's elbows on the board, and one's face in one's hands To ride standing on the board, the rider gradually moves his body forward on it, then rises on his knee and finally to his feet, always keeping the edges of the board perfectly level. As the breakers roll in at the rate of about thirty miles an hour, and the rider cannot go out into water much deeper than up to his waist, because otherwise he cannot make the necessary initial spring, it can be seen that to ride standing requires not only great dexterity, but perfect conditions.

But the triumph is worth the effort.

Skillful riders can ride in conditions not perfect by being able to adjust their speed to the varying speed of the breaker, by using their hand as a paddle when they feel they are going slower than the breaker, or as a drag when they feel they are going faster.

Surf canoeing is exactly the same in principle, but the novice can enjoy it by going out with an experienced canoeist.

To Teach Forestry.

WASHINGTON STAR.

There seems to be a fair prospect that the United States will have, what is certainly needed, a school of forestry. Governor Black of New York has recently suggested the establishment of such a school at Cornell University, and has recommended that, in connection with it, 30,000 acres of state forest land be set apart, to be used as an area of demonstration in the practical management and preservation of forests. If this is done there will be at least one place where young men can receive the practical and scientific training necessary to skilled foresters, and where a body of men can be prepared for the important work of forest management, which must soon receive attention in this country.

At present there is no institution, state or private, in which adequate attention is given to the subject of forestry. In this respect we are far behind the nations of Europe. There are more than a dozen schools of forestry in Europe, and in France and Germany, where the matter of forest management has been reduced to an exact system, under the direction of the state.

In Germany the forest preserves are under the direction of the various end-divisions of the empire in which they are located, though they are all correlated in a somewhat loose manner under the direction of a central bureau in Berlin. Positions in this branch of the service are eagerly sought after, and are not easily obtained.

First, the young man who hopes to become a forester must have a thorough training in the schools, where he prepares himself by a groundwork of mathematics, chemistry, geology and botany for the special study of his profession. He studies surveying, the character of soils, and the nature and growth of different kinds of trees. In the latter years of his course he spends some time in practical work in the forests themselves.

It is known in a general way that there have been for several years a few government forest reserves in this country, and that a number of new ones were created in the western states during the closing months of President Cleveland's administration. But few persons realize, or have even heard, that the present area of forest reserves in the United States aggregate 40,000,000 acres, and that together they would cover more territory than is included within the boundaries of the state of New York.

This is not too much. It is no more than a fair beginning. If the recent policy is continued and is heartily seconded by state action, such as Governor Black is urging in New York it will be the best possible thing for the country.

We do not need to plant trees except in a few of the central western states. What is needed is to stop the wholesale demolition, especially by fire, that has been going on for years, and to substitute for it a reasonable system of forest preservation. That will be by far the cheaper course in the end. To plant an acre with trees costs about $15, to preserve trees where they are standing costs only a tithe of that amount.

The St. Paul brought Colonel Thos. H. Barber of the First New York; Major William C. Langfitt, 2nd Regiment Volunteer Engineers; 1st Lieutenant Bronson Winthrop, Lieutenant Lewis T. Griffith, assistant surgeon of the 1st New York and Captain P. M. Lydig, commissary of subsistence, for garrison duty here.

THE GREAT KAMEHAMEHA.

P. C. ADVERTIJER

AN IMPOSING MONUMENT

THE main public buildings here with their contents will long continue as at present and always during their lasting will hold the interest of the resident and command the attention of the visitor. The structures are modern and substantial and well situated. They are adapted to administrative uses and for a long time will require but small alteration. The beauty of the Executive building and its historical halo combine to make it really one of the notable Government houses of the world. Across the way from the Executive building is the Judiciary building, having within its walls the chambers of the Circuit and Supreme courts, the land office, the tax office, the bureau of registration, the office of the Board of Health, the office of the Commissioners of Education, the Bureau of Agriculture, the Immigration Bureau. The grounds are not so lovely as those of the former Palace, facing.



PHOTO BY McCONNELL. KAMEHAMEHA STATUE.

In front of the low-lying Judiciary building, on a heavy pedestal is the figure of a dark man, with an up-raised arm and the majesty of his attitude accentuated by the golden or yellow cloak of the ancient Hawaiian Alii or chief of high degree. The statue is that of Kamehameha I, the Great. He will always be regarded as the first of Polynesians. In him were nicely put and carefully balanced about all the elements that a few times in a century make one man the superior of all his fellows. Truly he was of kingly quality and esteem of him will grow apace as time confirms and deepens the impression of his might in statecraft and war. He was a conqueror, but at the same time a man of the people. Kamehameha I, has his place in the history of the ages and deserved it and earned it and will hold it.

Thoughts and emotions are quickened in the presence of the reproduction of the figure of this man. Tribute by all is readily and willingly tendered.

Those who look upon the statue consider it a perfect work of art. It is the product of the most discerning and best trained designing and of the highest manufacture or constructive skill. It has an odd fault, but one that does not at all detract and that is seldom noticed—perhaps almost forgotten. The artist familiarized himself with the Hawaiian type of physique and there is besides every reason to be assured that the likeness of the subject is excellent in every detail. The flaw is with the up-raised hand. The Hawaiian gesture is always made with the palm of the hand downward. In this case the palm is upward.

The statue at the Judiciary building is a replica. The original is in the district of Kohala, Island of Hawaii. The original was shipped from Europe in the vessel G. F. Haendel, which put into Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, in distress. The Haendel left her bones down there and the statue of Kamehameha was brought up from the sea with other pieces of cargo and wreckage. A chandler bought the bronze at auction and placed it in front of his establishment, little thinking that it would in a later time go to the far-off island to which it was first consigned.

On March 30, 1882, the British ship Earl of Dalhousie arrived in Honolulu and the rumor soon spead about that it had aboard the damaged and lost and recovered statue of Kamehameha. Those who visited the vessel saw the great piece of work in the captain's cabin, something the worse for the wear and a mutilated hand quite prominent. The captain's story was that he had called at the Falkland Islands for provisions and had seen the statue in front of a "junk shop." As it was known that he was on a voyage to Honolulu, he was urged to buy the figure on speculation. This he did after much haggling. At the time of the visit here of the ship Earl of Dalhousie, W. N. Armstrong was acting Minister of the Interior and determined to secure the statue for the Goverment. The captain first asked $2,000 for his treasure, but finally accepted $1,200. Public opinion heartily endorsed this transaction and while there was no appropriation for such a purpose, proper arrangements were made and the money paid at once. The captain admitted that he had bought the bronze from the chandler in the Falkland Islands for $300. The statue was set up on Hawaii with much ceremony under the direction of Kalakaua, the late King.

The replica, now standing in front of the Judiciary building, was received in Honolulu per the ship Aberaman, February 3, 1883.

It was to the late Walter Murray Gibson, so long a moving, striking and active figure in the court of Kalakaua, that the idea of statue to Kamehameha first occurred. Mr. Gibson had almost a veneration for the founder of the remarkable dynasty

Continued to page 137.

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Printed at Honolulu, by the Hawaiian Gazette Company, for the Publisher.

THE HAWAIIAN COMMISSION. THE Commissioners to arrange the details of the future of Hawaii arrived here by the steamer Mariposa on August 17th. They are Senator Morgan, Senator Cullom and Congressman Hitt. With the Hawaiian appointees, President Dole and Judge Frear work will be begun at once. A trip was made to Maui and Hawaii to see the islands and the people of Hawaii.

NECESSITY FOR CABLE TO HAWAII. THE annexation of the Hawaiian Islands has revived the agitation for the construction of an electric cable to connect the Pacific coast of the United States with the islands. Now that these islands are a part of the United States and their chief harbor is to be a coaling station and rendezvous for the nation's men-of-war, a cable line to secure quick communication becomes an absolute necessity if the islands are to become as effective in the event of war as they should be.

Not only will it be necessary to connect the islands with a cable, but the cable will be in some important respects a military one, its land approach to the Hawaiian Islands to be so arranged that that part of it coming to the shore shall be under the protection of the guns that will defend the entrance of Pearl harbor.

Many senators and representatives who formerly mildly indorsed the project to construct a cable to the Hawaiian Islands now insist that such a cable must be laid as soon as possible as a part of the project for securing these islands as a naval station. In the event of a war with any European power, such a cable, they say, can be controlled absolutely by this country, allowing supplies to be quickly ordered from the mainland to equip the vessels of the navy operating in the Pacific or the Asiatic stations.

This subject will be renewed in Congress next winter, and it is probable that legislation will be enacted assuring the building of the cable which will probably be extended later to connect with the Philippine Islands.

For some time it has been understood that capitalists have been ready to build a cable to Hawaii if the government would guarantee a certain income for it on account of government business. This guarantee or subsidy, according to one plan would be paid for a certain number of years, at the expiration of which period the government would become the owner of the cable by the payment of a certain price. Many plans have been suggested, nearly all of them carrying the idea of cable to be built by a private company with government aid of some kind, while a smaller number of plans involve the construction and operation of the cable by the government. The manner of the construction of the cable will be open to discussion, but those who are well informed on the sentiment entertained in Congress on this subject declare that even men who opposed Hawaiian annexation will approve the building of a cable now that the islands are a part of the United States.

Senator Cullom, in speaking of the necessity for a cable to connect this country with the Hawaiian Islands, said to a Washington Star reporter recently:

"We have been trying to pass a bill establishing a cable between our Pacific coast and Hawaii and Japan for some time. There has never been any time that it was not perfectly patent that this cable is extremely important, but its importance appears greater now than ever. Here we are with our Hawaiian possession in mid-ocean, over 2,000 miles from any telegraphic station. The people in those islands do not even know that the islands are a part of the United States. I think the next Congress will provide for the building of this cable along the lines laid down in a bill which has been reported to the Senate by Mr. Frye."

Senator Gear said he was favorable to the building of the Hawaiian cable, and thought it could not be done too soon.

Representative Maguire said he was strongly in favor of the building of a cable from San Francisco to the Hawaiian Islands, but he did not approve the methods which has been talked of for having this cable built by a private company to be subsidized by the government by a guarantee of a certain amount of government business. Mr. Maguire thought the government should construct and own this cable line, and both ends of it should be so fortified that in the case of war the cable could not be readily cut near the shore.

It is estimated that the cost of the cable, laid and in condition to be operated, will be at least $3,000,000; the cost of a cable steamer, fittings, etc, $400,000. The annual interest on these sums at 4 per cent would be $136,000. The maintenance of the ship would cost $125,000 a year; operative expenses of the cable, $75,000 a year; breakage, repairs, etc, $250,000 a year for the first five years, making a total annual cost of $586,000.

Hawaii, the Paradise of the Pacific. A reef-set emerald in the sea. A land where the seasons blend into one long day of summer, cooled by the spray of the coral surf and the shade of a tropical foliage. Where the breeze blows in from the sea, and the air, untroubled with the whirr of a poisoned wing, is heavy with the perfume of the South; where the valleys lie fertile among the hills and hillsides laugh with plenty; a land of coffee trees and sugar cane, of orange groves and rice fields. Dotted with towns and plantations, yet withal a land where there are more acres than people, rich in the wealth of a tropical soil, waiting for hands to plant them. Such and more are the Hawaiians, the new islands of America.

Honolulu is known to tourists as "The Pearl of the Pacific." It is to the Hawaiian islands what Havana is to the West Indies. "Snuggling at the foot of wondrously picturesque hills which rise abruptly into a continuous range of dark-blue background, lapped by the waves of a perpetual summer sea, the city, as seen from the outside reef, is very beautiful in its setting. Tall cocoanuts, waving palms, date trees and banana plantations, with far receding hills of unfading green, and a hundred little nooks in which the warm light loves to dwell, it forms an enchanting sight.

IMPRESSIONS OF AN U. S. VOLUNTEER.

JERE TURPIN.

A FEW DAYS IN PARADISE. HONOLULU Harbor, on Board City of Peking, June 2, 1898, 7:30 p.m.—I am happy to-night over a pleasant day spent, and the influence of the softness of the scene. The singing of the Hawaiians in the skiffs alongside our ship our first evening in the harbor had a softness the most enchanting, and the word Aloha so often recurring in it is one of the sweetest words I ever heard; the language is wholly of soft sounds, many vowels, one after the other, and few consonants.

This morning at 8 o'clock we were marched ashore to the Executive building. It has grounds of about 10 acres or so planted with various trees and plants. After walking around the grounds, I went inside the building and the first thing I ran across was the House of Representatives in session. A member was speaking; at the close of his speech a motion was made to adjourn in honor of the soldiers of the United States, which was passed.

The House consists of 15 members. Five members were absent. I then went upstairs to the Senate. It also adjourned, without transacting any business, in honor of the guests. We were thereupon invited to sit down at the desks and write; paper and envelopes being put at our disposal. We were told to put our letters in a certain drawer and they would be stamped and mailed. We, private soldiers, who had been impressed so long with our insignificance, were treated as guests of honor by high Government officials. They expressed their wish to be annexed to the United States. I felt as if I were in the United States. President Dole was on the veranda to receive us.

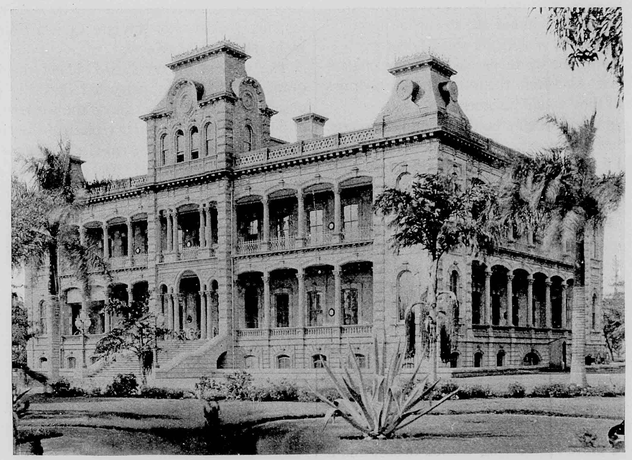

PHOTO BY WILLIAMS. EXECUTIVE BUILDING, HONOLULU.

I went to the top of the building from which I had a fine view. The first thing to attract my eyes was the bay. It had many tints, all soft: the blue of the ocean, the green at the reef—a band of the most beautiful green—made one of the most beautiful scenes I ever beheld. Turning to the city the houses were nearly all obscured by the trees and plants around them; the mountains behind, a jagged and steep ridge near the coast, descending and spreading out gently towards the interior, while the narrow coast plain at its base, on which Honolulu is situated, and with a pretty valley with white houses cutting its side, made a beautiful landscape. The mountains do not appear to be densely covered, but they have a light green tint, varying during the day. Diamond Head, a low extinct crater, was plainly in view. This building is the palace built by the native government. In this building Liliuokalani lived, and was imprisoned in one of its rooms. It is covered with a gray plaster.

We were marched back to the ship for dinner, after which such as wanted to were taken by a non-commissioned officer to Waikiki, a bathing place. We rode on free street cars and free busses, and got our baths free. On the road we passed cocoanut groves and patches of bananas. The cocoanut tree is a palm. It is very slender; some looked to be 30 or 40 feet high and only 6 or 8 inches through, and many bent over.

To bathe in tropical waters of these islands has been one pleasure I have looked forward to ever since I knew we were coming. The water was of a very pleasant temperature, and I enjoyed it immensely. We could wade for 200 or 300 yards.

When I had dressed I found my Sergeant gone, and I feared I had been left behind and would miss getting out the next day. I saw two of the Stanford boys and ran to them. We started back on foot, expecting to take a car later. A carriage with only the driver passed us; one of the boys made a dash for it. The driver stopped and took us in. The drive home was immeasurably enjoyable. A cool breeze was blowing, the road was as smooth and level as could be, the horses trotted along without sweating. The landscape in the late afternoon sunshine was at its best. We could see things along the road much better than on the way out in the bus. We soon reached town; Waikiki is three miles out. We passed houses with their spacious verandas and surrounded by tropical vegetation, looking so pleasant. I told the boys I believed we had died from starvation and poor ventilation on the City of Peking and had gone to paradise. We found when we reached the city that we were in the American Minister's carriage.

On arriving down town we went to a restaurant. The bill of fare was such as in one at home, at which I was disappointed, but we got excellent steak. We enjoyed eating at a table after our long experience squatting down on a crowded deck three times a day. When we went to pay we found it was free. We walked down the street, drank free soda water, got free writing

paper and stamps, and heard of a place where they had free beer. After awhile we returned to the ship, in time to witness the sunset from the bay. Everything was tranquil; there was not a ripple on the water. The sun sank behind a jagged mountain ridge, and the light faded from the landscape. I thought of the island in the first half of the century. My imagination removed Honolulu and left the land in its native state. I thought of the simple savages which peopled it, of their weird rites, and the superstitious worship of what I had just been observing; and was it any wonder they did worship it?

Honolulu, H. I., June 3, 1898.—It is 3 p. m. We are in the grounds of the Executive building. We had a big time to-day. Three thousand men were fed by the people of Honolulu in these grounds, being all the sailors and soldiers in the harbor. We had roast beef, pork, mutton, chicken, potato salad, pineapples, bananas, oranges, mangoes and soda pop of various kinds and in abundance. I was introduced to Mrs. Dole. All the Stanford boys filed past her. This afternoon we are privileged to go out, and I have seen about all I can see under the circumstances. It is like a celebration at home, without the excessive heat. I noticed a thermometer at about 1 o'clock; it was 84 degrees.

It is a happy family here; the white people all know one another, and I judge their seclusion from the rest of the world draws them closer together than they would be otherwise.

The streets are remarkable for their smoothness and cleanness. They have only horse cars at present. The business houses are much as you would find in a town of 4,000 or 5,000 inhabitants in our State. There are the quarters of the different races, but Chinese fruit stores, Japanese stores, and Caucasian stores are all intermingled. The women here ride horseback astride and the Hawaiian women go about the streets in mother hubbards. The natives are clean-looking. Occasionally one sees a young girl with an interesting face. Many, both men and women, clerk in stores of the white people.

The report is that we sail to-morrow at 7 a. m., so this is my last opportunity to write. A sadness fills me at the thought of departure, my heart rises in my throat, and tears in my eyes. A spell binds me. I would like to stay and more leisurely visit this and other islands and learn more of the the natives, the history and geography, and longer to enjoy that ineffable something which charms me. Hawaii is a place I have long wished to see, and it is all, yes, more, than I anticipated. The hospitality of the people is beyond all bounds of expectation, and as long as I live I shall sigh for a visit to this land again. I saw it sprinkle a little several times today when the sky directly above was perfectly clear. It is showering at intervals now. The most rain falls from November to January, though it rains all year round. Lovely as it is, I think it would be monotonous living here with no change of seasons, a little community separated from the world by 2,000 miles of ocean, with no telegraphic communication with the rest of the world, a little isolated Paradise, the very isolation of which, it seems to me, draws the people closer together, especially the whites.

I thought, "everybody is happy," we have enjoyed ourselves to-day; we are as on a grand picnic; but the Government does not send 3,000 men on a picnic. There is another island on which we are to land where we will not be so hospitably received, which the enjoyment of the present has made us forget. Is this the sunshine before the storm? May I live if only that I may return to this lovely island again.

The Nuuanu Pali.

The Pali is six miles from town and the road is excellent the whole way. Immediately after crossing the first bridge at the outskirts of the city, the traveler enters Nuuanu avenue, and then for a mile rides past beautiful residences set in still more beautiful grounds. There are hundreds of varieties of splendid trees, shrubs, and flowering plants and vines of the rarest kinds to be seen, and the eye is delighted at every step of the way. Crossing the second bridge the grade becomes somewhat steeper and one soon reaches the Mausoleum, a gothic structure of stone which contains the remains of all the Hawaiian kings since Kamehameha I, except those of Lunalilo, whose tomb stands in Kawaiahao churchyard. The Nuuanu cemetery, a beautiful resting place for the dead, is also passed, and beyond these silent cities, the road leads over a breezy upland, green with verdure and musical with swiftly running streams. Half hidden in groves of flowering Pride of India trees and densely-leaved mangoes are many pretty residences, and the traveler catches a glimpse of the summer residence of the late Queen Emma, relict of Kamehameha IV.

The view of the windward side of the island from the pali is grand. It has been suggested that the point upon which the observer is standing was once the western edge of a huge crater, of which all but this narrow piece of the rim has disappeared beneath the ocean. The semi-circular shore beneath is dotted with dwellings and checkered with plantations of sugar cane and rice. Parks set with the lauhala, or screw palm, diversify the view, and seaward the surf breaks about the base of several small islets, the homes of thousands of sea birds.

The New York battalion went into camp at Kapiolani Park on August 15th.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani returned to her island home on August 2nd, after a long absence.

Additional transports that have stopped here en route, during the past month, are the Pennsylvania with 53 officers and 1,351 enlisted men; the Rio de Janeiro carrying Brig-Gen. Otis and staff, some unattached officers and 878 privates; and the St. Paul with over 800 volunteers including South Dakota men and recruits for the 1st Colorado and 13th Minnesota regiments.

Mr. Herbert L. Bruce, of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, recently said: "Naturally the first thing that impressed me in the Hawaiian islands was the climate. The impression was deepened by the season of the year and the circumstances under which my visit was made.

"It was midwinter. We left Japan on Christmas eve and steamed southward direct to Honolulu. In Northern Japan, at Hakodate, we left eight feet of snow on the ground. When we dropped anchor at Honolulu there were the palms and ferns and banana fields that bespoke the tropics. The short voyage was merely to us a transition from winter to summer, and I experienced all the delightful contrast which Washington Irving so beautifully tells of in the description of his first voyage from the New World to the Old."

FOOD PLANTS OF HAWAII.*

JOSEPH MARSDEN.

WHERE EVERYTHING WILL GROW WELL.

While the Coffee trees are growing and during the time that will elapse before the planter receives returns from his investment, it would be a wise thing for him to plant such things as will not only provide the greater part of the food for himself and family, but may also yield a moderate return in money. The soil and climate of the Hawaiian islands will grow almost anything that grows in any other country. All northern fruits can be grown if one will only go high enough on the mountain slopes of Maui and Hawaii. But the coffee planter must confine himself to such things as will thrive in the vicinity in which his coffee trees are planted, and it is for the information of intending planters that this chapter is written.

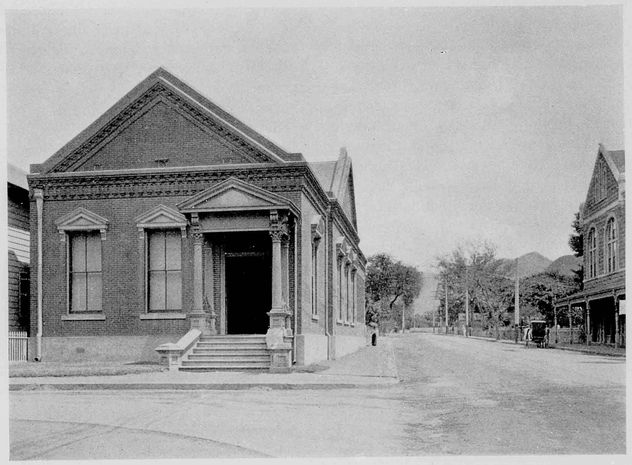

PHOTO BY DAVEY PHOTO CO. HONOLULU LIBRARY.

In the first place, almost all kinds of vegetables will grow in such profusion as will astonish those who have lived only in northern climes. Green and sweet corn, potatoes, Irish and sweet, cabbages, tomatoes, beans, lettuce, radishes and many other kinds of vegetables, all of the finest quality and in the greatest profusion, can be had every day in the year. Strawberries and raspberries can also be had all the year round. In addition to oranges and limes, which grow to perfection in this country, many fruits peculiar to tropical and semi-tropical climates grow well and flourish in these islands. Among the more important is the Avocado pear (Persea gratissima), commonly called the alligator pear. This tree grows well and bears fruit of splendid quality in from three to five years from seed. The fruit is much esteemed by all classes. A small quantity of the fruit is shipped to California; what reaches there in good condition is quickly bought at high prices. It can only be carried safely in cold storage, and this is very expensive freight. A native peach does well, and will bear fruit in two years from seed. The fruit is much smaller than the American peach, which, by the way, does not do well on elevations below 4,000 feet, but very sweet and juicy and makes excellent preserves and pies. Without doubt this peach could in a few years be improved so as to rival peaches of any other country. The mango (Mangifera Indica) is a tropical fruit tree that grows in the greatest profusion and bears enormous crops of delicious fruit. It comes into bearing in five or six years from seed and does well from sea level to an elevation of 2,000 feet. The fruit is much liked by every one; the green fruit is made into a sauce resembling but much superior to apple butter.

The guava (Psidium Guava) grows wild in all parts of the islands below 3,000 feet. The fruit, of which there is a great abundance, is made into jam and the very finest jelly in the world. In the fruiting season large quantities of the jelly can be made, and, without doubt, exported at a profit.

The poha (Physalis edulis) is a quick-growing shrub bearing a berry that makes excellent jelly and jam. The shrub grows wild on elevations between 1,000 and 4,000 feet. A patch of pohas planted in a corner of a garden will grow and yield a bountiful supply of fruit almost without cultivation.

Pineapples are at home on these islands; a small plot planted with the best varieties of this king of fruits will keep the table supplied the year round.

Another valuable fruit indigenous to this country is the papaia (Carica papaya). This fine fruit can be raised in enormous quantities and is a most fattening food for pigs and chickens. The tree fruits in eight or nine months from the seed, and thence forward for years it yields ripe fruit every month in the year. The fruit is of the size of a small melon and is very rich in sugar. The unripe fruit contains a milky juice that, even when diluted with water renders any tough meat that is washed in it quite tender. A small piece of the unripe fruit placed in the water in which meat or tough chicken is boiled makes it tender and easily digestible.

A very valuable food plant, indigenous to these islands, is the taro (Colocasia esculenta). The variety known as dry land taro will grow on land that is moist enough for the coffee trees. The taro is a grand food plant, the tubers containing more nutriment for a given weight than any other vegetable food. The young tops when cooked are hard to distinguish from spinach. The tubers must be cooked before they can be used for food in order to dissipate a very acrid principle that exists in both leaves and root.

Another important food plant that has been introduced and yields abundantly is the cassava (Manihot utilissima.) This plant furnishes the staple food for the population of Brazil. It is easily propagated by planting pieces of the woody portions of the stems and branches. The tubers are available in nine or

*San Francisco Chronicle.

ten months after planting. There are two kinds, the sweet and the bitter, the latter being the more prolific. The sweet kind can be fed to pigs without cooking. The bitter kind contains a poisonous substance which is entirely destroyed by cooking. There is no danger of animals eating the bitter kind in a raw state, for no stock will touch it, while the sweet kind is eagerly eaten in the raw state by pigs, horses, cows, etc. The tubers are prepared for human food by grating them. The juice is then expelled by pressure, and the residue pounded into a coarse meal, which is made into thin cakes. It is an excellent food and said to be much more digestible than bread and other foods made from wheat. Pigs can be very cheaply raised on the sweet variety of this plant. A field of the plant being ready to gather, a portion is fenced off and the pigs turned into it. They will continue to feed until every vestige of the tubers is eaten, leaving the ground in a fine condition for replanting. The tubers never spoil in ground, in fact the soil is the very best storehouse for them. However, if left for two or three years, the tubers grow very large and tough.

Bananas in great variety are grown in all parts of the islands where there is sufficient moisture. Any land that will grow coffee will grow bananas. The yield of fruit from this remarkable plant is something astonishing. It commences to bear fruit in a little over one year from the time of planting. The stem decays after the formation of a bunch of fruit; this will weigh from fifty to 100 pounds and upward. Numerous suckers spring up from around the decaying stem and bear fruit in their turn. One-half an acre planted with bananas would not only furnish a large family with an abundance of delicious and nutritious fruit, but would also yield a large supply of feed for pigs, chickens, and other stock.

The tea plant (Camellia Thea) grows well in this country and yields a tea of good quality. It is hardly likely that it will become an article of export from this country as we cannot compete with the very low prices paid for labor in the great tea countries, India, Ceylon and China. But it can be grown for home consumption, and there is no reason why every coffee planter should not have a patch of tea growing on his land. An eighth of an acre planted out in tea plants would yield more tea than could be consumed by a large family; the work of cultivation and preparation is light and easy and could be done by women and children.

The coffee lands are situated in forested tracts in which there is little or no pasturage for animals. Every coffee planter should keep one or more cows to obtain the milk and butter which will furnish a large addition to the food supply for himself and family. In order to do this it will be necessary to plant such things as will furnish food for the animals. We have several fodder plants that will yield a large quantity of feed and which will only grow in tropical and semi-tropical countries.

First among these is the teosinte reana (Euchlaena luxurians). This plant is a native of Guatemala and grows splendidly in this country; each plant requires sixteen feet of ground for its full development. It is an annual if allowed to run to seed, but its growth can be continued by cutting when four or five feet high, and green feed obtained all the year round.

Guinea grass (Panicum maximum), one of the grandest of fodder plants, has been introduced and finds a congenial home in this country. It is purely a tropical grass; it grows to a height of eight feet, forming large bunches, which, when cut young, furnish an abundance of sweet and tender feed. In districts where there is sufficient moisture, it can be cut every two months. Kaffir corn, Egyptian millet and sorghum grow well, and should be planted in order to have a change of feed.

Pumpkins and squash grow to an enormous size and yield an immense quantity of feed, much relished by cows and pigs.

A dry land rice is being tried in the coffee districts of Olaa and Kona, on the island of Hawaii, and there is every reason to believe that it will be successful. Nearly all the laborers on the coffee plantations use rice as their staple food, and it has to be brought from the island of Oahu to the islands of Hawaii and Maui. There is no doubt but that the rice used by the laborer on the coffee plantations can be raised on the spot, reducing the cost of living to the laborers and making them more contented.

It will be seen from the foregoing that many things can be grown that will enable the coffee planter to not only reduce the outlay for living expenses for himself and family, but will also allow them to enjoy many of the comforts and luxuries of life.

While our main industries, sugar, coffee and rice, are being vigorously carried on, new products are not lost sight of. Experiments are in progress that promise to greatly diversify our industries and increase the number of our exports.

Several fiber plants are receiving attention, particularly the sisal hemp (Agave sisalana) and sansevieria or bow-string hemp. The sisal plant will grow and flourish on lands that are too dry for any other cultivation. Many thousands of the plants have been introduced and at least one plantation is being set out.

The bow-string hemp requires a wet, rich land in order to do well. It probably yields the best fiber of all the leaf fiber plants.

Ramie (Boehmeria nivea) grows splendidly in this country, and, after being well established will yield four to six crops per annum. Whenever a machine is invented that will economically decorticate the ramie fiber, its cultivation will become an important industry in this country. Ramie will grow and do well wherever the coffee tree will grow, and whenever the machine is available, the coffee planter will have a profitable industry, to go hand in hand with coffee and employ the slack time between the coffee-picking seasons.

Cocoa (Theobroma cacao) is the tree that produces the fruit from which chocolate is made. It grows and bears well in moist humid districts, and many of the coffee planters are setting out numbers of the trees.

There are many other economic plants that are well suited for culture in this country.

The Hawaiian Flag.

W. D. ALEXANDER.

The origin of the Hawaiian flag is involved in obscurity. At the conclusion of the treaty of February 25, 1794, by which Kamehameha I placed his kingdom under the protection of Great Britain, Captain Vancouver gave him a British flag, which he continued to use for the next twenty years.

In Archibald Campbell's "Voyage Round the World from 1806 to 1812," we find that on his arrival in Honolulu, in Febuary, 1809, the British flag was still in use, for he says: "The king's residence, built close upon the shore, and surrounded by a palisade upon the land side, was distinguished by the British colors," etc.

The most reliable account of the origin of the present flag is given by Captain Golovnin of the Russian navy in his "Tour Around the World in the Sloop of War Kamschatka, in 1817-1819," from which the following passage is translated:

"October 21, 1818. He (Kamehameha) took the British flag from Capt. Vancouver, and always hoisted it, but during the last war between England and the United States, an American jokingly said to him that the United States had a right to make war on him, and take the islands from under the British flag. The King understood the significance of a flag, and told the American that he was not a fool; that he had many flags of different nations, and that if one would not do, he could easily change it for another, but expressed a desire to have one of his own, which an Englishman designed for him. The English cross in the upper corner signifiies friendship to England, as the first European nation with which he became acquainted, and the stripes the number of islands."

The earliest mention of the use of the Hawaiian flag is in the dairy of the late Captain Alexander Adams in which he relates that in April, 1816, Kamehameha purchased the brig Forester of London, and persuaded him to enter his service as her commander. The brig was turned over to Kamehameha at Kealakekua, and renamed by him the Kaahumanu.

Captain Adams says: "I was accordingly honored on taking command with the flag of his Majesty, and a salute of eleven guns." Later on in the log of his voyage to China, he mentions his calling at Waimea, Kauai, and makes the following statement: "March 12, 1817, * * * Gave the King (Kaumualii) our ensign to hoist in lieu of the Russian, who said that it was on account of his having no other."

It will be remembered that one Dr. Scheffer, in the employ of the Governor of Alaska, had built a fort at Waimea for Kaumualii, over which the Russian colors were displayed.

Captain de Freycinet, who visited the Islands in August, 1818, gives the following description of the flag:

"The Sandwich Islands flag, such as we saw floating at Kawaihae (Kohaihai) and over the fort at Honolulu (Onorourou) was composed of an English Union Jack upon a ground striped horizontally with nine bands, alternate white, red and blue; the white being placed on the top and the Union Jack at the upper corner next to the halliards."

This seems to be a more accurate description than that of the author of the "Voyage of the Blonde," in 1825, who describes the flag as follows:

"On all days of ceremony, the Sandwich flag is hoisted on the forts. It has seven white and red stripes with a Union Jack in the corner."

The Polynesian newspaper of May 31, 1845, contains the following technical description of the flag:

"At the opening of the Legislative Council, May 25, 1845, the new national banner was unfurled, differing little, however, from the former. It is octo, parted per, fess., first fourth and seventh argent; second, fifth and eighth, gules; third and sixth azure, for the eight islands under one sovereign indicated by crosses saltire of St. Andrew and St Patrick quarterly, per saltire counter charged, argent and gules."

This differs from Captain de Freycinet's description by omitting the ninth stripe at the bottom, which was blue, according to him.

Captain Hunt of H. B. M. S. Basilisk has had the credit of the present arrangement. He is also credited with having designed the royal standard, formerly in use.

The resemblance of the Hawaiian flag to the old East India Company's flag has often been remarked. In this latter, however, there were only two colors, red and white.

On the 8th of April, 1896, an act was passed by the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii to define exactly the proportions of the national ensign, which, however, did not materially change its arrangement as settled in 1845. For about eighty-five years it has been the flag of an independent nation, and its history has been an honorable one. It may be retained as the territorial flag of Hawaii, and cherished for its wealth of historical associations for many generations yet to come.

Continued from page 131.

It was July 30, 1878, that Mr. Gibson as member of the Cabinet offered in the Legislature the following, which was at once adopted:

Resolved, That the sum of $10,000 be inserted in the appropriation bill, for a monument to commemorate this centennial year of discovery and that a committee of five members of this assembly, three Hawaiian and two foreign, be and are hereby appointed as a centennial committee to determine the kind of monument and to take charge of the expenditure of the appropriation. WALTER M. GIBSON,

Aliiolani Hale, July 30, 1878.

The resolution was seconded by W. R Castle.

Those named for service on the committee were: Walter Murray Gibson, A. S. Cleghorn, John M. Kapena, Simon K. Kaai and Jos. K. Nawahi.

The town of Hilo is second in size of the towns on the Hawaiian group, and the commercial and industrial center and principal shipping port of the island of Hawaii, which has a size and productive possibilities superior to those of all the other islands combined, and is at present being rapidly developed.

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Only Food She Could Eat.

My mother had been suffering with indigestion for many years, which continually grew worse. We had many doctors, but she could not swallow the medicine they prescribed.

By good luck we got hold of Taroena and mother tried a mouthful with milk. It caused her no distress, and she actually lived on it for two years. She got stronger and can now eat ordinary food. We ascribe this great change to Taroena

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 3, 1896. M. E. MEYER.

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Samuel M. Damon, Minister of Finance.
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COUNCIL OF STATE.

Cecil Brown, C. Bolte, P. C. Jones, Mark P. Robinson, John Ena, J. L. Kaulukou, A. V. Gear, A. G. M. Robertson, D. P. R. Isenberg, W. C. Achi, John Nott, Samuel K. Ka-ne, John Phillips, J. A. Kennedy,
M. A. Gonsalves.

SUPREME COURT.

Hon. A. F. Judd, Chief Justice.
Hon. W. F. Frear, First Associate Justice.
Hon. W. Austin Whiting, Second Associate Justice.
Henry Smith, Chief Clerk.
Geo. Lucas, Deputy Clerk.
James Thompson, Second Deputy Clerk.
J. Walter Jones, Stenographer.

CIRCUIT JUDGES.

First Circuit: Antonio Perry, William F. L. Stanley. } Oahu.
Second Circuit: J. W. Kalua.
Third and Fourth Circuit: E. G. Hitchcock.
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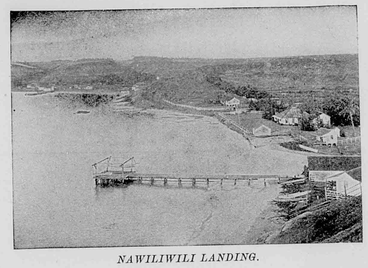

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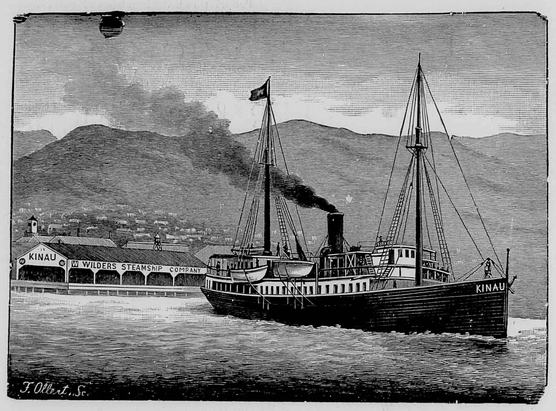

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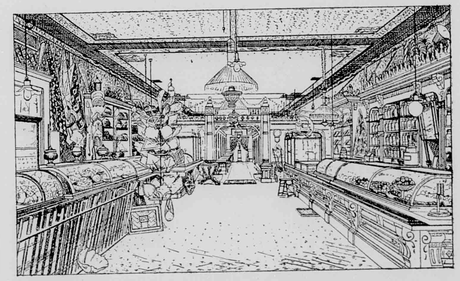

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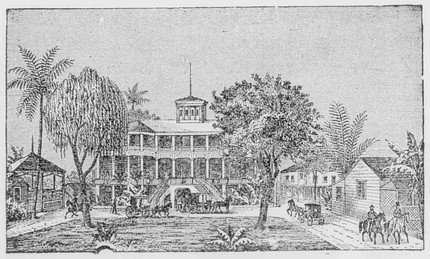

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STEAMER AUSTRALIA,

2,500 TONS.

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SAILINGS OF STEAMERS.

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OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Leave San Francisco for Honolulu. 1898.		*Leave Honolulu for San Francisco* 1898.	
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STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

(LIMITED)

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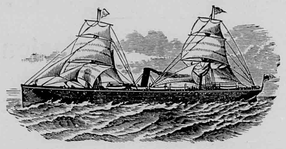

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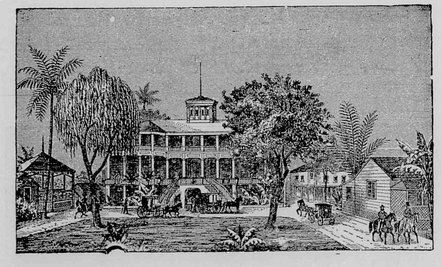

The grounds upon which it stands comprise an entire square fronting on Hotel street. There are twelve pretty cottages within this charming enclosure, all under the Hotel management. The Hotel and cottages afford accommodations for two hundred guests.

The fare dispensed is the best the market affords, and is first-class in all respects. Hotel and cottages are supplied with pure water from an Artesian Well on the premises, and furnished throughout with electric lights and electric bells.

Benson, Smith & Co.,

[LIMITED.]

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DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

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CHEMICAL GLASSWARE,

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Carrying Her Majesty's Mails between SAN FRANCISCO, AUCKLAND and SYDNEY, Every Four Weeks, and

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Aorangi	November 17	Miowera	November 23

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP CO.'S ROUTE

. . . TO THE . . .

Volcano of Kilauea and the Finest Coffee Lands of Hawaii

THE SCENIC LINE OF THE WORLD

1898 TIME TABLE 1898

Leave Honolulu	Arrive Hilo	Leave Hilo	Arrive Honolulu	Connecting with Steamers for San Francisco, Colonies and Orient.	Leaving Honolulu on or about	Arrive San Francisco on or about	Arrive Sydney on or about	Arrive Vancouver or Yokohama on or about
June 21	June 22	June 27	June 29	Gaelic, O & O S S Co	July 8	July 15		
July 1	July 2	July 7	July 9	Zealandia, O S S Co	July 12	July 19		
				Warrimoo, C A S S Co	July 13			Van. July 21
				Miowera, C A S S Co	July 13		Aug 2	
July 12	July 13	July 18	July 20	Coptic O & O S S Co	July 14			Yoko. July 26
				Alameda, O S S Co	July 20		Aug 3	
				Mariposa, O S S Co	July 20	July 27		
July 22	July 23	July 28	July 30	Rio de Janeiro, P M S S Co	July 8			Yoko. Aug. 4
				Doric, O & O S S Co	July 26	Aug. 2		
				Aorangi, C. A. S. S. Co	Aug. 3			Van. Aug 11
Aug. 2	Aug. 3	Aug 8	Aug 10	Zealandia, O S S Co	Aug 9	Aug. 16		
				Mariposa O S S Co	Aug 10		Aug 29	
				City of Peking, P M S S Co	Aug. 11			Yoko. Aug 23
				Belgic, O & O S S Co	Aug 16	Aug. 23		
Aug. 12	Aug. 13	Aug. 18	Aug 20	Moana, U S S Co	Aug. 17	Aug. 24		
				Doric O & O S S Co	Aug. 20			Yoko. Sept 1
				Peru, P M S S Co	Aug. 26	Sept. 2		
Aug. 23	Aug. 24	Aug. 29	Aug 31	China, P M S S Co	Aug. 30			Yoko. Sept 11
				Miowera, C A S S Co	Aug. 31			Van. Sept 8
				Aorangi, C A S S Co	Sept 2		Sept. 21	
Sept. 2	Sept. 3	Sept. 8	Sept 10	Coptic, O & O S S Co	Sept. 3	Sept. 10		
				Zealandia, O S S Co	Sept. 6	Sept. 13		
				Belgic, O & O S S Co	Sept. 10			Yoko Sept 22
				Rio de Janeiro P M S S Co	Sept. 13	Sept. 20		
Sept. 13	Sept. 14	Sept. 19	Sept 21	Moana, U S S Co	Sept. 14		Oct. 8	
				Alameda, O S S Co	Sept. 14	Sept. 21		
				Peru, P M S S Co	Sept. 20			Yoko. Oct 2
				Gaelic O & O S S Co	Sept. 23	Sept. 30		
Sept 23	Sept. 24	Sept. 29	Oct 1	Warrimoo, C A S S Co	Sept. 28			Van. Oct. 6
				Coptic O S S Co	Sept. 29			Yoko. Oct 10
				Miowera, C A S S Co	Sept. 30		Oct. 19	

Str. "KINAU" THE LARGEST AND FASTEST STEAMER IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. TWENTY-FIVE LARGE STATEROOMS, ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND CALL BELLS.

CLARKE, Commander.

A trip of seven days, coasting the Island of MOLOKAI, making three stops on the Island of MAUI, giving a magnificent view of the crater of HALEAKALA; four stops on the Island of HAWAII, skirting the richest SUGAR and COFFEE lands in the world. A carriage ride of thirty miles over a fine macadamized road, traversing a primeval tropical forest interspersed by SUGAR and COFFEE PLANTATIONS. Eight hours from HILO to the VOLCANO. No change of vehicle. TWO DAYS AND THREE NIGHTS AT THE VOLCANO.

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$50 Pays all the Expenses of a Trip from Honolulu to the Volcano and Return.

WILDER'S S. S. CO., Ltd.
HONOLULU.

VOL. XI. No. 10



.... The ....

Paradise of the Pacific

Hawaiian Copyright by Frank L. Hoogs, April 22, 1895.

FRANK L. HOOGS, Editor.

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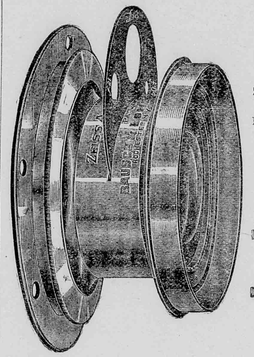

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VOL. XI.—NO. 10. HONOLULU, H. I. OCTOBER, 1898. PUBLISHED MONTHLY

A RICH TREASURE.

BY GUY STUART COMLY.

BUSINESS LIFE IN HONOLULU.

PEOPLE are begining to ask practical questions about the nation's new domain in the Hawaiian Islands. There is a widespread inquiry as to opportunities presented in the islands for fortune getting. Many of these inquiries betray the supposition that Hawaii is nearly an untrod wilderness, given over to half-naked savages in an aboriginal state of simplicity and heathenism. There is much picturesque material in the native life and customs, which invites the descriptive writer to turn aside and dwell upon it. It is thus given rather undue prominence in much that is written of the islands. As a matter of fact, the native element is a constantly dwindling influence, not only by reason of the decrease in numbers of the race, but also of the increasing ratio of the foreign population and commercial and industrial improvements. With a total population in all the islands of about 109,000, it is easily seen that a small change in the absolute numbers may work vast changes in proportions. Thus the introduction in the last few years of a number of Japanese laborers has awakened grave fears of a new predominating influence in the affairs of the islands. But the little brown men have thus far proved themselves as quiet, contented and law-abiding as had the Chinese, who numbered the largest part of the male population after the growth of the sugar industry had invited the use of their labor.

But it is surprising how little effect all these alien elements have in changing the prevailing Anglo-Saxon character of the little country's institutions. All matters, industrial, commercial, social and political, center in Honolulu. And Honolulu is a New England town, transplanted into the tropics and embowered in palms instead of elms. The selection of the site of Honolulu was not merely fortuitous. The deep bay, with the entrance locked by a coral reef, opening away from the prevailing trade winds, makes it the one secure harbor in the group, as it did when the New England whalers first made it their rendezvous for their annual expeditions. Even Pearl River harbor itself, which is counted valuable as a naval coaling station for the United States, offers its promise to the skilled eye of the engineer rather than to the heart of a mariner seeking refuge from immediate storm. Honolulu alone boasts of finished wharves to which seagoing craft can come and unload their cargoes. Landings at other points in the islands are made from the open roadstead in boats or exposed to the sweep of the trade winds without the protection of reef or headland.



PHOTO BY McCONNELL. ENTRANCE TO HONOLULU HARBOR.

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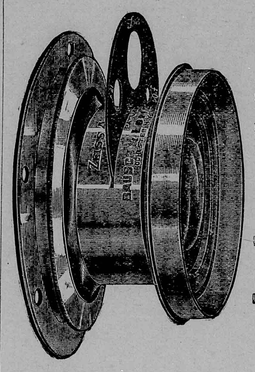

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For this reason, also, practically all the produce of the islands finds its way first to Honolulu by the little inter-island steamships for trans-shipment to the outside world. The so-called "esplanade" in Honolulu presents a scene of bustle and activity at any time, with a fair showing of sailing vessels tied up to its wharves.

Upon the arrival of one of the regular line steamships this bustle increases to a very paroxysm of systematic hurry and rush, that gives the newcomer a somewhat exaggerated idea of the business activity of the little tropical city. Very substantial sheds on the wharves, abundantly filled coal yards, roomy warehouses and the stone structures of the shipping and commission houses which face the harbor give an effect of solidity, thritt and prosperity. These shipping and commission houses are the most powerful element in the business of the islands.

The majority of them are American, but there are some strong British and German houses as well. They have branches or correspondents in San Francisco, Boston, New York, London and Hamburg, through whom the country's trade balances are settled, probably without recourse generally to other banking facilities, though there are three banks in Honolulu. In a similar way planters on the other islands draw on their credits with these commission houses for settlement among themselves or for payments to merchants in Honolulu. Many of the plantations are owned and financed by such Honolulu houses, who may be also in the import business and own the bottoms in which they import dry goods, lumber and supplies of all kinds and export sugar. There are vessels thus owned which come out from Boston or from Liverpool and go on to China and India as traders. The young men of the islands consider themselves fortunate to secure business positions with these powerful Honolulu houses and the young Americans, Englishmen and Germans who have this connection make up an important element in the life of the town.

Small groceries and bake shops in Honolulu are largely in the hands of Chinamen, and their little provision stores are dotted all over the islands. They are also the purveyors of fruits and vegetables for the Honolulu householders. The country about Honolulu is much taken up with their immaculately kept gardens. A pocket handkerchief would more than cover any neglected or unfruitful portion of these gardens. They labor in them minutely and assiduously, crowned with broad, pagoda-like hats, carrying huge cans of water on a yoke stick across their shoulders down the furrows and sprinkling the vegetables on either side. In marketing his produce the Chinaman seeks no middleman, but yokes himself with his shoulder sticks with a basket on each end loaded with vegetables, and with a quick, swinging trot goes from house to house and delivers his product to the cook house. Fresh vegetables are cheap and always abundant, and owing to the equable climate one crop ripens after the other all the year around. The same is true often most of the fruits. It is no unusual sight to find fruit blossoms, ripe fruit and the intermediate stages all together on one tree. The Chinese are the household servants, almost without exception, and are highly prized, and also highly priced. The household cookery is almost invariably done in a cook house entirely separate from the dwelling house, and there the Chinese cook is as supreme and autocratic as was ever Bridget or Lena in the American household.

Living on the whole, is rather dear in Honolulu, and there is large dependence on canned goods, both for its meat and for fruits and vegetables such as are not successfully produced in the islands. The Honolulu fish market is one of the sights of the town. The dealers are mostly native fishermen, and one may see here nearly all the uncouth monsters of the sea—the dying splendors of the dolphin and the demonaic squid, which is a favorite article of diet with the natives. Fresh fish of choicest flavor can always be had from these natives dealers, who form mullet ponds by building sea walls of stones, and have some skill in cultivating the fish. An ice factory affords ample supply for refrigerating purposes and for cooling drinks, the need for which is by no means pressing, as the temperature is rarely oppressive and is tempered during a large part of the year by the northwest trade winds.

Many residents of Honolulu own cottages on the sea beach at Waikiki, only a few miles from Honolulu. The surf comes in over the coral reef and breaks on a shelving, sandy beach. A noble grove ot cocoanut palms fringes the beach and shades the cottages. Here the well-to-do residents of Honolulu rusticate; and there is no lovelier spot the world around. Beyond Waikiki and still near the beach is the Kapiolani Riding Park, where the comparative merits of rival horses are tested. There is nothing stands higher in the esteem of the native Hawaiians than a horse, and the running races are looked forward to and patronized with a fierce zest that is truly Kiplingesque. The fertile, flowery valleys in the neighborhood of Honolulu are favorite grounds for picnics and riding expeditions. The somewhat restricted social circle is, perforce, brought into close and usually harmonious contact, and is much given to hospitality and entertaining one another in a merry and easily informal way. There are a number of church congregations among the foreign residents, including an Anglican communion, presided over by a bishop.

No government was ever more lightly and easily adminstered than has been that of the Hawaiian Islands. In Honolulu one occasionally sees a native policeman sitting pensively on a stone wall. There is some kind of native constabulary in the country districts away from Honolulu. But their services are in the rarest demand. Crimes of violence are almost unknown. It is a notable fact that no woman was ever the victim of violence at the hands of a Hawaiian. It is hard to conceive that the apprehension of violent revolutionary movements, reports of which have come of late years from the islands, can have had any grounds that could not have been met by firm and peaceful measures. Life and the actual possession of property were felt to be safe under all circumstances. The post office is efficient and the service well extended in the islands. The school system is quite capably administered, and a graded course in English taught in the public schools in Honolulu, both for natives and foreigners. The suffrage is based on a property qualification which effectually limits it to within measurable bounds of the American and European residents.

The intense interest in the Hawaiian Islands especially in their commerce, is apparent from the requests which are reaching the bureau of statistics from all parts of the country for the recent publication of that bureau relating to the commerce of the islands. The people of Hawaii bought last year nearly $9,000,000 worth of goods from all parts of the world, and, as over 73 per cent of this was from the United States, it is not surprising that the people should want to know in detail what these purchases were, and especially what class of goods was imported from other parts of the world than the United States. In view of the demand for this detailed information, the bureau of statistics will, in its next monthly publication, the Summary of Finance and Commerce, present a full list of the articles imported into Hawaii in the year 1897, both in quantities and values, and the country from which each article is imported.

MINNEAPOLIS BOYS IN HAWAII.

MAJOR A. M. DIGGLES.

THE RECEPTION AT HONOLULU.

ON Board Steamship St. Paul, at dock Honolulu, Tuesday, Aug. 9.—I only wish that my descriptive powers could do justice to the panorama which presented itself to us from the time we first came in sight of these islands until we landed at the dock. The tints and colorings of the ocean, the hills, valleys and shore were simply marvelous. The pen can hardly describe it, and if it was accurately portrayed in a painting it would undoubtedly be said that the coloring had been exaggerated.

The first bit of land which presented itself to our view looked like a mountain of reddish brown rocks, which upon nearer approach proved to be the fact. As we steamed along about a mile and a half from shore, the next thing to catch our eye was a green patch near the entrance to a valley. The scenery developed when we got around where we could look up the valley; the effect of the different shades of green, the tall cocoanut trees, the smaller palms and banana plantations, the effects of shadow and sunshine caused by the clouds, was simply marvelous to us, who in the Northwest have never seen such effects, and especially so as we had seen nothing for over eight days except the ship, blue ocean and the heavens. Our reception in Honolulu was simply an ovation. A large tug boat crowded with people and bearing members of the reception committee, met us about five miles from the landing place. The Hawaiian band was on board, and when that magnificent organization greeted us with the "Star Spangled Banner" the boys were literally too much stirred for utterance, and for many seconds there was hardly a man on board, but who was so deeply moved that he could not yell. They did come to themselves, however, and the shout that went up from this ship fairly made the decks ring. On the way in the band played all our national airs, and played them with as much spirit and music as was possible for any band. The boys responded after each piece in the heartiest manner. The reception committee afterwards told me that our transport had shown more enthusiasm on entering the harbor than any of the sixteen previous transports. The bandmaster also made the same remark to me. He is, by the way, a German named Berger, and is all music from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet, and can play almost every instrument he gets hold of. He was bandmaster during the monarchy, having held the position for twenty-five years.

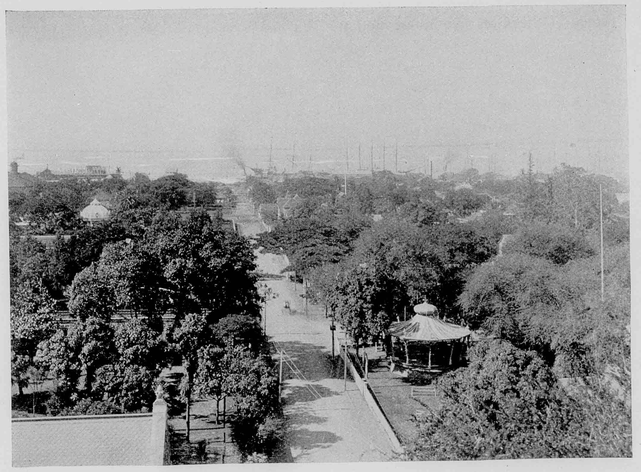

PHOTO BY C. N. ROSE. RICHARD STREET, HONOLULU.

One of the first persons to greet us as we landed at the wharf, and, of course, the only person I recognized in the crowd, was Mrs. Reeve, the wife of our colonel. You can all realize that it was more than pleasant to see such a familiar face in this land, nearly 5,000 miles from home. The boys gave three hearty cheers and a tiger for her as soon as she was recognized by them.

I was the first man off the boat at Honolulu, and, by the way, the last man to go on board at San Francisco. As soon as we were tied up to the wharf the boys were marched off, carrying the shelter tents and blankets. Arms were stacked on the wharf, and I started up town to hunt a camping place for the whole outfit. We examined the ball park and one or two other locations, and finally selected the grounds in front of the barracks, being the spot on which the troops assembled at the time the monarchy was overthrown. It is directly opposite the palace grounds and is large enough to camp the 850 men which we have on board. This gives us the distinction of being the first American soldiers to encamp on Hawaiian soil, as none of the other transports took their men off to sleep. We also have another distinction, that of being the first transport to arrive in Honolulu without any sick on board. Both of these incidents were surprising as well as pleasing to the people of Honolulu.

Our men during their stay have behaved finely. Not the slightest disturbance of any kind has occurred, and the people are very much pleased with our recruits. Several of them have remarked to me what a gentlemanly, well-behaved lot of men there are on this transport. Besides the 300 recruits from Minnesota, we also have 300 from South Dakota and 170 from Colorado, and all deserve equal praise.

Immediately upon our arrival the officers were all given the liberty of the military club rooms, which are located in a bungalow on the palace grounds. The palace, by the way, is used now as a capitol building.

Our treatment since our arrival here has been simply magnifi-

Continued to page 153.

THE PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO HAWAIIAN INTERESTS

FRANK L. HOOGS, - EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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SOUNDS NOTE OF WARNING.

LAND Agent J. F. Brown recently addressed a letter to the Editor of the "Advertiser" in which he warns people not to come to this country without capital. The letter is very timely and reads as follows: Sir:—The natural interest taken in Hawaiian matters by the people of the Great Republic, and the tendency which exists with many to look for great and golden opportunities in the distance, is apt to tempt to these Islands a considerable number of people who are ill-informed, or not at all informed, of true conditions here, and many of whom must be disappointed. First it should be noted that Hawaii is not a "new" country with great unbroken areas of public lands awaiting the settler. For half a century a definite system of land division and ownership has existed, and for that long period transactions in public and private lands have steadily taken place as in all civilized countries. The policy of selling lands outright for cash at low figures, and of making long leases of large tracts, was steadily carried out from the early "fifties" until the date of the Land Act of 1895, and the result is easily inferred. A large portion of what might be called the "cream" of the Government lands had at the latter date passed into the hands of private owners, and long leases have been made covering the most valuable Government and Crown lands many of which leases are still in force. It was to conserve and devote to the use of "bona fide" settlers the remaining public land, that the Land Act of 1895 was passed, which Act, eminently suited to the conditions of the case, is in force at this date. To carry out the purpose of this Act, public lands have as fast as practicable been divided and opened up. As there has been for the past two years a keen demand for such lands, both on the part of old residents of the country and new comers, it has followed that all tracts have been taken up as soon as opened, and at the present date there is practically no land ready for the occupation of any considerable number of new comers. The survey work which over rough mountain lands and through dense tropical jungle, is at all times a laborious and slow process, was interrupted at the end of 1897 by the exhaustion of appropriations for that purpose, and has only been recently resumed upon the passage of new appropriations. It is inevitable that some time must elapse before necessary surveys can be completed. The new lands are off the lines of travel; much difficulty is encountered in projected roads to reach them and the task all around, is a difficult one which one unfamiliar with the country can not easily estimate. The lands laid out and disposed of since the date of the 1895 Land Act have been those portions most favorably situated, and those remaining are of course still further removed from centers of population and lines of travel. To settle upon and to improve such lands is no "soft snap." To residents of the Islands it is well known, but for the information of others it is necessary to state that, as far as cane lands and sugar cultivation is concerned, there is practically no opening except for large capitalists, and for few, if any, of those. The field is occupied by those who for forty years have been developing this industry extending and consolidating their interests. The low lying flat land of the country with abundant water supply, a considerable part of the whole, is wholly occupied by rice or taro planters, who have engaged in those planting occupations for many years. There does remain still, a considerable area to be disposed of as surveys are completed and as old leases expire, principally of lands suited to coffee cultivation and small farming. With reference to lands suited to coffee cultivation it may be said, that the same are in general forest and bush lands, requiring much labor and expense in clearing. Being in general, away from present main lines of travel, they are at a disadvantage as regards roads, and it is inevitable that for some time, trails more or less rough, must take the place of wagon roads. For the development of a coffee plantation even of moderate size, capital is needed. Good intentions and industry alone will not suffice. As far as I am able to learn the expense of purchasing, clearing, planting and caring for a coffee plantation during the five years necessary to produce paying crops is not less than from $150 to $200 per acre; and with this must go all the careful management without which expenditure is of little avail. Drawbacks of various kinds are common to all agricultural enterprises and fluctuation in prices prevails in the coffee market as well as as in others. As to small farming it may be said, that while an admirable climate and fertile soil would probably ensue to an industrious person, all that would be needed for his own sustenance, the question of additional profit is a difficult one to answer. The local market is easily supplied and is in fact reasonably well supplied at the present time. What future demands will be, or what new crops may be profitably grown, it would be dangerous to predict. Experience, economy, and hard work will have much the same value that attaches to those qualities elsewhere. In other words, this is no agricultural "Klondike" where nuggets lie about loose. The condition here is much the same at the present time as in other prosperous civilized countries. With every desire to encourage and assist any one seeking to find or better his fortune in Hawaii, I would still say: Don't come as a sort of forlorn hope, without experience, without money, trusting to good luck. Good luck is as shy here as across the water. Don't come to plant coffee without necessary capital. Don't expect to find a country where hard work, care and economy are not necessary. Don't come without getting all reliable information that you can in advance. Don't come within the next six months, for surveys must be made of lands to be opened. Don't come to speculate in land, for the present Land Act was intended to prevent that, and accomplishes its purpose fairly well. But if you wish to come after fully considering the matter and can bring experience and energy, with enough capital to insure you against any danger of want, and enable you to study the situation on the ground before making a final decision, it is safe to say that you will be welcome, and what has been a kindly country to others, may prove so to you.

HAWAII'S RESOURCES.

BY ARTHUR A. LOTTO.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE ISLANDS.

THE VALUE of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States cannot be overestimated, and a careful study of the resources of the group shows that the result of annexation will be an enormous increase in the commercial relations which have up to the present time existed between the island kingdom and the American Republic.

To American energy, brain and capital the development of Hawaii is due, and these qualifications are destined in the future to demonstrate the value of America's island territory.

The group, which is made up of eight inhabited islands, is situated near the middle of the North Pacific ocean, 21 degrees north of the equator, between the 19th and 23rd parallels of north latitude, and extend from the 155th to the 161st degree of longitude west of Greenwich.

They are 2,100 miles from San Francisco, 3,470 miles from Yokohama, Japan, and 4,803 miles from Hongkong, China. The group consists of the islands of Oahu, Hawaii, Maui, Kauai, Molokai, Lanai, Niihau and Kahoolawe, the bulk of the population being upon the first four named.



PHOTO BY McCONNELL. UNLOADING SUGAR AT WHARF.

The total area of the islands is 6,740 square miles, and the population, according to the census of 1896, was 109,020, consisting of native Hawaiians, 31,000; Japanese, 24,400; Portuguese, 15,100; Chinese, 21,600; part Hawaiian, or half-whites, 8,400; Americans, 3,000; British, 2,200; Germans, 1,400; Norwegian and French, 479; other nationalities, 1,055. The islands are all high and mountainous, rising to a height of 4,000 feet on Oahu, to 10,000 feet on Maui and 14,000 feet on Hawaii. The whole country is of volcanic origin, there being hundreds of extinct volcanoes and two active ones.

The soil consists of decomposed lava, is very fertile, but in many places has to be irrigated by means of artesian wells and pumps, some of the largest steam pumps in the world being found on the islands, raising water to an elevation of 400 feet.

Hawaii is indeed a country of everlasting spring. It is the home of the most beautiful flowers, luxuriant verdure, and the most delicious fruits. The climate is semi-tropical, mild and even, with an average weekly maximum of 74 degrees in winter and 82 degrees in summer. Extremes of heat and cold are unknown, and a temperature of over 90 degrees in the shade has never yet been recorded. The lowest temperature at sea level in winter is 56, the hottest in summer is 88, and in the mountains any desired temperature can be found, in some places there being perpetual snow.

The country is very healthy, the death rate among the whites being exceptionally small, fever and diseases of tropical countries being unknown.

Hawaii is indeed "The Paradise of the Pacific," and its balmy and delightful climate, with ever present cool north-east trade winds makes it well suited to the physical and mental development of the Anglo-Saxon.

The rainfall varies, being greater on the windward side of the islands and increasing up to a certain elevation, ranging from 50 inches up to 176 inches per year. In the drier sections irrigation supplements the natural moisture.

The chief product of the islands is sugar, but the coffee industry is destined to become of enormous value, while the cultivation of rice, bananas, pineapples, oranges, limes, guavas and other tropical fruits, many of which grow wild, present limitless opportunities in the future. Cotton and tobacco can easily be raised on the islands, the former having been cultivated for many years, but its cultivation lapsed owing to the want of organized, systematic and scientific methods.

The Kona coffee raised in the islands is the finest in the world, bringing today 18 to 22 cents per pound wholesale, to 7 and 8 cents asked for the Central and South American products.

The increase of the sugar industry has grown immensely in the last twenty-five years, and its present prosperity is due to the treaty of reciprocity negotiated in 1876 with the United States. The industry cannot but increase in proportion now that the islands are American territory, for it will be many years before the crop will be large enough to supply one-quarter of the demand of the United States. In 1875 the plantations raised 25,080,182 pounds of sugar valued at $1,216,388, while in 1896 the crop amounted to 443,569,282 pounds, valued at $14,932,172.

The sugar industry, however, presents no field for the small investor, for it requires large capital for expensive machinery, and this outlay necessitates the acquisition and cultivation of thou-

sands of acres. Rice, neither Europeans nor Americans can cultivate as laborers. It requires working in marshy lands, and though on the Islands, it yields two crops a year, none but the Chinese can raise it successfully.

To men of small means the industry of cultivating coffee presents every opportunity, and it promises to become as important a staple as sugar.

Coffee does not require the amount of capital that sugar does, and it can be worked remuneratively upon a small scale.

Estimates carefully prepared by experts show that at the end of the fourth year the return from a seventy-five-acre coffee plantation will more than pay the running expenses, while from that time on a return of from $8,000 to $10,000 per annum may be realized. For a plantation of this size, the expense of buying land, clearing, planting, buildings, salaries of manager and labor, machinery, etc., would in three years amount to a little over $15,000, the third year giving a crop valued at $3,600. The fourth year's crop is estimated to yield $10,800, and the fifth year's crop $15,300, when all the expenses would be wiped out and a profit of $300 made. The expenses for the sixth year would be $8,820, and crop would bring $18,000, the following years increasing in proportion.

A number of plantations are now paying and while newcomers would be welcomed, it is as well to point out that raising coffee requires careful industry and patience, and no one should go into it unless supplied with sufficient capital and the determination to work hard and hold on in the face of many obstacles which will confront the intending coffee-grower. Practical experience has shown that coffee can be grown successfully in almost any part of the Islands, and plantations can be found to-day in a flourishing condition where five years ago there was nothing but dense forest.

On the various islands there are thousands of acres of the finest coffee lands awaiting the investor and cultivator, and there is no agricultural pursuit that offers better opportunities for the profitable employment of capital than a well-managed coffee estate.

Millions of dollars are paid annually by the United States to Central and South America for coffee, and there is every reason why this money should be kept in the country, for Hawaii is now part of the American Republic.

Capitalists have in the past mainly devoted their attention to sugar and not to coffee, for the reason that sugar bears a crop in eleven months after planting, while coffee requires four to five years' growth before any result can be obtained financially.

If coffee culture on the islands increases in proportion to the growth of the sugar industry, then a bonanza awaits the investor.

In 1896 the Hawaiian Islands exported 443,569,282 pounds of sugar, valued at $14,932,172, and of coffee only 255,655 pounds, valued at $53,650, and yet there are thousands of acres of sugar land to be cultivated in the future.

So, if the coffee industry becomes as large as that of sugar, and there is not a single reason against this proposition, the resources of the Islands will eclipse the fabled pagoda tree of India, which only required shaking to shower its crop of gold pieces into the laps of the nabobs.

Volumes could be written upon the possibilities of coffee culture in Hawaii, and one has but to turn to the statistics of exports of coffee from Guatemala, Brazil, Liberia and Ceylon to perceive the enormous field which lies before the Islands in this respect. And its great advantage is that, unlike fruits, coffee does not require an immediate market for consumption.

The agricultural possibilities of the Islands cannot be overestimated, for the soil and climate will grow almost everything that grows in any other country.

In addition to green and sweet corn, Irish and sweet potatoes, cabbages, tomatoes, beans, lettuce, radishes and many other vegetables can be raised in profusion, and can be had every day in the year.

An industry which will pay well will be the cultivation of the alligator pear, which is considered a luxury in the Islands and commands a high price on the Pacific Coast.

The guava grows wild in all parts of the islands below 3,000 feet, and the fruit makes the best jelly and jam in the world.

There is a large profit in the cultivation of pineapples, which are at home here, and this delicious fruit, like bananas, can be easily shipped to the Pacific Coast, finding a ready market.

In addition to the many varieties of fruits and vegetables which can be raised, there are several plants which can be cultivated for animal food.

Fiber plants grow remarkably well, particularly the Sisal hemp and Sansevieria or bow-string hemp.

Ramie is destined to become an important industry, and the plant when well established will yield four to six crops a year.

The recent invention of machinery that will economically decorticate the fiber is sure to give an impetus to the culture of the plant, and coffee-growers will be enabled to embark in the industry, for ramie will thrive wherever coffee will grow.

The cocoa tree bears well in the moist districts, and in the past five years many coffee planters have been most successful in raising the tree.

The favorite drive and bathing resort is Waikiki, four miles from the heart of the city and half-way to famous Diamond Head, where the signal station is situated. The curved shore line is occupied by lovely villas of the wealthy classes, and on the reef-protected beach the most excellent bathing can be enjoyed in water with a uniform temperature of 70 degrees the year round.

Many charming excursions can be made on horseback through the numerous valleys on the island, some of which are closed in by lofty mountains, down which waterfalls tumble in graceful lines, catching the glints of the sun's rays and forming exquisite rainbows. The artist will find a field over which he will linger and be loth to leave, and witness a panorama of color not to be equaled in any part of the world.

In the early part of the century the native chiefs became very rich from the extensive trade in sandalwood that they carried on with whaling ships. Vast quantities were found in the mountains, but the supply was soon exhausted, as the tree requires many years to arrive at a fit state for the market, and the natives were too indolent and ignorant to cultivate it. With proper care, sandalwood should prove a source of profit to the grower, as it always commands a good price in the markets of the world,

On all the mountain ranges can be found a luxuriant growth of trees, large forests which could furnish the most beautifully marked wood for the manufacture of ornamental furniture. The woods take a high polish and rival the best walnut and mahogany.

For the tourist and health-seeker, Hawaii well deserves the name of the Paradise of the Pacific.

CLIMATE OF THE ISLANDS.*

A. B. LYONS.

MAGIC CIRCLE OF THE TROPICS.

PERPETUAL June. There is no other month in the Hawaiian calendar. We have the names, of course; an inheritance from Rome and the Caesars, but the skies of March are June skies. June showers, June roses; it would be wearisome to go further with the iteration.

Why should it not be so? Lying in mid Pacific, just within the magic circle of the tropics, how could the climate be other than equable and mild? Such expressions are vague and relative. Let me present a little of the detail of facts.

It is seldom that the thermometer in Honolulu registers a minimum temperature as low as 55 degrees Fahrenheit. One who is not an early riser will seldom see the mercury below 60. The days in an ordinary year having a mean temperature of less than 70 degrees, or an average for the twenty-four hours as low as 67 degrees you could count on the fingers of one hand. About as rare is a morning temperature above 76 degrees, or a midday maximum in the shade as high as 87 degrees. In sheltered spots exposed to the full glare of the summer sun, the temperature will be a few degrees higher. Only once in the past nine years has there been a maximum of 90 degrees in the shade.



PHOTO BY McCONNELL IN THE NATIVE QUARTER.

In my study, with windows open to admit the breeze, the extreme range of the thermometer during three years of continuous observation, ranged from 65 degrees to 83 degrees. The maximum daily average of 80 degrees was reached only two or three times in a year, and that in spite of the fact that the room, not a large one, was lighted in the evening by a Rochester lamp. About four days in each year the average temperature was below 70 degrees, once only as low as 68 degrees. Between the middle of April and the middle of December in 1893, the daily average was only twice below 75 degrees, and twice above 79 degrees. Is it strange that few houses in Honolulu indulge in the luxury of a fireplace?

"Equable, yes"—you say—"but rather warm." So it is in Honolulu, and, for that matter, at any point near sea level. But whatever may be said of the possible debilitating effect on some constitutions of our perpetual summer, there is little in it to complain of on the score of comfort. The temperature rises by imperceptible gradations from February to August or September. Some days in May and June before the trade wind settles to its summer pace suggest the idea that the sun is coming uncomfortably close, but before many hours the breeze freshens, and you conclude that nature was merely inviting you to the luxury of a swim in the half-tepid water of the Pacific at Waikiki.

Warm days are common; they are the rule in September, but there is seldom a suggestion of sultriness in the air. If there is "muggy" weather at all it is in the cooler part of the year, when the winds are southerly. In summer the dew point is at least ten degrees lower than the air temperature in the day time. A sultry night is unheard of. The air always cools sensibly before nightfall; the night temperature being about ten degrees lower than that of the day time. If there is little wind the difference is correspondingly greater, the minimum being then occasionally as much as 20 degrees lower than the maximum.

One is surprised to find how little of fierceness there is in the rays of the nearly vertical sun. In the Eastern States, one often dreads to step out of the door in summer at midday. In Honolulu you run out for an errand bareheaded in the sun without thought of discomfort. Such a thing as sun-stroke is unheard of. In truth the direct rays of the sun have far less power than where the upper atmosphere is less charged with moisture.

The average temperature for the year is a trifle over 74 degrees at station near the sea level. At higher elevations there is of course a corresponding reduction of temperature—about three degrees for a thousand feet.

The first question a prospective immigrant will ask is: Can I work in such a climate? I believe that it is safe to answer in the affirmative, whatever be the character of the work. The danger is that, if you come from a country where the climate prohibits work of certain kinds for days and weeks together, you will overexert yourself from the instinct to make the most of the present exceptionally favorable opportunity. When you have lived here ten years you may fall into the opposite error of putting off until to-morrow work that can be done as well one day as another.

*San Francisco Bulletin.

In the Hawaiian Islands there are only two seasons, distinguished by the presence or absence of the trade wind. While the trade wind blows, and that is at least eight months out of the twelve, the mountain summits are constantly wrapped in clouds, from which drop frequent showers. For points under this cloud canopy this is the rainy season, the actual rainfall depending on the local conditions affecting condensation. In the case of a high and bulky mountain like Haleakala, the precipitation is wholly on the windward side, the clouds being dissipated before they can reach the sheltered side, where rain with a trade wind blowing would be simply a miracle.

When the mountains are only three or four thousand feet high as on Oahu, the clouds form as the air is lifted over their summits and pour down rain chiefly on their leeward slopes. From the cloud mantle which envelops day after day the mountain top, the stronger gusts of wind tear away tattered fragments which are borne to leeward, trailing after them fringes of rain and mist. This is the explanation of those showers which take the malihini (tenderfoot) so by surprise, the azure of the sky in the south and west quite untroubled, the unclouded sun shining on unconcerned, not forgetting, however, to paint on the background of mist—sometimes on what seems clear blue sky—gorgeous fragments of rainbows. The Hawaiian names this the ua kamaaina, rain that is native to the land, in contradistinction to the storms that come from without.

In Honolulu through the summer months these trade wind showers, coming at all hours of the day, generally as a mere sprinkle of rain, more numerous and much more heavily freighted in the night, serve to mitigate the tendency to drought, and are sufficient often to keep the grass quite green on the hills. We expect in Honolulu one to two inches of rain a month from these showers. The further mauka (inland) you live the more generous will be the tribute of the clouds. At Waikiki, three miles to leeward, the monthly average will be less than half an inch; two miles up Nuuanu valley, directly back of Honolulu, it is about four inches, two miles further at Luakaha, near the divide, six or eight inches is the rule, and, since this is the source of an important part of our water supply, we in Honolulu find no fault if it is ten or twelve.

On Hawaii, with the giant mountain Mauna Kea for a condenser, the sugar and coffee lands draw on this supply for an average of ten or fifteen inches a month, and may be favored with fifty inches or more.

It is customary to speak of the trade wind season as the dry season. From what I have just said, it is evident that is true only for leeward stations. In Honolulu, for example, the earth generally becomes parched in the summer months, in spite of the frequent sprinkling it receives from trade wind showers. When the trade wind is interrupted, the atmosphere over the ocean becomes charged with moisture to a greater degree than is possible during the prevalence of a northerly wind. The weather may nevertheless be fine for weeks together, but the conditions are favorable for the development of cyclonic storms and it is from these that the parched low lands get their only really efficient watering. These storms generally develop slowly. The sky becomes overcast. It may be a day or two before the clouds begin to discharge their burden, but when they make up their mind to it there is no limit to their generosity. Sometimes the storm is accompanied with thunder and lightning, more often not. The lightning plays from cloud to cloud, seldom striking the earth. The thunder reverberates grandly, but even the most nervous are little alarmed by it. Once only in a residence of fifteen years in Honolulu have I known lightning here to strike the earth. Then the storm was one that would have done credit to Illinois.

The storm may be accompanied with strong wind. More often the wind dies out entirely when the rains begins, and then you wonder where such an amount of water could have been stored. An inch or two is a common rainfall in one of these storms, but three to five inches within twenty-four hours is not unusual, and we may he embarrassed with a gift of eight or ten when two would have been welcome. Storms like these, in the nature of things, cannot last indefinitely. Generally within three days the clouds discharge their burden, and there is apt to succeed a fortnight of sunshine. It is noticeable that our storms tend to recur at about the same date month after month, or to return after the shorter interval of two weeks.

When vitality is low and the system needs repose rather than stimulation, a climate subject to no extremes, inviting one continually into the open air, bright but not excessively hot, breezy yet reposeful, is worth crossing an ocean to find. Not a few have experienced its health-restoring power, particularly persons with incipient pulmonary disease. When the increased demand shall warrant the establishing of fully equipped sanitariums not alone in Honolulu but in the more bracing atmosphere of the mountains of Maui and Hawaii, we shall expect to be called on to extend hospitality yearly to hundreds of health-seekers, each one of whom on returning will be sure to send back others on the same errand.

School Gardens.

For each country the effort at the agricultural school must be modified by the conditions of the country. What is suitable for Germany, Russia or the northern states, is not suitable for a tropical country. What is suitable for the southern states may not be suitable for Hawaii.

Take taro cultivation. How many young natives understand it. If one buys taro land, it is some old native that one would have to engage in order to make it a success. There is no reason why the young Hawaiians should not learn to plant it well and to look after it properly after it has been planted. The same is true of many of the native food crops.

Again there is no reason why apiaries should not be established. Bees do well in this country, and the honey is pure, sweet and good. In many places attached to schools grapes might be cultivated. And in the regular garden schools there should be thorough training in viticulture and in wine making. But all this pre-supposes that the teachers understand how to instruct in such matters, and teachers who have had only a normal training for brain work are not likely to make a success of even small gardens attached to country school houses. You want to teach the teachers before you can teach the children.

During nine months of the year, the prevailing winds are the northeast trades, and during the remaining three months the winds are chiefly from the south, although there are times when they come from other quarters.

A New Departure.

A. T. ATKINSON.

The experiment of profit sharing between the small cultivator and the mill is be practically tried at Ewa Plantation this year. Manager Lowrie has engaged twelve families from Modesto, Cal., to come here in October and enter upon a system of co-operative planting. Should this attempt prove successful, it will revolutionize the sugar system of the Islands, and put the country upon a basis such as its advanced thinkers have earnestly desired for years. If we can get a class of people who are hard workers, thrifty and intelligent, and men who are anxious to earn a living, with the ultimate hope of owning a little land, one of the great problems of the future will be solved.

The plantation under the present contract requires the services of the cultivator or care taker of the cane after it is planted. The plantation undertakes to plow, furrow for irrigation and plant the section of land which is handed over to the co-operative laborer. Of course, in time the co-operative laborers would be able to do this work themselves, and then their share of the crop would be much larger. But even with one-sixth of the crop, as now proposed, at present prices of sugar, the laborer should receive something over $700 per year. Say it is only $600, as laborers wages go, $50 per month is a good return, and very few average that in California.

The contract further provides for an unfurnished house and not to exceed 8,000 square feet of garden ground, together with free wood and water. By giving attention to his garden plot, the laborer can raise a good deal which will improve his diet and save his pocket. There is a further provision that he can draw eighteen dollars a month in the form of wages if he so desires it.

The offer is of course no fortune, but it is the offer of good steady work and a good living with the opportunity of sharing in any extra profit that may be made. The success hinges upon the ability of the white men to work in the cane under a tropic sun. As a fact the effects of the sun are much more dangerous north of us than they are here. We have no cases of people falling down and dying in the streets on account of the heat of the sun. In the place where the experiment colony is to come from, Stanislaus county, the men have been accustomed to work in the wheat fields at a temperature of from 95 to 112 degrees. If they can stand that they can stand the more moderate heat here. And there, not only are the days hot, but the nights are stifling. With us we always have an evening breeze, and again the trades blow steadily for weeks at a time.

The present experiment may prove a failure, but every one with the true desire for the development of the country, will hope that it may prove a success. It has been begun on a comparatively small scale, so that if failure does come, it will not entail much distress. In the event of success, it will be very easy to increase the numbers, indeed, if these men who are coming are satisfied, increase in numbers will not be far to seek.

Everyone must give the Ewa Plantation credit for acting boldly as a pioneer, in laying out a course which may prove of incalculable benefit to the future of the country.

Pearl harbor and Honolulu harbor are both located upon the south side of the Island of Oahu, and are only seven miles apart.

Continued from page 147.

cent. Everything has been done for us which it would be possible for any people to do. The freedom of the city has been extended to us in the most literal sense of the word—not only the freedom of the city, but the friendship of all its people.

Sunday afternoon I was invited out for a drive with some of the officers of the National Guard of Hawaii. They are all jolly good fellows, and are doing everything in their power to make themselves agreeable hosts, and as such they are a brilliant success. Their uniforms are the same as ours, and they are a remarkably efficient organization. Some of them have been in active service since the revolution several years ago.

During our ride we visited the crater of an extinct volcano. We returned to the ship at 6 o'clock for supper. I do not think it is possible to find a place which is nearer our idea of paradise than Honolulu. The climate, in my estimation, is as near perfect as can be found. The days are warm, some people here call them hot—but at the same time there is a light fresh breeze blowing all the time. The nights are cool, but not cold. The same conditions seem to prevail, as far as I can find out, all the year around.

Cases of sunstroke in Hawaii are unknown, and no special precautions are taken against it, people wearing straw hats or soft felt similar to those worn in the States during the summer months, the year round.

The Hawaiian Islands have been called the "Gems of the Pacific," "The Paradise of the Pacific," and by kindred appellations, all tending to express the ideas that arose in the mind of the beholder, when, sleeping in their azure bed, with their setting of coral, they rose to the view of the traveler, as his vessel neared the beautiful shores. The song of the poet and the pencil of the artist have vied with each other in their attempts to picture the most romantic island habitation in the world, "a solitary group in a serene sea, where the summer is fragrant and perpetual." All traveler who have visited these islands have brought away a memory as flattering as it is unfading.

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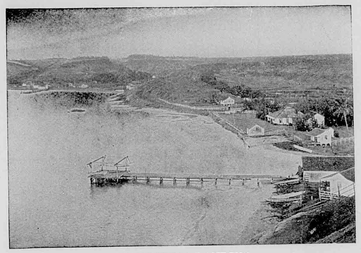

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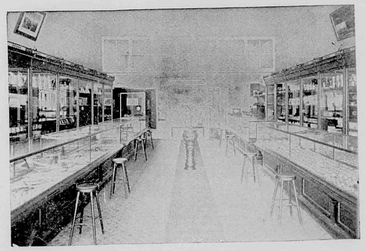

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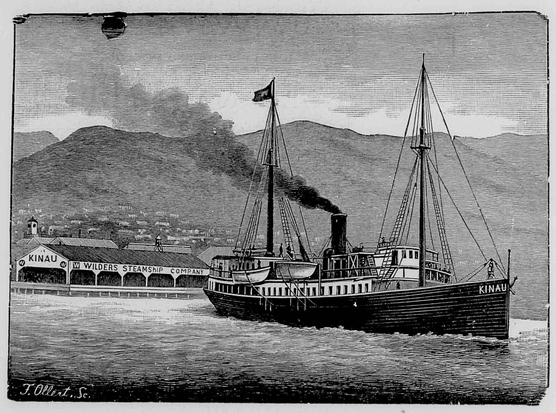

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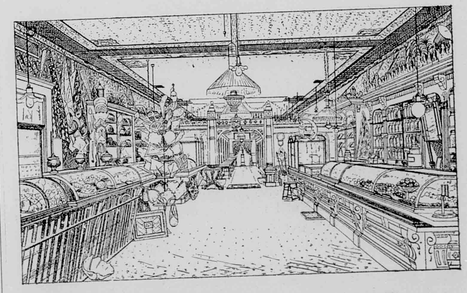

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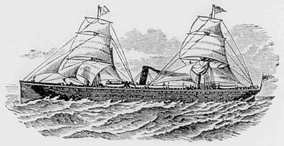

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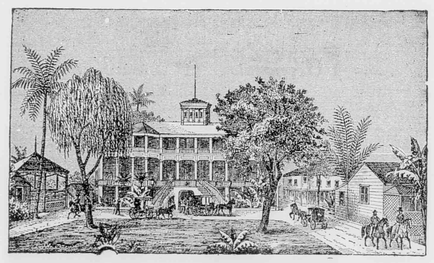

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From San Francisco to Honolulu—1898.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Leave San Francisco for Honolulu. 1898.		*Leave Honolulu for San Francisco* 1898.	
Australia	Feb. 17, 2 p. m.	Mariposa	Feb. 3.
Mariposa	Feb. 23, 2 p. m.	Australia	Feb. 5, 4 p. m.
Australia	Mch 12, 2 p. m.	Moana	Mch 3.
Moana	Mch 23, 2 p. m.	Australia	Mch 24, 4 p. m.
Australia	Apr. 6, 2 p. m.	Alameda	Mch 31.
Alameda	Apr. 20, 2 p. m.	Australia	Apr. 19, 4 p. m.
Australia	May 4, 2 p. m.	Mariposa	Apr. 28.
Mariposa	May 18, 2 p. m.	Australia	May 17, 4 p. m.
Australia	June 1, 2 p. m.	Moana	May 26.
Moana	June 15, 2 p. m.	Australia	June 14, 4 p. m.
Australia	June 29, 2 p. m.	Alameda	June 23.
Alameda	July 13, 2 p. m.	Australia	July 12, 4 p. m.
Australia	July 27, 2 p. m.	Mariposa	July 21.
Mariposa	Aug. 10, 2 p. m.	Moana	Aug. 18.
Australia	Aug. 24, 2 p. m.	Australia	Aug. 9, 4 p. m.
Moana	Sept. 7, 2 p. m.	Alameda	Sept. 15.
Australia	Sept. 21, 2 p. m.	Australia	Sept. 6, 4 p. m.
Alameda	Oct. 5, 2 p. m.	Mariposa	Oct. 13.
Australia	Oct. 19, 2 p. m.	Australia	Oct. 19, 4 p. m.
Mariposa	Nov. 2, 2 p. m.	Moana	Nov. 10.
Australia	Nov. 16, 2 p. m.	Australia	Nov. 11, 4 p. m.

PACIFIC MAIL AND O. & O. S. S. CO.

Leave San Francisco for Honolulu		*Leave Honolulu for San Francisco*	
Belgic	September 3	Gaelic	September 23
Glengyle	September 10	Aztec	October 11
Coptic	September 17	Belgic	November 1
P. M. S. S.	October 1	Coptic	November 15
Gaelic	October 11	P. M. S. S.	November 29
P. M. S. S.	October 29	Gaelic	December 9
Doric	October 29	P. M. S. S.	December 20
P. M. S. S.	November 10	Doric	December 30
Belgic	November 19	Nippon Maru	January 6
Coptic	November 30	P. M. S. S.	January 13
P. M. S. S.	December 15	Coptic	January 27
Gaelic	December 24	America Maru	February 4

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Steamers of this line run between Vancouver, B. C., and Sydney, N. S. W., calling at Victoria, B. C., Honolulu and Fiji.

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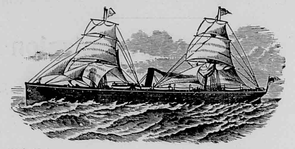

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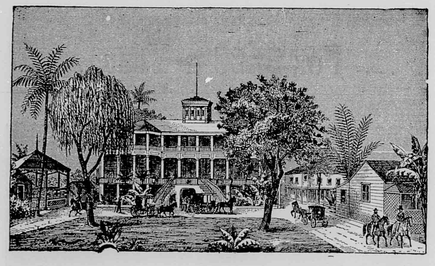

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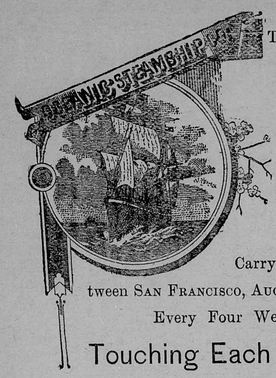

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HONOLULU.

VOL. XI. No. 11

Circulates the World Over



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Paradise of the Pacific

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FRANK L. HOOGS, Editor.

Honolulu, H. I., November, 1898

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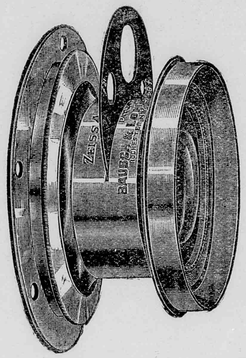

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PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

VOL. XI.—NO. 11. HONOLULU, H. I. NOVEMBER, 1898. PUBLISHED MONTHLY

UNSURPASSED SCENERY AND FOLIAGE.

S. F. CHRONICLE.

A VIEW OF THE TROPICS.

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But possess your soul in patience, for beyond Diamond Head the dreamed of tropic landscape is coquetting, all ready to spring out at you suddenly. There is the fringe of green and the tattered cocoa palms, and the water breaks over an invisible reef, which you afterward find to be a sodden gray—and not the pink and white coral of commerce. Never again will you find the Hawaiian landscape disappointing.

After landing you are driven rapidly up small, moist green streets, where it rains on one sidewalk and shines on the other. The green at either side is so dense that the sunlight rarely trickles through and a sunshade is merely carried for prettiness.



PHOTO BY DAVEY PHOTO CO. HAWAIIAN LIFE.

There are trees in infinite variety—not very many of them familiar to travelers from the temperate, that is the intemperate zone. Beside the cocoa palms there are tattered bananas, with heavy fruit clusters, some of them said to weigh a hundred pounds. There is the beautiful bread-fruit tree with fruit like osage oranges and leaves beautiful enough to supplant the polyanthus in architecture. The papaya, with a crown of thick green leaves and fruit of all ages and sizes, varying from green to yellow and the ti tree, valuable for its leaves and root, are beautiful nameless trees for new arrivals to marvel at. The feathery algarobas are old to Mexican travelers, but always beautiful. Umbrella trees, the Golden Shower and the Ponciana Regia, with a magnificent mantle of scarlet dropped over the top of each tree, are the most handsome. The Golden Shower, the Regia and the magnificent banyan trees were all imported from India, and thrive, like everything else, in this climate of boundless kindness. Honolulu is the asylum of plants and trees, and also of people. One often reads of climates that are balmy, but the adjective is overworked. It means nothing in the advertisers' catalogues, but when applied to the Hawaiian air it is properly used for once.

For a sick mind, there are all sorts of diversions and beautiful scenes in Honolulu where the landscape is second to none on earth, and if you want change, go up any of the exquisite valleys that radiate behind the town like spokes of a wheel. There you will find variety and cooler air and captured rainbows rest-

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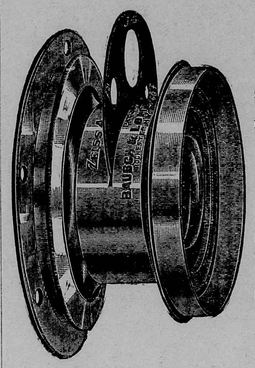

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ing against the rocky, precipitous walls. The floors of the valleys are full of taro patches and rice fields—the taro which looks something like a calla lily growing on an island, each island surrounded by a moat, and but one plant to each island. The taro fields are surrounded with earth very like adobe, impervious to water. The rice fields are beautiful as no other form of cultivation. Imagine fields of water like acres of plate-glass mirrors, each mirror ruled with fine green lines of rice plants, which do not break up the blue reflection of the watery sheets. Or perhaps in a marshy patch there will be a growth of lotus with immense leaves and exquisite blossoms.

Far up the valleys, where the walls begin to narrow and come close, a tangle of hau trees begins with morning-glory vines climbing to the topmost crooked branches and mysterious green alleys that run for a little way into these impenetrable thickets. It would be an ideal place for hiding. All the bandits in the world could snug themselves away in the midst of this dense, climbing green. Up the Nuuanu valley the ferns begin to spring, but the home of the gigantic fern is not on the island of Oahu. At the top of the Pali—the historic precipice where the natives plunged over in the war with Kamehameha—the air is cool and nipping. It is one of the few times during the trip to the islands that a wrap is needful. At the top the wind sweeps from ocean to ocean, and seems inclined to swoop down and take you on its way, The two waters are the same ocean, and one feels as though the island, were but a mountain peak rising from the sea, which is exactly what it is. Here another exquisite view unfolds itself. A thousand feet and more below, windward Oahu spreads itself out like a carpet. There are plantations of cane of bright and spring-like green, little white settlements, with the ever-present church spire, streams of blue and tiny lakes—all against the rich black waste from this backbone of the islands. On each island you may have your choice between the wet tropical and the dry tropical. The windward side of the islands is always wet, for the rain clouds from the sea are stopped by high mountains, and the immense precipitations is confined mainly to the windward side.

The fern forests of Hawaii are magnificent, endless. The graceful fronds meet high above your head, and in the cool shade below one is almost afraid. These gigantic ferns make one feel like a small, lonely child lost in a forest. They remind you of a mysterious fern age, way back in the youth of the world, when the globe was covered with these unreal trees, and great reptiles and mastodons crushed the delicate foliage under their tremendous bodies.

For waterfalls in endless varieties and beautiful valleys, each one walled in by palis of rock, travelers go to windward Hawaii, where hundreds of waterfalls dash themselves to death in the sea, and the green cliffs wash their gray feet in the ocean. The valleys are tropical, shut away from the white man, and exquisitely beautiful. There are nearer waterfalls within reach of Hilo, among them the Rainbow Fall and the Boiling Pots, each an easy horseback ride, and the former a delightful walk. They are queer basaltic formations. At Rainbow Fall the river has changed its course, giving foothold for a sweet legend about a princess imprisoned by a cruel dragon and at last liberated when the course of the river was changed by a powerful demi-god, her lover. At times a rainbow is formed in the spray before the fall, but unless you make the trip before 9 o'clock in the morning, you will not likely see the rainbow. It is a rough scramble of a walk, but well worth while. The Boiling Pots are further up the same river, and show the water boiling and seething up through a row of small holes in the rock.

Cocoanut island is one of the prettiest bits of cove scenery on the entire island coast. A grove of old cocoanuts is the landmark, and the sheltered nooks with their protecting sandbars are delightful places. The inhabitants say there are "not many sharks," which is comforting to bathers, though an occasional shark's head, with a quadruple row of wicked teeth, is not a pleasant reminder when swimming. An ancient Charon ferries one across the shallows, and the road to the island is bordered with wild strawberry guavas of delicious flavor. The natives do not even gather them. There are wild bananas at Hilo, and yams and all sorts of island fruits. Alligator pears are large and luscious, within reach of a poor man's pocket, and the bread fruit is delicious.

For lava and reminders of the terrible convulsions of nature in which Hawaii was born, a trip must be taken to the volcano of Kilauea, or an overland journey made through the Kau or Kona region. Here great rivers that look like asphalt have overflowed the craters and made their slow way across the country, devastating as they went. The sticky rivers dried in hills, in cascades, in blowholes. Where they poured into the sea a black veil hangs and it will be many years before this country is worth anything at all. It is not even beautiful scenically—merely curious and wonderful. The ohias are everywhere the pioneers of vegetation, they alone taking root on this black and barren soil.

For grandeur and sublimity one goes to Kilauea and Haleakala, the immense extinct crater on Maui—the largest in the world. Kilauea is not active now, but the pit of Halemaumau is smoking sullenly, and the fascination of it is that no man can tell the day or the hour when Pele may return to her house of ferns, for Halemaumau means "house of ferns" and not house of everlasting fire, as has been so often written and said. The view accross the lake of lava at Kilauea and the trip to the smoking pit are worth remembering. Behind the Volcano House is a tremendous forest of ferns, their stocks bound up in silky fiber. This way the first of the difficult way up Mauna Loa lies, and this mountain, though the highest and most difficult of all, is so gradual in ascent that the climber does not feel the wild ruggedness of the ascent nor get as much of mountain beauty as in some of the less hazardous climbs.

For quiet beauty and a landscape more like the temperate zone one goes to Kauai, furthest north of all the main islands—

Continued to page 169.

Calumet Baking Powder
Perfection in Quality
MODERATE IN PRICE

CAPITAL IS THE GOLDEN KEY.

A. T. ATKINSON.

AWAKENING OF GREAT PROSPECTS

WE HAD the awakening of Molokai a few months back. That Island, whose population has for years been growing less and less has suddenly come forward into busy life, and where only a few sleepy huts were around Kaunakakai, there is now the busy hum of industry, and the fallow land is going to yield its increase to the golden touch of capital.

And now another forgotten district springs into life. The Koolau district of Maui, where you might travel for miles without seeing a solitary hut, where stretches of tangled forest and rich, virgin soil extend from the cliffs far up the sides of Haleakala where ceaseless torrents roar in rocky beds and leap in crashing waterfalls that have thundered uselessly for ages—the Koolau district of Maui is to awake.

Nahiku, where the new plantation is to be located, is the first tract of land that is met after leaving the low lands of Hana and its vicinity. It is the first of the upland tracts that extend from the Nahiku Pali, to the former cane fields of Huelo, a stretch of country close on to 20 miles. The most rugged and deepest of gulches seam this tract of country and the steepest of palis enclose them, but the uplands are extensive and wonderfully fertile. Upon the first of these uplands capital will unlock the rich harvest which has been waiting through the centuries to yield its wealth to man.

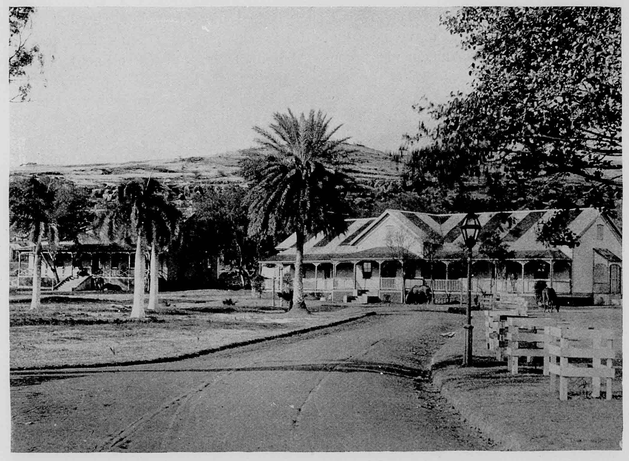

PHOTO BY WILLIAMS. INSANE ASYLUM, HONOLULU.

Here again we see the advantages of annexation. These lands would not have been unlocked had not annexation come or had it not been on the point of coming, so that the investors felt satisfied that they could invest with perfect safety. These Islands are capable of supporting a population of more than ten times what they do now, and supporting it in comfort and even in affluence. The more people there are, the more varied crops will have to be raised, and the more chances will there be for the small farmer or cultivator to make a living. If Porto Rico, with an area of 3,550 square miles can support over 800,000 inhabitants, our Islands with their 6,740 square miles of area can very easily support the population indicated. Why, the Island of Hawaii alone should support more than Porto Rico.

It is not fertility that these Islands lack. They have an exuberant soil; what they have always needed has been stability of government. This they now have. Capital is timid, proverbially. We had, rightly or wrongly, a reputation for being a fickle and turbulent community. People had little faith in the native monarchy, and during the period of the independent republic the ousted monarchists did their utmost to shake the credit of the republican stability. But under the firm government of the United States, under its free institutions and beneficent laws, capital will flow with perfect confidence, and with capital the deserted and sparsely inhabited spots upon these Islands will spring into life and teem with a healthy and vigorous population.

It is well sometimes to look back and see what really has been done. Ten years ago there was not a stick of sugar cane between Honolulu and Waialua. Now there are three plantations. Fifteen years ago there was hardly a house on the Kula of Maui, now you can count them by hundreds, and a large business is carried on in potatoes, corn and pigs. The cultivation of the Kula is the more interesting because it shows what can be developed here in the minor industries. The whole of that slope of Haleakala has been taken up in small sections by Portuguese, Norwegians, Japanese, Chinese and probably other nationalities, and these people make a good living and save money. People who say that the small farmer cannot live in this country, have never seen the small farmer as he appears in Maui. A trip through Kula is the best answer to any such contention.

But there is a section of the Islands which presents equally good facilities for people of this class which is at present comparatively unexploited. The uplands of Waimea, and around the mountain slopes above Kaalaea on Hawaii, afford just as good opportunities for the raising of profitable crops as the sides of Haleakala. In point of fact, during the fifties all the land above Kawaihae was used to raise potatoes for the California market, and very handsome profits were made in those days. Of course we can have no such profitable market now, but there is no doubt that good returns might be obtained from similar cultivation.

In the matter of good roads every one, rich or poor, is interested, and as a fact the poor agriculturalist more than any one else. The roads are the arteries of the country, and the opening up of new lands for settlement depends upon them.

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Printed at Honolulu, by the Hawaiian Gazette Company, for the Publisher.

APPRAISED VALUE OF OLAA LANDS.

AS THERE are so many people interested in coffee growing, and the value of coffee lands, we reprint from the Hilo Tribune extracts from the report of the committee appointed to appraise the value of the land in the Olaa district, which has been found to be suitable not alone to the growth of coffee, but to sugar and other tropical products, and in consequence another new sugar plantation is a possibility of the near future: "Mr. President and Gentlemen—We, your committee appointed to appraise the value of Olaa lands, both cultivated and uncultivated, in looking over the field, have found that the lands, besides being extremely valuable for the culture of coffee, are equally as valuable for the growth of sugar cane, and besides, nearly all the products of the tropics and the temperate zone can be grown as well. These facts must be taken into consideration in making a just valuation, and we therefore beg leave to submit the following report: We find that the lands lying between the 13th and 23rd miles, and for an unknown width (4, 5 or 6 miles) are eminently adapted for the growth of coffee. This is apparent from the appearance of the coffee trees, in every stage of growth (few having reached maturity), and also from the yield of coffee which has been gathered the past year from the most advanced plantations. We also find that we have advantages possessed by no other coffee country. We are on a good wagon road, and it costs ½ of a cent per pound to get the coffee to the shipping port of Hilo, and it costs ¼ of a cent to get the coffee from Hilo to San Francisco, or less than half a cent to get the coffee from Olaa to San Francisco. We also do not have to pay any export duty. Many countries, besides paying higher freight to market have to pay in addition at the port of shipment an export duty of from two to three cents a pound. We further find that the cost of cultivation for some years after the coffee is planted is exceedingly small. Elsewhere in these islands the cost of cultivation is reported to range from $40 to $60 and upwards per acre each year. Here in Olaa the cost does not exceed $10 per acre each year. Therefore it would be cheaper to pay $150 per acre for land in Olaa than to get it for nothing in the districts where the cultivation is so costly. These facts all help to make our lands more valuable than elsewhere, and must be considered in making a just valuation. There should be no distinction made between the upper and the lower lands for valuation purposes. The lower lands produce coffee somewhat earlier than the upper lands, on account of their lower altitude, but the upper lands will probably, following the experience of other coffee countries, produce coffee for a longer period, therefore the one section is just as valuable as the other. Lands lying on the volcano road and on the macadamized cross roads, are more valuable than lands lying remote from these roads. Probably $10 per acre more. Further we believe that coffee trees having reached maturity will produce 1500 lbs of coffee per acre, which at 15c a pound would give a gross value of $225, with a net profit of $120 per acre. Valuing an acre of mature coffee trees at $600, this would give 20 per cent net profit. We estimate that 7c. a pound will more than cover the whole cost of producing the coffee and sending it to market, leaving at least 8 cents of net profit. We your committee also believe that not less than 20,000 acres of the lands of Olaa are quite as valuable for the growth of sugar cane as for coffee culture, and that half of this amount, or 10,000 acres, planted to sugar cane would produce a 50,000 or 60,000 ton crop. This would make work for five or six mills the size of Waiakea. Coffee and cane culture would go well together. One would help the other, and it would simplify the labor question. For instance: In the coffee picking season the laborers would be taken from the cane fields to pick the coffee and returned at the close of the season. The time seems to be ripe for starting a sugar enterprise. We are now a part of the United States, and the element of uncertainty caused by the fear that we should lose our reciprocity treaty has disappeared. Capital is looking for investment, and at present capital will seek sugar for investment in preference to coffee. New sugar plantations are being rapidly started, and sugar stocks are considered to be gilt edged. We think that it will be a very simple matter to interest capitalists in Olaa, and that they will, after investigating the matter and seeing the superior advantages that we have to offer, conclude to put their money into sugar mills, and make contracts with us to grow the cane. Failing that, we have sufficient assets to enable us to issue bonds for enough to cover the cost of a co-operative sugar mill and we would be then the sole owners and would reap all the profit. The popularity of Olaa for residence purposes is increasing yearly. With our unrivalled climate, the absolute healthfulness of the place, the absence of injurious insect or animal pests, the social advantages, the Anglo-Saxon population, the nearness to Hilo, the good roads, stage and telephone service and the delivery of groceries and meats, this is the most desirable portion of the United States, for those who for health, or rest from business cares, need a change. In what other part of the United States can you find such a list of advantages as are enumerated above? In each and every acre in Olaa having a frontage on a road, an ideal home can be made and we believe that within a very short time every road will be lined with the fine residences of those, who are seeking a genial climate to live in. In estimating the value of new lands for coffee and sugar culture at $150 per acre we think that we have been conservative, as comparison with the most any part of the northern United States will show. These States produce from 40 to 60 bushels of corn or 15 to 25 bushels of wheat per acre, at a gross value of from $10 to $15. These States are confined to a very few agricultural products, and have for a portion of the year a most disagreeable climate, while we, on the contrary, have an unrivalled climate, and can produce a great variety of products, such as sugar, coffee, cocoa, tea, bananas, oranges, limes, pineapples, cocoanuts, alligator pears, mangoes, guavas, corn, potatoes, and most of the products of the temperate zone. For coffee and sugar culture alone, these lands will produce yearly, a gross product more than equal to their value.

IN NEWLY ANNEXED HAWAII.

IDA M. PAHLMAN.

AS SEEN BY A MALIHINI. NOW THAT annexation is a fact, I can doubly say "Aloha," for I was one of the fortunate Chicagoans at the dock when the Coptic brought in the great news the 13th. It happened in this wise: As I was sauntering down the street toward Chinatown, looking for a calabash and lauhala fans, a Honolulu friend called out from her carriage that the Coptic had been sighted, and because so many royalists seemed to be hastening down to the wharf probably Queen Liliuokalani was coming home. Next to receiving sugar dividends at rates that daze us 3 to 7 per cent Chicagoans, the greatest event on the Islands is the arrival of a steamer from the coast. This is partly because there is no cable and everybody is anxious for news. The people here had been carefully watching the Hawaiian situation in the senate, and this steamer's arrival was very important, so I joined the procession of Hawaiians and new Americans and, instead of seeing the Queen and her suite disembark, heard the news of annexation.

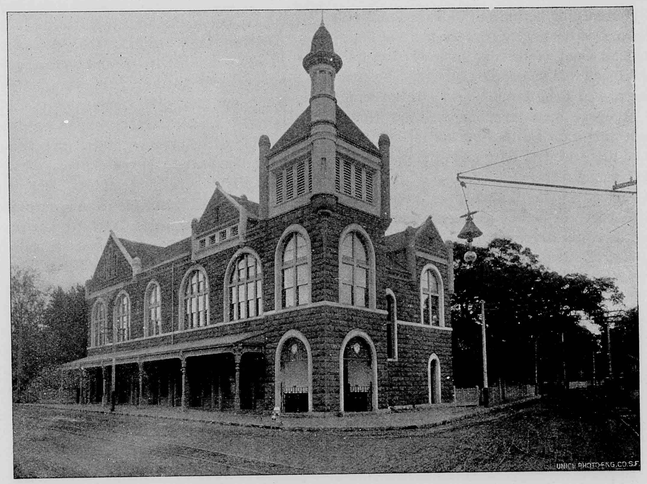

PHOTO BY WILLIAMS. MASONIC TEMPLE, HONOLULU.

The Coptic came in very grandly, with all her colors flying and saluting the new Americans, the Monadnock and the transport ships which were lying in the harbor. There was the wildest enthusiasum imaginable and no onlooker could doubt the loyalty and affection the people of Hawaii have for America. I have always sat at Von Holst's feet and always was opposed to territorial extention, but since coming here and seeing these Hawaiians, with their American customs, speech and ambitions, as well as their great American patriotism, I have changed my mind and think it is the best thing that could have happened. The Hawaiian 2-cent postal cards represent the group as the hub of the Pacific, and this is about right. If we have a Beaconsfield and some day will have an American Suez at Nicaragua, the possibilities for Hawaii are great.

One seems much nearer the Philippines here and hears a great deal about them—of their vast undeveloped resources and the enormous revenues Spain has wrung from them, and their wonderful possibilities if American capital and enterprise take hold.

Still, apropos of annexation, I must tell you something that would seem droll to certain Americans, viz: The "E pluribus unum" of Hawaii is, "Ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono," which, translated, means, "The life of the land is established in righteousness" Lo, the poor heathen!

President and Mrs. Dole were among the first at the dock and were enthusiastic when the news was announced. They told me they were particularly charmed with Chicago and enjoyed their stay there very much. They are delightful people to meet socially being very cordial and utterly unaffected and unassuming. They had been up at their beach house in Waikiki, five miles out of Honolulu, enjoying the greatest sport here, surf bathing, when "Diamond-Head Charley," the signal station lookout, sighted the vessel and telephoned to central the Coptic's gala dress and probable news. The president mounted his charger and was soon down in the crowd at the wharf.

When the Coptic came in there were cheers and cheers for America, cheers for McKinley, Dole and Dewey, and for everything American, and from that time everything was Fourth of July. The Chinese got rich on their fireworks and there were bonfires and other fiery celebrations, which lasted several days. Fort street, the main thoroughfare up from the wharf, presented a gala appearance and was filled with crowds of excited, cheering people. When I arrived here, long before annexation, I noticed that there were proportionally more American flags flying here than in America. The man with the loudest voice on the Coptic shouted out simultaneously with annexation that Cervera's whole fleet had been destroyed, and was cheered wildly.

It took the city several days to settle down and now people are paying attention to the inevitable boom which is on. Coffee and sugar lands have gone up, and people of late have been hurriedly buying up building lots and available pieces of property and opening new subdivisions, and are now holding them for further advance in prices. A small block of partly paid-up sugar stock that I had been thinking the morning of the 13th of buying at 81 jumped to 102 before that evening, and probably will reach 200 by September.

The sums made in sugar on this island are enormous, and there are millions in it. The volcanic soil of the islands is rich when watered and everything grows as if by magic. All that is needed is development. There is but one disadvantage. The other side of Oahu is a garden, but this Honolulu side is wholly dependent

upon irrigation. Fortunately there is a great artesian well belt on this side of the islands, and wells, pumps and flumes extend for miles and miles in every direction—north, south, east, and west or "mauka, makai, Waikiki and Ewa." Yesterday I passed a vacant lot 100 by 200 in in good residence district, and counted twenty-four hydrants on it, sticking up out of the ground for watering purposes. No typhoid fever is in the water, either, but the greatest variety imaginable of minerals in solution, down to Epsom salts.

The people here are delightful to meet, being so hospitable and friendly, but the general character of the society of Honolulu is ultra-Evanstonian, and owing to various unwritten blue laws Sunday here is worse than Edinburg or Toronto. Having spent many a continental Sunday in Hamburg and Paris, I took a tourist's latitude last Sabbath aud went on a trip of fifty-five miles to Waialua, the present terminus of the Oahu and Land Company's Railroad, the only railroad of the islands. In spite of the announced "first-class equipment" the trip was noisy and rough, but wonderfully interesting because of its varied and rich tropical scenery. We passed the pretty country place of Minister of Finance Damon and went on through miles of rice, taro, coffee plantations and banana and pineapple ranches. Soon after leaving Honolulu we passed along the famous Pearl Harbor for over eight miles and at every step complimented the United States' judgment in selecting it for fortification and coaling. Its location is excellent, and there are few harbors in the islands because of the inevitable fringing reefs.

Last month when I landed the wife of a physician here gave a semi-luau in honor of a party of eight steamer acquaintances. Some had been around the world several times, and others had lived in India, Africa, New Zealand and Russia for years, but their comments as the celestial garcon brought on the viands were comical in the extreme. One old Anglo-Indian composed a song on poi that would have made Chevalier's fame complete. Owing to our Anglo-Saxon taste several of the dishes were skipped. First we had poi. This is a national dish, and looks and tastes like sour wall paper paste. The natives live on it and it is about 100 per cent starch this may account for the amazonian bulk of the feminine population. It is made of taro root, which is becoming scarer every day on the islands, and requires elaborate preparations which I wish you could have heard the Chinese cook here explain. With this poi, which should be drunk with the two first fingers of the right hand, was served a dried native fish which later developed a justifiable thirst. Then came alligator pears, the sumum bonum of the Hawaiians; the papaya, a fruit resembling the summer squash in appearance and tasting like the odor of thousands of orange blossoms; then mangoes and, last and best, coffee grown on our hostess' own plantation near Hilo. This lunch was served on the lanai, or immense open veranda used as the hostess' dining-room all the year round and facing a lovely garden—and Honolulu grounds are famous for their beauty and tropical luxuriance.

The greatest sport next to surf canoe riding is surf bathing. Inside the reef which skirts the shore for miles and which serves as a fence to keep out the sharks, the breakers roll in superbly. On the Atlantic or in Europe I have never seen better. Yesterday when I was in surf bathing at Waikiki my nearest neighbors in bathing were Princess Kaiulani and her cousin, Prince David Kawananakoa. Kaiulani looked like a dusky Undine, and was very picturesque in her leis and pretty bathing suit at the bow of a surf canoe.

The feminine native dress consists of two pieces, an under garment, or muumuu, and an outer garment, the holoku exactly like a Mother Hubbard and worn everywhere, even on horseback. The simple Hawaiians have solved the problem of hygienic dress and can give Americans points in several other things as well.

Lights to Literature.

It is a pleasure for grown folks as well as for little ones to pick up and look through the delightful little school books just issued by Rand, McNally and Company, of Chicago and New York. Their First Reader is a revelation to those who have not kept up with the advanced methods of teaching employed at the present time. There is no comparison whatever, between this book, which cannot fail to attract the attention of a child and hold its interest, by its beautiful colored plates and up-to-date half tones, taken directly from nature, and the antiquated primer of a few years ago. Besides the red apples and golden oranges, which our little girl is constantly trying to pick up from the pages, so true to nature are they, are brightly colored flowers, birds and animals. The compilers say "We have provided material that has been found by experience to be interesting and promotive of self-expression, this latter being the chief object in the education of the young children. The little book has been so planned that its reading matter corresponds with the nature work of the year. But the child is naturally in sympathy with the activities of the great busy world around him, and so with the nature work we have interspersed stories of trades and occupations." The key note to the Second Reader are these words of Kate Douglas Wiggin, "All children love Nature and sympathize with her....Children are natural poets." All thoughtful and observant teachers know that the degree of a pupil's advancment is dependent on the degree of his interest. To this end, some of the best known Mother Goose stories have been retold in an attractive prose form, together with a few of the simple fables. In addition to these are many stories and poems of nature, etc. As in the first book the machinery of learning to read–so to speak–is kept in the background. Where, oh, where are the a, b, c's of our youth? Echo answers, Nevermore, Nevermore.

This has justly been called the "Paradise of the Pacific," and the sun-kissed group and perpetual springtime carry out the title admirably. Gentle trade-winds blow in the same direction during nine months of the year, and there is sufficient rain to ensure a deliciously pure atmosphere, free from dust and oppressive heat. The verdure of the vegetation is perennial and in the beautiful valleys there are enchanting groves, tropical jungles, palms, ferns, and banana, pineapple, and cocoanut plantations.

Honolulu is much larger than it appears as viewed from shipboard, but this is due to the dense shrubbery that conceals much from sight. The public buildings are very attractive, and the private residences, with their wide, shaded verandas, their tall palms, vines and parterres of bright-hued flowers are beautiful in almost every instance. Nuuanu avenue and King street are the principal boulevards. The hotels are built of stone and are commodious, airy and well managed.

CHIEF CITY OF HAWAII ISLAND.

BY HARRY G. STEEL.

BRIGHT FUTURE FOR HILO CITY.

THE United States can congratulate itself upon the pearl that has been added to its flag by the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. It is truly the Paradise of the Pacific. That a close commercial union will be established between Seattle and Hilo is now an established fact. This is of great moment to the people of Puget Sound.

Hilo is the metropolis of the island of Hawaii, the soil and climate of which will produce almost anything that grows in any other country. Its resources are unlimited, and notwithstanding the fact that the growth of the island has been retarded in some ways it has made rapid strides forward, and now that a direct steamship line has been established with the states, Hilo is destined to become a great commercial port. Hilo is not a boom town; it is not even the proverbial town of steady growth, and the reason is plain after one has conversed with any of the American residents. The trouble, the actual and apparent cause in retarding the growth of this excellently located town is the government; not particularly the one that has neither gone out of existence nor remained in force, but of all previous governments.

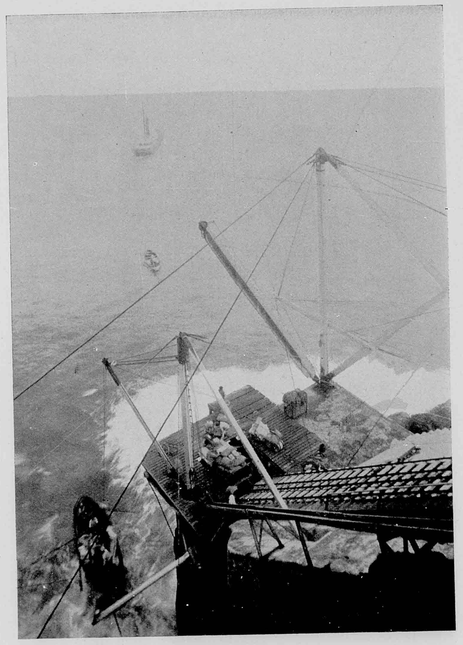

PHOTO BY McCONNELL. PLANTATION LANDING, HAMAKUA

Hilo is a city of 3,500 people, a majority of whom are Asiatics and Hawaiians. Several wholesale houses supply the outer districts with merchandise. One of these firms did a business of nearly a half million of dollars during the first twelve months of its existence, which closed July 1st last. The goods sold by these firms are mainly imported direct from San Francisco. Before they began business here (they are branches of larger firms in Honolulu), all of the goods used in the district were purchased in Honolulu.

There are two good sized lumber yards, two saw and planing mills, two furniture stores, one exclusively boots and shoes store, two plumbing shops, two large retail dry goods and grocery stores, and these also carry such goods as will be found in "general" stores in the states.

Before annexation but one license was allowed a liquor seller, retail; now there are three, but that is the limit. There is one liquor jobbing and one wholesale liquor house in the town, and Seattle beer is sold at two glasses for a quarter.

These establishments which I have enumerated are conducted by white men. There are innumerable stores kept by Chinese and Portuguese. Hawaiians are not good business men.

There is a fine educational system, compulsory, and splendid churches. Altogether Hilo is a good town to tie to.

I am told that if the people are assured of a continuance of this line enough bananas and pineapples may be grown within a year to assure a full cargo for the City of Columbia on each northbound voyage. But beside this there is sugar and coffee and other freights which must eventually come in part to the pioneer steam line between Puget Sound and Hawaii.

The building of the Nicaragua canal means, as did the annexation of the islands more to Hilo than any other port in this country. Geographically it is the nearest port to the states, and there is no good reason why it should not be the coaling station for all trans-pacific steamers.

An evidence of the possibilities of the island of Hawaii is the fact that the limited improvements in road making allowed by the government have opened up hundreds of thousands of acres for cultivation that theretofore had been uncultivated. This was on account of there being no means of transporting the product to Hilo, from whence it could be shipped to market. Four years ago the Olaa district was virtually a forest, and land could be secured there from the government at $6 an acre. Upon the completion of a thirty-mile roadway to the Kilauea volcano, the land for miles on either side of the public highway was taken up. It is now in a state of coffee cultivation and commands $75 to $100 per acre.

This same condition exists in many other parts of the island, and it is believed that under the United States government roads will be built in all directions. This will open up opportunities for investors and develop Hilo into a city of importance. At present there are 150 miles of macadamized roads on the island, and when the work now under headway is completed the number of miles will be increased to 250. There are from 60,000 to 80,000 acres on one flat on a near-by mountain which could be cultivated at a good profit by the building of a road, the cost of same not exceeding $30,000. The government, however, claims to have no money for such an improvement, and consequently this port is not allowed to forge to the front—and all for the want of a little capital. In order to develop its resources, the people of Hilo are in favor of a territorial government.

Of course everybody knows that sugar is the principal industry of the islands, but they may not be acquainted with the fact that primarily it is the most expensive business to engage in. Notwithstanding that there are 80,000 acres of sugar land tributary to Hilo, it requires men of capital to produce the cane. The cost of clearing is about $100 per acre, and to this must be added the expense of cultivation and delivery to mill, which amounts to $60. The freight rate by sailing vessels to San Francisco is $3 per ton, where the product is sold to the refineries for 4 cents per pound. The average yield in the Hilo district is five tons to the acre. In the lowlands cane can be raised in twelve months, but the average time for production is eighteen months. At present one-half of the sugar exported is shipped around the Horn to New York and the other to San Francisco. As there is considerable feeling here against the sugar trust, and many of the plantation owners have withdrawn from it, only about one-third of the crop is tied up by the sugar trust and steamship monoplies at San Francisco.

This lets open a good field for the ocean liner to Seattle, and the reason the City of Columbia will not return with a full cargo of sugar is because the only sugar available is covered by last year's transportation contracts and the absence of a through rate with transcontinental railroads centering on Puget Sound. The adjustment of these difficulties may be safely left to the transportation companies.

Coffee trees grow here like weeds in the states and require but little attention after being planted, although it requires from two and half to three years for them to bear and five years for a maiden crop. The cost of planting and cultivating up to this period is $150 an acre, which contains 888 trees. Each tree bears from two to four pounds of coffee.

Almost all kinds of vegetables grow in such profusion as will astonish those who have lived only in northern climes. Most of them can be had all the year round, as can also strawberries and raspberries.

On account of there being no market, no attention is being paid to raising oranges, although a wild variety grows on every plantation. This fruit is larger in size and sweeter than that which California produces. The only objectionable feature is that it contains many seeds, which can be overcome through cultivation. Heretofore there has been no market for oranges, but now a direct line to Seattle is assured more attention will be given to this fruit.

Bananas and pineapples grow well and flourish, and furnish an excellent opportunity for commission merchants from the states. Corn produces about seventy bushels to the acre. Watermelons will figure prominently in the exports, as they grow to an enormous size and are delicious. I was shown one that weighed 63 pounds; a pumpkin weighing 115 pounds and sweet potatoes that tipped the scales at five pounds. Irish potatoes spring up from seed potatoes thrown away.

Among the more important fruit is the avocado pear, commonly called the alligator pear. This tree grows and bears fruit of splendid quality in from three to five years from seeds. The mango is a tropical tree found on all parts of the island, and yields crops of delicious fruit. From the guava fine jelly can be made and shipped at a big profit.

From the foregoing it will be seen that many things are grown, all of which will find a ready sale in our home markets. Unfortunately, the people of Hilo did not know that their long hoped for desire for direct communication with a coast port was soon to be realized, otherwise a full cargo of fruit would be sent north on the initial trip of the pioneer steamer. They are wholly unprepared at this time to make much of a shipment, as many of their products were fed to the cows and pigs, little dreaming that Seattle desired to establish commercial relations and would afford them relief from their "bottled" condition. This was demonstrated by the enthusiastic manner in which the City of Columbia was welcomed into their harbor. Hundreds of people lined the shores to witness our arrival; news of the vessel having been sighted was heralded throughout the town and the greatest excitement prevailed. Hawaiians rowed out in their skiffs to meet us, and their singing alongside of our ship had a softness most enchanting, and the word Aloha so often recurring in it is one of the sweetest words I ever heard.

Although there was no public demonstration, the fact that Hilo will be the first and final port touched is fully appreciated by the people of the island. This is true not only on account of the commercial relations, it will establish with the coast cities, but also because it means that Hilo is recognized by Uncle Sam, and for the first time in its history foreign mail has come here without having to pass through the Honolulu office.

On the night of our arrival in Hilo a Chamber of Commerce was organized, and its membership includes almost all of the prominent residents of the town. They were quick to realize that a concentrated movement on their part, in reference to the new steamship line, would prove of mutual benefit, and a committee was appointed to confer with the manager of the new company and the business men on board the vessel, for the purpose of exchanging views, and establishing, if possible, a commercial union between the two ports.

The Papaia.

One of the most valuable and comparatively unknown fruits of the tropics, is the papaia (Carica Papaya.) Early known to science through the properties of vegetable pepsin contained both in the leaves and the fruit, the public, however, has for many years been ignorant of its real value to children, dyspeptics and convalescents from febrile diseases.

Planted from the seed, the papaia will spring up as if by magic and in the surprisingly short period of fourteen months a prolific orchard will appear.

In the culinary department the papaia should be indispensable. A tough roast wrapped in the leaves for two hours before cooking, will become tender.

And a good fowl stuffed with the fruit and left in the refrigerator two hours, resembles a spring chicken. All traces of the papaia, however, must be thoroughly washed out before preparing for the oven.

As a fruit the papaia has not the standing which it merits, and this is probably due to the fact that few understand the manner in which it should be served. The fruit should be picked when ripe, though not soft, then chilled through, peeled and cut in halves.

This done all traces of the shreds as well as the seeds, should be carefully removed and the papaia eaten with a fork is as tempting as the cantaloupe.

The papaia is prepared for the table in a great variety of ways—pies strongly resembling the famous New England pumpkin pies, baked papaia, stewed papaia both in the green and ripe state, also as pickles and a marmalade.

M. W.

Continued from page 162.

Kauai, which is the oldest of them all, and which has more of a past, since its volcanoes first died out. It is called the Garden isle, and it is like a nosegay dropped in the sea. It is not so rugged and not so tropical as its southern sisters, but it has wonderful waterfalls and beautiful valleys and barking sands, and is well worth the seeing. And as for climate, it is as variable as the scenery, but not at one place, for it is the characteristic of the islands that the climate is the most equable in the world There are no sudden changes, in fact there are no changes at all. It is the sorrow of lusty people that there are no seasons, and it is the constancy of temperature that makes the climate of the islands so adapted to sensitive people who cannot stand the eccentric thermometers of the Eastern states. For the five years ending June, 1894, the highest temperature registered at Honolulu was 88 degrees and the lowest 54 degrees, the daily average range being 15 degrees, about half that of the Eastern United States. The humidity of about 70 degrees and the prevailing influence of the faithful trade winds temper the heat so that the thermometric record is seldom one of discomfort. Only in November and February, when southeasterly storms prevail, is there discontent among these sybarite citizens, pampered in all the luxuries of their climate. At Lahaina, on Maui, the former capital of the islands, the heat is great, though the glass seldom measures above 90 degrees, yet even here a moderate sea breeze fans before noon. The same equability is displayed at Waianae, the hottest lee shore, by a range of from 69 to 91 degrees. The mean of Hawaiian temperature is from 2 to 10 degrees lower than in other countries occupying the same latitude, a fact thought to be due to the cool ocean currents blowing thither from Japan. And in spite of the warmth of the sun, sunstroke on the islands is unknown. No precautions are taken against it and ordinary straw hats are worn.

Altitude bestows important qualities on all climates. In these islands heavy mists seldom invade the heights. What we call fog bearing dust and smoke is unknown. Even the beaches are singulary free from mist. On the windward side of the islands, where warm vapor from the sea meeting the cool air from above precipitates in rain, sunshine is still almost perpetual. It impresses the newcomer before aught else. Accustomed to the smoky haze of populated regions he is astonished at the clear atmosphere of Hawaii. During the first few days he feels saturated with sunlight, and in it the tropical leaves seem varnished It is this clearness that makes the stars look so big at night and so bright.

An elevation of 400 feet approaches the highest that can be borne by invalids of nervous temperament, the stimulation being likely to produce wakefulness or fever or intensify the general excitation. But many rheumatics, brain workers and sedentary people need uplands. Low altitude is friendly to anaemic or exhausted people, but caution must be exercised at these lowest levels, for safe residence depends upon the character of the soil. The stranger should locate on volcanic ashes or sand, where there is sufficient declivity for drainage. Warm, rich, fermenting humus is most poisonous in a tropical country. Lava is king in Hawaii, so there is not much danger. There should be no complaint of monotony in the seasons. If one wants winter all that one has to do is to climb a mountain to the desired height. On at least two mountains in the island of Hawaii there is a perpetual winter, and in the season snow, and Haleakala affords the same bracing effects with a snow line.

Variation in the barometer is seldom noticed in Hawaii. During six years to January, 1895, it ranged at Honolulu between 29.69 and 30.37, with a mean of 30.48.

The noon temperatures of the sea at the islands is about 70 degrees in all seasons, and the proportion of salt is a trifle larger than in cooler latitudes. The water at sunrise is cooler by several degrees.

In Hamakua.

In the course of an interesting letter from John A. Moore, who has been enjoying a vacation on Hawaii, he said:

"The other day I rode with Mr. Horner over his coffee. He has about 130 acres in good shape. The oldest is six, some five, years old, and of this he has 70 acres. From this he has had three crops. The first yielded 6 tons, the second 34 tons, and the third 30 tons, ready for the market. It was difficult for me, at first, to distinguish between the Guatemala and the native coffee. It is said that the Guatemala is stronger and bears earlier than the native. Mr. Horner is of the opinion that rolling land is better than level, but that it matters not which way it rolls, north or south, east or west. He is also of the opinion that the native coffee is about as well flavored as the Guatemala.

I must admit that the coffee on John M. Horner's place is the finest to be found in my travels, but when you know how it is cared for you can understand it.

With regard to the homesteads in Hamakua, I do not feel at liberty to speak as I would were I better informed. I have lost my notes on this part of my sightseeing and I can tell you of only one place especially. Miss Annie Horner has 70 acres of the finest land that I have seen in all my travels. It is said that several other homesteads are just as good, but I did not examine them closely. The coffee in this 70 acres is not bearing. I was so delighted with the soil and the growth of the vegetation generally, that I did not see how much was of the first planting, second planting, etc. I did see that the whole place was in a lovely state of cultivation, though not all planted in coffee yet.

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SUPREME COURT.

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Hon. W. F. Frear, First Associate Justice.
Hon. W. Austin Whiting, Second Associate Justice.
Henry Smith, Chief Clerk.
Geo. Lucas, Deputy Clerk.
James Thompson, Second Deputy Clerk.
J. Walter Jones, Stenographer.

CIRCUIT JUDGES.

First Circuit: Antonio Perry, William F. L. Stanley. } Oahu.
Second Circuit: J. W. Kalua.
Third and Fourth Circuit: E. G. Hitchcock.
Fifth Circuit: J. Hardy.

Offices and Court-room in Court House, King street. Sitting in Honolulu—First Monday in February, May, August and November.

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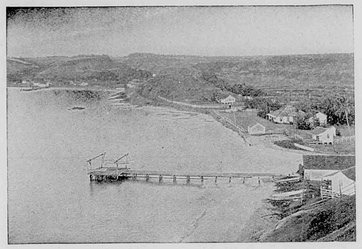

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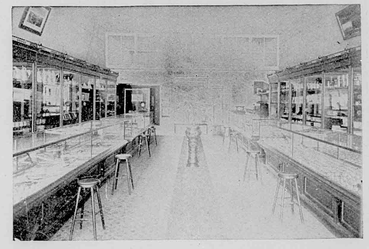

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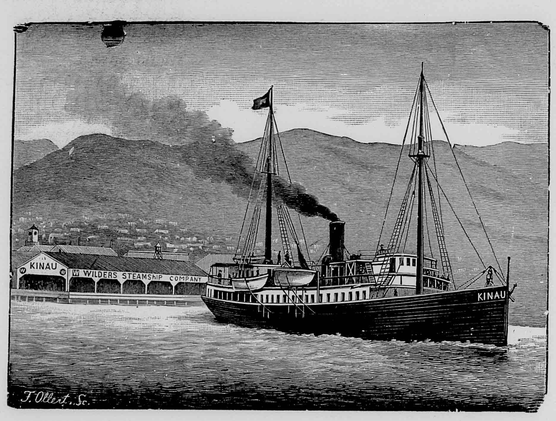

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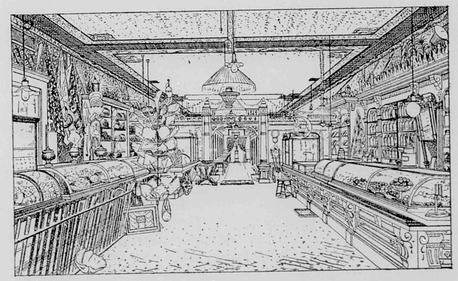

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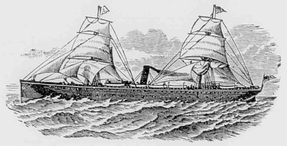

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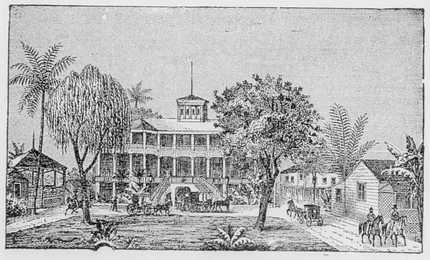

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(LIMITED)

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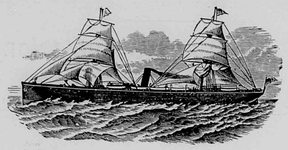

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T. W. HOBRON, - - - - - - - - - *Auditor.*

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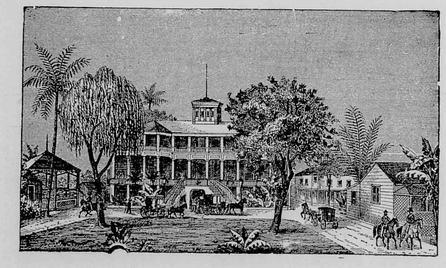

The grounds upon which it stands comprise an entire square fronting on Hotel street. There are twelve pretty cottages within this charming enclosure, all under the Hotel management. The Hotel and cottages afford accommodations for two hundred guests.

The fare dispensed is the best the market affords, and is first-class in all respects. Hotel and cottages are supplied with pure water from an Artesian Well on the premises, and furnished throughout with electric lights and electric bells.

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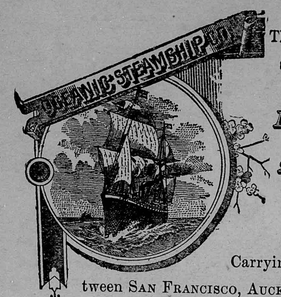

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CLARKE, Commander.

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HONOLULU.

Dec. 1898

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Paradise of the Pacific

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FRANK L. HOOGS, Editor.

Honolulu, H. I., December, 1898

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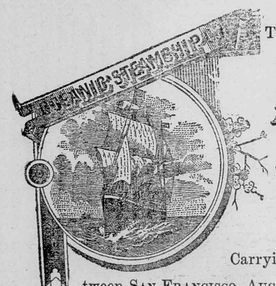

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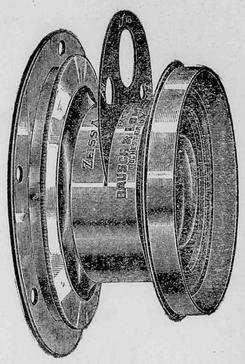

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DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

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CHARLES L. RHODES.

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The name given to this archipelago by Gatan was Islas de Mesa, or table land. From the evidences to be found in old documents and charts, corroborated by native tradition, there are several other instances where these islands, during a remote epoch, were visited by white people, but they were little known until rediscovered by Captain Cook in 1778, nearly 300 hundred years after the time of Gatan. Captain Cook was in command of an English expedition in search of a northern passage from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and by accident came upon these islands, and in honor of his patron, the Earl of Sandwich, the First Lord of the Admiralty, he gave them the name of the Sandwich islands. This name is very distasteful to the Hawaiian people and the whites living here, and that name is seldom used. From the time of Cook's discovery on, and especially after the visit of Vancouver, the islands became of great importance to the maritime world and a bone of contention to the European powers for their possession. The officials of France and England took every advantage of the primitive simplicity of the people, who had existed for ages isolated and unknown to the rest of the world. Captain Cook himself had deceived them in permitting them to worship him as a god and giving him much which they possessed. He also permitted his men to commit all sorts of crime against the race, so that after his visit the health and happiness of the natives was very much changed for the worse.



PHOTO BY DAVEY PHOTO CO. VIEW OF PUNCHBOWL, HONOLULU.

At the time of the discovery of the Hawaiian islands they were inhabited by a race of Polynesians, living under a social organization strikingly similar to that of Europe in the tenth and eleventh centuries. They had kings, who were hereditary suzerains, having under them a lot of vassal chiefs, who were granted certain tenures in consideration of military service, leaving the common people with influences against everything that is good. The power of these petty sovereigns was limited only by the endurance of the subjects, while the priesthood exercised an unlimited authority in the "tabu," which means "prohibited," or forbidden under the penalty of death. It is not surprising, where so many small kingdoms existed within such narrow limits, that war was of frequent occurrence, until a powerful chief, from the Island of Hawaii, gradually conquered the whole of the island

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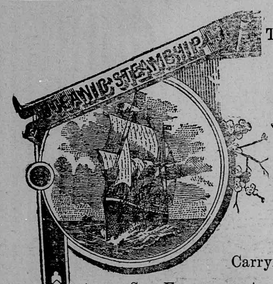

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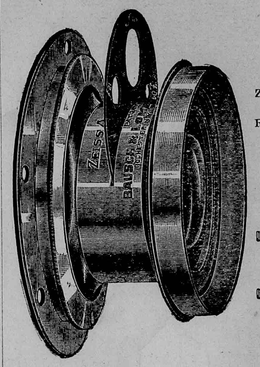

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At the time of the discovery of the Hawaiian islands they were inhabited by a race of Polynesians, living under a social organization strikingly similar to that of Europe in the tenth and eleventh centuries. They had kings, who were hereditary suzerains, having under them a lot of vassal chiefs, who were granted certain tenures in consideration of military service, leaving the common people with influences against everything that is good. The power of these petty sovereigns was limited only by the endurance of the subjects, while the priesthood exercised an unlimited authority in the "tabu," which means "prohibited," or forbidden under the penalty of death. It is not surprising, where so many small kingdoms existed within such narrow limits, that war was of frequent occurrence, until a powerful chief, from the Island of Hawaii, gradually conquered the whole of the island

and then the entire group, over which he ruled with great ability and a far-seeing policy for a period of twenty-four years, under the title of Kamehameha I. It was during this reign that the influence of the white race began to assert itself, and the whole social and political condition of the people became revolutionized, the power of the heathen priests destroyed, and the way paved for an easy introduction of Christian civilization by the American missionaries, who landed for the first time in 1820, the year following the death of Kamehameha I.

The Hawaiians are supposed to be of Malaysian stock, migrating from Farther India through Sumatra and Java to the Southern Pacific islands, and thence gradually spreading out to New Zealand, Samoa, Tahiti and other islands of the Pacific. The Hon. Sanford B. Dole, in an historical article entitled "Voyages of Ancient Hawaiians," writes:

"The ancient meles and legends mentioned the arrival of canoes at these islands a very long time ago, probably about the commencement of the Christian era, and speak of other lands and things which were seen by the men who came in them, in the great ocean. Formerly the Hawaiians included the island of Bolabola and other foreign countries under the one name Kahiki, and thus, at this day, all who sail to foreign lands are called "Poe Holokahiki." The old Hawaiians often mention the land of dwarfs. Punaluu is reported to have brought one of these little men to Kau, on Hawaii, and he lived at Moaula, inland from Kopu. Wahanui also brought a pair of "Siamese twins" from some country to Kauai, where they were seen by the Kauaians.

"These traditions and others of similar nature and the tradition of sending to Kahiki for chiefs when they were scarce among the Hawaiians show the wonderful skill of the ancient Hawaiians in navigation. The distance from Hawaii to Kahiki is over 3000 miles, and that these daring men were able to track their way thither and back without a compass, chart, or quadrant seems wholly incredible, until explained by the light of similar and undeniable facts which show that the unlettered and barbarous races are often, when occasions demand, blessed with an instinct which in power and extent seems little short of direct inspirations."

"In Captain Cook's account of his voyage he remarks the similarity in manners and coincidence in language of the natives with those of the Society islands, and in his journal the great navigator asks the question: "How shall we account for this nation (race) having spread itself in so many detached islands, so widely separated from each other, in every quarter of the Pacific ocean? We find it from New Zealand in the south to the Sandwich islands in the north, And in another direction from Eastern island to the New Hebrides—that is over an extent of 3000 miles north and south and 5000 miles east and west.

The latest theory advanced relative to the original settlement of the islands is that by William Churchill, ex-American Consul General at Samoa, a stated Polynesian student and authority and who, in a lecture before the Hawaiian Historical society, in the Y. M. C. A. in this city on Nov. 22, 1897, said:

"Twenty-seven generations ago a people called the Tongans made war upon the Samoans. In a battle the Tongans were defeated and some escaped to the hills, but others took to the canoes and journeyed to Hawaii and New Zealand, producing the races now known as Maoris and Hawaiians."

The principal islands of the Hawaiian group are eight in number, viz: Hawaii, Kauai, Maui, Oahu, Molokai, Lanai, Niihau, and Kahoolawe. They are situated in the North Pacific ocean, just within the tropic of Cancer, and are located between 18 degrees and 55 minutes, 22 degrees 16 minutes north latitude, and 154 degrees 40 minutes and 160 degrees 30 minutes west longitude.

The size and area of the islands are as follows: Island of Kauai, twenty-five miles long and twenty-two miles wide; area, 590 square miles. Niihau, twenty miles by seven miles; area, ninety-seven square miles. Molokai, forty miles by seven miles; area, 270 square miles. Maui, forty-eight miles by thirty miles; area, 760 square miles. Oahu, forty-six miles by twenty-five miles; area, 600 square miles. Lanai, nineteen miles by sixteen miles; area, 150 square miles, and owned by a stock-raising firm. Kahoolawe, fourteen miles by six miles; area, sixty-three square miles. Used as a large cattle ranch. Hawaii, ninety miles by seventy-four miles; area, 4,210 square miles. A total area of 6,740 square miles, or about the size of the State of Massachusetts, and five times larger than the State of Rhode Island.

White Labor.

The largest company of German immigrants that has arrived in Hawaii since the Beta in the eighties came on the German ship H. F. Glade which dropped anchor in the harbor just before noon on Oct. 6th.

The H. F. Glade sailed from Bremen May 20th last, making the voyage in 138 days. She brought 365 German immigrants, men, women and children; considering the long voyage, they arrive in excellent shape, but glad to see land again after the tedium and monotony of over four months at sea.

There were three deaths among the immigrants during the voyage, one woman and two children; but there were also three births. So that the company has exactly the same number that it started with, 365, one for every day in the year.

These immigrants are nearly all in families or are relatives or friends of others who have preceded them to Hawaii. The H. F. Glade comes consigned to H. Hackfeld & Co., and the immigrants will be employed in the main on plantations represented by H. Hackfeld & Co. Some will go to Kauai, some to Hawaii, some to Maui and still others to the Oahu plantation. They came in charge of Dr. Walter Hoffman, a physician of experience.

Waimea valley is the home of the white mulberry tree, upon which the silkworm feeds.

The Only High Grade Baking Powder Offered at a Moderate Price.

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NONE SO GOOD.

HAWAII'S NATIONAL DISH.

MABEL LOOMIS.

ONE WRITER'S VIEWS ON POI.

As RICE is the national dish of Japan, so a certain vegetable called poi has that high honor in the Hawaiian Islands. Prepared in a variety of ways, each, to the average foreign visitor, is less appetizing than the last.

When a native family is seen happily clustered about a large central bowl, dipping therefrom with two fingers a substance of nondescript color which seems largely composed of an indifferent quality of mucilage, one may be more than tolerably sure they are indulging in the delights of this delicacy.

A trip of something over 250 miles last summer on one of the native inter-island steamers from Honolulu to Hawaii was the occasion of my first memorable experience with the delectable poi. Having merely tasted it before, and without marked satisfaction, I noticed a friend seated near me on the deck, herself an old resident of the islands, engaged in drinking from a glass something evidently cold and possibly good. Wishing always to experience novel sensations whenever available, I ordered a similar beverage from the obliging little Japanese steward. When the glass arrived it was found to contain a gray and elastic material, indescribably sour and alarming in flavor.

I had eaten black bread in Germany with accessories unnamed, raw fish in Japan with unclassified crustaceans and shoots of bamboo, and national dishes in a variety of regions; but it required every kind of cosmopolitanism I could summon to refrain from unseemly demonstration after one draft of this liquid or fluid or viscous poi. It is a discouraging delicacy.

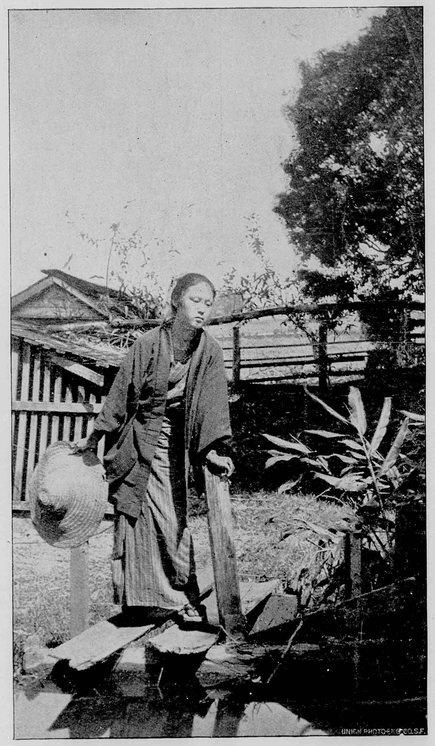

PHOTO BY FURNEAUX. ORIENTAL DREAMS.

Renewed interest arose in the scenery, which happily at this point offered as its chief attraction the monument to Capt. Cook, surrounded by a fence of chains and old cannon. Cliffs over 500 feet high rise here straight up from the sea, and around the bay, where the water is as clear and green as an emerald, nestles, the little town of Kaawaloa.

The site of the astronomical observatory, established by Captain Cook near by, was not seen, but it was an interesting thought that instruments had once been set up and observations made in this far-away Hawaiian harbor.

His discovery of the islands in 1778 was certainly the turning point in their history, ushering in a new era of progress and prosperity. The second visit of the great navigator was in the autumn of the same year, and in January of 1779 he anchored in Kealakekua bay. His murder in February so affected the the world at large that for over seven years no foreign vessels attempted to anchor there. And now, nearly a century and a quarter later, a few Americans were looking curiously toward the little village from the deck of a modern steamer, preparing to go ashore and telephone across the large island.

A day or two later a delightful opportunity to take poi again, and perchance reverse the sad judgment against a nation's staple food, occurred at a lovely ranch—an oasis of verdure in the midst of volcanic desolation on the slopes of Mauna Loa, the greatest volcano in the world.

When its outer gate was passed, bright green grass and and a few old trees greeted eyes wearied with endless masses of pahoehoe, as the natives call the smoothly flowing lava, now cold and stiffened in crawling curves. The house nestled in its gardens like some great tropical flower. Fuchsias hung their brilliant blossoms many feet above our heads, avenues bordered by tall coleus not less than six feet high led into a labyrinth of bloom and beauty where hearty welcomes waited in the shade.

For the benefit of the guests unaccustomed to Hawaiian customs, everything at this "poi luncheon" was done as entirely after the native manner as might be consistent with comfort.

Beyond the garden young pigs and chickens were still roasting in an underground oven (umu), where for three or four hours they had lain, delicately wrapped in ki (or ti) leaves against red-hot stones, layers of vegetables between, and the whole covered with earth and stones. Native servants, experts in an art now dying out, were engaged in removing the various edibles from the pit, so daintily cooked that they hardly held in shape while being carried to the house.

Later this most delicious luncheon was served on the wide veranda, or lanai, each chair draped with wreaths and garlands of

Continued to page 185.

THE PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO HAWAIIAN INTERESTS

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STATE FAIR IN HAWAII.

THE Hawaiian Star recently published a suggestion about holding an agricultural show. In commenting on the idea, the Star states that every state in the Union has its state fair, and nearly every county its county fair. The state fair is a great function, and sometimes blossoms into something greater than mere local exhibits. There is no doubt about the amount of good that these gatherings do. Just as physicians and teachers benefit by meeting once a year and discussing professional matters, so will farmers and cultivators find an advantage by meeting together and exhibiting their products. But this would be no new move. In the reign of Kamehameha IV an Hawaiian Agricultural Society was formed, and flourished for some years. There were regular shows and diplomas and medals were awarded, some of which must be in existence still. In connection with this society there was an experimental garden, situated at the corner of Emma and School streets. Very prominent among those who took an interest in the society was the late Thomas Brown, himself a thoroughly practical horticulturalist. Gradually interest in the association sank and more than thirty years ago it ceased to exist. Then some fifteen or twenty years ago the idea was once more revived, and an Hawaiian Agricultural Society sprang into being under Kalakaua. If memory serves there was one great show, which lasted three days, and a very good show it was. All kinds of agricultural products, machinery, horses and cattle were displayed. Butter was tested by experts, and in this, if memory serves, Ahuimanu taking the palm. There was one day set apart for a display of potted plants and cut flowers, and a bouquet from Mr. Dole's garden took the prize. It was a reguiar gala time, the band was there and every one had on his or her best bib and tucker, and society appeared and talked learnedly about the points of cattle, and the breeds of the fowls, and so forth. But something went wrong and the next year the show was a dismal failure, and then there was no more. Next there was an attempt at an annual flower show, and in this Mr. Jaeger was very prominent. Twice it was held on King street, and very pretty displays there were, but this followed its predecessors into the limbo of forgetfulness, and for years nothing has been done in this direction. The proper person to interest himself in and push the matter is the Commissioner of Agriculture. The time has certainly come when an effort in this direction would be thoroughly helpful and would be highly appreciated by a number of agriculturalists. The shows need not be confined to Honolulu. They should be held also in Hilo, at some convenient place in central Maui, say Paia or Haiku, and on Kauai at Lihue. If the matter is well worked up, and Mr. Clark has shown himself to be an energetic man, we may at last start an agricultural society which will prove permanent, and not die of inanition, as its predecessors have done.

THANKSGIVING AND CHRISTMAS.

THE DAYS, weeks and months flow by so smoothly in this delightful summer land, that we have indeed, much to be thankful for. The general health has been good, no great number of accidents have happened, and commercially the Islands have had a most prosperous year; last, but not least, political strife has ended and peace reigns among us. The most important event of the year, and probably, in the history of the country, was the raising of the United States flag on Aug. 12th. Although now a part of the great United States, Hawaii will always have a certain unique individuality and romantic interest which time or flag cannot change, but the political aspect of the country is now settled irrevocably. New business enterprises, especially the opening up of so many new sugar plantations, shows the confidence the people have in the country and its future. The development of this island alone is something remarkable. The success in locating water for irrigating purposes and the improved methods of fertilizing the soil has had much to do with the phenomenal yield of the Ewa Plantation, and consequent sharper interest in sugar. The pumps at Ewa raise fifty millions of gallons of water, every twenty-four hours, for that plantation alone. The cane is growing nicely at Oahu plantation, the great steel mill is nearing completion, nineteen wells have been sunk and there is every prospect that in a few years Oahu will rank with Ewa. Halawa Mill and estate are fast coming to the front, and the stock of the Waialua plantation, which has barely seen the plow, so recently has the enterprise been launched, is already quoted at twenty dollars above par. There are also several new sugar estates on Hawaii, Maui, Lanai and Molokai. Many new buildings and business blocks have been erected lately in Honolulu, and with the general prosperity the men of business have not been niggardly with their wealth. Besides the many local calls on them it is estimated that over $30,000, has been spent in entertaining the United States soldiers en route to Manila. The dinner given the boys in blue, of the New York Volunteers, on Thanksgiving day was as successful as all past entertainments and as liberally subscribed to. Christmas, the season of peace and good-will, finds Hawaii seated as calmly beneath her vines and palms and brightly colored foliage, as though a care had never crossed her brow, and Christmas cheer and kind thoughts go out to all the world.

Molokai resembles a boat in shape, and contains 270 square miles, being forty miles in length and seven miles broad.

People with a few thousand dollars no doubt will find opportunities in the Hawaiian islands for profitable investment in town property or small coffee plantations, but those with only a few hundred dollars will be sorely disappointed in coming here, much less should those with no money at all think of coming here.

ONE STORY OF HAWAII.

SIDNEY WEBB, L. C. C.

A CONSERVATORY OF RARE PLANTS

IT IS not often that one has the chance of witnessing the extinction of a republic, and the reduction by one of the dwindling number of independent Sovereign states in the world. We were, therefore, not sorry to chance upon the very steamer that carried from San Francisco to Honolulu the news of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States. The sixth day out from the Golden Gate brought land in sight, and we crowded eagerly to catch our first glimpse of tropical country. But nothing could be more unlike the common English idea of a South Sea island than the distant view of these coasts. Imagine bare brown hillsides rising directly from the sea in bold bluffs, and enveloped in an almost perpetual succession of rain clouds; their slope sculptured into long gullies and deep ravines, with vegetation that at a distance appears as scanty and as little tropical as that of the Hebrides. In fact, Oahu, the island on which Honolulu stands, with its mountains from two to four thousand feet high, might well be compared with Skye. But we round Diamond Head, an extinct crater forming a magnificent promontory stretching like a lion couchant into the slowly heaving Pacific, and the vision at once changes. Tall cocoa palms wave along the beach. The broad, level plain at the foot of the hills is green with the most extraordinary variety of tropical and subtropical vegetation. The roofs and spires and points of Honolulu—a city of 30,000 inhabitants—rise out of a dense mass of foliage. Every kind of palm—the broad, rich leaves of the banana, and the most beautiful flowering trees, covered with scarlet, orange, and yellow blossoms, make the carefully attended and perpetually irrigated Honolulu gardens a dream of delight. Gradually you discover that this luxurious vegetation does not belong to the place. A generation ago—many inhabitants still remember the time—this sandy plain was as bare of trees as the hillside, the primeval forest growth killed off by the goats which formed one of the equivocal legacies of the earlier European intercourse. The missionaries and early traders who settled here from 1820 onwards, brought seeds and slips from New Orleans and Havana, from Batavia and Singapore, from Rio and Callao, from Yokohama and Canton—in short from every warm climate on the face of the globe. The result is that Honolulu to-day is one huge conservatory of rare and beautiful plants. If the mountain range of the islands recalls Skye, it is Skye at the temperature of a hot house, with all Kew Garden turned loose on its shores.



PHOTO BY WILLIAMS. OLD NATIVE CHURCH.

The Hawaiian Islands consist of the tops of half a dozen volcanoes emerging from an ocean that is from two to three miles deep and located some two thousand miles from any other land surface. But the common idea that they are a closely connected cluster of small islets is ludicrously incorrect. Hawaii has 4,210 square miles of surface and snow mountains as high as the Alps or the Rockies. Maui, one of the smaller islands, has an extinct volcanic crater into which the whole of Jersey might be dropped without touching the edges. Instead of being close at hand, we find that it lies as far from Oahu (on which Honolulu is situated) as London is from Exeter. We may get some idea of the size and distances of these islands if we imagine a map of England and Wales, from which all but six or seven of the fifty-two counties have been submerged, leaving, for instance, Yorkshire and Norfolk, Middlesex and Somerset, Wales and the Isle of Wight alone remaining. These islands now maintain 109,000 just the numbers of Deptford—of the most extraordinarily mixed population on the face of the earth. The native Hawaiians — who closely resemble the New Zealand Maoris in color and complexion,—number about 30,000 slowly declining. There are about 20,000 Chinese, and as many Japanese. There are 15,000 Portuguese, chiefly from Madeira and the Cape de Verde Islands. There are some 3,000 Americans, 2,000 British, 1,000 Germans, and a few Norwegians and French. But the most interesting groups, from political and ethnological standpoints, are the two or three hundred old families of Hawaiian birth—the former being the pure white descendants of the missionaries and traders who have been here now for over seventy years—and the 10,000 half-castes of various colors. For in this happy island republic color prejudice is comparatively slight, and miscegenation is common, fertile, and apparently successful to, at any rate, the third and fourth generation. Thus the future student of the population question will find ample material for investigation in the various crosses. I cannot in this temperature compute how many possible combinations there

are between the dozen or so of nationalities here represented. The "Hawaiian-born foreigner" with the immigrant Americans and British "run" the islands, and carry on all the large commercial enterprises. The Chinese, Japanese, and Portuguese work under contract in the sugar-fields, and when their labor contracts expire, take to petty agriculture and trade. Finally, the native-born Hawaiians act as boatmen, fishermen, or hack-drivers, or else cultivate their little plots of land. They cling too much to the freedom of a desultory life (and, indeed, they are mostly too well off) to care to enter domestic service, which is done by Chinese or Japanese men, or Japanese women.

Now, islands such as these, with two good harbors, one of the most tempting and attractive of healthy climates, and hundreds of thousands of acres which will grow sugar, coffee, rice, and tropical fruits, must inevitably fall into the hands of the white-race powers sooner or later. What needs explanation is the fact that they have remained so long unannexed. The British flag has been twice actually hoisted here, the first time being as early as 1794. Fifty years ago they narrowly escaped being first French, and then British. Louis Philippe's Government actually for a long time claimed them as French territory. The Russian Government went so far as to build a fort here in 1815, a cannon from which, cast at St. Petersburg, now adorns the local museum. Latterly the Japanese Government has been displaying a hankering after the possession of a settlement that attracts so large a number of its citizens. That annexation has been staved off for a whole century is to be ascribed to the skill, zeal, and devotion of the early missionaries, and the governing capacity shown by their descendants. When in 1820 the hard-headed, shrewd evangelists from New England came to convert the natives (then 100,000 in number) to Christianity, the islands were ruled by a strong chief (Kamehameha) whose stock held the throne until 1873. The New England missionaries, together with a few English and Scottish traders, were accepted as the advisors, and eventually as the chief ministers of the state. Under this regime the Hawaiians were effectively converted, taught to read, write, and sew (there is to-day scarcely an illiterate Hawaiian on the islands), and really placed on the road to civilization. The missionaries fitted out the Kamehameha kings with a modern constitution, including a House of Nobles and an elected House of Commons, a cabinet responsible to the lower house, and invariably consisting of the dominant white residents, and all the paraphernalia of law courts and the writ of habeas corpus. At the same time they equipped the female Hawaiians, with a new national costume, consisting of a single "Mother Hubbard" night-gown sort of article, a loose flowing smock, made with a yoke, and destitute of any sign of waist. This, made in figured muslin or variegated chintz, is to-day the ordinary garb of the Hawaiian ladies.

The principal mountains in Oahu are Lanihuli peak, in the Koolau range, 2780 feet; Konahuanui peak, in the same range, 3105 feet; Palikea peak, in the Waianae range, 3110 feet; Mt. Kaala, in the same range, 4030 feet; near Honolulu, the Pali, 1207 feet; Puu Ohia, or Mt. Tantalus, 2013 feet; Koko Head, 1205 feet; Diamond Head, 761 feet; Punch Bowl, 498 feet. There is an abundance of mountain scenery, which may be visited on horseback, which will be found to be about the only means of transportation along the mountain roads.

Kona's Sugar Prospects.

To a number of people the statement that Kona was coming into the field as a sugar growing district and adding that to its coffee industry will be a matter of surprise. According to the present estimate 1,200 tons of sugar are expected from Kona next year. But Kona had an extensive sugar plantation as far back as 1865, and probably earlier. This was situated above Kealakekua, and the furrows of cultivation can still be seen in the grass land. The cane raised was of a very fine quality, and there was every prospect of success, but a period of drought destroyed the crops and the plantation was abandoned. The Pacific ocean and its environment is subject to periodical droughts. Some observers have put these cycles at eleven years and have tried to make them agree with the maximum period of the sun spots, but there is no certainty about the theory. But undoubtedly these periods of drought come and seriously affect the crops and the cattle industry.

Australia has just passed through a terrible ordeal, and we had a couple of years ago a little experience of a drought but nothing like the drought of the sixties and seventies. Then we guard against droughts now, in a manner which was unknown in those decades. We store water and take toll of nature's natural stores with our pumping plants and thus we are enabled to meet a crisis and fairly tide it over.

But the Kona plantation of the sixties depended entirely upon the rains of heaven and when the skies remained month after month like brass, the plantation withered, that was all, and a few years ruined it. But the cane produced there was fine.

Again in 1890 an attempt was made to grow cane in Kona, and the crop proved the excellence of the soil, but this time the capital gave out, the machinery for the mill was never erected and the cane went to fatten beef which appeared on Honolulu tables.

The present venture promises better than any others, for a water supply has been tapped and a dry season can be met and tided over. If success crowns this effort we shall have another industry added to Kona, and other plantations will be established. The coffee industry has done much for Kona, but there are other industries which can be introduced, and the time will come when the district will probably be among the richest on the Hawaiian Islands. This third experiment with sugar will be watched with interest by many people both in the district and outside of it.

Collector General McStocker, who had just returned from a tour of Hawaii, said recently: "The coffee district of Kona is becoming a series of small farms and villages for miles. I think it is demonstrating that there is a place in the agriculture of Hawaii for small farms and homesteads. There is room and opportunity for it. Of course if a man puts his whole area in coffee he will have to wait for his returns. But the land will grow anything. Bananas grow luxuriantly. Potatoes and all kinds of vegetables can be easily raised. Of course there is always the question of a market. But I am speaking of it merely as a means of making a living while the coffee trees are coming into bearing. If men can make a living on the sides of the Vermont and New Hampshire mountains, they can make a living a great deal easier in the coffee regions of Hawaii. And there is no question about the white man being able to live and work there. The climate is simply delightful. I was very much interested in what I saw."

FISH MARKET OF HONOLULU.*

MABLE CLARE CRAFT.

EDIBLE FISH OF MANY COLORS.

THE fish market on Saturday afternoon is the time and place to see Hawaiian belledom. It is characteristic as Kearny street on the same afternoon, the day above all others when femininity, decked in its little best, preens itself on parade and celebrates the end of the week. The fish market on a Saturday afternoon is gay as any Cairo bazaar and one of the sights of Honolulu town.

It is no wonder that artists love it—what a chance to use every pigment in the box! Not long ago a world-famous painter of women spent some time in Honolulu and devoted some months to immortalizing the island fishes. But when one sees the fish one does not wonder at his taste nor count his time lost. They are as worthy of being painted as many faces of the rich and great.

Nor does one need piscatorial lore to enjoy the market. All that is necessary is an eye for color and form. Oddly enough the Hawaiians are strangely ignorant about their own fish. They can tell you their names, but nothing of their habits, and there are only a few people in Honolulu who have ever made a careful study of the fish that every day gleam and glitter upon the marble slabs of the fish stalls.

Long ago the market was filled with women in paus, the gay-winged riding dress that has utterly disappeared from Honolulu and which is rarely seen in the other islands. Now the native women wear to market trained holokus, either white smothered in embroidery, or brilliantly flowered, their long skirts trailing on the sloppy floor. Orange dresses next to green, red adjoining black, gay leis over all, and the whole plentifully mixed with white, make the buyers of fish nearly as brilliant as the heaps of dying piscatorial beauty.

I know of no better place than this very market where native grace assembles in which to study the peculiar gait of the Hawaiian women. No other women in the world swing massive frames on slender feet in quite the way that these women do. There is a peculiar motion of the shoulder, a graceful movement of the hip, which combined with fine, strong, straight backs—legacies from centuries when there were no chairs in Hawaii—give these women the most graceful and distinguished carriage in the world.

The stalls themselves have passed almost entirely into the hands of the Chinese. They all have a smattering of Hawaiian and as you pass they stretch out their hands toward you full of struggling, fluttering, flopping fish, and if you do not seem inclined to buy they yell at you shrilly and call the roll of their wares.

Away from the fish market in a steady stream flow the natives with their purchases, each fish bound about the middle with a ti leaf, its head and tall protruding. Wrapping paper is almost unknown in the fish market. Everything is picturesquely swathed in the green and glossy ti leaves, which strongly resemble our calla lily leaves, but grow high up on a thin stalk in a crown of green. Your flowers from the native venders, come wrapped in ti leaves, instead of oiled paper, and tied up with blades of grass or sennet, the strong cocoanut fiber. Your fish at dinner is wrapped in ti leaves, within which it was cooked. The fruit and vegetables come in ti leaves. At a native luau everything that is not cooked in ti leaves is served on them. The Hawaiians would not know how to keep house without them. Like grapes or figs or strawberries served in their own leaves, everything takes on a great freshness from contact with the smooth green.



PHOTO BY McCONNELL. MOANALUA, OAHU.

The fish market is remarkable for a certain democratic simplicity. Wealthy native women trail through its passages, purchase tiny pieces of fish that would not suffice for three persons, according to our ideas, and come out with these miniature purchases in their hands, only to sink luxuriously among the cushions of their own carriages and drive away. American women, too, come to select personally the fish for the Sunday dinner, and a native fish inspector is always there to see that all the fish is fresh and edible.

It does not seem as though these glittering displays on the stall slabs could be fish, for under these brilliant waters nature has lavished color, lines, spots and splashes. They are more like beautiful sea flowers—pink rosebuds in green sea moss. Here are fish that are bits of sky or of deep Pacific waters, fish striped blood and gold like vigorous sea bees, fish like butterflies and fish like tropic birds, pale ones from many fathoms of water, brilliant ones from the reef, fish which are semi-transparent and

*S. F. Chronicle.

glow with the iridescence of the rainbow—even the hideous octopus, with its twining, grasping, snaky tentacular arms, is beautiful in its death hour, when it ripples all over with waves of opalescent loveliness and glows with the light of a dying fire. Many of the reef fishes have a long streamer, semi-transparent, which floats under water like a long pale ribbon. Many of them are distinguished by a peculiar snout-like suggestion about the blunt nose, as though they were for ever flattening it inquisitively against the reef, while still others are square like bolsters tied at both ends.

Mullet is the great standby of Honolulu. It is the most plentiful of all the varying kinds of fish; it is the cheapest and also one of the best. Its flesh is fine-grained and very sweet, and it is served in many different ways, all equally palatable. I liked it best cooked in the native fashion. This method is to build a fire in an umu, underground oven, and heat the stones at the bottom. The fish is wrapped in ti leaves and tied with grass, thrown in upon the hot stones with a little water, and the whole covered up and allowed to steam. The Hawaiians cook many other things in the same way—pork and chicken and kalo and toothsome pudding, converted kalo and cocoanuts, which is almost their only sweet. This kulolo is made of kalo, grated and strained and mixed with cocoanut milk, and then is baked underground for a day—usually in a coal oil can, truth compels me to admit. It is then taken from the mold and has the appearance of a huge blood pudding. It is cut off in slices of wet, sticky sweet and is eaten in the fingers. Kulolo, manufactured by native women, is sold at the fish stalls. It is one of those made dishes with which a foreigner feels like requiring references. This delicate pudding is very fattening, like most native dishes, being composed exclusively of starch and sugar. The women eat it as we do candy. Near the pudding, unpleasantly near, in fact, are little plates of liver, swimming in their own liquor. This is bullock's liver and is esteemed a great delicacy. Condiments are also for sale at special stalls. These include several varieties of seaweed, which is much prized by the Hawaiians. I have eaten three kinds at a native feast, and they are not unpalatable, though it is rather a cultivated taste, like that for caviar. Seaweed and caviar have the same briny taste of the ocean, and when I see people turn up their noses without tasting the seaweed, I wonder how they can devour caviar sandwiches immediately upon returning to the hotel. It is purely a matter of sentiment. The Hawaiians are very fond of seaweed and a fresh-water weed, like our water cress. Four or five kinds are for sale in the market, all included under the name limu. Baked limu is put up in balls weighing a pound, wrapped in ti leaves.

Bracing Air Near Home.

A. T. ATKINSON.

Do we avail ourselves of our natural advantages? It is quite a question. A few, a very few of us, do, but a large majority of us do not. The old Hawaiian understood the art of living far better than we do as a rule. All his lands were granted to him in strips extending from a seashore frontage, whence come the fishing rights that are so objectionable at the present day, right up to the very summit of the mountain. At certain seasons of the year the population would live on the low lands, then it would move up to a higher level, and every now and again the very mountain tops would be visited and the bodies invigorated by the cool breezes and the bracing atmosphere.

Even, when the feudal system passed away, you could a few years back find very much the same system of living in Kona, especially in the then little visited southern part. There you would find whole villages suddenly migrating from the seashore up the mountain side, and establishing themselves a couple of thousand feet above the sea level, in the heart of primeval woods, and then again you might return and find the upper village deserted and everybody stewing upon the beach, catching fish and eating cocoanuts. In those days it was hard to locate school houses, for the population would move off bodily and leave your schoolhouse empty for a year or so.

Now if we would consider the Hawaiian method of living in times past, and modify it to suit the exigencies of our complex civilized life, we might gain considerable advantages which we do not get at present. Taking only the city of Honolulu. How many spend year in and year out living within a mile or so of the sea and at no greater elevation than a couple of hundred feet. Yet behind Honolulu are mountains which tower up to 3,500 feet, and there are fine slopes, varying from 1,200 to 2,000 feet where, without much trouble, a bracing atmosphere can be obtained. Then there are high-lands around the Waianae mountains, and the same all along the Koolau range.

Very little use is made of these natural advantages. A few people have a cottage or two up Tantalus, there are a few cottages two-thirds of the way up to the pali, and yet a few families are energetic enough to establish a camp in the Waianae mountains, but the bulk live in and around the city, and make occasional pilgrimages to Waikiki, where the air is as enervating at it is in town and the water is so delightfully tepid that you can spend hours at a time swimming about, if you are so minded. The only idea of getting braced up is a trip to the mainland, and that takes time and is costly.

Our people might certainly do a great deal more walking than they do. As a community we are so used to riding that some of us might really be charged with considering our No. 9 shoes as a somewhat useless expense. It is quite within the capabilities of young and middle aged people to walk up to the forest that has been planted above the Lunalilo Home, and to those who have not seen it, that piece of work on the part of the Government will prove a revelation.

The fact is nature has favored these Islands exceptionally, and all that is needed is to make use of what nature has supplied. We have the bracing climate if we will only go and seek it, and we can get it at far less expense than by making a long voyage of 2,000 miles to obtain it. It is our own natural advantages that we should make use of. Each Island has practically its own sanitarium within its own limits, and it is only waiting for some one energetic enough to open it up.

The first concern of the Govenment just now in its land policy is in the direction of effort and energy to employ the whole survey department and so much extra help as may be necessary in the task of preparing and laying out and making available public land for private occupancy. It is purposed to end with all possible speed the condition that proper people are applying for land and cannot secure it.

Continued from page 179.

flowers, which were thrown over the shoulders of the guests at the conclusion of the feast. Roses were everywhere, for that undesirable insect by which the Honolulu roses are destroyed had not, last summer, reached Hawaii, the largest island.

To be thoroughly native the company should have had no chairs, but a concession was made to American backs and sitting on the floor was omitted from the poi ceremonies. The luncheon was so lavish, irrespective of this vegetable, that I thought of it more kindly, and learned to manipulate it in the true "two-fingered" method. Still, I could not but regard poi with lingering suspicion. Its color is against it. Granite gray is not an attractive tint in an article of diet.

Tales of old court life filled the pleasant afternoon, as the shadows grew long across the grass, and at last the kindly host and his family gathered at the gate, when alohas drifted out to us far down the road, as the uncertain stage bore us once more to the outer barren.

Surrounded by friends and flowers, a deep-blue tropical sea, vast volcanic mountain slopes and the soft, sweet atmosphere of enchanted Hawaiii, even poi has become poetic in retrospect.

Koolau, Maui.

The progress of the settlers at Nahiku seems to be very satisfactory, according to a letter from a Maui correspondent. The crying need of the district is roads, however; and now the Government has decided to go right ahead and build a road from Hana through the Nahiku lands, and to rebuild Nahiku landing, also to lengthen the Kula homestead road. It is this lack of roads, that has kept the whole of the Koolau district of Maui a sealed book to most people. There is no doubt of the fertility of the soil, there is no doubt of the abundance of water; what is now needed is a road instead of the present bridle paths. There are plenty of other places along that coast which could sustain a large population if there were only decent roads. Keanae has acres upon acres of fine land, so have Waialua Nui and Waialua Iki, and the land sweeps far up the mountain side, rich land formed of the decayed vegetation of centuries, and with a never failing water supply.

The water supply of the district is utterly unknown to those who have not been over it. The Haiku Ditch Company and the Spreckelsville ditch both have their inception among the streams of Koolau, and neither of these has made a visible impression upon the streams that rush roaring to the sea. As for power for electrical works, every tiny valley has its waterfall, and at Waialua there are two of the finest falls on the Islands.

There is no doubt that a great district has been opened up, and that the next five years will see a large population spreading over a district which now has a few huts of Okolehao distillers, who find a home in the trackless forests and defy the police.

Natural Fortifications

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"In the very heart of Honolulu, within three-quarters of a mile of deep water, lies a hill of solid rock, with almost perpendicular face rising to an elevation of 500 feet. Four miles west of Honolulu, just half way to Pearl harbor, lies another hill of the same rocky, perpendicular character, reaching an elevation of 400 feet. A battery of modern guns can be mounted on each of these two hills, at so little expense as to practically eliminate the amount as a factor for consideration as an estimate of cost. To the rear of Honolulu the only pass through the mountain is a narrow cut, twenty feet wide, to approach which an invading army would have to climb an almost perpendicular bluff nearly 1,000 feet high, which would preclude any attack from that direction.

"Honolulu is an absolutely safe, landlocked harbor, but it is unsuitable for a naval station, for two reasons: First, because it is so small that it will not accommodate more than 100 vessels at the outside, and the rapidly growing commercial use of the port will very soon tax its limit to the utmost. In the second place, the shores of the harbor are distant only from a half to three-quarters of a mile from deep water. The dry docks, machine shops and magazines of a naval station should be located at such a distance from deep water as to practically put them beyond the reach of an ordinary bombardment. While Honolulu can be so fortified as to absolutely prevent an effective landing being made, it lies so close to deep water that a heavy battle ship might easily, before being driven off, annihilate the effectiveness of the station by a few well-directed shots.

"Pearl Harbor is an arm of the sea, a lagoon, connected with the ocean by a long, narrow river-like entrance, some three miles in length; the inner end expanding and dividing into three lochs, having together an interior frontage of some thirty miles, with an average depth of from thirty to sixty feet. Its banks are formed of coral and sand stone, with a top layer of soil. In many places the banks are so perpendicular that a full-rigged ship could lie alongside without excavation or dock building. The entire harbor is surrounded by abundant springs of pure, fresh water, and artesian wells reach fresh water at any point at a depth of approximately 400 to 425 feet, which rises to an elevation of about 30 feet above sea level. The shores are well wooded with algeroba forests and the country on the land side is a rich, fertile district, covered with rice, banana and sugar plantations, capable of furnishing an unlimited amount of fresh supplies for the use of the station."

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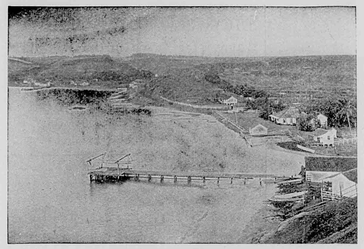

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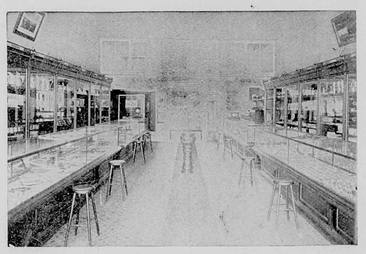

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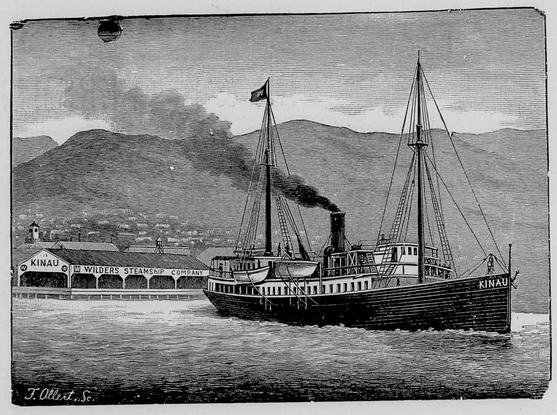

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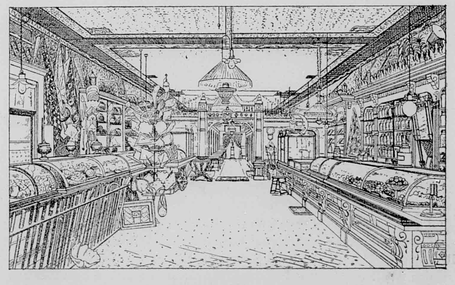

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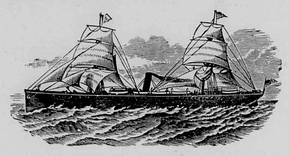

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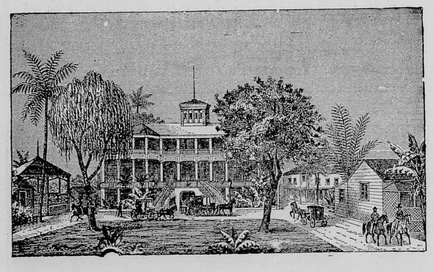

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PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

VOL. XII.—NO. 1. HONOLULU, H. I. JANUARY, 1899. PUBLISHED MONTHLY

LANGUAGE OF THE HAWAIIANS.

W. N. GERARD IN SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

HAS A COPIOUS VOCABULARY

POLYNESIA, which comprises a number of distinct archipelagoes, upon which are dependent several smaller groups, is inhabited by a brown-skinned people, with dark or black, smooth, curly hair, who are shown by their mythology, traditions, customs, and language to belong to one and the same race, to which ethnologists and philologists of recent years have applied the distinctive name of Mahori. A line drawn from New Zealand through Samoa northeast to Hawaii all inclusive, very nearly defines their western limits. They are in exclusive possession of the whole of the water area to the right of this line as far as to Easter island, and left of it are nowhere now found in an unmixed state, except in the Ellice and Union groups, and at a few scattered points in the New Hebrides, and in the southeast and perhaps northeast coast of New Guinea. They are thus shut off by the intervening Papuans from the Indian archipelago, of which in ancient times they appear to have been the autocthones, and whence they emigrated eastward at a very early period and arrived first at Savaii, the largest island of the Samoan archipelago. Their further migrations from archipelago to archipelago can be traced with some certainty through the uniform traditions of the various groups.



PHOTO BY McCONNELL. HONOLULU FROM PUNCHBOWL.

In these traditions Savaii is constantly referred to under names that, in form, well illustrate the permutation of letters in the closely connected Mahori languages: Savaiki, the original Mahori form of the word; Savaii, the Samoan form; Havaii, the Tahitian; Hawaiki, the Maori; Havaiki, the Marquesan, and Hawaii, the Sandwich form, which became the name of the chief island of that group. It is not implied that each people came directly from Savaiki, but only that the several migrations took place at times when the name of its primeval home was still fresh in the memory of all, or at least survived in some mythological form.

The language of the Mahoris belongs to a primitive unmixed form of speech, but one degree removed from the isolating or lowest stage (typified in Chinese), and occupying a sort of intermediate position between it and the true agglutinating tongues typified by the Finno-Tartaric family.

The peculiarities of this great linguistic family are a limited phonetic system; a great predominance of vowels over consonants; almost total absence of inflection; wonderful homogenity; imperfect differentiation of the various parts of speech; and the curious practice of "tabooing" words, such as those forming parts of a chief's name, either during his lifetime or after his death.

The Hawaiian language of the Sandwich islands, has become much changed and enfeebled in its phonetics. Manley Hopkins, former Hawaiian consul-general, says of it that it "is so soft as rather to be compared to the warbling of birds than to the speech

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of suffering mortals." Every syllable, and consequently every word, ends in a vowel, and no two consonants can come together without the interposition of a vowel. No Hawaiian can pronounce correctly a word that ends in a consonant; his voice slides irresistibly into a vowel sound. Thus, in pronouncing Boston or London, he will say Bosetona and Lonedona. Hence, as syllables often begin and always end with a vowel, it is obvious that there must be a perpetual concurrence of sounds which renders the pronunciation of words difficult to acquire, although each sound is extremely simple in itself. The ratio of vowel to consonant sounds is nearly twice as great as in Italian.

In reducing the language to writing, the American missionaries employed 12 letters, namely, five vowels, a, e, i, o, and u, having the invariable sound that they possess in Spanish, and seven consonants, h, k, l, m, n, p, and w. These suffice to represent all the sounds in the language; but, in order to give proper expression to names or persons, places and things of other countries with which the Hawaiians need to become acquainted, and especially to scripture names, the following nine consonants were added to the alphabet: b, d, f, g, r, s, t, v, and z. In the pronunciation of words, the full accent usually falls upon the penult, and there is a secondary accent upon the syllable preceding the ante-penult.

As in all other languages of the same family, there is a deficiency in general terms and in words to express abstract ideas. At the same time, the language abounds in nice distinctions and possesses a copious vocabulary. It has no verb substantive nor any verbs to express existence, possession or duty. There are no variations in nouns for case, number, or person; but the moods and tenses of verbs are pretty clearly distinguished by simple prefixes and suffixes.

Upon the whole, says Sir George Simpson, the Hawaiian language may be considered as pleasing and agreeable to the ear after a time, although at first it sounds childish, indistinct and insipid. It lacks anything like force and expression; and the natives are by no means to be compared as orators to the aborigines of North America. The language is not capable of reaching the lofty strains of the Black-feet, Crees and other Indians, but flows in a mellifluous feebleness, which, though it never offends the ear always leaves us unsatisfied. The indistinctness and confusion which arise from the scantiness of its elements, and its consequent repetition of the same sounds, are considerably aggravated by the copiousness of the vocabulary, which is said to be in a great measure due to the pride and policy of the chiefs, who habitually invented new words for their own peculiar use, and constantly replaced them, as soon as they became familiar to the people, with other novelties of the same kind. Under such circumstances, to say nothing of the intricacy and precision of the grammar, a foreigner can never hope entirely to master the tongue; and missionaries, even, despite industry and zeal, often find their ears at fault, more particularly when the natives chant their barely articulate strings of words in a quick and monotonous strain.

The Hawaiians, moreover (says the same writer), have a different dialect for their poetry, or, at least, if the language be the same, its inflections and construction appear to be very different, and its metaphors and allusions, which give enjoyment to the native race, elude the comprehension of residents who are well aquainted with the Hawaiian language used in prose.

A young poetess, now dead, who bore the name of Poki, enchained the people with her lyrics; yet a gentleman who knew Hawaiian prose so perfectly that he could report in shorthand the speeches made in the House of Legislature was entirely baffled in his efforts to comprehend the poetry that by turns melted and inflamed its native hearers. This is probably explainable by a fact mentioned by Hiram Bingham, namely, that Hawaiian poetry is not accurately measured, either in respect to the succession of feet or the length of the lines; nor did it, prior to the introduction of hymns by the missionaries, exhibit any rhyming at the end of the lines. As the songs were unwritten and adapted to chanting rather then to metrical music, a line was measured by the breath; the "hopuna," answering to our line, was as many words as could be easily cantilated at one breath.

The people are fond of fabulous tales and songs, and formerly spent much of their time in telling stories and crooning meles (songs) to the accompaniment of a small drum or musical stick.

The missionaries found great difficulty in translating the scriptures into Hawaiian by reason of the number of words therein for which the language has no equivalent and of which the natives have no conception; such as faith, virtue, chastity, holiness, angel, throne, etc. The native conception of an angel is either kanaka lele, a "flying man," or akua, a word corresponding somewhat to the Algonquin term manito—a spirit, something to be worshipped, or anything of a mysterious nature.

Some of the names given to or assumed by members of the royal family remind us of those borne by some of the North American Indians. Thus the name the king who reigned at Hawaii at the time of Captain Cook's arrival in 1778 was Kalaniopuu, or "Budding Heaven." His nephew and successor was Kamehameha, whose name, subsequently assumed by four other kings of the dynasty, means "The Lonely One," or "The Solitary One." The favorite wife of this monarch was Kaahumanu, or "The Feather Mantle," while the favorite of his successor was Kamamalu, "The Umbrella." Before Kamehameha III assumed the dynastic name he was plain Kauikeaouli, or "Hanging-on-the-dark-sky."

The quick, observing eyes of the Kanakas or natives saw much to amuse and astonish them in the attire of the missionaries and their wives, whom they for a long time called Aioeoe, or "Long necks," because of the additional length of neck that seemed to be given to the women by the poke bonnets that they

Continued to page 9.

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THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.*

DR. WALTER MAXWELL.

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SUGAR is the chief industry of the Hawaiian islands. The cultivation of the cane is carried on upon the four larger islands of the group—Hawaii, Maui, Oahu and Kauai. The plantations occupy the lower levels, and in the districts where the lands are not too broken up to allow of uniform cultivation. The cane fields, when seen from the ocean, appear as a bright green fringe, skirting the land on the border of the sea and running up to the woods. Cane is growing from the sea level up to the heights of 1500 or more feet, above which are spread out the broad forest areas; and those rise by gradual or steeper ascents to altitudes where verdure ceases to exist and the great cones of the crater mountains, 10,000 feet to 14,000 feet sheer above the sea, are still red with the stamp of volcanic fires upon them, or are buried under feet of recent snows.



PHOTO BY WILLIAMS. COCOA PALMS.

The history of sugar production on the islands has been very much like the history of the industry in other countries. It had its day of small beginnings; it has passed through all kinds of experience and vicissitude and has reached its present development after an alternation of failures and successes which were due to several and various causes. Sugar was made in small quantities and exported about sixty years ago. The production grew from less than 20,000 tons to 50,000 tons and by patient steps upward till 100,000 tons were reached. Referring to published statements, we find that in 1880 the production was 32,000 tons; in 1885, 86,000 tons; in 1890, 130,000 tons. Since 1890 the output of sugar has kept increasing up to the present time.

In addition to the aid that has accrued to Hawaii by its commercial connections with the United States the sugar industry of the islands is endeavoring to fortify its position by the adoption and use of the most recent devices which are the outcome of the severe competition in sugar production throughout the world. In the field increasing attention is being given to methods of cultivation. The matter of fertilization, or supplying to the soil such elements as have been lost and which are indispensible to fertility is receiving the most systematic consideration; while in the mills, where the sugar is extracted from the cane and prepared for the market, the more modern and powerful mechanical devices are being introduced, and the business of manufacture is being more and more conducted on scientific principles. These acts of progress are being forced upon the leaders of the island industry. The relations with the States are now settled, but apart from this the fact is clear and everywhere apparent that those countries which wish to continue to exist in the great competition which already is, and is increasing upon us, must be in the first line of application of the rational methods, by which the cost of production has been reduced to what it is at the present time.

As an example, and also a result, of the use of greater method and knowledge in sugar growing on the islands the production had increased from 130,000 tons in 1890 to 154,000 in 1895. In 1896 the crop rose to 227,000 tons, the crop of 1897 reached one-quarter of a million tons and for 1898, the total of 229,414 tons was reached. Ewa plantation had its banner year and tops all other plantations with a yield of 18,284 tons.

With the more intensive modes of production are also bound up several considerations, the more important of which is the quantity and quality of labor. In dealing with the question of quantity of labor certain features of a more intensive system of culture will prove of great aid. If, by the use of better implements in the field, of fertilizers in greater quantity and more specially adapted to the soil and crop, the yield to the acre can be increased by 25 per cent, which is not an immoderate estimate, taking the yield of 1895 as a basis, then the expenditure of labor to the ton of sugar produced will be notably reduced. On the other hand, while the quantity will be reduced, the altering conditions will make a demand for higher quality of labor, or at least for a larger proportion of better labor, or such white labor as has been used to the operation of mechanical appliances elsewhere. Unquestionably, it is one of the modes by which the industry must wrestle with, and overcome, any future dearth and greater cost in the labor supply, viz., by introducing and pushing such methods of culture and manufacture as will give larger yields to the acre at a reduced cost of production to the ton.

*S. F. Chronicle.

Honolulu and Hilo are the only large towns on the Islands.

THE PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO HAWAIIAN INTERESTS

FRANK L. HOOGS, - EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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THE FUTURE OF HAWAII.

ON THE sixth day of last month, President McKinley transmitted to Congress the report of the Hawaiian Commission, consisting of Senators Cullom and Morgan, Representative Hitt, President Dole and Judge Frear of Hawaii, together with the text of the bills drawn by the commission for the government of the islands as a portion of the United States. The preliminary portion of the report is mainly descriptive of the Hawaiian Islands, the inhabitants, the existing institutions, the public domain, production, climate, harbors and shipping facilities, and various conditions of general interest. The remaining portion is mainly devoted to the discussion of the legislation proposed by the commission, giving in the appendix the various reports of the sub-committees and copies of the bills suggested. Three bills are formulated for the consideration of Congress. The first and principal one outlines a general plan of government, and the other two deal with subordinate questions. Of the main bill the commissioners express the opinion that it will prove to be "such a measure for the government of the Hawaiian Islands as will best promote the interests of their people at the same time that it promotes the interests and maintains the sovereignty of the people of the United States." It provides for the erection of the islands into a Territory of the United States, to be styled the Territory of Hawaii. The bill contains provisions for the government of the Territory, giving it executive, legislative and judicial officers. A Governor, Secretary of the Territory, a United States District Judge, a United States District Attorney and a United States Marshal are to be appointed by the President, and an internal revenue district and a customs district are created. The offices of President, Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Finance and Public Instruction, Auditor-General, Deputy Auditor-General, Surveyor-General and Marshal are abolished. The officers of the Territory under the new regime are an Attorney-General, with similar powers and duties as now possessed by the Attorney-General of the republic of Hawaii, with a few exceptions; a Treasurer, with similar powers and duties to the present Minister of Finance, and such powers and duties regarding licenses, corporations and companies and partnerships and registration of prints, labels and trademarks as are now possessed by the Minister of the Interior, except as changed; also a Superintendent of Public Works, a Superintendent of Public Instruction, an Auditor and a Deputy Auditor, a Surveyor with the powers and duties of a Surveyor-General, and a chief Sheriff, to succeed to the duties of Marshal of the republic, all to be appointed by the Governor. Probably the most important portion of the bill is section 4, defining citizenship, which provides that "all white persons, including Portuguese and persons of African descent, and all persons descending from the Hawaiian race on either the paternal or maternal side, who were citizens of the republic of Hawaii immediately prior to the transfer of sovereignty thereof to the United States, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States." Provision is made for a Legislature to consist of two houses, a Senate to consist of fifteen members, as at present, and a House of Representatives, consisting of thirty members, double the membership of the House under the Hawaiian republic. The members are to be elected at a general election to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1899, and biennially thereafter. The Supreme Court is to be the sole judge of the legality of election to a seat in either house in case of contest. No member of the Legislature is to be eligible for appointment or election to any office of the Territory, and no officer or employe, notary public or agent of the Territory is to be eligible to election as a legislator. There is also a provision that no person who, having been entitled to qualify and vote prior to October, 1897, and since July, 1894, failed to register as such voter, shall have a vote, unless he shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. The sessions of the Legislature are limited to sixty days in duration, and each member is allowed $400 as a salary and 10 cents a mile for traveling expenses. A Senator is required to be a male citizen of the United States, 30 years of age, to have resided in the territory three years, to be the owner in his own right of $2,000 worth of property, or to have during the preceding year received $1,000 income. Representatives must be 25 years old, male citizens, must have lived three years in Hawaii and must own property or have an income of $250 a year. Voters for Representatives are required to be male citizens, 21 years old and and of one year's residence in the territory, to have registered, to have paid all taxes due the Goverment and to be able "understandingly to speak, read and write the English or Hawaiian language." To be qualified to vote for Senators a person must possess all these qualifications and be subject to all conditions required of voters for Representatives, and, in addition, must own in his own right real property worth $1,000 upon which valuation legal taxes shall have been paid for the year preceding that in which he offers to register, or he must have actually received a money income of not less than $600 during the previous year. "Foreign goods and articles imported into the islands, after July 7, 1898, are, if afterward brought into the United States, to pay the same duties charged upon like articles when imported from any foreign country. The existing laws of Hawaii, not inconsistent with the constitution and the laws of the United States or this act, continue in force, subject to the repeal or amendment by the Legislature of Hawaii, or by Congress."

There are not many places in the world where as much money is disbursed in dividends in one day as sometimes happens in Honolulu. In round numbers ten Hawaiian corporations paid out dividends the other day amounting to half a million dollars. Of these eight were plantations and two were steamship companies.

FINE FIELD FOR CAPITAL.*

CHARLES T. WILDER.

COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS.

NOW that annexation is an accomplished fact and the Hawaiian Islands are a part of the United States, it is to be expected that the enterprising American will naturally look to the Islands as a field that should offer excellent opportunities for profitable investments. This may be true to a certain extent, but should not apply as a general rule. Most people of the United States have but a very limited idea as to the conditions, both social and commercial, existing in the Hawaiian Islands. Hawaii no doubt offers good inducements to those who are possessed of means, but to those who are seeking employment, or who are possessed of but limited means, I would strongly urge that they give Hawaii a wide berth.

The people of Hawaii fully anticipated that annexation would have a tendency to largely increase immigration to their beautiful island home, but none could have foreseen the mad and unreasoning rush to this territory that has already started in earnest and bids fair to continue for several years, unless something is done to check it.



PHOTO BY DAVEY PHOTO CO. WATER LILIES, KAPIOLANI PARK.

The inquiries at the Hawaiian Consulate from all sorts and conditions of men concerning Hawaii has increased more than tenfold since annexation, and I understand that the accommodations of the steamships, and even sailing vessels plying between San Francisco and the Islands are engaged far ahead of the time of sailing, and the estimates of Eastern newspapers of the number of people intending to go to Hawaii within the next year are positively alarming.

I must confess that my advice to the majority of those who call at the Consulate for information is not reassuring. A great many of the inquries I have are from those who desire to go into the coffee growing industry. When I ask a man how much money he has to invest, in reply he usually places the amount at from $500 to $2,000, and I unhesitatingly tell him to stay at home and let the coffee business alone. No one should think of going into coffee unless he has a capital of at least $15,000, and at the present time there is no other industry that can be profitably engaged in. It would be folly for anyone to go into the mercantile business with the idea that by selling cheap for cash the business could be taken away from the old merchants. Such persons would be suspected of selling inferior goods. The people in Hawaii do not care much what prices are. They want good articles, and deal with men whom they believe will charge good living profits and give them what they want. Quarterly bills are presented and paid without question. Even the native fears to trade with the stranger, no matter how cheap the goods are, for fear he may be a haole apiki (rascally white man). Whoever, therefore, aspires to enter general business will be compelled to depend upon new citizens, who have small capital and are compelled to live cheaply.

The laborer, artisan and clerk who think of going to Hawaii in the expectation of finding employment will be doomed to disappointment. The farmer must have sufficient money, namely, not less than $15,000 to $20,000, to go into the only industry that at present is open to him, which is coffee. The openings for artisans and clerks are very limited, but when obtained are almost good for life. The fact that the stranger may have greater qualifications and be willing to work for less money would make no difference. People are more or less one family in Hawaii, and they will not change employees to save a few dollars.

It would require from $500,000 to $1,000,000 to purchase a plantation if one desired to embark in the sugar business, and it is very doubtful if one could be found for sale. Rice and banana growing and other small industries under present conditions are fully occupied.

I do not desire by these seemingly pessimistic remarks to discourage the right kind of immigration to Hawaii. There are probably over 500,000 acres of land available for coffee growing and tobacco, hemp, indigo, pineapples, guava, hay and many other products can be profitably grown. There is also a large area that may at some future time be devoted to sugar growing, provided it can be irrigated. The lands suitable for coffee are almost all situated in the forests, which will in time be opened up by the building of good roads. It has been proved that the forest lands of the island of Hawaii are the best coffee lands, as the plant requires shade. As for sugar lands, they are all occupied and new development in this direction cannot progress unless very large outlays are made in irrigation works.

*The Wasp.

Government lands cannot be offered for occupation and settlement until the Joint Commission has finished its labors and all the claims against the Crown lands have been settled by Congress. Even then the Crown lands, now a part of the public domain, will not be available until the leases on them have expired.

What Hawaii needs for the next few years is men with money who will open the forest lands for settlement, build railroads, irrigation works and parcel the land out in small farms, as is done near Watsonville and Chino in this State. It will then be time enough for those of small means to go to the Paradise of the Pacific and try their luck. In the meantime, there is a limited amount of land to be bought suitable for coffee culture in the districts of Puna, Hilo and Kona.

The cultivation of sugar has been the mainstay of the Islands for the last forty years, and even at the present time it is the one industry that supports the country. This industry requires enormous capital, and together with the aid of coolie labor, it has been successfully maintained. It now remains to be seen whether it can be successfully handled by the aid of the American farmer on a profit sharing basis. If so then it is a foregone conclusion that the coolie must vacate to make room for the American farmer, who will be given the opportunity to test his ability in sugar growing. The opponents of white labor have at all times claimed that the heat in the fields is too great to allow of white labor, but I consider this assertion simply ridiculous, for at no time have I ever experienced extreme heat in the Islands. If the farmer can cultivate the fields in the valleys of California, he surely can work in the fields of Hawaii, where the temperature is twenty degrees lower. A movement is now on foot to obtain white labor, and although opposition will spring up with the old assertion that the sugar cannot be successfully grown with the aid of white labor, still I will never believe that the coolie must be employed until it has been proven that the farmer cannot handle this industry.

For the tourist I have a very different story. For superb climate, picturesque scenery and great natural wonders no place on earth surpasses Hawaii. All points of interest are accessible by good roads. The hotel accommodations are excellent. The sea voyage from San Francisco to Honolulu, unlike a trip across the Atlantic, is delightful and the sea is usually calm during the entire six days of the trip. The communication between the Islands is good and the local steamers have excellent accommodations. The thirty miles of macadamized road through the forest from Hilo to the volcano of Kilauea, one of the world's greatest wonders, is a wonderfully picturesque drive.

The Hawaiians are noted the world over for their hospitality, and have ever welcomed strangers among them. They desire above all else the rapid development of the natural resources of the Islands, but do not desire by misrepresentation to induce a horde of people to leave good homes and come to Hawaii, when there is no prospect of finding employment, then, dissatified and disheartened, to return and heap execrations upon the fairest land that the sun ever shone upon. Hawaii is not yet ready to receive and care for everybody who wants to go there, and it is doubtful if she ever will be.

There are a number of sugar plantations on the Island of Molokai some large cattle ranches and a deer park, the latter being the property of C. R. Bishop of San Francisco.

Coffee in Kona District.

HAWAIIAN STAR.

Every steamer from the Big Island brings its coffee enthusiasts. The Mauna Loa recently brought W. H. Hoogs, returning from a trip through the coffee regions of Hawaii, especially the Kona district.

"There is the most marked evidence of the development of the industry since I was last on Hawaii," Mr. Hoogs said this morning, "The results of the earnest work that has been done both on the commercial and the scientific side are very apparent. There are better methods of cultivation employed. Improved machinery is in use. More definite knowledge of necessary conditions has been obtained. We know more about handling the crop. We know more about market conditions. The industry is now practically on a sound basis of definite knowledge and experience. A man is not experimenting now when he goes into the coffee business, if he will simply inform himself as to what is already known and what is being done.

"I first visited the plantation of the South Kona Coffee Company at Hookena. It is generally known as the Morgan & McStocker plantation. I am secretary of the corporation and naturally was especially interested in its property. I got there right in the middle of the crop gathering. I saw every process of caring for the crop from the picking of the berries to its shipment. The trees are in fine shape. They look strong and vigorous, and with their richly colored and profuse growth of berries, they look the very symbol of prosperity. The berries themselves are full and plump, well shaped, and when ready for market are very attractive.

"The picking is done by Japanese, men and women, and so far we have experienced no difficulty with what has been pictured as the bogie man of the coffee industry—the labor question.

"We will this year take off quite a crop. We have already marketed several hundred bags.

"From Hookena, I went to Mr. Wallace's plantation at Napoopoo. He has a splendid outlook. He was picking a very heavy crop when I was there, and everything was most satisfactory.

"At Kailua, the ancient capital of the Hawaiian kings, Dr. McWayne has a model plantation. With the exception of the South Kona it is the finest plantation on Hawaii. Dr. McWayne has been an enthusiast in the study of coffee and its culture, and his enthusiasm has been so thoroughly tempered with good sense and practical judgment that the results have been important and definite. The coffee he grows has been pronounced by a man competent to give judgment as the finest he ever saw anywhere.

"Dr. McWayne has a thoroughly complete plant for handling his coffee. He has all the machinery needed, an artificial dryer, and all run by steam. His plant is worked to its full capacity, for he handles the crop of a great many small planters in the neighborhood.

"He grades his entire crop, so that it goes to market in the best possible shape.

"I visited a great many other plantations, large and small, and everywhere was apparent not only the great advances coffee culture has made, but the fact that it is a substantial industry, on a basis to enlist ability and capital in its prosecution."

HAWAII NEI.

BY DAVID J. O'LEARY.

SUGAR, RICE AND COFFEE.

THE area of the Hawaiian Islands is small comparatively, but it equals that of some of the states of the union. Their importance is, therefore, more than commensurate with their size. The total area is 6,740 square miles, distributed in an archipelago, lying within the tropics and almost midway between San Francisco and the Philippines and Southeast Asia. Geographically therefore, they are very important, and strategically not less so. In fact it is the latter consideration which was the principal inducement for Congress to accept the offer of President Dole and the Hawaiian legislature. It is certain that for a long period the leading European countries had a covetous eye directed to the Hawaiian group. Their being placed under the protection of the United States and some of the leading European powers at once put a stop to all reasonable hopes of their becoming colonial possessions of any European nation in particular, while the growing strength of the great Republic forbade their violent acquisition. It is said, however, that intrigues looking towards their peaceble acquisition were carried on by more than one European nation during the past few years, and this, no doubt, had a good deal to do with their final annexation. A powerful party in this country was opposed to this step, and despite the fact that the Pacific Coast mercantile and commercial interests were almost a unit in favor of it. But in the end strategical reasons triumphed and now the islands are a part of the United States forever. Many of the more intelligent of the natives looked forward to a very different future for their country. Some years ago a project was developed of making the Hawaiian Islands the nucleus of a great oceanic or Polynesian monarchy, which should unite the scattered group of islands in the Pacific under its sovereignty. But this is all a thing of the past. The first European discoverer of the group was, no doubt, Capt. Cook, who lost his life there. At that time the islands had a native population estimated at 400,000. They are now estimated at 30,000 and even including those of mixed blood, the native population is less than one-half of the whole, which may be roughly approximated at 110,000. The white population, foreign or native, is small, not exceeding 6,500 in number, but it boasts the greater part of the wealth and the enterprise of the country. The balance of the population is made up of Chinese, Japanese and Portuguese in numbers about in the order in which we have named them. The Chinese have been a long time in the country, and though the majority of them are laborers on the plantations, still they may be found in every line of business, keeping dry goods and grocery stores, restaurants, etc, much after the American style.

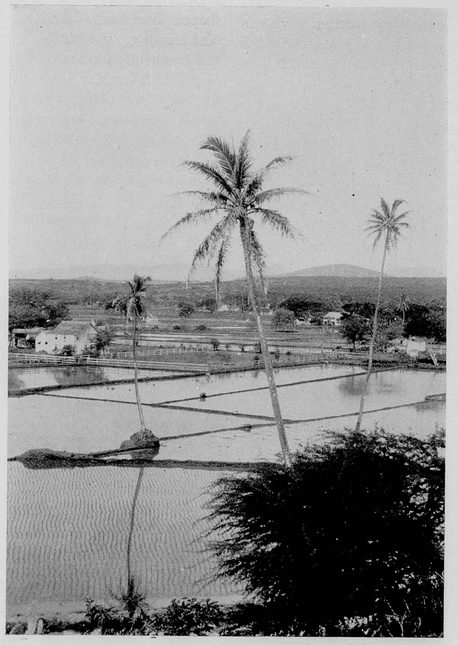

PHOTO BY McCONNELL. RICE PLANTATION.

Hawaii, from which the group is named, contains the greater part of the area of the Archipelago. All the islands are mountainous and plainly of volcanic origin. Hawaii contains the great volcano of Mauna Loa, which is more than 14,000 feet above the ocean level and is a conspicuous object from long distance seaward. It contains the great crater of Kilauea, which is at times in violent eruption, and sends great streams of lava down to the sea. This island is one of the great seats of the sugar industry of the group. Large herds of cattle are also raised here and their hides form a considerable article of export.

The various groups of islands were in the olden time under the rule of their several chieftians, but Kamehameha, the great, whose statue adorns the square in front of the Judiciary Building, reduced them all under his own rule and thus started the Hawaiian monarchy. Christianity was introduced by missionaries from New England and France. Now the natives are all professedly Christians. Most of the native inhabitants can read and write their own language, and in Honolulu they are represented in the newspaper press, but most of the papers, such as the Gazette, Bulletin, Star and Commercial Advertiser are published in the English language. After their conversion to Christianity a constitution was formed for the kingdom under which public affairs were conducted until the late revolution. During this Queen Liliuokalani was dethroned and the Hawaiian republic established with President Dole at its head. An unsuccessful attempt was made to overthrow it, which resulted in the movement for annexation which has been successfully accomplished.

When Congress has framed a form of government for the Islands, the United States customs duties and laws will be enforced. There is no doubt that the group will take a new start, both agriculturally and commercially, and a new life will be infused

into it. It will probably first exist as a territory and later on as a sovereign state, and though the native Hawaiians will have to relinquish their old dreams of a separate nationality, there is no doubt that they will cut quite as important a figure in the world as if they had remained independent.

Under the protecting aegis of our laws it is to be hoped that the decrease in their numbers which has been going on steadily for the greater part of a century will be checked. Our relation with the Hawaiian Islands dates back toward the beginning of the present century. American whalers then began to appear on the Pacific, and Honolulu was made their rendezvous. The business grew until half a century ago as high as 525 vessels in a year brought their cargoes of oil, bone, and ivory there. So even at that early day Honolulu had begun to assume considerable commerical importance. By degrees the number of vessels in the whale fishery was reduced as whales became scarcer in the North Pacific and most of what trade there was contingent on their presence was removed little by little to San Francisco. Honolulu no longer figures as a depot of this business. Accordingly as small numbers of white people settled in the islands a trade gradually developed and after '48, San Francisco being the nearest supply port, most of the business came this way. That is still the case, for although a certain proportion of the trade of the group goes to the East and to foreign countries, fully three-fourths is done with San Francisco and the Pacific Coast. For quite a while the growth of trade with the Hawaiian Islands was slow indeed prior to the passing of the reciprocity treaty; it did not exceed $882,326 for imports, $432,125 for exports. There was considerable opposition to the treaty in San Francisco as it was believed that it would deal a blow to the sugar refining interests which at that time, struggling in competition with Eastern refineries were in anything but a satisfactory condition. A numerously signed petition was forwarded in opposition to the treaty, but it was ratified nevertheless.

From that on the area of sugar planting in the islands steadily increased until the industry became what it is to-day. The production at present will probably approximate 250,000 tons. It is thought that the full sugar producing capacity of the islands will have been reached when the quantity reaches 500,000 tons per year. For a long series of years Hawaiian rice has occupied a conspicuous position in the markets of San Francisco. It is among the very best quality that comes to this market which usually takes five and one-half to six and one-half million pounds per year. It is of about the same grade as Carolina or Louisiana and sells at about the same price. It is the principal description used by the white population of the coast. The large importation of China being consumed by the Chinese population. We have received for many years small importations of coffee from the Hawaiian Islands, but for the past two or three years this has been gradually increasing. In 1897 the total was 489,400 pounds, an increase of more than three fold in three years. The importance of coffee cultivation has been gradually becoming evident to the Hawaiian people and the amount of land devoted to the industry is steadily increasing.

There is quite enough data to show that tropical Hawaii is not an enervating country, and that people who claim it is are not acquainted with the true facts, but are talking upon the hazy basis of the general rumor that the white man deteriorates in the tropics.

The Hawaiian Diet.

Poi, the national Hawaiian dish, is a fermented paste made from the root of the Kalo or Arum esculentum. "A Hawaiian could not exist without his calabash of poi," says Isabella L. Bird in her "Six Months in the Sandwich Islands," a very interesting work, by the way, notwithstanding the fact that it was written twenty years ago, and in consequently not up to date in certain respects. Miss Bird continues: "The root is an object of tenderest solicitude, from the day it is planted until the hour when it is lovingly eaten. The eating of poi seems a ceremony of profound meaning; it is like the eating of salt with an Arab, or Masonic sign. The Kalo root is an ovate oblong, as bulky as a California beet, and it has large leaves, shaped like a broad arrow, of a singularly bright green. The best kinds grow entirely in the water. The patch is embanked and frequently inundated, and each plant grows on a small hillock of puddled earth. The cutting from which it grows is simply the top of the plant, with a little of the tuber. The men stand up to their knees in water while cultivating the root. It is excellent when boiled and sliced; but the preparation of poi is an elaborate process. The roots are baked in an underground oven, and are then laid on a slightly hollowed board and beaten with a stone pestle. It is hard work and not a pleasant-looking operation. The men often dip their hands in a calabash of water to aid them in removing the sticky mass, and they always look hot and tired. When it is removed from the board into large calabashes, it is reduced to paste by the addition of water, and set aside for two or three days to ferment. When ready for use, it is either lilac or pink, and tastes like sour bookbinders' paste. Before water is added, when it is in its dry state, it is called paiai, or hard food, and is then packed in ti leaves in twenty pound bundles for inland carriage and is exported to the Guano islands. It is a prolific and nutritious plant. It is estimated that forty square feet and will support a Hawaiian for a year."

Hawaiian Climate.

A. T. ATKINSON.

A great deal of nonsense is written about the enervation caused by living in the tropics. We in Hawaii have countless examples of the utter fallacy of the statement. Another statement equally untrue is that people living here should go to a cold climate every third year in order to get toned up. It may be very nice to take a foreign trip, and it may be beneficial to health, but many people have lived twenty and thirty years in the Hawaiian Islands without once going to a colder climate, and they have retained their health into advanced years, and have lost none of their vigor.

If we look among our public men, we see President Dole and Ministers W. O. Smith and S. M. Damon, who were born here, brought up here and have worked here continuously, and none of them is a physical wreck, brought on by living and working in a tropical country. For their years they are as keen and active as men of similar age and similar pursuits who have lived entirely, in the temperate zone.

Numbers of other cases might be cited, but the three men mentioned are in the public eye here, known from one end of the Islands to the other, and are also well known abroad. The only fault

to be found with people born and brought up here entirely is a narrowness of mental horizon, but this does not come from the tropical climate, but is engendered by our insular position, and this is overcome in great part by sending youths to college in the States or elsewhere, where the mental horizon can be broadened.

When we send our youths abroad, we find that the climate has not enervated them at all, but that they can hold their own with the youths born and bred in the temperate zone. Twice have boys from the Islands rowed in the winning crews in university races. They have taken a leading part in football matches and in baseball games. Thus they not only hold their own, physically, with the youths of the temperate zone, but they excel, for to be a member of 'varsity crew or the captain of a football team means that the youth is very far above the average. When we consider the limited number who leave here and know how many of them have been prominent in athletics, it speaks highly for the physical development gained upon the Islands.

And we must not regard only the physical side. There is the mental one to be considered. Here again, when the inquiry is made, the Hawaiian youths hold their own and more than their own. In school, and in college, they have stood and do stand high. It was only last year that an Hawaiian youth stood at the top of Harvard law school and another Hawaiian was only a few places behind him. That is two Hawaiians taking prominent positions out of one hundred or more youths gathered from all parts of the States.

Homes in the Paradise of the Pacific.

The typical tropical home of the best class is situated in extensive grounds. Of course it is but one story in height and well raised from the ground, that air may freely circulate everywhere. As you stand on a large piazza you see through the double entrance a long vista of parlors, library, and daintily screened dining hall. At one side of the house you note a very large conservatory, only partly inclosed at the sides, that is the plants, ferns, vines, and foliage indicate it is such, but as it is completely furnished as a living-room, you feel you are in error. It is the room termed a "lanai," and the favorite lounging place for all. From the main house numerous extensions are built, exposed to the air on three sides, each having its piazza and outside entrance. These contain the private suits of rooms. Within the grounds noble avenues of double rows of great palms and trees lend dignity, lily ponds, shrubs, vines, and flowers enhance the beauty of the grounds and incline one toward evening to seek the lawns. A swimming pool completes the inducement to out-door life. Heretofore neither doors, locks, nor watchfulness have been necessary for protection, and it is to be hoped the future may be as free from apprehension. Hospitality, under such influences, comes as naturally as sunshine. Honolulu has been wonderfully kind, not only to its island friends, but the stranger has found a welcome and entertainment as surprising as unexpected.

Honolulu and Hilo are the only large towns on the Islands. Hilo has about 3,000 people, a good harbor, and bright prospects. Honolulu, is the capital and financial center with a population of about 30,000.

Continued from page 2.

wore, and which were humorously designated as "hats with spouts."

The Hawaiians have a custom, similar to that which prevailed among the Hebrews, of occasionally conferring upon a person a new and significant name commemorative of some remarkable event in which he or she has been concerned. Thus Kamehameha IV, upon the death, in 1862, of his first and only child, bestowed upon his consort the name of Kaleleokalani, an appellation by which she is now generally known, and by which she frequently subscribed herself. To make the sentiment and appropriateness of this new name understood, it is necessary to explain that nearly all the names of the superior chiefs end in lani, which has the double meaning of "chief" and "heaven," its radical idea being that of height or elevation. The name Kaleleokalani may consequently be interpreted either as the "flight of the chief" or the "disappearance of heaven;" so that each version expressed in sympathetic and poetic language the loss sustained by the mother who received and the father who inscribed this epithet of the heart.

Upon the death of Kamehameha in 1863 the name of the queen was changed once more, but this time by the people in affectionate sympathy. The adjective particle na, meaning "all" or "entire," was substituted for ka, which is genitive singular. So that the desolation of the wife as well as of the mother, instead of being denoted by Kaleleokalani, "the flight of the chief," or "of the heaven;" was thenceforward expressed by Kaleleonalani, "the flight of all the chiefs," or "of entire heaven;" for it seemed to the people that to their queen all joy was now darkened and that earth to her was utterly void.

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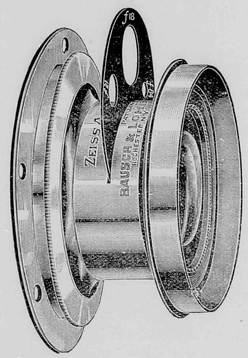

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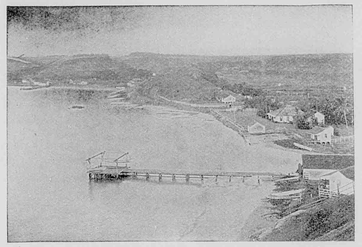

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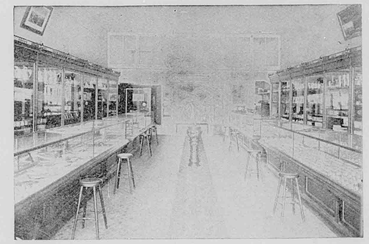

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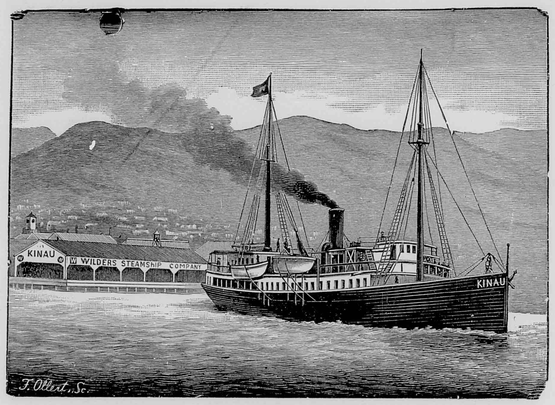

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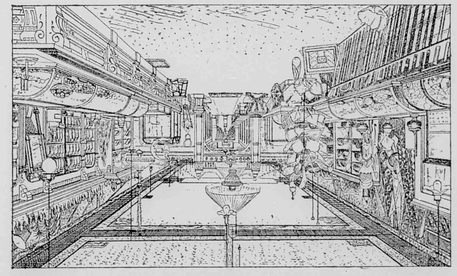

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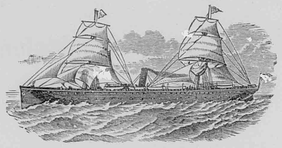

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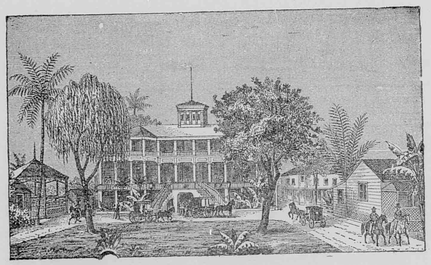

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Feb. 1899

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Paradise of the Pacific

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FRANK L. HOOGS, Editor.

Honolulu, H. I., February, 1899

PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC

CIRCULATES THE WORLD OVER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

VOL. XII.—NO. 2. HONOLULU, H. I. FEBRUARY, 1899. PUBLISHED MONTHLY

SOCIAL LIFE IN HONOLULU.

WRITTEN FOR THE PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC.

HOW TRAVELERS ARE ENTERTAINED.

PROBABLY few American travelers have been enabled to enjoy the inner life of the people of Honolulu, whereby they might study the social customs of that place, therefore the impressions obtained by Burton Holmes, whose interesting illustrated lectures on travel made so pleasant an impression here last season, and by Louis Francis Brown, Mr. Holmes' business manager, are of value just at this time when Hawaiian matters are claiming so much general attention. Travelers such as these keep their eyes wide open for many little things which by many people would escape observation.

Mr. Brown recently gave a description of society as found in Honolulu, from observations at many functions given there during his visit. After speaking enthusiastically of the beauties of the islands, the charming situation of Honolulu, and the delightful climate, which is never too warm nor too cold, Mr. Brown said that in Honolulu, and, in fact, in all the neighboring islands, the goddess of hospitality reigns supreme, and the devotees at her shrine are innumerable. He and Mr. Holmes had the good fortune to carry with them a large number of letters of introduction to people of wealth and position, and these letters resulted in their being cordially welcomed to the inner circles of society, and, at the same time, gave them a glimpse of the most charming home life possible to imagine.

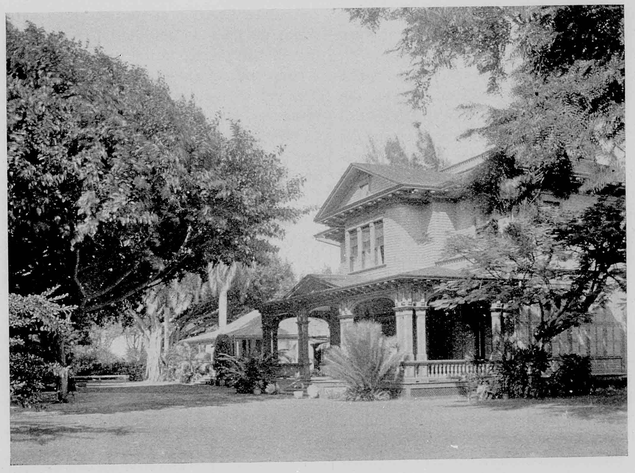

PHOTO BY DAVEY PHOTO CO. HOME OF PRINCESS KAIULANI.

Although their stay was short, the travelers yet had a chance to study some of the conditions of society with its intricacies and details, and many of the characteristic forms of entertaining guests proved of great interest, and proves the fact that the Hawaiian host and hostess are never excelled in the matter of dispensing hospitality. Ponderous social functions are, as compared with the States, few and far between. Occasionally there is a state reception or ball, but as a rule, the ball dress and evening clothes for men are ignored, the white duck suit and the cool and delightfully becoming garb of the American "summer girl" being most in vogue. The prevailing temperature the year round being between 60° and 90°, this seems eminently appropriate. One of the first affairs to which they were invited was a native feast, or "luau" as it is called by the natives. This was given in their honor at a typical Honolulu house, situated on the shore at Waikiki, a charming suburb about three miles from the centre of Honolulu.

Alighting from their carriage they were ushered across a smooth lawn, on the borders of which royal palms waved majestically in the breeze. At the farther end of the lawn was the house, with a broad shaded veranda. On each side of the main house, smaller houses, devoted to sleeping apartments, each with its own broad veranda, ran at right angles to the main house. All of these were one-story in height, and all were covered with

vines and flowers, while standing, sentinel-like, over all were the ever-present palms. Their host and hostess met them before they could reach the house, bringing with them beautiful wreaths of flowers, called "leis" with which it is the native custom to decorate all guests, the hostess herself arranging the wreaths around the gentlemen's necks, while the host performs a like office for the guests of the fair sex. The "leis" resemble in size a lady's fur boa, and each is made of small flowers, commonly pinks. The pink is stripped of its green outer covering and foliage, and then the loosened petals are strung, one after another, on a cocoanut fibre, making a wreath which appeals at once to the sight and the smell. Having been duly decorated, Mr. Holmes and Mr. Brown were then presented to the other guests, similarly decorated, among whom where Princess Kaiulani and other leaders in Hawaiian society. While seated on the veranda, quaint Japanese maids, in native costume, brought them an appetizer, familiarly American, mixed by their fair hostess, after which they all passed through a finely appointed drawing room, worthy of the highest metropolitan civilization, out onto the "lanai," where the "luau" was spread.

The "lanai" is one of the institutions of Hawaiian home life. It is a large square veranda which is used at all times of the year as a living room. Here the meals are served, here friends are received, books are read and sewing is done. In this particular case the "lanai" was about thirty-five feet wide by fifty feet long, sheltered from sun and rain by an enormous vine of great age. The floor was of hardwood, highly polished and partly covered with native straw mats and rugs, while the furnishings were similar to those usually found in a summer living-room in the States. A terrace extended a few feet beyond the border of the "lanai" at the foot of which, some ten feet beneath, the ocean dashed up over a beach of snowy sand. In this delightful "lanai," the tables were laid, their position forming a letter V, at the apex of which, one at each table, sat the host and hostess. On the white tablecloth ferns were spread in such profusion that the cloth was fairly hidden, while down the centre of the tables was a row of pineapples, watermelons and other fruits. It is the custom at a native feast to put everything on the table at once, so the tables fairly groaned with native dishes, as yet unexplored by the Americans, and which they had been told they would be obliged to eat without knife, fork or spoon, according to the native custom. They thought if others had done it and lived that they could do the same, so they started on the pretty little pink crabs and baby lobsters which added color, by their dainty pink tints, to the graceful table decorations.

After the crabs and lobsters had been served, the hostess unwrapped the "ti" leaves from around a delicious baked mullet, a fish similar to a shad, yet without the abundance of bones, which she proceeded to break apart with her fingers, and then to hand around, in the same manner, to her guests. Mr. Brown states that it is considered the highest compliment to the host to smack the lips and to suck one's fingers, as audibly as possible, too, in token of appreciation of his cuisine. Between each lady and gentleman a calabash, containing what looked like a light grey mucilage, was placed. This was "Poi" the great staple of native diet, about which so much is heard. Into this calabash one finger or more must be plunged, according to the consistency of the "poi," and the dexterity of the eater. To the finger, or fingers, some of the "poi" adheres, in a large and not over-appetizing drop. With a deft and not too-easily-acquired movement, the fingeris transferred to the mouth to be withdrawn with a satisfied smack, bereft of "poi." This almost proved a Waterloo for the visitors. At last Mr. Holmes and Mr. Brown, after many difficulties, succeeded in tasting the national dish. It tastes like nothing else on earth, so indescribable is it, except that it is raw and slightly acid, as if fermentation was about to begin. In a native family, where calabashes are scarce, one large one, filled with "poi," is surrounded by the entire family, who, in turn, dip their fingers into its mysterious and sticky depths. In justice to the "poi-eaters" it is only fair to say that before eating, a calabash of water is always passed by the servant, in which a preliminary dip is always taken, and another servant passes about with doylies, which are of course necessary.

Besides the edibles already enumerated, barbecued young pig, duck stewed with taro leaves and other dishes were served. If the guest escapes disaster with the "poi" he is sure to come to grief with the stewed duck, which literally swims in gravy. As they had insisted that they preferred to have this "luau," genuine in every particular, the prayers of the visitors to be permitted to use a fork or some articles of modern civilization to combat these difficulties were laughingly disregarded. After closing this novel feast with fruit, the welcome calabash again restored them to a comparatively cleanly state, and their first "luau" was at an end.

Another diversion of characteristic nature was in store for them, for their amiable host had arranged that they, with the rest of the guests, to the number of about thirty, should enjoy a canoe ride in the surf, a distinctively Hawaiian amusement The natives indulge in this sport, using "surf-boards" instead of canoes, but that was out of the question for the Americans, as the boards are merely planks about seven feet long by two feet and half wide, upon which the expert native stands, balancing himself upon the crest of the breaker. At the close of the afternoon, before which the time was passed in listening to native songs sung to the accompaniment of guitars "ukuleles," and other native instruments, by a group of fine looking Kanakas, they found six immense canoes drawn up on the beach beside the terrace, guarded by about fifteen natives, stripped to the waist, their well developed torsos glistening in the sunlight. A Hawaiian canoe is made from the trunk of some large tree, hollowed out and then painted, usually black, with a yellow

Continued on page 25.

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THE HAWAIIAN FLAG.*

JAMES W. GIRVIN.

SYMBOLISM OF THE COLORS

THE Hawaiian Flag was invented about 1813 at the suggestion of an American. Prior to that date the flag of Great Britain was used as the ensign of Hawaii. There is no doubt of the friendship which existed between Kamehameha and the great explorer, Vancouver, who had shown much kindness to him and his people and probably on receipt of a present of a British flag the King was pleased to adopt it as the ensign of his country. On the breaking out of the war of 1812, between Great Britain and America, Kamehameha I was solicitous that he be not considered an ally of either of these great powers, with both of whom he was in friendly relations. He, therefore, decided to adopt an ensign which at once should show his friendship to both, and at the same time would display his independence of either.

The inventor of the flag was no doubt the King, himself, and the maker of it under his directions, was Captain Geo. C. Beckley, an Englishman who had been made a high chief, and whose descendents are still amongst us.

The King said that the adoption of the "Union Jack" was to demonstrate his friendship for England. The "Union Jack," named so from its being a union of the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick, and which was called the "meteor flag of England" was invented after the union with Ireland in 1801.

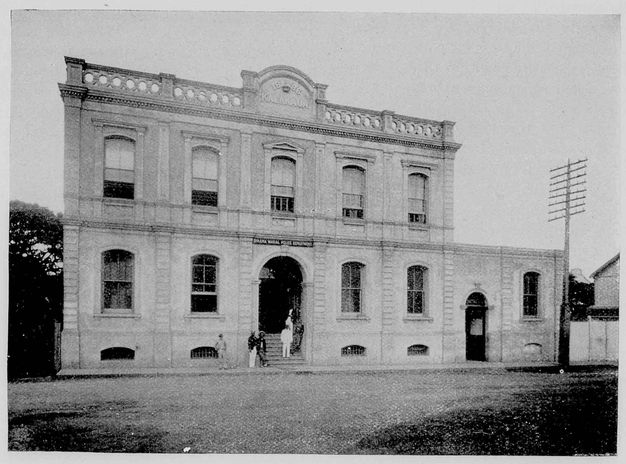

PHOTO BY WILLIAMS. POLICE STATION.

By adopting the stripes and tricolor of America he showed his friendship to that country, and the tout ensemble of the flag linked his with the two greatest commercial countries of the world.

The King understood the meaning of the three colors better than he did that of the three crosses.

He ordered white, symbolical of purity and sincerity, for the uppermost stripe, nothing being higher than the sun from whence emanates the brilliant white light by which all things are discerned. The ancient priests invariably wore white tapa garments when officiating at any propitiatory sacrifice.

In ignorance of the wisdom of Kamehameha the Great, in adopting white for the upper bar, many natives of late years have declaimed against it, saying that it presaged that the white man would eventually rule the land, Kauikeaouli, Kamehameha III, had no such presentiment. The motto he adopted for the Hawaiian coat of arms, "Ua mau ke Ea o ka Aina i ka Pono" (the breath of the land is continued through righteousness) is the highest sentiment to be found on the escutcheon of any of the nations of the earth. Had the Hawaiian rulers lived up to it the whites would never have dominated the land.

The King ordered red as the color for the second bar, as it was a color very highly prized by the people, it being symbolical of blood, "which is the life." Singular it is that this is the only color which will not fade and has been held in as high esteem by royalty as purple among the nations. The best red we know of is manufactured from the cochineal and is in reality the blood of that insect.

He ordered blue for the lowermost stripe, blue being a symbol of continuity, in the hope that his Kingdom would continue forever. From the azure vault of heaven which encircles the globe and from the deep blue sea which encircles the Islands his idea of continuity was obtained.

These three stripes were thrice repeated. At the present time the legally adopted flag of Hawaii is minus the lower or blue stripe, as the Hawaiian Flag, as seen and described by Capt. de Freycinet, floating at Kawaihae and over the fort at Honolulu in 1817.

At what time this last bar was dropped, or why, history sayeth not. It may be that some ingenious person, wishing to make a more symmetrical flag, or one of better proportions, dropped the ninth bar and soothed the Hawaiians by suggesting that the eight remaining bars represented the eight inhabited islands of the group. This was absurd, as late discoveries have proven that Niihau was as much an inhabited island as Kahoolawe. However, we have the Hawaiian Flag as it is and it has been universally admired. We trust it will long remain the State Flag of Hawaii. It is a singular coincidence that at this period of the world's history when the great Anglo-Saxon nations, Great Britain and America, are approaching so near to one another in a great alliance, that the latter should have annexed a people whose flag was a combination of those of the two, and probably just in time to save that flag from being absorbed by an aggressive oriental nation.

*P. C. Advertiser

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Printed at Honolulu, by the Hawaiian Gazette Company, for the Publisher.

THRUM'S ANNUAL. THE twenty-fifth anniversary issue of the Hawaiian Annual is a very valuable book of information concerning everything of practical interest in Hawaii. Mr. Thrum, the compiler, has put a great deal of his own work into the book, contributing several articles peculiarly Hawaiian. The history of early Honolulu by the late Warren Goodale and Mr. Thrum, accompanied as it is by plates of the old residences and business houses most prominent in 1853, is strikingly interesting just now, when so many new brick and stone business blocks are taking the place of the old wooden and adobe buildings of a few years ago. A feature of the book is a chronological table of important Hawaiian events from 1875 to the raising of the American flag, Aug. 12, 1898. As Mr. Thrum says, "It is something to have been in touch with a country's growth for twenty-five successive years, especially when it marks the era of greatest development during its whole history," and the fund of information that the writer has absorbed and compiled in such handy and useful form, in those years, is a proof that neither mind nor energy have been impaired by a continued residence in the balmy and delightful climate of these Islands, and his work is of inestimable value to future historians.

THE TRADE OF HAWAII. THE manner in which the Custom House receipts have grown during the past thirty years is simply marvelous. In 1868 the total customs receipts were $210,076; in the year just closed, reckoning December at an estimate, the customs receipts were $891,499.16. This looks somewhat startling, but if we look at the figures for the past five years we shall see that there has been a steady increase, due undoubtedly to the increasing prosperity of the Islands. Starting with the year 1894 the Custom House receipts were $522,855; the following year, 1895, they rose to $547,149; in 1896, they were $656,896; in 1897, the total came to $708,493, and the past year they were $891,499. Compared with thirty years ago the figures are striking; compared together, year by year, during our period of prosperity they only show the measure of that prosperity. These also were the years of phenomenal exports. In 1894 the value of our exports was $9,140,795; in 1895, it was $8,474,138; 1896 gave $15,515,230 as export value, and 1897 increased to $16,021,775. The figures for 1898 are not yet available. As a rule a high export affects the custom house receipts, though a low export may not affect them exactly in the year of low export, but it will do so in the next. The explanation given of the big jump in customs receipts during 1898 is the importation of large quantities of valuable machinery for the plantations which had been ordered long before annexation took place, and which will be used for the development of the territory after annexation is completely consummated. Another view of the question of imports is as to where the increase has taken place. That is, has the trade with foreign ports abnormally increased? In 1897 the total value of the imports from the United States was $6,800,028.34; in 1898, the total value of imports from the United States was $8,369,443.76, showing an increase of $1,569,415.42. On the other hand the imports from all other foreign ports in 1897 were $2,038,174.75 and in 1898, were $2,810,385.02, showing an increase of $772,210.27. The detailed figures are not at present available, but it is safe to say that a large portion of this increased import trade is with China and Japan. Within the last year there has been much more communication with these countries than formerly. Now the values of Chinese and Japanese according to our method of calculation prior to December of last year were inflated, for it was the custom to calculate on the full value of invoices expressed in Mexican dollars, and that of course is very much greater than the real value in gold. When the customs figures are complete the subject can be argued at length, but what has been shown, through the courtesy of Collector-General McStocker and the Minister of Finance tends to prove that the increase of imports is not abnormal, but in the line of regular trade expansion. In writing about the progress made in this country, a correspondent of Bradstreet's recently said: "The history of the business, as distinct from the political side, of the Hawaiian Islands for the past three or four years has been one of quiet, peaceful and orderly material progress, along lines having for their object the development of the many natural advantages possessed by these islands, tempered, of course, by their necessarily isolated geographical position. While the situation in 1893 and early in 1894 was unfavorably affected by the uncertainties growing out of the anomalous position held by the Islands, the course of events since July 4, 1894, when the Republican form of government was proclaimed, has given comfort to those who, confident of the richness of the Islands, have looked for safe conservative development of those riches along lines already marked out. The present government has carried on considerable internal improvements in the shape of road building, opening up new lands to settlers, building school houses, and in a number of other ways preparing for the enlargement and improvement of the opportunities so freely offered to residents of these 'fortunate islands.' Among the more immediate results of material progress have been the expansion of the sugar industry, due to the application of scientific cultivating methods and improved machinery. A large increase in production is confidently anticipated in this particular industry. Coffee, a comparatively new product of the islands, though tried years ago without success, owing chiefly to lack of knowledge of its culture, is now coming rapidly to the front, and is expected to become the main product of the Islands after sugar. While the sugar culture is almost monopolized by the large corporations of the Islands, coffee offers an inducement to the moderately well-to-do, and a fair amount of capital invested in good coffee lands promises good returns in from six to seven years. Immigrants interested in this culture are sought after for the Islands, the possession of capital and some knowledge of coffee culture being desiderata."

AMERICAN HAWAII.*

ALEXANDER ALLEN.

AN IDEAL COMBINATION. EVENTS have moved swiftly in Hawaii in the last three years, and the long trial of patience during the annexation struggle has wrought its deep effect on the social, commercial and political order of things. Of course, there is much that can never change about these beautiful isles of the sea. There will always be the delightful climate where the tropical languor is offset by the ozone blown from thousands of leagues of ocean. There will always be the tangled tropical vegetation, where the tree ferns and the flowering trees, the twining vines and the broad-leaved bananas mingle in delightful profusion. There will always be the great volcanic craters, wonderful as the largest in the world, even though the fires be for the time too deep in the earth to show, or whether the fiery glow lights the heavens and the fountains of molten rock leap from the rending surface of Kilauea.

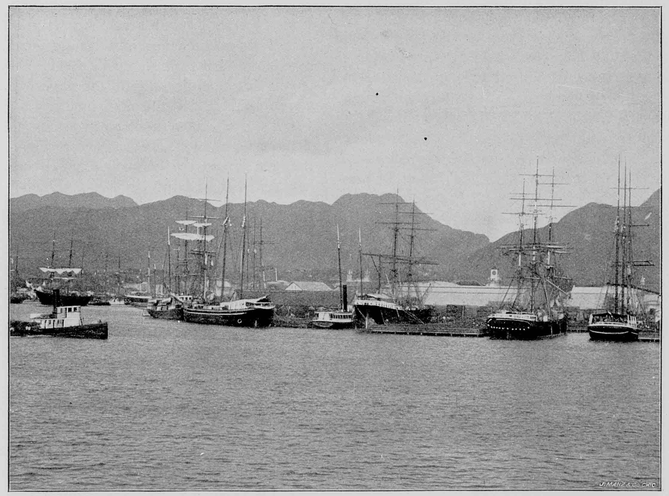

PHOTO BY WILLIAMS. HONOLULU HARBOR.

For many years to come there will be also the gentle dark-eyed natives with their pretty custom of flower wearing and their soft voiced alohas. It would be well if I could say of this, too, that it will always be, but the cruel figures of the census taker show that since the white man first settled on Hawaiian soil, two generations ago, the natives have decreased to barely one-sixth their original number. Annexation is not likely to hasten this process of decay in the Hawaiian people; for by the restraining of the influx of Asiatic races and of the less desirable European immigrants, which American law can enforce as Hawaiian could not, there will be less danger of the immediate extinction of the original stock. As it stands, there are about thirty thousand of pure Hawaiian blood and over eight thousand part Hawaiian. The latter are more vigorous and enterprising than the pure natives. If, as is probable, American laws change the terms under which the Asiatic races come to Hawaii, they will do much to preserve the race from extinction as a separate people. This may not be desirable. The resulting mixed race would doubtless be a superior stock to the natives in stamina, in energy, in intellect, and yet there is a sentimental feeling, if nothing more, that would preserve, in a measure at least, the Hawaiian blood in its purity in the Hawaiian Islands.

The Americans on the Islands have no doubts as to the benefits of annexation from their point of view. Uncertainty and doubt have vanished. The fear of insurrections worked up among the naturally peaceful natives by white men of the baser sort, the danger of foreign aggression on the part of other nations, the dread of internal dissensions among a weak and conglomerate people, have all been dispelled. They are sure of themselves; they trust the people of the great nation of which they have become a part; they know that the Islands can now advance to whatever point of prosperity and development without fear of the envy and covetousness of any nation on earth.

They look to see, among such advances, the Islands joined to the Western continent by a marine cable, and so put in touch with the living currents of thought which girdle the world in far less than forty minutes. They expect to be the central ganglion in all the vast network of steamship lines which will cross the Pacific when its commerce shall far exceed that of the Atlantic. This will be true whether the United States shall decide to retain the Philippine group and thus put Hawaii in something like the geographical center of the American Union, or whether Hawaii shall stand as the extreme outpost of the nation, whose fortification and defensive strength shall be the guarantee that no hostile fleet shall reach the American mainland. To them the raising of the American flag and the certainty that it will never again be displaced have been the consummation of the hopes and longings of many years, the fruit of an endeavor that has known no vacillation, no weariness, through all the vicissitudes of half a decade.

The chief exports of Hawaii, cane sugar, coffee, rice, cocoanuts, bananas and other tropical fruits, are not produced in America in anything like sufficient quanities to supply our needs.

*Overland Monthly.

It will be well to have, under our own control and to be taken away from us by no combination of powers likely to assail us, lands that produce all these things. Next, an outpost, as I have said, on the Pacific that will keep thousands of miles farther from our shores a hostile fleet. On the other hand Hawaii brings us into a position to strike, and to make our blow effective, any power that has a foothold on the Asiatic Coast.

Sad will be the day, it is true, when we shall again have to draw the sword, but the events of the past year have shown that it is not impossible that it may come, and all the wisdom of history is concentrated in the maxims that commend forethought in preparing national defense.

Then, too, Hawaii offers an opportunity for American enterprise and American capital. It is no place for the poor man to go, it is true; labor in the canefield, the rice swamp, or the coffee bush, is hardly suitable for the white man, and there are at least fifty thousand yellow-skinned reasons why the man with his hands only to depend on should not go to Hawaii. But the man with means, who can buy his coffee or sugar land and cultivate it, put up the proper appliances to handle his crop, and wait the necessary three or four years before returns begin to come in, can achieve fortune for himself and help build up the community. Land for such purposes can be had on all the Islands. Such men are welcomed to the Islands and will find there opportunities to grow up with the country that are better than a claim on the Klondike. It will not be like going to a foreign land. The flag is there to make the American newcomer feel at home, the people are his kind, the language is the same, the money and the business usages are all familiar. Then, too, he may take his family in the security that they will be exposed to no hardship, that the society will be of the same high level that he finds in the oldest American communities, that his church will be there in a position of the highest respect, that schools for his children will be on hand as good as the best he has left behind. Truly this is an ideal combination offered nowhere else in the world.

Bishop Museum.

The annual account of Henry Holmes trustee and treasurer of the Bishop Estate, has been filed. The trustees charge themselves with $86,649.38 and credit $76,858.28.

In their annual report the trustees say that the past year has been one of steady advancement rather than one of marked changes. The purchase of a large collection of corals from the Australian barrier reefs was reported. Mr. Ward, of Rochester, N. Y., was the owner. The curios have been carefully placed in the cases allotted to them.

Visitors during the year have been very numerous, far exceeding the statistics of any former period. As tabulated from month to month the whole number has been 7,084.

The working staff of the museum has been increased by the appointment of a taxidermist, Mr. H. Benslow, who will shortly arrive.

The museum has begun its proposed series of publications. The first publication, a report from the director of his tour around the world, has been received, with expressions of high appreciation by scientists of every country. Among the forthcoming publications are: A description of the feather work of the Pacific, a directory of the islands of the Pacific and a hand book and visitor's guide to the museum.

The Hawaiian annex to the museum is being built. The trustees hope Queen Dowager Kapiolani will add her collection of curios to this department. On the ground floor of the annex will be a large model of an old Hawaiian homestead with its six separate buildings; also of a heiau, copy of one in Puna, and a model from measurements and photographs of the volcano of Kilauea, as it appears when in a state of eruption. Mr. Hutchinson has made for the trustees for exhibition in the annex, six groups in plaster, modeled from life, of Hawaiians at work in various characteristic occupations.

R. C. L. Perkins' work is referred to in the report. They report some 1,400 specimens of insects, 1,000 of them new and unnamed, as found by Mr. Perkins in Hawaii, mounted, named and ready for exhibition.

An Island Home.

Mr. E. D. Tenney's new residence which was opened and named Kukuilani (the Light from heaven), a few days ago, is a two story structure a modification of the Colonial style, in having broad projections to the eaves, making the house look more tropical and at the same time cool and inviting.

There is a wide veranda on two sides of the building. In front of the main entrance, Pensacola street side, is the Porte Cochere. Between it and the house is a porch with a cement floor, and between that and the lanai is a terrace, also having a cement floor. Back of the porch is an L shaped hall, leading to the inner apartments and to the stairway. The platform of the stairway is over the entrance from the Porte Cochere.

The parlor and dining hall, the first rooms approached inside of the house, open on the hallway referred to and the very large verandas. They are both very large. Just inside, to the right, is the reception room, finished in Japanese style. This is really one of the prettiest places in the building. All of these three apartments can be thrown together by simple folding doors.

The main lanai in front is 24 feet by 28 feet, which makes it one of the very largest in the city. The veranda running around two sides of the house is ten feet wide, making a beautiful promenade. The main walls of the front rooms are finished with high wainscoting and the ceiling of wood with big beams.

In the house are six large bedrooms, a smoking room, three bath rooms, a kitchen, etc., besides the halls above referred to. Below is a very large cellar, containing an extensive laundry and a wine room. The plumbing in the house is the finest ever brought to Honolulu.

Primarily the one idea of the house is—convenience. In reaching this object, however, a building of attractive architecture and most beautiful finish has been turned out. The house is a real ornament to the city.

The Oahu railway for twelve miles runs through rice fields and sugar plantations, or skirts the famous Pearl harbor; it then runs near the sea for nearly twenty miles, so close the spray reaches the tracks, while on the other side, the mountains rise to a height of 4,000 feet. For nearly thirty-one miles further rice fields and plantations are met. The total length of the railway is seventy-one miles. Every mile is interesting with attractive scenery, much of it striking and grand.

EARLY LIFE OF LILIUOKALANI.

FROM "HAWAII'S STORY."

FROM CHILDHOOD TO THE THRONE.

THE extinct crater or mountain which forms the background to the city of Honolulu is known as the Punchbowl; at its base is situated the Queen's Hospital, so named because of the great interest taken in its erection by Emma, the Queen of Kamehameha IV. Very near to its site, on September 2, 1838, I was born. My father's name was Kapaakea, and my mother was Keohokalole; the latter was one of the fifteen counselors of the King, Kamehameha III, who in 1840 gave the first written constitution to the Hawaiian people. My great-grand-father, Keawe-a-Heulu, the founder of the dynasty of the Kamehameha, and Keoua, father of Kamehameha I, were own cousins (he was also brother of Mrs. Bishop's ancestress, Hakau), and my great-grand-aunt was the celebrated Queen Kapiolani, one of the first converts to Christianity.

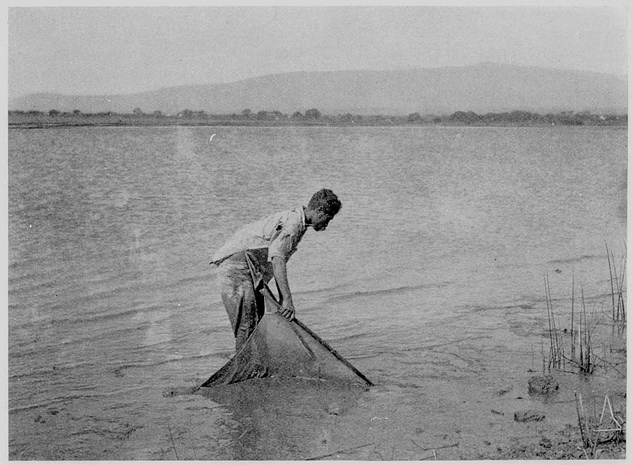

PHOTO BY DAVEY PHOTO CO. NATIVE FISHERMAN.

I was destined to grow up away from the house of my parents. Immediately after my birth I was wrapped in the finest of soft tapa cloth and taken to the house of another chief, by whom I was adopted. Konia, my foster-mother, was a granddaughter of Kamehameha I., and was married to Paki, also a high chief. Their only daughter, Bernice Pauahi, afterward Mrs. Charles R. Bishop, was therefore my foster-sister.

My own father and mother had other children, ten in all, the most of them being adopted into other chiefs' families; and although I knew that these were my own brothers and sisters, yet we met throughout my younger life as though we had not known our common parentage. This was, and indeed is, in accordance with Hawaiian customs.

At the age of four years I was sent to what was then known as the Royal School, because its pupils were exclusively persons whose claims to the throne were acknowledged. It was a boarding school, the pupils being allowed to return to their homes during vacation time as well as for an occasional Sunday during the term.

I can remember now my emotions on entering this the first school I ever attended. I can recall that I was carried there on the shoulders of a tall, stout, very large woman, whose name was Kaikai (she was the sister of Governor Kanoa, and they were of a family of chiefs of inferior rank living under the control and direction of the higher chiefs). As she put me down at the entrance of the school-house I shrank from its doors with that immediate strange dread of the unknown so common to childhood.

Crying bitterly, I turned to my faithful attendant, clasping her with my arms and clinging closely to her neck. She tenderly expostulated with me; and as the children, moved by curiosity to meet the newcomer, crowded about me, I was soon attracted by their kindly faces and was induced to go into the old courtyard with them. Then my fears began to vanish and, comforted and consoled, I soon found myself at home among my playmates.

Several of the pupils who were at school with me have subsequently become known in Hawaiian history. There were four children of Kinau, daughter of Kamehameha I., the highest in rank of any of the women chiefs of her day; these were Moses, Lot (afterward Kamehameha V.), Liholiho (afterward Kamehameha IV.) Victoria, and next came Lunalilo, who followed Kamehameha V. as king. Then came Bernice Pauhi, who married Hon. Charles R. Bishop. Our family was represented by Kaliokalani, Kalakaua and myself, two of the three destined to ascend the throne.

From the school of Mr. and Mrs. Cooke I was sent to that of the Rev. Mr. Beckwith, also one of the American missionaries. This was a day school, and with it I was better satisfied than with a boarding school.

I was a studious girl; and the acquisition of knowledge has been a passion with me during my whole life, one which has not lost its charm to the present day. In this respect I was quite different from my sister Bernice. She was one of the most beautiful girls I ever saw; the vision of her loveliness at that time can never be effaced from remembrance; like a striking picture once seen, it is stamped upon memory's page forever. She married in her eighteenth year. She was betrothed to Prince Lot, a grandchild of Kamehameha the Great, but when Mr. Charles R. Bishop pressed his suit my sister smiled on him, and they were married. It was a happy marriage.

It was now that the young man who subsequently became my husband first became especially interested in me and I in him, although we had been very near neighbors during our school days, and we had seen each other more than once. A Mr. and

Mrs. Johnston, a married couple of rather advanced age, established a day school for children of both sexes in the house next to that of Mr. Cooke; their lot was separated from ours by a high fence of adobe or sunbaked brick.

The boys used to climb the fence on their side for the purpose of looking at the royal children, and among these curious urchins was John O. Dominis. His father was a sea captain, who had originally come to Honolulu on Cape Horn voyages, and had been interested in trade both in China and in California. The ancestors of Captain Dominis were from Italy; but Mrs. Dominis was an American, born at Boston, and was a descendant of one of the early English settlers. The house known as Washington place was built by Captain Dominis for a family residence. Mr. Dominis was not my first or only suitor. My social and political importance would, quite apart from any personal qualities, render my alliance a matter of much solicitude to many. This is not, however, a subject on which I shall care to say more than is necessary.

I was engaged to Mr. Dominis for about two years, and it was our intention to be married on the second day of September, 1862; but our wedding was delayed at the request of the King, Kamehameha IV, to the sixteenth of that month; the Rev. Dr. Damon, father of Mr. S. M. Damon, at present the leading banker of the islands, being the officiating clergyman. It was celebrated at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Bishop, in the house which had been erected by my father, Paki, and which, known as the Arlington Hotel, is still one of the most beautiful and central of the mansions in Honolulu. To it came all the high chiefs then living there, also the foreign residents; in fact, all the best society in the city.

My husband took me at once to the estate known as Washington Place, which had been built by his father, and which is still my private residence.

Soon after our marriage Prince Lot invited my husband and myself, with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Davis, who were married about the same time, to accompany him on a trip to Hawaii, the largest island of the group from which its name is taken. We accepted and it became really my bridal tour. We were gone many weeks, but the time passed away most delightfully.

Early in December, 1872, occurred the death of Prince Lot, or Kamehameha V.

The contest for the succession, which resulted in the elevation of my family—the Keaweaheulu line—to royal honors, is, of course, a matter of history. Since the king had refused to nominate his successor the election was with the Legislature.

The Legislature assembled in the old courthouse. At the first and only ballot it was found that David Kalakaua was elected, receiving thirty-nine votes to the six votes cast for the rival candidate, Queen Emma.

My brother's reign began on February 12, 1874; and on the 14th of the same month he appointed, by the consent of the Nobles under the twenty-second article of the Constitution of 1864, our younger brother, William Pitt Leleiohoku, his successor to the throne. The Prince became regent during the first absence of Kalakaua from his kingdom on a tour abroad. But the amiable prince was not to live to ascend the throne. He died on the 10th of April, 1877, having been in the position of heir apparent for about three years. At noon of the same day the booming of the cannon was heard which announced that I was heir apparent to the throne of Hawaii.

On King Kalakaua's death in January, 1891, Liliuokalani became Queen.

Passenger Traffic to Hawaii.

Thirty-five thousand people have landed in Honolulu since July 1st, 1898.

Of this number about 25,000 have been soldiers in transit to Manila or for duty here. But the remainder have largely gone to swell the permanent population of the Islands, which by an estimate based on the census of 1896, and the arrivals since then, cannot be far from 120,000.

With the tremendous advertising the Hawaiian Islands received from the annexation debates and still more from the use of this port as a coaling station and port of call for the Manila bound troops, the travel to the Islands advanced by leaps and bounds. It is only by a consideration of the actual figures that the tremendous influx of people can be realized.

The effect of the attention drawn to the Islands began to be felt about the first of July. And from July 1st to date as shown by the figures of the port surveyor's office, the number of people who have arrived here, exclusive of soldiers and all others who came on transports, but including Japanese and Chinese, has been 9,458, a larger number than ever came in any whole year before except 1897.

Of this number 4,110 have been Japanese and 1,299 Chinese, leaving 4,049 as the total number of all other nationalities. In other words something over 4,000 white people, persons in civil life, have arrived in Honolulu since July 1st.

Of course the permanent addition to the population is nothing like 4,000. But with 4,000 people coming here in the space of six months, the permanent addition to the population must be considerable.

Another feature of these arrival statistics is that more than 40 per cent. are of the white race.

These arrivals have been by every kind of vessel which touches here. A surprising number have come by sailing vessel. Another feature is the fact that they were coming on an average every other day.

Out of the 181 days since the 1st of July, people have arrived on 88 different days, and on more than 88 different voyages. This fact gives an idea in an unusual way of the extent of the shipping arriving at this port.

Aside from the Asiatics, who have no voice in the political affairs of Hawaii, the percentage of illiteracy is practically nil. There is a compulsory education law, which is rigidly enforced on all nationalities, and it would indeed be hard to find a boy or girl more than 12 years of age who could not both read and write.

Kepoolele Apau, the oldest inhabitant of the Hawaiian Islands, died at the home of her son, November 9, 1898, at the very advanced age of 127 years. Cause of death was registered as "old age."

Continued from page 18.

prow and stern. The shape of these canoes is extremely picturesque and the outrigger, lashed by poles which hold it in a parallel position to the canoe itself, adds to the barbaric appearance of the whole craft.

Dressed in bathing suits, the entire party made a rush for their alloted places, and amidst much splashing and shouting and waving of paddles by the natives, they got under way. Starting for a point on the beach toward Diamond Head, where the surf ran highest, they paddled rapidly along. The helmsman steered for a point about an eighth of a mile from shore, just over the coral reef which lies ten or fifteen feet below. Here, the six canoes abreast, they waited the incoming of a wave worthy of their efforts. When it was seen rapidly approaching, the host shouted at the top of their voice, "Hoi, hoi, hoi," which means "Row, row, row," and like an eagle, every man paddling for dear life, they put for the shore. Before they had gone fifty yards the wave caught them in its mighty grasp and lifted the canoe's stern ten feet in the air, in which position they rode on foam over the eighth of a mile, a distance all too short, and were almost aground on the beach before they knew it. With a steady sweep of his long steering paddle the helmsman brought them around in a wide circle and out again for another and another and another, each trip being made more enjoyable by a swim, when farthest from shore, in which men and women both indulge, for Hawaiians, men and women alike, are a race of waterfowl from infancy up. When one asks them about sharks, they reply, "Oh, yes, there are plenty of them," and in fact they are frequently seen swimming about, but familiarity breeds contempt in Hawaii as in other places.

While Mr. Holmes and Mr. Brown were in Honolulu they were invited to a shark fishing expedition, on which occasion they caught a shark measuring more than twelve feet in length. This expedition was accompanied by a moonlight feast, Hawaiian music, "hula" dancing and much that gave it local color. No traveller thus entertained can ever forget Hawaii, nor the delightful friends who make a stay there so pleasant. The visitors obtained some fine motion pictures of the canoeing party, and also good pictures of United States soldiers dining on the grounds of the executive building; a fine one of the monitor Monterey; one of the battery of the Hawaiian National Guard and of President Dole, as well as the Honolulu fire department on duty.

At a meeting of the commissioners of agriculture held recently Secretary Clark reported that the gardener was growing trees to be planted along the new beach road to Waikiki. Two rows will be started on the mauka and one on the makai side. As soon as the trees are large enough they will be transplanted under the supervision of the secretary.

The secretary was instructed to order 10,000 camphor trees. It was remarked that the seed had already been ordered, but the commissioner thought that if the experiment were to be pushed the good start the trees would give should be availed of.

Honolulu and Hilo are the only large towns on the Islands. Hilo has about 3000 people, a good harbor, and bright prospects. Honolulu is the capital and financial center with a population of about 30,000.

Lieutenant Hobson.

Lieutenant Hobson, hero of the Merrimac, expressed himself as charmed with his reception here. Hospitable and enthusiastic, there was nothing of the "tuft hunting" in it.

Soon after he came ashore from the Gaelic he was taken to the Pali to see one of the most striking pieces of nature's handiwork and the no less striking conquest of man over nature's difficulties, the Pali road.

He was entertained at lunch by Special Agent and Mrs. Sewall at the American legation. There was an impromptu public reception at the Y. M. C. A. and later again at the Officers' Club, and a popular demonstration at the wharf.

Hundreds gathered at the wharf to see the hero. He arrived there in company with Mr. Sewall not ten minutes before the steamer sailed. Dense as the crowd was, a passage through it was kept clear. As he passed to the gang plank hundreds extended their hands to shake his. Calm and courteous he recognized all greetings. Several ladies whom he had met during the day presented him with leis.

As soon as he reached the deck the order to cast off was given. From the bridge he acknowledged the continuous salutation and enthusiasm. To calls for a speech he responded, hesitatingly at first, but moved by the feelings to which he gave expression, warmly and fluently, as he thanked those present for the greeting they gave, and sketched briefly and enthusiastically the spirit and acts of those who took part with him in the Merrimac exploit and of the thousands of others who sought so hard to be chosen to take part in it.

The formation of the new plantation at Waialua is one of the most importaant commercial transactions that has occurred in the history of the Islands. It is not only that the scheme is excellent from a commercial point of view, but there is another side. The scheme of J. B. Atherton to divide up the lands on the plateau above Waialua, where upwards of three thousand families can locate upon small farms and establish pleasant homes, in an excellent climate, with an abundant water supply, and with the further opportunity of obtaining work upon the plantation, should they wish it, is one which commends itself as an eminently practical one to the economist.

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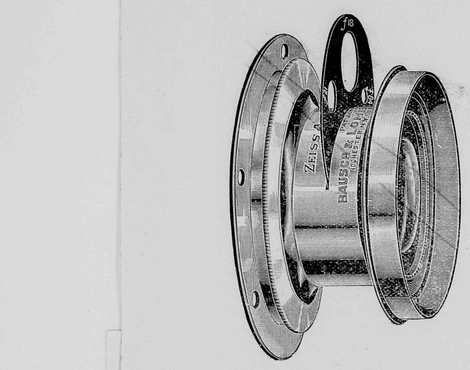

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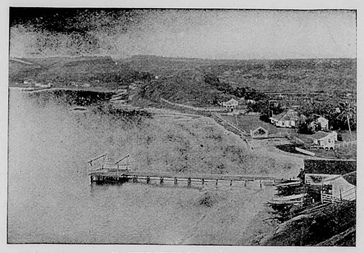

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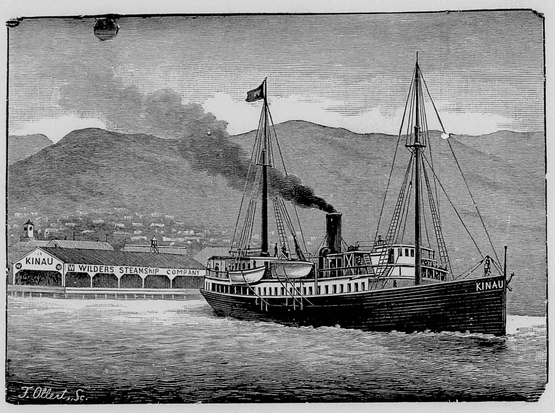

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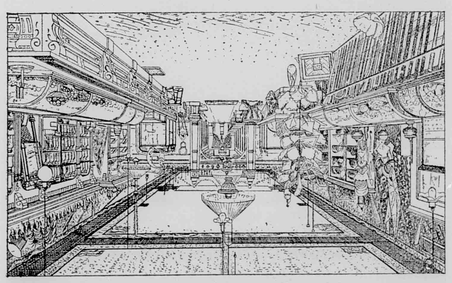

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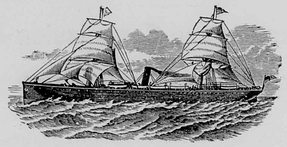

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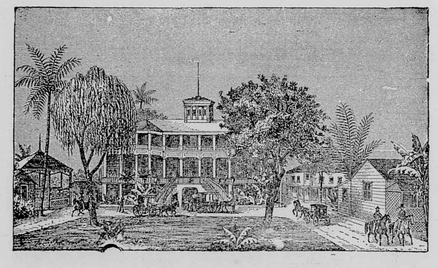

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HONOLULU.

March 1899

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VOL. XII. No. 3



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Paradise of the Pacific

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FRANK L. HOOGS, Editor.

Honolulu, H. I., March, 1899

PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC

CIRCULATES THE WORLD OVER

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

VOL. XII.—NO. 3. HONOLULU, H. I. MARCH, 1899. PUBLISHED MONTHLY

AGRICULTURE IN HAWAII.

REPORT TO HAWAIIAN COMMISSION.

BY PRESIDENT SANFORD B. DOLE.

LANDS under the control of the Hawaiian Government previous to annexation are divided into two general classes, one of which includes town lots, sites of public buildings, land devoted to public uses, such as roads, landings, nurseries, forest reservations, reservations for conservation of water supply, and public parks—generally designated as Government lands, which remain under the management of the Minister of the Interior; all other lands are placed under the control of the commissioners of public lands, under the designation of public lands.

These are classified as agricultural, pastoral, pastoral agricultural, forest, and waste land.

Agricultural land is divided into three classes:

First class. Land suitable for the cultivation of fruit, coffee sugar, or other similar crops, with or without irrigation.

Second class. Land suitable for the cultivation of annual crops only.

Third class. Wet land.

Pastoral land is divided into two classes:

First class. Land not within the description of agricultural land, but capable of carrying live stock the year through.

Second class. Land capable of carrying live stock only a part of the year, and otherwise inferior to the first class. These divisions of the public lands are necessarily somewhat arbitrary and only approximate definiteness in description. For instance, some first-class pastoral land is fair second-class agricultural land, and much of the pastoral land of both the first and second classes becomes first-class agricultural land upon the application of irrigation.

Wet land is used as such for the cultivation of only taro and rice, but it is sometimes dried off or drained and used for the cultivation of sugar.



PHOTO BY DAVEY PHOTO CO. PICKING COFFEE ON PLANTATION.

First-class agricultural land may be loosely divided into sugar land and fruit and coffee land, the former generally lying at low elevations and the latter beginning where the former leaves off and reaching near to the frost line, though all sugar lands are more or less suitable for the cultivation of some kinds of fruit.

The staple agricultural products, leaving out for the present the subject of live stock, are taro, sugar, rice, coffee and bananas.

Taro is the staff of life to the aboriginal Hawaiians, and is entirely consumed at home, except a small amount of taro flour, which is exported. It is generally raised in wet land, but it grows well and is cultivated to a considerable extent in dry land. The crop is a profitable one, but has suffered in recent years from the attacks of various insect pests.

There are no statistics from which information can be obtained as to the aggregate annual yield and average profits of this crop.

Sugar was first grown in the Hawaiian Islands on lands enjoy-

ing a sufficient rainfall the year through for its successful cultivation, and it is still extensively produced on such lands. Irrigation by gravity from running streams was introduced at an early period, and the results were so beneficial that its development was rapid, and extensive arid areas in different parts of the islands were thus reclaimed. Irrigation by water artificially raised was a later enterprise, and has become especially successful in recent years through radical improvements in pumping machinery. Fertilizers are almost universally used by sugar growers with satisfactory results. Steam plows are generally used where the character of the land permits, with marked improvement in the productive quality of the soil.

It is probable that sugar production depending upon a water supply from rainfall or from streams by gravity flow has nearly reached its limit, and that all future increase in the sugar production of the Hawaiian Islands will be through aid of pumping machinery.

As substantially all of the sugar produced in these islands is exported, the custom-house statistics fairly give the extent of the production. This for 1897 was 520,158,232 pounds, worth $15,390,422.13.

Rice is always grown in wet land and is almost entirely cultivated by the Chinese, many of whom have improved machinery moved by water power for preparing the crop for the market. Two crops are raised each year from the same land. Fertilizers are much used. The product is of the best quality. While there is a large consumption of rice at home, the export for 1897 amounted to 5,499,499 pounds, worth $225,575.52.

The cultivation of coffee is a comparatively new enterprise, only a few of the plantations being as yet in full bearing. Coffee was tried on a considerable scale in the fifties, but was a failure through insect pests. At that time it was generally cultivated on low lands; now it is agreed that in this country coffee should be cultivated at elevations between 300 or 400 and 2,500 feet above the sea. The best soil for it is loose alluvium over a subsoil of aa (broken volcanic rock). The elevation required for its cultivation places it well within the forest belt, a circumstance which often calls for a considerable outlay for clearing. Irrigation is seldom used in coffee culture. Four or five years from transplanting are required by a coffee tree for reaching a full bearing capacity.

Coffee raising can be favorably carried on upon a small scale, although in the pulping and cleaning processes co-operation among neighboring planters is desirable.

On account of the increasing demand for coffee lands, and the fact that this enterprise can be profitably carried on in small holdings, the Government has devoted its energies, under the settlement provisions of its land legislation, mainly to the opening of coffee lands to settlement in small farms within 100 acres in extent, except in the Olaa coffee region, where pioneer holders of original crown leases were allowed to acquire, upon the basis of such leases, a larger area. These lands have been eagerly taken up by actual settlers, and are generally prosperous. In the last biennial period 422 holdings, not including the Olaa lots, were taken up, including an aggregate area of 20,234 acres and worth, at the moderate government appraisement, $118,853, unimproved value. The agreements under which these lots were taken require performance of conditions of residence and cultivation in some cases and of cultivation and other improvement in others, and in no case confer immediate title in fee.

The area of good coffee land as yet unoccupied is comparatively large. A large part, however, of the public lands of this class is held under leases to private parties. The expiration of the terms of these leases will, from time to time, augment materially the area under the control of the Government suitable for settlement purposes.

As land suitable for coffee culture corresponds generally with forest land, the policy of land settlement is confronted with the consideration of the subject of forestry. A wholesale substitution of coffee plantations for forest growth might seriously affect local climatic conditions to the extent of producting permanent injury to surrounding agricultural interests. This subject should be fully investigated before any settlement enterprises involving extensive forest destruction are decided on.

There is a considerable local consumption of Hawaiian coffee. The export for 1897 amounted to 337,158 pounds, estimated to be worth $99,696.62.

The banana is a hardy plant without insect enemies and is cultivated largely with irrigation. It requires a fertile soil and thorough cultivation, and can be raised from the seashore nearly up to the frost line. The yield is large and the crop, as raised for export, a profitable one. In 1897 there were exported 75,835 bunches, valued at $75,412.50. There is also a considerable home consumption of this fruit.

Under free trade with the main land the cultivation of pineapples, avocado pears, and tobacco, and the manufacture of taro flour and jams and jellies and the canning of fruit will undoubtedly become profitable. Other fruits and some vegetables will be profitably raised for the Pacific coast markets.

Indian corn, Irish and sweet potatoes, and garden vegetables are successfully and profitably raised for the home demand.

The raising of live stock has, as a rule, been carried on in a haphazard way, relying upon the natural growth of native grasses for pasturage, without other feeding. While considerable attention has been paid to the improvement of all kinds of stock by the introduction of good blood, the condition and quality of live stock at the islands on the whole is not very creditable to the country; yet the business is generally profitable.

With increased communication with other countries, numerous insect pests have been introduced, some of which have very

Continued on page 41.

Calumet Baking Powder
MAKES HEALTHFUL FOOD
NONE SO GOOD

GEM CITY OF THE PACIFIC.

BY CHANNING A. BARTOW.

HONOLULU THE CAPITAL CITY.

In spite of the large number of books written on the subject of travel and in spite of the endless variety of illustrations from the pens and cameras of "our special correspondents" the amount of actual knowledge regarding countries and peoples in distant parts of the world seems to be deplorably small. For instance, the questions are often asked: "Do they still practice cannibalism in the Sandwich Islands?" "Are there many white people seen in Honolulu?" and other questions of similar nature. Perhaps the reason for this lack of knowledge is partly due to the fact that articles written on Hawaii and kindred subjects deal largely with what used to be, and not what is at the present time. The past was much more picturesque in its variety of subjects for writing and illustration then the present, the natives more picturesque in grass sashes and smiles than in calico gowns or overalls, as the case may be, and "hula dances" and native feasts or "luaus" more worthy of description than an ordinary social function a la American. It is, however, a matter of fact that Honolulu and nearly every spot on the Hawaiian Islands, while still retaining its beauties of nature, its delightful climate and its perennial glory of foliage, is as civilized a quarter of the globe as Tennessee, and the native is no more noticeable in the population than the negro in the South. The hotel at which you stop in Honolulu, or Hilo, the second largest city, is handsomely furnished, your bedroom is lighted by electricity, while policemen patrol the streets, the telephone bell is heard everywhere, a magnificent and absolutely up-to-date fire department protects property, and a street car system of some years' existence is to be replaced by the deadly trolley. Even on the rugged Kona coast of the island of Hawaii, over two hundred miles from Honolulu, where Captain Cook was killed, and where a monument rises to mark the spot, an illustration shows us a native family seated beneath their family banyan tree, resting temporarily from the fatigues of using an American sewing machine. While there are a few grass houses still in existence, the wooden dwelling is gradually displacing it as a home for the poor man, while stone, brick and iron are now common as materials from which to construct the residences of the rich.



PHOTO BY WILLIAMS. GROUP OF HAWAIIAN WOMEN.

The capital city, Honolulu is situated on the island of Oahu, the second of the group in size, Maui, the third island in size, is composed of two mountainous peninsulas, with the principal town, Lahaina, on the eastern one, connected by a low isthmus. Kauai, next in area, is exceedingly fertile and well watered and the most uniformly tropical in character. Molokai, still smaller, is mountainous, presenting a magnificent wall of precipices to the north, and has few inhabitants.

Honolulu, the Gem city of the Pacific, is situated on the one really fine harbor of the group. It is protected by a barrier of coral reef and has twenty-one feet of water on the bar at low tide, and from twenty to forty feet inside. It affords safe anchorage, great facilities for the discharging of cargoes and is easy of access from all quarters and with all winds. Hilo, in Hawaii, also has a good natural harbor, protected seaward by a reef of coral and lava, and with from eighteen to twenty-four feet of water. It needs wharves, however, to become of use to the world's commerce. Lahaina has an open roadstead, with good anchorage, and there are indifferent harbors elsewhere in the archipelago, but it is about Honolulu that universal interest centers. It is a paradise alike for the robust man and the invalid, being particularly adapted as a place of residence for all classes.

Since the New Englander pushed his forceful way into that clime there has been rapid progress, and the city is one of beauty, with well kept streets, lined with palm trees, handsome residences, embowered in shade and fruit trees, the gardens filled with rare, strange plants, blocks of business houses of the latest architecture and all the accessories of modern civilization.

Excellent building stone is found convenient to Honolulu. Arrangements have been made for an electric system of street railways, the present horsecar lines being inadequate to the requirement of the progressive population of 30,000. A system of sewers for the city is also under contemplation.

THE PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO HAWAIIAN INTERESTS

FRANK L. HOOGS, - EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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CABLE TO HAWAII AND MANILA.

THE hydrographic office of the navy is waiting for the word to begin a survey of the route over which the contemplated cable from San Francisco to Manila is to pass. That portion of the path to be traversed which lies between the coast of California and the Hawaiian Islands was carefully mapped some years ago, but the remainder of the track, from Honolulu to Luzon, extends over a region of seafloor that is as yet unexplored. The character of the bottom, which has to be considered in the laying of submarine wires, is unknown, and there are not even any figures as to the depths, save for a few scattered sounding at intervals of hundreds of miles. The cable will go by way of Hawaii, of course, and thence to one of the islands of the Caroline group. A telegraph station, if nothing better, will be obtained by Uncle Sam in the latter archipelago. The distance from Honolulu to Wake island is 2,000 nautical miles. From Wake island the wire rope will extend 1,300 miles to Guam, which becomes the property of United States by the new treaty with Spain. It will cover its last stretch, 1,372 miles, as a crow would fly from Guam to the Gulf of Dingala, which is on the coast of Luzon. To reach Manila, it would have to go around the island of Luzon, and it will be a great saving of cable and of trouble also to make the landing on the east side, connecting with a telegraph crossing Luzon to Manila—only thirty-eight miles. If the distance from Honolulu to San Francisco, 2,089 miles, be added, it will be seen that the total length of the cable will be 6,761 miles. This, indeed, is practically an exact estimate. Be it observed, incidentally, that the miles referred to are always nautical miles, which are a little over one-seventh longer than ordinary land miles. It is estimated that the making and laying of the wire rope will come to about $1,000 a mile, so that the entire expense involved will be only $6,761,000. This includes everything except the preliminary survey, which, being performed by a naval vessel, will not appear as an item in the account. Owing to the great distance to be covered, the cable will be extra thick, the copper conductor being made unusually large, so as to secure rapidity of transmission. As is well known, the practicable speed of sending messages varies directly with the size of the wire. This rope which is to wriggle its way beneath 7,000 miles of ocean, bringing two continents into close touch and communication, will be 1¼ inches in diameter, and will weigh a ton and a quarter to the mile. Its central core will be a bundle of twisted copper wires, surrounded with an envelope of gutta percha. This will be wound with hemp, and finally with an outer coat of steel wire. The bill introduced in the house by Mr. Corlis, of Michigan, requires that the cable shall transmit at least fifteen words a minute, at not more than $1 a word, press matter to be at half rates. The survey of the route of the contemplated cable from Honolulu to Manila will not require many months. The track to be followed will be as straight as possible from Hawaii to Wake island, again from Wake island to Guam, and finally from Guam to the Gulf of Dingala. This will be modified only where the bottom is found unsuitable. Drowned mountains may be discovered in the path, and it would be necessary to go around them; or there might be submarine volcanic regions, which are to be avoided not only because of fear of future convulsions, but also for the reason that the water in such subaqueous territory is apt to contain chemical ingredients that have a destructive effect upon the cable. Apart from these matters, there is nothing complicated about the surveying, which consists merely in taking soundings, at regular intervals and obtaining samples of the bottom materials. The sounding line is piano wire, and has a sixty-pound sinker on the end of it. The wire is wound on a reel, each turn of which registers one fathom, while a dial keeps record of the number of turns, a scale showing the tension and indicating the moment when the sinker reaches the bottom. When this happens a valve in the bottom of the sinker is forced up, and its interior is filled with soil. At the same time an automatic thermometer takes the temperature of the water, undue heat of which would indicate volcanic conditions. When this work has been finished the experts of the hydrographic office in Washington will make a profile map hundreds of feet in length drawn exactly to scale, showing the depths at regular intervals all across the Pacific. It will be like a sectional view of the ocean along the whole route, the water being represented prettily in blue and the bottom in brown. That part of the track which extends from San Francisco to Honolulu has already been mapped in this profile fashion, and it makes a very interesting panorama picture. Looking along it, one sees that at a distance of fifteen miles from the California coast the depth is a mile and a half, and from that point on the bottom shelves gradually until the floor of the sea, a little less than three miles below the surface, is reached 200 miles out. This is a vast level plain, hills being of rare occurrence. Five hundred and seventy miles west of San Francisco there is a huge drowned mountain two and a half miles high, over the topmost peak of which half a mile of water flows. This will be avoided by running the cable to the south of it. Six hundred miles from the California coast the floor of the ocean sinks to a depth of three and a half miles. The depth is maintained almost up to the Hawaiian islands, though 200 miles east of Honolulu is another drowned mountain a mile and a half in height. The Hawaiian islands are merely a group of gigantic volcanic mountains rising abruptly out of the ocean floor, and so lofty that the tops of them are exposed above the surface. Other mountains, submerged, may be found along the track from Honolulu to Luzon, but that remains to be ascertained. After leaving Hawaii the cable will quickly sink again to the normal floor of the sea, over which it will pass except when the neighborhood of the Carolines or the Ladrones is approached, when the water becomes more shallow. This group is merely an outcrop of high elevations in marine regions where, through geological causes not worth discussing here, areas of the bottom have been uplifted.

NEW AMERICAN POSSESSION.*

JAMES MARTIN MILLER

IMPRESSIONS OF A VISITOR.

EXCEPTING to the comparatively few people directly interested in the shipping trade between San Francisco, Vancouver, Sydney, etc., the existence of the Hawaiian Islands were hardly known to the great mass of the people in any part of the world beyond a vague recollection of having read of Captain Cook and the Sandwich Islands in their school books. The steady march of civilization under the sturdy hand of the Anglo-Saxon has changed this condition completely, and now the people all over the civilized world have heard of and know something about the Hawaiian Islands, they now know that this is a most important group of eight islands in the North Pacific Ocean. It is very rarely, indeed, that Honolulu merchants any longer get letters addressed "Hawaiian Islands, West Indies," etc., which in former years was of frequent occurrence.

The war which the United States has been waging against Spain, no doubt, hastened the annexation of this "Paradise of the Pacific" to the American Republic. The exigencies of the war demanded Hawaii at once as a military outpost for the outstretched arms of Uncle Sam. But annexation to the United States was inevitable even without the war.



PHOTO BY DAVEY PHOTO CO. OAHU COLLEGE.

On August 12 last, when annexation was finally consummated, the old monarchical Government had been dead more than five years. This was brought about by its own people in the bloodless revolution early in 1893, which resulted in the overthrow of the Queen Liliuokalani and the establishment of the Provisional Government. The Provisional Government at once appealed for political union with the United States, receiving no encouragement, but rather the opposite. Hawaii was making wonderful strides in her commercial prosperity under the reciprocity treaty with the United States, which gave her the only available market for her wonderful productions in sugar, rice, coffee, and fruits. This treaty was for ten years, and it was extremely doubtful whether it would ever be extended for more than a year or so at most, but was more likely to be terminated at any time.

The white residents of Hawaii have always been of a very superior class, both morally and intellectually. They had long ago established schools, and had been educating the natives. Thus wave after wave of human progress had modified the conditions of the native Hawaiians. The people came to have more confidence in those at the head of the Provisional Government. But the Provisional Government met with great obstacles from President Cleveland's Administration, and after a precarious existence of a little more than one year all hopes for an early alliance with the United States was abandoned, and steps were immediately taken to establish a republican form of government. A consititutional convention was called to assemble May 30, 1894, for a revision of the constitution by which the Provisional Government was to transfer its authority to the Republic of Hawaii. Five weeks later the act for the proclamation of the Republic had passed, and July 4, the anniversary of American Independence, is the date the Hawaiian Government chose for the formal ushering into existence of the new Republic.

Upon the opening of hostilities between America and Spain, the Hawaiian Republic threw open the harbor at Honolulu to American warships, and transports for coaling and other purposes, thus violating in the most flagrant manner an international law, so anxious was the Hawaiian Government for annexation. The hospitable citizens of Honolulu wined and entertained the American army and navy officers, and feasted 20,000 soldiers of the expeditionary forces to the Philippines in a manner probably unheard of in the treatment of an army at any time in the world's history. The men were not allowed to buy even a postage stamp to send a letter home with. The citizens of Hawaii insisted upon paying for everything.

When the news came to Honolulu that the Newland's resolution of annexation had passed the United States Congress, and finally the Senate, the enthusiasm of the people of Hawaii knew no bounds. Of course, there were some people opposed to it, as there are people in New South Wales, or Victoria, or any of the American States, opposed to any political question. The plain fact stands out squarely that Hawaii needed America for her continued prosperity more than America needed Hawaii, notwithstanding the fact of its importance as a half-way station to the Philippines, and its admission fitting the new colonial policy of the United States.

Hawaii was settled by the whites long before California. Of course, the missionaries came first, they came from England and

*Town and County Journal, Sydney.

America. The first missionaries came in 1819 from Cornwall, Conn., starting from Boston in a sailing vessel. Many of these missionaries who went forward were young married people. It did not occur to them that they would have children, but they did, and these and their children comprise the best citizens of Hawaii to-day. The early missionaries were soon confronted with the educational problem for their children, so they appealed to the churches at home, and got help in starting a college. So successful was this that many of the early Californian families sent their children to Honolulu to school. This institution is Oahu College, and it is to-day a flourishing institution.

It is but natural that the Royal Family and their immediate friends should do all in their power to preserve the autonomy of the monarchy. Aside from these there was no opposition to annexation. The living members of the Royal Family are ex-Queen Liliuokalani, the Queen-Dowager Kapiolani, the Princess Kaiulani, Prince David, and Prince Cupid. Prince David and Prince Cupid are in business in Honolulu, and are prosperous. Liliuokalani has ample means to live upon, and Princess Kaiulani will undoubtedly have some provision made for her by the territory of Hawaii. The Hawaiian Government has been paying her three thousand dollars, a year. Kaiulani is a young woman of 22 years. Her mother was a full-blooded native, a sister of Liliuokalani, and her father a Scotchman, so the Princess is a half-caste. She went to school in England for eight years, and made every preparation to occupy the throne to which she had been proclaimed heir-apparent.

At the time of the discovery of the islands by Captain Cook in 1778, there was a population of about 400,000 natives. The ancient Hawaiians were very bold and skillful navigators, and often made voyages of great length to the Polynesian Islands, to the south, and have made trips as far as New Zealand in their small canoes. They had a knowledge of astronomy, knew the planets, and had names for the brighter stars.

The language of the native Hawaiian is very similar to that of the Samoans and Maoris. The Hawaiian alphabet consists of only thirteen letters, and their vocabulary of words is very limited. "Aloha," for instance, may mean greeting, regards, best wishes, love, thank you, etc., and there is no other word to express these terms, but like all the Polynesian languages it is very charming and musical to listen to.

The American, English, and German residents of the islands, the most of them living in Honolulu, constitute, of course, the most intelligent, influential, and largest property holders of the community. The people of Honoluln are the most hospitable and communicative to be found anywhere in the world, without a doubt. The best people live in great luxury, and take life with the ease that befits a tropical climate.

Honolulu is a beautiful city of 30,000 people, and has the picturesqueness in its irregular streets of some of the old towns in England, or the old New England towns of America. Its best residences, with their spacious grounds, are attractive beyond description. The city is situated on low ground with lofty hills behind, and two extinct craters on top of them to make them more interesting. An untroubled sea faces the city. The tropical trees which shade the city throughout are clothed with a variety of bloom and laden with perfume of flowers. The climate is perpetual springtime, with an average temperature of 71 deg, and probably the most even temperature in the world. The Hawaiian Islands are just slightly further north of the equator than Fiji is south of it.

It is no exaggeration to say that there is far more to interest and to charm and fascinate the visitor in Honolulu than in any other island community of the Pacific Ocean.

Sewerage System.

The Hawaiian Government has decided to commence work at once on the Sewerage system for Honolulu. A letter has been written to Rudolf Hering, the great civil engineer, accepting his terms as superintendent of the work, and also with regard to the assistant superintendent whom Mr. Hering will appoint and bring with him. Mr. Hering is also asked to secure information about materials and machinery and forms have been forwarded as to the manner in which tenders should be advertised for. These tenders will be sent to Honolulu and opened here.

The important question to let out the work by contract or whether it will be better to have it done by day labor under the direct superintendence of the government is a matter which will be arranged for when Mr. Hering arrives.

About Honolulu.

There are many interesting features of life to be seen in and about Honolulu, and a sojourn at the comfortable Hawaiian Hotel, with the leisurely excursions which will be made about the city and into its suburbs, will be found very fascinating. The Executive Building, Aliiolani Hale ("The Chief's House" or Government Building), the Music Hall or Theatre, the Kawaiahao Church (near which is the tomb of King Lunalilo), the Post Office, Custom House, the Queen's Hospital, the Young Men's Christain Association Building, the Honolulu Library and several colleges and schools are within the city. The market is another place to be seen. Oahu prison is a half mile west of the city, the Lunalilo Home about two miles east, and the Emma Square near the cathedral. A fine bronze statue of Kamehameha I. stands in front of the Government House. Waikiki, the famous bathing place, is about three miles from town, and the spacious Kapiolani Park is in the same direction. In the centre of these grounds is a mile race track. One of the best views of the city is had from the top of the ancient crater or "Punch Bowl," behind the town. This point is a conspicuous object when viewed from the sea.

The valleys of Oahu are exceptionally fertile, and are filled with plantations of sugar cane and other products. There are also extensive fields of taro and rice, and the cultivation of the pineapple is now becoming an important industry. Horse and cattle ranches are to be found all over the island, and all along the roads, as one penetrates into the interior of the island, beautiful villas, the residences of wealthy inhabitants, dot the landscape.

One of the chief recommendations of the island is its healthful properties. It is highly prized as a sanitarium. One of the greatest objections has been that it is isolated, and requires from five to seven days to communicate with California, but with the completion of the sub-marine telegraph, the group will be brought into direct communication with every other portion of the globe.

TREASURE TROVE IN HAWAII.

WRITTEN FOR THE PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC.

EASTERN SHORE OF OAHU ISLAND.

It was a beautiful summer afternoon on the eastern shore of Oahu. The sky was unusually clear, the air soft and balmy, and the trade wind with its cool freshness coming in from the expanse of the Pacific, seemed to give vigor to rider and horse, as accompanied by my servant, Kimo, I journeyed along the winding road that skirts the shore.

A sudden turn about a projecting cliff brought before my eyes an ever memorable scene. A deep bay extended into the interior surrounded by mighty hills that cast their dark shadows far upon the water. Their peaks were covered with light clouds, and the azure sky with the deeper blue of the ocean, the white foam that marked the reef, and the rich green of the tropical vegetation, formed a picture few painters could successfully portray.

I seemed to be traveling in fairy-land and the words of Aeschylus came to my mind:

"What forms, what odors
Steal o'er me unseen,
Divine or mortal
Or somewhat between."

The stillness of the valley, broken alone by the muffled roar of the sea, brought an aery sensation, and only the voice of my servant suddenly addressing me, recalled me from a period of contemplation.

All unobserved the night had fallen and the flickering shadows, fast fading into oblivion, warned me to secure shelter for the hours of darkness.

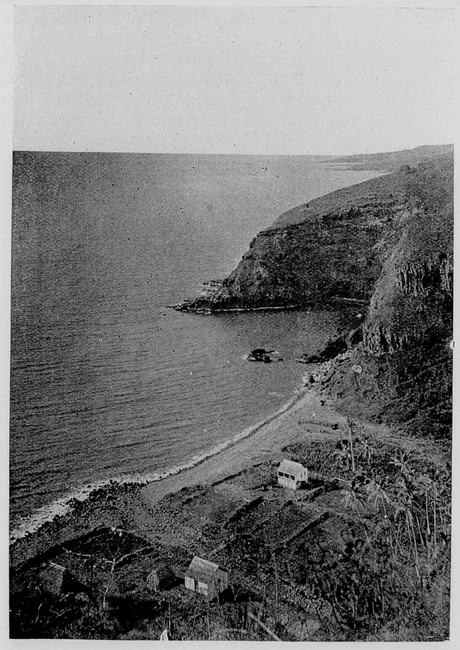

PHOTO BY WILLIAMS. A BIT OF ISLAND COAST.

Fortunately a mile inland we discovered a cave in the side of a hill and with the aid of candles found it would easily accommodate two persons, and there made ready for the night.

The early morning saw us again seeking the path by the sea, and scarcely had we gained the shore when by chance my attention was attracted to an object resembling the corner of a seaman's chest protruding out of the sand, still wet from the receding tide. Such it proved to be and to satisfy my desire to see the contents, I dispatched Kimo to the nearest house, some two miles away, for implements with which to open it. He obtained a spade and an axe and with much difficulty we succeeded in excavating the chest and forcing the hinges. Greatly to our surprise, after removing the cover we beheld an inner lining of dull gray lead, making the chest air-tight. This was soon ripped with a knife and tearing the lead away, I stood aghast at the sight which met my eyes.

A human face—that of a young man of fair complexion with dark brown hair and beard of Van Dyck cut! A rich black velvet doublet covered his breast, and he seemed a cavalier of the days of Charles I of England. It was but a moment the face remained. It seemed a vision for suddenly, before my very eyes, it crumbled, fell away and disappeared. Dust it had been, to dust it had returned. Quickly it passed through the stages of decay, the fair face was replaced by a grinning skull and loathsome liquid, flesh and blood, dropped to the bottom as gray ashes.

I stood as one transfixed. Was I awake or still in the land of dreams! But the chest was real, I felt it in my grasp.

As I looked I seemed to recover my strength and stirred the ashes with the butt of my riding whip. Again I seemed in fairy-land, or in the age of Aladdin and his wonderful lamp. I could scarce believe my eyes, for below those ashes the trunk contained quantities of large gold coins, mingled with glittering diamonds, rubies, sapphires and gems of every hue.

At last I overcame the feeling of abhorrence for the ashes, and picking up a handfull of the coins examined them. Some were hexagonal in shape—others were round and all were unfamiliar. The least worn bore the date in Roman numerals of 1625. This I afterwards recalled was the year Charles I ascended the throne and certainly the human face I had seen, resembled the portraits of Englishmen of that day.

I had heard that human bodies could be preserved in air-tight cases but, when after a period of years, they were opened to the atmosphere, they would rapidly pass through the varied stages of decay. Such must be, I thought, the explanation of the apparition I had experienced, though the body must have been bent double in order to be placed in the chest.

A strange desire came over me to stir with my hands the ashes, gold and jewels. I felt like the young medical student who has already made his first incision in the cadaver. The repugnance was gone and with Kimo still bewildered at my side, I continued like one fascinated to examine every gem and every piece of gold. My wealth was boundless and I who had always been a poor struggling student, saw myself, by chance or fate,

the happy possessor of a vast fortune. And now, strange to say, master and servant seemed to change places. He became the man of action, and I was like the Prince whom Tennyson describes as affected by weird seizures.

"I seemed to move among a world of ghosts,
And feel myself the shadow of a dream."

The young Hawaiian bade me wait until his return from a native hut some distance back, where he had seen some sail cloth. I do not know how long he was absent, but when a little later I saw the desired article, I knew his expedition had been successful. This seemed to arouse me and we fashioned the material into two sacks large enough to contain the treasure.

All thoughts of continuing the trip around the island were abandoned and we began our homeward journey. It was amusing to hear Kimo caution me again and again not to allow our discovery to become known.

"Haoles," he said, "can never keep a secret!" He declared he would never leave my service but would return with me to the States. During the two years that he had been in my employ I had always found him faithful and worthy of the fullest confidence.

It seemed as if our ride to Honolulu would never end. At last the Pali was climbed—a more difficult feat formerly than now—and night had already fallen when we arrived at our cottage on the Hawaiian Hotel grounds. Quickly we placed the treasure in my room and Kimo returned the horses to the stables across the way. As unnecessary as it now appears we kept guard that night over our new found wealth, relieving one another like faithful sentinels. We breakfasted in our rooms and as soon as business hours would permit, I placed the coin and jewels in the vault of a local bank. Then for the first time I felt at ease and after warning Kimo to share no confidence with his native friends, I returned to my apartments and slept long and soundly.

I awoke with the dawn and my first thoughts were of the treasure. My heart was filled with exultation as I now saw that my long desired European tour could be accomplished. An orphan, with no immediate kin, I had been left at an early age, with a few thousand dollars in the hand of a guardian. This money had been expended for my education and on the death of that respected gentleman who had punctiliously but unsympathetically stood in loco parentis, I had secured a humble situation in the counting room of one of the leading business houses of Boston. A lucky chance had sent me to a branch house in beautiful Honolulu, where I had already spent two years diligently discharging my duties to my employers and at the same time pursuing my studies evenings. I had taken few holidays, being determined that nothing should interfere with my ultimate success. I had fixed upon the law as my profession.

Two months later, attended by Kimo, I was in New York City, where I arrived with the gems and gold after no little anxiety. It would be tedious to narrate the incidents of my journey on ocean and continent, my difficulties in the custom houses and the great risks I ran. Mr. Tiffany had been a friend of my father and in his vaults my possessions found a place of safety. Here the coins made a sensation and numismatists were eager to obtain the gold at far more than the face value. With the exception of a few of the choicest kept by me, the valuables were retained by Mr. Tiffany and the money was securely invested through his kindness and I found myself the recipient of a comfortable income. One beautiful old ring attracted the deepest interest. It was a cameo, most delicately cut, representing a coat of arms and beneath were the letters "W.T." The story of their discovery I was unwilling to disclose except to a very small circle of friends.

After completing all necessary transactions with great satisfaction to myself, I boarded a liner bound for Havre. We traveled through France and Southern Europe, then leisurely wended our way across Germany. There, as in all the countries visited, we saw everything of note and much to my surprise and pleasure I observed Kimo as interested a spectator as myself. At last we embarked for England where I had intended making only a short stay, but through the hospitality of one of my fellow passengers I was persuaded to pay him a visit.

My new acquaintance was a delightful young Englishman whose charming personage had won from me the highest respect and trust. He was the son of a baronet, Sir Walter Trevelyan, and bore the name of his father. From our first accidental meeting we seemed to feel that mutual attachment so common among youth. His earnest invitation, often repeated on our voyage, I at last frankly accepted, and from the steamship, which brought us safely to England, I accompanied my friend to the Trevelyan home—to my eyes a veritable castle.

The oak-lined avenues with the deer sporting about and the mansion in the distance formed an indelible picture on my mind. Upon reaching the house we were greeted by my host's mother and sister, and though a stranger to them, I was at once put at my ease by their cordial welcome. But for what reason the sight of the younger lady should so startle me, I could not understand. Confident of never having seen her, I could not but note a likeness to one whom circumstances would not allow me to forget.

The following day Walter showed me the house, an old Elizabethan structure, which was not unlike a museum and art gallery combined. The living rooms were a more recent addition, but the venerable pile had a strong interest for me and I envied the young man that which money could not buy, the heritage of noble ancestry.

Upon one occasion when Walter was called away with his father, and the ladies were occupied with household cares, I chanced to walk through the long gallery where hung the portraits of distinguished Trevelyans, and happened upon a full length painting of a man, whose face arrested my footsteps and held me as if fastened to the floor. I had not seen it when Walter had first lead me through the hall. The tarnished frame, the worn canvas and the faded coloring showed that it was a bit of the past and yet so wonderfully had the painter done his work that the eyes appeared real and the lips almost to speak. I saw it at once. It was the face I had seen in the sailor's chest—the face that had vanished before my eyes. I found myself weak and trembling. I saw my own face in the mirror that hung near by and I remember being struck with my appearance. I looked guilty—but of what? I was conscious to myself of no wrong. This likeness of the portrait to my vanished cavalier was but the freak of imagination. The new-found wealth was still my own.

I left the gallery and the house and wandered out through the garden into the park. The long walk underneath the aged oaks recovered me and I returned in time to dress for dinner. I remember the pleasure of the evening we spent together in that delightful family circle. The old baronet and his accomplished wife, young Walter and his sister Laura whose beautiful face and more beautiful character had for me a fascination I could not resist, nor did I make the attempt.

That night after I had retired, my dreams were troubled. My host's sister, the portrait which had so attracted me in the gallery and the face of the one to whom I was indebted for my fortune, seemed one. Points of resemblance which had escaped my attention, now stood out in prominence and on the morrow I determined to fathom the mystery to the bottom, though it cost me all.

That afternoon, in company with Laura, whose tastes were quite congenial with my own, I was strolling through the gallery and as we neared the fatal picture, calling her attention to it, I inquired concerning the original. Laura had some dim recollection of an adventurous life and sudden disappearance, and referred me to an old chronicle in the library and offered to make the search with me. The ancient manuscript was found to consist of parchment of various dates and hands, beginning with the times of Edward I, when old Sir Hugh Trevelyan, the first of the family, had saved the king's life in battle and had been knighted on the field.

It gave me a strange sensation sitting beside this fair haired daughter of a distinguished ancestry, so beautiful and accomplished, and yet so simple in her manner. At last we came upon the page which she remembered as once pointed out by her father. It briefly told the story of another Walter, a younger son of the family, who in the early days of Charles I had followed the sea and had won a reputation for bravery upon the Spanish Main. He had returned home, become a favorite at court and, fired with indignation against the insults heaped upon his king by the Spaniards, had joined a party of reckless nobles in a second expedition to the Southern Seas. Reports were brought back of great success and enormous wealth acquired, but a terrible storm had scattered the fleet and all further traces were lost. A short letter, yellow with age, from this young knight had been preserved among other papers and it bore the stamp of his signet-ring—the Trevelyan coat of arms—and also the initials "W. T."

I was now convinced that the mystery of the chest was solved. How strange, how inconceivable, that I should be led by Providence to the family of this young Englishman, dead so many years ago, but whose fate seemed so interwoven with my own.

From my first meeting with Laura Trevelyan I had had a presentiment of the truth. It had been a hard struggle but I saw my duty clearly. That evening I asked the family to meet me in the library, stating that I had something of importance to communicate to them all. They, wondering at my request, made many comic surmises, as to what my mysterious business could be, but when they saw my earnestness, immediately became silent.

I related the whole story of the treasure found in Hawaii, of the face that vanished and the signet ring which I had left in New York. I told them of the striking family resemblance and the recognition of the portrait in the gallery. The wealth was theirs.

There was a solemn pause. Then the old baronet said no. While he respected my sense of justice, he would not accept the sacrifice. The mother and son agreed with him, but Laura who had been regarding me during the tale,—so she afterwards told me,—as Desdemona hung on the lips of Othello, said, her lovely face shining with excitement,

"You have done right to give it up. It is noble of you and now we give it back to you; and from this time forth you are my hero." Then astonished at herself and overcome with pretty embarrassment, she stopped.

In my desperation I committed a deed of audacity at which I wonder now. Then and there I asked for her hand in marriage, telling them all I had loved Laura from our first meeting, and that I had reason to believe my love was returned. This Laura did not deny, but on the contrary seemed by her looks to confirm. The baronet smiled a little and told us that during my extended visit he and his wife had seen our intimacy and regarded it with approval. He had already written to friends in New York who had looked up my record and had sent reports which he was pleased to call "very favorable, indeed." He concluded his remarks by suggesting that he with his wife and Walter, would retire and that I might have further consultation with Laura. Needless to say that the result was highly satisfactory to myself.

Years have passed by—years of happiness and prosperity. Though family and friends surround me and honors have come unsought, my mind often reverts to distant Hawaii, and with ever faithful Kimo, I make an occasional pilgrimage to that bit of earthly Paradise in the Western ocean—truly the Fortunate Isles for me.

M. W.

Continued from page 34.

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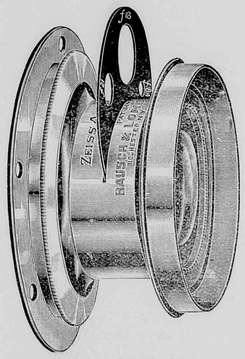

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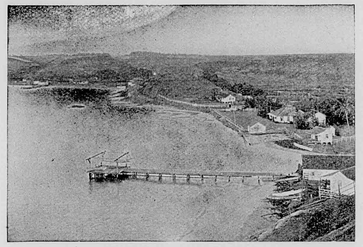

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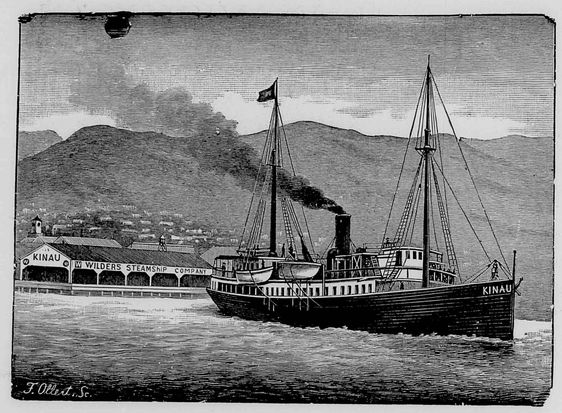

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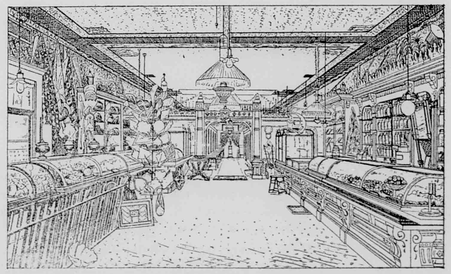

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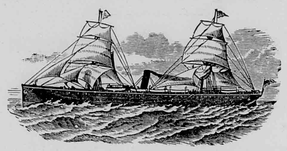

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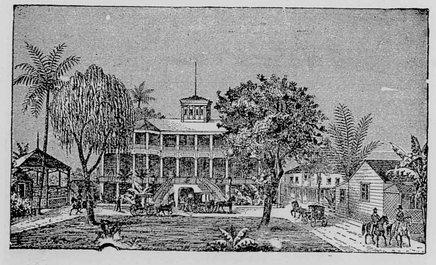

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VOL. XII. No. 4

Circulates the World Over



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FRANK L. HOOGS, Editor.

Honolulu, H. I., April, 1899

PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

VOL. XII.—NO. 4. HONOLULU, H. I. APRIL, 1899. PUBLISHED MONTHLY

EDUCATION IN HAWAII.

REPORT OF HAWAIIAN COMMISSION.

AN EXCELLENT SCHOOL SYSTEM.

IN 1843 a department of public instruction was organized and placed in charge of a minister of the Crown, although as early as ten or twelve years from the advent of the first missionaries (1820), schools had been general throughout the country. In 1841 a school was established by the American missionaries at Punahou, in the vicinity of Honolulu, which has developed into what is now known as Oahu College. A government reformatory school was founded in 1865, and in the same year the legislative assembly created a board of education and organized a public school system, so well founded as to have survived to the present time without any radical changes.

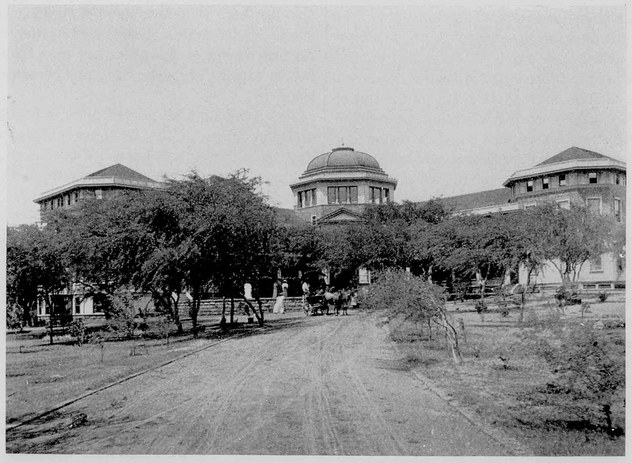

PHOTO BY DAVEY PHOTO CO

KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

By an act of the legislature of 1896, the school system of Hawaii, which for thirty years had been a bureau of the government, was put upon a firmer basis and constituted an Executive Department, making the minister of foreign affairs ex-officio minister of public instruction, presiding over a board of six other commissioners, appointed by the President of the Republic, and whose term of office is three years, one-third of the board retiring every year. Two of the commissioners, are ladies and all the members serve without compensation.

The early public schools were all taught in the Hawaiian language, and used Hawaiian text-books. About the year 1850, English schools were instituted by the government to meet the popular demand and the growth of the English speaking classes of the islands, the tuition for which a small fee of $5 a year for each pupil was charged. This class of schools steadily increased in numbers till 1888, when they were made free schools by law. Since then the schools conducted in the Hawaiian language have rapidly given way to free English speaking schools, which latter language by the school act of 1896 was made the medium and basis of instruction in all schools, public and private, until now there exists only one public school taught in the Hawaiian tongue, which is upon the island of Niihau. Chinese residents maintain a number of small schools devoted to the teaching of their own language, the instruction in which is only permitted outside of government school hours.

The theory of the Republic being that the government is responsible for the elementary education at large of all children within its jurisdiction, we find education in the Hawaiian Islands to be universal, to be compulsory and free. The law requires that every child between the ages of 6 and 15 years, inclusive, shall attend either a public or private school, in which the English language is the medium of instruction. The government does not undertake to exercise direct control over private or independent schools, but enforces compliance with this requirement in the manner of instruction.

Attendance is enforced by means of truant officers or school

police, of whom there are between 40 and 50 in all, and one or more in each district of a nationality agreeing as nearly as possible with the nationalities of the different localities. These officers visit the schools regularly, secure the names of absentees—whom they look up—as well as also those children not upon the rolls of the government schools between the ages prescribed by law.

The Republic took an advanced position with reference to the entire separation of the church and the state, the Constitution forbidding any aid from the public treasury to "any sectarian, denominational, or private school," and by the new school law of 1896, no priest or minister of religion is eligible to fill the office of minister of public instruction or a member of the board of education. Clergymen may be teachers or instructors in Government schools, but no distinctively religious teaching is permitted.

The school system and its methods are peculiarly American, and in the appointment of teachers race lines receive very little consideration, there being teachers from all nationalities, with the possible exception of the Japanese. During the past few years a normal school has been established at Honolulu, with a practice school attached. It has an enrollment of 50 pupils and is in charge of three teachers. Practical methods of teaching and instruction are given these students, and successful teachers, having a professional training and a familiar acquaintance with the peculiar conditions of the Hawaiian school system, are graduated. Teachers' examinations are held annually, and successful candidates are given certificates based on the averages obtained, the time for which they are good depending on the class of the certificate, whether primary or grammar.

Owing to the local condition existing in many of the out of town districts, where there are no hotels or boarding houses and in many instances no white families within a practical distance of the school, the government has found it necessary to provide free cottages for the use of teachers. The salaries of the regular teaching force are annual salaries, payable monthly, with an average monthly salary of $63.18 for each teacher. The total number of public schools is 132, having a corps of 298 teachers and enrollment of 10,568 pupils, according to the report of the minister of public instruction for 1897. The average number of pupils for each teacher in the islands is 35, and the schools are in session for forty weeks, two months longer than the ordinary school year in the United States.

The Honolulu High School was organized in 1895, and occupies the handsome private residence formerly the palace of Princess Ruth, a sister of Kamehameha IV and V. The school is the pride of the department, both for the beauty of the building and grounds and for the high character of instruction given in it.

Industrial and manual training, the importance of which is fully appreciated by the government, has been only partially provided for. The Lahainaluna Seminary, on Maui, founded in 1831, which exists now as a government school, furnishes instruction in agriculture, carpentry, printing, and mechanical drawing, and the students have raised most of their food. The boys in the reformatory are now learning useful trades, and the experiment of teaching sewing in the public schools has met with marked success.

But the best work in this direction, upon which the government has not been prepared to enter extensively, is being done by independent or private schools, of which there are 60 in all, having a total enrollment of 3,954.

Among these are the mission and private boarding schools for Hawaiian girls, the Kamehameha schools for both boys and girls, Oahu College, St. Louis College for boys, besides a number of small schools supported by private enterprise, including several successful kindergartens. The Mills Institute, conducted by Mr. Frank Damon and his capable wife, is a mission boarding school in Honolulu for Chinese boys, who are taught to read and speak English and to become good citizens.

The Kamehameha schools for Hawaiian boys and girls were founded by the late Mrs. Bernice Pauahi Bishop, and the buildings are among the finest in the country. Besides furnishing a good primary and grammar school education the school is provided with commodious and well-equipped workshops for carpentry, wood and metal working, as well as for the training of girls in housekeeping and modes of living generally. There is also in connection with this school a normal and training department.

The most advanced and comprehensive course of study is furnished by the Oahu College, situated in the suburbs of Honolulu. This well-developed and flourishing institution has grown out of a small school founded by the American mission in 1841. It possesses a commodious group of modern buildings and extensive grounds, and furnishes what is virtually a high-school course, as also a thorough classical course and preparatory department furnishing instruction in the sciences, modern languages, music, drawing, etc. The high standing of its graduates in universities of the United States speaks well for the training received here. An endowment of $285,000 has been built up, and the institution is rapidly becoming the equal of many of the American colleges.

The St. Louis College for boys is a large boarding and day school in charge of the Brothers of Mary, doing effective work and having over 500 pupils in its various departments. Iolani College, under the direction of the Anglican bishop of Honolulu, is a well-conducted academy for boys.

With reference to the cost of education in the Hawaiian Islands, it is interesting to know that over one-eighth of the expenditures of the Hawaiian government have been for the support of public schools, viz, $371,917.23, being the amount of expenditures for the biennial period ending December 31, 1897. Of the total appropriation ($4,471,780.02) made by the last legislature for the two years ending December 31, 1899, $618,800 of which was

Continued on page 56.

"Calumet" Does Not Belong to a Baking Powder Trust, but Consumers are Rapidly Learning to Place Their Trust in "Calumet."

CALUMET Baking Powder

NONE SO GOOD.

CITY OF HILO.

FROM HAWAII HERALD.

THE SECOND ISLAND TOWN.

HILO is a town of 3,500 inhabitants located on Hilo bay on the north east coast of Hawaii, the largest island in the group. It supplies the wants of the surrounding districts containing a population of 20,000 souls. The population of the island of Hawaii as given in the census of 1896 is 33,285 but this has largely increased since then. The island is 90 miles long and 74 miles wide and has an area of 4,210 square miles. The grandest scenery of the islands is found here and Hawaii is the first in agricultural importance. Hilo is the starting point for volcano tourists and the supply point for coffee planters. Coffee machinery and all necessary articles used on a plantation are obtainable in Hilo at a very slight advance over coast charges.

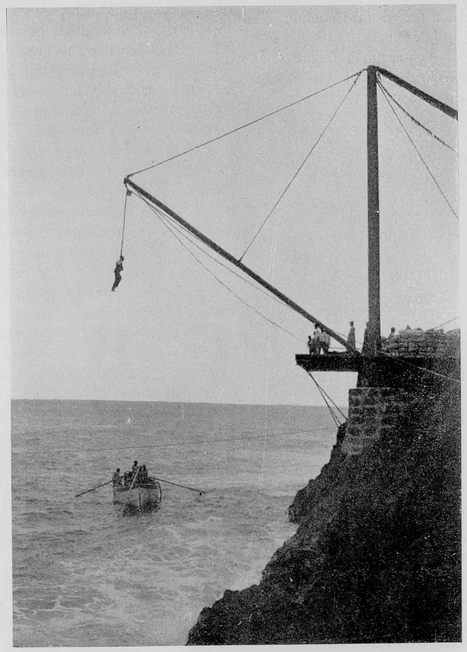

PHOTO BY WILLIAMS PLANTATION LANDING ON HAWAII

The roads around Hilo are in the main excellent but there some stretches which will be built within the next few months. The road to the volcano is macadamized for the entire distance of 31 miles and the grade is so slight that wheelmen make the distance comfortably in a few hours.

There is a weekly steamer service between Honolulu by the Kinau belonging to the Wilder's S. S. Co., though occasionally other steamers make the trip for the purpose of bringing foreign mail. A line has been established between Puget Sound and Hilo and another will be established between San Francisco and Hilo in the near future.

The cost of living in Hilo is less than in Honolulu except as to rents which are high owing to the scarcity of dwellings. The erection of new dwellings are in contemplation and upon their completion this item of expense will be materially reduced.

As a living spot it has no equal on the islands, the trade winds and mountain breezes blow almost continuously and sickness is the exception rather than the rule. Diseases peculiar to children are almost unknown and although their faces may not show the ruddy glow of health peculiar to residents of colder climates they know little of the ills that flesh is heir to.

There are in Hilo thirty-one business establishments conducted by Americans and foreigners other than Asiatics. Approximately the business done by the merchants during 1898 was $2,500,000. With a steamer service around the islands this could be increased $500,000 in a year and would continue to grow. The Chinese and Japanese stores are, in the main, insignificant and with the exception of goods, exclusively of Asiatic or Oriental manufacture, stock is bought through local merchants; they do not import direct.

The bay of Hilo has good anchorage one mile square for vessels of almost any draught, the water in this radius has a depth of from four to seven and one half fathoms. Near the outer edge is a natural breakwater composed of coral and lava giving vessels ample protection against the occasional heavy blows from the north or northeast. A vessel has never been known to drag her anchors in this harbor.

There are three government and one private wharf on the bay and vessels of 1,300 tons with present facilities can discharge cargo in five days. No vessels go alongside the wharves, lighters being used for cargo and small boats for passengers. At present masters do not consider it safe to take their vessels nearer than 800 feet from the beach.

Hilo is one of the towns in the universe that has never experienced a boom or felt the effects of one. There is nothing to indicate to the average visitor that there has been any remarkable growth since the days when the early missionaries first mapped out Front street and a few tradespeople built stores for business purposes. But to those who visited Hilo two years ago and again within the past few months there is a marked change.

City of Honolulu.

Honolulu, the capital, is on Oahu. It contains 30,000 inhabitants and is situated on the south side of the island. It is a very pretty city. Steamer lines connect Honolulu with China, Japan and the United States. One daily morning paper and three daily evening papers are published in the city in the English language. Besides these papers are published in the Hawaiian, Portuguese, Japanese and Chinese languages.

Honolulu is at the foot of a mountain. The harbor was called Fair Haven by the English captain who discovered it nearly a century ago. It makes a beautiful amphitheater. Mountains enclose the plain at the seashore. The plain is covered with trees. The harbor is secure, easy to enter and has room for at least 100 vessels.

THE PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO HAWAIIAN INTERESTS

FRANK L. HOOGS, - EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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PASSING OF A PRINCESS.

PRINCESS KAIULANI died in Honolulu on March 6th in her twenty-fourth year of age. Her body was kept in state until the following Sunday and was then placed in the Royal Mausoleum. The funeral was an imposing affair. It was set for 2 o'clock. Long before that hour the street in the vicinity of Kawaiahao church began to fill up. The entire community, augmented by hundreds from the other Islands, began to wend its way toward the church or take position along the line of march of the funeral procession. The organizations which were to be in the procession were early and promptly in the positions designated for them. The hearse, drawn by 230 Hawaiians, uniformed in white trousers, blue Jerseys and white hats, and wearing yellow capes, was drawn up King street to the church at 1:00 o'clock. The Second battalion United States Volunteer Engineers marched from their camp and formed in battalion front on King street, between Punchbowl and Richards street. The First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii, marched from the armory up Hotel street to Punchbowl street, and formed facing the church on Punchbowl street. The blue jackets from the United States ships Scindia and Iroquois took position on King street to the right of the Engineers. The various civic and Hawaiian societies and the pupils from the various schools and colleges took position on the makai side of King street. Inside the churchyard were the carriages for the family and friends and the officials who were to follow the hearse. On King street, hundreds of private carriages were in waiting. Long before the funeral hour people began going to the church, but though the doors were kept open there was no unseemly crowding. The public respected the occasion, and there was no difficulty experienced in keeping the seats reserved for special persons. At no time was the church overcrowded.

The procession formed according to the official program. The line of march was from the church down King street to Alakea, through Alakea and Emma street to Vineyard and thence to Nuuanu avenue to the Mausoleum. The military and civic portion of the procession formed within the mausoleum grounds in battalion front around the circular drive. Within the vault were admitted only the choir, clergy, the pall bearers and attendants and the mourners. The services in the mausoleum were simply those of burial service, the choir singing one hymn. The mausoleum was dimly lighted and the scene and services were very effective. The entire line of march of the procession was crowded on both sides of the street with spectators. It is estimated that fully 25,000 persons took part in the procession or witnessed it. The procession itself was so long as to require forty minutes to pass a given point. Princess Kaiulani's full name was Victoria Kaiulani Kalaninuiahilapalapa Kawekiuilunalilo. She was the daughter of Princess Miriam Kekauluohi Likelike and Governor A. S. Cleghorn. She was born October 16, 1875, and was therefore at her death in her twenty-fourth year. Princess Likelike, mother of the subject, died February 2, 1887. On May 10, 1890, the Princess Kaiulani sailed for England, as the ward of the late Theo. H. Davies, to enter school. On March 9, 1891, Liliuokalani proclaimed Kaiulani heir apparent to the throne of Hawaii, and the U. S. S. Mohican, then in port, fired twenty-one guns in honor thereof. In England Kaiulani was under the care constantly of Mr. Davies and his family. Following the overthrow of the monarchy in 1893, she, with Mr. Davies, visited Washington in the interest of an impartial investigation into the political affairs of this country before decisive action should be taken in the matter of annexation. President and Mrs. Cleveland, and in fact all of the White House set, were profoundly impressed with the princess.

She was not alone beautiful, but refined and dignified in the extreme for one of her years. Returning again to England she completed her education, then traveled several months on the continent with her father, stopping one winter at Mentone. The princess arrived back in Honolulu on ~~October~~ November 9, 1897. She was received by the greatest crowd ever seen on the Oceanic wharf, several thousands of whom were natives, eager to catch a glimpse of their loved Kaiulani, whom they had not seen since she was a small girl. The princess left the steamer with her father, Prince David Kawananakoa and others, took a carriage, drove first to her mother's grave at the Mausoleum and thence to her home at Waikiki. Since then her course in Hawaii has been such as to win for her the hearts of all people of every political thought. President and Mrs. Dole and the heads of the republican movement were among her very best and truest friends as well as those who clung to the old monarchial impulse. At each session of the legislature a pension has been voted the princess, and these tributes of respect and esteem and duty never met with a single word or thought of opposition from any one.

The principal products of Hawaii are sugar, rice, coffee, bananas, pine apples, guavas and other tropical fruits, many of which glow wild.

The Hawaiian Islands are all high and mountainous, rising to a height of 4000 feet on Oahu, to 10,000 on Maui, and 14,000 feet and perpetual snow on the island of Hawaii. The whole country is volcanic in origin, there being hundreds of extinct and two active volcanoes.

The soil of the Islands, consisting of decomposed lava, is fertile; but has to be irrigated in many places, the water coming from mountain streams, artesian and surface wells. Some of the largest steam pumps in the world are used, raising water to an elevation of 400 feet.

The city of Honolulu lies on a level strip of land along the sea, a mile or two wide and five miles long, and extending back for several miles into five valleys, which cut deep into thickly wooded, cloud-capped mountains rising to an elevation of nearly 4000 feet at a distance of six miles from the sea.

TELEPHONES IN HAWAII.*

BY CHARLES L. RHODES.

AN IMPORTANT INSTITUTION.

NOWHERE in the world, perhaps, is the telephone a greater factor in life than in Hawaii. In the islands there are about 2,000 telephones to a population of 110,000, or one telephone to every fifty-two inhabitants. On the island of Oahu, on which Honolulu is situated, there are 1,090 telephones to a population of about 45,000, or about one to each forty-one of the population.

The telephone was introduced here in the latter part of 1880 and soon became an established part of the business, social and political life of the country. It may sound strange to use the word "political" in this connection, but it is true in a sober and literal sense, for in every revolution that has been planned or attempted the seizure and control of the central telephone office has always been one of the first strategical moves thought of.

The telephone is much more of a public institution here than it is in most places. Isolated as the islands are, the arrival of a steamship from a foreign land is of personal interest to almost every individual. The government maintains a lookout station on Diamond Head, from which approaching vessels in any direction can be sighted while still from twenty to forty miles distant, depending on the state of the atmosphere. As soon as a steamer is sighted "central" is notified. "Central" then notifies the pilot office, the port physician, the board of health, the custom house, the post-office, the newspaper offices and a few other persons who have a particular interest in having early information of this character. Then the electric light company is notified and it gives three long whistles. For two minutes after these whistles are blown no telephone connections are made, but the force at "central" keeps repeating the name of the steamer and its location, as "Australia off Koko Head," or "China off Waianae." So that all any individual needs to do is to go to the nearest telephone, put the receiver to his ear and listen, and he will know what steamer it is, where it is, and if he has lived here any length of time he can form an accurate judgment as to how long it will be before the steamer will be at the wharf.



PHOTO BY FURNEAUX

MAGNOLIA TREE IN HILO

On the island of Hawaii, the largest of the group, and, next to Oahu, the most populous, there are about 500 telephones. The telephone company is just completing the circuit of the island so that every part of it will be in direct communication with every other part. When the news of annexation reached here the first island steamer to leave was bound for an unimportant port on Hawaii. But there was a telephone there, and within a few minutes Hilo, on the other side of the island, had heard the news, and from there it was distributed to every part of the island, and flags were going up at points which did not get mail advices on the subject for days afterward.

The pursers of the steamers Mauna Loa and Kinau are, by reason of the telephone, two of the most important personages in the islands.

The Mauna Loa makes a round trip once in ten days between Honolulu and the ports on the leeward side of Hawaii. At the first port the steamer touches the purser is besieged with inquiries for the news from the outside world and from his lips it goes over the telephone to all parts of the island, the statement that it comes from Mortimer Tuft of the Mauna Loa being accepted as the seal of authenticity wherever it goes. On the return trip, at the last port on the island which the steamer touches he gathers up the thread of happenings, accepts messages to people in Honolulu on every subject from engagements and births to deaths and marriages, the sale of sugar plantations, or news of an earthquake in the Kau district, so that on arrival here he is the most sought after man in the city.

Not long ago there was a wedding on Maui to which nearly every one in good social standing on the island was bidden. It happened that there was a drought at the time, pasturage had become scant and every horse not absolutely needed for regular daily service had been turned out into the mountains to forage for himself. There was therefore a scarcity of horses to take all the guests to the wedding. But by dint of combination and cooperation arranged over the telephone every available horse and conveyance was made to meet the fullest requirements of which it was possible, and every guest in a territory forty miles square knew just how he and every other guest would be conveyed to and from the wedding.

On Kauai, where there are about 200 telephones to a population of about 16,000, a very small proportion of which is white,

*Chicago Record.

a stranger is surprised to hear himself accosted by name wherever he goes and almost from the moment he lands from the steamer. But the secret of it is the telephone. Gossip is busy over the wire from the time his identity is learned from the steamer's cabin list, and before he is through looking after his luggage his name and description, with such observations concerning him, pleasant or unpleasant, as strike the first observer, have gone over the telephone circuit from Nawiliwili to Hanalei.

Liliuokalani, in her book, "Hawaii's Story by Hawaii's Queen," gives a very naive and wholly unconscious illustration of how thoroughly the telephone enters into life here. She says that in 1888 a proposal was made to her for the dethronement of King Kalakaua and her own accession to the throne. She dismissed the messenger with an emphatic rejection of his proposal. The messenger, however, told her she would hear more of it. "In conformity with his words," she continues, "about a week from that day my telephone was rung by Mr. W. R. Castle, who wished to know if I would be at home that morning; if so, he would like to call and see me on an important matter, and would arrive in about half an hour."

If the steamer brings any striking piece of news of general interest "central" gives it to everybody who calls up for a connection. In this way the destruction of the Maine was known all over this island within ten minutes after the Zealandia, which brought the news, was at the wharf.

If an important personage dies the news is distributed in the same way, and "central" can always be depended on to give the hour and place of a funeral as soon as the hour has been fixed. In New York and Chicago, if you want to make an inquiry you ask a policeman. In Honolulu you ask "central."

The meat markets have a list of their regular customers at "central" and at about 6 o'clock each evening "central" calls them all up in order and takes their orders for the next morning's breakfast.

Customs Statistics.

FROM HAWAIIAN STAR.

The trade showing of the year 1898, as displayed by the figures published are very satisfactory. With exports amounting to $17,346,744.79 and imports amounting to $11,650,890.81, our trade condition is by no means despicable; there stands a surplus of over five and a half millions to the credit of the country.

The increase of imports during the year has amounted to $3,968,262.72, of which increase $1,895,563.29, or very nearly 50 per cent, is credited to the United States, and the rest is distributed among eight specified countries and one miscellaneous head. The showing does away with the story that such vast quantities of goods, amounting to millions, were being rushed into the Islands under the present tariff for reshipment to the United States. Of course when the detailed statement of the custom house is published a comparison can be made in the classes of goods imported, at present the figures available are only those which deal with the trade in bulk. It will be found on analysis that the statement made in The Star a month or so ago, that the main increase in the imports from Great Britain and Germany consisted of machinery for the new plantations, the orders for which had been placed before annexation had become an actual fact. There is an increase in the trade with China and also with Japan, but it is not abnormally large, in the one case $68,000, in the other $62,000, so that no large amount of goods has been "rushed" in to avoid the United States tariff and and then be sent to the mainland as soon as the tariff was applied here. There has in this matter been a considerable cry and apparently not a large yield of wool. However the actual facts will be available in a short time when all the figures are published.

Hilo and Kahului are doing far more direct exportation than they have ever done before, which of course tells upon the total of exports from Honolulu, but the decrease in Honolulu does not by any means account for the whole of this increase. The output of the land behind these two ports has increased immensely, for while the decrease in Honolulu exports amounts to $150,000, the increase in the two ports mentioned is over $1,830,000, of which Hilo can claim about $1,530,000 for her share.

Our total sugar exports have increased by one and a quarter million of dollars, and we can look for a considerable increase in the coming season, but the export of rice has fallen off from a value of $225,575.52 in 1897, to $149,278.14 in 1898. Coffee on the other hand has gone up from a value of $99,696.62 in 1897 to $115,944.89, and next year ought to see a very substantial increase. But it will take many a long year before coffee can become anything like the staple that sugar is. The falling off in rice exports may be attributed to the increased consumption of that article of diet, owing to the number of new plantations which have been started in various parts of the group.

During the year 1898 the population was increased by immigration by close on to 10,000 souls. In 1896 the population, according to the census was 109,000. Taking the increase by immigration and the increase by births, and it will be not very far amiss to estimate the population of the Islands at 130,000, with a healthy outlook of increase by birth in the future.

There are many questions involved in the custom house statistics which are of immense interest to the general public. Mere figures are not of much interest, but the comparison of figures with those of former years, and the deductions which can be drawn from the hard statement of facts are of the very greatest interest.

It is satisfactory to see, at the first glance, that the country is advancing, not retrograding, and that its prospects in the immediate future are exceedingly brilliant.

The mountains of Hawaii, which are covered with dense forests, are generally regarded as untillable, but the future may disprove this conjecture. The timber, however, is of great value. The rains are brought by the trade winds, from the northeast, so that one part of the islands is the most fertile, as the mountains in the blackground intercept the showers, leaving the leeward side almost rainless.

The climate is so balmy and natural conditions so delightful that, by common acceptance, Hawaii is known as "The Paradise of the Pacific." Although spoken of as a "tropical country" it is barely on the edge of the tropics, and the same Arctic current that cools San Francisco gives Hawaii a climate many degrees cooler than in the same latitude in the Atlantic. It is a climate well suited to the physical and mental developement of the Anglo-Saxon.

ON THE CORAL ISLANDS.

PEOPLE OF LOW-LYING MICRONESIA.

TREES THAT SUSTAIN LIFE.

"SEEN in the offing ten or fifteen miles away, the first view of a coral island shows a grove of trees growing apparently from the water," said Capt. Byron Snow, who for years commanded a trading schooner sailing among the islands of Micronesia, to a New York Sun reporter. "Nearer at hand the white line of breakers against the reef appears, and lastly the low land, rising from four to ten feet above the surface. Among the trees are the scattered houses of the people, and, in the Gilbert group of islands, the great manabea, or council house. If your ship is to touch at the island you find the channel leading from the open sea into the central lagoon, and if wind and currents are favorable, sail easily in and drop anchor in a smooth, sheltered haven. Except in certain piratical islands which you are supposed to have sense enough to avoid, the people receive you hospitably and invite you into their houses, where they offer you palm juice, fresh or fermented, molasses and water, or green cocoanuts, which you eat with a spoon. The high-pitched roofs of the houses, thatched with pandanus leaves, rest on low posts, and there are no sides, so that when you sit down on the mat spread for you on the floor the interior arrangements of all the other houses in the village are open to your view. "In the days when I traded among the Micronesian Islands cocoanut oil was the principal thing the natives had to traffic with. They obtained it by scraping cocoanut meat fine with a knife or shell and then pressing the oil out in a rude handpress operated with a long lever. Half a dozen natives would sit on this lever, like American country boys on the top rail of a fence, while the oil dripped down into a calabash set to catch it. It was a job that suited excellently their ideas of labor. But their way of getting the cocoanut from the tree in the first place was something to strike a white man as work that he would rather let out than try to do himself. Of course, they had to climb for them, and to get up the fifty feet or so of smooth-barked trunk to where the nuts were they used several different methods. The usual one was to cut notches in the tree large enough to give a hold to the great toe, and up these the islanders would walk as easily and surely as a sailor would climb the ratlines. The first climbing of the tree, the work of cutting notches, took some little time, but after that the native looked on the palm trunk as a ladder.



PHOTO BY MCCONNELL

WAIKANE, OAHU

"Another way was for the climber to tie his feet together a few inches apart. Then, putting one hand around the trunk, with the other he would push himself away, at the same time drawing his feet up, one after the other, and keeping the cord that tied them pressed against the tree to keep him from slipping back. Then, he would straighten himself up for a fresh start. In this manner a man would work himself up a tree trunk very fast. But the star performance was for the climber to use no helps, but simply clasp the trunk with both hands to keep from falling backward and walk straight up the tree. Most of the young men made a point of climbing in this way, if there was any haste to give the cocoanuts or if people were looking on. The cocoanut oil that they obtained the natives bartered with the traders for fish hooks, plane irons, large knives, scented oils, beads and tobacco. In recent years the preparation of copra for shipment has taken the place of the production of oil, and a greater variety of goods is demanded in the Micronesian trade, owing to the civilization introduced by American missionaries. Tobacco the Christianized natives never use, while the unconverted islander may be known by his pipe, which, when not in use, is carried about stuck through a hole in his ear.

"Were it not for the three species of indigenous wild trees that grow on the coral islands the people there would be badly off for the means of living. The soil is poor, often barren, and the only cultivated plant is a species of taro, a variety of root eaten in the Hawaiian islands in the form of poi. There are no streams, springs or wells on the coral islands, and for water the inhabitants have to depend on rain pools. As they are in the moist latitudes, where rain falls nearly every day of the year, this water supply is reasonably safe and certain, but the salt spray of the ocean, driven into the pools, often makes them brackish. From the cocoanut tree the islanders obtain food, drink and fibers for use in weaving. Breadfruit is a staple food, and the trunk of the tree on which it grows serves, when hollowed out with fire and axes, for the canoes and proas in which the natives make their voyages. The drupes of the pandanus trees are used to

some extent as food, and the long, narrow pandanus leaves are sewn into garments and sails, plaited into hats and mats and used for the thatching of houses. Fish are caught in abundance, though care has to be taken in selecting those to be served, as some varieties found about the reef are poisonous to eat. Cattle, sheep or goats placed on these islands soon die. Pigs manage to eke out a living and, with some starving dogs, are the only domestic quadrupeds kept by the natives. There are few land birds and flowers on the coral groups, and white people who reside upon these islands find the conditions very trying to health.

"Although the natives of the Micronesian coral islands are naturally warlike and given to killing one another in private quarrels, they have never been known as cannibals. The unconverted islanders are great liars and thievish. They are kind to children, but treat their women cruelly, beating or stabbing them on little or no provocation. Old people receive but little consideration among them. The bodies of adults of both sexes are elaborately tattooed, except in the generation that has grown up in the Marshall and Gilbert islands since Germany and England seized upon the respective groups some fifteen or sixteen years ago. Now the practice of tattooing seems dying out in islands where Europeans reside, and none of the converted natives undergo it.

"Among the heathen natives of the Gilbert islands a strange burial custom prevails. When a man has died his body is brought to the mancaba, a great council house, and is laid out in state. Women sit by it day after day for weeks. Most of the time the body is covered by a mat, and frequently beneath the same mat lies the dead man's wife, mourning over her loss. When at last the corpse is about to be buried the widow often keeps the skull and makes it her constant companion, carrying it with her wherever she goes. A man is generally buried under his own house, and only a few inches below the surface of the ground, owing to the belief of the survivors that if there should be room left for another corpse above him there would soon be another to fill the place. But sometimes the body is rolled up in mats and laid away in a loft of the house. The religion of the Micronesians is a sort of Spiritism, in which persons pretend to hold intercourse with disembodied spirits that manifest themselves, not by knockings or table tippings, but by whistling.

"All the eagerness to gobble up the Micronesian islands which Germany, England and Spain have in recent years displayed is a playing for position in the world's warfare, with the aim to secure naval and telegraphic bases rather than develop production and commerce in the islands themselves. Beyond the shipment of a limited amount of copra there are no commercial possibilities in either of the coral groups, the Marshalls or the Gilberts. The Caroline archipelago is more promising, having the fine volcanic islands of Kusaie, Ponape, Rule, Yap and the Pelews among its minor coral groups, affording harbors among the best in the Pacific. It is a vast pity that the United States have not secured the Carolines, both for naval bases and for the laying of an ocean cable, which, connecting San Francisco and Manila, should follow the ocean plateau from which the islands of this archipelago rise, rather than try to span the deep chasm that divides Honolulu from Guam."

Fertilizers are used in large quantities, in Hawaii, thousands of tons per annum being used on the sugar plantations.

Continued from page 50.

appropriated for school purposes, or at the rate of $309,400 per annum, which, for a country having not much over 100,000 inhabitants in all, may be regarded as liberal indeed. Of the sum mentioned as the aggregate appropriation for the current expenses of the department for the biennial period, $404,000 is required for salaries and pay rolls, mostly for teachers. The average salary paid government school teachers for the year ending December 31, 1897, was $750. A comparison of the absolute and relative cost of education in the United States and in Hawaii has been made from the last report of the Commissioner of Education of the United States and that of the minister of public instruction, which shows that the cost of schooling per day is greater per pupil in the United States than in the Hawaiian Islands. In estimating the comparative cost of tuition and of education in general in the two countries it is necessary to take into consideration the length of the school year, which in Hawaii is nearly sixty days longer than the average number of school days in the United States.

Tables show that a total of 14,522 pupils were enrolled in the schools, public and independent, of the Hawaiian Islands, at the close of the year 1897. Of the entire attendance nearly 54 per cent was Hawaiian of pure and mixed blood, and 28 per cent Portuguese, the remaining 18 per cent being divided up among the Americans, British, Germans, Japanese, Chinese, and other nationalities. Of the 14,522 pupils, 10,568 were attending government schools, and 3,954 private or independent schools. The public schools, of which there are 132 in number, gave employment to 123 male and 175 female teachers, a total of 298 teachers; and the private schools, of which there are 60, to 82 males and 127 females, a total of 209 teachers. Of all teachers in the country 49.9 per cent are Americans. Hawaiians and part-Hawaiian teachers come next, and form 23.4 per cent of the entire teaching force, while British number 13.6 per cent.

According to the last census of the islands, taken in 1896, the population within the legal compulsory school age was 14,286, being an increase of 2,277 or about 19 per cent in six years while according to the school statistics compiled the same year the total number of children attending all schools, public and private, was 14,023. It will be seen that the population within the school age and the numbers actually attending school approximate very closely.

Nationalities.	Number within school age	Per cent attending school.
Hawaiian	5,467	98.39
Part-Hawaiian	2,437	99.01
Hawaiian-born foreigners	4,505	94.40
American	126	86.50
British	72	82.75
Germans	62	82.25
French	1	Over
Norwegians	12	100.00
Portuguese	774	85.40
Japanese	147	94.55
Chinese	665	92.48
South Sea Islanders	6	Over
Other nationalities	12	83.33
Total	14,286	96.20

It is apparent that more than one-third of this whole number consists of Hawaiian-born children of unmixed foreign blood. The reason that the American, English, and German do not stand among the 90 per cent is that in many instances their children are

educated at home by governesses until they are seven or eight years of age, and others are educated entirely at home.

From the foregoing statements it may be concluded, in the efforts that have been made toward educational improvement, so far as the native Hawaiian and white population are concerned, the percentage of illiteracy is less than in many of the great European countries and less than in many States of the American Union, and it is very rare to find a native Hawaiian under 40 years of age who can not at least read and write his own language.

There are few countries where education is so universal as in Hawaii, and this fact is due largely, perhaps, to the efficient manner of enforcing the law compelling the education of children within the ages of 6 and 15, as a consequence of which very few children of school age in the islands escape being obliged to attend school.

The Hawaiian school system is by no means perfect, but it enables those who enjoy its advantages to read and write in the English language, and the rudiments inculcated in the child can only have a beneficent effect on the man or woman who is afterwards to become the citizen.

The present public-school system in the Hawaiian Islands is such an admirable one that improvements in the system can only wisely be made as the Territory expands in population and intellectual growth. The committee therefore recommend that the present school system remain in force, except that as vacancies in the school board or commissioners may occur their places can be filled by the governor of the Territory of Hawaii and confirmed by the Senate.

The school age might be enlarged to include youths of 18 years and to provide free kindergartens for children between the ages of 4 and 6. The introduction of free text-books, to be furnished by the government, would be of great advantage in a compulsory system of school education, and would mean school libraries, which at present are inadequate to the needs of the pupils in the public schools.

The committee have not felt satisfied to pass by the system of education pursued in the Hawaiian Islands without a short description of the education of lepers on the island of Molokai.

The Baldwin Home, for boys, and the Bishop Home, for girls, in the leper settlement on Molokai, originally the generous gifts of H. P. Baldwin and Charles R. Bishop, respectively, but now maintained by the government, are engaged in a useful and noble work in the employment of homeless children who have become victims of this dreaded disease and are now gathered here upon this island.

The Baldwin Home is in charge of Brother Joseph Dutton and five faithful assistants with an enrollment of 146 boys, who are given the rudiments of an elementary school education and taught the use of tools, the building of roads and fences, and the cultivation of a small tract of ground attached to the home. The site selected for the home a few years ago—a rugged, barren spot—presents now a very attractive appearance. A brass band composed of the inmates of the home is a source of much pleasure and satisfaction to those confined there.

The Bishop Home, for girls, is under the care of a mother superior and sisters associated with her. The institution is the refuge of 126 girls and helpless women who have developed leprosy and have no means of maintaining themselves after being sent to the settlement. They are given, in addition to school routine instruction in sewing, cooking, ironing and household arts. The administration of the affairs in these two establishments for the care of helpless and homeless children is admirable, and words can not express the respect and veneration due those in charge, who refuse any remuneration for this devotion to a life work of charity beyond a nominal sum for their individual support upon the island.

There is a third government school in the settlement for day pupils, having an average daily attendance of 23. The object of all education in this settlement, beyond the elevation of people, is merely to keep the leprous children occupied during their early years of confinement on the islands. The system of education and employment is highly commendable, and great credit is due the Hawaiian Government for the care and solicitude bestowed upon these poor unfortunates, who are the "wards of the people."

The Kapiolani Home for non-leprous girls of leprous parents is conducted at Kalihi, near Honolulu. Under the care of the Franciscan Sisters, the government has provided a home for many little girls born of leper parents. It is exceedingly rare that a child inherits leprosy, and even where both parents are lepers, if the child be removed before it has become infected with the disease there is small danger of its developing leprosy. These non-leprous children are generally taken from their parents when 2 years of age. Sometimes friends of the family provide for them, and in other cases they are taken to the home. In this retreat there are 21 girls, ranging from 2 to 20 years of age, who are not only given a good school education, but trained in such branches of domestic work as are necessary to fit them to become useful members of the community thereafter. This home is for girls, and is insufficient to accommodate the present number of inmates comfortably. There is a necessity for a similar institution for boys and for enlarging the present capacity of the Kapiolani Home.

The committee feel, while the school system for the early education and care of the youth of the Hawaiian Islands is an object of admiration and praise for so small a territory, efforts in this direction should not be relaxed, but should receive the hearty co-operation of the Government.

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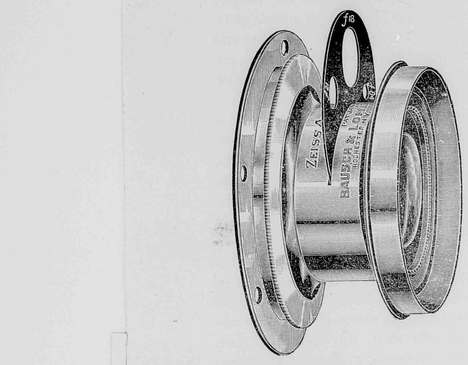

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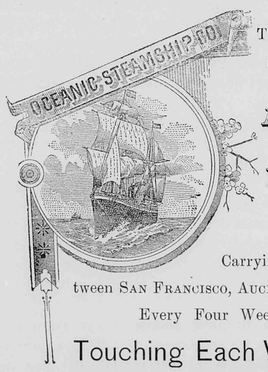

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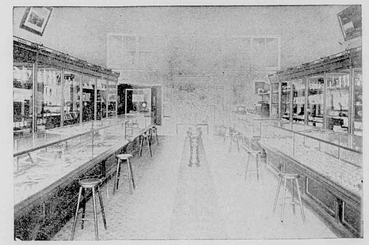

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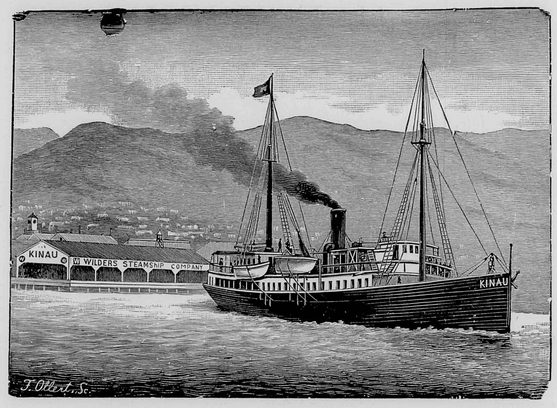

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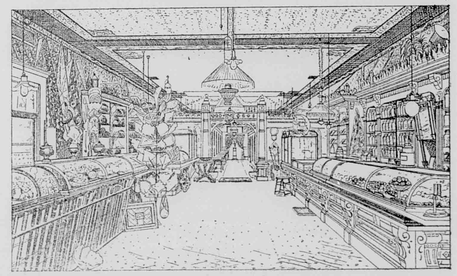

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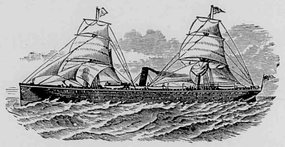

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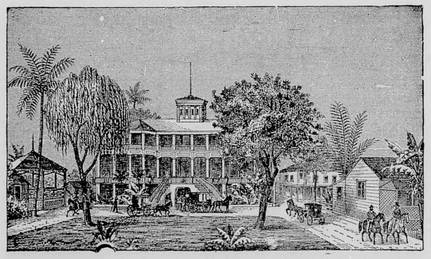

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may 1899

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Volcano of Kilauea and the Finest Coffee Lands of Hawaii

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PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

VOL. XII.—NO. 5. HONOLULU, H. I. MAY, 1899. PUBLISHED MONTHLY

HALEAKALA ON MAUI.

BY CHARLES L. RHODES.

A SPECTACLE TRULY GREAT.

THE primeval savage who from his canoe far out at sea saw Haleakala in eruption, witnessed a sight, the grandeur and magnificence of which, if we may judge from the ashes of splendor that remain, must have amply recompensed him for being a primeval savage. To have been privileged to see, with the broad Pacific for an amphitheatre, those mighty forces in operation which have left as the mere tinder and refuse of a spectacle, the stupendous monument of exhausted dynamic power which we now know as Haleakala, must appeal to the dullest imagination as a boon for which no centuries of annihilation is too great a price to pay. Earth's mightiest efforts of convulsive energy are recorded in the desolation of those stretches of volcanic ash and tufa, that walled in sepulchre of Titans, high above the clouds, which form the crater of Haleakala.



PHOTO BY DAVEY PHOTO CO. NATIVE TARO VENDOR.

No stretch of imagination can more than faintly reproduce the sublimity of those forces in action which hurled upward from earth's lowest depths the white hot and molten material, in a column miles in diameter, measured by the extent of the crater, which built up to a height of over 10,000 feet that majestic and everlasting dome we call East Maui when thinking of it in its area relation, and Haleakala when thinking of its height and structure.

Like all things truly great, Haleakala is self contained. No superficial, exterior signs, reveal her real essence or give index of her sublimity. To know Haleakala one must reach her heart, one must get to the center of her being, and look out as she looks out. For it was from the center outward that she grew. The forces of her being were in her very heart. But in the very effort of getting to her heart there is preparation for the revelation of wonders she unfolds. A trip to the crater of Haleakala is a constant succession of expanding views and emotions, of appreciation of her sublimity.

One can hardly say where the trip to the crater of Haleakala begins. The canefields of Haiku and Paia at her feet, draw their sustenance and life from her broad slopes, and fade away as the ascent leads through the pleasant vistas of Makawao and Kawaapae. Over good roads and on the sure footed mount of an Island horse one does not realize that he is leaving sea level far below him. It is not until Olinda has been passed and the road has faded into a trail that he begins to appreciate the abruptness of the ascent. This appreciation is accentuated by the frequency of gulches and ravines sharply eroded out of the rock ribs of the mountain, which he is obliged to cross. The character of the vegetation changes too. There are fewer trees and these are of a stubborn, gnarled appearance, sure sign of a scantier soil and periods of drought; and perhap too, due to the

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destructiveness of the cattle which here roam wild and betray by dilated nostrils and half frightened, half belligerant looks that they are unaccustomed to the sight of man. There is not altogether an absence of danger in encountering these wild herds, as is plainly evident from the way they line up facing the intruder with heads aloft and tails stiffening in defiance.

Ohelo berry bushes grow more numerous, until they cover the entire landscape, giving place as higher altitudes are reached to a kind of low, heather-like shrub allied in characteristics, due probably to the aridity of the soil and climate, to the greasewood of the Mojave and Arizona deserts, and called by the natives Kawau.

It was at night but with a high hung moon almost at the full that we made this part of the ascent. The rarity of the air due to the altitude becomes plainly evident both in its effect on the horses' breathing and in the tingling chill it sends to the very marrow of one's bones. Our guide suggests that we light a fire and suiting the action to the word sets in a blaze a clump of Kawau bushes. Though alive and growing, so tinder-like is it in its dryness that it burns with a fierce heat and a glow of blaze and sparks that light up the landscape, and make one almost imagine, in the isolation and oppressive loneliness of the place that the long quenched fires of the volcano had broken out again.

The trail leads up the dry, rocky, but shallow channels of what for a few hours or perhaps only a few minutes following the accasional heavy downpours of the rainy season, are mountain torrents. It grows steeper and rockier as it approaches the summit, while the vegetation grows scantier and more and more restricted to the hardy Kawau, until the last quarter of a mile is reached when even the Kawau disappears, and the trail is a sharp rugged ascent over bare lava, broken into boulders and sharp fragments, which seem the very despair of desolation.

The end of the trail is as abrupt as its beginning had been gradual and imperceptible. Huge basaltic rocks, scarred and seamed as they were left when the fires that created them cooled, mark the summit of the mountain and suddenly we are at the abyss of the crater. From a height of over 10,000 feet we look down into the crater, its walls descending sheer a distance of over 2,000 feet. It is flooded with moonlight which seems to add to its depth and to lengthen the perspective across the fields of level lava and cones of volcanic ashes, to where the opposite wall is dimly seen five miles away. The scene fascinates by the awe it inspires. The sublimity is oppressive but clutches one in a grasp from which he cannot withdraw himself. The weight of eternity and of infinity holds him to the scene. So the moon has flooded those silent depths for the centuries since the Titans who digged them went to sleep.

Infinite in their variety are the aspects which those ashes of extinct power present. As the moon goes down the shadows cast by the towering walls creep, ever lengthening, until the whole crater rests in a depth of darkness which the brightening stars cannot penetrate. It is now the perfect symbol of that darkness of chaos before Fiat Lux was pronounced.

With the first ray of the morning light another change comes. But the darkness seems loth to yield empire. It struggles with the light coming in through the Koolau pass opening away off there to the northeast. It calls to its aid its allies, the clouds and fog banks hurried across the expanse of ocean on the wings of the trade winds. They roll in through the Koolau pass to reinforce the shadows. Legions of them hover about this gateway as though they would bar the sun from his palace. But their opposition is vain. From below the horizon the sun sends his advance guard of light. On the western sky it paints a bow of promise in the richest tints of salmon and pink and delicate greens. His shafts pierce the banks of cloud and set them ablaze with color, translucent hues and blending tints that are the very portrayal of the ease of power. Soon the sun himself appears above the horizon. He seems to rest a moment as if to view the enemy he has to conquer. Then piercing with his shafts the mass of clouds, it melts away. The clouds struggle, but in vain. They skulk out through the gateway they entered, deserted by the darkness they came to aid which has taken flight upwards. The whole crater is filled with the triumphant light. The sun has taken complete possession of his palace.

To descend into the crater is not difficult. The cones of volcanic ashes which are scattered by scores over the immense floor seem from the top mere ant hills. But as one progresses in the descent their tops rise higher and higher until seen from the floor they tower, some of them 900 feet high. They are perfectly symmetrical in shape and seem as if finished but yesterday.

From the floor of the crater another aspect of its mightiness presents itself. It stretches for miles in every direction, level except where a belated flow of lava has cooled itself quickly in masses, or the ash cones rise in geometrical symmetry. These give an added appreciation of the tremendous forces which created the scene. In themselves works evidencing the power of fire gods of no mean order, they are the mere dying struggles of expiring forces. They are the senile efforts of old age and decrepitude.

The scene from the floor of the crater is oppressive from its stretches of desolation. The scanty, arid vegetation clinging to the walls of the crater or finding precarious existence in the dry sand and ashes, and an occasional flock of wild goats are the only life seen, and they simply afford contrast to the lifelessness that everywhere lies inert under the floods of light. It is the sepulchre of Nature, but in vastness and grandeur worthy the remains of the forces it entombs. The circling wall that surrounds it, thirty miles in extent and 2,000 feet high seems to hem in and imprison the loneliness and desolation and isolation it contains.

With the journey of the sun to his setting in the west comes another struggle for the possession of the crater. The clouds that fled with the morning, come back like cowards harrying the

Continued on page 73.

Calumet Baking Powder
CONTAINS NOTHING INJURIOUS
NONE SO GOOD

VOYAGING ON THE BLUE PACIFIC.

PEARLS OF DAYS AND STILL NIGHTS.

WHOEVER takes the voyage from San Francisco to Honolulu has ever after a mental antidote for every form of discomfort produced by wind and storm, by cold and heat, and the vicissitudes of other climes and localities. There is something about the very memory of the "land where 'tis always afternoon" that fortifies one alike against winter's cold blasts and summer's burning heat. Ask any globe-trotter to what portion of the traveled earth his mind oftenest reverts with longing for the delights he there experienced, and his answer is almost certain to be, the Hawaiian Islands.

The fascination of the trip begins from the moment the steamer leaves the wharf. You may have, you probably will have crossed San Francisco Bay a thousand times, but you will feel, as your staunch ship steams slowly along the water front, that you have never seen the magnificent harbor before. The very gulls take on a different aspect. You think you never before noticed how beautiful, how picturesque the birds are.

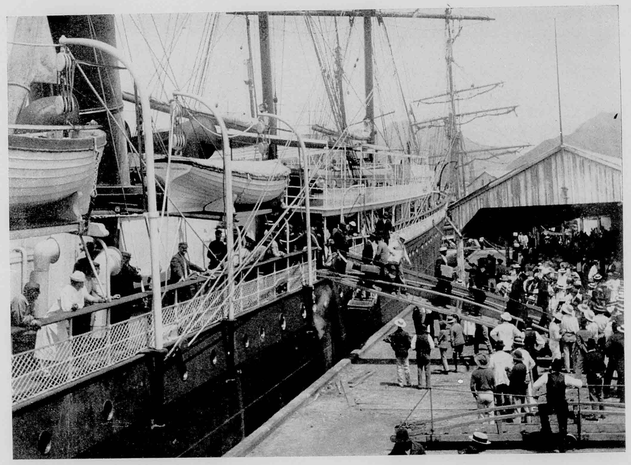

PHOTO BY M'CONNELL. ARRIVAL OF A FOREIGN STEAMER.

And when at last California's shore fades wholly from your cabin window, when the Golden Gate has been passed and even the Farallones are left behind, you have before you, when you shall have settled a certain little matter with King Neptune, a whole week—seven rounded beautiful pearls of days with as many still dim nights before you—in which to rest as you never rested before.

It is like a foretaste of Nirvana. Your ship rides on and on over a sea so blue that you wonder why the gulls in your wake are not stained a deep indigo as they dip into it. Some prosaic quasi-scientist will probably tell you that the color of the ocean is merely the reflection of the sky above, but you need not believe him. That is one of the joys of being out of the reach of mails and telegraph, of books and authorities. You may believe anything you please, and if you have a mind to believe that housewifely Mother Nature has dropped her blueing-bag into the Pacific Ocean no one may prove to you the contrary. And the big blue waves swim alongside the ship and rock and caress it, and the long, white curling line in her wake seems like a spotless pathway, which you are traversing from nowhere to elsewhere. The gulls, a different kind from those about the bay, join you at the Farallones. They will accompany you for two and half days and then they will wheel and travel back over the white pathway to their resting place.

The steamers sailing out of San Francisco are not the floating monsters that ply the Atlantic, but they are perfectly appointed voyaging homes. The passengers on Atlantic ships might well envy those on an Oceanic steamer at meal-time. Fancy seven days at sea and never a rail on the table to hold recalcitrant plates and cups in place. You sit quietly enjoying your luxurious meal, where "every delicacy of the season" graces the table, and no one throws a cup of coffee at you in an unexpected lurch of the ship. This is the usual experience. Sometimes the Pacific does get up a storm for you, with waves mountain high for the gallant ship to mount; but stormy voyages are the exception, rather than the rule, and the ships are staunch and well built.

As the tropical line is neared the nights become more beautiful than ever. The blue of the sky deepens and intensifies. The stars flame bright against it and the long line in the ship's wake and the water about her bows are alight with phosphorescence. It is a never-ending fascination to lie in the bows in the evening and watch this weird glow.

The trip seems all too short when at last, early on the seventh morning, land is sighted. At first we see no difference between this new land and the California coast line. The same brown ragged outlines rear themselves against the sky. We seem to see the same trees, the same green slopes in the distance that you know at home. Only the intense blue sea and sky, the soft, balmy, fragrant air, are unlike the winter sea and sky and air we left behind us. We are 2100 miles from all that, and presently begin to realize it. The air is as gentle as mid-summer.

The water gently laps the sides of the ship. A flying fish or two are visible from the stern. Only these and nothing more. Suddenly out of the distance looms up Diamond Head, the landmark par excellence for all Hawaii. It is a bold, jutting headland thrusting far out into the sea, and has played a prominent part as the scene of many an historic conflict on Oahu. Now the whole landscape changes. The abrupt, rocky shore becomes a wavering line of white beach caressed by soft-singing breakers and defined by a green background of waving palms. We recognize at once the tropical scenes depicted in our school geographies. Some one points out some places along the shore—Waikiki, and then Honolulu.

THE PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO HAWAIIAN INTERESTS

FRANK L. HOOGS, - EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Subscription, - - $1.50 per year.

Address: THE PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC, P. O. Box 26, Honolulu, H. I.

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Printed at Honolulu, by the Hawaiian Gazette Company, for the Publisher.

DEVELOPMENT AND EXPANSION.

THE expansion of the sugar plantation interests of the Hawaiian Islands during a year past, most of it since annexation, is represented by an increased capitalization of about $15,000,000. Part of this is an increase of the capital of plantations already in existence and operation. Part of it is represented by new plantations. But in this total is not included the plantations that are in process of organization, but not yet definitely announced or completed. These will easily bring the total up to $20,000,000. The increase of capitalization of the established plantations has been from $5,405,000, to $12,050,000. The increase has been in the following plantations: Ewa, from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000; Hawaiian Agricultural, from $500,000 to $1,000,000; Honokaa, $500,000 to $1,000,000; Oahu, $1,800,000 to $2,400,000; Onomea, $600,000 to $1,000,000; Pioneer, $750,000 to $1,350,000; and Waianae, $255,000 to $300,000. The capitalization represented by new plantations is Waialua, $3,500,000; Kona, $500,000; Kihei, $3,000,000; Maunalei, $1,000,000; Niulii, $2,000,000, and Nahiku, $750,000. The capital included in this latter list is not all of it absolutely new capital devoted to sugar production. A considerable part of it represents land, plantations, mill sites, mills, irrigation works and other property already in existence, much of it devoted to sugar planting. As in the case of Waialua for instance, that is a consolidation of existing plantations, ranches and additional land for expansion and development. In some of the others water rights, or the facilities for increasing water supply are represented. The increase of the capitalization of Brewer & Co., from $600,000 to $1,000,000 while not strictly an increase of capital devoted to sugar production represents expansion and growth of the sugar industry. In the case of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, the late change of ownership and management represents a development and immediate increase in the future of sugar production without increase of capitalization. What is true of Hawaiian Commercial is true in greater or less degree of a large number of other plantations. The new plantations in process of organization such as Olaa in Hawaii, the new plantation on Molokai and the Wahiawa plantation on Kauai, besides others not yet so definitely announced will undoubtedly bring the actual increased capitalization for the year, devoted to sugar production, up to the very large sum of $20,000,000, and within a short time the increase of production will fully engage that increase of capitalization. It is certainly marvellous how the resources of the Islands are being developed. And it must be remembered that the development will be permanent whether values increase or diminish. Under almost any circumstances plantations like Ewa, Waialua and Oahu, like Lihue, Onomea, Spreckelsville, and dozens of others, will flourish and pay dividends if somewhat less than now, still dividends of a value that would be highly prized by investors who are accustomed to two and a half or three per cent. When one looks over the group and thinks of the idle lands which will be made to yield this increase for the benefit of man, one is really astonished at the rapid pace with which estate after estate is taken up, and at the energy and acuteness shown by our citizens in developing what they have ready to their hands. Years ago Editor Alatau T. Atkinson predicted the awakening of the "neglected islands" as he chose to call them. The "neglected islands" of Molokai and Lanai have now each their sugar plantations with cane growing, pumps pulsating night and day and pouring forth the precious fluid which will make the rich, but formerly barren soil yield plentiful crops. On both these Islands water has been found in abundance. People used to laugh at the idea of water being obtained, but experiment has proved that ample water can be obtained. In those old days no one ever dreamed that Niihau would wake from its apathy. It was a pastoral Island and a pastoral Island it seemed likely to remain to the end of the chapter. Few people ever visited it. There were cattle and sheep, thousands of them. The population was 164, of whom 157 were pure Hawaiians, one part-Hawaiian, and the remainder foreigners. There was another curious fact about it; the females exceeded the male population. There were but 31 dwelling houses upon the Island, three of which were of grass, or the old native style of house. And now, this is all to be changed. The Island which we all thought would never change, which was so out of the way that, outside of those intimately connected with it by property interests, not many dozens of people have set foot on, is likely to awake. It has yielded in flocks and herds, it is to advance in the scale from the pastoral to the agricultural. It is indeed strange to the old resident to see the enormous change that is coming on; to have watched it come, and to have realized before it came that it would come. In thirty years one has been able to see the death of the whaling industry, which in the middle of the century was the main and only support of the Islands. Then came the struggling sugar industry, barely able to hold its own, and expanding into prosperity about 1875. Gradually it grew, but shadows came over it and political causes made its outlook appear black. Then came the final ray of light. Annexation. Towards this ray, through discouragement, through antagonism both here and on the mainland a party struggled. The way was carefully prepared, and when the events were propitious it came, easily and as the natural result of the preparation that had been made. And when it came, it gave us prosperity, gave us a brighter and more stable prosperity than we ever had dreamed of.

Seen from the deck of an incoming steamer, Honolulu presents a picturesque beautiful aspect. We see the capital city straggling for three miles along the edge of the soft summer sea; seemingly close behind the narrow fringe of wharves, warehouses, and residences, the hills rise sharp and symmetrical, while the rugged mountains in the rear, towering like giants above both sea and town, form a dark blue background of wondrous splendor and artistic effectiveness. It is truly a tropic welcome that greets the stranger. The skies are deep and blue, the air is balmy and filled with brilliant sunshine, the hills and dales are clothed with luxuriant verdure.

THE COURTS OF HAWAII.

REPORT OF HAWAIIAN COMMISSION.

HAWAIIAN JUDICIARY.

HAWAII having been hitherto a single independent State, its courts have exercised much of the jurisdiction exercised by both the Federal and State courts in this country. In this respect the Hawaiian courts have resembled somewhat the courts of the Territories of the United States, which, as a rule, have had much Federal jurisdiction, as well as jurisdiction of cases arising under the Territorial laws. It seems very desirable in the case of Hawaii to separate these jurisdictions, leaving all cases arising under the laws of the Territory to the Territorial courts and transferring all jurisdiction of a Federal nature to a district court of the United States to be established for the Territory of Hawaii. This district court should have also the jurisdiction of a circuit court of the United States.

There are many reasons which make this separation of jurisdictions desirable. The foreign shipping already calling at the ports of Hawaii, as well as the shipping from the United States, is very extensive and is rapidly increasing. With the natural growth of commerce on the Pacific, and especially in view of the changein the ownership of the Philippines, the near completion of the Siberian Railway, and the projected Nicaraguan Canal, the shipping that will call at the Hawaiian Islands will undoubtedly increase more rapidly in the future than it has increased in the past. This will give rise to many important admiralty cases in Hawaii, some of which may become matters of international interest. It is obviously very desirable that jurisdiction over such cases should be exercised by Federal judges. Again, in the event of war, Hawaii may become a center for the trial of prize cases, of which the Federal courts should have exclusive jurisdiction. By making the relations between the territorial courts of Hawaii and the Federal courts, as to appeals, removal of causes, etc., the same as the corresponding relations between the State and Federal courts, all cases of a local nature can be tried and determined finally in the islands, and thus the expense and delay of bringing such cases to the mainland, and possibly to Washington, a distance of 5,000 miles, will be avoided.

Very little change need be made in the organization of the territorial or local judiciary. The organization and procedure of the Hawaiian courts is already very similar to what is found in the United States. This has been the result of a growth of sixty years of constitutional government in Hawaii under American influences. The judiciary department, unlike the executive and legislative departments, has always been free from politics. The people of Hawaii have great confidence in their judiciary, and have always looked to it as the one impregnable bulwark of their liberties. The last two sovereigns under the monarchy, who did so much to lower the standard of the executive and legislative departments, did not dare to encroach materially upon the judiciary department until the final attempt of the Queen, which resulted in the loss of her throne.

The people of Hawaii of all classes, as shown by the memorials presented to the commission, desire the judiciary, as at present organized, to be retained with as little change as possible, with the exception that they generally deem it best that there should be a United States district court to take jurisdiction of Federal cases. The one change which it seems desirable to make in the local judiciary is the abolition of the racial and mixed juries. Hitherto in criminal cases foreigners have been tried by juries composed of foreigners, and Hawaiians by juries composed of Hawaiians, and civil cases, if between foreigners, have been tried by foreign juries; if between Hawaiians, by Hawaiian juries; if between foreigners and Hawaiians, by juries composed of an equal number of Foreigners and Hawaiians.



PHOTO BY WILLIAMS. HON. A. F. JUDD, CHIEF JUSTICE.

It is now proposed to abolish these race and mixed juries and to require instead merely that juries shall be composed of citizens of the United States who understand the English language, without respect to color or blood. As the Hawaiians will become citizens of the United States and as most of them understand the English language, the greater portion of them will be competent to sit on juries. The requirement that they shall understand the English language is designed not to exclude the Hawaiians, but to avoid the expense and delay that would result if all proceedings had to be gone through in both languages through an interpreter.

The Hawaiian judiciary may be briefly described as follows:

There are three sets of courts—a supreme court, superior courts of record, and local courts—corresponding to the three classes of courts usually found elsewhere. They are called the supreme court, the circuit courts (five in number), and the district courts (twenty-nine in number).

The district courts sit without a jury. They have jurisdiction in criminal cases, over misdemeanors, and in civil cases up to $300 except in cases of slander, libel, malicious prosecution, false imprisonment, seduction, breach of promise of marriage, and cases involving title to real estate. The civil jurisdiction is exclusive up to $50 and concurrent with that of the circuit courts

from $50 to $300. A general appeal lies in all cases, civil and criminal, to the circuit court, or an appeal solely on points of law may be taken to either the circuit or the supreme court. The circuit courts sit with a jury, unless jury is waived, for the trial of most original law cases not begun in the district courts, and in cases appealed from the district courts. The circuit judges sit without a jury in equity, admiralty, probate, and bankruptcy cases. Part of this jurisdiction will now be turned over to the United States district judge. There has as yet been no fusion of equity and law cases. Equity and law courts, as under the Federal system, are regarded as distinct, although presided over by the same judges. Exceptions lie from the circuit courts in law cases and general appeals in equity cases to the supreme court.

The supreme court consists of a chief justice and two associate justices. It hears appeals, exceptions, and writs of error from the circuit and district courts, and has original jurisdiction of contested-election cases, claims against the government, and the issuance of certain writs, such as habeas corpus, prohibition, mandamus, and certiorari. In case of the absence or disqualification of a justice, his place in any particular case may be filled by a circuit judge or member of the bar.

The chief justice and associate justices are appointed by the President (hereafter the governor), with the advice and consent of the Senate, and hold office, like the federal judges, during good behavior. The circuit judges are appointed in the same way and hold office for six years. The district judges are appointed by the President, with the approval of the cabinet (hereafter by the governor alone), and hold office for two years.

The chief justice and associate justices are all of American descent and are graduates of Eastern colleges and law schools. The circuit judges comprise two Americans, one Englishman, one Portuguese, and one Hawaiian. The district judges are mostly Hawaiians, but some of them are Americans and English.

There is a clerk of the judiciary department, with deputies, who are also clerks of the circuit courts. There are also stenographers and interpreters. The executive officers of the courts are a marshal of the Republic (hereafter chief sheriff of the territory), sheriffs of the several circuits, deputy sheriffs of the several districts, and policemen.

The procedure in the various courts is much like that in the United States. The same is true of the laws administered by the courts. The statute law is largely copied from statutes (State or Federal) in the United States, and in the absence of statute law in a given case the common law is followed. American and English cases are cited, as in the United States. The supreme court law library contains over 5,000 volumes of well-selected law books.

There are also special courts for the trial of cases relating to private ways and water rights. These are presided over by "commissioners of private ways and water rights." These courts are of about the grade of district courts, but their jurisdiction is chiefly in the nature of equity jurisdiction. A general appeal lies from these commissioners to the supreme court.

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.

JNO. T. MORGAN,
W. F. FREAR.

Climate of Hawaii.

The climate of Hawaii is almost invariable; all seasons are much alike. The sun shines and the wind blows and the rain falls in the most agreeable manner, and what we call "the weather" seldom interferes in great degree with business either indoors or out. Once or twice a year a heavy rainfall will occur, lasting, perhaps, for six or seven days; but this discomfort is speedily forgotten in the great flood of liquid sunshine which follows. Generally speaking, there are just enough cool showers to temper the effect of the tropical sun, so that the climate really approximates perfection. Such is the range of elevation, that when one wishes to seek a higher atmosphere, for its tonic effects, a very short journey will carry him up the mountain side far enough to reach the desired ozone.

On Island of Maui.

The valley of Wailuanui (two large waters) is perhaps the most beautiful valley on Maui excepting always the Iao valley, and any one who has gazed upon its beauties, and lingered among its enchantments can never forget its loveliness. It is a much wider valley than Waiohuli, and it is broken by the spurs of the mountain into other small valleys and glens which are exceedingly picturesque, and exquisite in the beauty of their variegated and gorgeous coloring. In wandering through these valleys we traverse perfect arcades, and bowers formed by the interlacings of the boughs overhead, from which droop great coils of green vines and parasitic creepers which run riot over every stem and branch. The kukuis dip their roots into the sparkling brook—the ragged banners of the banana flecker and flutter above us; the pineapple thrusts its sharply pointed leaves among our feet; the ohia towers above us, scarlet flushed with a wealth of blossom or fruit; there is an odor of orange blossoms, and there is a perpetual shifting of color as the winds play among the eddying foliage, changing it from green to orange, from orange to purple, from olive to brown, flashed with crimson and gold.

Along this part of Maui, with its own-bound shore where there is no harbor, the streams are narrow and rapid, and in rainy weather they rise with alarming rapidity. They come roaring down from the mountain steeps through the gulches in foam-crested torrents. The stream that two hours ago was as clear and translucent as glass, babbling over its bed, and moss-covered boulders, in tinkling glee, is now a roaring torrent, brown with mud, and in a day's rain the streams are impassable. The traveler must wait with what patience he can until the waters subside, or run the risk of being carried headlong down the gorge, and hurled over the brink of some precipice where the waters roar and beat themselves to pieces on the rocks hundreds of feet below.

The Hawaiian Islands.

The climate is mild and even, being of an average weekly maximun of 74 in winter and 82 in summer. There are no extremes of heat or cold. The lowest temperature at sea level in winter, is about 56° and the hottest in the summer about 88°. A temperature of 90° in the shade is almost unknown. At higher elevations above the sea almost any desired temperature can be found. On two mountains there is perpetual snow.

THE BATTLE OF NUUANU.

FROM THRUM'S ANNUAL, 1899.

CONQUEST OF OAHU ISLAND.

HONOLULU'S lion is the Pali. Its scenic attractions may have equals in other lands, but no rivals. Various writers agree upon this fact, that, for a genuine surprise there is nothing just like it in all the earth; while the celebrity given it through the memorable battle of Nuuanu, at Kamehameha's conquest of the island, has insured it undying interest to strangers and residents alike.

The increasing number of visitors to the islands, and the improved road over the pali, has largely augmented the number of visitors to this mecca of Oahu, and the new roadway thereto just entered upon, will, on completion, be an additional incentive to many more.

Inquiries the past year by visitors and others for an account of the historic battle of Nuuanu have been frequent. Unfortunately this inquiry was but partially met by the condensed account in Alexander's "Brief History of the Hawaiian People," the only work available; the more extended descriptive accounts by earlier writers being long since out of print.

This then is our apology for the preparation of the following account, for which we are indebted to Jarves' History, and Fornander's "Polynesian Race."



PHOTO BY DAVEY PHOTO CO. SCENE NEAR THE PALI.

Following Kamehameha's conquest of Maui and adjacent islands, Jarves states that:—

"Kaeo of Kauai, and Kahekili of Maui and Oahu, united their forces at the latter island and sailed with a large number of canoes for Hawaii to give battle to Kamehameha. The naval force of Kamehameha, the flagship of which was the first island built schooner Britannia, armed with three brass cannon taken from Captain Metcalf's vessel the Fair American, met them in an engagement off Kohala, destroying or dispersingthe combined fleet. The vanquished chiefs escaped and fled to Maui.

Kahekili, worn down with age and misfortunes, foreseeing the ultimate triumph of his foe, plead for a truce. Replying to a message from Kamehameha he said, 'Wait till the black tapa covers me and my kingdom shall be yours.' His death shortly afterwards took place. His kinsman, Kaeo, unmindful of their common enemy, laid claim to his dominions, in defiance of the legal rights of his nephew, Kalanikupule. The latter with the assistance of Captain Brown of the English ship Butterworth and his crew, not only repelled him but threatened his own island. This was in 1794. * * *

Kamehameha supported in his ambitious desires by the last words of Kahekili, set out with all his disposable force, which was said to have amounted to sixteen thousand men, to subjugate the neighboring islands. John Young, Isaac Davis, and a few other foreigners, expert in the use of fire arms, accompanied him. Maui, Lanai and Molokai were quickly overrun, suffered all the horrors of savage warfare, and were effectually subdued. Oahu, where Kalanikupule, heir of Kahekili, had retired, was his next aim."

Fornander gives the following interesting account of this movement with much detail of Kaiana, the high chief, who seceded and joined the Oahu forces.

"The strength of Kamehameha's army of invasion has never been definitely stated by native historians. That it was not only unprecedentedly large, but also organized and armed according to all the latest instructions of Vancouver to Kamehameha, may be taken for granted. In the month of February, 1795, Kamehameha left Hawaii with a fleet of canoes which, when it arrived at Lahaina, Maui, is said to have occupied the beach from Launiupoko to Mala. Refreshments being the only object of stopping at Lahaina, the town was plundered, after which the fleet proceeded down the channel and came to at Kaunakakai, Molokai, being distributed along-shore from Kalaniaulu to Kawela.

For some time previous to this great enterprise a coolness, that at any moment might become an open rupture, had been growing between Kaiana and Kamehameha and his aged chiefs and supporters. The latter were offended at the airs of superiority which Kaiana gave himself on the strength of his foreign voyages and foreign knowledge, and they were jealous lest his influence with Kamehameha should overshadow their own; while Kamehameha, on his part, deeply mistrusted the loyalty of Kaiana, whose ambition he measured with his own, but who had hitherto lived too circumspect to give an open cause to fasten a quarrel upon him and precipitate his ruin. Kaiana, on the other hand, had for some time been painfully aware that his influence was waning in the council of Kamehameha and that his conduct

was watched by no friendly eyes. His proud spirit chafed at his owing fealty and allegiance to Kamehameha, whom he looked upon as no greater chief than himself, a cadet of the younger branch of the royal house of Keawe, whom the fortune of Mokuohai and the, for the times, unexampled constancy of the great Kona chiefs had placed at the head of affairs on Hawaii. Still, when the summons was issued for the invasion of Oahu, Kaiana appeared at the rendezvous with his contingent of canoes, of warriors and arms, as numerous, and as well equipped as those of any other district chief. If he meditated defection or treason that was not the time to show it. He knew full well that it might have delayed the expedition, but it would have ensued his utter and complete ruin to attempt single handed to fight Kamehameha and the combined forces of the rest of Hawaii. And so Kaiana sailed with the other fleet to Lahaina and to Molokai.

What additional or later provocations Kaiana may have given to Kamehameha are not known; but after the arrival of the fleet at Molokai, at the very first council of war or of state that Kamehameha held at Kaunakakai with his chiefs to discuss and arrange the plans of the campaign against Oahu, it is certain that Kaiana was not invited to attend.

To a man like Kaiana this omission was not only a slight, that might be explained and forgiven, but an actual omen of danger that must be attended to and met or averted. He felt morally certain that his own death was as much a subject of discussion as the invasion of Oahu. Restless and annoyed, he left his quarters at Kamiloloa and went to Kalamaula, passing by Kaunakakai, where the council was held. Calling at the house occupied by Namahana, the mother-in-law of Kamehameha and the wife of Keeaumoku, Kaiana was invited in. After the usual salutations he said, 'I have called out of affection for you all to see how you are after the voyage, and as I was coming along I find that the chiefs are holding a council, and I was considerably astonished the they should do so without informing me of it.' Namahana replied: 'They are discussing some secret matters,' 'Perhaps so,' said Kaiana, and the subject was dropped; but he knew the men and their temper too well, and knew also that the only secret matter for their deliberation, to which he could not be a party, would be a question affecting his own fate.

Returning from Kalamaula, as he was passing Kapaakea where Kalaimoku's quarters were, he heard a voice calling, 'Iwiula e! Iwiula e! Come in and have something to eat.' Recognizing the voice of Kalaimoku, Kaiana entered and sat down. * * *

No exact or reliable account of the conversation that took place has been obtained, though it is referred to by native writers; but it appears that Kaiana made some appeal to Kalaimoku on the strength of their common kindred to the Maui royal family, and that he had received evasive and unsatisfactory answers. So much was Kalaimoku impressed with the manner and purport of Kaiana's discourse, that, fearing lest some one should have betrayed the resolution of the council to Kaiana, he went to Kaunakakai, as soon as the latter had gone, and informed Kamehameha, who, however, treated the matter with apparent indifference.

From his interview with Namahana and with Kalaimoku, it was now clear enough to Kaiana's mind that his ruin and death had been determined upon, and when he returned to his own quarters he informed his brother Nahiolea of the state of affairs, telling him that if they remained with Kamehameha they would surely be killed secretly and suddenly; but if they joined the forces of Kalanikupule, the son of their brother Kahekili, they might fall in battle, but if so, they would die like men and chiefs, with their faces to the foe, and with numbers to accompany them in death.

Whatever may have been the resolution of the council affecting Kaiana, its execution was apparently deferred, and the invading fleet left Molokai in the same order and high spirit as it had arrived.

Kaiana's resolution, however, had been taken and his plans formed. When that portion of the fleet which carried the wives and daughters of Kamehameha and the principal chiefs was ready to start, Kaiana goes to the canoe where his wife Kekupuohi was sitting, and, bidding her a tender farewell, tells her of his intention to secede and join Kalanikupule. She expressed some astonishment, but said she preferred to follow her chief (Kamehameha), and that thus, in case of unforeseen events, both their interests might be best subserved.

It has never been stated if the whole or what portion of Kaiana's contingent followed him in his defection. The number must have been considerable, however, including his own and his brother's immediate friends and retainers. Neither has it been stated whether the passage across the channel was made in the night or in day time. Certain it is, however, that during the passage Kaiana and his adherents separated from the main fleet and landed on the Koolau side of Oahu, whence, crossing the mountain, they joined Kalanikupule.

In the meantime Kamehameha landed his fleet and disembarked his army on Oahu, extending from Waialae to Waikiki. Consuming but a few days in arranging and organizing, he marched up the Nuuanu valley, where Kalanikupule had posted his forces, from Puiwa upwards. The hostile forces met at Laimi and Puiwa (on the right hand side of the valley), and for awhile the victory was hotly contested."

Jarves in his account says, "the position of the Oahu army was on the steep side of the hill, about three miles in the rear of the town of Honolulu. A stone wall protected them in front, and the steepness of the ground availed them against an assault. Believing themselves secure, they defied their enemies with insulting gestures and bravados. A field piece, which Young had brought to bear upon them, knocking the stones about their heads, disordered their ranks and they broke and fled. Its most fatal result was the death of Kaiana, who was killed by this ball. His loss spread consternation among his troops and rendered the victory comparatively easy.

The forces of Kamehameha charged; in the onslaught many of the Oahuans were slain, and the rest pursued with great slaughter until they were driven to the end of the valley, which terminates in a precipice of six hundred feet, nearly perpendicular in height, forming a bold and narrow gorge between two forest-clad mountains. A few made their escape; some were driven headlong over its brink, and tumbled, mangled and lifeless corpses, on the rocks and trees beneath: others fought with desperation and met a warrior's death, among whom was Kalanikupule, who gallantly contested his inheritance to the last."

Fornander's account differs somewhat, as seen in the following: "The superiority of Kamehameha's artillery, the number of his guns, and the better practice of his soldiers, turned the day in his favor, and the defeat of the Oahu forces became an accelerated rout and a promiscuous slaughter. Of those who were not killed, some escaped up the sides of the mountains that enclose the valley on either side, while a large number were driven over the Pali of Nuuanu, a precipice of several hundred feet in height, and perished miserably. Kaiana and his brother Nahiolea were killed early in the battle. Koalaukani, the brother of Kalanikupule, escaped to Kauai. Kalanikupule was hotly pursued, but he escaped in the jungle, and for several months led an errant and precarious life on the mountain range that separates Koolaupoko from Ewa, until finally he was captured in the upper portion of Waipio in the Ewa district, killed, brought to Kamehameha and sacrificed to the war-god 'Kukailimoku.'"

The Approach to Hawaii.

The most brilliant descriptive writers have exhausted their vocabularies in the attempt to fittingly describe the entrancing loveliness of the scene which grows upon the traveler's vision as he approaches the harbor of Honolulu. Joaquin Miller, the poet of the Sierras, says: "'And the morning and the evening were the sixth day,' At dawn on the seventh day out from San Francisco, a low, dark line lifted from the dense blue sea to the left, and soon a huge, black crater hung in the clouds almost over our heads to the right; and so, as the sun burst over the mighty black wall of torn and ragged and serrated lava which looms above Honolulu to the north, we sail into the loveliest harbor I ever saw. Naples is nothing in comparison. The dense deep blue of Copra Bay is not nearly so beautiful as is this bay of Honolulu. The broken, lazy little clouds that hung above the wooded town on the hillside were white as cotton; and this, may be, made the intense blue of the bay still more emphatic.

"As we slowly rounded in toward the town, we sailed under a rainbow of such indescribable breadth and brilliancy that I hesitate to describe it. This beautiful witness of His covenant had up to this time, and in all lands, seemed only a narrow half hoop to me. But this Hawaiian rainbow, or may be a succession of rainbows, was so broad that it reached from far out in the bay, not only to the town, but on over the town and up the wooded steeps of the mountains to where the white clouds were torn and pierced by the thousand volcanic crags and peaks on their inaccessible summits. Conceive a rainbow that takes in half the heavens, cotton white, sapphire seas and sapphire skies, the fervid green of banana groves, tamarind, mango, cocoa palms, mantling a town of red brick, and you have some idea of at least the color of Honolulu as I first saw the city.

"The Moslem prophet refused to descend into Damascus, saying that it is permitted man to enter heaven but once; and if I confess that I descended to the wharf, hat in hand, and with a heart bursting with gratitude, do not reproach me. I have been to many far-away and many fair ports this past quarter of a century, but all of them put together, it seems to me, would not nearly match this landing here under the rainbow in this New England city of the great sea.

"Such boundless good nature! No noise, no friction! Although, as the landing of a steamer is the event of the week, the wharf was packed with people of color, class or nation, yet not one loud or the least uncivil word was heard. It was exactly like Sunday, even like a crowded church service amid the Chirstmas evergreens."

Continued from page 66.

footsteps of a conqueror. They sneak furtively in at the Koolau pass as the sun leaves by the Kaupo. They flee again frightened at their own temerity. But gradually gaining courage as their numbers increase and the sun withdraws, they roll in tumultuously to meet the lengthening shadows and the growing darkness, taking complete possession as the sun sets.

Whether it is Haleakala, the House built by the Sun, or Haleokala the Sun's house, or Heleokala the trap in which the sun was caught by Maui the Ulysses of the Hawaiians, it fits the name; it is worthy of the profound but perplexed and struggling thought that sought by any of these designations to express to finite mind a conception of the infinity of which it is itself the material expression.

The Encircling Reef.

Perhaps, the strangest and fairest feature about these and similar islands is the encircling reef. Along the southern face of Oahu, and following the curve of the shore, the coral insects always at work, have built up a submarine barrier, which shuts the ocean away like a harbor wall. It is true that the great billows of the outer Pacific sweep over the hidden obstruction, but their roots are arrested and broken, and only their crests roll harmlessly over the reef. Thus you see two distinct belts of color round the islands—one the dark blue expanse of the sea, and the other the smooth and tender green of the inner waters, encircling the shore as if with an emerald baldric. In ordinary weather these inner waters lie in a profound calm, marked off from the blue and silver ocean by just one line of milky foam, where the sweep of the sea strikes against the coral rock. Ships pass into this quiet lagoon by a passage in the reef, very well designated by colored buoys. But the light native craft, canoes, and proas come gaily on top of the submarine wall, or through shallower entrances, and pretty it is to watch the Hawaiians shoot their boats like arrows over the barrier. With loud and well-harmonized songs, flashing paddles, and flower garlands on their black hair, their brown, shapely bodies standing out against the unbroken blue, they mount upon the roller as if it were a huge sea-horse, and come flying over in a swirl of foam into the instantaneous peace and safety of the green lagoon.

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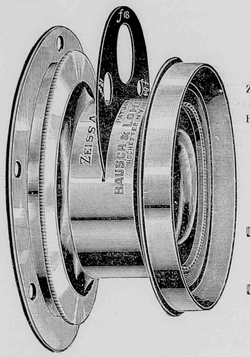

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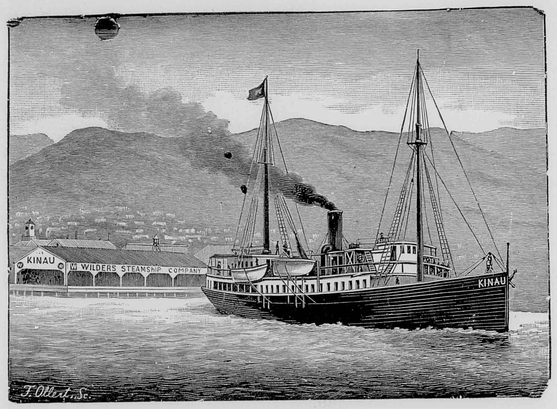

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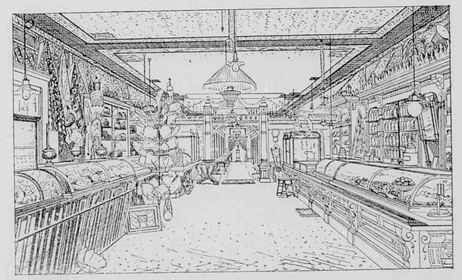

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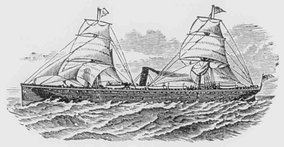

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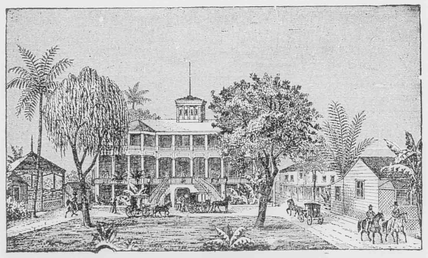
The Royal Hawaiian Hotel

Hotel Street, Honolulu.



The grounds upon which it stands comprise an entire square fronting on Hotel street. There are twelve pretty cottages within this charming enclosure, all under the Hotel management. The Hotel and cottages afford accommodations for two hundred guests.

The fare dispensed is the best the market affords, and is first-class in all respects. Hotel and cottages are supplied with pure water from an Artesian Well on the premises, and furnished throughout with electric lights and electric bells.

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VOL. XII. No. 6

Circulates the World Over



.... The ....

Paradise

of the Pacific

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FRANK L. HOOGS, Editor.

Honolulu, H. I., June, 1899

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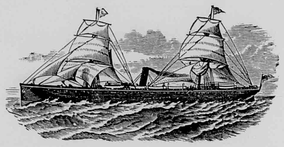

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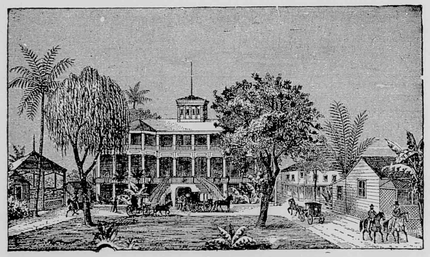

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PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

VOL. XII.—NO. 6. HONOLULU, H. I. JUNE, 1899. PUBLISHED MONTHLY

A MID-PACIFIC METROPOLIS.

BY GASPAR WHITNEY.

THE VIEWS OF A JOURNALIST.

FIRST impressions are usually so much nearer the heart, so much more enduring, it is comforting when they are not be revised. Therefore Hawaii must tenderly to every visitor who has an eye for pleasant and need appeal strongly and the unaffectedly beautiful and a scrap of sentiment in his being. Nowhere may the simple story of the people and of the land be read so easily and with such confidence in its fidelity. It is amusing to compare with the tales of discontent and poverty that find their way into newspaper print the actual openness and happiness of native life in Hawaii.

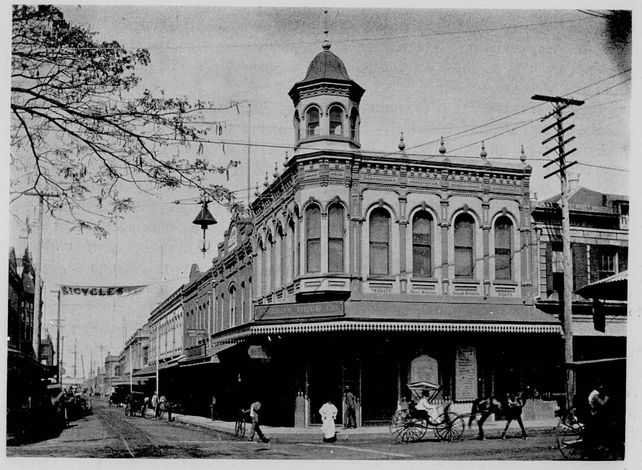

PHOTO BY DAVEY PHOTO CO. CENTRAL HONOLULU.

The charm of the Hawaiian Islands lies in their physical characteristics—the suggestion of strength and gentleness given by their broken peaks and slumbering volcanoes, and the velvety verdure that tempts you to the hills—and begets an impulse to plunge your nose deep down in the grass for one long inhalation of wholesome earth. If in your breast there is hidden any nature-loving relic of savagery—that savagery which hungers for actual contact, and is not content with mere picture-gazing—be assured Hawaii will reveal your passion and satisfy your desire.

All the reading world knows by this time that the Hawaiian Islands are of volcanic origin, each with its valleys and mountains, its lowlands and uplands, its dry side and rainy side, its perennial spring and its heaven-born climate—but only those who have lingered under their influence can appreciate the subtle charm of the lights and shades on the mountains.

Hawaiian time seems divided into alternate and swiftly changing cycles of shadows and sunshine and rainbows.

'Tis well we approach this land from the sea, for so do we have opportunity to consider its attractions; and well, too, that our port of entry is Honolulu, for it is on the island of Oahu—the loveliest of all the group.

Oahu has not the beautiful valleys of either Maui or Kauai, or the volcanoes and jagged windward coast of Hawaii, but it has much of the qualities of each, and has been picturesquely fashioned with a hand more artistic. Oahu leaves the impress of its individuality upon you—once having seen Diamond Head, you never escape remembrance of its bold, naked outline; if in your drive from Waikiki you have looked up Manoa Valley, with the sun just sinking over the island's backbone, and the drifting clouds swiftly varying the shades on the hills—the picture will ever after dwell in your memory.

You feel the influence of Oahu as the steamer draws near enough for your glasses to discover the wild weird splendor of the windward coast that culminates in the Pali—a different, more fascinating, scenic beauty from any you have ever beheld. A sense of physical witchery, like the insidious soundings of a rare

vintage, steals through your veins as the steamer passes Koko Point, and rounding Diamond Head, reveals the capital of the Hawaiian Archipelago—Honolulu—with a solid rock guard at either point of its cresent-shaped harbor, the mountains at its back, and an untroubled sea at its feet.

Through a channel, narrow though deep enough to admit the the deepest ships of the world, you pass into the harbor, inside the coral reef that imprisons the entire water-front, and look full into the languorous landscape of many colors that plays so strongly on your fancy. And it will glow anew under your closest scrutiny—like some eyes that grow deeper and more eloquent the longer we search them.

Thus enchanted, expectant, you stand at the ship rail while the sensuous beauties of Oahu materialize before your sympathetic gaze—until the bumping of the steamer against the low pier breaks the spell, and the dock buildings hide the scenic vision, only to disclose another, filled with native men and women—all smiling and chatting and hand-waving—with wreaths (leis) of various colored flowers around their hats and necks, and Aloha on their lips.

You have been wise, from the steamer deck, to yield yourself to the tropical seductiveness all Hawaiian views impart at distance, for disappointment awaits you on first landing, unless you have never before set foot on semi-tropical shores. Downtown Honolulu is clean, industrious, conventional, with sidewalks entirely Western, and streets that, though somewhat narrower than common in American towns of equal size, are yet much wider than those of other semi-tropical cities. There is nothing that suggests the tropics—not even the Chinese and Portuguese quarters--not even the native women in their holokus (as a Mother Hubbard wrapper they wear is called), or the native men in their blue cotton trousers, straw hats, and bare feet. Every shop window suggests America; on all sides there is English speech—even the solitary beggar who accosted me in the two months of my sojourn was an American. Any town chosen at random in New Mexico or southern Arizona would disclose scenes equally tropical and more foreign, though not so cosmopolitan in population.

But there is relief for eye and ear in the residence streets, which are those that extend straight from the heart of the town, or lie closer to the hills in the background, or skirt the shore up to the very shadow of Diamond Head. Most attractive of those running inland is Nuuanu, leading into the valley of the same name, and culminating at the Pali, most famous of Honolulu drives. Most delightful of those skirting the shore line is Waikiki, with its tempting beach, bathing and surf-riding, and the rakish picturesqueness of its cocoanut-palms. And wherever space and care are given them bloom the flaming Hibiscus, the pendent yellow clusters of the Golden Shower, the Begonia, the magenta-colored Bougainvillea, overtopped and sheltered by the spreading Ohia and guarded by the regally Royal palm. Curiously, the rose and the violet are the only flowers that do not thrive here.

Nature has showered gifts upon these islands, and the white settlers have spoiled the urban landscape by thrusting into it their ill-suited abodes. The severe New England type of house, with its gables, its blinds, its square ends and sides, and its trim fences, is so utterly incongruous to Hawaiian environment as to be irritating. Here and there is a bungalow, fitting into its surroundings with satisfactory completeness, and within five years houses are losing much of their former severity, but the type still rules to jar the artistic sense of the visitor. Everywhere on the islands the houses suggest the dominant New England influence that even luxuriant surroundings of the semi-tropics have not softened. Honolulu has the situation and the endowments for making the most beautiful city in all the world, but it needs the developing hand of a nature more alive to the artistic possibilities of its environment.

But, after all, perhaps it is hardly fair to seek an æsthetic side of Honolulu, when the dullness of artistic sense in the native, and the lack of it in the section whence came the earliest whites, are considered.

If from an artistic view-point opportunities have been neglected in this Polynesian capital, at least much has been accomplished industrial in development.

In 1820, when the missionaries and traders and whalers came, Honolulu was a scattered village of grass huts and about 3000 inhabitants; in 1866 its population numbered from 12,000 to 15,000, and its buildings were of adobe; or of the old grass type, now rarely seen, and then only in the interior; or of coral, many of which still stand, notably a large native church. Few towns of Honolulu's population (30,000), even in the United States, are better equipped for industrial and educational life. There are business and public buildings, modern and handsome; paved streets, a public library (12,000 volumes), fire department, telephone system with the most satisfying service I ever encountered, theatres, hospitals, asylums, public market; a notably complete museum, under the able curatorship of Professor W. T. Brigham (Harvard); homes for sailors, home for indigent natives; two colleges, several private and twenty-five public schools, including industrial, reform, normal, and night schools. Of churches there are about half a dozen, representing as many different denominations. There are four daily newspapers printed in English, one in Hawaiian, and, all told, daily, weekly, and monthly, there are eleven publications in English, four in Hawaiian, two each in Portuguese, Japanese, and Chinese. And it should be remembered that of the town's population over 11,000 are natives and part natives, 8,700 are Chinese and Japanese, 2,000 are Portuguese, leaving about 8,000 whites, of whom two-thirds are Americans.

Each island of the Hawaiian Group consists of one or more mountains seamed with valleys and gorges, with rolling plains lying between the mountains, and generally fringed with a comparatively level belt along the sea shore.

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CALUMET Baking Powder

NONE SO GOOD.

THE VALLEY OF MANOA.

WRITTEN FOR THE PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC.

SOME POINTS OF INTEREST.

THE first view which attracts the attention of the visitor to Honolulu, after the steamer rounds Diamond Head, is the marvelous coloring of the varying depth of water, upon and near the reefs and the inner harbor. It is a lonely introduction to the still finer view of the foliage-embowered little city, panoramically spread out before him, and backed by the mountains and hills and the cloud effect above and beyond. The little white washed shanties upon the sloping sides of Punchbowl or dotted over Palama, and the rookeries of Kakaako look picturesque and Eastern. But the glory of the scene is the foreground of water.

From the yellow sands of the beach, with its dazzling white line of foam, from palest turquoise and green through all the myriad shades of blue and coleur royale, slashed and rent here and there by snowy dashes of surf, the colors change and blend, finally merging into the purple of the deeper water. The kaleidoscopic transformations, wrought by passing cloud-shadows, the incoming swell, and the constant break of wave are bewilderingly beautiful. Under the sunlight, too, every curve of every breaker, every wavelet and speck of white reflect back a sparkling diamond. There is no stretch of beach upon either shore of the two Americas presenting such a varying world of color.



PHOTO BY DAVEY PHOTO CO. COCOANUTS AND LILIES.

When the steamer reaches the dock, and what seemed at the harbor entrance the white-stuccoed architecture of Morocco and Tangier, has resolved itself into the whitewashed pine dock-shed, there is a keen sense of disappointment. But this is soon dispelled when the tourist is whirled away in a hack or carriage to the Arlington or Hawaiian hotel, with their pretty lawns, fragrant flowering plants and palms of many kinds. The visitor finds Honolulu a handsome city. The main thoroughfares are wide and in good condition; the retail stores bright, attractive and well-stocked; the larger wholesale houses bear a distinctly American appearance of substantiality, push and business enterprise. The residence streets are broad, well-paved avenues, splendidly shaded and bordered by comfortable homes surrounded by large and handsome gardens, full of tropical foliage. One soon forgets the harbor front and dirty Asiatic quarters;these, however, are receiving serious attention from the authorities, and work which will result in beautifying the harbor and the docks is well under way.

Chinatown is picturesque, filthy though it be. The little shops, full of Oriental merchandise, the swarm of Japanese, Chinese and native population are largely different from the Chinatown of San Francisco, and certainly a sight both entertaining and instructive. The streets, alleys, courts and sanitation of this quarter are also being looked after by the government and health officials. It has been made inoffensive and clean while losing none of those characteristics which are attractive.

Waikiki and Punchbowl are two attractive points of interest. On the way to Waikiki one receives an inspiration from the view of Manoa Valley and the heights above and around it. The dark cloud effect beyond the range, a storm ever gathering and threatening but never breaking, enhances and heightens the effect. Nature has built Manoa and Nuuanu Valleys in such manner as to give an idea of the stupendous altitude to the encompassing mountains. The two or three thousand feet seem magnified to ten thousand from the ingenious conformation of the whole. The heavy, dark mass of vapor hanging over the upper end of Manoa its frayed edges continually torn by the wind, the light cloud-rack breaking away and vanishing, cause a thousand changes in color. At one moment the whole valley is flooded with sunlight, and the bright greens of grass and tree and fern come out strongly in a harmony of mellow tones. Then a wind-tossed cloud comes tumbling across the higher peaks to be broken into a score of fragments by the gale. Instantly the valley is speckled over with patches of shadow. Then, with a gigantic heave, the whole vast mass of cloud is lifted up, the rain comes quickly sweeping across Manoa, a grey veil shuts out the scene leaving it dim and ghostly. Then a rift is torn through the inky covering, and down and across the mountain side shoots a broad shaft of crimson light, touching and lighting up the whole. Of all the little valleys which open onto the southern side of Oahu, Manoa is the loveliest.

Some portions of the Hawaiian coast are protected by reefs of coral, while others are sheer precipices rising out of blue water to a height of thousands of feet.

THE PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO HAWAIIAN INTERESTS

FRANK L. HOOGS, - EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Subscription, - - $1.50 per year.

Address: THE PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC. P. O. Box 26, Honolulu, H. I.

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Printed at Honolulu, by the Hawaiian Gazette Company, for the Publisher.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH. THE Government has devoted its most earnest efforts to the protection of the inhabitants against the introduction of dangerous contagious and infectious diseases, and a strict quarantine is maintained at points where ships from infected ports might call. The Board of Health is one of the most important agencies in the islands for the preservation and promotion of the public health, and is given almost plenary powers under the law. Ordinary malarial fevers are quite rare. There are, however, occasional cases of typhoid fever, especially among the United States troops recently stationed at Honolulu. There have been occasional epidemics of various diseases at times during the past one hundred years. Under present health regulations, with the experience gained, the Government can, it is thought, cope with epidemic diseases better than that of almost any other country.

THE HAWAIIAN SCHOOL SYSTEM. THE present public-school system of Hawaii is very satisfactory and efficient. The conduct of the public schools and the tendency of the entire educational establishment of Hawaii is in the highest degree advantageous to the United States. The laws of Hawaii already provide that school attendance by all persons of school age shall be compulsory, and also that the English language shall be the universal language taught. The effect of these two enactments is the most beneficial and far-reaching in unifying the inhabitants which could be adopted. It operates to break up the racial antagonisms otherwise certain to increase, and to unite in the schoolroom the children of the Anglo-Saxons, the Hawaiians, the Latins, and the Mongolians in the rivalry for obtaining an education. No system could be adopted which would tend to Americanize the people more thoroughly than this.

COMMERCE OF THE FUTURE. COMMERCIAL conditions of a country are so readily influenced by what at first may appear to be remote and unimportant enactments that the utmost sagacity is necessary in the preparation of laws for the promotion of commercial interests. The commerce between the United States and Hawaii, as well as the foreign commerce of both, should be so protected by navigation laws and vessel registry and by revenue legislation as to give to each country all the advantages which should properly come to either. This is apparent. The United States can not ignore a territory which grows, exports, and sells more than $15,000,000 in value annually. The future of this new domain of industry can hardly yet be imagined. But when Pearl Harbor becomes the meeting place and the transfer depot of the ships of Russia, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and of the Atlantic liners which will steam through the Nicaragua Canal, commingling on the great Pacific with the vessels of the western coast of the American continent, the genius of the United States will preside over the traffic which is certain to come in the near future. As the conduct of a four-months war has produced such a re-arrangement of the methods and lines of the world's commerce, it is difficult to foretell what may be possible in a few years of peace in the future.

THE PEOPLE IN HAWAII. AN important subject of investigation by the Hawaiian Commission was that of the adaptability of the several races of the people who inhabit the islands for American citizenship and their ability to sustain the obligations which attach to the right of suffrage. The American idea of universal suffrage presupposes that the body of citizens who are to exercise it in a free and independent manner have, by inheritance or education, such knowledge and appreciation of the responsibilities of free suffrage, and of a full participation in the sovereignty of the country, as to be able to maintain a republican government. The native Hawaiians are a kindly, affectionate people, confiding, friendly, and liberal, many of them childlike and easy in habits and manners, willing to associate and intermarry with the European or other races, obedient to law and governmental authority. Many of the Japanese are contract laborers, who are engaged upon the sugar plantations. Others are employed as day laborers. There are some, however, who have become merchants and mechanics, who conduct business for themselves, and who exhibit the national characteristics of skill, thrift, and ability. There are about 700 Chinese who have been naturalized into the Hawaiian Republic. Many of the Chinese and Japanese on the islands are, or have been, brought there under permits by that Government and contracts under which they are bound to work for a term of years and to return at the expiration of the contract term of service. At the expiration of their terms they are either returned to their native country or renew their labor contracts, or become day laborers. Nearly all Chinese laborers desire and expect to go back to China at death, if not before. The Japanese are not so particular as to returning; but with their accumulative habits they frequently attain a position and standing in business which makes it desirable to them to remain in the islands. The Americans, although in such a small minority, practically dominate the governmental affairs of the country, and, with the British and Germans, and part-blood Hawaiian-Americans together, constitute the controlling element in business. The Chinese and Japanese do not now possess political power, nor have they any important relation to the body politic, except as laborers. The Portuguese are largely immigrants from the islands and colonies of Portugal in the Atlantic, and have never been very closely tied to their mother country. With the certain attrition which is bound to exist between them and the Americans in Hawaii, and under the influence of the existing public school system, which makes the study of the English language compulsory, they promise to become a good class of people for the growth of republican ideas.

HAWAIIAN CLIMATE.

WRITTEN BY DR. N. RUSSEL.

OPINION OF A MEDICAL EXPERT. A UNIFORM climate over a large area is of rare occurrence. Generally the configuration of soil, its character, its vegetation and numerous other purely local agencies affect the climate of every locality to such an extent that generalization becomes impossible. Places situated within a few miles and less from each other may present entirely different climatic conditions. Hence the paramount necessity to make local and not regional or zonal climates the object of study.

From this point of view the climate of these Islands is yet very much of a terra incognita awaiting its Captain Cook. Honolulu is almost the only point where some meteorological observations have been carried on scientifically for a number of years. For the balance of the country we possess but figures of rainfall, that do not authorize us to any conclusions, not even regarding humidity, since humidity and rainfall are far from being the same thing. It is hard to understand how a subject of so vast importance could have been neglected and it is to be hoped that by energetic and harmonious co-operation the intelligent class of citizens will make up the loss in the near future. Hawaiian climate deserves attention. It is so varied in various sections of the country, its advantages are so numerous and exceptional as to constitute almost a natural monopoly. We may say that upon a small territory these islands unite all possible climates of the world, from the very wet of its eastern shores to the very dry of the leeward valleys, from tropical warm of the lowlands to Siberian cold of high mountain summits, from Arizona—dry, warm, continental, to the perfect sea climate of the northern and northwestern shores. It is rather strange to speak of a continental climate upon small islands in the mid-ocean and still our leeward valleys protected from trades by high mountains a mile away from shore, except continental extremes, unite all the characters of a dry, warm, continental climate.

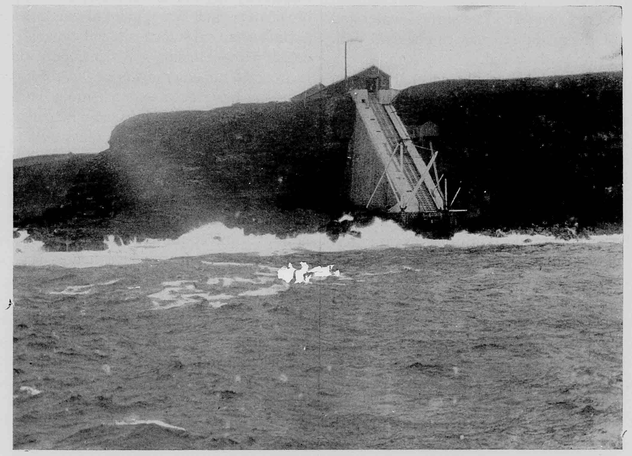

PHOTO BY M'CONNELL. PLANTATION LANDING ON HAWAII.

To enumerate all Hawaiian climates, their advantages and disadvantages means to write a full treatise on climatology. We shall limit ourselves therefore to the consideration of the subject from a few purely practical points of view. The first is that of a white settler; whether a white settler as laborer, farmer or mechanic can or cannot follow agricultural and similar pursuits on these Islands without prejudice to his health? We can answer this queston unhesitatingly by saying: Yes, if he complies with certain conditions, namely:

First: Not to settle upon lands situated under 500 feet altitude. The climate of the lowlands is generally malarial on account of the lack of declivity, drainage and the high level of the surface water. The proximity of that water to the surface of the ground is the cause of an active fermentation accompanied by the development of various injurious miasma, whose effect is enervating and debilitating. The bad reputation of tropical climate in general is due not so much to high temperature as to malarial exhalations from the ground, warm, moist, poorly drained and rich in vegetable decay. Although on these Islands there are no pernicious malarial fevers of any kind, as is the case for many other tropical countries, still malaria is generally felt upon our lowlands occupied by rice, taro and sugar plantations. This malaria kills nobody but makes uncomfortable more or less everybody with the exception of natives, Chinese and those whites who possess the happy natural immunity against it. An average white man however strong is soon overpowered and rendered unfit for hard manual or mental work.

In recommending not to settle below 500 feet, I mean to say not to build residences, not to live and not to work which of course does not interfere with occasional visiting and short stay in those parts. Many people, however, will feel well enough in mere avoiding the lowlands between sunset and sunrise. Malarial effluvia are the most active at night. If night is spent above 500 feet, many white men will find possible to work in the daytime in most insalubrious places, except perhaps when the new ground is broken.

As for the balance of the country situated above 500 feet, a white settler, farmer and mechanic will find them as healthy and even healthier than the most healthiest places of his own northern home. Foothills, easy mountain slopes and especially elevated plateaus are equally good. That these elevated parts of the country present the best conditions for the culture of Arabian coffee is an extraordinarily happy coincidence, making this industry here pre-eminently the future industry of a white man.

The higher elevation the purer, fresher and more invigorating the atmosphere, with that difference in comparision with continental countries, that continental extremes of heat and cold are avoided; Hawaii in general possesses an exceptionally equable climate owing to moderating influence of the surrounding ocean. In the hottest leeward lowlands temperature never raises above 91°.4 Farh. (hottest summer noons) and never falls below 59° Farh. (coldest winter mornings). A moderate elevation between 500 and 4000 feet is certainly the best. Higher altitudes are just as good if not better, but require some habit. Persons predisposed to rheumatism will do well in avoiding too wet and windy places, bearing in mind that humidity increases with the altitude. The warm Hawaiian humidity however, is far from being so injurious as the cold humidity of northern climates even for that sort of constitution.

The second condition is to carefully avoid bad drinking water. This is not difficult since resources of pure, healthy water are numerous in all parts of the country; fresh rain water, artesian well, mountain springs and river water. The surface water and water from lower parts of rivers and streams can be used with impunity only after being previously boiled.

The third condition, which must be strictly adhered to upon lowlands, is to avoid all abuse of alcoholic drinks and stimulants of any kind. After a short period of nervous excitement they bring a much longer one of depression, which combining with the depressing effects of malaria makes them real poisons in this country. One must also never forget that in a climate like that of these lowlands but very little of light, mostly vegetable food is required. Every excess in food especially in meats is not a lesser stimulant and depressor than liquors and as injurious as the latter.

The second point of view is that of an invalid looking for a climatic treatment. Considering the diversity of Hawaiian climate we may say that of all diseases affected by climate there is none which upon proper selection would not be benefited here. Since again it is impossible to enumerate all diseases and climates fitting for them, I will limit myself to the consideration of only two classes of patients, who might be especially interested in the Hawaiian climate.

Such are in the first place the neurasthenics. This term comprises all cases of so-called nervous weakness, debility, prostration, exhaustion, nervous systems broken down on account of too fast living, mental overwork, strain and overexertion, all disturbances brought about by the depressing influence of business reverses, by the overtuned struggle for existence, all careworn, debilitated and incapacitated nervous invalids. Neurasthenia manifests itself however, not only in mental depression and incapacity to work. Before it comes to that the disease passes many premonitory stages. With suffering nervous centers suffers the whole body and its most distant organs. Thus the majority of so-called dyspepsias, biliousness, headaches, sleeplessness, neuralgias and neuroses of every description are only so many local manifestations of neurasthenia. Even eyes become involved losing their accommodative energy and causing symptoms of eyestrain.

To the numerous causes of neurasthenia enumerated above in the interest of the inhabitants of these Islands we may add a very important local one: the prolonged residence upon our lowlands, whose debilitating malaria causes frequently the whole series of neurasthenic symptoms. Whatsoever may be the cause of neurasthenia the people affected by it will always find great remedy in a prolonged residence in our mountains from 3000 to 12,000 feet elevation. Whether it is merely a shanty upon some cattle ranch or a place like the volcano house provided with all civilized commodities is not essential. Much more essential would it be to associate with the natural invigorating agency of mountain climate, the powerful influence of various half artificial modern remedies like cold water treatment, massage, electricity, systematic diet and exercise, kephyr, koumyss, animal hypodermic injections, etc. What miracles of treatment could not be effected in a high altitude sanitarium, where all these advantages could be united. For such a sanitarium, I hope, we shall not wait long. In this our age of electricity and neurasthenia the demand for such commodities is too large, too fast growing and the supply too remunerative.

The second numerous class of invalids who can expect benefit from the Hawaiian climate are those affected with diseases of respiratory organs: tuberculosis, chronic pneumonias, pleuritides, bronchitides and laryngitides of every description.

Until some substance is found capable of killing bacillas tuberculosis without killing a patient, pure air and solar rays remain in front of all other agencies. Professors S. Delepine and A. Ransome have been experimenting lately in Manchester upon disinfection of houses infected with tubercular bacilli, controlling the effects of various disinfectants by inoculation of rabbits from disinfected walls. They have come to the following conclusions:—1. That fumigations by sulphurous acid chlorine and eichlorine are totally inefficient. 2. That more efficient is the direct washing of walls by the chloride of lime solution and 3. That from all natural disinfectants the solar ray is the most powerful.

What is good for infected houses is good enough for infected systems. The beneficial effects of mere long "basking in the sun" upon that sort of patients is long established. The more sunny is the climate, the more numerous the sunny days the more chance is afforded to them for disinfecting themselves and helping the natural systemic mechanisms plying to get rid of the intruders. And in this respect with the exception of Sahara, Arizona and upper Egypt, perhaps there is hardly a country in the world that would be equal to the leeward side of these Islands well protected from trades by the mountains. There are but very few days in the year indeed when the bright sun does not shine majestically from the clear skies.

Another powerful agency for these invalids is the pure air. The shorter the seasons when they have to keep within doors, the better. The advantage of warm climates for them lies nowhere else but in the fact that such climates afford them the opportunity to spend all seasons in the open air. For this purpose however, not only warm but equable climate, equable day and night and all the year round is necessary. Such is the climate of our leeward shores. Only two precautions need be taken in locating there their residence, namely: The place must be perfectly protected from winds (and there are many such places) and situated between 500 to 1000 feet altitude so that the patient should be out of the reach of both—debilitating malaria of the lowlands and of the mountain clouds, fogs and rains. Such is for instancce the middle part of the Makaha valley on this island of Oahu.

From the top of Punchbowl hill the view of Honolulu and surroundings is a tropical feature unsurpassed.

AGRICULTURE IN HAWAII.*

WRITTEN BY DANIEL LOGAN.

THE VARIOUS INDUSTRIES.

SUGAR raising is the main industry of the Islands. It is prosecuted chiefly on a large scale by joint-stock corporations with capital stocks ranging from, say, $200,000 to $3,000,000 or $4,000,000. Shares of some of these stocks are in the market, many of them at enormous premiums. Sugar-cane planting, by small farmers—on a co-operative or profit-sharing system, or with a central mill for a group of farms—has only barely entered the stage of experiment. European labor has only, to a limited extent, persevered in the canefields. It is not at all demonstrated that white men can be a general reliance for plantation labor. The temperature amongst the thickets of growing cane ranges much higher than in the open. Irrigating makes a wetness underfoot that is prejudicial to the health of the European. White men are employed as overseers and mechanics, generally, but the ordinary or mere drift supply has, all along, been ample for the demand. Overseers of intelligence and energy work up to be managers, who, on large estates, command princely salaries. Many overseers have secured their positions before coming here, through managers or owners who were their personal or family acquaintances. In the present condition of the labor market, it would be unwise for a man to cross the sea on the chance of dropping into a good billet on a plantation. One would be fairly certain, however, of getting employment as a laborer at $18 a month, with free wood, water, lodgings and doctor, both for himself and his family, and, perhaps, a plot of ground whereon to raise vegetables for his table.



PHOTO BY DAVEY PHOTO CO. RICE FIELDS.

Rice planting is an industry exclusively in the hands of the Chinese, although the product is largely handled by wealthy white factors. Many natives enjoy a life of indolent leisure from leasing their lands to rice planters.

Coffee growing is old in Hawaii, so far as the test of quality is concerned. It is a new industry in respect of magnitude of cultivation after the best obtainable science. Ten or fifteen years ago, the only Hawaiian coffee in the market was that picked from trees growing more or less wild in the Kona district of Hawaii. On several sugar plantations, coffee was cultivated in odd corners for the owners and managers. Many years before, foreigners started into coffee in these Islands with enthusiasm, but, for reasons not necessary here to investigate, they failed to exhibit that perseverance which made the sugar industry overcome countless obstacles. Within the past few years, however, coffee has sprung into dimensions that make it promise to be a good second to sugar, if not its rival, in the wealth of the group. The Hawaiian Annual for 1898 gives a list of about 220 individuals, partnerships and corporations engaged in the industry. Since that list was prepared, other coffee lands have been allotted. When all the coffee trees planted have come to bearing, the yield will make a respectable showing in the world's supply. Thus far, its small amount has made it beneath the notice of the great coffee factors beyond San Francisco, yet what there is of it commands a high price. Mr. Florentin Souza, an experienced coffee planter and factor from Guatemala, now manager of The Olaa Coffee Company, Limited, of Hawaii, said, in an article written last April, "The market reports of the United States show that the Hawaiian coffee, although not properly cured, nor graded, commands eight cents more per pound than Brazilian coffee, and the same will surely apply to European markets when this country's coffee may be shipped in sufficient quantity to obtain a quotation." Hence, he argued that even if Brazilian coffee went down to two cents a pound—at which a reaction in price would inevitably ensue –Hawaiian coffee would obtain ten cents a pound delivered here, besides having an advantage in freight to the American market.

Upon the basis of that, as the very lowest price, Mr. Souza gave an estimate of the profit of one acre in coffee. The value of the land is stated as varying from $10 to $50 an acre. Preliminary expenses of planting—such as making nurseries, lining, holing, etc.—are put at $8 to $10. Clearing would cost from $15, in some districts, to $40 in others, according to the nature of the ground and the methods pursued. Cultivation and handling would not average over $12 a year. For buildings, machinery, implements wages and incidentals, one acre should be charged not more than $50. Taking the highest figures, this estimate was educed:

* From Foreign Office Handbook.

Cost at end of four years		$ 198 00
Proceeds of maiden crop at 3d year, 600 lbs. at 10 cts.,	60	
Less cost of harvesting, etc , 4 cts. a pound	24	36 00
Net cost		$ 162 00
Add interest at 8 per cent per annum as funds are used, say 20 per cent on total		32 40
		$ 194 40

Or, in round figures, $200 for every acre with coffee trees in full bearing. The average crop of each coffee tree would not be less than two pounds per annum, but, to allow for unexpected contingencies, it is put at one and a half pounds, which would make the yield at least 1000 pounds to the acre. The cost of maintenance, after the fourth year, ought not to be over four cents a pound, but, allowing one cent more, this would be the status:

Capital, cost of plantation, per acre		$ 200 00
Production, one year, per acre, 1000 lbs. at 10 cts	100 00	
Less maintenance, harvesting, etc., 5 cts. per lb	50 00	
Net returns per annum		$ 50 00

Equal to 25 per cent on the investment, which can be depended on for at least 25 years from the first crop. Mr. Souza explained that he made this estimate in figuring $50 an acre for buildings, etc., on a 100-acre plantation. He holds that the coffee industry has an advantage over other agricultural enterprises in this country, in that it can be carried on advantageously by limited as well as by large capital. "A planter with small capital," he says, "would naturally have to give his personal attention to his plantation, instead of employing others." To those in this case, he strongly advises that they take up leaseholds on long terms of from 30 to 40 years, in preference to buying land. A reasonable percentage of the crop would pay the rent, and the capital saved could be utilized in planting coffee. The term stated would cover the natural life of a coffee tree in its good bearing condition.

Writing to the author of this work in November last, Mr. Souza says: "With reference to coffee, I do not find anything new to say in addition to my statement published in April, with the exception of the value of lands which I made to be from $10 to $50 per acre. While I suppose that government lands could be obtained at that figure, or even less, I don't know the extent of the lots they will open up. As to private holdings, I am sure that the value has gone up much higher, and do not consider it an error to say that from $75 to $100 per acre of unimproved land would be asked by owners in fee simple. In the statement above-mentioned, I figured the expenses, considering that proper care should be taken from the start to keep the fields free of weeds. If this is done, I am sure that my figure will more than cover the expense, but if weeds are allowed to grow, there is no limit to what the expense of weeding may amount. Since I have located here I have seen the practical advantages of other plantings, like corn, potatoes, bananas, pineapples, etc., with which a farmer could help himself very much."

Labor for picking the coffee is a matter that gives concern to small as well as large planters. A farmer with a family has a great advantage, as the work is suited to women and children. This season the wages of pickers, paid according to quantity, amounted to an average of $1 per day. At this rate, a man, with a wife and two children—big enough to go into the field—would be able to credit the family with more than $100 a month for the season, which, with what he would be entitled to himself, in addition as manager, would bring the family income, as wages alone, up to about $125. Coffee raising is described as an ideal occupation for the middle-aged, it being lighter than general farming and supremely healthful.

Diversified agriculture and horticulture are steadily, though not rapidly, developing. With the exception of bananas and pineapples, fruit cuts but an indifferent figure in the exports. A good deal goes into home consumption. The home demand, however, is becoming increasingly modified by a varied supply of fruits growing, with little trouble of cultivation, upon the premises of well-to-do-residents. Much was expected of pineapples a few years ago, but a good deal of capital and labor expended on this fruit has borne only indiffent results. The drawbacks have been chiefly high duties upon the products—they not being in the American reciprocity free list—and losses from the failure to obtain transportation when quantities of fruit were ripe. With the wiping out of the duties, by annexation, and the expected increase of regular steamers to the Pacific Coast, there ought to be great promise for both fresh and preserved pineapples. The same improved conditions will, almost certainly, stimulate the raising of other fruits for export. Truck gardening is almost entirely in the hands of the Chinese, who have many street stands, and who also peddle the products from door to door. Irish as well as sweet potatoes are abundantly produced, still about one and a half million pounds of potatoes were imported in 1897. Indian corn and other feed stuffs of the temperate zone are raised on the uplands, and sorghum, for fodder, thrives with rank luxuriance. Manufacturing fibre plants have been much talked up for many years past, but no industry in this line has as yet been established. Like many other countries, Hawaii has been waiting for inventions that will enable fibre-raising to face the competition of semi-barbarous communities where hand labor is cheap. Beekeeping is a growing industry.

There are extensive stock ranches on the eight islands, the best breed of horses, cattle and sheep being raised, besides the little Hawaiian-bred horses that, for some purposes, have their peculiar value. With the exception of hides and fine wool, the productions of the ranches are not exported. They are not quite up to the home demand. Seventy-four head of cattle, 396 horses, 4761 hogs and 683 mules were imported from the United States in 1897.

VARIOUS VOCATIONS.

There were 3367 business and professional licenses issued by the Interior Department in 1897. Of this number, Chinese took out 1623; Japanese, 292; Portuguese, 248; and all others, 1104. Numbers are not a criterion of the volume of business in this matter. In respect to such as hotel and restaurant, lodging-house and merchandise licenses, those to Orientals represent a host of concerns, either small or of low grade, as compared with the establishments, in the main, which are conducted by Americans, British and Germans. There are, however, many large wholesale as well as retail dealers among the Chinese, especially, whose foothold in the country dates back to the dawn of its prosperity. A great many of the Chinese country stores, and not a few in the city, too, appear largely in the books of Caucasian importers for their supplies. These people can, from their economical mode of living and indifference to social considerations, maintain a business where a white man would starve

or wilt of ennui. None but Chinese and Japanese take out licenses for "cake peddling," which is only given the dignity of a license tax to mitigate it as a nuisance. The merchandise licenses were 896, being 507 to Chinese, 120 to Japanese, 47 to Portuguese, and 222 to all others. Hack licenses numbered 238, probably fully 200 of them for Honolulu, and 70 were to Chinese, 44 to Japanese, 27 to Portuguese, and 97 to all others. There is no doubt that the field of trade is quite close to the point where competition can only be its life by the killing of some traders already in occupation. At least, nobody would be wise to come to the Islands to "keep store" without first becoming intimately acquainted with the situation from personal investigation on the ground.

There are not alluring prospects for professional men in the Hawaiian Islands. Besides a large number who have come here as a result of a political advertising the country has had in recent years, it should be known that the Islands are, rather numerously, growing their own crops of doctors and lawyers and dentists. Children, born in the Islands, are graduating from American colleges and universities every year, and being, as a rule, of good stuff, they come back to their native land with all the prestige of home connections and local sympathies.

The late national, now territorial, Board of Health employs about thirty physicians in hospitals and country stations, who have liberty of private practice among people who are not indigent enough for their free attendance. There are always, however, applications on file in advance of every vacancy that occurs. Offers of doctors to come here to cure or experiment upon lepers are received, invariably, with melancholy amusement. There is no health administration in the world more thoroughly posted than this one in the latest information upon this subject, including the names of specialists of approved reputation. Neither is there any other country where the victims of this malady are more humanely cared for. If any man discovers a cure, he can prove its effectiveness without coming here, but when he establishes the validity of the remedy, the Hawaiian Government will lay a fortune at his feet.

Hawaii has a judicial system as symmetrical and well ordered as any nation in the world. When it is explained to the Congress of the United States, in all probability, its form will be retained in the legislation to be enacted for the government of the territory. The body of law is mainly American, with its basis in the English common law. There is, perhaps, more than a due share of litigation for the number of people, but there are approaching a hundred lawyers enrolled to attend to it. Many of these are bright, young, Hawaiian-born fellows, who, from their superior knowledge of local conditions, are, as a rule, quickly taken into association with old practitioners of established practice. The system is constituted of a supreme court, circuit and district courts, and much of the petty business of the last grade, which would be bread and butter besides useful exercise for the young fully-licensed attorney, is taken by natives and a few others who have only gained a license to practice in these lower courts. To be sure, there is always room at the top, but even the smartest climber may need a ladder to get there.

As to clergymen, their cases are dealt with by bishops and flocks, as a rule. It is, therefore perhaps, needless to offer them advice. Any, however, who feels he has a mission to the Hawaiian Islands may as well see that he has enough scrip in his purse to carry him over the field—and home again.

Outside of sugar mills—the best anywhere—there is just one manufacturing establishment in Hawaii which can be called in anywise great. This is the Honolulu Iron Works, owned by a joint-stock corporation. It does a heavy business in making sugar mill machinery and, employing the pick of mechanics, its productions cannot be excelled by the large manufactories abroad. Its present quarters have become too straitened, so that operations have begun for removing it to a larger site.

Besides the iron-working establishment just named, there is another fully equipped foundry in Honolulu name the Phœnix, owned by Catton, Neill & Co. It seems to be having an increasingly thriving business. The Oahu Railway and Land Company also has a foundry in connection with its car-building works, where both freight and passenger cars are turned out in first-rate style and workmanship.

There are several large planing mills in Honolulu and one in Hilo. Carriage making, of high class, is conducted by a number of firms, and there are plants for furnishing rubber tires. Bicycle repair shops abound. The Honolulu Marine Railway has a capacity for ships of 1,700 tons in light ballast, and does repairing to both wooden and iron vessels equal to the best done anywhere, The lessees of the works received a testimonial from the Navy Department at Washington for the excellence of the repairs they made on the cruiser "Nipsic" after her severe battering in the harbor of Apia, Samoa; in 1889,

Owners and managers of such manufactories as there are in the Islands have, usually, no difficulty in procuring skilled labor. A shortage of hands occuring is easily supplied from San Francisco, so that it is not advisable for mechanics to come here on speculation. It is as easy to get work at a mechanical trade in any city of the mainland as in Honolulu. Besides, the walking is better between cities over there than between Honolulu and San Francisco. This advice will apply to common laborers. Of white labor, the demand, in these Islands, is more than supplied by stranded mechanics, who will take any respectable employment while waiting for openings in their own lines of handicraft, and by seafarers who become tired of being rocked in the cradle of the deep when they set eyes on the pleasant Hawaiian shores.

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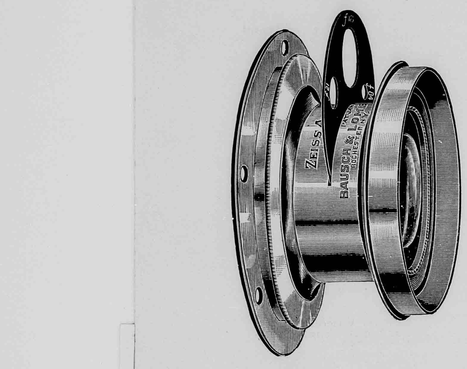

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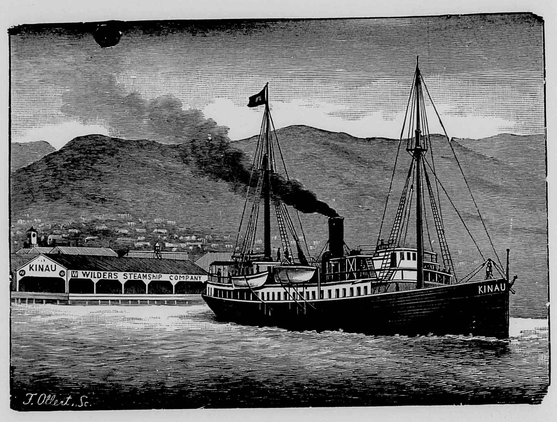

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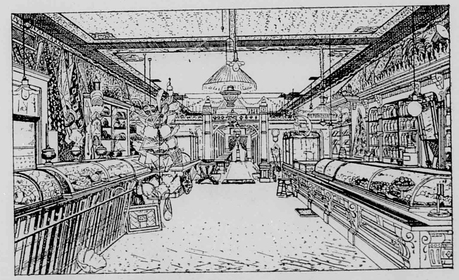

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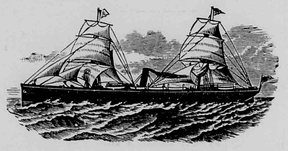

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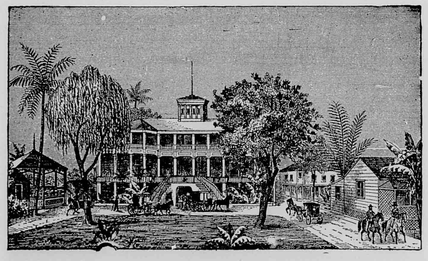

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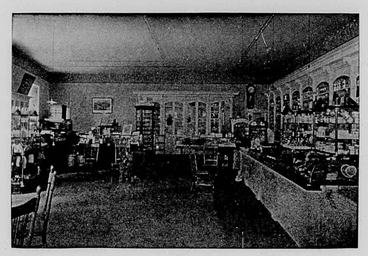

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VOL. XII.—NO. 7. HONOLULU, H. I. JULY, 1899. PUBLISHED MONTHLY

PRODUCTS OF THE ISLANDS.*

BY WALTER MAXWELL.

RESOURCES OF HAWAII.

THE Hawaiian Islands are wholly dependent on agriculture for their industrial maintenance. There has been no industry not directly agricultural up to the present date of their history. This fact makes it very urgent that the agricultural resources, so far the only source of wealth of the islands, should be developed along all possible lines and to the utmost limit.

The production of sugar employs the major portion of the capital and labor upon the Hawaiian Islands; it also furnishes the bulk of the exports, and provides the wealth and maintenance of the great majority of the people.

It is about sixty years since sugar was first produced for sale upon the islands. At that time the methods of cultivation and manufacture were very crude and the production was small. Even so late as the year 1880 the total output is recorded as having been 30,000 tons. Without taking the time and care to traverse each stage in detail in order to show the "ups and downs" of the industry and by what efforts it has reached the present dimensions, it will be sufficient to state the total value of Hawaiian exports for 1897 and the proportion of that value accruing from the shipment of sugar: The total of Hawaiian export for the year named amounted to $16,021,775.19, while the sales of sugar amounted to $15,390,422.13. These figures present at a glance both the sum of the trade which the islands transacted in 1897 with foreign countries (over 99 per cent. of which was with the United States) and the dominant and vital part that sugar plays in the industrial existence of the country.



A COFFEE NURSERY.

Sugar is grown on Hawaii, Maui, Kauai, and Oahu, the four largest islands in the group, and its cultivation is about to commence on the islands of Molokai and Lanai. There are some sixty plantations now in operation, each one having its own mill or factory equipped for the manufacture of raw sugar. The sugar growing and sugar-making capacities of these estates vary between less than 1,000 tons up to near 20,000 tons of sugar per annum.

Much of the low, level, sedimentary areas bordering on the seashore is used for growing sugar, while the areas of rich, dark-red soils, located at comparatively low altitudes, are used exclusively for this purpose. Very considerable breadths of the less fertile yellow and light red soils, with larger stretches of uplands that reach up to 1,500 feet, and in locations as high as 2,000 feet, above the sea, are also used, so far as it is found profitable, for sugar growing.

At the present time rice occupies the second place in the area of production and in the value of product. The total production can not be exactly estimated, since a part is consumed upon the islands. The exports of rice for 1897 were 5,499,499 pounds valued at $225,575.52. The home consumption is large and would greatly augment the production indicated by the exports.

*Yearbook Department of Agriculture.

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HONOLULU.

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PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

VOL. XII.—NO. 7. HONOLULU, H. I. JULY, 1899. PUBLISHED MONTHLY

PRODUCTS OF THE ISLANDS.*

BY WALTER MAXWELL.

RESOURCES OF HAWAII.

THE Hawaiian Islands are wholly dependent on agriculture for their industrial maintenance. There has been no industry not directly agricultural up to the present date of their history. This fact makes it very urgent that the agricultural resources, so far the only source of wealth of the islands, should be developed along all possible lines and to the utmost limit.

The production of sugar employs the major portion of the capital and labor upon the Hawaiian Islands; it also furnishes the bulk of the exports, and provides the wealth and maintenance of the great majority of the people.

It is about sixty years since sugar was first produced for sale upon the islands. At that time the methods of cultivation and manufacture were very crude and the production was small. Even so late as the year 1880 the total output is recorded as having been 30,000 tons. Without taking the time and care to traverse each stage in detail in order to show the "ups and downs" of the industry and by what efforts it has reached the present dimensions, it will be sufficient to state the total value of Hawaiian exports for 1897 and the proportion of that value accruing from the shipment of sugar: The total of Hawaiian export for the year named amounted to $16,021,775.19, while the sales of sugar amounted to $15,390,422.13. These figures present at a glance both the sum of the trade which the islands transacted in 1897 with foreign countries (over 99 per cent. of which was with the United States) and the dominant and vital part that sugar plays in the industrial existence of the country.



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The lands used for rice are chiefly the lowest flats found at the outlets of valleys and close on the sea. These lands are generally fertile, but often too low and swampy for cane culture. These locations are favored with an abundance of sweet water, which is discharging to the sea, and this is a first essential condition in rice culture. During the growth of the crop and up to the time of maturity the lands bearing rice are held under water, which is kept gradually flowing and not allowed to stagnate and sour on the ground.

The rice growers are almost wholly Chinamen. This race is able to work and thrive in conditions of location and climate which other peoples do not appear able to endure. From lowland climatic action, which is liable to induce low fever, especially among Japanese, the Chinaman is apparently immune. Certain small areas of low bog lands in and about the suburbs of Honolulu are being rapidly drained, cultivated, and planted with vegetables or fruits or overflowed with sweet running water to support the rice crop.

The area of rice lands is not appreciably increasing. There is a tendency to use certain of these lands, which allow of it, for sugar growing, the present prices of sugar being very tempting.

The coffee berry is a natural product of Hawaii. It is growing wild in locations upon several of the islands. These wild trees have reached a large growth, and they are still furnishing berries to the native Hawaiians. When the berry was first introduced into the country is not known. It passes as one of the growths native to the islands and their conditions.

The interest taken in coffee to-day, however, with its prospective value, is lifting the question of production from a wayside matter into one of the most engaging industries of the islands.

Coffee is being cultivated upon the four larger islands. On Maui and Kauai the work has not passed the experimenting stage in areas and results. On Oahu the production is, in one district, getting on to a commercial basis. It is to the island of Hawaii, however, that one must go in order to see what is being done and to estimate the possibilities of the industry.

There are four main coffee districts on the island of Hawaii, namely, Puna, Olaa, Kona and Hamakua. A census of the areas in the several districts that are at this time under coffee has been attempted, but the data do not justify a precise statement regarding the number of acres and accomplished results. Many planters express areas by number of trees, but as the distances between trees are not uniform acreage can not be reliably deduced. In the district of Olaa, which claims the largest total area and the greatest number of planters, the land actually under coffee is about 6,000 acres. The other districts have relatively smaller areas under plant than Olaa, but this present circumstance does not necessarily indicate the future relative importance of the several districts. The matter of soil, with the essentially associated climatic conditions, are the prime factors which will ultimately determine the values of the respective districts for permanent coffee growing.

An idea is had of the commercial importance of the coffee industry by observing the exports of the berry to other countries. Foreign shipments, however, do not express anything like the volume of the total production, since the coffees used on the islands are chiefly home grown. The exports for 1897 were 337,158 pounds, valued at $99,696.62.[1] These figures, however, not only do not represent the volume of production for the year stated, but they fall still further short of indicating the present basis of the industry. The coffee tree requires several years of growth in coming to economic bearing. This means that while the present area of actually bearing lands is so much, a larger or smaller area may be in course of coming up and will be added to the actually producing lands within a year or so. This fact is well illustrated by the following conditions now obtaining in the Olaa district: Coffee area—under one year old, 1,821½ acres; one to three years old, 2,749½ acres; over three years old, 1,344 acres.

Certain of the areas of "from one to three years old" in 1897 are now bearing, and other areas are closely approaching that state.[2]

The coffee industry of Hawaii is not destined to impress the world by the great areas under cultivation or the volume of shipments corresponding to the production of other countries. Hawaiian coffees, however, are on the way toward a permanent reputation for high and specific quality. They have their own aroma and marked flavor as distinctly as does the Hawaiian pineapple, which makes it aromatically superior to most known pineapples. With the delicate flavor is also associated a mildness and freedom from the acridness that marks many individual and unmixed coffees that are on the market. Hawaiian coffee is complete in itself, and no known mixture adds to its native excellence. Prices already obtained for selected samples sold abroad justify the view that this coffee is capable of reaching a unique position, where quality and not price is the first consideration of the consumer. This consideration of "quality" makes it necessary in the highest degree that the culture shall receive specially intelligent care. It is further and equally necessary that the utmost attention shall be given first to the cleaning, and then to the grading of the berries, in order to place them on the market in presentable and advantageous form.

The coffee industry is in the hands of men of varied nationalities. Among these are found Germans, Portuguese, Americans, Englishmen, and Asiatics. The great body of coffee growers, however, are Anglo-Saxons. These men are, in the main, prospective and permanent settlers. If they succeed in their under-

1 Report of Hawaiian Collector-General of Customs, U. S. Treasury, 1897.

2 For areas and conditions more in detail, see report of Consul-General Haywood to the State Department.

Continued on page 104.

Calumet Baking Powder
Perfection in Quality
MODERATE IN PRICE

HAWAIIAN FLOWERS.

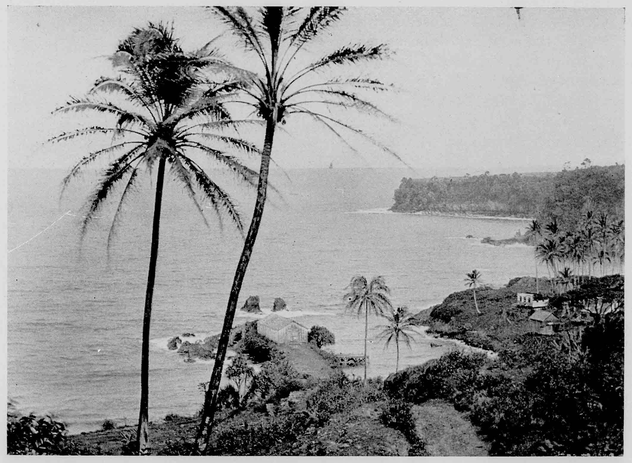
BY MARY RICE.

FOUR HUNDRED VARIETIES.

IN the past fifty years, the Hawaiian Islands have undergone a great change and but few people remember the time when the Kukui trees grew on the lowlands near the sea coast.

It is said by naturalists that the flowering plants of the Islands exceed four hundred varieties. Formerly the natives would go in great numbers into the mountains annually, for various purposes such as canoe making, bird catching, gathering medicinal herbs and also for many other pursuits both of pleasure and profit.

There is no race more fond of the beauties of nature than are the Hawaiians, and many are the myths that have been handed down from generation to generation, seemingly from very ancient times.



PICTURESQUE ONOMEA.

Perhaps there is no flower more noted than the Ohia Lehua. The Lehua tree grows to all sizes, from the handsome shrub of sixteen feet high, to the forest tree of a hundred. The bright red blossoms are loaded with honey, which is the favorite food of the Olokele, a small bird with brilliant scarlet plumage.

The flowers of the Ohia-ai are much like those of the Lehua tree. The Ohia-ai blossoms grow directly from the branches, and even from the trunk, giving the tree a peculiarly rich appearance. The flowers are so plentiful that when they fall the ground beneath is covered with a bright red carpet. The fruit in shape resembles an oblong apple with a white juicy pulp.

There are not many of the indigenous flowers growing on the lowlands now, as cattle and cultivation have almost exterminated them. Formerly, those which were most commonly seen on the lowlands were the Hau, Nehe, Wiliwili, Puakala, Pohuehue, Pilikai, Koali-awahia, Hilo and Kou.

Perhaps of these the Kou, Wiliwili, Nehe and Hau are the most important. The Kou tree is now scarce, but it was once a favorite shade tree, not only because it grew easily, but it was the tree from which the Hawaiians made most of their handsome and useful dishes.

The Hawaiian Islands have ever been noted for the beauty of their flora though to the stranger the land seems destitute of indigenous flowers. But when one comes to search in the valleys and on the mountains, it is astonishing the number of varieties there are.

In spring many clusters of flowers of a bright orange color appear, gracefully set amid the light green leaves.

The flowers of the Wiliwili tree vary in color from pale yellow to orange scarlet. The wood when dry is as light as cork and is used a great deal by the natives for out-riggers and surf boards.

The Nehe, a small yellow flower, blooms on a bushy plant, not more than four feet high. The leaves are sometimes used like the common tea, possessing, it is said, some medicinal value.

The Nohuana, a small white flower, which is tinged with pink, may be considered one of the few field flowers which the Islands possess.

The flowers which were formerly used in making leis for the chiefs, were the Ilima and the Kamakahala, both flowers being yellow, as that was the royal color. The Kamakahala is a waxy orange colored flower, which could only be worn by high chiefs, and it meant death to any common man or woman who ventured to wear it.

The Paukauahi is a beautiful creeping plant. The flowers are of a dark rich purple, a color rare in the Hawaiian flowers. When the Puakauhi was much more plentiful than it is now, the natives made leis of it, mixing it with the blossom of the Wiliwili, which is orange scarlet, thus forming a contrast, very gratifying to their passion for gay colors.

There are five different species of the Convolvulus family. The most common one is the Koali-awahia, which has a delicate blue purple color, which in the afternoon changes to pink, and finally closing in the evening. The stem and roots are much used as a medicine for all kinds of bruises or broken bones, with wonderfully good effect.

The Koali-ai, as its name implies, was formerly used by the Hawaiians as a food in times of war. The roots and stems were the parts used.

The other varieties are the Pilikai, Pohuehue and the Uala. The Uala plant, commonly known as the sweet-potato, is one of the most widely distributed plants in the world.

In some parts of the Islands, where Kalo is not grown, the

Continued to Page 105.

THE PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO HAWAIIAN INTERESTS

FRANK L. HOOGS, - EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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NECESSITY FOR A CABLE. THE necessity for an oceanic telegraph cable between the Hawaiian Islands and the United States has been emphasized during the military and naval warfare with Spain. It is believed that such a cable under the control of the United States, is demanded by the military conditions existing or liable to exist at any time. It is also believed that the commercial interests of the United States and of Hawaii require that such a Pacific cable should be laid at the earliest date.

THE CROWN AND PUBLIC LANDS. IN 1894 the Crown lands, or lands formerly belonging to the Hawaiian Monarch, were taken over to the Republic of Hawaii. They amounted on May 1, 1894, to 971,463 acres, valued at $2,314,250. Those lands are now nearly all held by tenants under long leases, and for the year ending March 31, 1894, the rentals received were $49,268.75. The leases in force when the transfer of sovereignty from the Monarchy to the Republic took place have been recognized and the rental treated as Government income. As these leases expire the lands become available for settlement or lease, under the public land-system. An estimate by the Government September 30, 1897, of all Government lands and their value, shows an aggregate of 1,762,330 acres, worth $4,147,700, to which is to be added the value of lots in Honolulu and Hilo—old lots unleased and sites of fish market, custom-house, and reclaimed lots—in all estimated at $1,481,000, making a total value of $5,629,500. Since September 30, 1897, and up to August 12, 1898, patent grants in fee simple, conveying 8,860 acres of agricultural lands, valued at $48,500, have been issued, so that the present total area is 1,772,640 acres and the total value is $5,581,000. Values have, however been rapidly appreciating, so that this estimate is a very moderate one. The leases now in force will expire at various dates and for various tracts from year to year until the year 1921, when all the leases issued under the Monarchy will terminate.

KAPIOLANI PASSES AWAY. QUEEN DOWAGER KAPIOLANI died in this city June 24th. She was the widow of the late King Kalakaua. Kapiolani was born December 31, 1835, her parents being the chief and chiefess Kuhio and Kinoiki. The latter was the daugher of Kaumualii, the last king of Kauai, and her ancestry was therefore carried far back among the nobles and chiefs of Kauai and Niihau. The education of the future queen was in Hawaiian and though in after life she acquired English enough to understand people when spoken to, she never used it as a medium of conversation. When quite young she married the Chief Namakeha, and was with him attached to the court of Kamehameha IV. having charge of the little prince of Hawaii from his birth. To this little boy Namakeha willed all his property, giving his wife a life interest in his estate. But she has long survived the little prince. On December 19, 1863, Kapiolani was married to Kalakaua and as his wife became queen of Hawaii on his election by the legislature February 12, 1874. With Kalakaua she was crowned February 12, 1883. April 12, 1887, she sailed by the Australia for San Francisco en route to England to be present at the golden jubilee of Queen Victoria as the representative of the Hawaiian Monarchy. She was accompanied by Liliuokalani, then crown princess of Hawaii, General J. O. Dominis, Colonel C. P. laukea and Colonel J. H. Boyd. This was her first trip abroad and some time was spent in the United States visiting places of interest. In Washington she and her party dined at the White House, the guests of President Cleveland. Upon the death of King Kalakaua, she took up her residence at Waikiki, where she continued to reside until her death. Kapiolani was a woman of simple tastes and unostentatious living, and universally respected. To her benevolent disposition and wealth is due a number of benevolent institutions, among them the Kapiolani Maternity Home and the Kapiolani Home for Girls. She took an active interest in a great many other benevolent works and was connected with all the Hawaiian societies. The Provisional Government granted her an annuity which was continued by the Republic of Hawaii. In her own right she had a considerable estate. About a year ago she conveyed the bulk of this to her nephews the Princes David and Cupid reserving to herself a life interest.

Fertile Kauai.

Kauai, the most northwesterly of the group, is nearly circular in form and about 25 miles in diameter, having an area of about 590 square miles. It is believed to be one of the oldest of the Hawaiian Islands; has a deeper soil and a greater proportion of naturally arable land. It seems to have been originally formed by eruptions of Mount Waialeale, the great central peak 6,000 feet in height, a volcano which has been extinct from time immemorial. There are several mountain streams flowing from an elevated natural reservoir or lake in the central plateau.

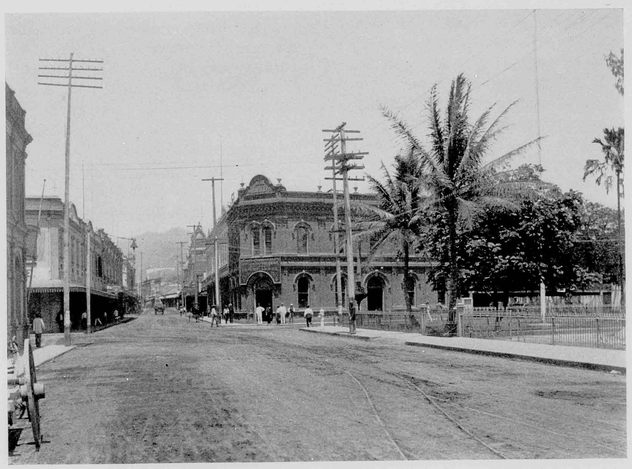
The valleys between the mountain ranges, which radiate from the interior, are broad and deep, having large areas of rich bottom lands, very productive under the influence of irrigation, which is largely in use for the sugar plantations. Kauai was, in the remote past, a kingdom by itself and the stories of Kings and Chiefs and warriors of Kauai are the traditional histories of the island. Lihue, the chief settlement, has about 3,500 inhabitants. The Falls of Wailua are romantically situated in the midst of a luxuriant forest, the river falling 180 feet in one unbroken sheet. Coffee, sugar, rice, and some other products are grown with profit. The inhabitants of Kauai take much pride in their fertile lands.

THE CAPITAL CITY.

WRITTEN BY DANIEL LOGAN.

"JOY OF THE WHOLE EARTH." HONOLULU, the commercial metropolis as well as political capital of Hawaii, is "beautiful for situation" and, ever since overtaken by civilization, has been steadily advancing toward being "the joy of the whole earth." It is situated upon a good harbor, on the south side of the eastern end of Oahu, which narrows like the front half of a shoe in relation to the western end. The city plot is low for some distance from the harbor front, taking in the business quarter and a considerable depth of the residental area. There are also long and wide plains, extending eastward to and through Waikiki to Diamond Head, and northward from the ocean reefs, east of the harbor entrance, to the foothills of the mountains in the background.

There are one hundred and fifty-nine miles of streets in the city district, or within the superintendence of the road supervisor of Honolulu. The streets are of an average width of fifty feet, and, for the most part, covered with macadam or telford. It is enough to say, with regard to the character of the streets, that there are few stretches of them whereon bicycle riding is not agreeable. Thorough street construction has fairly kept pace with a rapid expansion of the built-up bounds of the city for the past ten or twelve years. In the older portions of the town the streets are narrow, and in places crooked, but in the newer parts they are laid off mostly at right angles—exceptions being in hilly sections.



FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

The main thoroughfares are King Street and Nuuanu Streets, that is, in an arterial sense. Both connect with the road system of the Island, and other important streets have lately been led into them by extensions. King Street leads out of town northwestwardly, and becomes the road to Ewa, whence roads diverge, by the left, along the seacoast, to Waianae, and by the right, across country, to Waialua. From Waialua the road goes along the coast, around Kahuku Point, the north apex of the Island, and thence down the northeast coast and back into Honolulu, over the Nuuanu pali. One may, indeed, still follow the coast past the the Pali road, and make the circuit more comprehensive, only as yet the route is inaccessble to carriages from Waimanalo, in the west end of the Island, to Diamond Head, around which a road, in continuation of King Street, was put under construction years ago, but is still uncompleted.

Nuuanu Street runs from the harbor front, attaining the deserved name of "avenue," after emerging from the shop section of Chinatown, and leads directly up Nuuanu Valley to the famous Pali; then, on getting down to the foot of the mountain, becomes the road to Waialua, along the northeastern and northwestern shores. This is the way over which we have just directed the traveler, who left by King Street, back to Honolulu. It passes through an exceedingly fertile fringe of rolling coast lands at the feet of the Koolau Range, extensively planted in sugar-cane and rice, besides having fine dairy and produce farms. But we must not here be tempted into a description of this beautiful country. From the foot of the Pali the road branches out to Waimanalo, on the right, as one goes away from Honolulu. Several wealthy citizens have established delightful country retreats in this transmontane region. More will do likewise, as a year ago the splendid scenic road through the pass, referred to elsewhere, was opened to the easy carriage traffic it affords.

Beretania Street leads out, parallel to the route through town of King Street, across the plain, in the rear of Diamond Head, to the sea. there connecting with the coast road going round Diamond Head. Its town extremity has lately been slanted off to join King Street, near the head of the harbor.

Fort Street, running parallel with Nuuanu, is the grandest retail thoroughfare of Honolulu. Although recently, by degrees, widened through its chief business section, excepting for a few yards for which new building negotiations are pending, it is upon even the new lines, quite too narrow for its bustling and fashionable traffic. The farther end of Fort Street is occupied with cozy homes, some of them having large and well-cultivated grounds. Only a very few years ago Fort Street had nearly all the large stores of white merchants, and most of them in shabby-looking premises at that. This is far from being the case now, however, although a long block of that street, then considered out of the business quarter, is now adorned with some of the grandest business edifices of the city.

Queen Street is another important thoroughfare, always having borne a large share of the heaviest traffic. Lately it also

has been deflected round along the harbor to join King Street—its parallel uptown—and at its western end, it merges into the new beach boulevard to Waikiki.

Streets running from the harbor and ocean fronts lead into the tourist roads to the summits of Punchbowl and Tantalus, and to the several valleys, where cool living retreats are multiplying amidst reeking tropical agriculture.

There are several public squares in Honolulu. Thomas Square has its name from Admiral Thomas of the British navy, who restored the Hawaiian flag at that spot in 1834. Emma Square is called after the late Queen Emma. Makiki Recreation Ground is a reservation for field sports. Other squares are bare spaces. The legislature of 1898 set apart sites for new pleasure grounds in addition to those named. Band concerts are given regularly in the public squares.

Honolulu has had horse cars for ten years. A company is now chartered to institute an electric-car system.

Within a short range of memory, the residence quarters of Honolulu were confined almost exclusively to the lower planes of the city plot. Some of the older white families, who occupied the rising ground at the opening of the Nuuanu Valley, were deemed high in the world, indeed. As the demand for homes by the increasing foreign population rose, along with a power of money to procure better than the average run of tenaments for rent, the town gradually pushed its bounds back to the slopes of Punchbowl. Eight or ten years ago, two things occured to give an immense impetus to home building, as distinguished from mere house building by landlords. One of these things was the laying out of building lots on government lands in the environs and selling them by public auction. The other thing was the starting of a building and loan association by a number of enterprising young men, most of them living upon moderate salaries and week's or even day's wages. These two factors have completely revolutionized the aspect of Honolulu as viewed from both mountain and sea. They have also upset the proportion between landlords and tenants. It might be safe to say that there are a hundred independent home-owners in Honolulu today where there were ten about twelve years ago. Perhaps the ratio of change has been even greater. And, moreover, the quality of the homes has been immeasurably enhanced.

The foregoing leads naturally to remarks on the architecture of Honolulu. Having just been talking of homes, we may begin with domiciliary architecture. Fifteen years ago there was, with the exception of two or three quaint stone or brick houses of the older white residents, scarcely a dwelling not occupied by royalty which could—saving in stilted newspaper diction—be called a mansion without a suspicion of irony. The prevailing type of dwelling, inhabited even by the wealthy, was that of the plain, downeast farmhouse of a generation back. Pleasant enough within, it may be, and crammed with costly furnishing and rare store of relics and bric-a-brac, but bare and unviting outside save for its redeeming feature of vine-screened and foliage shaded verandas. Long-suffering tenants paid high rents for "balloon" cabins with scantling exposed inside. Today there are whole sections built up where there were scrub jungle and burnt pasture, and built up in infinite variety of urban design, often ornate but seldon tawdry, withal having a wealth of coloring instead of the old-time, rusty brown and tiresome whitewash. Houses, both stately and picturesque, have, in the same period, frequently replaced the antiquated roofless residential areas. Improvement in mercantile buildings has also been great recently. In place of low, tumbled-down shanties, in which a large proportion of both the wholesale and the retail trade was done even ten or twelve years age, shapely blocks of brick and stone, with iron and plate-glass fronts, succeed each other in array upon all sides. A notable impetus to improvement in mercantile construction was given in 1886, when it became necessary to rebuild a large area swept by fire. This principally lay in the part known as "Chinatown" and its borders. The legislature seized the opportunity to pass a law stipulating fireproof construction over a large area. For some years after the rebuilding, Chinatown was the most modern-looking portion of Honolulu. Many stores in comparatively new and substantial buildings have had old-fashioned fronts, with small lights in thick walls, replaced with metropolitan iron and glass. Two stories with dingy warerooms in the upper flat were good enough until quite lately. Now the builder of a three-story edifice is not examined for lunacy. Elevators with electric power do not now attract gaping interest. As this is being written, the ornate parapets are going up on the fourth story of a magnificent business edifice of Roman brick, with stone and iron front.

Buildings of a more or less public nature have shown up more than respectably at a period antedating the business architecture revolution just described. The Executive Building was completed in 1883 at a cost of $340,000. It was the official residence of the sovereign and named Iolani Palace. After the revolution of 1893, it was occupied by the executive departments of the republican government. The building is of two stories above a high basement, built of brick coated with stucco. Its interior is beautifully finished in the native koa and kou woods, which take a fine polish, and in heavy, moulded plaster. Board, tiled verandas and balconies are on all sides. The building covers an area of nearly 15,000 square feet, and the grounds occupy the block bounded by King, Richards, Hotel and Likelike Streets. On the oppsite side of King Street is the Judiciary Building, which until the change aforesaid, was the Government Building or, in the native speech, Aliiolani Hale—the house of the high chiefs. It was not only the executive but the judiciary headquarters, and its chief hall was the assembly place of the legislature. Now it is occupied by the supreme and circuit courts, which with the law library and clerk's office, take up the entire second floor, and by nine or ten executive bureaus of the government taking the ground floor. It is built of stuccoed brick, and has a clock tower commanding a grand view of town, country and ocean. Within its enclosure is a neat, two-story edifice of the same material, called the Kapuaiwa Building, and harboring four important bureaus. In front of the Judiciary Building stands a heroic statue in bronze of Kamehameha I. The Police Station in Merchant Street is called Kalakaua Hale. It is brick with stuccoed front. The cells are in the basement. On the first floor are the offices of the marshal and his aides, also a tier of cells and a strong room for confiscated goods. Upstairs the district magistrate holds police and civil court sessions and has his office.

The principal products of Hawaii are sugar, rice, coffee, bananas, pine apples, guavas and other tropical fruits, many of which grow wild.

OF VOLCANIC FORMATION.

BY REV. J. E. BISHOP.

THE ISLANDS OF HAWAII.

EACH one of the islands comprising the Hawaiian group was originally formed by one or perhaps two very broad, low volcanic cones, or rather domes, which were built up slowly through long ages of frequent successive outgushings of molten lava. These layers of lava can be seen in the sides of any of the ravines which have everywhere been weathered out, and constitute the entire mass of the mountains. Steep, lofty volcanic cones are unknown, like those of Fujiyama, Teneriffe or Chimborazo, Hawaiian lavas having great fluidity and flowing at a very small angle of declivity.

The leeward islands, especially Kauai and Oahu, are of extremely ancient formation, and are deeply eroded and carved out into ravines and serrated ridges by the action of the weather, many parts of the original mountain having entirely disappeared and given place to low hills and plains. The mountain domes of the two windward islands Maui and Hawaii, on the contrary, being of more recent formation, retain more or less completely their original shape with comparatively slight erosion. Maunaloa and Hualalai, which are still in process of building, are entirely without ravines on their flanks. The former is a splendid specimen of a grand, smooth, unbroken dome, nearly 14,000 feet high, and with a base of seventy miles in diameter. Its average slope is thus much less than one foot in ten.



VOLCANO HOUSE.

Hualalai, on the western side of Hawaii, is wholly inactive, but cannot be reckoned as extinct, having as lately as 1801 poured out of its northwest flank a very copious and destructive gush of lava, covering about ten square miles. This mountain bears abundant traces of great explosive as well as outpouring activity, at a very recent period. The eastern part of Maui also is occupied by Mount Haleakala, over 10,000 feet high, which has evidently been in copious eruption within a very few centuries. The top of this mountain is occupied by an extinct crater seven by four miles in area, and 2,500 feet in depth, which tourists frequently visit and traverse.

Very fortunate are the few travelers who have the opportunity to visit the summit of Maunaloa when in eruption. The eruption of April, 1896, was visited by a party of about fifteen who suffered much from snow and mountain sickness. What they found in the center of the flat summit of ten miles diameter was a vast pit or cauldron 500 feet deep with perpendicular sides and six miles by three in extent. In the middle of this were playing two huge fountains of molten lava, each 150 feet in basal diameter by 250 feet in height. A preliminary jet on April 21st had shot over 4,000 feet aloft.

Most of the eruptions of this mountain break open some exit on its flanks below the summit. Twice, in 1855, and in 1881, streams issued from heights between 11,000 and 12,000 feet, and ran for the greater part of a year toward Hilo town and bay, some 45 miles away, the first time stopping four miles short of the bay, the second time less than one mile. Somewhat earlier eruptions had formed a breakwater on the southeast side of the harbor. In 1881 it was the habit to ride two miles to the edge of the flow, then to cross one-fourth mile to the middle, where the fiery stream had formed a tunnel twelve feet wide by seven in height and there through breaks in the tunnel to catch broiling glimpses of the swift, white-hot currents that fairly burned their image into the retina.

Another equal stream floved from the summit over 40 miles northwest to the sea in March, 1859. In 1868, and again in 1886, there were copious but brief outpourings from a distant southwest spur some 7,000 feet high, running but a few miles into the ocean close to the south cape of the island, each burying several square miles of valuable pasture land to a great depth. The writer saw some 300 acres of new land just built out into deep water in 1886. Climbing upon the warm rock piles one could see it still at white heat ten feet down.

The accessible volcano is that of Kilauea. In November, 1790 the great cauldron of seven square miles area was completely eviscerated by a terrific explosion which buried the surrounding country for many miles distant in gravel and pumice. A pit was left with a bottom of boiling lava 1,000 feet down. This has for a century been filling up to an average depth of 300 feet. For fifty years the chief activity has been confined to the deep pit of Hale-Mau-Mau, near the southwest end. This is half a mile in diameter, sometimes full and overflowing, sometimes emptying itself underground, leaving a smoking abyss 700 feet deep. For

two years past fire has appeared in this pit only occasionally. For fifteen years previous the activity was nearly uninterrupted and immense, thrice filling the pit and overflowing so as to raise the crater floor around it nearly 150 feet. From 1891 to 1894 a boiling lake of over ten acres area occupied the center of the pit, slowly filling it up until the outside ground had risen by overflow about fifty feet. In the center the lake built a parapet twenty-feet five high. Visitors climbed this wall and peeped over the edge upon the brimming, scorching lake, and its roaring fountains. No casualties ever occurred to one of the thousand tourists, although many were fearfully horrified. One German Baroness, an old tourist, at the first glance shrieked in terror, "Oh, take me away!" I have witnessed the first look at the fires taken by more than a score of visitors, and never yet met an instance in male or female where startled and prolonged "Oh-h-h" failed to be emitted. It is the greatest sight on earth.

At the close of the recent glacial period the crust of the globe appears to have been greatly shaken. Probably at that time numerous rents occurred along the coast of Oahu, admitting sea water to the interior, and causing brief explosive eruptions, which created the cinder cones near Honolulu, known as Koko Head, Diamond Head, and Punch Bowl in the heart of the city. These cones are probably not more than ten thousand years old, but are not proper craters.

PRODUCTS OF THE ISLANDS.—Continued from page 98.

takings the country will be benefited by the addition of an industry which will bring with it a class of weighty and valuable citizens.

It is not possible at this time to speak with full detail and assurance upon the present economic condition of the industry. There are concerns which are reported to be already upon a paying basis and where good interest is being received upon the capital invested. There are others which have not yet reached the stage of returns on the outlay, and there are cases where loss and failure have resulted. These cases of actual failure, however, should not be allowed to prejudice the situation of the industry. The causes of failure in certain cases have been just those causes which would have induced failure in any undertaking. For example, where a man has gone into coffee with too little capital he has not been able to hold out until the crop reached the bearing stage, or stage of returns. Again, men have gone into coffee culture without knowledge of, and experience in the work, and loss and failure have followed in those cases also. It is most liable to be the case, however, that the man of small capital is also a man of little experience, since where there is more capital at stake and more experience to direct its expenditure men move slowly. Where both want of capital and of experience come together then the result is sure and not far off. Apart from individual cases, it must be said that natural conditions, such as soil and climate, the state of the younger plantations that are on the way to the bearing stage, with certain actual results from older plantations—all these justify the belief that coffee growing can become a sound and paying industry in these islands.

The scale upon which it will be most profitable to carry on coffee planting has not yet been determined. The small planter may be able to make it work with coffee as the money-yielding crop, but producing most of the articles of food for himself and family. By men of capital, who have looked into the question more precisely from the financial standpoint, it is definitely stated that, in order to make coffee a permanent industry and capable of taking its place with other industries, the plantations must be on a comparatively large scale, so that it will be possible to engage a steady supply of labor for them and provide the best mechanical means for the cleaning and grading of the berries. One other view is that coffee will become the most remunerative as an adjunct to existing sugar plantations, chiefly on account of the matter of labor. It is strongly represented that as the altitude for coffee planting commences where sugar planting ceases, the industries are naturally contiguous, and by an adjustment of the labor staff could be made inter-dependent. There are two examples which indicate that this latter view may develop into a reality.

The fruits that are grown in quantities to amount to items of export are bananas and pineapples. The total production of these fruits it is not possible to give. The home consumption of each fruit is very considerable, being consumed by all classes of the community. The exportations of the two fruits, respectively, for the year 1897, most of which went to the United States, with a fractional portion to Canada, were as follows: Bananas 75,835 bunches, valued at $75,412.50; pineapples, 149,515 pecks, valued at $14,423.17.

These are the two chief fruits of the islands, for which there is an ample market in the United States free from competition with the American articles. Any other fruits, such as oranges, limes, and lemons, or stone fruits, although capable of being grown in abundant quantities to meet the island requirements, can not be grown for export to enter into competition with the fruits of California.

The bananas grown on the islands are well known for their extremely good quality. Chinamen are the chief cultivators of the banana, which flourishes in rich, deep, alluvial or deposit soils on the low levels near the sea and in the rich and protected valleys. White men with their better methods surpass Chinamen in the cultivation of this fruit.

The pineapple culture has been taken up by Americans and other white culturists. The very finest fruit, however, is the small native pineapple, which has an extremely delicate aromatic flavor. The latter has been grown an indefinitely long time and chiefly by the native Hawaiians.

The capabilities of the Hawaiian soils and climates for variety and excellence of fruit production have not yet been amply tested. There are individual locations and private grounds where experiments are seen in course of trial which indicate that fine quality and an enormously increased quantity of the fruits mentioned and numerous others can be grown with full success.

The city of Honolulu is almost wholly supplied as to its table vegetables by Chinamen, who occupy suitable lands within and round the city limits. The mode of distribution or service of houses is fairly good, but the quality and variety are limited and poor. Without specifying in detail, there is an ample field for improvement in the methods of supplying the tables of the city with green food of well-developed quality and freshness. The country districts provide themselves, yet hardly any surplus reaches Honolulu excepting native taro and a few bags of Irish potatoes.

Concerning the addition of new cultures and industries to the ones that have been described very considerable may be indicated. Most prominent among probable successes is grape culture. There are numerous examples upon a small scale in several of the island which attest beyond question that much can be done in grape and wine production. It is not possible to say at this time what action the soils may have upon the character of the juice and its products, excepting that much of these lands naturally tends to produce high purity and quality in the saps and juices of vegetable organisms generally as compared with the soil and atmospheric conditions of other lands.

Also, in addition to fruits and their products that may be added to the present industries of the islands, it is quite within the limits of probability to say that the soils and climates of the islands will be found favorable for the culture of plants and trees that yield "barks" and "milks" from which medicinal preparations are made. The cinchona barks can certainly be produced on the sheltered altitudes of the islands. Again, there are the conditions here for producing growths yielding flavor and dyes.

Further, there is room for a great expansion in fruits and growths that thrive specially well in salt soils near the sea. The cocoanut trees thrive admirably in these locations, and in time would be remunerative as an incidental culture.

Some note is to be made of possibilities in cereal production. The great difference in climatic conditions, that is, in temperature and rainfall, of which account has been given, indicate that there probably exist locations at temperate altitudes where wheat, barley, oats, and corn (maize) can be, and in fact are, successfully grown. At an earlier time wheat was grown in small amounts for bread making. Patches of oats may be seen to-day, while very recent experiences with American corn have shown that this cereal grows and matures perfectly. These observations are of special moment, since the successful establishing of small holdings and permanent settlers upon the available lands not under sugar will largely depend upon the ability of those small farmers to provide all the feed required by their animals, as well as most of the sustenance for themselves and their families. It is thus fortunate that the conditions suitable for growing coffee are also the conditions in which corn, sorghum, rye, and other cereals, and all common vegetables can be produced.

Land of Sunshine.

Hawaii is a land of eternal sunshine, of lovely summer temperature, where extreme heat is never known, the mean temperature being 75 degrees. It is remarkably healthful, the equable climate being particularly beneficial to invalids through it is naturally more bracing in the mountains, and objects of marvelous beauty abound on every side. The country has a luxuriantly fertile soil, and such slight drawbacks as earthquakes and volcanoes. But then, the islands are of volcanic formation, the fertile lands being in the beautiful valleys and the belt of alluvial soil on the shore. The uplands are better adapted to grazing than tilling, but there is a vast profusion of tropical fruits.

Excellent building stone is found convenient to Honolulu. Arrangements have been made for an electric system of street railways, the present horsecar lines being inadequate to the requirements of the progressive population of 30,000. A system of sewers for the city is also under contemplation.

Continued from page 99.

natives' principal means of subsistence was the Uala. A field of Uala, entirely covering the ground with dark green leaves together with the pink blossoms, is quite a pretty sight, but one that is rarely seen now, as year by year, the natives have decreased, and they practice less and less of their old healthful modes of life.

Among the many plants, the Hawaiians used as medicines are the Manawahia, Holio, Olopu, Pokalakala, Noni, Alaala, Ihia-ai and Puakala. Perhaps of these, the Noni is used the most, being a remedy for sprains and inflammation. It is used internally as well as externally. The fruit and foliage are much more attractive than are the flowers which are dull and small. The Lonomea is a large tree with pretty yellow flowers. The seeds of this tree are used as medicine and the bark was used for keeping the evil spirits away.

The flowers which are used in making and dyeing Kapa, are the Mao, Maaloa, Ilikai and Ilena.

The Mao is a species of the plant which produces the well known cotton of commerce. The blossoms are of the beautiful color known as primrose.

The prettiest flowers that grow in shady mountain ravines, three thousand feet above the sea level, are the Akaakaawa, the Kokio-Keokeo and the Kokio-Ula.

The Akaakaawa is one of the beautiful Begonia family. It is a graceful plant from three to four feet high, spreading from the root into many soft green stems with large green leaves. At the end of each stem is a cluster of pink and white blossoms.

The Kokio-Keokeo, belonging to the Hibiscus family, is a very attractive shrub, twenty feet high. The flowers are very pretty. The delicate white of the petals and the pink of the showy stamens form a charming contrast with the dark green leaves.

An ancient Hawaiian legend is connected with these beautiful flowers, that tells of two maidens Laiaikawai and Laialohelohe. Wherever they went a rainbow encircled them, the birds sang and the Akaakaawa and Kokio-Keokeo appeared and the flowers welcomed them with a graceful bend of their dainty heads.

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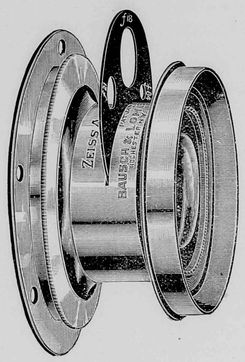

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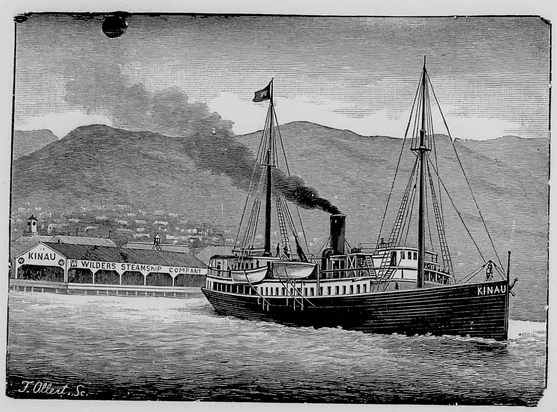

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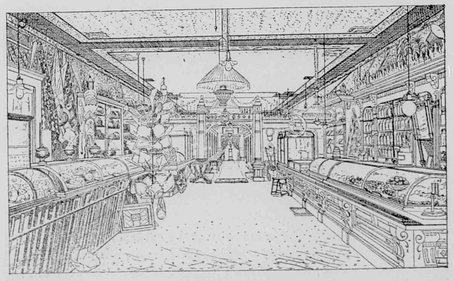

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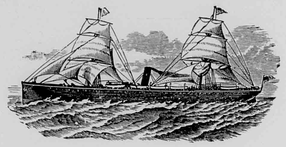

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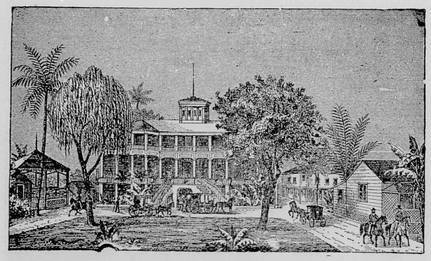

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VOL. XII.—NO. 8. HONOLULU, H. I. AUGUST, 1899. PUBLISHED MONTHLY

OUTBREAK ON MAUNA LOA.

BY CHARLES L. RHODES.

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF THE VOLCANO.

IN company with Philip L. Weaver, I completed the first trip ever made from the Volcano House to the place of the present volcanic activity, and thence down the flow from its very source to its very end. I have seen, at a distance of not more than ten yards, the white hot molten lava thrown up in the air 200 feet above the table of the crater, falling in glorious fountain effects of fire back into the mighty cauldron, within the newly formed cone, and thence rushing like a Niagara of flame through a break in the side of the cone, falling fifty feet and tearing away in a torrent, a stream fifty feet wide and going thirty miles an hour. I have followed that stream down the mountain, sometimes on its very brink, sometimes warned further away by its spread over acres of living fire, for ten miles. Throughout that entire distance it maintained itself as a liquid stream, not blackened over with cakes of cooling lava, but red and fiery, glowing in the open day. Its channel was as well defined as that of a water course. Its width became gradually narrowed and its velocity slackened, as its volume was decreased by the material that branched off into smaller flows of the same liquid fire, or spread out to form square miles of the characteristic a-a lava, cooling and blackening into great banks of clinkers and cinders. But for fully ten miles it was a stream, well defined in its channel, liquid, flowing.

Four miles from its source it still maintained a velocity of ten or twelve miles an hour, and where it began to lose the characteristics of a definable stream, where its surface began to yield up its fervid heat, and to succumb to the caking, blackening process, some ten miles from where it gushed out, geyser-like from the side of Mauna Loa, it still had a velocity of a mile or a mile and a half an hour.

Its course is not a straight one, but like that of a river of water, it curves and bends, making detours where its course leads it toward some ridge, or centuries-old cone; here running placidly with ripples on its surface along a gentle decline; there rushing down a declivity like water over a dam; but always a river, vivid, fervid, intense, a flood of flame, a flame of flood.



PHOTO BY DAVEY PHOTO CO

COUNTRY LIFE ON HAWAII

And when at last the spirit of the Titanic forces which sped it from the bowels of the earth is quenched in the open, cooling air, it ends in a slowly advancing, wide-spread a-a flow, like a creeping cinder pile twenty feet high, glowing red on its face between the masses of which it is composed, from the fires within which are the forces that move it.

From the foot of the mountain looking up, the view is a kaleidoscopic reversion of the scene. The continuity is broken up. The whole side of the mountain at night seems afire. It is not a blaze, not a conflagration, but great lines of glowing light, zigzag-

ging across the face of the mountain, the turns and curves, and detours of the stream of lava broken where some aclivity hides the view, and broadened where the stream seeps out through an expanse of spreading a-a.

Crowning all, at the extreme limit of vision, in this night scene from the bottom of the mountain is the active volcano, flashing its mighty fountains of fire against the background of the darkness, its effect heightened by masses of light reflected from the smoke rising from other but less demonstrative centers of activity to right and left.

To make clear the stage setting, so to speak, of this mighty panorama of fire, let me refresh recollection of the relation of the principal points in it to one another. Mauna Loa, roughly speaking, constitutes more than a third of the Island of Hawaii, the southern third. Its base reaches the ocean on the east, west and south. Its slope is gradual. It is a great dome whose summit is 13,675 feet above sea level. Its sides are scarred and ribbed with cones and lava flows, some of them so many centuries old that time and weather and vegetation, and a soft clinging gray moss, have disintegrated them into rich, deep soil. Others so new that their barrenness and desolation stand out to view for miles, and they are still known by the names of the years in which they gushed out from the fountains of fire.

To the north is Mauna Kea, a similar mountain, its summit rising a little higher and fifteen miles further east than the summit of Mauna Loa. The bases of the two mountains unite in a stretch of table land having an elevation at the highest point, of approximately 7000 feet above sea level. The ridges of the two mountains which meet at the highest point on this table land form the water shed which divides the slopes and water courses into those in the direction of Hilo and those in the direction of Kohala. Almost due east of the summit of Mauna Loa, though a little to the south, at an elevation of 4040 feet, but still on the slope of Mauna Loa, is the crater of Kilauea. A line drawn from the summit of Mauna Loa down the slope through Kilauea, and a line drawn from the same summit to the highest point of the table land between Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea, will include the region and surface of many, if not most of the lava flows from Mauna Loa within historic times. The general slope of this region is toward Hilo. The sources of the flows of 1843, 1855 and 1880, and of the present flow, are all in this area, and all between 2000 and 3000 feet from the summit of Mauna Loa. The flow of 1880 was nearest the line drawn from the summit through Kilauea. The flow of 1843 was nearest the other line enclosing this area I am describing. The other flows, are, in a general way, between these two. Starting from near the same place the natural tendency, each flowing down the slope of a dome, was for them to get further and further apart, as they got farther down the slope. They spread out fan-like.

The present outbreak began, according to all accounts, with a column of smoke lighted up by fires below, from the crater of Mokuaweoweo, the so-called summit crater, 2000 feet higher than the actual source of the flow. This pillar of fire, for such it was at night, was seen at the Volcano House and at Punaluu early in the morning of Tuesday, of July 4. Mr. amd Mrs. A. Gramberg of Kalaieha, on the southern slope of Mauna Kea, saw it Sunday night, July 2, and on Monday night, July 3. From this point the weather is almost always clear, while from the two other points mentioned, it is often cloudy, and as a matter of fact, clouds have at times prevented the outbreak from being seen from each of these two points, since it began. This might account for its being seen two days earlier from Kalaieha than from the Volcano House or Punaluu.

But the actual outbreak of lava was not from Mokuaweoweo. The weak point in Mauna Loa's side is further down the slope. At an elevation of 10,820 feet, as shown by a mountain aneroid carried by W. R. Castle, in whose company Mr. Weaver and I, with others, went up, the lava broke out right on the slope of the mountain. This is the place where the now active cone is located. Mr. Gramberg says when he first saw the lava spouting out, on the morning of July 4, there were spouting geysers extending along a line of perhaps a mile in length. He counted fifteen in all. Several of these, near the center of the line, soon formed a cone and, thus confined, lost their identity as separate fountains or geysers. The others soon lost their activity and disappeared, or could be distinguished merely by a glow of light at night or by columns of smoke.

It was this active spouting cone that was the objective point of the party which set out from the Volcano House Friday morning, July 14. The party consisted of W. R. Castle, C. H. Kluegel, Frank Barwick, Philip L. Weaver, Alfred L. Castle, Richard A. Cooke, Fred. A. Lowrey, Jr. (the latter three being lads of fourteen and fifteen), myself, two guides—Kamaki and Ahuai—and two native helpers. The party was well mounted and well provided. We were the third party that started from the Volcano House. One of the other parties consisted of four men and guide, and got within two or three miles of the cone. The other party numbered about thirty, of whom two actually reached the cone, and about ten others got within from two or three miles to 400 or 500 yards of it.

Our party followed a trail up through Shipman's ranch all day Friday and camped that night at the timber line. Next morning we rode about three miles further to the pahoehoe lava of the 1880 flow. We rode up this about two miles, when the guides deeming it no longer safe for the horses, we left these in charge of the native helpers and proceeded up the 1880 flow afoot. Besides blankets for each of the party, we carried food supplies and something over a gallon of water for each man.

The flow of 1880 is continuous pahoehoe lava, rough, uneven and hard on shoes, but not seriously difficult walking except in

Continued on page 120.

Calumet Baking Powder
Perfect in Quality
NOT MADE BY THE TRUST.
MODERATE IN PRICE

TOWN OF HILO.*

BY DANIEL LOGAN.

PROGRESS IS THE WATCHWORD.

HILO, commonly called "the ambitious city," is the most important town, next to the capital, in the group. It has elements that assure it increasing greatness in the future, as will appear in the course of this sketch. Its site slopes up, irregularly, from the Bay of Hilo to elevated plateaus and terraces. Therefore, the exterior features of the town are shown off to great advantage from the water approach.

Front street, extending along the water front, and Waianuenue Street, from the water front to the heights, are the principal business thoroughfares. Within recent years, they have largely shed their original village aspect, rude shacks having been replaced with imposing blocks of modern stores. One of these contains one of the largest public halls in the group. The steadily growing business of the town is extending into streets parallel with these two main thoroughfares, and Hilo bids fair before long to have miles of plate-glass fronts. Manufactures are keeping pace with trade in the town.

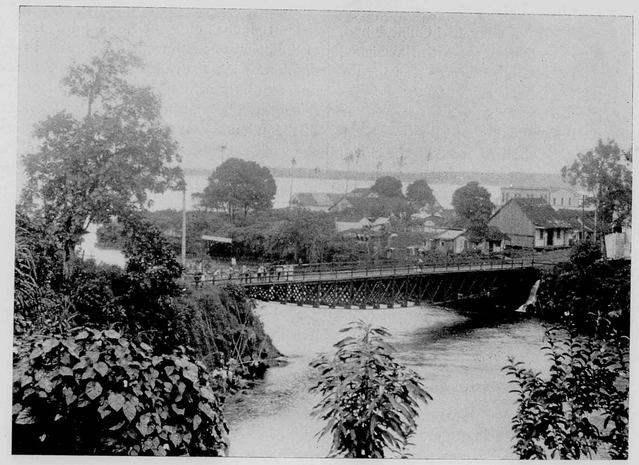

PHOTO BY M'CONNELL

BRIDGE SCENE NEAR HILO

As none of the towns of these Islands are municipal entities—not even the capital city—it is impossible to accurately tell their urban bounds or populations. An approximation, in these respects, is easier obtained in the case of Honolulu than in that of any other town, simply because the rural population of its district is insignificant as compared with that of its urban and suburban quarters. The census deals with judicial and taxation districts, and the population of the district of Hilo, in 1896, was 12,878, of which 9071 were males and 3807 females. There was a gain of 2943 for the six years since the previous census. The native Hawaiians numbered 1896 of full blood and 480 partly of the aboriginal race, a total of 2376. There were 1933 born in the Islands whose both parents were foreign, and 8569 people born in other countries, making a total of 10,502 of foreign races.

Hilo has a splendid back country. The town proper is flanked on two sides with large sugar plantations, completing a chain of such estates which extends north and northwest along the eastern coast line of the island, throughout the ocean frontage of the three districts of Hilo, Hamakua and North Kohala, or a distance of fifty to sixty miles. An excellent macadamized road of moderate grade, designed partly for tourist travel to the Volcano of Kilauea and partly for opening the country to settlement, leads southwardly out of town. It passes, for several miles, between the cane fields of one of the plantations flanking the town, on through the coffee section, called Olaa in the district of Puna, to the volcano, thirty-one miles from Hilo. At nine miles out, a branch from this highway runs to other parts of Puna containing extensive coffee plantations. There are other tracts of fertile land, highly favored for coffee and other products, near the town and connected with it by roads. Hilo has a rainfall ample enough to make the district one of the most perennially verdant in the Islands. Besides, it has one of the few rivers in the group—the Wailuku, careering across the town plot and, in Rainbow Fall, providing one of the most beautiful natural sights in the whole country.

While Hilo has all along been having a direct trade by sailing vessels, with San Francisco, it has, now, fair promise of steam communication with the Pacific Coast. At this writing, two steamers of a line from Seattle, have visited Hilo, and there is a reasonable prospect that the line will become established. With direct steamers to Pacific Coast cities, a powerful impetus would be given to the raising of fruits and vegetables. These would have a demand in the markets of those cities when their home supplies were out of season, and, in the case of purely tropical products, all the year round. Whatever the fate of projects now being tentatively forwarded, there is no doubt that Hilo will become an important entrepot of commerce. Its situation and the productive resources behind it cannot fail to ensure such a status in time. When its magnificent bay shall have been provided with breakwaters and sheltered docks, and the long-mooted railway from Hamakua shall have become a realization, Hilo will enter an era of progress which will make even its present gratifying rate of development appear slow by comparison.

Punaluu, in the southeast of the island, is in a sugar-cane neighborhood. It is the starting point of a good carriage road to the volcano, which at that great objective spot meets the road from Hilo.

*Foreign Office circular.

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THE HISTORY OF CONTRACT LABOR.

At an early date there were occasional visits of Chinese people to Hawaii. A few individual Chinese had, as early as 1845, been permitted to intermarry with Hawaiians, and the Interior Department of Hawaii has records showing the naturalization of one "Arsing" in that year. An oath of allegiance was required before an alien could marry a Hawaiian. In the past fifty years there have been about 700 Chinese naturalized as Hawaiian citizens. The children of some of the earlier Chinese residents, resulting from their intermarriage with Hawaiian citizens, have become prominent in the social and business life of Hawaii, and as stated by a well-known observer, the blending of the Chinese and Hawaiian bloods has produced beneficial results. Many of these children have been educated at the best English schools and in the colleges and universities of the United States. A large number have proved worthy of the education bestowed upon them, and not less than fifty have found employment in government and business offices and mercantile houses in Honolulu alone. Some of these earlier Chinese immigrants in Hawaii have, by naturalization and intermarriage, become land and property owners and good citizens. This element of Chinese origin must not, however, be confounded with or mistaken for those who came to Hawaii simply as laborers under contract for a specific term of years authorized, limited, and controlled by the government. The immigration of Chinese laborers began in 1852, and grew out of what was thought to be the necessities of the people, owing to the decline of the number of Hawaiian laborers. About that time the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society issued a circular suggesting the introduction of Chinese coolie labor, and in January, 1852, the bark Thetis brought, under agreement, 180 coolies from China. This experiment was deemed satisfactory by the society, and thereafter, up to January, 1866, there were 1,306 Chinese imported, of whom 54 were women and 5 were children. From 1866 to the present time, the Government and various organizations interested in the labor question have looked after the importation of laborers from other countries besides China. In all, three nationalities—Chinese, Japanese, and the Portuguese colonies—have been drawn upon. The two former still continue to furnish large numbers of laborers, while Portuguese immigration has apparently ceased. The Hawaiian Government, in 1864, passed an Act creating a bureau of immigration for the purpose of superintending the inspection of imported foreign laborers and the introduction of immigrants as laborers. Ordinances were issued by the King authorizing the bureau of immigration to take steps to promote the introduction into the kingdom of free immigrants from the Portuguese colonies, the Azores, the Canary Islands, the Cape Verde Islands, and from "any of the islands of the Pacific Ocean." The Hawaiian bark R. W. Wood was ordered chartered, to proceed to China to obtain a cargo of Chinese laborers, at the expense of the bureau of immigration. In 1865, December 18, Captain James Makee, of the island of Maui, master of the Hawaiian schooner Pfeil, brought 20 men, 3 women and 2 children from the Caroline Islands under contracts to labor on his plantation. In June, 1865, about fifteen Marquesans were brought to the islands, partly under the auspices of the bureau of immigration and partly under the board of foreign missions. These, with the Caroline Island immigrants, gave good satisfaction, and their labor contracts were approved by the bureau. In 1865 the question of the importation of Chinese "coolies" was further considered, and, under certain regulations, the introduction of this class of labor from China became a part of the policy of the Hawaiian Islands. From this time on cargoes of Chinese laborers, under contracts for service, were frequently and regularly made. The matter of the medical inspection of immigrants became important as a means of protecting the health of the inhabitants against contagious or infectious diseases, and the various steps taken in this direction have finally resulted in quarantine and health-protective measures which, at this time, are quite efficient. Various changes in the regulations and statutes controlling the immigration and introduction of foreign laborers were made from time to time by legislative and royal authority. A few inhabitants of the South Sea Islands were brought to Hawaii, and many Portuguese from other island colonies became residents and laborers in the kingdom. Special efforts were, from time to time made, to induce the importation of females of the several islands and countries from which such importation was desirable. As time passed, in 1867 and 1868, the matter of providing for the introduction of Japanese laborers became an important question. The Japanese Government interposed its offices, and has since looked after the interests of those of its subjects who have become laborers in Hawaii. So it may be said that, as a commercial or business proposition, the matter of the employment of cheap labor imported from various islands and countries became the important subject of Hawaiian consideration. The large profits resulting from the cultivation and manufacture of sugar, where inexpensive Asiatic labor was to be obtained, produced the legitimate result of aggregating capital in large amounts for the purchase or leasing of sugar lands where this class of laborers could be employed most profitably. The facilities which existed under the Hawaiian monarchy for obtaining grants, concessions and leases of government lands were availed of by speculative favorites and others, and large plantations by wealthy planters, instead of small holdings by industrious heads of families, became the rule upon the islands. The cost of irrigation in sugar-producing districts is also an obstacle not easily to be overcome by the small landholder, who could seldom command the funds to erect the dams, sluices, flumes and expensive works required to convey the water. So that many thousands of acres of the most fertile lands in the world have, by the combined influences above referred to, and others quite as potent, become unattainable by ordinary citizens.

LABOR IN HAWAII.

BY ALATAU T. ATKINSON.

CONDITION OF AVERAGE LABORER.

The condition of the laborer upon the Hawaiian plantations, when compared with the condition of a similar class in other parts of the world, is by no means the miserable status which it is misrepresented to be. Moreover, there is always hope for the laborer. At the end of his contract service he is a more useful man than he was when he comes green to work, and he can re-engage at an advance in wages. If he is an active, sober and energetic man, he can rise to better positions on the estate. Not all rise so, any more than all soldiers become generals, or all printers become foremen, or all sailors captains, or all merchants' clerks, capitalists. These Islands, however, show that men beginning life as mere laborers on the plantations have advanced to high and lucrative positions. It would be wrong to mention names, but those who know the Islands can place their hands upon at least two managers, who started between the stilts of a plough, and many other laborers who have reached comfortable incomes. But these are, of course, exceptions. What it is desirable to prove is that the condition of the average laborer, who is not so fortunate, or so industrious, is, in comparison, not worse, but better than that of the laborer of the same class elsewhere.



PHOTO BY DAVEY PHOTO CO

COFFEE PICKERS ON PLANTATION

Take first a comparison with Louisiana. The average wages of the laborer in the cane fields there is 75 cents a day or $20 a month. During the grinding season when pay is obtained for over time, and which lasts sixty days, he gets $1 a day. Hon. John Dymond, the sugar statistician of New Orleans says: "The plantation laborers are furnished with free house room; they steal their fuel and require but little medical attention."

The average wages of the Hawaiian laborer per day is 70 cents or $18.20 per month. He gets paid over time during the grinding season, which lasts on an average, not sixty days as in Louisiana, but 150 days. He has also free house room, but he has not to steal his wood, it is given to him; water is brought near his quarters, which he gets free, and he has not to pay for medical attendance, as his Louisiana confrere has, but he receives his medical attendance free. His condition is quite as good, if not somewhat better than that of the Louisiana laborer.

Take a look at the average wage in the six eastern provinces of Prussia. According to Golz, who has devoted great care to the subject, the unskilled agricultural laborer earns 1.17 marks a day, or 29 1-4 cents a day, the highest being in Pomerania, where 1.46 marks or 36 1-2 cents a day is the average and the lowest in Silesia where 20 1-2 cents is the magnificent return of labor from sunrise to sunset. These people work on the immense beet fields.

Then, it must be taken into consideration that in the Hawaiian Islands the wages are for the entire year. In Germany they last during the spring, summer and autumn. Winter is a period of starvation. Again in the matter of clothes. Winter requires heavier clothes, even if they be ragged. Here the same clothes serve the year round. These positions in Germany are eagerly filled by Galicians and Russians when the Germans manage to migrate, so that the condition of the Galician and Russian laborer is worse than that of the German. In point of fact, the Russian peasant, in several of the provinces, is actually starving. We have no such conditions here.

The difficulty with the labor from Europe, which has come here, is that the immigrants are either misinformed, or they expect too much. They are like the bumpkins who used to go to London expecting to find the streets paved with gold. They leave poverty and wretchedness at home and expect to find an easy, well paid life abroad. Against misinformation the government or the planters can guard. Against self-deception they can never guard.

The charges of ill treatment which are made are fabricated for sensational purposes. It is pure invention to talk about the laborers being driven to the fields with a whip. It is pure invention to call the labor system slavery. Slavery is where a human being works for another receiving no pay, and being the chattel of another, to buy and sell as one does a horse or a cow. The Hawaiian laborer gets as good pay and treatment as the Lousiana laborer, and better pay than the German laborer. Far from being a slave he is a free man, in that, if he has been born in the country, he can vote and take a part in the legislation, or having resided a proper time, if he is not an Asiatic, he can be naturalized.

The penal clause in our contract laws, it may be granted, is a mistake, but it must be borne in mind that the contract system of the Islands had its origin in the "shipping" of men for the whaling voyages of the forties and fifties. That the penal clause should be abolished and will be abolished when the United States Congress gives us the enabling act, goes without saying. But the United States to this day supports the penal clause in contracts with sailors, a sailor must fulfill his contract, and, as has been stated above, the like penalty applied to our plantation laborers, is our legacy from the whaling times. The method of the sea was applied to the work on land. As a fact nearly all our early managers on plantations were whaling captains who gave up the sea for agriculture.

But it is hopeless to argue with men who wilfully make false statements as has been done by Mr. Rosenberg of the San Francisco Labor Council or any of similar character. It is well, however, to clearly and succinctly state the case for the information of fair-minded people who can listen to reason and are not blinded by prejudice.

Hawaiian Coffee.

Mons. Vossion, formerly French Commissioner to the Republic of Hawaii, has obtained expert French opinion upon Hawaiian coffee. He submitted samples of our coffee to Clement Routier, who is acknowledged to be one of the best coffee experts in Paris. Mons. Routier has drawn up a report upon the coffee which Mons. Vossion has forwarded to George R. Carter and C. L. Wight. The report is published by permission of Mr. Galt, George R. Carter's representative.

Mons. Routier says:

"I have examined with care the coffee which you have been kind enough to submit to my long practice and experience acquired in the coffee trade.

"The samples which you have sent me shows a coffee of superior quality on account of the nature of the soil which produced it. I class it in the category of choicest coffee, similar in all respects to the coffee of Martinique and Guadeloupe whose reputation is universal.

"Hawaiian coffee takes rank as a coffee rich in caffein, has the aroma of Mocha but less mellow (moins de douceur). This coffee prepared without mixing with other kinds is perfect. If it is mixed with one-fourth or one-fifth part of Mocha coffee, boiled separately, it becomes a veritable nectar.

"I consider that the coffee would gain much if the planters would give it the care of curing which it merits.

"This is to class it into round beans, large beans and medium beans.

"I have found from seven to eight per cent of round beans, thirty per cent large beans and sixty per cent medium beans.

"Hawaiian coffee should be roasted with care, over a slow fire (feu calme). A very quick but regular rotary motion should be given to the roaster in order that all the coffee beans should have the same amount of roasting.

"My estimation is that the coffee industry of the Hawaiian Islands will constitute a new wealth for that charming country, and that there need be no fear of finding markets, because Hawaiian coffee will always be sought for by connoisseurs (gourmets).

"If next year my advice is taken, I will wager that when the planters exhibit their coffee at the Paris exhibition of 1900, their fine and excellent article will, without doubt, obtain the highest reward."

Agricultural Products.

The principal agricultural products of Hawaii are sugar, rice, coffee, taro, bananas, cattle, and sheep. The great market crop which furnishes the income for the agriculturists of Hawaii is sugar. The sugar crop exceeds in money value many times the aggregate of all other products. The exports of sugar from Hawaii in 1896 amounted in value to $14,932,172, while all other exports together, including rice, coffee, bananas, wool, hides, pineapples, only amounted to $583,058. In other words, about twenty-five times as much sugar was exported as of all other products together. Under the coming sovereignty of the United States, it is believed that the various other agricultural products will be raised in much greater quantities. There is no doubt that many kinds of farm products and fruits can be very profitably grown in Hawaii, and, under favorable conditions, be made a souree of large income.

The rice crop is now limited to small areas and raised only by Chinamen. And yet sufficient rice was grown in 1896 to export over 5,000,000 pounds, valued at nearly $200,000.

The growth of coffee is comparatively a new industry in Hawaii, but the area of the plantations is now rapidly increasing. About half a million pounds is now annually exported. The quality is the very best.

Banana growing is gradually becoming a profitable industry, although only recently attempted on a large scale. The yield is now about 150,000 bunches yearly.

The taro root, which is the staple article of food for most of the native Hawaiians, finds demand for local consumption of a large quantity. So little of it is exported that there are no statistics of value.

Pineapples are readily and profitably grown.

Oranges, limes, and lemons, and other citrus fruits, hitherto almost wholly imported from California, are now being grown of good quality in moderate quantities in Hawaii. Many other tropical fruits have been experimented with, and it is apparent that they can be readily grown with profit. The guava, the papaia, the avocado, and figs are also easily produced.

The principal town of Hawaii is Hilo, situated on Hilo Bay at the mouth of Wailuku River.

The principal buildings of Honolulu, from their substantial though general style, gives the place the appearance of stability and quiet comfort which it enjoys.

The Queen's Hospital, located at the foot of Punchbowl Hill, was erected, chiefly by the efforts of King Kamehameha IV., and named after Queen Emma. It is a well kept institution.

Attractive as is the appearance of Honolulu and its surroundings, as seen from the steamer's deck, while approaching and entering the harbor, the stranger will be interested and amused with the novel sights and scenes which await at every new turn at this Anglo-Hawaiian city.

ISLAND OF KAUAI.*

BY CASPAR WHITNEY.

REFRESHING AND GREEN VALLEYS.

I MADE my landing on Kauai at Nawiliwili, a very pretty crescent-shaped bay with high, bold land at the points, disembarking from a smaller steamer than those running to Hawaii and Maui, after one of the roughest trips in my experience.

Physically, the island is somewhat like the others, save that its center, rather than ragged mountains, is occupied by high (3000 feet) table-land densely covered with forest, and it has, in the Hanalei and Wailua rivers, two fair-sized streams.

From Lihue the road goes east over a rolling pasture country, through a gap in the mountains, until it comes to Koloa, where is a considerable sugar plantation owned by Germans. This is the dry side of the island, and here and all along this coast water for irrigation comes from wells or is piped from the mountains, where is the only timber to be found on the island which, even at its largest, is not big enough for lumber. The general character of the country in this section is not unlike some of our western stretches of grass land, dotted with single, widely separated trees and clumps. There is not so much lantana on this side the island as on the other, but the Japanese beetle is very active and destroys vegetables, flowers, leaves and trees.

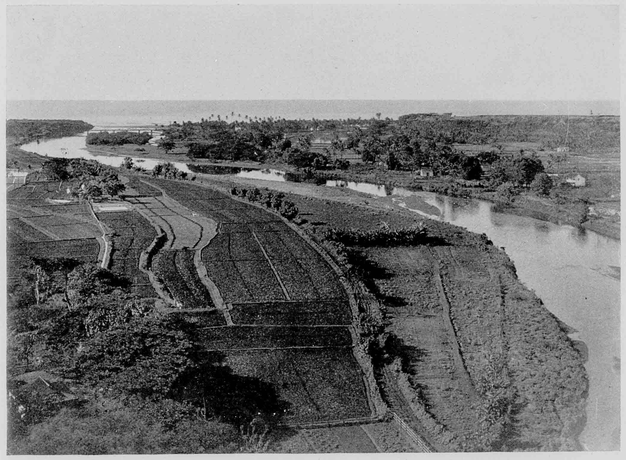

PHOTO BY WILLIAMS

WAIMEA RIVER, KAUAI

Continuing east over more rolling pasture country, extending from the sea up to the mountains, we cross several small valleys filled with rice-fields, in token of Chinese industry; and wherever is a valley there also is a little shop kept by a Japanese or a Chinaman. You never see a shop kept by a native, and only rarely find them working in the plantation fields. They are not even cultivating their own little patches of taro, as formerly they did, but, instead, leave all the hard soil-tilling to the Chinamen, and themselves work on the steamers and docks, where spells of hardest endeavor are followed by periods of entire relaxation. Or they work well about horses, and sometimes at piece-work in the fields, but rarely at daily labor. The native does not mind a scolding, but is very sensitive to ridicule.

The cattle along this section all looked well, although I was told much distress is given them by the horn-fly. At all events, it is a beautiful grazing country hereabouts, until we reach picturesque Hanapepe Valley, eight to nine miles deep, and cultivated up about four miles in rice which, in various stages of growth, gives many shadings to the valley. The many, and sometimes ingenious, methods employed by the Chinamen to keep the birds from the rice are amusing, if not instructive; the common manner is the planting of innumerable little white flags throughout the fields; but there are also windmills working wooden rachet wheels, sentinels with guns, and women walking, and shouting and beating empty tin cans.

At Hanapepe Valley the cane belt begins and runs on past Makaweli and for a few miles beyond Waimea, until there is no cultivation, and only a poor trail leads up over a broken plateau.

The north side of the island is also dry, although water is to be had in the mountains. Except in occasional spots, it is an uninteresting country riding north from Lihue and then east toward Hanalei. There are stretches of pasture—some very rocky, and now and again a long, deep valley filled with rice, fields. Practically, no trees are to be seen on the pasture-land, though here and there, as a valley is approached, one encounters a bunch of kukui-trees—the tree which supplies the candle-nut formerly burned by the natives in their primitive stone lamps. These trees, seen now and again, and the hau, often thickly covered with its yellow poppies, that is too crooked even for firewood, but makes an ideal arbor, are, with lantana, the most frequent growth on the rocky pasturage lands.

The plantation settlements against the bare landscape are a relief to the eye, with all their houses cleanly whitewashed, banana and papaia trees surrounding little patches of cultivation and once in a while a tiny garden of flowers attempting to give a homelike appearance.

Each little valley is very bright and beautifully green and refreshing, and Hanalei, on a deep bay with high surrounding land, is one of the most attractive spots on any of the islands—a cool and picturesque haven for a few days. Here the wagon road ends, and a horse trail continues for twelve miles, when that too ends, and if you wish to circle the island you must climb 800 feet to the top of a cliff, on which is another trail leading to Waimea. At the east side the mountains come down to sea in three sharp ridges; beyond there is only a horse trail leading over to Kalalau, the only stretch of arable land being in Wainiha Valley, although

* From Harper's Weekly.

several little gulches running back from the sea are considered available for coffee.

Hanalei Valley is about ten miles long, and cultivated in rice for three to four miles.

Other than a few little shops to supply local needs at the several small settlements along the coast, there is no commercial activity on Kauai apart from the sugar industry, which appears to absorb all the enterprise of the island. And, truth to tell, there is no room for enterprise on Kauai. There is no land not already taken up, and none that could be bought. The island is divided into cane, pasture and valleys. In the latter rice and taro are grown by Chinamen; the cane-land is all held by several long-established companies, and the pasture by a few individuals, who have about 20,000 head of cattle and 2000 head of sheep. On the small island of Niihau, which is owned by one family, are other 25,000 sheep. Cane is planted at an average elevation of 250 feet, though there is some at 500 feet, and yields on the average about five tons of sugar to the acre. It may be set down as a fact that, under the present exceptionally high price ruling for sugar, all the land available for cane is planted, so there are no possibilities in this direction beyond what are presently realized. There are, however, some coffee-growing possibilities in several of the gulches running back from the sea on the northeast side of the island, especially between Wainiha and Kalalau, where there are already about 60,000 trees. Kalalau Valley extends four miles, and has some 500 acres of prospective coffee-land, held partly on government lease and partly in fee-simple, while there are 500 acres of coffee-land up Wainiha way owned in fee-simple by a company of natives.

House of Fire.

All tourists visits Kilauea and cross its broad lava fields within the walls of its original crater, and now about 500 feet below the rim or edge of the wall. On the southerly portion of this broad lava bed is a still deeper pit, or live crater, apparently some 800 feet below the surface of the broad lava field before montioned, from the very bottom of which arises a whitish sulphurous smoke so dense as to hide from full view the surface of the burning, seething liquid far below. This is what is called "Halemaumau," "the house of fire," when the volcano is active and in eruption, but it is now very quiet and smoky. Yet even now numerous crevices are found, some of them two or three miles from this pit or lake, from which smoke or steam constantly arises, and in which sticks thrust down a few inches by us readily took fire. Around some of these crevices an efflorescence of sulphur was noticed, and on examination we found deposits of pure native sulphur so hot from the subterranean fountain, perhaps three miles away, that it could not be handled. It must be remembered that this description refers only to Kilauea, and not at all to the great volcano itself at the top of the mountain, and called "Mokuaweoweo," which during the ages and ages past has poured the lava over the island many times. The magnitude of this mountain is hardly believed at first sight, but the distance is not less than sixty miles from the base on one side to the other. And from the crater of Kilauea, on the other side of Mauna Loa, to the crater of Mokuaweoweo, at the top of the same mountain, is about twenty-five miles. The side slopes of these great mountains comprise practically all the agricultural land upon this island. This can nearly all be cultivated after it is cleared from its luxuriant vegetation. Some of it, however, has such a rank growth of tree ferns, wild bananas, and all sorts of tropical trees and vines, as to require a cost of from $20 to $60 per acre to clear it. There are great fields of sugar cane on this island, the best of which yield under favorable conditions from five to eight or more tons of sugar per acre.

OUTBREAK ON MAUNA LOA—Continued from page 114.

places. The guides led us by many detours to avoid perilous places for about eleven or twelve miles, when we came to the end of the flow. This was marked by a number of old cones, and centers of volcanic action clearly shown by deep pits with tunnel-like openings leading off from one side at the bottom, the torn and rent and twisted condition of the lava showing the convulsive action of which they were the monuments.

By the time we reached the end of this flow we could see the spouting, active cone, our objective point, about a mile beyond us. The intervening distance was over rough and broken lava, past extinct cones, a locality that was clearly in the past the center of numberless flows which crossed and recrossed each other, and added to their desolation the suggestion of peril and danger.

About a quarter of a mile from the active cone we came upon our first experience with a new lava flow. It was a stretch of a-a that was still hot to our feet as we walked over it, and through the cracks we could see the hot molten lava. A stick thrust down a crack was quickly ablaze. This flow seemed to have gone in the direction of Kau. We proceeded to within about three hundred yards of the active cone, which was as near as the guides thought it prudent to go at this time, as it was getting dark. We camped for the night on an old cone where we were sheltered from the wind, and were warmed by steam coming up through cracks like those near Kilauea. Nothing could be more weird than our camping place, with the fiery fountain playing above the cone just ahead of us and lighting up the scene with its illumination. We were at the threshold of Pele's throne.

Next morning, as the dawn began to break, we started for the volcano. Just before we reached it the sun rose in splendor over the clouds that lay like a field of ice and snow between us and the lower half of the mountain. It would be hard to tell which was the grander scene—that of the rising sun in this altitude and solitude, or the play of volcanic forces before us.

The active cone we found to be the survivor of twins, two of one birth, side by side. They were built, apparently, on the same level, the active one being on the side toward the summit of Mauna Loa. The two were not fifty feet apart—their bases almost touched. The quiescent one was fifty or sixty feet high, with steep slopes. Its side toward the foot of the mountain was rent by a great gap extending clear to the base, from which had lately flowed a stream of lava which had run hither and thither, dying from inanition before it had apparently found its true course.

The active cone was about a hundred feet high, probably 200 feet through at the base, and one hundred feet in diameter at the top. The gap, or break, in its side was more to the north, about at right angles to the gap in the other. It only extended about half way from the top to the bottom, so that the cone was about

half full of molten lava. Up through this demon cauldron the terrific forces below were spouting the columns of fiery lava, throwing it about a hundred feet above the cone, or 200 feet above the level of the opening from which it came out before the cone was formed. Through the gap in the side the liquid lava flowed in a torrent falling fifty feet to the channel which formed the course of the stream. There were no explosive or eruptive sounds accompanying this display of power. The only sounds were the swirl and swish of a great body of liquid vehemently agitated. It was a demonstration of power to the eye and the imagination, and not to the ear.

Most of the matter thrown up in the cascades fell back into the mass through which it was ejected. Some of it, however, fell on the outside surface of the cone, adding to its growth.

The stream of lava, as it left the cone, flowed between banks twenty feet high. These banks were probably thirty feet apart, but the stream itself had cut under the banks apparently fifteen feet on each side, making a stream sixty feet wide, perhaps; but as to the depth we had little means of judging, except by the great volume of lava pouring out.

The scene was fascinating, oppressive. From the top of its dead twin cone we could look down into the seething mass. Imagination stood appalled before the incomprehensible display of force.

But great things must give way to commonplace ones. We were on the mountain of sublimity, but we must perforce trudge down again to the plains of every-day life and every-day things. Reluctantly we left; but almost our first returning footsteps brought us face to face with new awe-inspiring scenes. A row of old cones which we had passed the night before as dead and cold we found had been fissured during the night, or very lately—fissured in a line extending from one to the other, and out of the fissure had been ejected new lava, sprinkling as with baptismal fire the sides of the old cones. Not far away a crater had opened during the night at the foot of an old cone, and started a typical pahoehoe flow off in the direction of Kau.

We discovered a dozen sources of flow, all starting like springs out of the surface of the ground, without throwing the material into the air or forming cones. We observed that all these sources of activity—the new cones, the fissures in the old cones, the new crater at the foot of the old cone, the springs of lava, were in a straight line extending nearly east and west, or along a line drawn from the summit of Mauna Loa to Kilauea. This line extended further up the mountain would reach the cone higher up than the one we visited, which is now giving off great volumes of smoke, and which A. B. Ingalls and his party, who were near it, describe as apparently filled with molten lava, but yielding no streams.

Mr. Weaver and I determined to follow the stream of lava down its course to the end. The guide, Kamaki, accompanied us for about three miles, and then left us to join the rest of the party who were returning the way they came. For much of this distance we traveled down, close to the fiery stream on new pahoehoe lava that had been formed by the spreading out of the stream, and in turn formed close, confining banks for the stream. This pahoehoe was still hot and, through cracks, we could see the fire beneath us.

Lower down the character of the lava changed to a-a. In places it was only a few yards wide on either side of the stream, while in other places it was a hundred yards wide, and still advancing laterally. In one place a stream of pahoehoe had broken out from the lower, or Hilo side. At the place where it had broken out it had cooled and crusted, forming a bridge over the stream on which we crossed, while lower down it was running open, a red and fiery stream. At another place the lava from the main stream had broken over the bank and was pouring down in a wide cascade of great brilliancy, even in the daylight.

The course of the flow from the highest source is nearly east, down what I have described as the line of the sources of material crossing the flows of 1852 and 1855, and reaching and partly crossing the flow of 1880. Then it turns abruptly to the north, recrosses the flows of 1855 and 1852, and follows much the course of 1843. This brings it almost along the ridge of Mauna Loa, which forms the water-shed between the east and west flowing waters of this region, so that, while it is on the Hilo side, a slight impulse might change its direction and start it down the Kona or Kohala side instead of toward Hilo.

The stream, since it started, has changed its direction many times, cutting new channels hither and thither, so that the side of the mountain at night for a mile in width seems the path of the lava. This fact, too, accounts for many variations in description. By a sudden change in the course of the stream, the accurate description of to-day may not fit the actual appearance of to-morrow.

The trip Mr. Weaver and I made down, following the stream, is one of great difficulty and much danger. Flows have crossed and recrossed till a large proportion of the way is over a-a, on which no living creature—man or beast—can go unshod, and which even the wild goats shun. I doubt if it would be possible to make the ascent by this route.

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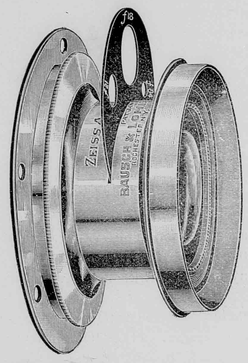

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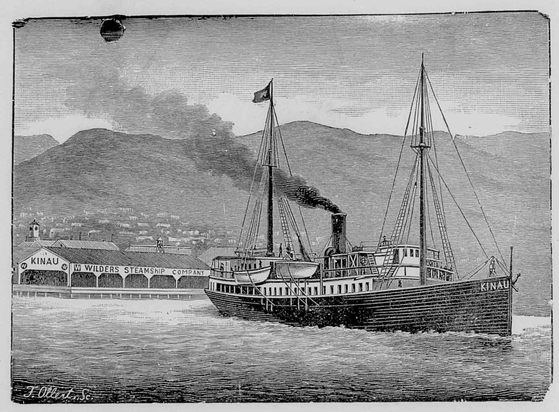

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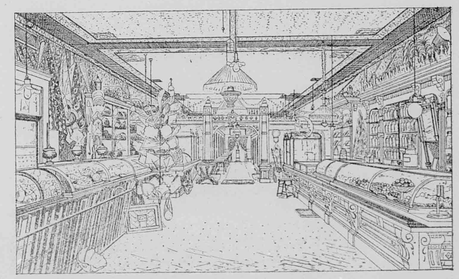

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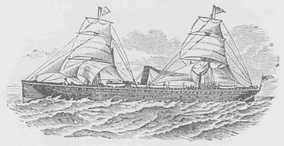

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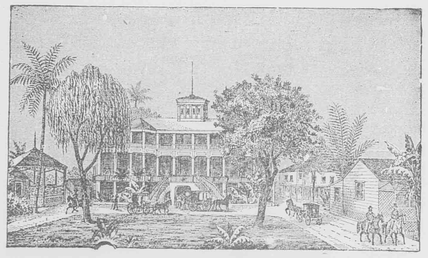

The grounds upon which it stands comprise an entire square fronting on Hotel street. There are twelve pretty cottages within this charming enclosure, all under the Hotel management. The Hotel and cottages afford accommodations for two hundred guests.

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VOL. XII. No. 9

Circulates the World Over



.... The ....

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FRANK L. HOOGS, Editor.

Honolulu, H. I, September, 1899.

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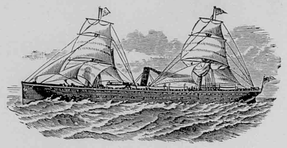

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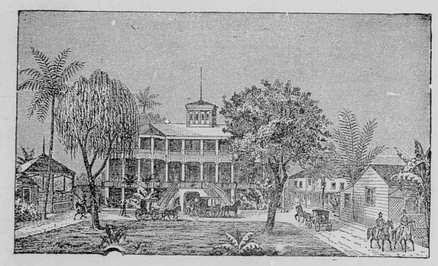

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PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

VOL. XII.—NO. 9. HONOLULU, H. I. SEPTEMBER, 1899. PUBLISHED MONTHLY

ISLAND HARBORS AND LANDING PLACES.

BY CHARLES L. RHODES.

SKILLFUL BOAT MANAGEMENT

THE methods of landing freight, and passengers too, for that matter, in the Hawaiian Islands, presents an interesting study. Perhaps nowhere within so small a compass are so many diversified methods in use, or so much ingenuity in expedient and skill in accomplishment displayed.

Of real harbors in the islands there is only one, that of Honolulu. Pearl Harbor has wonderful possibilities, but they are undeveloped, and Hilo is susceptible of being made much more of than it is now, and probably will be before many years. But for the rest all the sea-coast landings are mere roadsteads, and not all of them even that. Yet commerce has triumphed over coral reef, submerged rock, breaking waves, and the long, heavy swell of the broad Pacific, and lands merchandise of every description—from machinery weighing tons, and heavy timbers, to fragile packages and live stock at the seemingly most impossible places.



PHOTO BY DAVEY PHOTO CO

HONOLULU HARBOR FROM CITY

Broadly speaking, the islands are each a mass of volcanic structure jutting out of the water, and surrounded by a coral reef. At Honolulu a stream of fresh water from the mountains has kept the reef far enough from the shore to form a basin that is an ideal harbor. It is on the leeward side of the island, and hence least affected by storms and swells. The barrier reef, a mile wide, forms an effectual barrier to the roll of the ocean. A channel, originally cut by the stream spoken of, and deepened and straightened artificially, leads from the ocean into the harbor in such a direction in relation to the prevailing winds, that sailing craft can sail both in and out without shifting a stay or brace. Inside the harbor the water is smooth and untroubled, no matter what the conditions may be outside. The extremes of tide rarely reach four feet. Made fast to a wharf, a vessel becomes almost a part of the land. But Honolulu is exceptional.

Perhaps the most common landing is the open roadstead where vessels anchor at distances varying from quarter of a mile to a mile from the shore, and merchandise is lightered in boats either right to the shore itself or to a landing built a short distance out into the water. Even on the lee side of the islands the sea at these landings is never at rest. A heaving swell calls for a peculiar kind of boat to effect a landing in, and wonderful skill in the management of them. The boats used are a type of whaleboat, remarkably strong and buoyant, and of large capacity. They are carried on the island steamers in the davits swung outwardly, so as to be always ready to be lowered.

Loaded at the steamer's side, carrying a ton or more, they are propelled by long oars with a short, quick stroke that seems in itself strikingly inefficient, but which proves itself the master of conditions. It is steered by means of an oar aft, the helmsman standing up. The skill with which the helmsman brings one of these boats up to the landing with the last impulse of momentum

given by the oars before they are unshipped cannot but excite admiration. But if loading the boats at the steamer's side, where both steamer and boat were bobbing up and down, was an operation requiring skill, unloading them at the landing with the boat never for two consecutive seconds at the same level, is equally so. The passenger effecting a landing by one of these boats must watch his chance in getting in, and equally in getting out.

Such are many of the landings on the lee side of the islands.

At some places—as in Mahukona—in loading or discharging a ship, the vessel is moored by means of her anchors forward and lines to buoys aft, and then a trolley rope is carried to the shore through a block at the ship and over an immense pulley on shore and the boats, or even scows, are hauled backwards and forwards to be loaded and discharged.

At Kaunakakai, protected from the northeast swell by the whole island of Molokai, a pier has been built out nearly a mile into water deep enough to allow vessels to come up alongside it. But even here it is not, in all conditions of the swell, that it is safe for vessels to come up to the pier.

At Hilo, also, a pier has been built out into deep water. But Hilo is on the windward side of the island and, though the bay containing the harbor is partly protected, the water sometimes becomes so rough that vessels drag their anchors.

But the Hamakua coast, on the island of Hawaii, presents greater difficulties still. It is the windward coast. It drops in a sheer precipice, the foot of which stands in the water. The sea is never calm, while the whole coast is a succession of plantations tempting commerce. At Honokaa, on this coast, an immense steel cable is made fast—one end on the top of the precipice, the other to a buoy far out from the shore. Vessels anchor directly under this, and a carrier on the principle of the life-saving device the "breeches buoy" carries passengers and freight up the cable to the land.

At Kahului, on the windward coast of Maui, vessels anchor far enough out from shore to be safe from the dangers of wind and swell, and then load or discharge by means of scows to a pier built out into water deep enough for the purpose.

At some of the landings on Kauai there is a beach up which vessels go as far as possible and then discharge lumber and materials, which a wetting won't hurt, right into the water, to be later dragged by oxen or hand-power on to the land. For other merchandise and passengers the heavy whaleboats are used. Scows are beginning to take the place of boats as lighters at some of these landings.

On the windward side of Kauai and Oahu the coral reefs present an additional obstacle. Before vessels can even reach a point whence they can discharge by boat, they have to work their way through tortuous channels.

Live stock is loaded and landed by swimming the animals—a boat guiding them—and are lifted or lowered by means of a boom and tackle on board the vessel.

Constant improvements in landings are being made, but there will always be conditions which wharves and piers cannot overcome, according to present indications.

Lanai comprises about 100,000 acres, devoted almost wholly to sheep-raising and the production of wool. It has only about 100 inhabitants, and is rarely visited except by persons interested in the sheep-raising or wool-growing industry.

Volcanic Flows.

The last lava flow broke out January 17, 1887, a little over twelve years ago. It was accompanied by earthquake shocks which did considerable damage to property in Kau. The flow broke out a few miles north of Kahuku ranch, Kau, and ran parallel to the flow of 1868. It was only some fourteen miles long, and started from an elevation of about 5000 feet. In 1880-1 there was a flow which lasted many months. It broke out near the top of Mauna Loa and stopped only half a mile from Hilo, which it threatened to overwhelm. At the time there was a smallpox epidemic in Honolulu, and there was little communication with Hawaii. In 1868 a flow broke out near Kahuku ranch. At this time there was violent volcanic disturbance, an earthquake wave swept along the coast of Kau and Puna, causing considerable loss of life and overwhelming several villages. The coast of Puna sunk four feet, and the stumps of the cocoanut trees can even now be seen on the edge of the surf. There was also a mud flow in the vicinity of Kapapala, which burst forth suddenly and overwhelmed a party of pulu pickers just returning from the woods. Quite a number of people were killed. Other flows which have been observed are those of 1859, which began in South Kona and reached the sea in North Kona, near to Kiholo. The flows of 1885, 1852 and 1843, went down the Hilo side, having taken the general direction which the flow of 1880-1 took. In 1840 there was a big flow in Puna which reached the sea somewhat west of Cape Kumukahi, and close to Honolulu of that district. The old flows of Hawaii are legion, but those mentioned are the best known during the last sixty years.

Rainfall in Honolulu.

In Honolulu through the summer months trade wind showers, coming at all hours of the day, generally as a mere sprinkle of rain, more numerous and much more heavily freighted in the night, serve to mitigate the tendency to drought, and are sufficient often to keep the grass quite green on the hills. We expect in Honolulu one to two inches of rain a month from these showers. The further mauka (inland) you live the more generous will be the tribute of the clouds. At Waikiki, three miles to leeward, the monthly average will be less than half an inch; two miles up Nuuanu Valley, directly back of Honolulu, it is about four inches; two miles further at Luakaha, near the divide, six or eight inches is the rule and, since this is the source of an important part of our water supply, we in Honolulu find no fault if it is ten or twelve.

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NONE SO GOOD.

IAO VALLEY.

MARGARET R. HOOGS.

THE PRETTIEST SPOT ON MAUI.

FROM Honolulu into the beautiful Iao Valley is really but a little over a twelve hours' trip, yet how comparatively few of the large number of people who visit Hawaii go to see Iao on Maui. The place is worthy a delightful summer resort. It is a charming spot.

The Claudine leaves Honolulu at five o'clock in the afternoon, and by taking a direct route reaches Kahului before daybreak the next morning. From Kahului to Wailuku is but a very few minutes by train, and at Wailuku one can engage a carriage or saddle-horse for a jaunt to any part of the island.

A short drive through shaded streets and then through fields of the greenest sugar cane and one is at the entrance to Iao Valley. Looking around, the bed of the valley is like an immense patchwork quilt, all the pieces being green of different shades. No doubt, many years ago Iao counted its population by the hundreds, and each one of these kuleanas, or patches of rice and taro, was owned by an individual Hawaiian. A large number of these little living plots were grants of Kamehamena IV. Where are all the natives now, one wonders. There are very few houses now in the valley. The stream is dry, the stones that line its bed are white and polished, and gleam in the sun like a string of pearls over the velvety green. The volume of water which once swept over this surface has been perverted, by the great plantation which surrounds and threatens to swallow Wailuku, into miles of ugly covered ditches, and is used for irrigating purposes when it reaches the fields. But Providence is kind, and rain falls very often in Iao and the valley remains green and beautiful. The greedy plantation is is not satisfied, however, and even now is offering Wailuku town lots for these damp little kuleanas where the natives raise their taro. Some Portuguese living here may be able to make their living in town by keeping stores, etc., if they decide on the exchange, but I should be very sorry to see the Hawaiians take town property on any terms.



PHOTO BY WILLIAMS

WAILUKU, MAUI

The road is in very good condition through the valley but it is very narrow, and I cannot see how two teams could pass each other, excepting in but few places. Lantana lines the roadway on both sides and makes a lovely border with its pretty blossoms of all colors. Quite a nice lot of coffee is growing in one place. It looks strong and healthy and is bearing abundantly. Guava trees with their fruit like golden lemons, and the ohia or mountain apple, the prettiest fruit tree in Hawaii when it is in bearing, are scattered here and there along the road. On nearing the head of the valley, above where the water has been piped into ditches, the road crosses the stream several times, but the sturdy little Hawaiian horses do not mind this in the least, and plunge into the water up to their bellies, pulling a carriage through in perfect safety. The valley narrows toward the top and one must either walk or go on horseback to reach the plateau or tableland at the extreme end. Sitting on the large boulders in the stream, under the spreading shade trees, with the great mountain walls on either side, no better spot could be found in which to "list to Nature's teachings."

An old native woman lives alone in a cottage at the gate of the mountain. She is a dear old woman of the hospitable old school, and always invites strangers into her little home. It is a marvel of neatness and cleanliness and can well stand inspection. Flowers and leis are obtained here, and luaus or Hawaiian feasts are often given at this place.

Reluctantly turning toward town after a day spent in this mountain retreat, one can see Kahului harbor, its blue waters and its ships lying at anchor, far ahead. Nearing Wailuku one gets a splendid birds-eye view of Maui, including the plantations and settlements of Kahului, Spreckelsville, Paia, Hamakuapoko and Makawao, all backed by grand old Haleakala, for Maui is an island of magnificent distances and it unfolds like a panorama at this elevation.

Niihau is an island of nearly 100 square miles, the most of the land upon which has been leased to sheep raisers. There are about 100 native inhabitants, who adhere in manners and style of living to the customs of their earlier ancestors. The handiwork of the natives in the making of a kind of mat is known all over the islands. They are called "Niihau mats," and bring large prices from the collectors of curios. A part of this island consists of a coral reef, uplifted by some convulsion of nature, but now largely covered by volcanic material washed down from the mountains.

THE PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC.

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FRANK L. HOOGS, - EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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THE HAWAIIAN SCHOOL PROBLEM.

THE representatives of Hawaii took an important part in the National Educational Convention at Los Angeles, as the press dispatches during the convention showed. Among the addresses reported in full in the Los Angeles papers was that of Inspector General Townsend on the "Educational Problem in Hawaii." An abstract of his address is here given: "Since every race has its own past, present and future to consider, and since individual peculiarities complicate every educational problem, no such problem can be simple. But when peoples of different races, different civilizations, different ideas, and different ideals become mingled, the problem becomes especially complicated. At first glance it might seem to an outside observer that in so small a country as Hawaii, whatever the heterogeneity of the adult population, the children, under the influence of homogeneous environment, would readily approach homogeneity. But, in spite of appearance to the contrary, the environment of the children of Hawaii is exceedingly diversified, for it must not be forgotten that environment is both physical and spiritual, of things and of men or that it is the spiritual element which produces the quickest results. Race differences are deep seated and not dependent upon present environment. At every turn we of Hawaii find ourselves face to face with the race problem. For it is necessary that our heterogeneous population be made comparatively homogeneous. It is hard for those living in other parts of the country to appreciate the magnitude of this part of our problem. The ends of the earth meet in Hawaii, and no one race is predominant in numbers. Though present indications are that the Asiatic element barring immigration, will be almost half of the generation next to be born in Hawaii. But quality as well as quantity must be considered in discussing such a race problem. And there is a very radical difference in quality between the white, the brown and the yellow races. The white race is pre-eminent for active, self-assertive, strong individuality. It is in this race that individualism is found in its extreme form. On the other hand, the Hawaiians are of the extreme passive type, influenced somewhat by their contact with the white race. Language has been considered a solvent of racial incongruities, and in this there is a large element of truth. Those who have a common language understand one another better than those who have not. And 'to know is to forgive,' as the proverb has it. To teach all our people the English language and thus make Anglo-Saxons of them would indeed, be a very simple solution of our race problem, and it would have the virtue of laying out very definitely the work of our schools in such solution. Although English education for Hawaii has everything in its favor, and is an absolute necessity, it offers but a small part of the solution of this great problem. Polynesians and Asiatics can not be made to think and feel as Anglo-Saxons by the simple process of teaching them the English language, or by any other process which does not involve evolution through generations. The problem of school education in Hawaii, then, is to take a just part in the development of this civilization so necessary to the future prosperity and happiness of the people, and to prepare individuals for its duties and privileges. The problem of giving these elements of our population a common tongue has been mentioned, and the absolute necessity of its solution has been recognized already; but it requires a word more lest its magnitude be not fully appreciated. According to our latest census, that of 1896, but little if any over 5 per cent of our school population are of English speaking parentage. In most schools of Hawaii there are children who speak at home from two to seven different languages, and yet none speak English—the language of the schools. Yet as a means of further education a common language is all important. This is almost exclusively the work of the school. Our schools are in a special sense and most emphatically social institutions. The great art which our pupils of the various races must learn, is the art of living together in peace and harmony. Their most important lessons are those of mutual respect and forbearance. There are few countries where the foundation principles which underlie social order, develop so plainly before the very eyes of school children. Such are the chief peculiarities of the educational problem in Hawaii. It will be seen that the great difference between it and the general educational problem, are of degree rather than of kind. An absolute solution of our problem is not to be hoped for until our brethern of some other part of the world shall have solved theirs. Yet under our peculiar and great difficulties the educational workers of Hawaii are taking up their work with such wisdom, strength and courage, as the God of Peace has given them."

The first whaleship called at Honolulu in 1820, and was soon followed by many others. Their number soon increased to 100 every year, and the furnishing of supplies for them became the chief resource of the Islands, as the sandalwood became exhausted.

The pioneer company of American missionaries to the Hawaiian Islands arrived at Kailua April 4, 1820. They soon reduced the language to writing, and commenced printing the first book in January, 1822. They found in the Hawaiians an amiable and highly receptive race, eager for knowledge and easily influenced for good or evil.

One is surprised to find how little of fierceness there is in the rays of the nearly vertical sun. In the Eastern States, one often dreads to step out of the door in summer at midday. In Honolulu you run out for an errand bareheaded in the sun without thought of discomfort. Such a thing as sunstroke is unheard of. In truth the direct rays of the sun have far less power than where the upper atmosphere is less charged with moisture.

GROWTH OF HONOLULU.

A. T. ATKINSON.

POPULATION IS NOW SPREADING.

THE growth of the city towards Waikiki and in the direction of Palama is very patent, even to the recent resident, but in other directions, not so noticeable, the tide of population is spreading.

The southern and western slopes of Punchbowl have been built up very thoroughly within the last four or five years. On the south slope are a number of very fine residences which mount in grass-grown terraces, almost to the crater's rim. The western slope is devoted to Portuguese town, and fairly swarms with comfortable little houses, surrounded by small garden plots that are exuberant with grape vines and fig trees, from which the proprietors draw a satisfactory little income.

But the northern slopes, which were for a long time idle, are now being filled up and quite a number of houses belonging to Hawaiians are going up. The owners are mostly Hawaiians who work for wages in town, and who, with the help of their wives and families, are also cultivating plots of land, though in a different manner to their neighbors, the Portuguese. Up the slopes of Tantalus, where the ridge joins the lower shoulder of Punchbowl, there are also quite a number of small holdings taken up. The houses are but temporary affairs, but they will improve as money comes in. The main point is that the land has been acquired.

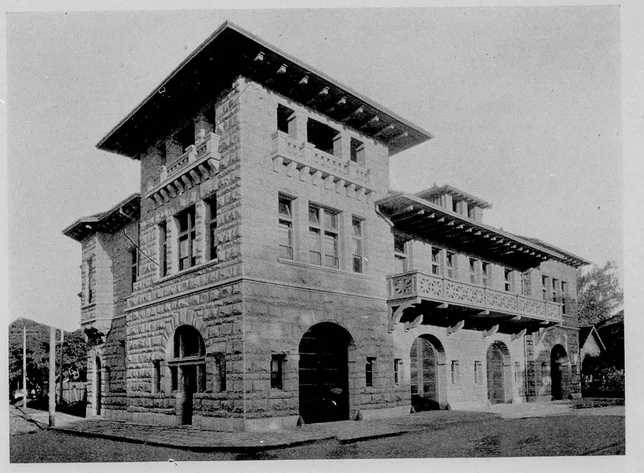

PHOTO BY WILLIAMS

CENTRAL FIRE STATION, HONOLULU

In another direction, not seen by the ordinary dweller in town, the city is growing. Since Liliha street has been carried through to Wyllie street and beyond a number of homes have gone up. But these are only pioneers of what is to come. The land from Judd street to Wyllie street is level, and above Wyllie street there is quite a flat. The residences in this direction, however, are of a different character from those at the back of Punchbowl. The people are evidently better to do, and the style of houses more pretentious. As time goes on and the population increases, there will be quite an extensive suburb in this direction.

Pauoa valley, after the road strikes the northwest, or Pali side of the valley, has few new cottages. The lower part of the road, however, is lined with small house lots which have been built on. These are chiefly in the hands of well to do Hawaiians, who show great taste in laying out their gardens, and in keeping brilliant beds of flowers. The Portuguese dwellings intermingle, and can be readily recognized by their vine frames. Considerable quantities of grapes are raised in this vicinity.

The upper part of the valley, from the Booth place up, is cultivated by Chinese and Japanese, but principally the former. The cultivation is of the best, and it is a pleasure to see the rows of beans, of cabbages, of carrots and so forth, which are getting ready for the many tables of Honolulu, and for the passengers on the numerous through steamers. But if the cultivation is of the best, the homesteads of Chinese and Japanese are not picturesque. They are untidy and dirty in the exterior, and in the case of Chinese, somewhat unspeakable within.

In a few years houses will begin to creep up Pauoa. There are beautiful sites the whole way up the valley, and as the city increases, so will the demand for home lots increase. It is pretty to see the gradual extension, and to mark down the course in which extension will go. Honolulu is no longer composed of half a dozen streets. Its extent is large and its streets numerous, but few people wander round enough to become acquainted with more than a small area. On the ridge between Pauoa and Nuuanu valley, a part of the Booth estate is being improved for building lots. A road recently built for the purpose of getting into the lots is about completed. It is one of the most beautiful spots in and around Honolulu, commanding a fine view of the city in front, Waianae mountains in the far west, Diamond Head in the east and the broad Pacific in front. The unknown Honolulu is larger than the known.

Trade With Hawaii.

Some years ago it was thought we had reached about the limit of our commerce with the Hawaiian Islands. The reciprocity treaty of 1876 gave a wonderful impetus to this trade, and there was steady progress for some years afterwards which, during a portion of the interval, was quite marked. The agitation of annexation revived interest in this trade, and since that became an accomplished fact the progress has been larger and more rapid. Evidently the maximum of trade with the Hawaiian Islands is not so near even now, with the wonderful gains made of late,

as we thought it was many years ago. While the market for Hawaiian sugar was confined to California and the Coast there was little inducement to enlarge the plantation area, but now that it is found feasible to ship any quantity direct to the refineries at New York and Philadelphia, where the demand is almost without limit, there has been much new ground put under sugar cultivation, and a good deal more can be utilized in the same way.

Reciprocity with the Hawaiian Islands was discussed in Congress three years before the final adoption of the treaty. The first free sugar under that treaty arrived here in September, 1876. In the calendar year of 1875—the year preceding the operation of the treaty—the merchandise and produce exports from California to the Hawaiian Islands were valued at only $559,626. This total represented twelve months of trading. We now frequently dispatch more than that amount in a single month. In 1875 our total exports to the Hawaiian Islands were only a little over 2 per cent of our export trade with all foreign countries. Last year the exports hence to the islands were nearly 20 per cent of the total foreign trade of the port by sea. There is nothing like such gain to be shown with any other foreign market with which California has commercial relations. It is no wonder that our people are interested in the cultivation of these relations, which many thought could be further and more rapidly improved by the annexation which has been brought about within the past twelve months.

The exports from this port to the Hawaiian Islands for the first six months of the calendar year compare as follows with the same time last year:

	1898.	1899.
January	$333,200	$501,900
February	299,500	611,400
March	467,700	606,200
April	484,300	732,200
May	459,600	996,000
June	558,200	604,800
Total	$2,602,500	$4,053,400

The comparison shows an increase of over 50 per cent, and this no doubt will be maintained to the end of the year, though the exports in the last half of 1898 were much larger than in the first half, the total for that year being divided as follows:

First half of 1898	$2,602,500
Last half	3,402,200
Total	$6,064,700

Last year the average was $50,000 per month. This year the average is $69,200 per month. There has been quite a stirring up at the islands in the last few months, the fruits of which will be more prominent next year than this year. While sugar will always be the great industry at the islands, coffee and other crops will receive increased attention as the months go by. The United States wants all the sugar that can be produced at the islands, and so long as there is a protective duty on sugar from other sources this industry will be developed to the fullest extent. The industry has been brought to a wonderful state of perfection, productiveness and profit. All the sugar plantations at the islands are doing remarkably well this year, and the yield will be the largest ever known. Latest advices are quite favorable to a continuance of this prosperity, and the year 1900 bids fair to show a larger yield of sugar than will be reported even in this good year of that industry. –San Francisco Bulletin.

Products of Hawaii.

A staple of diet with the Hawaiians is the great variety of fish with which the waters abound. The flora includes the almost incredible number of 400 species. There are the cocoanut, banana, breadfruit, pandanus, and taro, or kalo. The products of the islands are extensive, including sugar, rice, cotton, coffee, tobacco, sandalwood, arrowroot, wheat, maize, tapioca, oranges, lemons, tamarinds, guavas, potatoes, yams, fungus, hides, tallow, pulu and ornamental woods. Cattle, sheep, goats and hogs are raised in great numbers. Herds of wild cattle descended from some stock introduced by Vancouver in 1793 roam in the mountain forests and are hunted for the purpose of obtaining their horns and hides.

Temperature.

It is seldom that the thermometer in Honolulu registers a minimum temperature as low as 55 degrees Fahrenheit. One who is not an early riser will seldom see the mercury below 60. The days in an ordinary year having a mean temperature of less than 70 degrees, or an average for the twenty-four hours as low as 67 degrees you could count on the fingers of one hand. About as rare is a morning temperature above 76 degrees, or a midday maximum in the shade as high as 87 degrees. In sheltered spots exposed to the full glare of the summer sun, the temperature will be a few degrees higher. Only once in the past nine years has there been a maximum of 90 degrees in the shade.

Kauai or the Garden Island.

Kauai is called the "Garden Island," it is so well watered and so luxuriant in vegetation. The Island is at present largely devoted to the cultivation of sugar. Rice also cuts a considerable figure in the agricultural production of Kauai. That it can produce coffee is undoubted, but there is a timidity about embarking in the industry, because, some forty years ago, the experiment of a coffee plantation was tried, and, owing to misjudgment of location and soil, failed. Since then, the cultivation of coffee has come to be more thoroughly understood, and there is no doubt that quantities of land suitable for such cultivation may be profitably utilized.

The average temperature for the year is a trifle over 74 degrees at stations near the sea level. At higher elevations there is of course a corresponding reduction of temperature—about three degrees for a thousand feet.

"It must not be supposed for a moment that the Hawaiians are savages, and that their clothing is nothing but a smile and a pair of spectacles. On the contrary, they dress, in the main, like other folks, and are the most kindly disposed people I have ever met—on the whole, a quiet, courteous, orderly, harmless, Christian people. Nine months in the year there are tradewinds, and it rained several times yesterday 'just as easy as falling off a log.' It is these refreshing showers that keep the landscape perpetually green, and cause the grandeur and luxuriance of the vegetation," writes a tourist who recently visited Hawaii.

HAWAIIAN FORESTS AND RANCHES.*

BY WALTER MAXWELL.

DEMANDS OF THE FOREST QUESTION.

THE forest areas of the Hawaiian Islands were very considerable, covering the upland plateaus and mountain slopes at altitudes above the lands now devoted to sugar-growing and other cultures. Those areas, however, have suffered great reduction, and much of the most valuable forest cover has been been devastated and laid bare. The causes given, and to-day seen, of the great destruction that has occurred are the direct removal of forest without any replacement by replanting. Again, in consequence of the wholesale crushing and killing off of forest trees by cattle, which have been allowed to traverse the woods and to trample out the brush and undergrowth which protected the roots and trunks of trees, vast breadths of superb forests have dried up, and are now dead and bare. All authorities of the past and of the present agree in ascribing to mountain cattle, which were not confined to ranching areas, but allowed to run wild in the woods, the chief part in the decimation of the forest-covered lands.



PHOTO BY DAVEY PHOTO CO MOANALUA, OAHU

Forest areas reserved with respect to location and maintained in a state of vigor and sound growth are of the first importance to the agriculture of the islands. The greater number of the sugar plantations, and all of the rice and banana fields are depending upon an elaborate and costly system of irrigation for their water supply, and the operation and availability of the irrigating waters are largely depending upon the area and state of the forests upon the mountain altitudes. It is not only claimed that cool forest covers cause precipitation of rain, but that the thick undergrowth and brush assist in conserving the water and in preventing its precipitous discharge to the sea, which conditions are indispensable in maintaining a regulated supply of water for distribution over lower lands.

Efforts have been made to restore the forest where it has been killed out. Several of these individual efforts have not only resulted in great benefit to the localities where the experiments have been made, but they are serving as object lessons, showing the immediate need of inclosing given forest areas and defending them against the action of cattle, thus allowing the depleted undergrowth and trees to come up again, a result which has followed in every case where inclosure has been adopted. Local efforts, however, do not meet the demands of the forest question from the standpoint of the interests of the islands as a whole. What appears to be the most immediate needs are a thorough expert examination of the islands and of their requirements in permanent forest areas, an inspection of the existing forests, and the adoption of means for improvement and maintenance. It may be possible for such an expert survey to show that portions of lands still under forest could be cleared for cropping without prejudice to the immediate or to distant localities, and, on the other hand, to indicate that the disturbance of existing forest areas in given locations would result in detriment to agriculture all around. Because of its bearing upon the immediate and permanent interests of agriculture, there is no question which demands at once a more careful and expert investigation than the state of these island forests.

Up to the present time the Hawaiian Islands have been supplied by home-grown meats, and the supply has been ample. In fact, it is recorded that the number of cattle ranging the grazing areas some years ago was so large in proportion to the consumption of meat, that they were slaughtered chiefly for the hides, the carcasses having but very small value. Since that period the meat-eating population has increased, while the areas devoted to grazing and the number of cattle have gradually diminished, so that at the present time we are face to face with a situation in which the supply will no longer cover the demand. The supply of the country districts is furnished by the immediate localities. In some cases the sugar plantations have cattle lands which meet the demands of the plantation labor and of local private requirements. There are also large independent ranches. After the local demands have been satisfied, the surplus of meat cattle produced upon the several islands is gathered up and shipped to Honolulu to meet the consumption of the city tables. It is thus seen that the first indications of short supply will be felt in Honolulu, and the meat supply associations state that this is already the case.

It has been found by investigation that districts upon the islands, notably Kauai, which formerly had a large surplus for shipment, are at this time barely meeting the increased and increasing local demands. Ranchmen report that "in given districts the supply is now hardly adequate to the immediate local calls." In

* Year book of Department of Agriculture.

view of these facts, it is at once apparent that the future meat supply of the islands, and particularly of Honolulu, will depend upon new factors and conditions. The present requirements of the city and of vessels making port at Honolulu are shown by the animals slaughtered in 1898, as follows: Cattle, 8780; calves, 1578; sheep, 9171; swine, 7266. These data were furnished by William T. Monsarrat, veterinary surgeon and Government inspector of meats. Mr. Monsarrat not only possesses all data relating to the number of cattle slaughtered, but he can also report upon the state of health of Hawaiian cattle. Concerning cattle slaughtered outside of Honolulu data are not available.

The course through which ranching may develop into a more remunerative industry and the means by which the home supply of meats may be rendered a sure factor and more nearly adequate to the growing demands of the community are bound up with the future character of other industries, more notably that of sugar.

Formerly, and but little more than a quarter of a century ago, cattle were more numerous upon the islands. They had wider ranges to rove over and feed upon; they were the possessors of the land, and their value consisted chiefly in the labor and hides which they yielded. At that time the plantations, which were of smaller areas than now, were almost wholly worked by bullock labor. Even to-day there are still thousands of oxen used in plowing and hauling, their energies being utilized as mechanical force instead of in the form of meat. In the course of time, and that very recent, the sugar industry has undergone great expansion. The lands, some of which formerly were among the best for meat-making uses, have been absorbed by the plantations, and the cattle have been gradually forced within narrower limits at higher altitudes. With the increase in sugar the number of cattle has become relatively and constantly less. A first result of this change was that an adequate supply of "cattle labor" was not available. Room was thus made for mule and horse labor; more recently steam, as applied to the plow, has come in and, in some districts, has almost superseded animal labor in the field. With the extension of the use of steam for plowing and hauling and the introduction of electricity where steam is less practicable, it appears a question of only a short time when the bullocks will be forever released from their yokes, and the island cattle will be grown and used only for meat purposes. The present trend is wholly in the direction of a higher condition of things, and the rate of change is distinctly rapid. Any change or reversion of the present relations of the sugar and cattle industries must depend chiefly upon the relative values of sugar and meat. At the present prices of sugar even the thinnest upland soils pay to plant with sugar cane. As an immediate fall in sugar values is not imminent, it is not apparent that any immediate change in the relations of the two industries will take place. However, this is not positive. When sugar declines from the present prices, which the cost of production makes probable in the near future (within the comparatively short time of three to five years, as regarded by most authorities) and the price of meat goes up, then the land areas, respectively under sugar and meat production, will undergo some change. A fall of from 1 to 1½ cents per pound in the price of sugar and an increase of the same amount in the price of meat will put back certain areas of the uplands to meat production. This change would very materially aid the increased production of meat, and would not seriously, if at all, curtail the output of sugar, since those poorer uplands are the least productive in sugar, although among the best quality for grazing at certain seasons of the year. Moreover, experience has shown that a greater and more permanent increase in sugar production is practicable by leaving out the worst of the uplands from sugar and concentrating labor, fertilization, and costly water upon the richer and more durable lowlands. With a reversion of a part of the uplands to grazing purposes the sugar production can still continue to expand to the limits that have been stated.

There are other conditions than the relative values of sugar and meat that control the remuneration from ranching, and which depend upon the ranch owners. In the first place is mentioned the quality of the cattle, which is dependent upon the management of the herds. Very considerable sums of money have been expended by well-known ranchmen and patrons of cattle breeding for high-class bulls. Pedigree animals of such breeds as Shorthorns, Devons and Scotch Angus (also some of the finer milk-yielding Jerseys and Alderneys) have been introduced and let loose upon the ranches. Considerable improvement has resulted from the use of these high-bred animals, yet the permanent results have not been anything like so great as they should have been, and for the following reasons: In the first place, the influence of the pure-bred bulls, when let loose in the herds, was spread over cows and heifers of all sorts and sizes instead of their service being confined to selected animals that would have rendered the most immediate benefits from crossing with good blood. Of course, it is not so practicable a matter to isolate and paddock cattle on a large ranch as it is upon a modern farm. Again, the stock coming from the high-bred crosses were not made the most of. The selection, omitted in the first coming together of the imported bulls and ranch heifers, continued to be neglected, no "culling" of the weaklings and undersizes being practiced, the breeding continuing from big and little, good-grade and scrub cows alike. These matters have been reported to the writer by several of the better-known ranch owners, and the results are apparent. With better values in prospect for home-grown meats, the management of the ranching properties will be brought under the more modern systems in respect of the methodic introduction and changing of blood and a careful selection and culling of the breeding stock. At no previous time have the inducements to do good work on the ranches been so great, nor has the certainty of remuneration been so sure for investments in meat production on the islands. Ranchmen will be prudent if they take immediate advantage of the present situation; if they do not, and the supply of home-grown meat declines still further, the country will be obliged to enter upon the importation of frozen meats. This will only be profitable if done on a considerable scale; if large importations of meats are made it seems necessary for prices to fall, and home-meat producers will be the first sufferers. The meat supply is a matter of prime concern to the city of Honolulu. It is in the first degree desirable that fresh meats shall be available for daily use. Frozen meats that have been a long period on the ice, and subjected to changes of temperature during movements in transit, are not the same as meats killed on the ground and kept in cool chambers for a few hours, or at the most a day or two, before being consumed. It is found that meats and fowls that have been long on the ice spoil very rapidly in warm countries after removal from the ice. But the argument for the necessity of home-meat supply in view of the contingencies of a war does not obtain, since if an enemy were able to cut off the islands from the mainland of the United States, it would be a much more simple matter to stop shipments between the islands, when Honolulu would be just as effectually starved out.

Sunshine in Hawaii.

The Hawaiians have no word for "weather," for they have nothing of the kind. The days are pretty much the same the year round. The sun shines, or the rain falls or the wind blows, but none of them in an uncomfortable way. In fact in Hilo, on the large island of Hawaii, the sun shines through the rain, making what people call "liquid sunshine." It is rarely that the sun or the wind or the rain, or all combined, interfere with business or even out-door work. There are storms of rain, to be sure, that last for several days, during which there is a heavy downfall, but these storms are not common, occuring seldom more than once or twice in a year, and there are always great "junks" of sunshine just before and after that make you feel that you have had a sort of celestial bath rather than a spell of weather. Ordinarily, however, the rain and the sunshine are on better and more intimate terms and run along together throughout the year, one keeping the air warm enough, and the other keeping it from getting too warm, so that the climate well-nigh reaches perfection. Such is the elevation of the interior of the islands, that it is possible, with a comparatively slight change of location, to secure a decided change in temperature.—Picturesque Hawaii.

Captain Cook's Discovery.

To Capt. Cook belongs the credit of the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands in the sense that it was he who first made them known to the world. His tragic death drew the attention of the English-speaking race. Before his arrival at the islands in 1778, this group was the loneliest bit of land in all the great oceans. It was out of the course taken by navigators in the Pacific, and it was by the merest accident that in setting sail from the Society Islands, 2,500 miles to the south of Hawaii, on his way to discover a northern passage from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean, sailing almost due north, on January 18, 1778, he discovered the island of Oahu. So far as proximity to any other land in the North Pacific is concerned, Hawaii will always maintain its unique loneliness, for it is the only land between America and Asia north of latitude 20° and south of the Aleutian Islands, and is from 1,200 to 1,800 miles from the nearest groups to the south, and more than 2,200 miles from the Samoan Islands, the nearest group of importance.

Ancient Canoe Journeys.

Nothing is more pronounced in the traditions and meles, or historic songs, of the Hawaiians than the intrepid canoe journeys to and from Hawaii and other Pacific islands says the authors of Picturesque Hawaii. Thus, these meles speak of lands from which Hawaii-loa, a famous fisherman and navigator, sailed to the east and discovered Hawaii and Maui, the two largest islands of the Hawaiian group. These voyages were mainly between Hawaii and Kahiki, supposed to be Tahiti, a name which later came to be a general term for foreign lands. Alexander, in his "History of the Hawaiian People," says: "It is probable that those ancient navigators had large canoes, built up of planks sewed together, and decked over, in part at least, with capacity to hold live-stock and stores for a long voyage. They were bold and expert seamen, inured to hardship, and had a respectable knowledge of the positions of the principal stars, and of their rising and setting at different times of the year. The fact that they made those journeys is indisputable."

Approach to Honolulu.

Each day grows warmer and the skies more benign, until you are in the endless summer clime of the tropics. At daylight of the seventh morning a long, blue, precipitous mountain rises lofty on the port beam, the romantic Molokai. Ahead, to the right, stands the green serrated range of Oahu. The ship rapidly comes up with the barren east end of the island, and sweeping past a series of rugged volcanic cones opens the picturesque brown promontory of Diamond Head. Cocoanut groves and white villas begin to appear on the shore to the right, with high yellow slopes and green canyons behind them, rising to a dark green summit ridge. Half an hour more and you are up with Diamond Head, and the lovely villas and palm groves of Waikiki burst on the view, with a forest of masts beyond, and the far-spreading, embowerd city of Honolulu stretching wide along plains and up the broad green valleys.

One of the most conspicuous building of Honolulu is the Executive Building, the former residence of the ruler of Hawaii.

Each island of the Hawaiian Group consists of one or more mountains seamed with valleys and gorges, with rolling plains lying between the mountains, and generally fringed with a comparatively level belt along the sea shore.

Maui is a very fine island. Besides its sugar plantations, it has numerous coffee lands, especially in the eastern part, which are just now being opened up. The western slopes of Haleakala, the main mountain of Maui, are covered with small farms, where are raised potatoes, corn, beans, and pigs. Again, here, thousands of acres are lying fallow.

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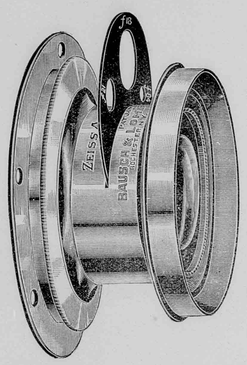

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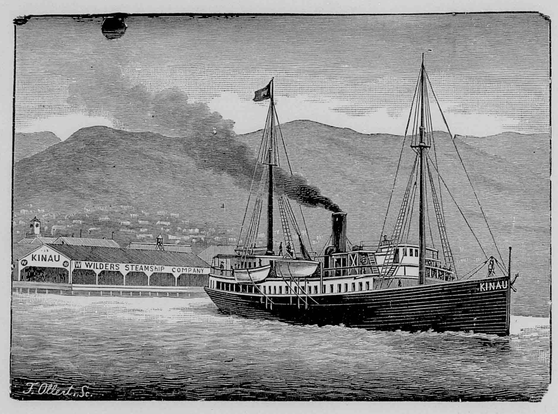

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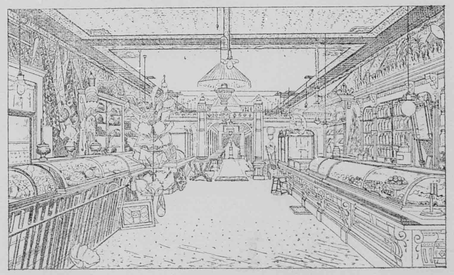

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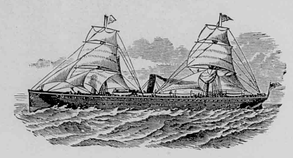

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HONOLULU.

VOL. XII. No. 10



. . . . The . . . .

Paradise of the Pacific

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FRANK L. HOOGS, Editor.

Honolulu, H. I, October, 1899.



VOL. XII.—NO. 10. HONOLULU, H. I., OCTOBER, 1899. PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BEAUTIFUL FLORA AND SCENERY.

WRITTEN BY A U. S. VOLUNTEER.

GLANCE OF HONOLULU.

WE WERE six days from San Francisco, a pleasant trip on the modern steamers running every week, when afar off, some twenty miles distant, there suddenly loomed up on the starboard quarter a faint mass of blue, barely distinguishable from the sky. As we came closer the second officer kindly informed us that the faint blue mass was an Hawaiian Island, inhabited only by the lepers in their settlement called Molokai. A barren country, indeed, whose cliffs with sheer descents from 200 to 500 feet sink abruptly into unfathomable depths, and whose stern and rugged sides throw back into the churning sea the masses of water hurled against them and the reports sound for miles at sea like the ponderous guns of a man-of-war. Far off the port side, as we moved swiftly on, leaving the dreaded leper settlement to our rear, we could faintly discern, rising from the blue sky-line, another island, around whose lofty mountain summits were banked misty clouds, which clung to their sides, apparently glad to rest from their wanderings over the trackless ocean. At a distance the impression, apart from the beautiful cloud effects is disappointing, and there not only appears to be no vegetation, but the deep rifts, into whose dark, cavernous depths the sun apparently never penetrates, tends to convey a most dismal idea of the island and its people. The deep volcanoes formed centuries ago, down whose canyons in past years flowed the hissing lava, now shelter the grandest of tropical spots and sweet running water has supplanted the molten lava of bygone years. But as we approach closer the crags and canyons lose their stern aspect, and the lines become less rugged, fading softly away, and in their place we catch sight in time of little dashes of green interspersed in the deep blue, brought out clearly in spots by the sunlight through occasional rifts in the snowy clouds. And finally, when Diamond Head has been passed, the whole beauty of the scene bursts on us with startling rapidity. The eyes are unable to grasp at a glance the grandeur of the scenery, until they have become accustomed to the lights and shadows. Through the screen of masts and taut cordage in the bay can be caught glimpses of the city, its quaint houses and colored foliage, with the valley a picturesque background of deep green. We dream of great fields of banked flowers, but were the scene to be on canvas we would credit to the wild imagination of the painter the beauty of the scenery, scarcely realizing that it was true to nature.



PHOTO BY DAVEY PHOTO CO

MOANALUA ROAD, OAHU

I think the vegetation of Cuba, Porto Rico and even Florida is remarkable, and the artificial flower growths and fruit trees of California rouse my enthusiasm, but none of them can compare with the tropical wonders of the Hawaiian Islands, particularly that of Honolulu and vicinity. The vegetation here, much more varied and profuse than that of the West Indies, simply eclipses

that of California for its natural and unstudied beauty. It fairly bewilders with multiplicity of details and charming variations. Nature and nature alone has spread here with lavish hand, in its own natural way, the beauty of plants, over this island, formerly washed by molten lava, while in California, a country essentially created for this class of growth, it has required years of toil and millions of money to develop the resources of the soil.

The dwelling houses in Honolulu are of the southern style such as you see in Georgia, Kentucky and other southern states. Long, low houses, with wide, spreading verandas encircling the entire house, usually two stories in height. One occasionally sees a house, evidently built by some Illinois farmer, with gables innumerable and unsightly roof, painted with some barbarous color, and bare, grassless yards, a veritable oasis of inappropriate architecture and a hideous contrast to its neighbors. A wagon road leads up to some houses, guarded and sheltered on both sides by towering palms, as common here as the sage brush in Arizona, under whose shade the sprightly jack rabbit takes his noonday siesta and gazes on the scorching prairie. The hibiscus with its red, fragrant flower, forms a natural hedge, probably on the outside of the inclosure, and the crotons add to the rich and variable hedging. These hedges are a wonder to the eye, and the cultivated, dismal hedge of our native country appears unnatural in comparison. Back of the palms, on the entrance road, we spy both the pink and the white oleander, whose sweet perfume wafted to our nostrils recalls heated ballrooms of long ago, with scented air and soft music. Perhaps, too, the bourgainvilla vine, with its magenta flowers, whose odor is as honey, clusters nearby at the foot of the stately cocoanut tree, which vies in height, but not in grace, with the royal palms. Masses of flowers of all varieties and colors, scenting the air with their combined odors, set off the light green of the closely clipped lawn, and maybe a pond, whose glassy, green surface is adorned with the blue and white pond lily, under the shade of whose broad leaves the gold fish sport, is also a part of the luxurious scene. Close your eyes and the most beautiful, rich and abundant verdure and tropical growth that you can imagine will not do justice to or even compare with the plants of this tropical spot, it so far challenges the admiration. And by the description of this one residence do not think it is an exception for beauty of surroundings, for it certainly is not. For hours I walked through the residence part of the city, "and still the wonder grew," for there were apparently hundreds of residences similar to the one described, the only variation being the class of hedges and fences, A great many of the rich planters and merchants have surrounded their beautiful grounds by large, unsightly iron fences with immense stone corners and arcs, but the natural hedge effect was by far the prettiest, the stone and iron effects defacing those so softly and kindly bestowed by nature. Surely Honolulu can be described as a thrice blessed city, and while pen cannot do justice to its beauties the mind can at least retain the memory of its royal palms and verdant fields. Blessed with an ideal climate, verdure of the tropics and natives in the depths of whose eyes can be traced friendship and love toward thier neighbors, it is certainly to be envied.

There are roses, pinks, pansies, violets and all other kinds of flowers too numerous to mention growing by the roads in profusion, uncared for by human hands, but flourishing through nature's kindness and care alone. Flowers which we see in hothouses in New York retailing at fabulous prices are all around us, and above everything tower the palms, their barrel trunks shooting upward forty or fifty feet straight as an arrow and circled every foot or so with each season's marks. Forty feet above the brown bark comes to an abrupt end and a smooth, green surface takes its place, continuing the symmetrical line up some ten feet, until the broad leaves are met, waving proudly over all, a becoming crown.

Hawaiian Climate.

The temperature of the Hawaiian Islands varies according to elevation and position. On the Island of Hawaii, one can get any climate from the heat of summer to actual winter at the summits of the two great mountains. A meteorological record, kept carefully for a period of twelve years, gives 89° as the highest and 54° as the lowest temperature recorded, or a mean temperature of 71° 30′ for the year. A case of sunstroke has never been known. People take no special precautions against the sun, wearing straw and soft felt hats similar to those worn in the United States during the summer months.

The prevailing winds are the northeast trades. These blow for about nine months of the year. The remainder of the period, the winds are variable and chiefly from the south. The Islands are outside the cyclone belt, and severe storms accompanied by thunder and lightning are of rare occurrence.

The Islands possess a healthful climate. There are no virulent fevers such as are encountered on the coast of Africa or in the West India Islands. Epidemics seldom visit the Islands, and when they do they are generally light. A careful system of quarantine guards the Islands now from epidemics from abroad.

There are no municipal corporations in these islands. The islands are divided by statute into districts for judicial, educational, and taxation purposes. Each of the principal islands has a circuit judge and a sheriff, each district in the island a deputy sheriff and district magistrate. Each sheriff and deputy sheriff is a prosecuting officer; also a coroner, The board of health has adopted the judicial districts as health districts, and in many of these districts has a physician and agent. The sheriffs and deputy sheriffs are required to assist in the enforcement of health laws and regulations. The attorney-general, who has charge of the police department, is ex-officio a member of the board of health.

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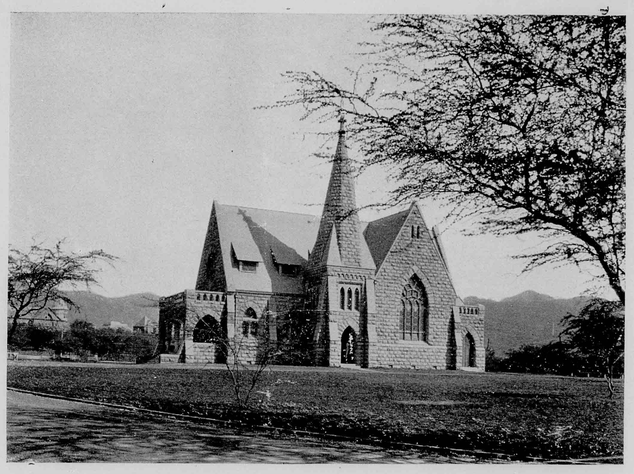
FORECAST OF ANNEXATION.

THE forecast of conditions that would precede and follow annexation made by Father Damon more than forty years ago, and republished below will be read with great interest, not only by old residents, but by many others. That so many of these predictions have been verified, speaks volumes for the clear and comprehensive insight into the destiny of the Islands which Father Damon had. There is much instruction even for this day, in what he said in 1855. Even where his predictions have not been verified, it is not because he did not justly appraise the influence of the conditions it was possible for him to know, but because of the effect of factors which have come into existence since he wrote.

The following is a part of an article appearing in The Sailor's Magazine for January, 1855, written by Rev. S. C. Damon, father of S. M. and F. W. Damon, and perhaps the most widely known man of his time among the sailors of the Pacific, whom he labored.



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CHAPEL, KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOLS

It is interesting at this time for the keen insight it displayed, now that time has given an opportunity to judge the forecasts made, by the events themselves:

Of late, I observe, in reading American papers, that the subject of "Annexation" is looked upon as a "fixed fact." This may or may not be true. I am more than half inclined to think that things are not as yet quite settled! But that does not materially concern the point upon which I would now briefly remark. Suppose the Islands should be annexed, then for a time there will be a rush hither. Should such be the case, then I am fully confident, good three-fourths will come to be disappointed, and many most bitterly disappointed. I argue thus, but I daily meet those who are disappointed. This result has taken place from various considerations. People are not generally disappointed with the climate, or the salubriousness of our sea girt Islands. The Islands unquestionably possess the finest climate on the globe. It is remarkably healthy, although of late years, the epidemics of other lands have been brought hither.

Persons coming hither with the idea of accumulating fortunes by agricultural pursuits, are certain to be disappointed. The seasons here do not correspond with the seasons on the mainland. The mode of cultivation is different. Farmers are liable to be disappointed in their crops. Labor is high, and uncertain, and unless a man is ready to take off his coat, take hold of the plough with his own hands, and work, he had better never become an Hawaiian farmer. The old adage, that "he who would thrive, must either hold or drive," is emphatically true at the Sandwich Islands. The God of nature has never abrogated the law, embodied in the curse pronounced upon Adam, "In the sweat of thy face, shalt thou eat bread," so far as the Sandwich Islands are concerned.

Some will be disappointed, because they cannot obtain land here, as in the Western Country, for $1.25 per acre. Should "Uncle Sam" buy out Kamehameha III, he will not buy much land! The people, foreigners and natives, now own the principal part of the lands. The best lands are still in the hands of the Chiefs, and if a new comer can buy their lands, that is all very well; but it is not here as in the Indian country of the United States. Emigrants cannot come hither and stake off their sections and quarter sections, as in Kansas and Nebraska. No person must come hither, as he would go to Oregon or Washington Territory, and stake off his "mile square" unless he goes to the top of Mauna Loa and settles down upon a region where he will find lava in abundance, but no soil or woodland! Although the Sandwich Islands have recently been added to the civilized world, yet they have been long settled, and the aboriginal race is still quite numerous upon the soil; and will be for many years to come. Eventually, foreigners will occupy the land and the influence will be in their hands, but the process must be gradual. Cities, towns and villages are not going to spring up here as they do in Illinois and Iowa. Railroads will never tunnel our mountains and run up our valleys. Our volcanoes send forth no gold or silver. Mineral wealth does not abound here. But what do the Islands produce? I fancy some of your readers ask. They furnish excellent pasturage the year round for herds of cattle, horses, sheep or goats. Our hills are clothed with perpetual green. Some portions of the Islands produce good wheat, although I do not imagine flour will ever become a staple product.

(Continued on page 153.)

THE PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO HAWAIIAN INTERESTS

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COST OF FIELD LABOR IN HAWAII.

EVERY now and again, someone who knows nothing about the matter, talks about the degraded condition of the labor on our sugar plantations, and speaks of the low wages which are paid. Dr. Maxwell, in his pamphlet upon the Hawaiian Islands, which was prepared for the year book of the Department of Agriculture for 1898, and thus forms a portion of the report of Secretary Wilson to President McKinley, devotes considerable space to labor conditions, and it is extremely interesting to compare this report with an article by Richard Heath upon the "Prussian Rural Laborer," which has appeared in a recent number of the Contemporary Review. This becomes the more interesting as in the eastern Prussian provinces if the aboriginal peasants do not like the labor conditions, their places are eagerly sought for by Galicians. So that if the condition of the Prussian laborer is bad, the condition of the Galician in his own country is infinitely worse. The Prussian laborer receives in the Gumbinnen district, Pomerania, 213 marks a year or $53.25, reckoning a mark equal to 25 cents which is about 5 mills more than its real value. In Brandenburg he is better off and gets 444 marks per annum, or $111. An average of sixteen districts gave an annual wage to the laborer of 333 marks or $83.25 a year. A more recent writer says that wages in the Saxon villages amount to 180 marks or $45, and fall as low as 70 or 80 marks, $17.50 to $20 per annum. And to this is added "they live chiefly on rye bread." Moreover, this writer says that "rural proprietors, contractors and employers, seeing prices presistently falling, seek to lower wages." These people work in the beet fields which supply the beet sugar of commerce. Then again the Prussian laborer can keep no cow, and has to buy his milk out of his wages. The cottages are unsanitary and in bad repair. Many of them contain only one room. Says the writer who is quoted, "the little furniture they have is dirty and broken, the beds are in a miserable condition, sometimes they possess only one, and in it, not unfrequently, three generations sleep." The conditions resulting from such a state of things are not difficult to imagine and Mr. Heath gives many quotations. It may further be added that the work is from sunrise to sunset with time for the midday meal. This pittance is not an inviting one. Is it any wonder that there is constant emigration, that in five years between 1885 to 1890, the agricultural districts of Germany lost 872,800 inhabitants. But what must be the condition of the Galician and the eastern Pole when he gladly leaves his own country to take what the eastern German has left. Now take a look at our own wages. No one for a moment argues that a plantation laborer's life is an ideal existence, but his rewards are very much better than his German confrere gets on the beet fields of Prussia. Dr. Maxwell gives a table from the pay roll of Ewa plantation. From this table all skilled labor is excluded. According to this the Portuguese received during the month of December, 1898, $27.55 per month or $330.60 a year; contract Chinamen $15.16 per month or $181.92; contract Japanese $15.66 per month or $187. 92 per year; day Chinese $17.73 per month or $212.76 per year, and day Japanese $18.04 per month or $216.48 per year. To this must be added free lodging, free water, free fuel and free medical attendance. There is also hardly a plantation where the laborers do not have garden patches where they raise vegetables, which add largely to the variety of their food, and where ever Portuguese are, there will be found the ubiquitous goat, which supplies milk, and the cost of feeding the goat is nil. Moreover as Dr. Maxwell says "the Hawaiian laborer requires less clothing, and, what is more important he does not need to lose one day in the year from weather." Taking all these things into consideration, Dr. Maxwell considers that the value of the wage including money and free house, etc. of the average unskilled laborer in Hawaii is 70 cents per day or $219.10 for the 313 working days of the year. Now the highest wage for the unskilled laborer in Pomerania was $111 per year, while the lowest wage was calculated at from $17.50 to $20 per annum. To people who wish to make a perliminary study of the subject, the article in the May number of the Contemporary Review, and Dr. Maxwell's terse statements in his report to Secretary Wilson will be valuable, and serve to sweep a good many preconceived misconceptions.--A. T. Atkinson.

Artesian Water.

Next to a good road system there remains as a necessary and most important agency in the advancement and development of a country aptly termed "The Paradise of the Pacific" a water supply for the irrigation of the lands. The recent establishment of great Pumping plants and sinking of artesian wells have shown that vast quantities of water can be profitably raised to a height of hundreds of feet and made directly available for a great acreage of the most valuable products of the soil. This artesian water may prove to be the complete means right at hand for converting large tracts of the plateau lands of all these volcanic highlands into the food-producing farms of the Pacific. Not only sugar, but coffee, cotton, fibers, fruits (tropical and temperate), vegetables, grains, cereals, rice, taro, the grasses, and a whole catalogue of productions of the soil may be profitably grown. With good roads and adequate water supply, what more would be required which the genius of the people could not supply? What more is needed to inaugurate in the Territory of Hawaii a foundation for the highest type of citizenship and the best manhood and womanhood than the evolution of the home and farm?

The average yield of sugar to the acre of cane is greater in the Hawaiian Islands than in any other country in the world.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE.*

BY DANIEL LOGAN.

INTERESTING FOR VISITORS.

THERE is not a more equable and balmy climate in the world than that of the Hawaiian Islands. Chiefly by a slight difference in the proportion of day and night do the inhabitants distinguish between summer and winter. There is also an increase in the average of cloudiness and humidity in what is here called winter out of courtesy to the almanac maker. As an old resident was heard to put it: "One has to turn round twice and scratch his head to remember whether Christmas or the Fourth of July comes next." The wind souths oftener in the winter than at other times, making occasional muggy weather but not usually of long duration. There are no extremes of heat and cold at habitable altitudes. Frost has never touched a foot of the soil at elevations where cultivation is practicable. Snow rests on the summits of the loftiest mountains, and breezes from the snowfall zone do much to modify the climate. Hurricanes have been almost unknown and but narrow of sweep. The northeast trade winds, blowing over Arctic currents, mollify the rays of the sun, and make the nights genially cool.

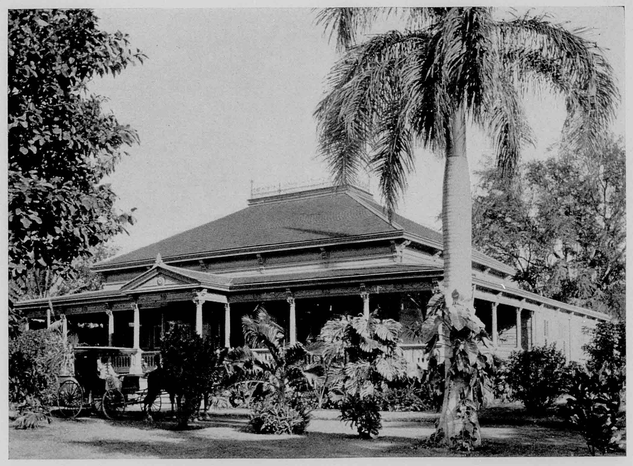

PHOTO BY DAVEY PHOTO CO

PRIVATE RESIDENCE, HONOLULU

The group is an ideal sanitarium. Any prevalent sickness, locally, can always be traced to individual or community disrespect toward the laws of hygiene. Pulmonary and rheumatic ailments are seldom unchecked in persons having recourse, for relief, to this climate. One year is so much like another that the punctilious investigator, even, will find that he need not have examined more than a single year's meteorological records to be thoroughly well informed. Taking a recent year, then, of which the data happen to be the handiest at the moment, we find that, at Honolulu in January, the average temperature was 70 degrees, the extreme daily range, 56 to 81; July, average, 76.4, extreme range, 67 to 85. At the Volcano House, 4000 feet elevation and in sight of Mauna Loa's snowcap, the daily mean for January was 60 degrees. At Kealakekua, on the leeward coast of Hawaii, the daily mean of January was 64.8, and for July, 68.6 degrees. Here, it may be stated that, slightly above sea level on the coast last mentioned, the atmosphere is particularly genial and dry for weak lungs. There is yet to be recorded in these Isles a case of sunstroke. Honolulu, where most strangers first land, is, in itself, interesting to the stranger as a modern city planted in the midst of the Pacific, having the comforts and conveniences—aye, the refinements of high civilization. The city may be explored to its outermost environs, and all its sights taken in, at moderate expense for transit. Carriages for hire, with or without drivers, to carry individuals or parties, are available at moderate rates regulated by law. The street railway, with horsepower, traverses the length and the breadth of the town. An electric railway is about being installed to more than parallel the horsecar system, and, it may be worth noting, by a purely local corporation.

The scenery commanded within the city bounds is elsewhere sketched, but the flora is only casually treated. It would be a noticed omission, however, if the gorgeous bourgainvilla vine and among the gigantic shrubs, the splendid ponciana regia and the radiant golden shower were not mentioned. These three here display a voluptuousness of gay-colored bloom which invariably elicits ejaculations of ravished delight from the new beholder. One other sight: At Oahu College, right over the Punahou Street sidewalk, there are several hundred yards of stone hedge completely covered with the night-blooming cereus, its lily-like calyxes fairly shining like lamps between sunset and sunrise. But to go on specifying the floral beauties of Hawaiian gardens—for Hilo, Wailuku, Lihue and many other places in the group vie with Honolulu in such glory—would require a book of itself, unless the work were confined to the bald details of a nurseryman's catalogue.

Foliage is a topic, however, that may be briefly reverted to here, for the purpose of calling attention to one species of tree that, on Oahu at least, is all-pervading. That is the algeroba, and it is worthy of special mention for having been a blessing to man and beast, as well as a plurally valuable commodity. Having marvelous fructivity in dry or damp soil, and prodigious multiplying power in its prolific bearing of pods. Once introduced the algeroba spread over many an arid plain, including the greater part of the city plot. Its beans, rich in sugary nutriment, kept thousands of cattle alive—even sleek, when they could get water in odd forest pools—before artesian wells had yet assured green pastures throughout seasons of drought. Within the city limits this tree's rapid growth furnished shade

* From Foreign Office hand book.

while other species were being cultivated or awaiting the era of artificial irrigation. The mere culling of algeroba thickets, of but a half-dozen year's growth, gives a large return in fuel. And, to go back to the bean's fodder value, let one little fact tell the story: Upon sugar plantations Japanese women make better wages at times picking algeroba pods then doing field labor. All this wealth has its actual progenitor on exhibition in Honolulu today. Upon a gnarled and twisted, but yet living, old patriarch of the species in the yard of the Catholic Mission, its branches shading the street car track on Fort Street, appears a gilded sign stating that it was planted by Father Bachelot in 1837, and is the first algeroba tree that ever grew in the Hawaiian Islands.

One of the chief sights is the Nuuanu Pali. This is where Kamehameha I., a century ago, drove hundreds of the beaten defenders of Oahu over the brink to a sheer fall of several hundred feet. The entrance to the pass, six miles from the town and at an elevation of 1207 feet above the sea, lies between peaks close on either hand respectively 3106 and 2780 feet high. From the summit of the pass, and all along the scenic road to the bottom, there expands a view truly sublime. Extending in a fan-shaped prospect from the foot of the immediate precipice are wooded and grassy knolls, dotted with the cabins of settlers; then verdant expanses of sugar-cane and rice; landmarks of spire and chimney above well-arbored hamlets; mountains of wild grandeur on the right and left; and, away beyond all these, the illimitable Pacific, its heaving swells hitherward breaking, in indescribable beauty of fleecy foam, upon the black-knobbed reefs, and rolling in to sleep in bay and lagoon that reflect myriad hues from the everchanging play over their bosoms of sunshine and flying cloud-shadow.

In town: The public buildings, with the view from roof and tower, the Bishop Museum and other institutions of note, Waikiki and its villas and sea baths, Kapiolani Park with its drives, the tropical vegetation, the quiet beauties of the best residence quarters, the greatly differentiated racial faces and costumings, Chinatown, if you will—all these and other things may regale the sensations of the casual visitor, while his steamer is in port, and lure the traveler of leisure to linger for longer than he had intended.

There are comfortable cruises to the other islands, where scenes, to remain ever in memory, awaits the tourist. On Maui: The wondrous Iao Valley, blood-charged with historic and legendary interest, and steeped in everlasting charm of nature. Also the majestic dome of Haleakala, occupying most of the island, within its summit 10,032 feet high, the greatest extinct crater in the world. The mouth of the crater is twenty miles in circumference. For a stay over night, the ascent is rewarded with stupendous sunrise effects. Down in the abyss are numberless volcanic cones. These are little mountains within a mountain's mouth, but their two highest pinnacles are 1000 feet and 3000 feet, respectively, below the summit of the crater's rim, and they receive the visits of clouds as if they formed an independent world of their own. When the sun peers over the eastern parapets, the vapory hosts rise in greeting to the lord of day, and, with their rolling expansion, present rapidly changing forms and tinctures robbed from rainbow, which render mean, by comparison, the acrobatic colors of the kaleidoscope.

Upon one side of Hawaii there stretch fifty miles and more of sugar plantations in near view from the steamer's deck. The coast line, buttressing this panorama of industry, is one array of cliffs broken with deep gulches, rankly lined with vegetation, and ribboned with hundreds of cascades like bridal veils adorning the nuptials of land and ocean. Hilo town has its own peculiar charms, both of atmosphere and landscape, to beguile the stranger. Rainbow Falls, in rear, and the little midsummer daydream of Cocoanut Island, in front, if missed, are just two of the finest sights in the group sacrificed. Upon the other side of the island are forest-clad mountain slopes. Then "the coffee belt" of Kona, marked with parallel chains of hamlets, terrace upon terrace rising, amidst forest growth, from the shore to the higher brows above. Nightly a broad expanse of the mountain side, for many miles along the coast, is thickly spangled with the home lights of settlers. As the steamer skirts these shores there are seen the desolate black trails of the burning mountain's spume, some made anterior even to traditional knowledge, and others viewed in the very making by people still young.

Kauai and Niihau have scenery of mountain and stream, with lovely waterfalls in forest recesses, which in quiet grandeur vie with anything on the other islands. The former has, also, its vast spreads of sugar-cane and rice plantations, mingled with other cultures, upon rolling upland and alluvial plain. Some really fine irrigation engineering is open to inspection.

Molokai and Lanai are little known of tourists, owing to imperfection of communications and dependence upon private hospitality. As both these isles are now having their resources developed as never before, their climatic and scenic attractions will, in the near future, become less exclusive.

Kilauea, situated at 4000 feet elevation on the side of Mauna Loa, is the largest active volcano in the world. Its area is 4.14 square miles, or 2650 acres; circumference, 41,500 feet, or 7.85 miles; extreme length, 15,500 feet or 2.93 miles; extreme width, 10,300 feet, or 1.95 miles. The walls of the area thus measured are, in places, 400 or 500 feet high, and on three sides, vertical. This immense cavity—called the "caldera" in distinction from the craters proper within it—has a floor of lava, seamed with gaping cracks in its enormous blocks. It is strewn with hummocks, mounds and caves, but experienced guides conduct the visitor over it in safety, The surface of the sea of rocks is not broken in many places by eruptions recent or remote. Molten lava is emitted from orifices taking the form of lakes hundreds of feet in diameter and, sometimes, small cones like chimneys, outside the lake borders. Within a recent period, the division walls of a group of lakes gave way, forming one grand lake covering the area of the two or three previously existing. For some years this lake was in a violent state of eruption, until, at length, it overflowed its banks. Then the molten lava subsided and sank through the bottom of the lake into invisible caverns. This is an occurrence of irregular periodicity—the habit of the volcano, so to speak, being to take longer or shorter seasons of repose after violent eruptive exercise for periods of uncertain duration. When the lava subsides on these occasions, smoke and steam continue to be emitted in volume that varies unaccountably, excepting when an increase of steam seems clearly due to rain upon the hot lava rocks. Steam is emitted not only from the empty lake but from crevices far outside its bounds, and even out of orifices of all shapes—narrow holes, long gullies, lateral openings in banks etc.—amidst rank vegetation on top of the heights outside of the vast caldera.

LABOR CONDITIONS IN HAWAII.*

BY WALTER MAXWELL.

COMPARED WITH OTHER COUNTRIES.

THE hired labor of the islands is used chiefly upon the sugar plantations, other industrial labor requirements being small in comparison. In line with the expansion of sugar production, the demands for labor have increased. Originally the labor was done almost wholly by Hawaiians, but as the requirements increased, coupled with the somewhat native objection of many Hawaiians to hire at regular labor, the leaders of the sugar industry were obliged to look elsewhere, and this led to the introduction of Asiatic and other labor.

The burden of agricultural labor is borne by the Asiatics. One-third of the Chinese and one-half of the Japanese populations are engaged in plantation labor. The large remainder of the Chinese is privately occupied in rice, or fruit and vegetable culture, or in domestic service.



PHOTO BY DAVEY PHOTO CO

NATIVES CATCHING SQUID

Concerning the conditions of the Asiatic laborers, it may be said, in general, that the presence of these peoples here demonstrates that the wages and personal comforts are greater in their present situation than they were in their native countries. This is further accentuated, in the case of the Japanese especially, by their disposition to settle permanently on the islands.

In regard to the question of compensation, a bare statement of wages does not cover the situation nor furnish a full comp rison of the conditions that obtain here with the compensation of labor in other countries. The cost to the laborer of providing himself with fuel, clothing, and food is less upon these islands than, for example, in Louisiana, or in any other section of the United States. On the other hand, the value of labor to the employer, where the labor is paid at so much per man per day, depends upon the laborer and his power to work. From this standpoint it is found that different nationalities are capable of rendering different amounts of labor per day, and they are thus paid different wages. The power to work and the rate of wages of the Asiatics are less than in the case of white men (and of colored peoples in cooler climates) where the conditions of climate allow the latter to work. Where the climatic conditions exclude the white man the labor power of other races is also low.

General statements, however, upon this and all similar subjects are not of much value, so that a summary is here given of the labor roll for the month of December, 1898, from the largest sugar-making estate on these islands, the Ewa Plantation Company. All skilled labor, composed of Americans, British, Germans, and Norwegians, is excluded, only Portuguese and Asiatics being included:

LABORERS AND WAGES.

Laborers.	Number of laborers.	Wage per Month.	Monthly total.
Portuguese	34	$27.55	$ 910.70
Contract Chinamen	204	15.16	3,092.64
Day Chinamen	67	16.73	1,120.91
Contract Japanese	380	15.66	5,950.66
Day Japanese	100	18.04	1,804.00
Total	785		$12,899.05

The differences between "day" and "contract" men are chiefly due to the fact that the day men are ex-contract and experienced laborers. It is thus seen that 785 laborers receive $12,899.05 in money, which is $16.43 per man per month, or 63 cents per day. Where overtime is made by the laborers, either contract or day men, the time is duly paid for. If all the plantations were canvassed the mean monthly wage would be found to be slightly higher than that in the example given, since on the larger plantations the number of higher-priced men is relatively smaller than on smaller plantations. This is still more specially the rule in respect to skilled labor.

The table gives only the payment in money per month. All the laborers, however, receive free lodging, free fuel, and free medical attendance, and their children free education.

More point will be given to the statement of wages paid to labor on these islands if a comparison is made with the values of labor in corresponding conditions in the United States. For this purpose Louisiana is selected. In 1896 data upon the prices of plantation labor in Louisiana were funished to the writer by the Hon. John Dymond, planter, editor, and sugar statistician of New Orleans. Mr. Dymond states in reply to question: "The average monthly wage for years has been and is $20, or 75 cents per day. This does not cover the grinding season (of some sixty days), when about $1 per day is paid." The grinding season in Hawaii lasts one hundred and fifty days or more, when special wages are earned by overtime. For the purpose of com-

* Year book Department of Agriculture.

parison the special wages are excluded in both cases, although that item is in favor of the Hawaiian laborer. Mr. Dymond further says, "The plantation laborers are furnished free house room; they steal their fuel, and require but little medical attention; work stopped by weather stops also the wages." These conditions are partly similar, but less favorable than corresponding conditions on Hawaiian plantations, the difference being decidedly in favor of the Hawaiian laborer. Again, the Hawaiian laborer requires less clothing, and, what is more important, he does not need to lose one day in the year from the weather. These considerations cause the comparison to be drawn as follows:

COMPARISON OF WAGES IN LOUISIANA AND HAWAII.

Place.	Wages per day.	Wages per month.
Louisiana	$ 0 75	$ 20 00
Hawaii	70	18 20

A detailed comparison, including the extra money earned by overtime, would make the wages paid in the two localities almost, if not exactly, equal.

So far, the case has been stated for the laborer, showing the value of his labor to him. The cost of labor to the employer in Hawaii may now be shown. In addition to the 63 cents per day paid in money, the employer furnishes fuel, which is very dear (coal, $10 per ton; wood relatively dear), and a free doctor in addition to what is allowed in Louisiana. These extras raise the cost to 66 cents per day per man, but these extras are trifling in comparison with the extra cost per laborer per day that arises from the difference in the ability of the several nationalities to work. In the example given, the Portuguese receive, on an average, $27.55 per month, and the Asiatics $15.93 per month, which indicates that the latter possess less power to work, and consequently are paid 43 per cent less than the Portuguese. Mr. Dymond states that where men in Louisiana are on piecework the variation in their earnings is 37½ per cent. These examples are very pronounced, and probably extreme It appears quite safe, however, to put the labor power of the Asiatic at 18 per cent less than that of the mixed labor of Louisiana, which is equivalent to saying that four Louisiana laborers are equal to five Asiatics. The difference is greater rather than less than is stated. Then, in view of these special considerations, at least 18 per cent has to be added to the 66 cents per day that the Hawaiian employer has to pay for his laborers, and this raises the cost of labor per day to 81 cents, which is 6 cents per day more than the average rate of wages in Louisiana, as stated by Mr. Dymond.

There is extreme confusion existing in the matter of labor values in different countries, which is due to the fact that the daily wage is taken as the sole evidence of cost. This applies to other kinds as well as to agricultural labor. A house carpenter in Boston receives from 25 cents to 75 cents per day more than a corresponding carpenter in Honolulu, but the Boston man, due to total suspension of business for about four months in the winter, earns very considerably less annually than the man in Honolulu, who practically has not to lay off a day in the year; and between what is called coolie labor, operating in warm climates, and mixed American labor, or selected Asiatic labor, working in cooler climates, there are differences in labor power which cause extreme variations in the values and cost per day of those kinds of labor.

Casper Whitney's Views.

Now as to climate. A great deal is said by certain white residents in favor of the Hawaiian climate when the islands are under discussion as a resort for tourists and other pleasure or health seekers; and a great deal is said by the same gentlemen to its discredit when discussed as a field for white, and especially for American, labor.

In point of fact, the climate of Hawaii is perhaps not excelled anywhere else on earth. Large enough as the islands are to have a character of their own, and still in no way to neutralize the peculiarly desirable quality of oceanic environment, the Hawaiian climate is midway between temperate and tropical; tender, yet not enervating; breezy, though not boisterous; with sunshine from which you need no protection, and a rainfall that does not become monotonous.

A veritable land of sunshine and breezes, whose temperature you may vary as you choose from sea-level up to Mauna Kea (13,825 feet) or Mauna Loa (13,675). You may leave one side of an island in a rain-storm, and find sunshine on the other; but though there is considerable variety in this respect, the temperature is about uniform, and at sea-level is 74° Fahrenheit. Taken by the year, this average does not vary over a degree one way or the other; taken by the month, the average of the coldest month is 69°, and of the warmest 78°. The extreme lowest temperature is 50°, the highest 90°; and either of these figures has been reached only once in the last dozen years. The average daily range at Honolulu is 11°, and its usual temperature is several degrees cooler than the average of a number of other cities in the same latitude—notably Havana.

The northeast trade-winds are the saving feature of the Hawaiian Islands, imparting uniform temperature, healthfulness, and tonicity. The record for fifteen years shows that the least number of trade winds per year was 225—the greatest 301—the mean 258. January has a normal average of 14 days of trades, which, as the sun moves north, increase until the normal average reaches 29½ days in July and August, and then begins a corresponding diminution through the autumn months to the end of the year.

What particularly impressed me in the Hawaiian climate—and I cite my experience because I do not, as a rule, care for these too balmy climes—was the absence of an enervating quality. Some say that such an influence does attend upon long residence on the islands, but my investigations suggest that only white women who never take exercise are so affected. The Hawaiian-born children of foreign parents bloom like the foliage under which they play; it would be difficult indeed to improve on the physique of the boys and young men born of white parents on Hawaii, whom I saw in the racing-shells, in the yachts, in swimming, and on the streets of Honolulu. Those in the United States who really wish to see what Hawaiian climate does for children, of white parentage should view the members of the "Hawaiian Club" at Yale or at Harvard. It is a notable fact that the white-born Hawaiians who have come to American universities have been much above the average in physique, as the athletic records attest; and I have in mind four sons of one distinguished family that have come to Yale, whose physical magnificence would boom any climate or stir the pride of any mother's heart, wherever it beat.

Men and women who take no exercise find after a time semi-tropical climates enervating. It is the law of the human system and of the land.

Topography and Climate.

The Hawaiian Islands are of volcanic formation, and there are two active volcanoes on Hawaii—Kilauea and Mauna Loa. The altitude of Mauna Kea, the highest point on Hawaii, is 13,825 feet. The mountains on other Islands range from 4,000 to 5,000 feet. The topography is broken and diversified, with many valleys and streams. The mountain sides abound in forests, containing an abundance of ship timber and many ornamental woods. Among the minerals that have been noticed are sulphur, pyrites, common salt, sal ammoniac, limonite, quartz, augite, chrysolite, garnet, labradorite, feldspar, gypsum, soda alum, copperas, glauber salt, niter, and calcite.

Sugar Plantations

There are sixty plantations on the islands, of which fifty own their own mills and have all needed machinery for the manufacture of sugar. Practically all of these use the crushing process—which the most experienced planters on the islands prefer. The diffusion process was introduced to Hawaii about 1887, the first plant being erected at Kealia (Kauai), others following, until there were half a dozen; but the improvement in the crushing process has arrested the attention diffusion methods were diverting. The diffusion process saves within 5 per cent. of the sugar in the cane, whereas the mills lose from 10 to 18 per cent, On the other hand, the diffusion plant necessitates the extra cost of fuel, whereas in the mill the cane pulp—or bagasse, as the cane is called when the juice has been crushed from it—supplies all the fuel necessary.

Annexation Has Benefited Sugar.

The fact that the sugar plantations are almost wholly conducted by companies is partly owing to the fact that large capital is required at the very beginning, and the laws make possible the union of small investments without great liability. There has been an element of special risk, too, in the industry. Investors always bore in mind that the prosperity of the whole industry depended upon the reciprocity treaty with the United States, the benefits of which have actually been changed by legislation in the United States, and reciprocity might have been repealed altogether with a change of policy or of party control in the United States. Men did not like to risk all they had in one venture, but would take shares in companies. With the removal of this element of uncertainty, now that stability of government is assured by annexation, that element of uncertainty has disappeared.

The average yield of sugar to the acre of cane is greater in the Hawaiian Islands than in any other country in the world.

The value of the sugar produced in the twenty-three years, beginning with 1875, has reached the enormous total of $180,000,000. This vast production by an average population of less than 80,000 persons gives a sufficient explanation, from the sugar crop alone, for the real and apparent prosperity of the inhabitants.

PREDICTION MADE LONG AGO.

(Continued from page 147.)

It may however, and some good wheat fields already gladden the visitor's eyes. Good sugar and molasses can be produced. None better in any part of the world; but it is a serious question whether our Islands, in producing sugar and molasses will ever compete with Manila, and other parts of the East Indies. We can produce also good coffee. It equals that of any other part of the world, but then labor is so high, that, as yet, coffee has not become extensively cultivated. Many of the tropical fruits can be produced, but not on all parts of the Islands. There are portions where oranges, pineapples, etc., grow finely, and eventually will be extensively cultivated for the San Francisco market.

If persons desire a good climate, are willing to work, are ready to adapt themselves to circumstances, study the nature of the soil, and put up with many inconveniences, then they may come and settle upon the Sandwich Islands, without being disappointed. There are certain localities, such as Honolulu, Lahaina, and Hilo, where flourishing towns will spring up, where merchants will prosper and flourish, but their success must essentially depend upon the development of the agricultural resources of the Islands. To develop these resources, requires capital, skill, labor and enterprise. Gladly would I welcome 2000 emigrants if they come with those accompaniments. We desire to see however, none who will not build good institutions, viz: good schools and colleges, churches, and all those other institutions, indicative of a free, enterprising, intelligent, thriving, and religious community.

Sugar Cane in the Hawaiian Islands.

Sugar cane is one of the comparatively few indigenous products of the Hawaiian Islands—for, strange to relate, with the exception of a few varieties, all the trees, flowers, and fruits that nourish on the islands were planted by the early white settlers; not even the banana is indigenous; and the present cocoa-palms that picturesquely fringe the Honolulu harbor were all planted—every last one of them. However, as sugar cane is mentioned by Captain Cook in 1778—before there were any whites on the islands—we may accept it as having been native to the soil. We know there are abundant statements from old natives that it grew wild and luxuriantly in the valleys and on the lowlands, but the natives made no use of it except as food in its raw state.

The soil of the Hawaiian valleys is very rich indeed, and invariably planted in rice; the sugar lands are those along the coast of the islands, extending back to an elevation of about fifteen hundred feet; beyond that is coffee land or pasture. And wherever there is land fit for growing sugar, there will be found cane, either present or immediately prospective.

The Kona district on Hawaii has given the coffee product a name in the markets of the world. On this Island are now situated numerous coffee plantations. Coffee employs the industry of several hundred owners, ranging from the man with 200,000 trees to one who has only an acre or so. There are thousands of acres at present uncultivated and only awaiting the enterprise of the temperate zone to develop them.

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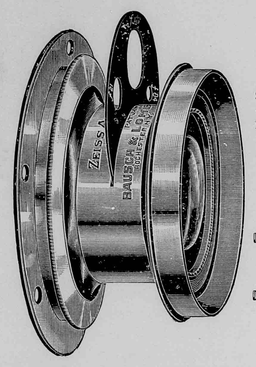

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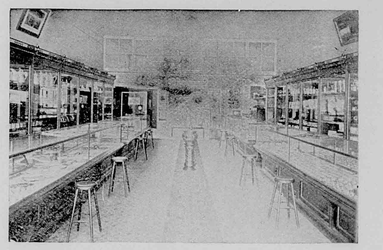

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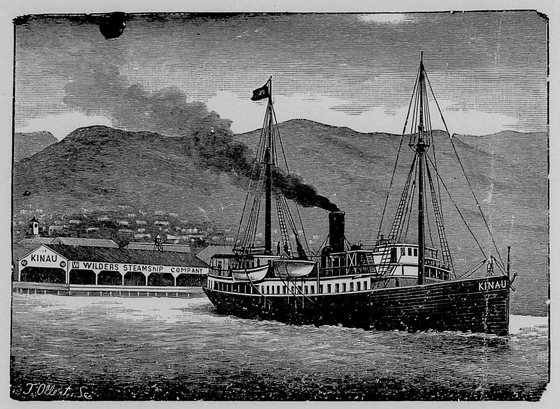

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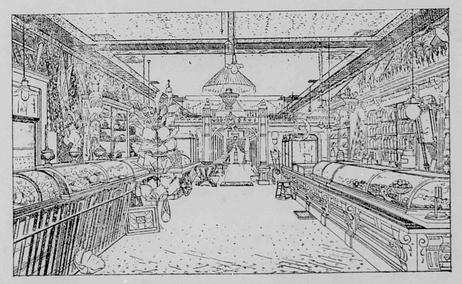

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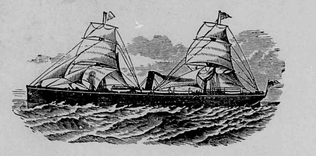

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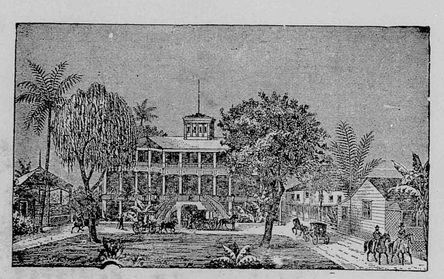

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HONOLULU

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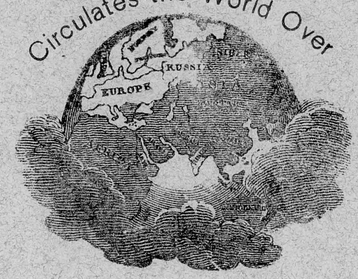

. . . . The . . . .

Paradise of the Pacific

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Austin Publishing Company.

Honolulu, H. I. November, 1899.

PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC

CIRCULATES THE WORLD OVER.

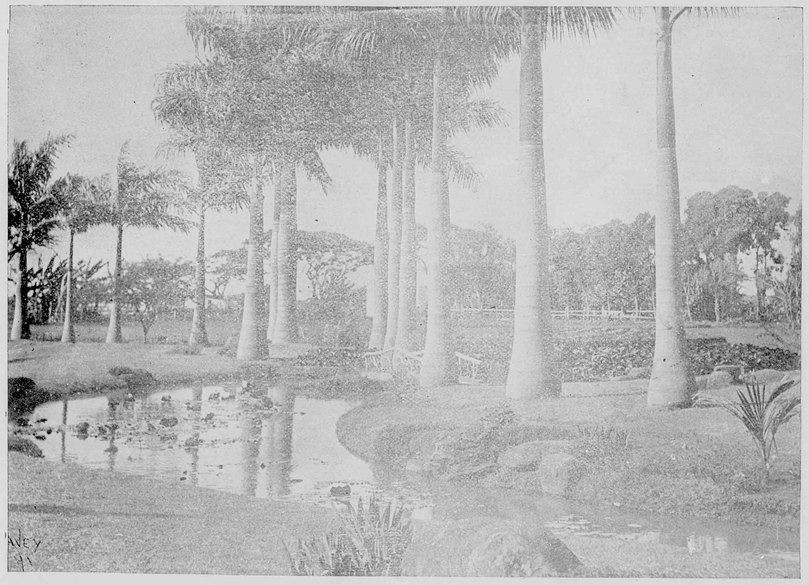
DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

VOL. XII.—No. 11. HONOLULU, H. I., NOVEMBER, 1899. PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

SUNSET IN THE TROPICS.

A PEN PICTURE BY FRANKLIN AUSTIN.

It was at Waikiki. To the right is the long sweep of the crescent-shaped beach lined with stately mansions, modest tree-embowered cottages and watering places. Tall cocoa-nut palms pierce the sky on every hand. Gay parties of bathers sport in the waves or leap from the numerous jetties extending out from the shore to deep water. In the immediate foreground a long line of coral reef shuts in the crescent bay, against which the great ocean lashes itself in vain fury, forming long parallel lines of silvery breakers. Gay canoers, of both sexes, unmindful of the flying spray, of the roaring sea, paddle out to the fleecy breakers and balancing their canoes upon the foaming crests, fly like the whirlwind or rather as the falling meteor shoots across the sky, going diagonally shoreward, skipping over the shimmering sea amid shrieks of happy, excited laughter.



ROYAL PALMS AT MOANALUA.

To the left is Diamond Head, bleak and forbidding resembling a gigantic sleeping lioness, a grim guardian of the bay. To the distant left stretches the broad expanse of the fathomless sea.

In the distant right lies the tree-smothered city of Honolulu, with its lofty church spires, mansions, pretty cottage

bungalows, business blocks and the tall masts of the shipping in the harbor. The blue sea is dotted here and there with gleaming white sails of little pleasure yachts, that skip like birds over the waves; a muddy little island steamer is plodding homeward with a load of sugar after being tossed about in the tempestuous island channels. A large full-rigged ship is lying off and on waiting for a puffing little tug that is approaching to tow her into the harbor, while a great white transport is poking her nose over the bar, carrying a thousand or more poor fellows with stout hearts, across the great ocean to taste the horrors of a wicked war.

Beyond the city, in the hazy and still more distant right of the picture, the coast sweeps to the right past the lagoons of Pearl Harbor, culminating in Waianae Point. Back of the coast line, coming down nearly to the water's edge and lying like a carpet of green upon the gentle slopes, are miles upon miles of sugarcane fields.

Rising from Waianae Point, which juts into the sea, reaching almost to the distant center of the picture and cutting off the horizon line, the gray and jagged contour of the Waianae Mountains, silhouette against the pale blue sky, rising higher and higher as they project inland and at the summit form a flat plateau or crater. They form a hazy frame work or background, hemming in the distant view.

In the west or distant center, to the left of the mountain range is "a mackerel sky," the cloud effect extending from the distant horizon line up nearly one-third to the zenith. The fluffy, silver-lined cloudlets, all about the same size, are piled up, one above the other, tier upon tier, as though a great grayish wall were shutting out from view the Celestial City.

The sun is fast sinking in the western heavens. It slipped unnoticed in behind the cloud bank and silver tipped each particular cloudlet grading in degree from almost snow white to yellowish gray, with a fringe of pure silver, as they were more and more distant from the sun. The progress of the luminous orb in its descent behind the cloud bank could easily be traced as each cloudlet which alternately obscured the sun's disc, instantly became as a sparkling cluster of diamonds of the first water, while those for a considerable radius were alternately resolved into the most curious patterns, more beautiful and intricate than the finest Venetian lace. Soon the western sky, against which the irregular contour of the mountains were silhouetted, was streaked with yellow, while the brighter light chased the purple haze and shadows from the mountain sides. Gradually the lower tier of cloudlets turned to gold, the diamond clusters became yellow diamonds with flashing red, blue and purple lights and all the silver fringes of the clouds turned to gold.

Meanwhile the sea, with its ever-changing tints from deepest blue to olive green, had undergone a change from the distant horizon to the wavelets at our feet. The blue of the deeper sea had changed to a deep rich purple; the light blue, green and olive of the shallow water had taken on a deeper tint. The waves lapped the beach more gently, while the surf was more quiet in its roar. All Nature was hushed as if expectant. Almost without warning there flashed into the western sky a crimson light, growing lighter and lighter with each layer, as it rose toward the zenith, until surmounted with a golden crown. In the translucent atmosphere of the evening hour, a light pink overspread the mountain side, chasing away the gold and blue and shedding a refulgent glow over the pastoral fields below. Suddenly, as if each of the little mackerel cloudlets had been Japanese lanterns of varied tints from deep crimson to pink and gold, and, as if some unseen hand had touched an electric button, the lamps were lit from deepest crimson at the horizon, tier by tier in rapid succession up to the pink and gold. The cloud bank was a blaze of glory, each cloudlet with its separate light—its separate tint; and each lamp flashed and oscillated as if swinging in a gentle breeze.

But the water! The reflection of the clouds came dancing down over the shimmering sea, from the horizon to our feet, a perfect revelation of color. It seemed as if millions of prisms, bobbing in the sea, caught the colors from the sky and reflected them in minor tints. The large prisms polarized actual rainbows upon the sheen of the sea; the smaller ones caught the shimmered rays and reflected fainter and finer rainbows. It was a sea of liquid jewels scattering broadcast the imprisoned polarized rays of ages of prehistoric suns. It was a kaleidoscopic pandemonium of colors.

And yet! pause; there was a rhythm between the sky, the sea, the mountains, the cane fields, the quiet city and the sun; there was a rhythm in it that caused the bathers to sit on the beach and watch awe stricken; there was a rhythm that caused the canoers to cease paddling; there was a rhythm that made the trees stop rustling and the birds stop singing; there was a rhythm in it all that sang in my soul. Why? What caused it? All things animate and inanimate paying homage at the court of Dame Nature were awe stricken at her pyrotechnic display.

A Reverie.

The lamps had all gone out. The sea moaned as if fretful at so soon being deprived of its glory. The twilight, which does not linger in Hawaii, was fast fading away. Nature was in a reflective phase. I fell into the same mood.

What is this rhythm that chained to one tune the dancing symposium of color that permeates one's being as though little etheral wavelets were passing through and through you? It must be the music of the spheres that pulses hrough the universe, keeping time to our heart beats. But what tunes the harp strings that sing the music of the spheres? Oh! that is where we stop. But there is a vibration coming out of nothingness that tunes the celestial harp, unconscious to mortals except through the music of the spheres.

The mind of man is like a prism. It gathers the light of knowledge from every hand and polarizes it, then gives forth great, clear cut rainbows of thought for the betterment of humanity. There are also the magnificent rainbows of business thought, of invention, of science, of statesmanship that make the progress of the world; and

the smaller rainbows of the clerk and laborer—rainbows of character—that form an arched halo over the home. The soul too is a prism of much finer make that, by intuition, receives the light of divine vibration, that comes out of nothingness, and sheds rainbows of goodness everywhere—that sweeten and beautify life. Even the wicked have little prisms of soul that sometimes are unthought of and unappreciated because they are bad. But what is the physical medium that interprets these divine vibrations that come out of nothing?

Just then the rays of the moon reflected a silvery sheen over the shimmering sea. Nature's reflective mood fled and the sea waves laughed. The spell was broken. I turned impatiently to the moon which had just come over the hills, but I could not chide her. That pale face, so sweet, so chaste, so calm, shed a phosphorescent glow everywhere, silvered the leaves of the trees, made the birds sing in the middle of the night and called the chickens from roost, thinking it was day. Such is the moon in the tropics. Under her influence lovers sit mute, in chaste embrace, yet their hearts grow closer and closer until knit together forever. Would she send a message?

Suddenly a lunar rainbow sprang from ridge to ridge arching one of the little vallies that seam the mountain side. It was a sweet little rainbow. Its colors blended together so lovingly yet carried each its distinct individuality. It was the emblem of love—a celestial message dropped from the moon. Love is the physical interpretation of the vibrations that come of nothingness—the realization of all that is divine. Love is the symphony of the soul tuned to the music of the spheres.



Mr. Damon in Italy.

Hon. S. M. Damon's business in Italy is under the auspices of the Board of Immigration and the Planters' Association. For the former institution, which is practically the labor bureau of the Government, he is acting in the capacity of a Government agent seeking free or white labor for plantations. He is not remunerated by the Government, although he was empowered to negotiate government business under his official title until November 5th, when his term of office as Minister of Finance expired by statute. He had the authority to use the unexpended balance ($45,000) of the amount appropriated by the Legislature for expenses of foreign immigration. It has for years been the national policy to secure white labor, but the workings of this policy have not always been fraught with benefits to the agricultural industry of the islands. Mr. Damon maintains that there are some classes of the Italian peasantry that will suit the planters' requirements both in endurance and docility—two points which are the highest recommendations of Asiatics.

It is supposed by people in the islands that the American people, and perhaps the American Government, would not view with kindly regard any attempt made by Mr. Damon to introduce free or contract labor here, but no official expression concerning Mr. Damon's mission has been made to the Hawaiian Government.

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Land Proclamation and Newlands Resolution.

In regard to the land proclamation it seems, for a wonder, that the Czar of Hawaii, President McKinley, is not to blame. It is the Attorney-General of the United States this time. Yet, even upon the strength of his opinion, by what authority President McKinley assumes to declare all sales of Government lands and leases in Hawaii null and void, it is difficult to conceive. Mr. McKinley is the President of the United States, not the Czar of Russia, and as such he is supposed to act within constitutional limits and administer the laws enacted by Congress. Is he doing so in relation to Hawaii?

The Newlands Resolution distinctly states that all the laws of the Hawaiian Republic not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States shall continue in force, and gives the President the power of appointing the officers to administer these laws and to remove them at will, until such time as Congress shall have passed laws for the government of these Islands, under American rule. This is the only power concerning Hawaii vested in President McKinley by the resolution. The President chose to appoint the Government, as then existing, as the administrators of these Hawaiian laws and the arbitrators of those of them as may or may not be inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States. Ex-Minister Sewell was continued in office as special agent, with no power except to report how these Hawaiian laws, not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, were being administered. In continuing the legislature in office and stopping the election, Mr. McKinley was well within his authority, as the members of that body are officers of the Hawaiian Government. This is as far as Mr. McKinley can go.

In relation to public lands, the Newlands Resolution distinctly states that they are not amenable to the Land Laws of the United States, and that they are to be disposed of according to special laws, to be enacted at some future time by Congress. This section of the resolution is very explicit. Presumably, then, the Land Laws of Hawaii are to prevail until these contemplated special laws are passed.

The learned Attorney-General, however, holds that when annexation to the United States was assured by the Newlands Resolution that the title to all public lands passed to the United States. True, but would Mr. McKinley, for a moment, hold that he had a right to sell any of the public domain, or order the suspension of the land laws regulating the acquisition by individuals of the public domain on the mainland? Certainly not. The Attorney-General seems to have lost sight of the fact that the Newlands Resolution was an act of conquest effected by joint resolution of both branches of Congress, and entirely without consent of the people of the territory annexed. Therefore, all of the lands of the Hawaiian Islands, private and public both, are a part of the government domain, and Congress, before United States laws are extended here, has as much right to confiscate private property as it had to annex the islands. But the intent of the Newlands Resolution was to place Hawaii in the same position as a State or Territory of the United States by permitting her to follow her own laws and customs until such time as Congress could give the matter further consideration. The public lands of Hawaii, under the resolution, hold an analagous position to state lands on the mainland, which are regulated and disposed of by state law, until such time as Congress sees fit to pass special laws providing for the dispossession of them. It is, therefore, mandatory upon the Hawaiian Government to make such disposition of Hawaiian public lands as the laws of Hawaii provide for.

The Newlands Resolution, as we have said before, gives President McKinley the right to remove and appoint officials who are to administer the laws now in vogue in Hawaii not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States; but it does not delegate to him the right to create, single-handed, retroactive legislation, and be judge and jury as well. His Czarship can remove President Dole and the entire cabinet, and appoint officials in their places who are pledged not to sell any more public lands or leases, but no act or proclamation of President McKinley's can break a lease or invalidate a sale made by the present Government, unless his action should be ratified by Congress. Even then such a law would be unconstitutional because it would be retroactive. Even if a new set of officers were appointed to office pledged not to sell or lease Government lands, any citizen of these Islands would have the right to mandamus these individuals and take them before the Supreme Court of the United States to show cause why they refused title upon the legal application. It is the duty of President Dole and the Hawaiian Administration in some way to bring this matter before the Supreme Court of the United States, to test the constitutionality of McKinley's ukase; or better still, let some one, affected by the proclamation, say Brewer & Company, who have built an expensive building on their leasehold, mandamus President Dole or Minister of the Interior, to appear before the United States Supreme Court to show cause. If we want to be American citizens, for heaven's sake let us be free American citizens.

ANCIENT AND MODERN HAWAII.

BY THE EDITOR.

Written for the Paradise of the Pacific.

All authorities agree that the Polynesians, and especially the Hawaiians, are one of the oldest peoples on earth. Although a colored race, they are as unlike the African negro as the white man is unlike him. They undoubtedly sprang from Aryan stock, and are probably closely related to the Hindoo. Their philosophy, such as has been retained in their legends and folklore, points to Chaldean origin, and they must have possessed at one time many of the arts of that ancient civilization. They were probably driven from the Mesapotamia basin by the Chaldeans and settled in Borneo, from place they were again dislodged by the Malays or the race that inhabited this island just prior to the advent of the Malays. This theory is



ANCIENT HAWAIIAN HOUSE

supported by the fact that the Dacks of Borneo are the only people that resemble the Polynsians in manners, customs and landguage. The path traveled by the Hawaiians and other Polynsian races is easily traced by the names they gave the localities through which they passed. These names are similar, and, in some cases, identical with those of the localities the Polynsians now inhabit. The antiquity of these races is established not only by the philosophy so carefully retained in their folklore, but by the fact that their language is derived from the same roots that form the basis of Latin, Greek, Hebrew and Sanskrit,* and has retained, in a greater degree than any other known language, its primitive simplicity.

Somewhere about the sixth or seventh century Nanaulu, a hardy sailor who had been roaming the seas from island to island, discovered the sequestered and uninhabitited islands of Hawaii. He was a chief of the highest rank, and brought with him all his wives, servants, retainers and warriors. From this beginning the Hawaiians multipled until, at the time of their discovery by Captain Cook, they numbered about four hundred thousand people. During the eleven or twelve centuries that elapsed until they came in contact with modern civilization, being unsustained by competition with other peoples, they relapsed into a savage state, losing nearly all of the arts of that ancient civilization which they at one time must have possessed. This decline is easily traced through their folklore. Especially is this noticeable in their religion which, at the outset, recognized one supreme God—Kane the originator, assisted by Ku the builder, and Lono the executor. This trinity was surrounded by numerous lesser gods and goddesses representing the elements. All were endowed with poetic attributes, and their organization was similar to that of the Homeric hierarchy. Their sacrifices were simple, usually consisting of fruits and flowers and, at grand festivals, a pig or a white chicken. This beautiful and poetic religion prevailed for 400 years, and the descendants of Nanaulu dwelt in peace under the palms of their sea-girt isles. But little is known of this period, for there were no wars to inspire the bards to chant the heroic deeds of their chiefs; but we have the carefully-kept genealogies of the reigning chiefs and priests,

* See Father Lyons' Researches on Hawaiian Philology.

together with a record of their exploits, each family having a herald who orally transmitted these records to his children.†

In the eleventh century a state of extraordinay activity of mind seems to have taken possession of the Polynesians, and they again sailed the seas in their double canoes, guided by the stars. They took with them on these voyages their priests and astrologers, and frequently evoked the assistance of the gods having the elements in their keeping.

Thus the descendants of Nanaula were awakened from their dreams by the appearance of explorers from the south, lead by the redoubtable Maweke and Laa Maikahiki, and, being aroused to enthusiasm by the tales of distant lands, some of the most adventurous spirits were induced to return with them to Tahiti or Samoa For about 150 years this activity prevailed, and a large immigration to Hawaii of the most noted chiefs of the southern islands was the result.

This immigration was disastrous to the simple and poetic religion of the Hawaiians,and such of the arts of civilization as were retained by the earliest settlers of Hawaii. Priestcraft, with all its attendant evils,had reached an advanced stage of barbarism among the immigrants and soon coiled itself about and absorbed the simpler faith; the dreadful *tabu*, which had heretofore only been observed in a mild form as the prerogative of chiefs, was introduced into religion, and human sacrifics superceded the simple offerings of fruit and flowers; new and awful deities represented by hideous idols were created, and the old poetic faith lived only in the minds and hearts of the people.

This state of barbarism prevailed up to the time of the discovery of the Islands by Captain Cook and until 1819, when Liholiho (Kamehameha II.) through the influence of Kaahumanu, one of the wives of Kamehameha I, who upon her husband's death, became the advisor of Liholiho, broke the famous *tabu*, which denied certain privileges to women, chief among which was the *tabu* commanding that men and women should not eat together. Liholiho ate in public with his Queen, thus defying the Goddess Pele, who was supposed to have imposed this unjust restriction. As the outraged Goddess did notrise in her wrath and devour the sacrilegious monarch and his domains with her volcanic fires, the back of the tyrannic and barbarous religion was broken. The temples that had been held sacred for six hundred years, were destroyed, while anarchy, licentious and riotous living still further sapped the vitality of a people already greatly reduced by the intercenine wars of Kamehameha I. From this lawless condition the Hawaiians were rescued by the early missionaries in 1820, and in a marvelously short period of time they have imbibed the arts of modern civilization, without losing any of their primitive simplicity. It almost seems as if in rescuing them from the toils of priestcraft, they have only been restored to their ancient state of civilization; that they have been taught nothing but modern methods of government and education. Note, for instance, their reception of Christianity.

The missionaries came from Puritan New England, armed to the teeth with doctrine, and austere regulations for the minutest details in the conduct of life. If these restrictions were in any wise infringed upon, the culprit was supposed to be visited, in a future state, by the wrath of the Almighty, with the eternal pains of hell fire.

The natives readily embraced Christianity, foreven on these terms, it was a better religion than the one they had foresworn; and when they found that the *tabus*, as they called the new restrictions, were placed at so remote a period as the future state, they were happy. Discarding all that was austere, they clung with childlike eagerness to the poetic tales of the Old Testament, the miraculous birth, beautiful life and touching martyrdom of Christ, even weaving into the new found faith the poetic superstitions of their earlier religion. Many instances have been known of their offering, with touching simplicity, thank offerings of fruits, flowers and white chickens to the God of Moses, enthroned in their hearts as a loving God through the mediation of Christ. Once this happened, to the writer's own knowledge, in a Christian church with the consent of an ordained native pastor.

The early missionaries were wise in their treatment of the natives and dealt justly with them, never under any circumstances offending their characteristic sensitiveness. In their intercourse with them they imitiated the suavity of manner and punctillio in the observance of forms, so natural to the Hawaiians. A native prefers to tell a lie that will make one happy rather than a truth that will make one unhappy.

By pursuing this wise policy the missionaries acquired great influence and were held in reverence by the natives, who were willing to be guided by their superior intelligence in the affairs of government. Many of the descendants of the missionaries, however, and foreigners who have recently settled in Hawaii, have failed to follow the wise policy of the early fathers.

The Hawaiians are an intelligent, liberty loving people. Nine-tenths of them can read and write their own lanauage ,nd over seventy per cent. read, write and speak the English language. Even on the basis of those who read, write and speak English, the percentage is five per cent. higher than in the United States.

Although it seldom shows on the surface, the native Hawaiian retains in his heart a deep seated resentment at the loss of independence; but this feeling can be neutralized and finally wiped out, if Congress will have the justice to extend unrestricted suffrage to Hawaii and President McKinley has the wisdom to appoint a native Hawaiian as the first Governor of these beautiful Islands of the Pacific.

†We are indebted very largely to Fornander's Polynesia for information, althouh King Kalakaua's Hawaiian legends and talks with old natives have had great influence upon the thought and theme of this article. Especially is this so speaking of the ancient religion from the period from Nanaulu to Maweke.

The Executive on Licenses.

The decisions of the Executive on certain licenses are somewhat peculiar. A license was refused renewal at Waikiki, despite the fact that there were no reasons to show why it should be nullified and another issued that breaks the law in several specific points as regards proximity to church and school house. The Orpheum license is another case in point; virtually granted under Marshal Brown's decision and then revoked under an absurd objection, that the place would not be properly conducted. If the addition of a saloon license to a public theatre means that horrible results, derogatory to the community will follow, then every city in the United States and Europe is encouraging immorality. The guarantee of such men as M. P. Robinson, C. S. Desky, H. M. von Holt and Edgar Halstead, that the place would be properly conducted, should be enough. Putting aside the question that conflicting interests may have been brought to bear, the decision of the Cabinet will, in the eyes of most persons, assume the shape of foolish bigotry detrimental to the progressive interests of Honolulu.

The French Doctor's Angel.

By Franklin Hale Austin.

"I can never marry him, Mamma. Never !"

"But you must my child," said the mother as she tucked another piece of straw in the mat she was braiding. "You are now passed sixteen years of age, and it is high time you were married."

"But mamma I hate him. Oh, how I hate him !"

"You will get over that when he has given you a lot of pretty new *haole* dresses and *holokus*. You will find he will be very good to you."

Maeli did not wail and weep as many a white maiden would have done under the circumstances. But in her despair she stopped stringing flowers on the wreath she was making and resting her plump round cheek in the smallest and prettiest of dimpled hands set her simple mind to thinking. The silence was unbroken for some time. Then Maeli said: "Mamma doesn't the religion of the *haole* (whites), that they teach us every Sunday, say that if one prays to God with great faith he will answer the prayer."

"Yes, my child."

"Well, Mamma, Kane will not come again for three days. I want to pray the Good God to send me a husband."

The mother paused in her work: "That is a hard test to give the *haole* religion. How are you to know that your prayers are answered if a man does come."

"If a man comes and without my saying anything to him he takes notice of me and kisses me, then he is the one sent to take me away from you and Kane and make me happy."

After some consideration the mother replied: "You may try it Haeli. If the Good God does send a man to take you away I could not object, because He knows better than I what is best for you."

Two days later the *Kauka Palani* (French Doctor) as he was known by the natives, called to see Maeli's little sister who was sick. Maeli was sitting on the veranda employed in her usual occupation of stringing flowers into wreaths, from the sale of which her mother derived considerable profit. She was very sweet and pretty in her fresh white mother-hubbard gown or *holoku*, surrounded as she was with yellow, white, pink and red wreaths and flowers.

After visiting the sick room the doctor and Maeli's mother came out upon the veranda. The *Kauka Palani* was a very austere man and was reputed to be a woman-hater, but he could not help pausing to admire the beautiful picture before him. What a subject for an artist, he thought. Yet who could reproduce the color of that transparent, velvety, nut-brown skin with the faintest olive green tint suffusing it.

"Maeli has grown to be a very pretty girl," said the doctor.

"Upon being noticed, Maeli arose from the floor among her flowers, and standing on tiptoe tied the wreath she had just finished round the doctor's neck, as was the custom of her people.

"I am not much given to wearing flowers, my girl, but I will wear this for a while to please you, and I think you deserve a kiss."

Instantly the girls arms were clinging around his neck. "Mamma, Mamma," she cried, "it is the sign. He is the one God has sent."

The doctor looked inquiringly from one to the other, and as the mother explained what had passed between Maeli and herself, his iron-clad cynical face seemed to break up, as it were, moved by the most powerful emotion. He involuntarily drew the girl closer to him, then almost roughly pushed her away and in a hard, dry tone of voice commanded:

"Maeli, go saddle your horse;" and to the mother, "Go and get the girl's things and put them in my saddle-bags. I will take the girl with me." He then muttered to himself in French: "She will love me until death. I did not realize how hungry my heart is for woman's love."

* * * * * * *

Dr. Lousseau was understood to be a man with a story, but none had been able to penetrate the veiled mystery of his past. Even the most charming of his patients could not surprise him into speaking of himself. Yet, what would not the matrons of Honolulu society have given to know that story. He was very erratic, and, after attending to the duties of his profession for a year or two, would suddenly, and without warning, abandon the most lucrative practice and retire to his lonely sheep-ranch on Mauna Loa, severing all connections with society and the companionship of his fellow men.

During the monarchy, there were two very distinct circles of society in Honolulu. One circle was virtuous, proud, exclusively good and God-fearing. The point around which it circled was Central Union Church. The other circle was very fast, and the central point around which it radiated was the Palace.

There were occasions, occurring about twice a year, when these amiable, though antagonistic, circles of society buried the hatchet. These oecasions were King Kalakaua's state balls at the Palace. With great impartiality, as truly became a king, he distributed his invitations alike to both social circles. The King was a past-master in Bohemia, and high in the degree of being exquisitely fast. But, on these oecasions, he assumed the royal dignity becoming the majesty of his high station and circle No. 1, graciously unbent in recognition of this effort at conventionality, while circle No. 2 was on its best behavior in the presence of so much virtue.

The doctor's recent return to civilization and the duties of his profession had created an unusual sensation. It chanced to be Mrs. Lucy Tristian's day at home. This matron had the reputation of being the most virtuous champion of rectitude in the whole of Honolulu. Mrs. Bella Long, her friend and partner in noble effort, had called late that she might have a quiet gossip with Mrs. Tristian.

"Bella, our doctor has become common, like any other adventurer who comes here," cried Mrs. Tristian in virtuous indignation.

"I suppose you refer to his recently acquired enamorata," purred Mrs. Long.

"Yes. It is bad enough for him to smoke his vile cigarettes when he comes to see me. I suppose he has rolled and smoked one of those nasty French cigarettes in nearly every lady's bed-chamber before he would even feel her pulse. I told him one day that smoking made me deathly sick. He cooly replied that it was quite fortunate as his bill would be larger. But this could be forgiven. He was so grand in his contempt for women, and although he treated us like so many cattle, he was never common. But now—Ugh!" and the regulator of morals shuddered. "And to think that the King has decorated him and appointed him court physician. It seems like a premium on sin."

"Oh, how interesting," giggled Mrs. Nellie Swing, who had not gone yet. Mrs. Swing was known to seek the society of Circle No. 2 oftener than could be approved of, but being the daughter of a minister in the States, she had to be tolerated.

"Interesting! Do you call wickedness and sin interesting? Nellie, I am ashamed of you," and Nellie subsided.

"What can we do about it, Lucy?" asked Mrs. Long quietly.

"We must organize, Bella—organize. Make the ladies of our set agree to cut him dead and refuse to call him when ill.

"But," chirped in Nellie Swing, "perhaps the poor doctor has had some trouble that would excuse what seems to you so bad. Many people think so."

"Excuse for wickedness!" cried Mrs. Tristian in sheer exasperation. "There can be no compromise with sin. What has become of your early training, Nellie?"

"Calm yourself, Lucy," purred Bella Long. "I feel as badly about this as you do. But, stop and think a moment. You are frequently prostrated with your various ailments. Dr. Lousseau knows you like a book, and can get you on your feet in half the time any other physician can. Now you know, Lucy, you will be the first to break the agreement and send for him, making yourself the laughing-stock of Honolulu."

"Yes, Bella, I am afraid I should," sighed Lucy Tristian, "but I am sure I shall have nervous prostration if he touches me."

"That would be quite fortunate" giggled Nellie Swing, "the

doctor's bill would be larger," and with this parting shot she took her leave.

* * * * * *

On my return from the States it became necessary for me to see Dr. Lousseau. I found that he had gone to the ranch in one of his periodical flights from the city, and so followed him to Hawaii. He met me at the gate, having heard the clatter of my horse's hoofs as I came through the silent forest.

It was cool at that altitude on the mountain side, and a fire was comfortable in the evening. After supper we repaired to the rudely-furnished ranch sitting-room to smoke our pipes by the fire. A few moments later Maeli entered the room and, coming up to me slyly, offered me her small, tapering, dimpled hand (a special mark of beauty with Hawaiian women), and, after the simple graceful greeting, "Aloha oe," took her place on a stool beside the hearth and busied herself with a hat she was braiding for the doctor.

I looked at the doctor inquiringly—almost severely, I fear. Maeli's father and mother had been next-door neighbors at our home plantation for thirty years, and had the reputation of being the most upright of all the Christian natives. Maeli had attended my mother's Sunday school class at the plantation church from childhood. I was surprised, to say the least. Divining the tenor of my thoughts, the doctor said very deliberately, with emotion in his voice: "I cannot bear to have you think ill of my girl. You, of all others, who expected so much of her. I can only justify her and myself by telling my story if such an alliance can be justified in your mind."

He told me the circumstances of meeting Maeli, and added:

"You will see when I have finished that it could not be otherwise than as you find us. I have never told my story to anyone, and it is painful for me to do so now. It is very brief and very common, but, to a temperament like mine, it is a tragedy, a terrible memory, a sorrow that will follow me like a Nemesis to the tomb. My father was one of the greatest physicians in Europe, and when he died he left me the largest and most lucrative practice in Paris. A few years previous to my father's death, while I was working with him, I chanced to take a long walk into the country. When returning home, while passing a famous old chateau, I was arrested by the sweet strains of a girl's voice singing a popular French air. It was such a joyous, fresh voice that I was irresistibly impelled to see the singer if possible. I climbed up so that I could look over the high wall that surrounded the chateau, and there sitting in the summer house was the prettiest fair-haired girl of eighteen that I had ever seen. She was cutting up ribbons of all colors, and deftly making them into bows which she would alternately pin to her dress, then admire the effect in a hand-glass. She seemed to me a veritable fairy. It was some time before she spied me peering over the wall. Instead of running away affrighted, as I expected, she called out most bewitchingly, 'Oh, you must be my chevalier come to carry me away from this prison-house.'"

"Yes, I shall be your chevalier, and will come and take you away. Cannot you give me a token that you may know me when I come."

"She laughed the merriest laugh, very much excited over her flirtation. She peered around the garden and at the house to see if anyone were looking, then said:

"Reach your arm, my chevalier, over the wall and I will tie a ribbon of my favorite color to your wrist. No, no, you must not jump over. We will both get into trouble."

After she had tied the ribbon I imprisoned one of her little hands and brought it up to my lips. She laughed again in a perfect ecstacy of excitement. Just then some one called: "Minon, where are you?" and I fled.

"My people never give girls any freedom and the marriages are all arranged. My father held so high a position in Paris that it was easy enough to arrange a marriage with Minon. I was not permitted to see her until our wedding day, and she did not recognize me until I exhibited the pink ribbon on my wrist. I have it yet."

"Oh, it is my good chevalier come to take me away," and she clasped her hands for very joy.

"We were very happy for nearly five years, and had two children." Here the doctor paused evidently overcome by the memory of those happy years. When he proceeded, he spoke with even greater deliberation, and the narration seemed very painful to him.

"Shortly after my father's death Louis Lefevre, the chum of my boyhood, and the dearest friend I had on earth, returned from a long term of service in Africa. He was of course the most welcome guest at my house. Since my father's death my work had become very arduous, and I regretted not being able to attend Minon as much as I should have liked. I was therefore greatly pleased when I found that Louis, my trusted friend, paid my wife a great deal of attention and seemed to enjoy taking her to the theatre and accompanying her to the parties which our social position demanded she should attend.

"About six months after Louis returned from Africa, I was called to London on business and returned home about thirty six hours sooner than I was expected. I caught Minon in the act of eloping with Louis. I could never have believed it except for the tell-tale note on my desk, which fell into my hands before my wife could recover it. It was terrible! I challenged Louis Lefevre and killed him, and, after sending Minon and her children home to her father, I was compelled to flee from France. I lost a beloved wife and I was compelled to kill my best friend, whom, next to Minon, I loved above all other mortals. Having been married in the Catholic faith, the woman is still my wife. We cannot be divorced."

Maeli spoke English very indifferently, and had not tried to follow the narrative, especially as the doctor's English was very Frenchy. But towards the last the agony, and even despair, expressed in the doctor's voice attracted her attention. She had laid aside her work and was gazing at him. When his head fell forward and his hands nervously clutched the arms of his chair, the perfect picture of despair, Maeli was at his side in an instant, and with her arm round his neck, said "I shall sing for you," and the doctor nodded his head. Getting her guitar and placing her stool beside the doctor's knee she sang the following simple song (which I have translated), in a voice almost ethereal in its sweetness, to one of the Hawaiian tunes, which seldom range more than two octaves, but linger plaintively in the minor keys:

Sweet is the love that endureth
Deep in our hearts, ever true;
Healing your soul that despaireth,
Making a heaven for you.
Refrain—Oh, our loves ever true!
I'll make heaven for you,
Make heaven for you.
Bright is the *ea o kalani**
Brighter than fair paradise
Our loves make for you and for me,
In this, Nature's beautiful palace.
Refrain—Oh, our loves ever true!
I'll make heaven for you,
Make heaven for you.
Here love, in these isles of the sea,
Far from the cold weary world,
I'll weave you a magic love *lei*,**
Crown you with love yet untold.
Refrain—Oh, our loves ever true!
Will make heaven for you,
Make heaven for you.

When the last sweet strain of her voice had died away the doctor was all smiles again. She laid her head upon his knee and he was caressing her velvety cheek.

"Dear child," the doctor said, turning to me. "I used to have fits of the blues, thinking of the past, and Maeli was very much troubled. Her simple mind invented this little song to bring my thoughts back to her, she said, from bad memories of other lands. And she does not know what those memories are. If there ever was an angel on earth she is one. I may not be able to squeeze into heaven hereafter, but she is truly trying to make heaven here for me. Ah, Maeli, who dares judge between me and thee, but the good God who brought me to thee."

Maeli had turned around as the doctor spoke to her with her arms upon his knee, her great shinning brown eyes were gazing up at his face with an ineffable smile, parting her voluptuous lips and dimpling her face, while her strong, beautiful white teeth seemed like a row of shining pearls in contrast with her brown, though transparent skin, and, oh, how gently the docter stroked her blue black hair.

It may have been my imagination, but it seemed to me that the *ea o kalani** had descended upon her, for every nerve and fibre of her beautiful personality radiated the only thing angelic in woman—"love ever true."

*(untranslatable; meaning "sheen of heaven.")
**(wreath of flowers)

*(untranslatable—meaning "sheen of heaven".)

Russia and Japan.

The situation between Russia and Japan is undoubtedly a very delicate one. Japan is undoubtedly ready for strife as a nation, and is only restrained by the lack of preparation. However, she is fully resolved not to brook liberty or interference, such as the wintering of the Russian fleet in Nagasaki harbor or aggressive action by Russia on the sea fronts of the Northern Pacific likely to prove detrimental to the interests of Japan.

There is undoubtedly an understanding now existent between Japan, China and Korea. Japan will inevitably look to Great Britain and the United States for support when the inevitable crisis comes. These practical assurances of help, and the rapid progress of Japan's naval armament, coupled with the conviction that, with the completion of the Siberian Railway, the hour for successful revenge will be passed, make the present relations hardly strained between the two nations. It is undoubtedly to England's interests to have Russia involved in a war with Japan and distract her attention from Persian and European affairs.

The War of 1900.

If indications can be trusted, the new century will commence with a war of the Empires. Almost every Power will be involved. America alone will be strong enough in its independence to remain neutral, unless it joins the great alliance possible between the United States, Great Britain and Germany. In Europe the situation stands thus:

Great Britain—At war with the Boers, and, as the result of its taking the initiative in opening the ball in what may become a dance of death, on the defensive against France and Russia.

Germany—Neutral, or officially favorable to England, an enemy to France, and jealous of Russia's aggression in the Orient.

France—An enemy to England and Germany on old unsettled scores.

Japan—Friendly to England aside from diplomatic reasons, bitter against Russia.

Italy—Friendly to England.

Turkey—Friendly to England, bitter against Russia.

United States—Friendly to England by ties of blood and mutual interest. The game stands thus:

ENGLAND, JAPAN, UNITED STATES, TURKEY, ITALY	RUSSIA, FRANCE

Germany is the key to peace or war. If Russia and France succeed in their strenuous efforts to keep Germany passive, if not openly allied to their interests, it is more than probable that Russia and France will assume the initiative in what will result in the war of the next and of all centuries. The threatening eruption may subside—a consummation devoutly to be prayed for. The essential of commercial freedom from war may outweigh old grudges and the lust for conquest, but that the world at large has its hand upon the sword and the other on its pocket-book is a fact that must be accepted.

The Boy on the Farm.

Under a spreading apple tree
The boy with bare feet stands;
He has ten apples in him and
Some more are in his hands—
Beneath his waist of calico
His tummy tum expands.

His hair was shingled by his ma,
Who cut it straight behind;
He had a lurid color that
Is due to sun and wind—
He's lost the teeth he had in front,
But doesn't seem to mind.

Week in week out, from morn till night,
He tears around the place,
With briar scratches on his legs
And freckles on his face—
The neighbors candidly admit
That he's a hopeless case.

He wears his trousers at half-mast,
He rises with the sun;
The chores his busy father leaves
For him are seldom done,
And he is always gone when there
Are errands to be run.

He goes on Sunday to the church
And stays to Sabbath school,
And by propounding questions, makes
His teacher seem a fool;
He pinches smaller boys than he,
And learns the golden rule.

His mother sits up every night
To patch the clothes he wears,
And every night he takes them off
With more emphatic tears—
He falls from trees and into wells,
And smokes and chews and swears.

The frightened chickens duck their heads
And cackle where he goes,
With ugly sties upon his eyes
And bruises on his toes—
He eats things with his knife, nor cares
For any wind that blows.

You gorge with undeveloped fruit,
Which is a foolish plan;
No poetry is in you but
Know this my little man;
It takes much more than genius
To stand the things you can.

—*Chicago Herald.*

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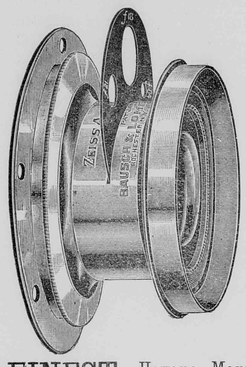

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About the Transvaal.

Boer is a Dutch word, meaning peasant or farmer. And the Cape was a Dutch colony from 1652 till 1806, when it was conquered by the British. The first English settlers had arrived in 1795, but it was not until 1814 that the Cape of Good Hope became definitely a colony of the British Crown—an event which was followed by a considerable British immigration. The first clash came over the slavery question. The Boers claimed a right to enslave the native tribes. The British contested the alleged right. In 1824 emancipation was proclaimed in the colony, which, till then, had been peopled by British and Dutch alike. What added to the grievance of the Boers was that the slave-owners among them received as compensation orders on London, which they were compelled to cash on the spot at ruinous rates.

The great exodus, or trek of 1836 was the result. Some six thousand Boers by a concerted movement abandoned Cape Colony and moved to the unknown interior. The bitter memory of their sufferings from hunger and thirst and from the attacks of savage natives remains as a legacy of hatred among their descendants to this day. At Orange River the trekkers divided into two parties, one of which founded the Orange Free State, the other continuing further eastward, founded Natal. Both States were conquered by the English.

A majority of the Boers, once more fleeing from British thraldom, crossed the river Vaal and intrenched themselves in their present position in the Transvaal. That war was in 1848. Harassed by the natives and weakened by internal dissensions, the people of the Transvaal became subjects of Great Britain in 1875, in spite of the opposition of Paul Kruger and other lovers of independence. They rose in rebellion in 1880, and won the battle of Majuba Hill. In 1881, Mr. Gladstone granted them self-government under the suzerainty of Great Britain, and in 1884 the terms of the relations were modified by a convention signed in London.

One of the items of that convention was that "all strangers have now, and will always have, equal rights and privileges with the burghers of the Transvaal." This, it is claimed, has been systematically violated, the gold discoveries having drawn a large English-speaking population in the country, and the Dutch Boers fearing that, under a liberal franchise law, they would be out-voted and become subject to the Outlander power and influence. It is to enforce the rights of the 180,000 Outlanders against the claims of the 70,000 Boers in the Transvaal that is the cause of the present war.

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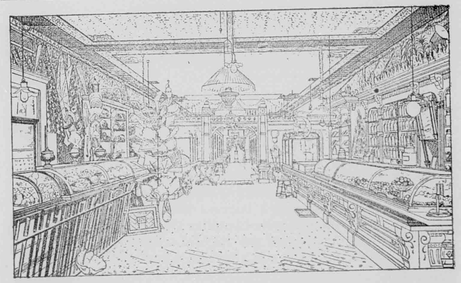

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5.—Local governments in all districts and cities, to be elected by the legal voters thereof.
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7.—To satisfy the American people, a subsidy on the receipts from customs and exports to pay the American Government $20,000,000, the amount paid Spain. Also the taxes of real estate and personl estates to be dedicated to the same, and all to be repaid in five years.
8.—American soldiers (number to be agreed upon) to remain at Manila until this debt is paid; then to be withdrawn from the island.
—*New York World*.

Marriage in Burmah.

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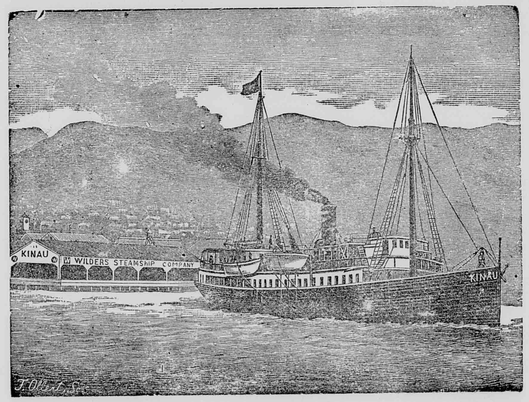

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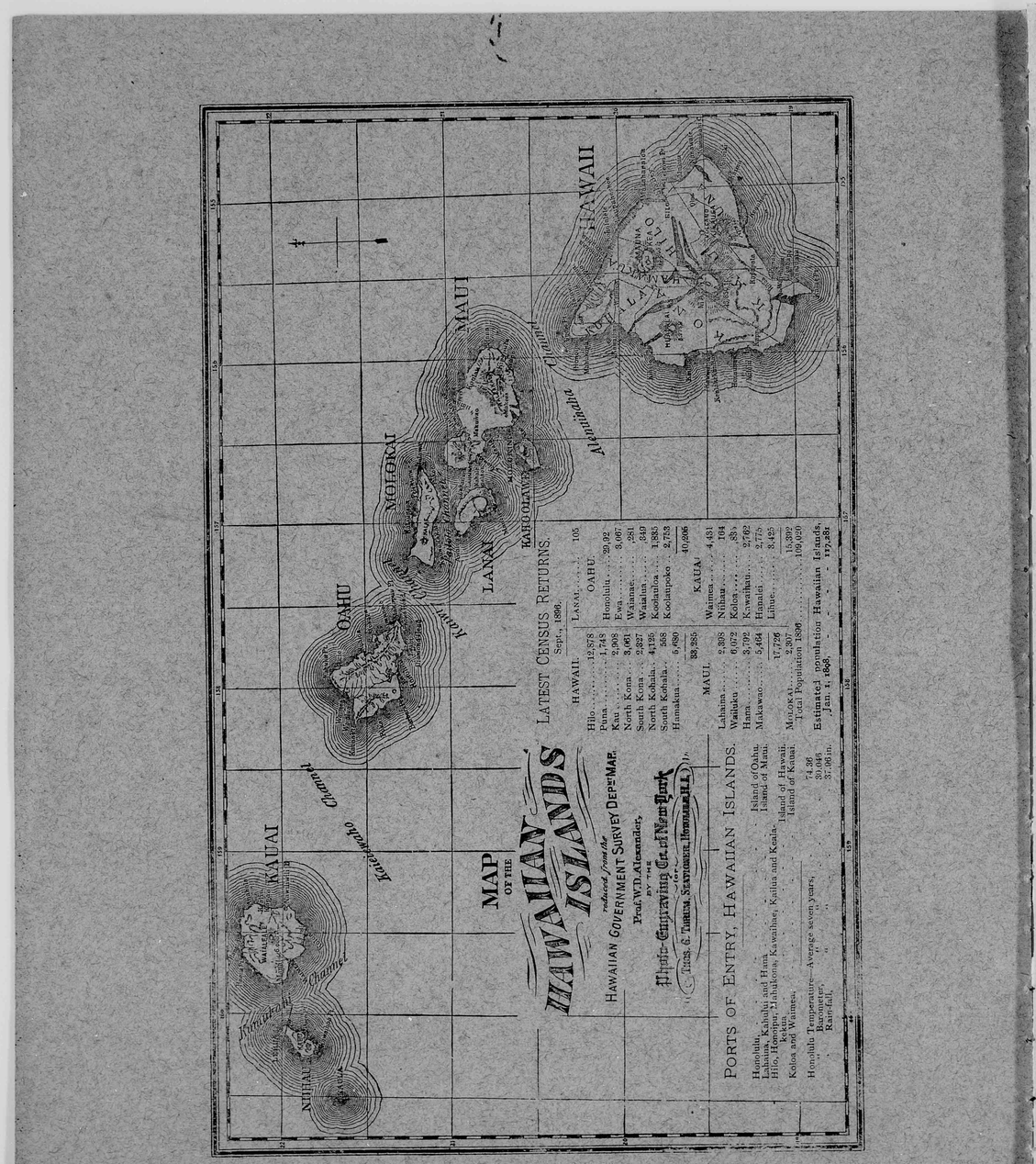

Vol. XII. No. 12



.... The ....

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of the Pacific

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Honolulu, H. I. December, 1899.

PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC

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VOL. XII.—No. 12. HONOLULU, H. I., DECEMBER, 1899. PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

In a Southern Paradise.

BY ALLAN DUNN.

There were three in Eden—Adam and Eve and the Devil. Adam lay on his chest on the grass looking up into Eve's eyes. The evening shadows from the cocoanuts ran a darker green across the grass and turned to purple as they reached out to embrace him in their stride.

The shifting bands almost completely interlaced him, only on one shoulder the setting sun turned the brown flesh to bronze.

Eve sat, creation of light and warmth that she was, right in an almost level sun-path—a sight for men to see and love. So thought Adam, and so, too, thought the Devil peeping out between the branches of a date palm.

A lei of frangipanni blossoms lay on her dusky hair. A wreath of maile fell caressingly across her breast.

The missionary and the holoku had not yet arrived in Eden to cover up the handi work of God, and Eve glowed in the sun-light like a statue of burnished copper.

Adam was thinking—thinking that Eve's eyes were brighter than the stars that, when at night floating on your back in the lagoon, burn in the violet sky; thinking that her teeth, when she smiled, as she was smiling now, were whiter than the foam upon the reef; her lips like an hybiscus bloom.



MOANALUA, OAHU.

Eve was thinking too, not much, being a woman, and a natural one, unspoiled by the artist's stump of civilization that, in attempting to refine, too often blurs.

Eve was thinking, of the beauty of the day, the scene. It was always beautiful in Eden. Trees to the water's edge clothing

the island in verdure from mauka to makai ; from the mountain's fire swept summit to the coral beach. Koas lifted their stately trunks, bananas flaunted their ragged banners to the breeze. Kukuis rustled ; dates showed their golden fruit, cocoanuts raised their rakish heads—everywhere the blessing of Nature lay upon the tropic land. The foam flashed on the reef ; beyond, the sea gleamed in emerald and purple ; the clouds, that brought shade and rain to Eden, lay piled on the horizon or banked above mountain ranges, that plunged sheer into the ocean,s breast.

Though Eve with every action, every breath, responded to the beauty of her Eden, a symbol of its delights, the realization of her surroundings expressed themselves in her outwardness, not in her thoughts. She merely thought it was good that the Devil had gone fishing, and was not here to look sulkily at Adam ; she wondered too, if when the wreath of ferns she was making was finished, Adam would kiss her for the gift.

As she thought, the last fronds were entertwined and over Adam's head, supported on his hands, she dropped the lei. Their eyes met, the lovelight dawning in each, flamed out and became one lambent gleam as their lips met in the kiss of first love—love as pure and natural as the opening of the water-lily to the moon, the flower to the sun.

An idyll of Eden. The sea sang lullaby, the world for one long, sweet moment stopped, while Love swayed his scepter.

To the Devil, hidden in the date-palm, the world stopped too, an instant, and then whirled madly by, while the westering sun between the palm-stems on the beach filled the air with red—the red of blood. It was hard on the Devil, who was scarcely a devil yet, only just turning down the path of jealousy, which is one of the high roads to Devildom.

He was as strong, as straight as Adam, as good a leaper, as skillful with the canoe or at fishing. Had he not journeyed far to bring her the upland taro, the much-prized purple roots. Fresh fish and flowers he had made his daily offerings, and yet here was he in the date palm while Adam—lucky, lazy Adam—was being decked with leis and kissed before his eyes.

The evanescent tropical sunset quickly died, the lagoon within the reef, a moment ago a vast rippling rainbow, changed to a dull gold shield with purple shadows in the hollows of the waves, the shadows merged and in the deepening dusk Adam and Eve, two shades blended as one, left the Devil to his jealousy and went home.

Jealousy, that past master of machination, brought temporary coolness to the poor bewildered Devil's brain, to coolness succeeded dissimulation.

At the evening meal none could be more friendly than he and Adam. The new moon sunk into the sea at midnight, it would be good if Adam and he waded the sand bar to the reef and with kukui torch and net should seek for squid. Adam, happy Adam, assented gladly, he would meet the Devil at an hour before the moon bathed in the sea ; meantime, but this he did not tell the Devil, he expected to taste again the delights of his hua pala.

All this the Devil knew, of intuition, and would have followed to feed his wrath, as a man bites on an aching tooth, desperate by steady pain, but the leaven in him worked to loneliness and alone in his canoe he drifted in the grey veil of the evening.

Once where a valley opened to the sea, the moon sinking westward gleaming silver on the sands. Two forms slowly came from the shadow and in the open stayed an instant for a kiss.

The hour of meeting had passed when Adam, breathing fast from rapid running, came, lighted torch in hand to the appointed place. The Devil saw him coming, saw the happiness of his face, the sparkle of his eyes, saw, too, with fancy's gaze, the kiss on his lips and, turning seaward, waded in silence towards the reef. He carried a net and a lance of fire-hardened koa wood.

The silence suited Adam. Not knowing why, the gleam of the stars, the lazy murmur of the trees, the monotone of the reef, suited his mood. He hummed a song, a love song, which the Devil heard and immediately graduated to a first-class demon. The reef shone black against the horizon, its crest just visible above the swell that broke in sudden lines of white across the cord of the land's bow.

Downward to the sea sailed the sickle of the moon, turning from silver to orange ; as the two reached the outer reef she seemed to quicken for the plunge, the spangled path across the waves was gone, and only the reflection of some lower constellation feebly lit the sleeping sea.

Adam held the torch now aloft, where the flame of it splashed like blood on his naked chest, now sweeping the surface of the water while the Devil plied the net for the unwary squid or sought to spear the fish attracted to the surface by the glare.

In his canoe, the stars had told the Devil how easy to, while Adam held the torch, thrust the lance upward and make an end ; he had resolved to kill him as he lay in the date palm, to bring him to the reef and fight him as a man, face to face, hand to hand, but the stars had told him another plan and Adam, foolish Adam, sealed his own fate. A pool carved in the coral of the reef, calm and unruffled, became a mirror under the torch ; and Adam, always thinking of his love, said aloud, forgetting the Devil. "Her eyes are like that pool, I see myself in the heart of her eyes as my face comes out of the heart of the pool." Suddenly a distorted, devilish face came beside his own, reflected from the depths, a threatening lance that Adam had just time to barely thrust aside. Quickly as own backward leap, the Devil, a thorough devil now, rose to his height and thrust again. Adam parried with the torch and scorched the maddened, disappointed lover's hand. With a yell, the Devil dropped the weapon and sprang for his opponent's throat. As they closed Adam still, by instinctive luck holding the torch, dashed the fiery head of it full into the furious face. Staggering wildly, blindly into the pools across the jagged jaws of the reef, the Devil stumbled and, stepping back again to regain his balance, fell into the deep water on the ocean side of the reef.

The plunge restored the poor tortured devil, and he turned to reach the reef to find Adam at the edge with torch in hand. Striking out seaward again, he swam parallel with the reef to make a landing lower down. A yell from Adam caused him only to turn again to sea, not heeding the cry that was not a menace but a warning, not seeing the fin that, scarcely rippling the surface, glided rapidly across the reflection of the torch. A shriek of terrible agony, and Adam, kneeling on the reef, saw a swirl of the waters, a shapeless fragment of a body come to the surface to be dragged for a few seconds, hither and thither, mangled and torn.

The surf of the next roller that broke on the lip of the reef was flecked with a crimson stain, as Adam, nerveless from the narrow run from death and the horror of the Devil's end, slowly waded his way across the sand bar under the stars to Eve in Eden.

An Incident—Plato G. Emory.

"And now abideth, faith, hope and charity, these three ; but the greatest of these is charity."

The pathetic happenings of life do more, perhaps, than any thing else to give one half the world a glimpse into the sphere of the other half, and help to broaden the mind to a fuller appreciation of duty toward our fellow-beings.

Not long ago, a comfortably filled Cottage Grove car was whirling swiftly along south, when it stopped at Congress street, and two stylishly dressed, refined-appearing ladies entered. All seats being taken, they stood a moment or two steadying each other, and vainly attempting to grasp one of the elvsive hand-straps, when a man rose at the rear end, and, gently grasping the arm of a small boy sitting next him whispered, "Come Tony, stand up and give the lady your seat."

Then, as the little fellow arose, the man turned to the ladies and said, in an apparently subdued voice, although it could be heard by everybody in the car, at the same time doffing a well-worn, dusty, slouch hat :

"A soldier, madam, is never too tired to give his seat to a lady."

As the ladies thanked him and sat down, he continued :

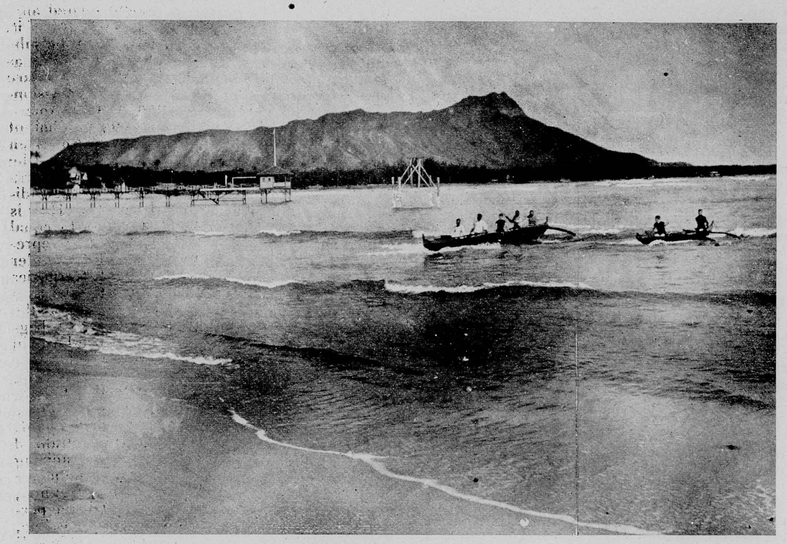
"We've walked a good bit to day, me and my boy Tony, here, but we both had mothers and we would not feel comfortable while somebody else's mothers were standing—Thank you ma'am, it's very kind of you, but his clothes are dusty from walking so far," he interrupted himself to say, as the younger of the ladies lifted the boy, ragged and dirty as he was, into her lap ; then he went on in a more guarded tone, as if not wishing the lad to hear or understand :

"Tony's mother died yesterday, down on the South Side. We were in Aurora, and as we did not have money enough to ride, have walked all the way so as to be there to bury her." His voice trembled, but he quickly recovered; Meanwhile, the boy had snug

There was a manly ring in the voice of the speaker as he continued :

"I guess if the railroad officials knew how much I needed the pass, they would not have refused to give it ; but I could not beg, and as God provided me with the means of walking, I took Tony, and we managed to reach here at last ; but it has been a long weary walk, with nothing at the end but a cold form, a pair of closed eyes, and hushed, silent lips." The man's voice faltered, than broke. Those who had been ashamed to rise before, now got up and offered him a seat, but he thanked them and refused to accept. Possibly he thought it unmanly for one man to take the seat of another.

A minute later, however, the ladies to



DIAMOND HEAD — WAIKIKI BEACH.

gled his little curley head against the lady's arm and was, apparantly, fast asleep. Her cloak was soiled by the contact, but this was not the cause of her wet eyes ; and a tear, which fell silently upon the boy's cheek, ran down making a white furrow through the dust and grime. She was thinking of that mother, still and cold, who would never again look upon the face of her boy. Nor were hers the only wet eyes in that crowded car. Men who knew no other emotion than Gain vainly attempted to hide the tears which rose unbidden to their eyes. Women wept unabashed. They were not ashamsd of sympathetic tears. They could understand, only too well, the utter desolation of a home without a mother to watch over and care for the helpless child and grief-stricken father.

whom he had given his seat and that of his boy, signalled the car to stop ; but, before leaving the one who held the child pressed her lips to his soiled cheek and squeezed a wad of something into his little, chubby hands.

The man raised his hat as they alighted, and then resumed his seat ; drawing the boy toward him, that he might continue his broken slumber.

Soon those in the car began to get off one by one, as they reached their destination. Each one passed out by the rear door and each dropped a tribute into the lap of the man who would walk fifty miles rather than beg his passage.

As these tokens of sympathy fell, the man man glanced up deprecatingly, but thankful' and murmured : "God bless you," while the donors hastily disappeared. By the time the car reached Sixty first street only the man and the boy remained. Here the boy was aroused and together they walked trudgingly away.

Soon they stopped and sat upon the edge of the side walk while the man counted the money that had been forced upon him ; the boy meanwhile watching him with interest shining from his big, brown eyes. When the count was finishes, both arose and started back to take the next car down-town.

"Well, Tony," said the man, with a knowing look, "fourteen dollars and seventy-five cents is'nt very bad for one trip, is it ?"

Without answering directly, the sturdy little fellow looked up, and with an arch smile and cunning leer, which betokened the possession of histrionic talent, said : "Say, Pop, we ain't got no kick comin', have we ?"

The old soldier, wifeless and weary, who had "walked fifty miles to bury the dead," chuckled as he glanced down upon the infant progidy, and answered : "Well—I don't guess yes."

Big Water Works For China.

New York, Nov. 19. — The first native water-works in China are about to be constructed at Shanghai, and will be completely equipped with up-to-date American machinery, manufactured at a cost of $150,000.

THE PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC.

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The Cloven Foot.

The *Star-Advertiser* discussion is especially interesting in that it definitely defines the future policies of two of our principal daily papers. We said last month that Mr. Thurston's kind words for the native Hawaiian, in his speech at the Alex. Young banquet, did not have the ring of sincerity, and almost immediately afterwards the attitude of his personal organ, the *Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, confirms the opinion.

It is a matter for congratulation that the *Star*, with its wide influence, has taken up the cause of the people against centralized power in the administration of government.

"What this Territory needs is a direct interest in the management of its own affairs. Centralization has been unavoidable in the past, and decentralization is what should be the key note of the future. If the people have no voice in the selection of any of their executive or judicial officers, they become apathetic in their political duties. Under the Great Republic every one is directly interested in the management of governmental affairs. The political education begins with the township and ends at the White House."

Again we quote from another article:

"The objections made to the *Star's* plea for local self-government are based upon a plan for not giving the voters an opportunity to show whether they are or are not fit to exercise their privilege. How is anyone going to judge of the capacity of the Hawaiian voter for local self-government if no opportunity is given to him of proving that capacity."

In reply to the *Star* editorial, "A Suggestion," the *Advertiser* asks what would have become of the United States if, in the thirteen original States, the negroes outnumbered the whites, and had the right of suffrage, implying that such would be the condition here, as the native vote outnumbers that of the whites. Comparisons are always odious, but this one is positively insulting, and is meant to disparage the Hawaiian—to bring into play with the strangers who are rapidly immigrating to these islands, the American prejudice against the colored race thatit may be visited upon the Hawaiian. But the native, without lifting up his voice, is his own best defender. His gentle, peaceable ways, gentlemanly demeanor and intelligence win friends among all new-comers. The Polynesian springs as much from Aryan stock as does the Anglo-Saxon, and, when educated and civilized as they are in Hawaiian, this is intuitively and tacitly admitted by those who come in contact with them. In an editorial article December 1st, the *Advertiser* more clearly outlines its campaign against the native Hawaiian as follows:

"With due respect to the native vote we still contend that it would be perilous to let that vote control the major part of the administration of Island affairs under the appointed Governor as it could and would do if the plan advocated by the *Star* were carried out. Moreover the Governor would be thereby reduced, save for his veto power over enacted bills, to the merest lay figure. * * * The native, belonging though he does to the 'most advanced of the dark races,' hardly claims for himself the capacity, nor does he seek the responsibility, of setting up and carrying on a distinctive American government here. That is a task for Americans, not Polynesians. * * * It is better for Hawaii to have American rule than native rule and for that reason the Governor appointed by the President will himself name the great officers of the State."

The natives do not want to run the government but they do want unrestricted equal suffrage with the whites as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States that they may have the power to protect themselves against unjust discrimination.

We do not understand that the *Star* contemplated anything but American rule, but wants the full measure of it, namely, that the appointments of the government be submitted for approval of the Senate of the local legislative as in the territories of the United States. In what respect are the natives not already Americanized? The early missionaries established constitutional government here on American lines deviating only where it was necessary to admit of monarchial sway. Hawaii has practically been an American colony since the establishment of constitutional law. The only thing the Hawaiian has to learn is the American principle, that sovereignty is the vested right of the individual and is no longer the prerogative of royalty. How is this to be taught them if they are not admitted to equal suffrage—if they do not have the right through their representatives to say who shall be the executive officers under the appointed governor as is vouchsafed to all territories of the United States. It is a power we must have as a guarantee of home rule, which is a fixed law of the United States. We must have it to prevent carpet bagism. If the governor is any more than a figure-head in local affairs it means centralization of power, which is un-American. If the *Advertiser* means by Americanizing Hawaii the introduction of the corrupt methods of ward politics and "bossism," then we want none of it. One thing is certain, the *Advertiser* has shown the cloven hoof. It has committed itself to the "bossism" and centralized power, and to advocate it, under the plea of Americanizing Hawaii; it will desperately fight the interests of the native Hawaiian, and use every effort to discriminate against him, and attempt to defeat equal suffrage. In fact, it is the personal organ of the present "boss," and will, if possible, push the native still further to the wall because the "boss" in question can expect nothing from them but retribution for robbing them of their fair land.

Aerial Telegraphy.

The experiments in wireless telegraphy, besides being principally tested by sea rather than land, have been made between points of practically the same elevation and with the same atmospheric conditions as to density. The recent operations in Switzerland are peculiarly interesting, conducted as they were at the elevations of 3,280 and 14,270 feet, a difference in altitude between the sending and receiving stations of 10,990 feet. The air line between the two points measured about seven and one-half miles, the soil between was covered with ice, the messages being sent up hill at a time when the rays of the sun were not parallel to the line of transmission.

Fifteen days of experiment served to show that the plan of elevation had a manifest influence but did not interfere with the sending of the words. Atmospheric electricity always occurring in the higher densities of the air had a marked effect though not sufficient to interfere. The sending station was at Chamounix, and while the electric light in that town was in operation all communication was at an end. The why of this is not readily explainable, and it is an important fact that our governmental experiments seem to have overlooked or not encountered.

Some unsolved electric condition is probably put in operation that checks communication as the sending of telephone messages on a ray of light has already been accomplished.

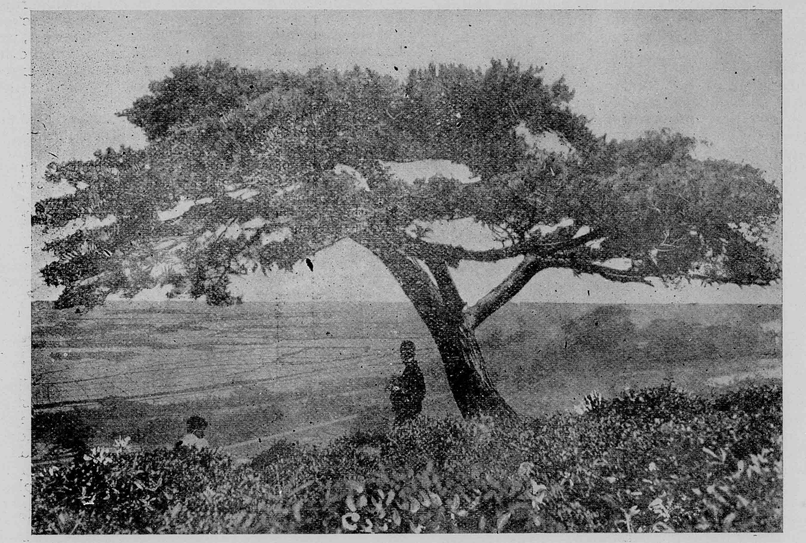
The greatest range already computed for Aerial Telegraphy is at least thirty-five miles at sea and half that distance if tall steel buildings intervene, while tall buildings of iron might cause cessation of communication altogether.

The higher the mast the further the flight of the spark. The rapidity is not generally known, but for a skilled operator twelve words a minute is about the limit, while the shock from the sending coil might be dangerous to an operator with weak heart action. Whether the poles are peculiarly subject to accident from lightning has not yet been ascertained. The sending apparatus and wire have, when operated aboard, to be placed at a considerable distance from the ship's compass. When two transmitters are sending at once all receiving wires within range evidently receive the impulse from the senders as the tapes, although unreadable, show plainly that a double sending is taking place.

It has been plainly shown that ordinary conditions of weather do not affect transmission even in rain or fog except that the dampness naturally impairs insulation. Darkness has no effect whatever. The climate of Hawaii should be an almost perfect one and aerial telegraphy will, without doubt, by next spring be an important if not an indispensable item in inter-island commerce, entering also largely into the social side of things.

The Open Door.

The active principal in international diplomacy is that of self-interest. That it is to America's interest to trade with the 700,000,000 odd inhabitants of the Orient is self-evident. It matters little to us in the Chinese question who rules the Empire, makes its laws, or collects its taxes, if we can sell them our products; and it is to our self-interest as a nation to rather enter in rivalry with any other competitors to sell to the whole of China than the exclusive right to sell to a portion only, as would be the case were we to join the partition policy.



A Glimpse of the Rice Fields.

America, in her newly-shown power, has demonstrated to the Powers that Be that she can demand certain rights and privileges in China which might otherwise curtail our trade.

The alliance with Great Britain and the open-door policy seems, however, not only the more natural, but the better way. Russia does not view the matter in our light, however; the expansion doctrine of the White Czar is the acquisition of territory, not solely the expansion of commerce. While Russia would undoubtedly form a treaty with America, it would not give us, by any means, an equal share. Britain could compel a large slice for her portion with her heavy fleet. In the partition idea, while Germany and Japan might, in all likelihood, join with an Anglo-American alliance to divide Chinese commerce in equal ration, Germany is apt, from respect to Russia, to hold

aloof; and there is yet Italy to be considered, which has already a coaling station. This would mean, however, a division of the trade into seven slices. America is, fortunately, neither entangled in European affairs nor obliged to be.

With the facilities of the United States for the manufacture of hardware and our proven superiority of securing the large share of trade in an open field, it is obviously to the interests of America to demand the open door which the proposed coalition with Great Britain promises.

Equal Suffrage.

One of the most subtle arguments used by the friends of carpet-bagism and centralized power is the persistent endeavor to inculcate the idea that the native Hawaiian should be classed with the insurgent Filipino, the Cubans and the uneducated masses of American negroes. By pointing out the difficulties incurred by the right of suffrage among the latter, and the incapacity for self-government by the former, it is easy to create a prejudice against Hawaiians amongst the bulk of American people who are, to a great extent, ignorant of the culture and civilization of the Hawaiian native.

The Declaration of Independence declares, in plain argument, that governments are instituted among men which derive their first powers from the consent of the governed—granted, of course, that the people are fit for self-government. Should suffrage be withheld from Hawaii in order to pander to the grasping desires of the few it will be a serious stain upon America's vaunted principles of Liberty and Equal Rights. It is to be hoped that President McKinley will look into the matter with due discrimination. That is all we ask. A fair field and no favor. The sufficient reasons that can be brought to bear to destroy the Hawaiian right to equal suffrage are *nil*. The strongest argument advanced against universal suffrage in Cuba was the lack of education. Education is admittedly the open-sesame, under American principles, to the right of vote. In Hawaii the percentage of uneducated Hawaiians is less than that of dwellers in the very centers of American civilization. It has ever been regarded as a *sine qua non* in the history of these islands.

As far back as 1835 Hoapili, Governor of Maui, required all children above four years of age to attend school, and ordered that no man or woman in his jurisdiction should hold any public office, or have a license to marry, who could not read or write. Since 1878 English has been the language of the school-room.

The *Advertiser*—the committed champion of bossism—loses no opportunity to slur the reputation of the natives. It asks: "Where are the young Hawaiians? Why are they not field-laborers?" and insinuates that the young Hawaiian is an idle lounger and vagrant, while affecting to deplore that so many of them have been convicted of petty larceny. This is not only an insult, but a shame. The Hawaiian is not a field laborer for the same reason that the American is not. He has brains besides his sinews, mind as well as muscle, and is capable of better things. In the *Advertiser's* own press and job rooms natives are expert linotypers, compositors and foremen of cases and make-up. Any position requiring first-class mechanical ability can be, and very largely is, filled by Hawaiians.

As lawyers, merchants, newspaper editors and reporters, cabinet-makers, iron-founders, draughtsmen, etc., the Hawaiians hold responsible and important positions. In home-life, in social cult of literature, music and art, they vie with the most refined of American society. Well-bred, of high Aryan stock that dominated the world in art centuries before the latter-day American was evolved, the Hawaiian is instantaneously rocognized as friend and equal by all who meet him. And these are the people the *Advertiser* vilifies by comparison with the colored race already under American prejudice. The Hawaiian is a son of Shem, not Ham. His inherent manliness, culture and courtesy has received and merited distinction in the courts of the civilized world. Hawaii's chiefs, courtly diplomats and highly-educated men, have received the honorable decorations of European capitals. Yet the cry of the carpet-baggers is that the native is not worthy of self-suffrage.

On Rice Production.

Hitherto the production of rice in these islands has been practically a monopoly of the Chinese. There has always been a good profit in rice-culture, but the swampy lands in which it has always been grown has prohibited the use of labor-saving machinery, while American labor found it impossible to compete with the Orientals. On the mainland rice-culture have been steadily going down hill despite protective tariffs, but some inventive farmers from the Northwest, who lately migrated to Louisiana, have opened up a fresh commercial avenue to the white farmer which may lead to extensive incursions on the monopoly of rice production heretofore exercised by the Chinese.

These North Western Agriculturists had been used to harvesting all thin crops by machinery and the idea of the hand sickle was not to be tolerated. So they decided they must have an artificial swamp instead of a natural one. They built a protecting bank around a section of the prairie, and into the inclosure, by windmills, they pumped water from artesian wells. This they continued while the rice was growing, but when the crop was ready to harvest, they let the land dry before putting in their reapers and binders.

The results have been highly satisfactory. Not only is the harvesting enormously cheapened by this process, but another of the advantages of the plan is the greater ease of preparing the ground properly for cultivation when it is dry.

Some Notes on the Plague.

The spread of the plague in Japan has called forth a satement in the *Chio* by Dr. Kitazato, the greatest authority on infectious diseases in Japan, that carries many interesting points. The rat, so often discussed in Honolulu, is accepted as a powerful medium of propagation by Dr. Kitazato; it is almost always the case in Japan that in a pest-stricken house two or three dead rats—plague victims—are to be found. In the outbreak in Hongkong some years back carcasses of dead rats were found in great numbers on the streets literally filled with plague bacillis. If, says Dr. Kitazato, the flesh from the thigh of a pest-victim comes into contact with the tip of a rat's tail, the rodent drops dead immediately. It is practically impossible to suppress this mode of dissemination of plague-germs, and it must, perforce, be recognized as a terrible factor in the spread of the scourge. The infection is not necessarily confined to contact with a pest patient, stray scraps of paper, or even the damp air may be the conductor. The presumption is that the plague in Kobe originated from germs concealed in grain and imported cotton from Newchwang, China, as employees or dealers in these articles were the first victims.

The tiniest scratch or wound on hand and feet are easy avenues of entrance for germs, and the classes of Japanese, Chinese, and our own barefooted Japanese are thus the more liable to be attacked.

It is said that the Secretary of War will recommend the construction of a cable line between the Pacific Coast and the Philippine Islands.

Russian Trade in Egypt Lost.

The trade policy of Great Britain in raising the duties on Russian flour imported to Egypt is likely to prove extremely advantageous to America orders, for sample sacks having been sent to and filled by American mills.

An American Hero.

Brigadier-General Frederick Funston has had renewed in Honolulu the welcome shown him in San Francisco on his return with the laurels and promotion won by gallantry in the Philippines.

General Funston is a thorough soldier, small but full-chested and well built, with regular features, brilliant eyes, tanned skin and close-cropped beard; he looks every inch the decisive fighter.

Decision is the General's strong point indeed. He is no politician though a splendid executive. He says: "We must end the war and speedily. I gave my services as I preferred action to honors at home, and I believe I should give the Government the benefit of my experience." The General believes that the Philippines should be governed under a determined policy. He thinks that too many men have been placed in the field for special work. "Send out small detachments; the Filipinos will not fight, the towns are easily subdued, let them stay subdued and garrisoned."

The General holds firmly to his remarks anent the Dominician Friars: "They have used their influence against us from the first and are hated by the insurgents and masses. They have been active in making trouble and are powerful through their riches. Even among Catholics against whom, though a Protestant, I have no feeling, I found no one to speak a good word for them."



BRIGADIER-GENERAL FUNSTON.
Late Colonel of the Fighting Twentieth Kansas.

General Funston has strong opinions against Filipino self-government. "They are children so far as government is concerned. To expel the friars and seize the property for its value is as far as the ideas of the most advanced go."

The General recommends the Philippines for young Americans with capital ranging from say $5,000 to $10.000.

A NEMESIS FROM THE SEA.

Chinatown on Christmas eve has the outward semblance of any other part of the city, for heathen renunciation of the cult of Christ does not carry with it any prejudice against supplying Christians with such articles of pecuniary value as are deemed appropriate for gifts at this festal period. It is the levelling influence of trade, which knows no creed but faith in the dollar, that makes John Chinaman as merry at Christmas tide as his more enlightened fellow. He who has limited means with which to make many little hearts at home happy is tempted to go into Chinese stores to make his purchases. Hop Hai Kee's great, swinging sign has a line of Chinese characters which, translated freely into Anglo-Hawaiian, reads: "More cheap, more better"—a proverb whose principle is adhered to by many who go shopping in the Chinese quarter.

It was on Christmas eve that a middle-aged man dressed in rough, loosely fitting clothes accosted a Chinese hackman who was seated in his carriage calmly speculating on the chances of loads among the throng of passers-by on the street. The hackman, with that keen perception of character which a long practice of his calling had given him, concluded that the man was a sailor, and asked him where he wanted to go.

"Do y u know where John Urquhart lives?" asked the stranger, getting into the hack.

"Yes, Palama; he my blother," replied the hackman, whipping up his horse and driving into King street.

"Your brother!" exclaimed the passenger.

"Yes, I mally wahine all same his wahine."

"I no sabe."

"One wahine he mally all same sister my wahine."

"O, I see, brother in-law."

"All same blother."

"Yes, brother, that's right; ha, ha. You love your brother?"

"Sure."

"He got family?"

"Plenty. All go way for Clismas. He been stop home alone."

"Well, you take me to your brother just as quick as that Abdallah will let you."

The vehicle was soon out of the busy street and passing through suburban by-ways, bordered by the gardens, taro patches and rice fields of the ever-plodding Chinamen. A waning moon shed a glimmer of light over the landscape and a gentle, southerly breeze, scarcely ruffling leaf or flower, lent a warmth to the atmosphere that harmonized with the tropical aspect of the scene. After making many sharp turns and winding through some curious nooks the road suddenly terminated in front of a tall cottage, the verandah of which was enclosed by a lattice. The passenger had determined to discharge the hack here, but he wondered not a little how he would extricate himself alone from the labyrinth of alleys that ran in all directions through the neighborhood. He paid the hackman and, after seeing him drive away, noiselessly ascended the steps of the dwelling. Reaching the doorway, he stopped for a minute and looked across the verandah into a lighted room. A small lamp was burning on a table, beside which sat a man bent with years, poring over the pages of an account book. A high-post bedstead, covered with a mosquito net, stood in a corner, and there was little else in the room besides two or three chairs, a wash-stand and a profuse assortment of pictures on the walls. The floor was covered with matting.

"Merry Christmas, Mr. Medstone!" shouted the stranger in a hearty tone as he walked int the room.

The old man relaxed his hold of the book, threw himself back in the chair and glared at the new comer. "What do you mean by this intrusion?" he asked in a tremulous voice.

"Just to pass the compliments of the season and have a little chat. Perhaps I should have addressed you by your stage name, Mr. Urquhart. I'm only a sailor. I left New York last July in the ship Asia, bound for Hongkong. We put in here two weeks

ago with kerosene and, seeing you on the street one day, I thought I recognized a very old acquaintance. Having a habit of quizzing I asked several parties about you and, though people generally are not inclined to be talkative to rough sailor men, I got a good deal of information. I asked one man if your name was Urquhart back in the States, and he said 'may be,' just like that. Then he told me you were an old kammy yammer, whatever that is, and that as long as folks behaved themselves here nobody cared what they were called in the States."

"You are an impertinent fellow, to say the least. If you don't leave my house at once I'll ring up the police."

"O, no, you wouldn't call the police. You know you have a mortal horror of anybody that has anything to do with enforcing law. Hear me out. Thirty years ago this night you strangled your wife on the sands of Little Nahant and—"

"Stop!" roared Urquhart, now pallid with emotion and fear. "What sort of rubbish are you talking of? I'll—"

"You discharged your coachman—who was my father—that very day in order to throw the crime on him. A very pretty strategy, Medstone! When your wife was found murdered and robbed of her jewels my poor old father, who, unfortunately, had been implicated in a previous affair of the kind, and you knew it, was arrested, tried and given a life term, only on circumstantial evidence. You testified against him, and because your family was somewhat higher in the social scale than ours, a credulous jury believed you and not him. I suspected at the time—and I afterwards had my suspicion confirmed—that you could have told the jury more than you cared to about the case. My father died in prison of a broken heart, but nevertheless your desire to get rid of a wife you didn't want was gratified."

This narrative, delivered rapidly and emphasized by a fierce, earnest expression on the face of the speaker, was not without its effect on the hearer, who, with countenance agape and his bony frame trembling from head to foot, but too plainly expressed a confession of guilt.

"I'm only Joe Copthorne," continued the sailor, "but I knew you when you brought your wife to that elegant house in Winthrop. You led a gay life and had money. You are just twice the age you were then, but I can see the pangs of remorse have put thirty years on top of your natural age, making you just ninety. When I started looking for you in different parts of the globe I expected to find a man appearing thirty years older than he really was and I was right. Why, you look older than Santa Claus. I have it from an excellent source here in town—for I'm as good as a commercial agency when I start out—that you are worth $150,000. Now, as only a modicum of this world's goods ever came my way, I propose that you divide your lot with me and I will give you a quit claim deed to all knowledge of that disagreable affair on the sands of Little Nahant."

"Blood money!" gasped the culprit.

"No, gold money, sugar stock, houses and lots or any good thing that will set me up in business, for I'm tired of the sea."

"Not a cent, villain!" screamed Urquhart, now rendered desperate by the situation. "Tell your story to the world. Who'll believe the yarn of a roving sailor?"

Copthorne's brow darkened and a sinister look came into his eyes as he fastened his gaze on the feeble form of the being before him. He advanced a step or two and, clenching his fists, made a threatening gesture with a view of intimidating. The old man was no match for the stout, agile sailor, but, through sheer force of will, he determined to refuse his demands to the end. "Help! Hel!!" he shouted, the last word dying uncompleted on his lips, for Copthorne had seized him by the throat. Then something bright flashed above his head and in another second the sailor's sheath knife sank into his breast. As the point of the blade pierced the heart the body of the wretched man sprang convulsively forward, but the arm of the sailor quickly arrested the movement and forced the victim into the seat, where with eyes dilated, jaws relaxed and head thrown back old Charles Medstone was the very presentment of agonizing death.

Copthorne extinguished the light and stealthily departed from the house. "I didn't intend to go that far with the old bloke," he muttered to himself, "but he made me mad. Any way, he got two for one and, now he is over his long worry, it may be an all-round blessing that I stopped his speed."

At daybreak the Asia was towed out to sea and bore Joe Copthorne to a distant clime.

On the morning of the third day a Chinese banana vender entered Medstone's cottage and discovered in the chair by the table what the voracious vermin had left there—the murdered man's skeleton, clothed in the garments of the living. The knife, which had fallen to the floor, told of the tragedy.

Then the neighbors and friends of the man that had been known as John Urquhart buried the remains and extolled the deeds of the departed. There was an abiding conviction among them, however, borne out by the manner of his death, that in his early manhood John Urquhart had committed some moral transgression, atonement for which could be rendered only with his own life.

A Discovery.

Dr. Carter, of Waikane, has discovered, by scientific analysis, that the milk of the water buffalo cow is entirely free from injurious elements. One important fact is that this species never has tuberculosis. He has two cows that give 16 quarts each per day. This milk contains a larger percentage of fatty substance than that of the ordinary cow, and it can be made into excellent butter. The country has the Chinaman to thank for the introduction of the water buffalo, which can now be put to another use besides that of working in the rice fields. The Doctor has also interested himself in the manufacture of kukui-nut oil, which is a superior lubricant. He has already put the industry on a paying basis. Cream of peppers is another product of his farm, and makes a valuable table condiment.

DURING the recent plague in Kobe the only absolute means of safe precaution were conceded to be the burning of infected homes and a sharp look out for the rats.

Thanksgiving Day in the Philippines.

Thanksgiving Day in the Philippines, with Pestilence,
Want and Death
High guests at the board; and the heavy air laden
with Typhoid's breath.

Mess is over. The holiday cheer,
Rations and little to spare at that,
Eaten in silence, while gathering near
The men draw round for their evening chat.
Somehow the talk falls flat to night,
Pipes glow red as the thoughts take flight.
Back to the homeland the memories roam,
Back to the folks and Thanksgiving at home.

The picket, on guard in the jungle's swamp,
Listens; "They're singing back there in the camp,
"Home, Sweet Home," and up in his throat
Comes a lump, while bright on the sleeve of his coat
A tear drop glistens—"Ah! what was that?"
The hum of a Mauser—a hole in his hat.
No breeze, but see over there to the right
A palm branch waves- Quick! a steady sight
And—"God!" too late—with a hole in his head.
Thanksgiving Eve! And the sentry? "Dead."

Thanksgiving Day in the Philippines, with Pestilence,
Want and Death
High guests at the board; and the heavy air laden
with Typhoid's breath.

—A. D.

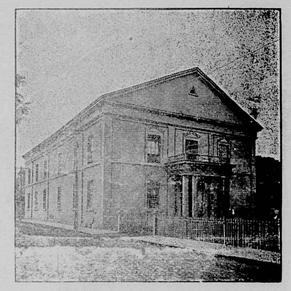
France and the Open Door.

It may have been peace-loving motives that prompted the statement of M. Delclasse, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Chamber of Deputies, but it is probable that the outlook of probable Anglo-German-American Alliance for the maintenance of a free field for commercial enterprise in China was the real cause of so sudden and so pleasing a declaration of the French Government's policy.

It has been determined by the Directors of the Paris Exposition that the admission fee shall be one franc—twenty cents—from 10 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock following, and two francs at all other hours during each day. Thus in the evening, which is regarded as the time for cheaper admissions, the Paris show will exact the higher rate, while the popular price will be in effect during the later morning hours and the entire afternoon.



ACROSS THE SEA.



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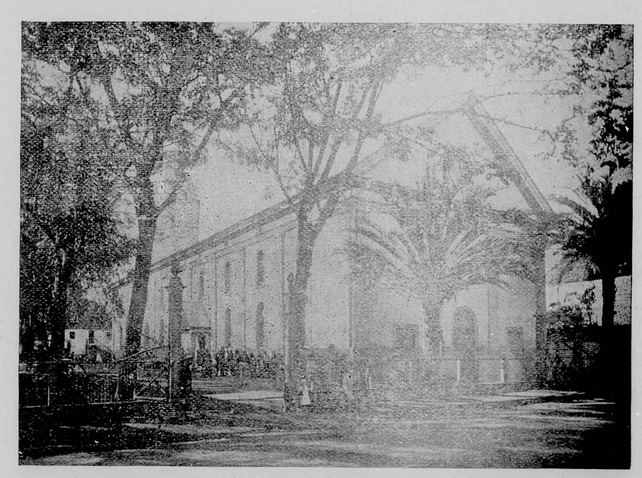

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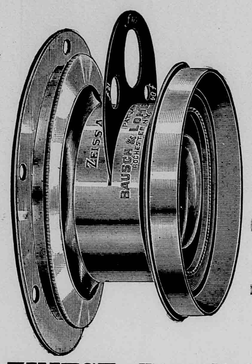

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SOUTH SEA TYPES.

Conditions in Guam.

Capt. R. P. Leary, U. S. Navy, has made a report to the Navy Department, under date of October 11, in regard to the conditions prevailing in Guam, where that officer is acting as governor. The report sustains, in some degree, the rumors of a scarcity of food on the island, inasmuch as it shows that the inhabitants have never been devoted to the industry of food production. The situation is evidently a primitive one, and Captain Leary has met the demands with all the sagacity, firmness, and promtness which are required to convert the colony into a self-sustaining, progressive community. It is fortunate for the islanders that such an officer has been selected to take charge of affairs in Guam. Capt. Leary has evidently solved the problem of indolence and incapacity by requirements which tend to promote the pursuit of agriculture. He has issued an order, for instance, which requires that each adolescent male shall own twelve hens and one sow. Quite as important is the action which encourages or compels self-sustaining productivity. Capt. Leary has exerted the most strenuous efforts to bring the social conditions of the island into stricter accord with American ideas. The islanders appear to have excepted the new order of things in the proper spirit, and they have appreciated that Capt. Leary's order requiring a recognition of the laws and customs of marriage will be in the interest of public morality and for the preservation of the home. His order of Sept. 15 is a terse document, which strikes at the root of the evil in Guam by declaring that the existing social customs which ignore marriage "are repulsive to ideas of decency, antagonistic to moral advancement, incompatable with the generally-recognized customs of civilized society, in violation of the accepted principles of Christianity, and a most degrading injustice to the innocent offspring, who is not responsible for the conditions of his unfortunate existence."—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

Roasted cocoanut shells are said to be a favorite article for diluting spices. All-spice may contain from 50 to 100 per cent. of such matter, and the same is alleged to be true of ground cloves.

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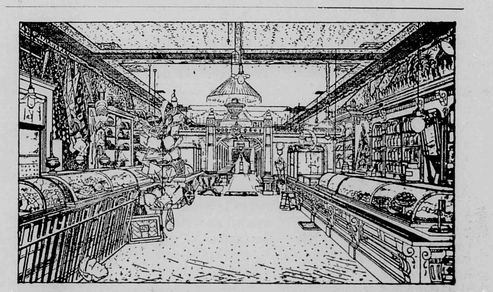

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Among Uncle Sam's fighters in the Philipines is a Philadelphia boy, who is a private in Company H, Fourteenth Infantry. He joined his regiment as a recruit two or three months ago, and has since undergone several baptisms of fire. As the orthography of the following extracts of a recent letter to a relative will indicate, the soldier has not very far advanced in educational acquirements, but whatever is lacking in that respect he makes up in patriotism: "We had a scrap from the 2 of this month & it lasted unto the 5 day. We lost one Captan and Coperl & one man lost his arm and the other was shot write bad & a man was shot in the Legg, it isent very Bad. The Bulletts was comin to hot for me I thought I wasns gone to get off that scrap. I shot my gunn so much that the Barl was so hot I could not shote it. Their was a nigger in a house everlasting shuten at me. Then they was 30,000 niggers in a church, we killed about 500 in the church. A nigger officer was shuten at me from a tree and I took good ame and the 3 shot I killed him so I got the soard off him & the sholders strap. I am gone to keep them to Rember the first Battle I was in."—*Philadelphia Record.*

The quartermaster's department of the Army is endeavoring to secure a suitable material of a color to correspond with the khaki uniform to be used in the manufacture of shirts. It is desired to have shirts of the same color as the uniforms, and thus secure a neater and more regular appearance when the men go without coats. This condition frequently occurs, now that our troops are in the tropics. The uniformity of color which is contemplated will add to the neatness of the enlisted men's apparel.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

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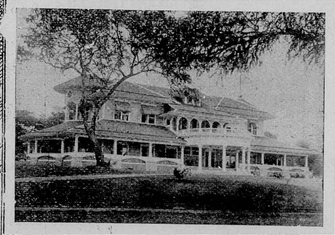
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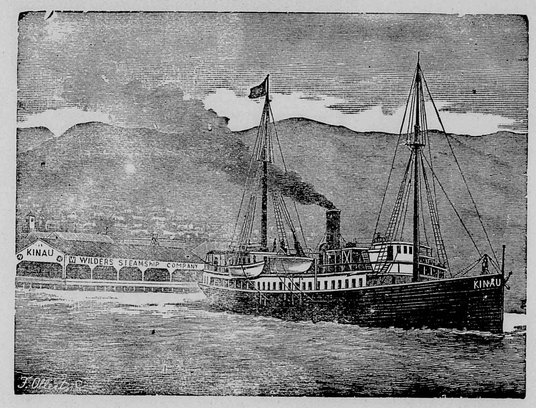

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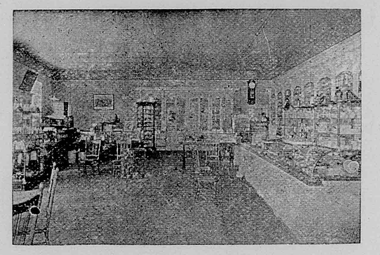

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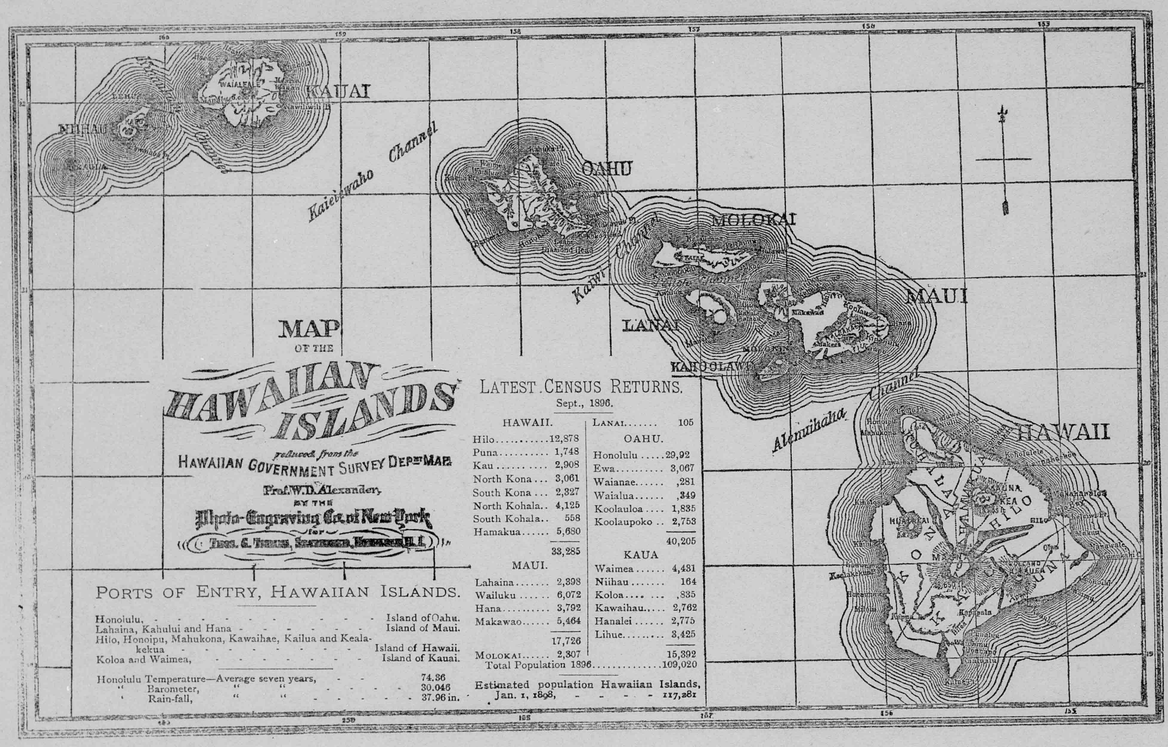

LATEST CENSUS RETURNS.

Sept., 1896.

HAWAII.		LANAI.....	105
Hilo.....	12,878	OAHU.	
Puna.....	1,748	Honolulu	29,92
Kau.....	2,908	Ewa.....	3,067
North Kona ...	3,061	Waianae.....	,281
South Kona ...	2,327	Waialua.....	,349
North Kohala..	4,125	Koolauloa	1,835
South Kohala..	558	Koolaupoko ..	2,753
Hamakua.....	5,680		40,205
	33,285	KAUA	
MAUI.		Waimea.....	4,431
Lahaina.....	2,398	Niihau.....	164
Wailuku	6,072	Koloa.....	,835
Hana.....	3,792	Kawaihau.....	2,762
Makawao.....	5,464	Hanalei.....	2,775
	17,726	Lihue.....	3,425
MOLOKAI.....	2,307		15,392
Total Population 1896.....			109,020

Estimated population Hawaiian Islands, Jan. 1, 1898, - - - - 117,281

PORTS OF ENTRY, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Honolulu,	Island of Oahu.
Lahaina, Kahului and Hana	Island of Maui.
Hilo, Honoipu, Mahukona, Kawaihae, Kailua and Kealakekua	Island of Hawaii.
Koloa and Waimea,	Island of Kauai.

Honolulu Temperature—Average seven years,	74.36
" Barometer, " "	30.046
" Rain-fall, " "	37.96 in.

Indexed

PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC

CIRCULATES WORLD OVER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

VOL. XIII.—No. 1. HONOLULU, H. I., JANUARY, 1900 PUBLISHED MONTHLY.



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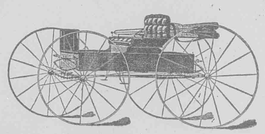

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VOL. XIII.—NO. 1. HONOLULU, H. I., JANUARY, 1900. PUBLISHED MONTHLY.



Events of the Year.

In many respects the year 1899 is the most eventful in Hawaiian history. This is especially true in marking progress in agricultural pursuits. In the year 1898 annexation to the United States was brought about by the Spanish war much to the elation of the annexation party in Hawaii who had well nigh despaired of success. The immediate effect of the passage of the Newlands joint resolution was a most extraordinary stimulation of business. It is doubtful if anyone until the opening months of the year just closing, however conversant with the resources of Hawaii, realized the extraordinary concentrated wealth of these Islands. Certain it is the remarkable business activity from January 1st to June 25th was a universal surpise.

In these brief months of the first half of the year something like forty-five million dollars worth of stock in corporations of all descriptions were floated and subscribed for in the local market. It is doubtful if any city in the United States of ten to fifteen times the population of Honolulu could have sustained such sudden congestion in business activity without the aftermath of a serious crash in its financial circles.

By July 1st the great promoters of corporation realized the danger of overstraining the market and very wisely refrained from floating several large sugar schemes which had been taken in hand and during the last half of the year people in every walk of life have been conserving their resources to meet deferred payments on the shares they had purchased.

During the months of August and September the money market was sorely strained and but for the timely purchase by outside speculators from the United States of about fifteen million dollars worth of Hawaiian securities serious consequences might have ensued. But in the last quarter of the year the returns from the crop of 1898-9 amounting to over $20,000,000, has given relief to the money market putting all danger of serious stringency out of the question.

The sugar crop of 1898-9 footed up 285,000 tons and it is estimated that it will exceed 300,000 tons for 1899-1900. Of the $45,000,000 invested in new enterprises during the present year, nearly $40 000,000 represent new sugar enterprises and extensions to old estates, with a contemplated area of new lands to be brought under cultivation of, say, about 75,000 acres. Estimated at the low average yield of four tons to the acre this would double the present production in five or six years. If, what may appear to some, an optimistic view of the future possibilities in sugar development be taken, there may still be 75,000 acres available for sugar growing. This would bring the limit of sugar production up to nearly the 1,000,000 ton mark in ten or twelve years if the promotion of new enterprises keeps up anything like the same pace as during the past year.

Among the corporations promoted during 1899 are many commercial enterprises all in the line of progress. By all odds the company proposing to establish wireless telegraphy between the Islands is the most important to the people. There is the automobile company and the rapid transit company which is now experiencing some delay in its operations owing to President McKinley's injunctions against the Hawaiian government's issuing new franchises.

Not by any means the least important of the enterprises of the year are the two railway systems on Hawaii both having Hilo as a terminal point. The Hilo, Kohala Railroad which, it will be remembered, was the dream of the late Hon. S. G. Wilder, seems at last a matter of certainty while the Hilo, Puna Railroad is progressing rapidly with construction work.

With all this phenomenal development, which in our humble opinion cannot be equalled by any section of Greater America of equal or even quadruple the population, the year has brought with it its trials, principle among which have been the conflict between American and Hawaiian laws and the unjust interference on the part of the American Administration with the local government. To this must be added the disquietude of the community concerning the action of Congress on Hawaiian affairs. It is hoped that this disquietude will soon be put at rest by the early passage of the enabling act and it may safely be predicted that, in such event, Hawaii will begin the twentieth century by entering upon an era of prosperity unprecedented in its history.

Eastern Opposition to Pacific Progress.

It is especially noticeable of late that Eastern papers are pronounced in their opposition to the Nicaragua canal scheme. It is also irritating to note that in speaking of legislation for Hawaii by Congress these papers invariably class Hawaii with Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines. It must not be lost sight of that the status of Hawaii has already been settled by the Newlands resolution; that nothing remains to legislation but the extending to these Islands of a territorial form of government as provided by the constitution of the United States if the Newlands act was constitutional; whereas, no legislation whatever defining a policy has ever been enacted concerning either Porto Rico, Cuba or the Philippines. It is therefore, manifestly unjust to Haawii to visit upon her the uncertainties which beset the other provinces of Greater America. Beneath it all is the same motive which prompts the opposition to the Nicaragua canal.

The activities of the world during the twentieth century are destined to be concentrated in the Pacific Ocean and the bulk of the trade of the world will be with countries fringeing this great ocean. The opening of the Nicaragua canal will hasten the concentration of this trade in the West. Likewise the rapid progress of Hawaii as a distributing

point will hasten the direful day when the monopoly of the Eastern States of the bulk of American trade will be broken by the great West. Be assured the day will surely come, and soon, when Westward the Star of Empire takes its way. It is inevitable and the selfish policy of the East in attempting to delay this happy hour is obstructing the progress of the whole nation.

The Enabling Act.

What the Congress of the United States will do is something no one dare predict. What it ought to do is quite another matter. It is certain at least that it will not enact legislation in the interest of Hawaii until after the holidays. Congress annexed Hawaii by joint resolution, and provided that Hawaiian laws not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States should continue to govern until an enabling act was passed. It gave the President power to oppoint and remove any officers of the government and the general supervision over Hawaiian affairs, but it did not give him the power to set aside or make inoperative any of the Hawaiian laws not inconsistent with the constitution of the United States; yet one of the first acts of the President was the issuing of a peremptory injunction forbidding the local election of senators and representatives of the legislature, thus contrary to Hawaiian law which, by the Newlands resolution, was made to govern, cutting the people off from any representation in the affairs of government. In the first place this was un-American, and it certainly was not the intent of Congress to delegate a power to the President that would have this effect. In the second place the possibility of a delay in getting the requisite appropriations made next year has placed the local government in a very embarrassing position. Taxation continues and money is piling up in the treasury with no means of making it available for circulation in the channels it was intended for. By the end of this month there will be a balance in the treasury of nearly $2,000,000, considerably more than half of which is probably surplus; yet, unless the enabling act is speedily passed by Congress, all public work must stop, school-houses close, and all branches of government must be crippled for want of money when there are more than ample funds in the treasury to meet all requirements. Doubtless President McKinley, in stopping Hawaiian elections, had an abiding faith that Congress would act promptly in Hawaiian affairs, but as no man can tell what Congress will do, leaving out of the question the constitutionality of his interference, Mr. McKinley did the people of Hawaii great injustice in placing them in a position that banishes the possibility of self government if Congress does not act.



It will not interest the reader, to know the circumstances that led to my being in the vicinity of Stauffenberg on the Rhine, in the winter of 188-. Sufficient to say, that an artist prefers not to follow the beaten track of the multitude; or at least to choose a time when the high roads of travel are unfrequented, if compellel to traverse them.

That I should be eating my Christmas dinner in the great banqueting hall of Castle Stauffenberg as a guest of General Werner, commandant of the garrison, was, however, an occurrence out of the common and was as novel as unexpected. The previous afternoon, while ascending a zig-zag road cut out of the rocky cliff, on the summit of which stood the grim old quarters of the Barons Von Stauffenberg—a race now extinct—I had met the general accompanied by his orderly, on his way to the village post office, and to my surprise, recognized in him an officer I had known well during the German occupation of Paris, where I had the misfortune to be entrapped during the seige. The general seemed pleased at the chance meeting and insisted on my eating my Christmas dinner at the castle. I gladly consented, nothing loath to sit under "The Stauffenberg Arms"—the little inn at the foot of the hill, where I was the only guest.

The general was a good deal of a martinet. He chafed at the isolation of his position and its apparent insignificance, yet he preserved the strictest discipline and took his meals in solitary grandeur, rarely visiting the officers' mess. His sense of the dignity befitting his station, moreover, induced him to eat in the banqueting hall of the Von Stauffenberg—a room so vast, that one spoke with a certain sense of awe, owing to a tendency in the remote corners, to produce an echo. The old fashioned chandeliers on the dining table too, utterly failed to light up the room, merely serving to accentuate the surrounding gloom.

However, a most substantial and well-served dinner, washed down by rare old Burgundy, dissipated a sense of the incongruous that the extraordinary surroundings induced. Hugo, the serving man, had removed the dishes, brought black coffee and cigars, and was in the act of brewing a punch for future consumption.

As I stretched my legs before the wide hearth and watched the wreaths of smoke curling up the chimney, followed by fitful spurts of flame from the crackling pine logs blazing on the andirons, I fell into a reverie; from which I was at length aroused by a prodigious snort from the general, who awoke with a start from a nap that had lasted over an hour. He apologized profusely for his want of manners, regretting that he had nothing in the way of entertainment to offer. I assured him that I had thoroughly enjoyed the evening and as for entertainment, if he would tell me something of the history of the castle and its founders, I would ask nothing better.

Whereupon, over the punch and cigars, he related a series of startling adventures relating to the prowess of Otto Von Stauffenberg, the robber baron who built the castle and terrorized the surrounding country.

"Well, my boy," he exclaimed as we arose at last from our chairs—I will admit a little unsteadily—"tonight you will have the honor of sleeping in the guest chamber. It is a tradition of the family, that none but the host, should accompany the guest to his quarters; so if you will follow me, I will see that everything is prepared."

I assured him I esteemed it a great honor and furthermore, that he was a most excellent successor to the defunct Stauffenbergs. This sentiment was pledged in a final cup of punch. Whereupon the general seized a silver candlestick and arm in arm we ascended a spiral staircase that led to the portrait gallery. After fumbling a minute or two in his pockets, he produced a key. With the aid of our united efforts it did its duty and the great oaken door studded with brass nails, swung slowly inwards.

By the light of the moon, which streamed through the narrow windows, and shone on the polished floor, I discerned suits of armor set up in niches in the walls, between each of which, hung a full length portrait of knight or lady. "And this," said the general, swinging the candle recklessly over his head, "is the gentleman we have been talking about," He pointed to a projecting ledge above the door by which we had entered, sustaining a wooden horse bearing a suit of the heavy plated armor of the 14th century. A huge cross-handled sword, hung from the knightly belt.

"He has a confoundedly life-like appearance," I remarked.

"Requiescat in pace," replied the general.

"His sins ought to be forgiven him by this time."

We passed through an arch into a vestibule. The general pulled aside a fold of tapestry, revealing a four-posted bedstead in the center of a huge square room. Having ascertained that I lacked nothing necessary to comfort, he bade me good night; laughingly suggested that I



should remember my dreams, assured me he would call me himself in the morning and disappeared through the tapestry.

I am not especially nervous nor a coward physically, but I confess as I heard my host close the door of the portrait gallery—which came to with a rasping resentful groan—and turn the key in the lock, a feeling of depression came over me that was not alleviated, when I noticed that a Mephistophilean looking gentleman in doublet and hose, was gazing at me in a coldly critical manner from a canvas on the opposite wall.

"Well, here goes," I said as I blew out the candle and plunged into the cavern-like recesses of the bed.

For a few minutes the room appeared to revolve in a most bewildering manner. The punch was strong and I had undoubtedly drank deeper than I was aware. I soon, however, lapsed into that state of half consciousness when confused thoughts flit through the brain so rapidly as to defy recognition or analysis. In fact I must have fallen asleep, but I was aroused with a start by a voice, the nature of which I could not define.

"That infernal punch," I muttred, as I turned over and settled the clothes around me. I was rapidly dozing off again, when once more, a sharp noise as of iron ringing on stone or some hard substance, caused me to start up in bed as though propelled by a hidden spring. Sleep was now out of the question. I listened with every nerve strung to the keenest tension.

Again the metallic clash of iron, followed this time, by heavy reverberating footsteps. I felt that anything was better than a suspense, terrifying in its intensity and jumping out of bed, struck a match, lit the candle, pulled on some clothing, and with my heart in my mouth, thrust aside the tapestry. Fearfully I entered the long portrait gallery, holding the candle at arm's length in an effort to penetrate the remote recesses of the room. For a moment or two I could not discover anything out of the way, and with a sigh of relief was about to return to the bed chamber; reflecting that a lively imagination stimulated by the punch and the general's stories, was the cause of my fright; when, chancing to glance at a suit of armor, I was startled to observe that its position was changed. Instead of standing, it now sat on the edge of the niche, with one leg crossed over the other! Hurriedly I ran my eye down the row of figures and was horrified to discover that all had changed positions. One held a gauntlet to the closed visor as though in the act of smothering a sepulchral yawn; another leaned forward with both arms resting in the handle of its swords; a third stood with arms akimbo.

But the climax was reached when I discovered at the end of the gallery, an object crouching on the floor. Shivering with fright, but drawn by uncontrollable curiosity, I approached. The moon at this moment came out from behind a cloud and shone full on a figure in armor kneeling by a window; one arm rested on the sill, supporting the heavy casque. From behind the bars of the closed visor, I fancied ghastly eyes were gazing meditatively down into the valley of the Rhine!

I held the light aloft. Above the door stood the horse of Otto Von Stauffenberg—but riderless! With a yell I dashed the candle to the floor, rushed down the gallery and burst through the tapestry. I tore open a window and noticing that thick ivy ran up the buttresses I grasped a handful threw myself out and clinging to the ivy, reached the ground in safety. I ran down the hill and did not stop until I found myself in my room in the "Stauffenberg Arms." Exhausted, I sank upon the bed and almost immediately, fell into a deep sleep.

The sun was beating full in my face through the little latticed window, when I awoke. To my amazement(in consulting my watch I found it was noon. Suddenly the events of the previous night flashed on my mind. I had just concluded I had been the victim of nightmare, when General Werner entered the room—the door being open.

I told my story. The general laughed loud and long. "The punch my boy. I felt it myself," he added.

I was nettled by his skepticism and told him I would prove the truth of my statement.

"Come up and lunch with me then; my carriage is at the door," he said. I thanked him and in a few minutes, once more found myself in the great banqueting hall—sombre even at midday.

After a hearty meal, we again ascended the spiral staircase. The general unlocked the door and quivering with excitement, I reentered the portrait gallery. A bright object glittered on the floor. I ran forward and picked up the silver candlestick.

"So!" growled the general, pulling at his grizzled moustache. "But where is Von Stauffenberg? Ah, sir, I salute you!" and he raised his cap as he pointed to the figure in armor seated on the wooden horse.

"Ah; but general you surely remember how the right gauntlet rested on the sword hilt, and now the arms are folded."

"My God! that is true," he said. Then after a pause—"Those boys, would they dare?—but no, I alone possess the key. Forgive me for laughing at you, my friend."

Thoughtfully we descended the staircase and passed out of the castle to the ramparts. As we sat on a gun carriage and smoked our cigars, the general promised me to thoroughly investigate the matter and let me know the result. He urged me to stay with him, but I replied; that much as I appreciated his hospitality, nothing in the world would induce me to spend another night in Castle Stauffenberger. Shortly after, I took my leave.

Years passed by. I never heard from the general and the incidents of that extraordinary night, gradually faded from my memory. They were recalled with a shock, however, one morning in the winter of 189— when reading the "Times" as I sipped a cup of coffee in my chambers in Piccadilly, my eye caught the following paragraph:

"Sudden death of a well known officer—General Werner, a distinguished veteran of the Franco-German war, for many years commandant of the garrison at Castle Stauffenberg on the Rhine, was found by an attendant on the morning of Dec. 26, dead in the great portrait gallery of the castle. Investigation showed that he had occupied the bed in the ancient guest chamber, the previous night. This room opens out of the gallery, to which he alone possessed the key, and the physician who examined the body asserted positively, that there was no sign of foul play. Heart failure was supposed to be the cause of death, though General Werner had never been known to complain of any warning symptoms."

ILLEGIBLE

COPY



PUZZLE---Find the Malihini.

Agricultural Development of the HawaiianIslands.

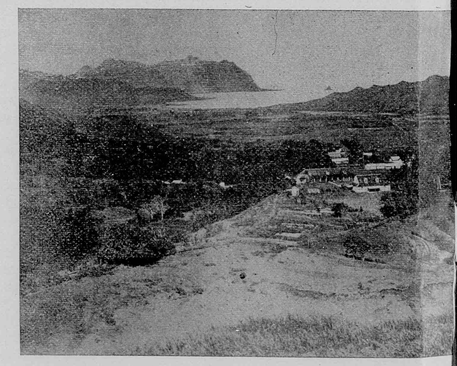
(BY FRANKLIN AUSTIN.)

INTRODUCTION.

It is proposed under the title " History of the Agricultural Deveopment of the Hawaiian Islands," to prepare a carefully written work upon the history of the sugar industry and other agricultural resources of these Islands. Such a work has never before been undertaken with anything like the detail or faithfulness to facts that I propose in the present work. All sugar men with whom I have talked concerning the work, agree that such a book will prove to be exceedingly valuable if care is taken in the gathering of material and it is compiled in such a manner as to be of interest to the general public, as well as to those interested in the planting of sugar cane and manufacture of sugar. I shall take great care in the preparation of the work to avoid too much technicality, yet it will be sufficiently so to be of value to planters.

The history of every plantation in the Islands will be written. It is a matter of fact that no two sugar estates are alike, although their lands may adjoin each other. Conditions of soil and climate are likely to vary almost within a mile and the success of a plantation depends in a most extraordinary degree upon the good judgment of its manager. This is, to be sure, true of any business, but it is ten fold more a factor of success in the sugar business than in any other line of industrial work. So great a factor, indeed, is it that successful managers are paid extraordinarily large salaries, yet these salaries are in no way out of proportion to the enormous responsibilities that fall upon the shoulders of the head of a sugar plantation.

The sugar industry was first introduced in Hawaii by Chinamen in a very small and crude way upon lands which they were permitted to occupy for the purpose of suffrance of the chiefs, as early as 1830. But the industry received its first impetus and official recognition by Kamehameha III in 1835, when Koloa plantation was started on Kauai by Ladd & Co., who were at that time the largest trading concern in the Islands. Major Hooper, one of the partners in Ladd & Co., was the promoter and manager of the enterprise. As this was before the mahele (distribution of lands,) Ladd & Co. held tenure to the land only by concession of the King and the native laborers who were then serfs had to be hired from the chiefs in the vicinity. In his diary, a copy of which is in my possession, Major Hooper recounts the trials and tribulations in the attempt to make the natives work. It was only after he hit u the plan of treating them as freedmen and paying each man who good work a real (12½ cents) a day, in addition to the stipulated paid the chiefs, that he was enabled to get a satisfactory day's w out of them. It was the experience he had with native labor at K



Rice Mill at Waiahole, property of Minister Lansing.
[Photo by Hanna

that prompted Major Hooper to urge upon Kamehameha III the wis of emancipating the serfs, which was effected in 1838.

The sugar industry received a very serious set back in 1843 thro the failure of Ladd & Co., which was brought about by the repudia by the government of the Belgian contract, which, by the way, was



The Palisades, back of Ahuimanu.
[Photo by Hanna.

of the blackest chapters in Hawaian history and had the effect of re arding industrial progress for the next fifteen years.

The sugar industry was not revived to any extent until late in the 50's and early 60's, when Capt. Makee, at Ulupalakua, Maui, Capt. Ross and the Doles on Kauai, Judge S. L. Austin and the Hitchcocks at Hilo, Father Bond at Kohala, Hawaii, the Baldwins, the Baileys and Campbell & Turton on Maui, and many other early pioneers took up the business with varying success. But the latter day development in the sugar industry really dates from the signing of the reciprocity treaty in 1876. Col Claus Spreckels in that year made his appearance in Hawaii and started large enterprises. This and the entry of Hawaiian sugars into the United States free of duty had a stimulating influence upon the industry, which has steadily increased until it is estimated that the crop of 1899 reached 288,000 tons of sugar.

The subject undertaken herewith is a very large and important one, and I must confess I approach it with diffidence. Yet I feel that few, if any, are better equipped for the work than myself, as I was born and brought up in the sugar business and in later life here received a careful training as a writer. I am familiar with the history and development of nearly all the plantations in the Islands and know the nature of the lands and the remarkable evolution in sugar machinery. I have also had the advantage of visiting many of the large sugar districts of the world. I am, therefore, impelled to take up this work, which seems to me of such importance, as much from a sense of duty as from motives of profit. But the work cannot be made successful except with the hearty co-operation of those interested in sugar. It is proposed to first publish the work in serial form in the quarterly magazine editions of AUSTIN'S HAWAIIAN WEEKLY, then revise the work for publication in book form. This will give those interested an opportunity to critize the subject matter and correct any errors made, prior to final publication. It is hoped that all kamaainas noting such errors will take the trouble to write a letter pointing them out, that the book may be as authentic as possible. The book will be profusely decorated with artistic up-to-date illustrations form all parts of the Islands.

THE AUTHOR.

ISLAND OF OAHU.

CHAPTER I.

The island of Oahu, as, indeed, are all of the Hawaiian Islands, is replete with legendary lore; of tales of the exploits of chiefs of ye olden time; of the mysterious and marvelous deeds of Gods and Goddesses, all of which are of interest and tempt the writer to turn aside from the more serious work in hand to relate them. But these must await another time.

Of all the islands, Oahu ranks first in importance by reason of its being the seat of government since the federation of the Islands, at the beginning of the present century, by Kamehameha I, after his successful wars and the subjugation of all the chiefs claiming sovereignty over the various islands. Up to 1889 it was, industrially speaking, the least important, yet it is the most populous island, because Honolulu, the largest city of the group, is located there. In fact, until quite recently since the city of Hilo has become an important business rival, the entire shipping and commercial business of the Islands has been done by Honolulu

Like all of the Islands of the group, Oahu is mountainous in the center, with broad acres of fertile land extending in gentle slopes to the sea. The lands at the sea level are to a large extent swampy, owing to the numerous springs at sea level. In old prehistoric times this land was used for the growing of taro, the native food which requires large quantities of water. The great extent of these ancient loi's (taro fields,) so graded that the water will run from one to the other to flood them or to drain them at will, is the most forcible evidence of the truth of the tales the Hawaiians tell of the great population the Islands once sustained, but which, owing to the terrible mortality of the sanguinary intercenine wars of Kamehameha I, and the epidemics and other evils introduced by civilization, has been reduced to a mere handful of people . During the last twenty years the areas that once yielded the sustenance for a large native population have been utilized for rice culture, which is now an important industry.

Up to ten years ago the sugar industry had not progressed to any great extent. The Waimanalo, Waianae Plantations and the Halstedd



Dr. Averdam.

place at Waialua were the only sugar esttes on the island. But since the construction of the Oahu Railway and the introduction of irrigation by pumping from wells at the sea level large areas have been brought under cultivation and were heretofore waste land and there are still larg areas awaiting development.

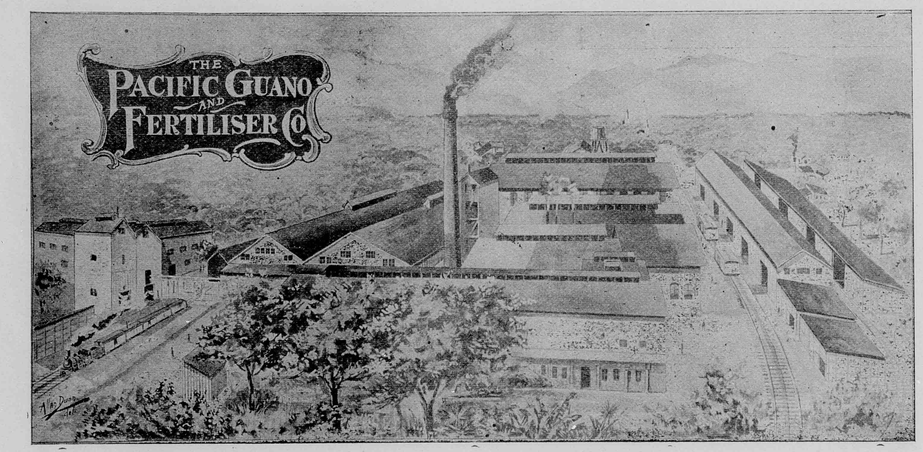
The Island of Oahu is about thirty-five miles long and varies from fifteen to twenty-five miles in width. It abounds in beautiful picturesque scenery. The magnificent palisades or cliffs on the north side of the island are unequaled for ptcturesque grandeur, and it is conceded that the view from the Pali, seven miles from Honolulu, is one of the most awe inspiring views that eye has looked upon.

The illustration of the old fashioned rice mill and the rice fields in the distance at Waiahole give a fair idea of the extent of some of the plantations. The place is owned by Mr. Lansing, Minister of the Interior, and comprises some three hundred acres under water, all ancient rights. Mr. Lansing occasionally retires here for the country air and to enjoy the cool breezes from the ocean. Many of the wealthy residents of Honolulu have country places on the other side of the Pali, where, in the summer it is cool and more comfortable than in the city. They yield in clean rice from the mills one and three quarters ton to the acre, or about two-thirds the weight of paddy.

Dairying is also an important industry. At Kaliiha, Mr. Henry Macfarlane's large ranch is a model in every respect. The floors of the creamery were, when I was there, clean enough to eat one's breakafst. Kalieha furnishes the city of Honolulu with a large proportion of its cream and the butter is superior to anything I have seen. When Mr. Macfarlane begins to supply the market with butter, as he hopes to do, it should easily win for itself a reputation which will command as high a price as the famous brands do in the United States.

The ranch at Kalieha was started in 1850 by the Catholics as an industrial school and no more beautiful spot could have been selected for the purpose. About twelve years ago the school moved into the city and is now known as St. Louis College and the ranch passed into Mr. Macfarlane's hands.

The building site chosen is the most picturesque that could be imagined. The little colony nestles close up to the mountains at the head of a valley teeming with extensive rice farming that stretches away from the eye to the very sea. Back of the houses the mountains rise in precipitous palisades towering a thousand feet above one's head. Even the very precipice is covered with green moss, ferns and scrub vegetation while the tops are covered with a thick jungle. Down the face of the cliff at intervals, tiny waterfalls make silver streaks against the black rocks. It is one of those romantic spots where one could while away a lifetime and live in dreamland.



PACIFIC GUANO & FERTILIZER WORKS.

Chapter II.

The phenomenal increase in yields of sugar from the cane fields of the Island of Oahu as, indeed, has been the case throughout the islands, is directly traceable to scientific fertilizing. It is, therefore, pertinent at the very outset to give the reader a clear insight into the methods, preparation and application of fertilizers, especially as the pros and cons concerning proper methods of fertilization will be discussed, and the opinions of plantation managers relative to this important factor in sugar growing given, throughout this work. In fact, there is no more important subject in relation to the sugar industry than that of fertilization.

Prior to ten years ago no fertilizers to speak of were used other than organic matter and even this was applied more or less experimentally without any scientific knowledge concerning the condition of the soil and its requirements. Bone meal was largely in use but in districts where there was little or no rain its action was too slow to be of benefit to the immediate crop and its future usefulness problematical. It was found necessary to apply fertilizers that would dissolve quickly and become directly available to the plant. It also soon became apparent to sugar growers that more care should be taken to return to the soil the ingredients exhausted by the crop. Various preparations of fertilizers prepared in the United States were experimented with, but as these preparations were made without any knowledge of the analysis of Hawaiian soils they did not in all cases produce satisfactory results.

Such were the conditions in regard to fertilization when Dr. Averdam arrived in Honolulu in 1893. He came out from Hamburg for the purpose of investigating the Guano islands. Dr. Averdam has for many years held the very highest reputation in Europe as a chemist in the special line of fertilizers. For many years he was employed as the expert for the Chamber of Commerce in Hamburg. Hamburg is one of the largest manufacturing centers for fertilizers in the world and in the interest of its Chamber of Commerce, he has travelled in Africa, South America and in nearly every country of the world making scientific investigations.

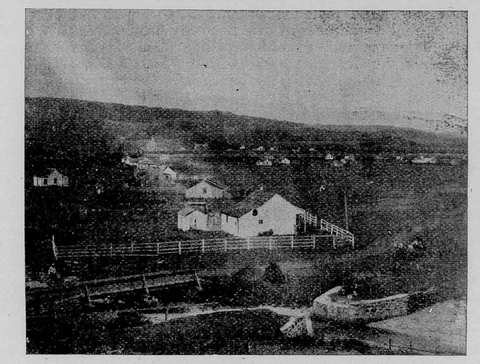
After his return from the Guano islands Dr. Averdam became impressed with the necessity for scientific attention to the preparation of special fertilizers to meet the requirements of sugar planters. Dr. Averdam has had experience in the preparation of fertilizers for sugar countries extending over a period of twenty years. His investigations in the Guano islands lead him to the conclusion that guano properly treated and mixed with the proper sulphates, nitrates and other ingredients would meet all the necessities of sugar. As the islands are a part of the Hawaiian group, although removed from 500 to 1000 miles, Honolulu was the natural point for the manufacture of fertilizers for home consumption. He succeeded in interesting Messrs. Hackfeld & Co. in the enterprise and in 1894 work was begun upon the buildings of The Pacific Guano and Fertilizer works. Several of the guano islands were leased from the government and a gang of men shipped to the island of Laysan to establish a permanent camp. The guano is dug and shipped to Honolulu only during the summer months and stored iu the great warehouses at the works. Six thousand tons are taken up every year. Owing to the distance from foreign market a very large and expensive stock has to be kept constantly on hand and a large working capital is necessary to conduct the business profitably.

The works are located very advantageously on the railroad about three miles from the city. The numerous buildings comprising the works make a very imposing appearance together with the long and commodious warehouses. The Oahu R. & L. Co. tracks are laid between the warehouses and also through the packing room so that all hauling is done away with and handling is reduced to a minimum. In the main building are the crushing works, dissolving works and great packing and store room. The tall buildings in the fore-ground of the accompanying illustrations are the acid works, having a capacity of 5000 tons of acid per annum. The guano is first crushed, then dissolved by the application of sulphuric acid; then potash salts and sulphate of ammonia are added in the desired quantities. The capacity of the works is 20,000 tons of prepared fertilizer per annum.

The plant foods in the fertilizer when thus prepared, are soluble in water and upon application to the soil are thoroughly and evenly distributed, which is impossible with insoluble manures. The plant foods are absorbed by the soil and are stored for the use of the plant during the whole period of its growth. The insoluble parts of the fertilizers such as gypsum and considerable quantities of organic matter highly improve the mechanical condition of the soil also serving in a smaller measure as plant food. It is the solubility of the fertilizers turned out at these works that determine their value and all price.

At the outset Dr. Averdam was compelled to depend entirely upon his own experience and judgment in preparing soluble fertilizers but by the establishment of the experimental station, under the direction of Prof. Maxwell, he has received very material aid in determining the proportional distribution of the various ingredients in the fertilizers best suited to restore to the soil the elements exhausted by the growing of sugar cane. The ingredients most in use are guano as a basis, potash salts, and soda of ammonia, besides bood and other organic matter.

The Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Works are conveniently located below the government road at Kalihi and the site comprises twenty acres. All the employees live on the premises in pretty cottages built by the company. Water is furnished from an artesian well which has a surface flow with about a ten foot head. Everything about the factory is substantially built and special thought has been given to provide every convenience.



The Mormon Settlement.

[Photo by Hanna.

THE LATTER DAY SAINTS' MISSION.

Chapter III.

By all odds the most interesting thing one finds in travelling around the Island of Oahu is the self-supporting mission at Laie established by the Latter Day Saints in 1865. The Mormons first sent missionaries to these islands in 1850, shortly after their location in Utah. The first missionary was elder the Hon. George P. Cannon, father of United States Senator Cannon. The first mission was located at Kula, on Maui, but headquarters were removed to Laie, when that place was started in 1865.

Laie is situated on the north side of the island, occupying a very picturesque spot sloping to the sea from the pretty low lying foot-hills at the foot of the main range of mountains that forms the back-bone of the island. On the high ground close under the hills are conspicuously situated the church, school house and the elder's home, of pretty modern architecture. Below on the lower slopes reaching to the sea are the numerous houses of the natives who make their homes at the mission and by the road is the ever-present Chinese store. Within the settlement and spreading over rising hillsides, in the back ground, are extensive fields of sugar cane that, at this time of the year, are in flower, and in the bright sunlight spread a silvery sheen over the hillsides. To the left the low and marshy lands are devoted to rice culture.

The native village gathered around the mission comprises about 300 inhabitants. In addition to this there are about 150 people of other nationalities, mostly Chinamen, who cultivate the rice fields. The school, which is maintained by the mission, has eighty native children enrolled. English is taught exclusively, although the Hawaiian language is used by the teachers as an aid in explaining ideas that are too complex to be elucidated in the limited knowledge of English possessed by the younger pupils. Services are

held every Sunday at the church, with preaching in the native language by the elder

All natives, whether converts to the faith or not, are invited to come to the settlement and make it their home. The heads of families are furnished a piece of land for building site and garden. If he signifies his intention of making it his permanent home there, the mission advances him enough money to build a house, and he is furnished work in the cane field at good wages out of which he is enabled to return the advances made on the instalment plan. By this method the people are held together and are not only brought under constant religious influences, but furnished steady labor for the cane fields, thus learning habits of industry. K lo land is furnished each family at a nominal rental, so that each family has an opportunity of growing its own food, thus giving the head of the family an opportunity of saving the wages earned as the fruits of his labor in the cane fields All the work done is by free labor and, on this system, the colonization plan has proved an entire success.

The Latter Day Saints have churches and missions in every city, town and village in the islands, with a following of 6000 Hawaiians. These missions are supported mainly by the central church in Utah. There are also missions in New Zealand with a following of 7000. This is the largest mission in the Pacific. They also have missions at Samoa and Tahiti, with a following of 5000 each, as well as in Tonga, the Fijis and Gilbert Islands.

The parent church in Utah seems to be a great missionary organization, and every Mormon a member of a vast army of the church-militant to do battle against paganism and ignorance. Every man, whatever may be his calling, must be prepared when called upon to go to any part of the world and serve at least three years in missionary work. He is supposed to pay his own expenses to the place he is assigned and to serve without pay, receiving only transportation back to Utah when recalled. This duty falls mostly upon the young men who are anxious to go out, as the experience is an education, and broadens the mind. There are 2300 missionaries enrolled, and missionaries are maintained throughout the United States, Canada, Mexico, all through Europe, in Palestine and Greenland, besides in the Pacific.

The settlement at Laie was started as an experiment to test the practical and industrial side of mission work, to see whether missions could be established that would prove self-supporting. The experiment has proved in every way a complete success and, indeed, the methods employed are well worthy the attention of other missionary societies. If education, industrial training and religious teaching can be made to go hand in hand, much that is now impractical in missionary work is done away with,and the work of Christianizing nd civilizing the benighted peoples of the worild can be pushed with greater results, and at infinitely less expense. So impressed are the Latter Day Saints with the success here that they have purchased a great tract of land in Mexico, where the same colonizing plan is being undertaken. The same system has also been put into operation in Canada and in Palestine. There is also a Hawaiian colony in Utah working on the same principle as at Laie, while in Southern Utah this plan has suceeded with the Indians, where nothing else would hold them together.

Laie is now under the able management of elder Samuel E. Wooly, who first made a trip here in 1880 and served three years. His second visit was in 1895 and he has at his own request served longer than required, as he likes the work among Hawaiians. Mr. Wooly has also worked among the Hawaiians in the Utah settlement, making his entire service with Hawaiians alone about thirteen years. The assignment to Hawaii seems to be the most popular service. The presidents of the church, Lorenzo Snow, George Q. Cannon and Joseph F. Smith, are all past Hawaiian missionaries. Polygamy is no longer practised either in Utah or in other countries. The first tenent of the church is obedience to existing law in any country in which they are operating both in this respect as in all others. Mr. Wooley has twenty assistants in the field.

I have been thus explicit in describing the methods at Laie, first because it is an instance of success from an industrial standpoint in dealing with free labor, and second because the experiment proves that missionary work can be placed upon an eminently practical and self-supporting basis.

The Mormons at Laie have never availed themselves of the contract system and have not hesitated to make the natives advances for house building. Yet in an experience of over thirty years they have yet to record a single loss through dishonesty. The people live in peace, quiet and thrifty. Through the instrumentality of their labor the plantation at the Mission cultivates 500 acres of sugar cane and the average yield in sugar is about 100 tons annually, and from the increased area of young cane now under cultivation much larger yields are expected the next year and the year after. Irrigation is practised, the water being pumped to the higher levels by a Rydler pump. The success here with free labor on the colonization plan will perhaps serve as an indication of what may be done in the future by plantations in general after the contract system is abolished. The methods employed at Laie are well worthy of the attention of plantantion owners.

From a missionary standpoint nothing can be more important. The missionaries of the Latter Day Saints are perhaps better fitted for carrying on this method of mission work than those of any other sect, because they are taken from the practical walks of life. They are not impractical preachers and priests although they are all expected to teach religion and preach. Nevertheless other religious sects would find it profitable to introduce the industrial colonizing plan into their missionary work.

(*To be continued in the Easter Edition.*)

Bark Kaiulani.

The steel bark Kaiulani was launched this forenoon at the yard of Arthur Sewall & Co., of Bath Me. She hails from San Francisco, and has been designed and built for the trade between the Hawaiian Islands and San Francisco, and will be fitted with all the latest improvements for freight and passengers. She has the latest improved hoisting engine, Hyde windlass and pumps, and on deck, beside the forecastle, a midship house for officers, chart house aft for the master anda wheel house, all of steel.

She has three large hatches, to facilitate quick loading and discharging. The cabins are spacious and elegantly finished in quartered oak, with accommodations for 12 or 15 passengers. Her dimensions are as follows: Length over all, 250 feet; length between perpendiculurs, 225 feet 6 inches; beam (molded,) 42 feet; depth (molded,) 21 feet 6 inches. She will register about 1590 tons net and carry 2500 long tons.

The rig is of a three-masted bark, and she will be heavily sparred and one of the fleetest of the numerous vessels plying in the Hawaiian island trade. She is to be commanded by Capt. R. Dabel of San Francisco and is owned by Williams, Dimond & Co., of San Francisco and New York and H. Hackfeld & Co. (limited,) of Honolulu. The managing owners are Williams, Dimond & Co., and the vessel will be employed exclusively on their Hawaiian line.

The vessel is named after the late Princess Kaiulani. When ready for sea the bark will proceed to New York to load a general cargo for San Francisco.—Boston Herald.

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Hawaiian Americans.

Is the San Francisco *Argonaut* a Republican paper or not? It certainly pretends to be the exponent of Republican principles in a most extraordinarily spirited manner. Yet one would suspect, judging from its utterances during the past few months, that it had become a Democratic organ in "sheep's clothing," or the mouthpiece of anti-Expansionists and the Sugar Trust. Furthermore, the *Argonaut*, through its vigorous writings during many years, has been regarded in the East and Europe as the great exponent of the best interests of Western America. Is the *Argonaut* fulfilling this expectation? The WEEKLY thinks not. It accuses the *Argonaut* of "mugwumpery." So great a journal as *Harper's Weekly* finally found itself financially embarrassed through a policy of "mugwumpery." AUSTIN'S WEEKLY is neither Republican nor Democratic, because it cannot take up party lines until Hawaii becomes full-fledged American territory; but it would like to know what the *Argonaut* means by advocating a policy which will retard the progress of Western America and the expansion of the commerce of the Pacific ocean; that will check the growing trade of the Pacific coast and the great West; that aids the Atlantic States in their effort to monopolize commerce, and that in every way assists the opponents of the Nicaragua canal scheme. Two weeks ago the WEEKLY called attention to the alarming tendency of the Eastern press in its attempt to obstruct the canal scheme, and in opposing the admission to equal suffrage of the inhabitants of America's newly-acquired territory. The motive of the press of the Atlantic States in taking this attitude is manifestly to retard, if possible, the progress of the Pacific, and the *Argonaut*, in taking the same attitude, is arrayed with the enemies of California and the extension of Pacific commerce.

After adopting a policy, the *Argonaut*, to which so many look for absolute authenticity, is not careful in its statement of facts. It goes further and imposes upon its reputation to make absolute misrepresentations, knowing that they will be believed by its regular readers. As an instance of this, which Hawaiians will not soon forget, in its hysterical and frantic effort to bring forcible arguments to the support of the anti-expansion policy, the *Argonaut* vilified the native Hawaiian as an ignorant, dark race, unfit for American citizenship. The *Argonaut* knew this to be false when the misrepresentation was made. If it did not, such ignorance of the condition of the inhabitants of as near a neighbor is so unpardonable that the paper is not fitted to fill the field it aspires to.

The native Hawaiian is better fitted for American citizenship than the rank and file of the inhabitants of the United States. The percentage of Hawaiians educated in the English language is higher than that of the Americans in the United States; in proportion to numbers, those holding positions as clerks, artisans, mechanics and skilled laborers is greater than among the inhabitants of the United States. In comparison to Asiatics, the Hawaiian laborer receives nearly double the pay; in comparison to white labor, they are prefered at the same pay; in comparison to white mechanics, they have the pride to insist upon and do receive the same pay for an equal display of skill, and this in spite of the fact that they can live on a smaller stipend per diem than the Asiatic. And these are the people whom the *Argonaut*, and many other American papers, compare with the Asiatic and stigmatize as ignorant, and unfit for American citizenship.

The Hawaiians, or a kindred people, can never become a menace to American civilization or American labor, as are the Chinese, because they are not leaders and do not possess the executive ability to organize in industrial pursuits or the clannishness to band together in racial competition. Furthermore, they take a pride in becoming skilled and fitted to become the efficient helper rather than the opponent of those from whom they have learned this efficiency. This leads up to the point we desire to make. Is not the history of the development of the Hawaiian people, who are now practically Americanized, a valuable lesson in shaping the policy of the administration in dealing with the Philippines?

The Lesson of Hawaii.

In recent issues the *Argonaut* has taken up the same line of argument in relation to the Philippine question that it did when discussing the Hawaiian question, and is attempting to alarm American labor by representing that the same danger will arise from immigration from the Philippines as that from China. Nothing can be more sensational than its alarming utterances; nothing more glaring than its misrepresentation of facts. We quote some of the "spread-eagleism:"

> No one doubts the power of the American peoplo to keep out whom they please. But can they keep a part of their own people out? The Philippine Islands are now American soil. The Stars and Stripes floats over them. American law protects them. American liberty is the highest type of liberty known to the world. There is no freer man than the American freeman. Yet the commonest type of liberty is liberty freely to come and go. Beggars have it. Tramps have it. All men have it except jail birds. To give the Filipinos "liberty," and yet deny them the liberty to come and go, would be indeed a mockery. Are they less free under the Stars and Stripes than under the blood-and-orange banner of mediæval Spain? Have we by making the Philippines American soil turned them into convict islands?
>
> It is for this reason that the *Argonaut* demands that the Republican party, which is responsible for Philippine annexation, shall at once pass laws preventing Philippine immigration in order to protect American workingmen from coolie competition.

In the first place, the *Argonaut* makes a demand which it would be impossible for Congress to comply with under the Constitution even if public opinion demanded it. In the second place, there is less danger from the immigration of Filipino labor than there is from the immigration of European labor. The *Argonaut* has not informed itself concerning the nature of the Filipino race when it calls them Asiatic coolies, and compares them to the Chinese.

The cases of the Islands and the Philippine Islands are analagous in more ways than one. The Hawaiians are a liberty-loving people, and took great pride in their independence, which was taken away from them by force. Hawaii was annexed to the United States by act of conquest, and without the consent of the people; yet, as has been shown, from the standpoint of education and skill, they are in every way fitted to become intelligent American citizens. They are in no way a menace to American labor, but are, on the

contrary, his equal and command the same respect. If Congress extends to the Hawaiian people a franchise that means equal suffrage with Americans they can be depended upon to be law-abiding and intelligent American citizens. The nature of the Hawaiian is intense, but he is as polite as a Frenchman. To the brusque American, he seems to be lacking in resentment, but deep down in his heart he feels the wrong done him. Yet, the strongest trait in Hawaiian character is a keen sense of justice, and he is always philosophical. Having once accepted the inevitable, he looks for justice from the oppressor and, if it is accorded, will be contented.

Although less enlightened, the Filipinos are much like the Hawaiians. They are, in fact, a kindred race to the Polynesian. Therefore, as the Hawaiians have developed under the influence of Americans into a people eligible to be American citizens within a few years, why should not the Filipinos? At this juncture the utterances of Nabini, formally a member of the Filipino Cabinet, are exceedingly pertinent. He says:

The future peace of the Philippines depends entirely on the form of government the Americans establish. We are vanquished because we lacked food and munitions and mismanaged our affairs. But the spirit of independence is craving for recognition. The individuality of the Filipino people still lives. If the government eventually established here is liberal, secure and free, the satisfaction and contentment of the people will result, and there will be no trouble.

If it is otherwise, the people will be dissatisfied and will aid the revolutionary movement which will surely occur sooner or later. Without the peple's support, such a movement is impossible. Everything depends on what the Americans do. The subsequent guerilla warfare will be easily terminated if the people do not support it, which they will not do if they are satisfied.

Otherwise, it will be possible to prolong it indefinitely. I believe the Filipino people should be consulted as to the nature and details of the government to be established. If the war rerults in the recognition of our desires, rights and necessities as a people to be governed, it will not have been in vain.

Such sentiments as these, breathing the very spirit of liberty will certainly furnish good material for American citizens. Like the Hawaiians, they are suppliants for justice and equality after being vanquished; and if they get it they will be contented. The Filipinos are not coolies, and in no way have the characteristics of the Chinese. Although they have the ability of becoming skilled as the Hawaiian is, they also have no greater ability in organization as is admitted in Nabini's statement. They have not the dogged industry of the Chinese, and therefore are not to be feared as an element that will in any way interfere with the dignity of American labor. If the United States will give the Filipinos the same degree of liberty that is accorded on the mainland there need be no fear of an Asiatic invasion, for it is a population that can assimilate with Americans and American principles. Therefore the *Argonaut's* sensational alarms must be in the interest of Eastern syndicates, and more particularly of the Sugar Trust which, of all other combinations in the United States, fears the expansion policy and Greater America.

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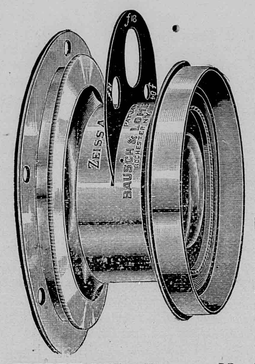

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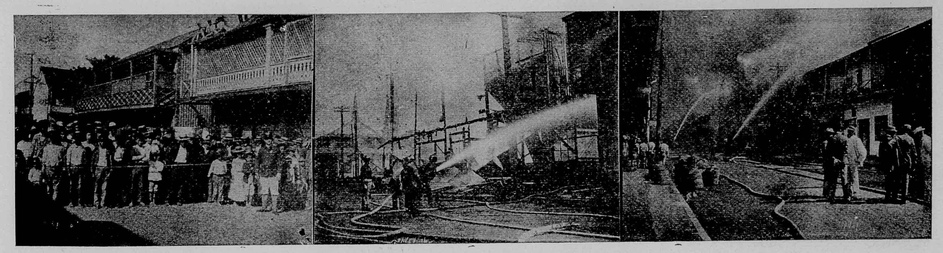

HOW HONOLULU KILLS THE BLACK PLAGUE.



"The plague has got be stamped out," forcibly remarked the thin cadaverous looking citizen who smelt strongly of camphor.

"It is a menace to the happiness of Honolulu households and our domestic hearths and homes. Look at me! Before this scare broke out I weighed a hundred and sixty three, I was living in the bliss of conjugal felicity, was in the pink of physical condition and now! I am a martyr to dyspepsia, a shadow of my former self, a refugee from h me."

"How did it happen?" queried a sympathysing bystander.

"To tell you exactly how it reached such a climax is a hard matter. My wife is naturally of a nervous temperament and the moment she read page after page in the morning paper about the plague and realised from an editorial in the same journal that they were restricting themselves to non scaring tactics; she got worried, she talked it over with the neighbors that day and when I came home to lunch she was in a state of collapse.

"That night our servants went down town to find out what was going on and were promptly quarantined.

"On my breaking the news to my spouse as quietly as possible, she rose to the situation and considerably above it. She sat up until late reading the papers, the almanacs and all the medical works she could find in the house and the next morning assumed complete control.

"The day started with my getting up and making the fire owing to the defalacation of our servants. Breakfast was decidedly depressing, the firmest impressions on my wife's mind being that no cold meats, no uncooked food, no fruit must under any consideration be eaten.

"I never make my breakfast without an orange or at least a banana to commence with, but my protests had little avail, my wife is a little woman and generally amenable to my will but when she takes the reins herself she has a firm hand, a very firm hand.

"It was with great difficulty I prevailed upon her to accept the fact that sugar was cooked and that salt was essential to health though in a raw state; pepper we compromised on and let go. Eggs and bacon she eschewed entirely. Pork was peculiarly subject to germs and my mild joke that the ham had been cured was treated with contumely. So with the eggs, the hens picked at the vegetable refuse and were therefore suspicious.

"Butter was out of the question and I was forced to eat hot rolls which invariably give me acute indigestion in place of the regular bread.

"This was mild however. My suggestion that I attempt to replace the quarantined servants was received with horror."

"Would you Augustus imperil the life of our innocent infant?

"Not knowingly my dear."

"And yet you would introduce one of those plague visited Orientals into our midst, I little—Ah!!! Go away! You go way wikiwiki! You no can come here!"

These exclamations were hurled at our imfortunate Chinese laundry man who entering the gate was about to cross the lawn to the lanai. He stopped in amazement.

"Augustus drive that man away!"

"He has only brought the wash my dear," I suggested.

"The wash indeed! I suppose you'd expose your wife and child to the risk of infection by wearing laundry gotten up by a Chinaman?"

"Well, my dear, we can hardly afford to lose it and I am in need of mine."

"And you would let a paltry clean shirt endanger your child's life. Go away! You catchee plague—no can come. Shoo! This last to the bewildered Sang Chan who backed out in sheer dismay.

"This was the beginning of the end. When I came home I was forced to doff my clothes and put on an old suit that smelled horribly of sulphur and which had been disinfected in an amateur way by my wife. All the window curtains, laundry, table napery, bedding, anything that had ever been washed by Chinamen were banished to some unknown bourne by my indefatigable wife. We slept without mosquito netting beneath rugs; we had no dinner to speak of and since then life has been one long, continuous spring cleaning, only worse.

"During the night the boy over whose cot my wife had rigged a wire meat screen as a mosquito defier got bitten on the ankle where his anxious mother discovered the mark in the morning.

"It took three doctors and a month's profits to satisfy her that it was not bubonic plagne. Finally last night I came home without having undergoing my daily disinfection being rushed to the last minute. I had been forbidden my bicycle as it opened the pores and left me therefore a veritable harbor for bacilli; to enter a car was to become a virtual germicide and at the end of my weary walk I was forbidden the home for my negligence.

"Having just about reached the limit I suggested that possibly I'd better stay away altogether until the plague was over, a proposition which was speedily acquiesced in by my wife for baby's sake.

"Yes, I'm living at the Hawaiian now and regaining some flesh.

"I don't really know how my wife and child are as on my attempt to reach her by telephone she, replying in a muffled voice, owing to her talking through a vinegar soaked cloth, informed me that communication of any kind was too risky."

"However," concluded the cadaverous citizen. "Quarantine may be raised in a few weeks and things once more be reconciled. I'm going to offer my services to the Health Department and stamp this thing out of existence."

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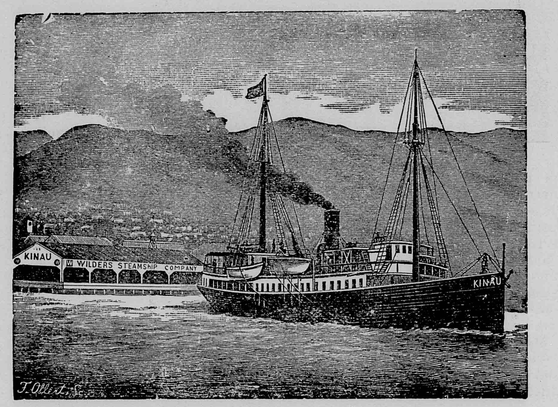

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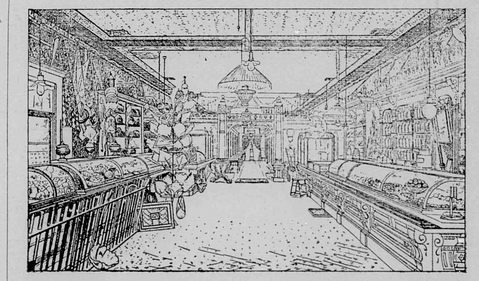

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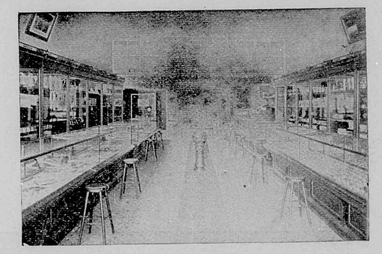

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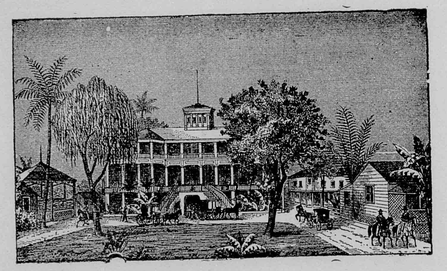

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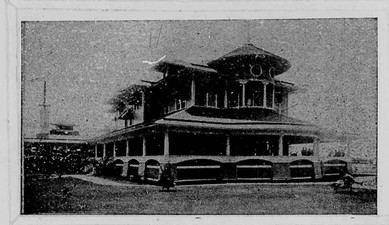

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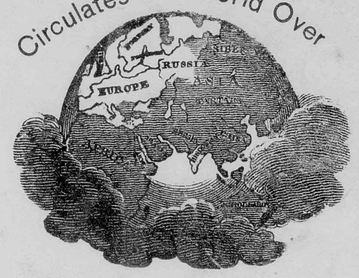


.... The ....

Paradise of the Pacific

Austin Publishing Company.

Honolulu, H. I., February 1900.

PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

CIRCULATES THE WORLD OVER

VOL. XIII.—No. 2. HONOLULU, H. I., FEBRUARY, 1900 PUBLISHED MONTHLY

PROGRESS OF THE PACIFIC

A Wide Arraignment.

While the general concensus of opinion, professional and lay, holds that the plague was imported to Honolulu in Oriental shipments; the filthy state of sanitary matters laid bare in Chinatown would furnish ample argument to champion the idea that the bubonic bacillus, spawn of filth as it is, engendered from the corruption in our own midst.

The unsurpassed climate of our islands, furnished by Nature with the vigorous trades to sweep all the humors and noxious exhalations caused by man far out to sea, was intended to make the fair islands of Hawaii hospitals, breathing spots where mind and body should be reinvigorated, not a plague camp a mere nursery of disease.

What has been done with our heritage? The primary laws of Hygiene, that the wandering Israelites rigidly adhered to, have been disregarded and the improvements that the science of past centuries of civilization has taught us have been cast aside; with the result that, even if the scourge has not been bred amongst us, the islands whose natural resources have so long resisted the plague bacilli being brought to them have by gross carelessness of man been so corrupted that they have finally become a welcome feeding ground for the migratory microbe.

Who then are those responsible for the state of affairs that has culminated in this, fortunately comparatively mild, outbreak? The seat of disease lies in Chinatown, the domestic sanitary arrangements in common use among the whites or natives, living in ordinary dispersion, in the city proper, were all that can be utilised in a young city. As we have grown, we have laid foundations for modern sewage.

The Celestials have been forced by commercial and civic obligations to crowd their numbers into the inadequate section known as Chinatown. They have been compelled to herd in buildings erected by *trustees* (save the word) of millionaire estates, over countless cesspools in close proximity to foul ponds, with absolutely no chance for health, no provision for cleanliness whatever their predilections in that direction.

The local authorities, particularly of the past, must too be r their portion of the blame, If Orientals are necessary to Honolulu's prosperity, are desirable and admitted residents, due preparation, with the foreknowledge of their habits of ways and customs, should be made to receive them. Opportunities should be afforded by the community for them to practise cleanliness and live in healthy quarters and those given, and not taken advantage of; regulations should be enforced that would make them fulfil their part as a portion of our population. Instead of this, shacks have been erected and re-erected without investigation, until now we are counting the cost, reaping the harvest sown by trustees, whose interpretation of the title of their office meant to them only—"make all you can for the estate at the least possible cost."

In Japan, buildings condemned through plague, are burnt, razed to the ground, the land ploughed, and the site left unoccupied for oftentimes the space of three years. These are the restrictions imposed by experts on plague visitations, the Japanese.

The vital importance of dealing properly with the site of the property devastated by the late fire is dealt with in another column, meanwhile the fact remains.

The men who have unhesitatingly built and rebuilt shacks destined to be occupied by human beings, Whites, Natives or Orientals; in some cases since the first rumor of the plague and in the neighborhood of nuisances condemned in cholera days as menaces to health, are RESPONSIBLE TO THE PEOPLE FOR NOT ONLY MANY OF THE LIVES LOST IN THIS PRESENT VISITATION BUT FOR HUNDREDS OF DEATHS INCURRED MONTH BY MONTH FROM FEVER DYSENTERY, CHOLERA AND MANY OF THE DISEASES THAT SWELL OUR DEATH RATE.

Powers of the Council of State

Great responsibility rests upon the shoulders of each member of the Council of State in the present crisis. This body has the power to appropriate money from the treasury to meet cases of emergeney. No less a responsibility rests upon the Auditor General in deciding what constitutes a case of emergency before he signs warrants on the treasury for the disbursement of moneys voted by the Council of State. A precedent should not be too lightly established that permits any body of men other than a legislative body to appropriate the peoples money.

That the present situation is a case of emergency there can be no question, and that money is needed, and plenty of it, to stamp out the plague goes without saying. All inspectors who have risked their lives in doing guard duty should be well paid; the national guard should be paid for

special duty; all doctors employed who have with remarkable devotion to duty assisted the Board of Health should be paid for their services; persons quarantined in the various detention camps should be well well fed and cared for at government expense and where the quarantined is lifted, if they are sufferers by the fire, they should be reimbursed for the loss of their personal effects and be cared for until they are able to enter the industrial field again. These expenses should be met if it takes every dollar in the treasury, because they are incurred directly for the purpose of saving life and stamping out the plaguee but why should the Board of Health contemplate buying $35,000 worth of goods when the appraisement of property is to be left to federal authorities even though they were seized for the public good. If the goods were not infected why confiscate them at all, if they are, they should be burned and the owner of them given the same opportunity for the recovery of damages that other people have. In the opinion of the WEEKLY the Council of State should not have the power to appropriate more money from the treasury than is directly requred for use in stamping out a public calamity.

The Situation and the Federal Government.

It is understood that the Hawaiian Government have sent dispatches to Washington informing President McKinley of the situation here and asking him to appoint a federal appraiser to assess the damages incident upon Saturday's conflagration by order of the Board of Health. If this be true the Hawaiian Government have done quite right. President McKinley has wrongfully and unconstitutionally arrogated to himself the power to dictate in local affairs of these islands in spite of the Newlands resolution. Now let him take the bitter with the sweet. He has deprived us of a legislature with power to act in the matter of appropriations of money. In fact, it is doubtfull whether we have any powers at all since the Newlands resolution has been practically set aside by the administration. President McKinley acted with great promptness in abolishing Hawaiian elections and abrogating our land laws but he will doubtless wash his hands of this most serious matter by referring it to Congress thus, tying up property and the means for rebuilding for an indefinite period.

If given the opportunity for self government Hawaii may be depended upon to attend her own affairs without trouble to the United States. If it is deemed advisable to burn down blocks of houses, for sanitary reasons, to save life, the taxpayers will see to it that individual owners are indemnified for the loss that the progress in rebuilding need not be staid. The continuation of federal rule is unbearable and a menace to our progress.

The Sugar Trust.

The Argonaut again furnishes self evidence to support THE WEEKLY's assertion that it is championing the cause of the Sugar Trust. It fiercely attacks the Chronicle for encouraging coolie labor stating that the combination of foreign capital and coolie labor has in Hawaii doubled the exports of sugar in the last three years over those of a decade ago.

Under the guise of working solely for Californian interests it shows the advisability of tabooing the importation of coolie labor to American soil. We predict, goes on *The Argonaut*, that free trade between *all* of our new island possessions will have to be abandoned. "American labor shall not be degraded nor our American tariff wall broken down."

The Argonaut calls upon the Republican party, the president and the press to pass laws protecting American workingmen of this country against the competition of the cheap labor of our new island possessions, to execute the tariff laws and to protect the producers of the country against the competition of these said islands. This time is coming says *The Argonaut*, tersely if not elegantly, "right soon."

In the mean time subordinate to the interests of the Sugar Trust, we according to *The Argonaut* will shortly be compelled to give up our coolies, employ white labor, totally unfitted under climatic conditions, and in other words, go out of the plantation business entirely in favor the sugar beet industry of California apparently and the Great Sugar Trust in particular. This is showing the "cloven hoof" with a vengeance.

The Destruction of Garbage.

The matter of disposing of garbage and various kinds of refuse is at all times a serious one, in all cities, and especially important in the present status of affairs in Honolulu. Many experiments have been tried, with more or less success in the larger cities, but perhaps the most successful is the use of a number of furnaces which consume all refuse without nuisance.

For the benefit of the people THE WEEKLY desires to draw the attention of the Board of Health to the following description of such a destructor and will be pleased to prepare drawings of the same should they be desired.

The destructor consists of six compartments or cells, built of brick lined with firebrick, and tied with iron rods; it occupies a space of 22x24 feet and is 12 feet in height,so arranged that an inclined plane leads to a platform over the top of it, on to which tne refuse is carted; another incline leads from the level of the firing floor by means of which are carted away the mortar, charcoal, old iron and other matters which resist the action of fire.

Each of these six cells will destroy 7 tons of refuse in 24 hours, and consists of a sloping furnace with hearth and grate covered in by an arch of firebrick, with an opening for the admission of refuse, another for the gases to escape into the flue and a furnace frame and door for the removal of clinkers.

The refuse shoveled from the platform into the cell falls upon the incline and slides on to the sloping hearth, when sufficiently dry, it is helped forward on to the firebars, where it burns quite fiercely, the firebrick arch above concentrating the radiant heat upon it. The opening for the entry of refuse separates from the one for the exit of gases by a wall, while a bridge prevents the refuse, which is heaped up immediately below from finding its way into the flue also. At two hour intervals the clinkers are withdrawn through the furnace doors and a recharge of refuse shoveled in at the top.

The result of the process is that everything is consumed, or converted into either clinkers or a fine ash.

Every two cells are provided with an opening for the introduction of infected mattresses, diseased meat, etc., on to the fire, where everything is readily consumed without odor.

The gases from the furnaces on the way to the chimney shaft pass through a multitubular boiler 6 feet in diameter,10 feet in length and make steam to drive a horizontal engine with 12-inch cylinder and two feet stroke, which works two mortar mills with pans 8 feet in diameter. In these the clinkers made in the destructor are mixed with lime and ground into an excellent mortar which is readily saleable. No fuel of any kind is required the ashes mixed with refuse being amply sufficient. The old tins and irons which pass through are sold for old metal.

For each depot the following men are required: One foreman who can act as engineer, four furnacemen, one laborer who also looks after the two mortar mills; and the same for nightwork.

A carbonizer can be added to the furnace which will convert street sweepings and vegetable refuse into a carbon useful as a manure or deodorizer and as such readily saleable. This consists of a group of eight cells with distinct furnaces and treats the refuse by a highly practical process, during which no air is admitted and has a cooler, worked by the same engine that draws the mortar pans; where the charcoal which issues from the carbonizer red hot, is cooled.

Each cell will deal with about 5000lbs of refuse every 24 hours, the fuel required being shifted from the contents of the dry ash pit, it not being necessary to purchase any.

Full detail and drawings of the carboniser can be obtained at the office of THE PARADISE. The cost of such an enterprise with one six celled destructor, an eight celled carbonizer, boiler, steam engine, two mortar pans, cooler, chimney shaft and buildings is about $20,000.

This system has long been used in England and Holland, no nuisance of any kind is experienced in the vicinity of the depots and in a town like Honolulu where the efficient handling of garbage is an absolute necessity for public health and the commercial welfare of the Islands such a Garbage Destructor and Carbonizer is a most valuable adjunct.

THE PARADISE respectfully places this suggestion before the Minister of the Interior and the shippers shipowners and stevedores of Honolulu although the accruing benefits would be welcome news to all shipping ports of export and importation that have relations with us.

The Family Compact has Troubles.

The "family compact," so called, has troubles of its own. One of its most faithful running mates namely, Marshal Brown, has kicked over the traces and refuses to be driven by the "boss." The managing editor of AUSTIN'S HAWAIIAN WEEKLY and the Marshal are not exactly in accord. There have been personal differences, the nature of which is none of the public's business. But be it understood that the WEEKLY is not a personal organ. It was established as an independent journal devoted to the interests of all the people and will give the devil his due. It will even praise Thurston if he will do something brilliant and stop meddling. Did some one say: "How dare you?" It sounded like it. The WEEKLY dares anything even to calling down the self constituted "boss"—under federal rule.

Not long since the Board of Health turned over the guarding of the iufected district and all quarantined places in the city to the police department, which was quite right. The responsibility for this work most certainly should rest with the Marshal. It should have been so from the first. The new plan has already resulted in the saving of many hundred dollars a day to the government, as the regular police force can now be largely utilized for this duty, thus cutting down by one half the extra guards that were before necessary. Heretofore the Board of Health guards practically duplicated the police. Now the special guards and the police can work together.

When the plague broke out there was no place for *pro bono publico* Thurston, as he held no office in the government. Unlike our quiet and unobtrusive friend Mr. Hatch (whose intellect is acknowledged by all, even if he is a member of the "family compact," so-called) Mr. Thurston was not content become a simple member of the Board of Health and thus give that body the benefit of his valuable experience and advice. This was not *pro bono publico* enough. A special creation, forsooth, had to be made to accommodate his lordship,namely, the Citizens' Sanitary Committee. What rot! There is only one citizen represented, viz: L. A. Thurston. By this creation it was intended that the Board of Health should be a jumping jack and to a very large extent it has fulfilled its destiny. Its several members have kicked out in proper form, with machine-like precision, when the string was pulled.

When the special Board of Health guards were turned over to the Marshal he very properly refused to receive instructions from any source but the Board of Health. He utterly ignored the Citizens' Sanitary Committee. It was a monstrous thing to do, but he did it. Thank God! Stop a minute, fellow citizens, and think what a monstrous thing it was. A henchman of the "family compact," so called, compelling the "boss" to pull the string and make the jumping-jack kick before said henchman can be coerced into obedience. And the world still moves.

Marshal Brown has bearded the lion in his den, tweaked his nose and made him roar—roar through the "Tiser,' assisted by the facile pen of editor Smith. Marshal Brown may be "stuck on his shape" and have his uniforms cut to fit his statuesque figure, but the public may be consoled with the thought that the Marshal is quite young and that he may grow stout. It is very proper that he should "make hay while the sun shines." He is also guilty of compelling the entire police force to have their uniforms cut to shape and to present a natty appearance. Furthermore, the marshal has frequently made grand-stand plays to the gallery (namely, the "family compact") by enforcing laws which the convivial half of the community do not approve of. But perhaps his most glaring offense of this nature was that of arbitrarily stopping dice-shaking in saloons. All of these heinous offences can now be pardoned. Marshal Brown has tweaked the nose of the lion and made him roar, for which a long suffering people thank him.—*Austin's Hawaiian Weekly.*

The Board of Health.

The forgoing remarks should not be taken too seriously. That is to say, not as a criticism of the Board of Health. This body has done noble, even heroic, work and happily its efforts are beginning to count. The plague has not at any time in its course become epidemic and from the present outlook seems to be mastered. The only danger is, Dr. Wood, President of the Board, may become too sanguine and lift quarantine before he should do so. The quarantine ought not to be lifted until twenty-one days after the last case of death from plague. This is none too soon.

The Board of Health is granted extraodinary powers at such a time as this and is a body equal to any emergince with the aid of the Marshal. What in the name of comon sense, then, was the use of the Citizens Sanitary Committee. It could do nothing but meddle. If any criticism can be made, it is, that too much money has been spent for the work accomplished; a case of too many cooks. If Mr. Thurston's valuable services were necessary he could easily have been made a member of the Board of Health where he could have given efficient help.—*Austin's Hawaiian Weekly.*

Poor Loebenstein.

Representative Loebenstien is not in accord with the government and never was. And yet the people of the island of Hawaii sent him down to this infected city to beg the powers that be to give that large island a very small degree of representation in the present crisis. But, dear Hilo people! Why did you send Loebenstein? Why did you not send Andrews or Col. Baker? You know that Representative Loebenstein was not in accord with the government, under federal rule. Then too, representative Loebenstein is subject to sea sickness. Did you not know

that? He has been tossing about in the bay for a week writing letters to the Board of Health and, to tell truth, getting awfully sea-sick answers for Hilo. While tossing on the briny ocean in the little Kilauea Hou, to keep from being quarantined, sad to say, his linen became soiled, while awaiting answers to his correspondence with the Board of Health yet, poor Loebenstein, when desiring to be personally sanitary, ordered a shirt from McInerny, the mandate from the Board of Health was; "the goods must be fumigated before being delivered." It is evident that Loebenstein's name, as far as the Board of Health is concerned, is not one to conjure with. Strange to say. No. All strings lead to one button, in Honolulu, and that is pushed only by the "boss." How did Representative Loebenstein and the people of Hawaii dare presume that *they* could pull a string. Remember, that we are under federal rule and have a local "boss," dear friends.

Honolulu has a citizen committee to assist the Cabinet, in the present crisis, then a citizens sanitary committee to assist the Board of Health, both composed of practically one citizen, yet, poor Hawaii, paying one-third the taxes of the—what, Kingdom, Republic or Territory?—cannot have a citizen's sanitary committee to work in conjuction with the various agents of the Board of Health. Poor fools of Hawaii can you not learn a thing or two; namely, that you are not "slated" for anything? Do not be gulled. Citizen's committees are only created by the "boss" for the boss to be manipulated by the "boss." The WEEKLY loves Hilo and Hawaii, but gentleman, please do not make an exhibition of yourselves by supposing that because you pay taxes you have any representation. It humiliates your friends. When Mr. Loebenstein again reaches the shores of the "Queen City" may he be clear of the bacilli.—*Austin's Hawaiian Weekly.*

The Insurance on Chinatown.

Just how the Insurance Companies stand with regard to the loss of property in the Chinatown fire is hard to determine until the various representatives have communicated with their Pacific Coast Agents and they in all probability with the main offices. The general opinion seems to be that no claims will be paid. There is a possibility that a test case may be made while, under the light of previous and somewhat parallel cases, the idea has been mooted that the various companies will pay all claims in full and then sue the Hawaiian Government for recovery. This is an optimistic view however. One vital point to be raised will be the failure of the government to notify the Insurance people of the necessity for protecting their properties.

What to do with the Chinese.

What to do with the Chinese and others from Chinatown after their necessity for their detention by quarantine is passed, is a question which is agitating the authorities and well it may. The 8000 or 10,000 people who have been burnt out of house and home, and who have become wards of the government cannot be too hastily thrown upon their own resources. Yet it is unfair to the taxpayers that the burden of iheir support shall be borne by the government longer than is absolutely necessary.

The mongolian is a peculiar and sagacious individual and knows a good thing when he sees it. To be maintained in idleness at government expense is a novel experience for industrious, hard working "John" Chinaman. It is the "softest snap" that ever came his way and he will continue to be an item of government expense as long as permitted to do so. Sympathy is due the unfortunate sufferers of Saturday's fire and every measure in reason should be taken by the government to relieve want but except by the most careful and rigid inspection of the resources of those making application for assistance, can the government hope to escape being defrauded by our wily fellow citizens.

Immediately after the fire of 1886, which swept away nearly the same area in Chinatown as that destroyed by Saturday's fire, the writer was appointed by the government as sole agent to the sufferers of the fire. Over 3000 paople at time were fed and housed at a cost of less than $7000. But this amount could have been trebled had not great care been taken to avoid being imposed upon. A system was adopted whereby sly persons desiring assistance were required to bring a written application indorsed by some welknown Chinese merchant in the city, and over 3000 Chinese, Hawaiians and Portuguese were housed and fed out of 7000 or 8000 people who were in the burnt district. Those who had money and were able to take care of themselves were refused government charity. It will be interesting to those who now have practically the same problem to solve, after the quarantine is lifted, to know that over 15,000 applications were received from persons claiming to be sufferers from the fire and absolutely destitute. Many of these were newly arrived Chinese immigrants who never saw the fire.

The most difficult feature of the situation was the perfect contntment, and satisfaction felt by these people in becoming government wards. The problem was finally solved by posting a notice that all those desiring further assistance from the government would be compelled to work for their board and it was astonishing how rapidly the throng of people melted away becoming distributed in industrial pursuits again. Some such course might be profitably pursued in the present instance.

A Practical and Immediate Use for the Sites of Chinatown.

The partial destruction of Chinatown was proposed by man and the practical elimination of the whole has been disposed of by Providence, the wind, what you will.

For result; we have a lately plague infected space covered with shacks that were at once a disgrace and menace to our city and a barrier to its natural growth, razed to the ground. The numerous cesspools still remain. Building of any description cannot be allowed until these are abolished, while the ground must be isolated for a while. In Japan it would be ploughed under and held vacant for years; with however modern sewage and modern house building this is not a necessity with us. Still no little time must elapse before the ground is once more habitable.

What shall then be done with it? In the ordinary course o the commercial growth of Honolulu, it is in the right situation to be utilised for building purposes—an open breathing place—a plaza in the heart of our business community would be a pleasure to the eye and a benefit to the health. These considerations belong to the future however, when the earth is purified. A practical and almost immediate use can be made of a portion of it which will help to fill a long felt want and relieve the present and oft repeated congestion of the harbor.

The earth need not wait for time to purify it, if it is taken away and drowned for instance at sea, while it's place is taken by sea itself.

Wharf room is wanted, and badly, freight steamers with heavy cargoes, schooners and barkentines lie in the stream for days waiting for dock room to discharge—losing money and time—much to the inconvenience of the consignees.

As the Hawaiian bills are passed in the Senate and the consequence influx of trade and people occurs, when the canal is cut, not so very far off now, what shall we do with the great increase of shipping that will ensue. There is Kalihi Harbor and at a distance Pearl Harbor to be sure,still the naval station of the United States, the outfitting and refitting works, the coaling depot that will infallibly be established here, will all take up no little of our harbor space. The crying want of the present and immediate future is for more dock room in the actual vicinity of our business center. THE WEEKLY offers two suggestions, one, to be treated but casually in this article, that the long causeway at Quarantine Island might easily be made a sea wall and thus with some dredging give a large amount of stock room. The other that a part of the site of the late Chinatown extending as far mauka as may be deemed necessary, be utilized for the construction of badly needed dock room and the erection of the equally necessary wharves and warehouses. This will speedily relieve the everspreading overcrowding of the harbor and commercial loss of time in discharging, besides placing Honolulu in the position she should be with her future as a principal seaport; able to handle without delay her rapidly increasing mercantile importance.

The labor of carrying out this project and its cost may serve as a solution to the problem of what to do with the Chinese and Japanese lately left destitute by the fire. The making of roads has been suggested, the labor on this scheme of THE PARADISE would be as easily handled while the money would be put to notable use.

A considerable portion too would come out of the pockets of the merchants themselves and not all from the taxes of the citizens as would be the case in road mending or making.

The Sugar Situation.

Prof. John F. Crowell contributes an article in the *Political Science Quarterly* for December that deals with the sugar cane industry of the Tropics and specially with the European competition of the sugar beet with the probable effect of the recent acquisition of cane growing countries by the United States.

Prof. Crowell is somewhat at sea in some of his data; for example—

"As things stands now, Germany continues to control the world's sugar situation—not because of any superiority over the tropics in machinery, nor because of the advantage of fiscal bounties over tropical resources of the soil, but because all the natural advantages under the prevailing slipshod methods of tropical cane cultivation are more than counterbalanced by the scientific methods of European agriculture applied to be farming. When the tropics apply to the cultivation of canes (which covers half of the cost of producing sugar) the same degree of scientific attention that has been given to the methods of manufacturing the canes into sugar, then—and not until then—need the beet-sugar interests of Europe look to their laurels under the present conditions of the trade."

There is a fair amount of scientific method in Hawaiian cane growing that has apparently been overlooked by Mr. Crowell, he apparently classes Hawaii with the Philippine Islands where he says "Except in the Island of Negros where European mills exist, the methods of cultivation are antiquated and therefore expensive." Prof. Crowell goes on to give the annual product of Hawaii as the same of that of the Philippines about 250,000 tons adding, again in error, that all our natural cane lands are now under cultivation and that probably our limit of production has been reached

"Wage system," he adds "cannot develop the normal degree of economic resources in tropical labor. It may extinguish native labor, as has been done largely in Hawaii in the interest of the sugar industry, by importing immigratory hordes from whatever country is willing to lend its subjects to such exportation."

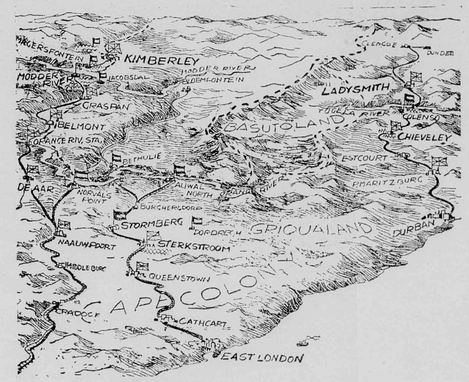
Here again Hawaii is misrepresented, no amount of argument except the actual coming in contact with the native, which calls forth almost incredulous surprise, seems able to differentiate, in the mainland mind, the Hawaiian from the Filipino. The Hawaiian is not a field laborer the advantages of civilization have been and are being so promptly grasped by him that the present generation is incapacitated for field labor in exactly the same way that the average brainy American is, he has graduated beyond that point.

Once again Gentlemen of the Mainland we beg to point out as forcibly as possible that your lately acquired brother citizens are holding commanding possitions as lawyers, architects, clerks, mechanicians of the highest order, cabinet makers, carpenters, etc., while many of them successfully compete with your own millionaires in active commercial enterprise.

"We are pledged to administer these islands," says Mr. Crowell "in the interest of their native peoples." We are glad to hear it over here, but remember the native peoples of Hawaii will not have their best interests served by classing them under the head of poor field laborers, driven from their only employment, the cane field.

The President's Opinion.

In the face of *The Argonaut's* frenzied appeal to the President and everybody else to create a rigid tariff, President McKinley in his message advises the prompt extension to Puerto Rico of free trade with the United States. This statement carries it's own convictions.



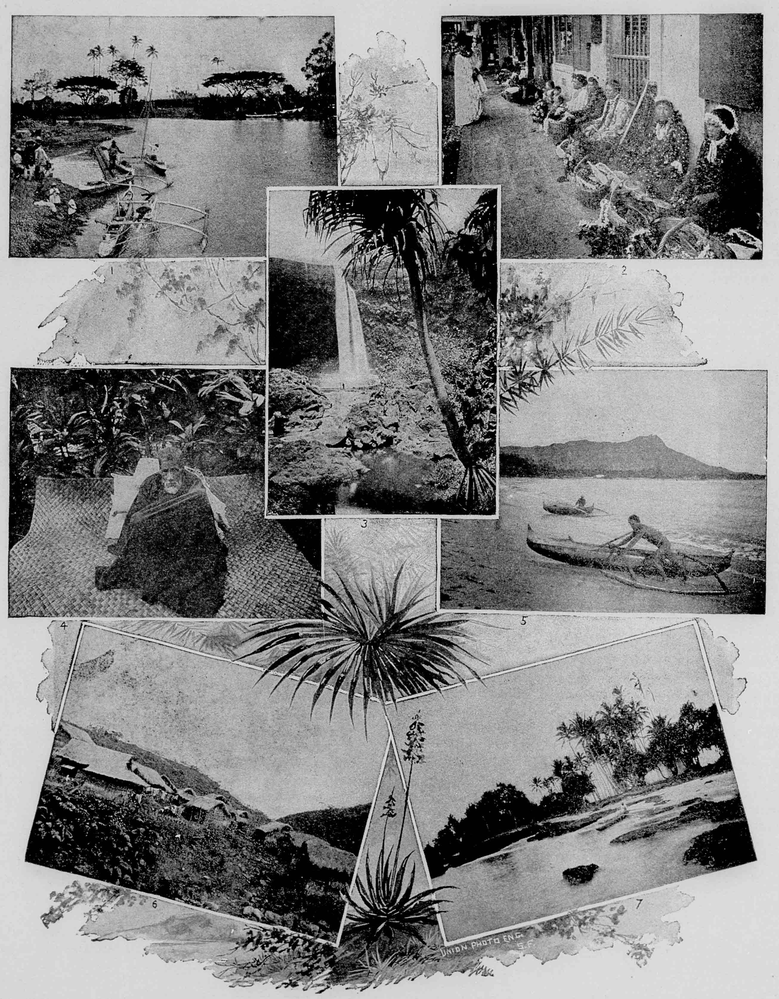
England's Three Big Disasters.

The above map shows where, in a single week, the defenders of the allied South African Republic s have met and beaten the three British armies sent against them, at Stormberg, Modder River and at Colenso. General Gatacre, whose base of supplies was at Queenstown, had for an object the clearing of Northern Cape Colony of the Boers. He was then to join General French, who has a force of 3000 men at Naauwpoort. He advanced northward, was surprised and defeated at Stormberg, and retreated ro Sterkstroom.

Two days later General Methuen, who had beaten the Boers at Orange River, Belmont, Gras Pan and Modder River, in his advance toward besiege Kimberley, attacked Cronje's army at Magersfontein, just within the Free State border, and was defeated with heavy loss. He retreated to Modder River, where he is waiting for reinforcements.

In the East, General Buller, with nearly 40,000 men of all arms, had driven the Boers northward from Estcourt and had encamped at Chievely. On Friday morning he advanced to Colenso and essayed to cross the Tugela River, anxious to lift the siege of Ladysmith, which is closely invested and in danger of surrender.. He found the Boers in force along the river, and he, like Gatacre and Methuen, was surprised and defeated. He retire to Chievely, having lost 1097 men and eleven guns.

The failure of these three blows, planned to crush the burgher forces, leaves the Boers everywhere in the ascendant.



1. Hawaiian Fishermen.—2. Flower Girls.—3. Kaliuwaa Falls.—4. An Oldest Inhabitant.—5. Diamond Head.—6. Grass Huts.—7. Cocoanut Island.

The Round of the Quarantine.

No one can realize the magnitude of the work being carried on by the Board of Health and the government unless one makes a trip around the quarantine. The out posts or approaches to the city are guarded by the mounted reserves. This is a volunteer organization attached to the mounted police and may be called out by the Marshal in cases of emergency. Upon invitation of Lieutenant Norton, who has command of this force and, after inspecting the Halawa camp where 25 men were stationed, under command of Sergent Williamson, we rode out to and over the pali. The boys are mounted upon horses loaned to the government by the Oahu railroad company. At Halawa they form a line of guards from the hills to the sea. This duty has since been taken off the Marshal by the plantations who, in their own interest, have undertaken to station men enough at the various passes to prevent any one from infected Honolulu from coming among them.

The approaches to the city on the other side are guarded at two points the Pali and at Makapuu point. This most effectually prevents any one coming to or going from the city. We spent the night at Makapuu point seemingly the most barren spot on earth, all rocks, with no water within three miles and that is so brackish that it is hardly fit to drink. Goat hunting, in the hours off, is the only pastime the boys have.

These camps are largely recruited by volunteers who serve without pay and since Lieutenant Norton took command of the outpost guards the number of paid men has been materially cut down. At Camp Makapuu Sergeant Fred Alexander has two paid men and two volunteers from Hackfeld & Co., namely, Messrs. Charley Judd, J. W. Rankin, H. Seibert and G. Moltanius. Besides the two latter Messrs. Hackfeld & Co. have also given the government, free of charge, the services of Messrs. Klebahn, Duisenberg, Franzins, Joe Conradt and H. Muller. It is erroneous to suppose the boys are having any picnic. They are doing hard work.

THE DETENTION CAMPS.

The Detention Camps give the most striking example of the magnitude of the problem to be solved by the Board of Health. They are occupied by nearly 10,000 people in all, who must be fed and a large proportion of them clothed as well. The camps are the busiest places in the city. The Kalihi detention camp is the largest and has about 5,750 inmates, most of Asiatic extraction.

Two weeks ago the site of the camp was a forest of algeroba trees and now there is a village of 40 houses capable of accommodating about 10,000 people. First, there is the administration building, dormitory for the guards and other employees and in long rows the dwelling houses stretch down toward the sea with wide streets and avenues between. The houses are arranged in double tiers with the fronts of each facing in opposite directions while the backs are convenient to a narrower building between which parallels the dwelling houses. This is the sanitary baths, wash-rooms and closets of which there has been so much talk, and the system is truly perfect. Through the center of the building is a flume that is zinc-lined into which a large pipe delivers sea water pumped from the shore and kept running continuously. Slack lime is automatically fed into this stream for sanitary purposes. At the sea shore all the various flumes from the camp converge into one large flume and the refuse of the entire camp carried far out to sea. Each house has its cooking facilities and is presided over by a seperate cook who is responsible to the commissary department.

The whole camp is a busy, compact, little city. Within its limits any house can be quarantined separately the people being confined to a special house and enclose all the people are compelled to bathe daily. After coming out of special quarantine after taking a bath and divesting themselves of the clothing they have been wearing and doning clean suits they are permitted to mingle with other inhabitants of the camp. There is a well conducted hospital and maternity hospital but owing to the very excellent sanitary arrangements there is but little sickness, the daily average being about twenty sick out of a role of 5,750. The cost of feeding the people will approximate about twelve to fifteen cents per diem, per capita, not including cost of management, guards, etc-

Up to the time of the Chinatown fire Chas. B. Wilson had entire charge of the camp but since it has been necessary to house and feed so many people Mr. McVeigh has been appointed General Superintendent Mr. Wilson retaining the position of Superintendent of Construction. There is a special police force of 88 men besides ten sanitary police. On authority of paymaster Damon last week's pay roll amounted to $977. But Mr. Wilson is fast reducing his force as the work nears completion. One of the features of the camp is the splendid white coral macadamized roads and streets.

The officers of this compact little city are as follows:

KALIHI DETENTION CAMP. General Supt., J. M. McVeigh: Construction Supt., Chas. B. Wilson; Chief of Medical Staff, Dr. Howard; Assistant Dr. Davis; Fumigating J. S. B. Pratt; Clothing, E. Towse; Commissary, C. Clark; Purchasing, C. Bolte; Captain of Guard, C. Heminway; Chief Sanitary Police, C. B. Mills; Chief Clerk, C. Rhodes.

THE DRILL SHED CAMP.

This camp was established for temporary relief after the fire and placed under the able management of Mr. Chester Doyle. Neccesarily this camp could have the benefit of the Natural Sanitary Condition of those near the sea but Mr. Doyle has solved all problems and his camp is as sweet and clean as any of them. The cesspools were dug 40 ft. deep down to sea level so that the advantage of natural dramage could be taken advantage of. Mr. Doyle feeds his people from a central *cusine* and they come to table in section, and they conduct themselves most orderly. The great drill-shed is utilized for the women and children and a very unique arrangement is made for rnning mosquito netting, over the whole room. There is a well appointed hospital and dispensary. The day the camp was visitsd there were only ten on the sick list out of a total of 1,300 people. It costs Mr. Doyle 8 cents per capita to feed Japanese and 10 cents per capita to feed Chinese, per day. An able assistant to Mr. Doyle is his brother, Walter.

KEROSENE WAREHOUSE CAMP.

There are 1100 people mostly Hawaiians, detained at the Kerosene Warehouse Camp and they are as happy a lot of people as one can see. Noon was the hour chosen for visit, and the people were at dinner; there was no complaint concerning the amount or quality of the food. They all agree that Judge Wilcox's poi was "maikai." The sanitary conditions here are as perfect as at the other camps. The same system of flushing with sea water is used here as at the Makiki camp. They can also quarantine and isolate a case of sickness as soon as it appears.

A. L. C. (Jack) Atkinson, Esq., is the general suprentendent over this camp and no one is so popular than "Jack." There are none more enthusiastic than Atkinson and his most efficient corp of

helpers. After dinner,came various sports and Japanese wrestling, later, Superintendent Atkinson came out with a box full of marbles and tennis balls which some one thoughtfully inclined had charitably sent in. As he threw them in the air the screaming and laughing of the children as they scrambled for them was indicative of the trust and confidence reposed. "We must make them forget that there is gloom and threatening danger hanging over them," said the enthusiastic Superintendent.

One cannot omit to speak of the noticeable work of the ladies. Mrs. Weaver has the charge of the hospital work assisted by Mrs. Henry Wilcox of Kauai. and Miss Hitchcock. It is delightful to see how Mrs. Wilcox has thrown her heart and soul, as it were, in furthering the charitable work and it is said that,no one knows how much of her own money she has quietly used to aid the cause. "Jack" Atkinson's co-workers are: assistant supt., J. L. McComb, who was one of the first on the spot on Sunday, after the fire, with a batch of 82 Chinese. Paymaster Geo. Smithies, Chief Commissary, James Merseberg; Assistant Commissary, Willie Smithies: Yard Superintendent, Mr. Harrub; Superintendent Fummigating, Tom Malone; Capt. of Guards, Mr. Tennant; Lieut. Nealy, Chief of Police. The cost of feeding the people here is about the same as at the Kalihi camp.

IN CONCLUSION.

The most noticeable feature of all was the happines sand contentment everywhere manifest. This is all the evidence necessary that the Board of Health has done its work wisely and well. The thought must have been somewhere intuitively present that a contented mind is a good sanitary precaution. All panicy feeling or fear of the plague had vanished with trustfulness in the powers that were trying to save them. Another thing was apparent money is not being wasted as has been generally supposed. Every reasonable economy is being practised.

FRANKLIN AUSTIN.

The Proposed Hawaiian Territory.

Senator Cullom's Bill.

For the information of readers who have not had opportunity to follow the different phases of the bill presented by Senator Cullom the Senate of the U. S. Congress, looking to the making of Hawaii's Territory of the United States, the following synopsis is presented. The Bill is numbered Senate Bill 222 and is placed 39 on the Calendar. It is entitled "A Bill to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii." Was introduced Dec. 6, 1899, read twice and laid on the table; on Dec. 12th, it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and on January 4th, 1900, was reported back with amendments. The provisions of the Bill are as follows:

1. Definitions of terms. Provides that Civil and Penal Code compiled by Sydney Ballou and that the laws passed at the last session of the Hawaiian Legislature will be the Acts referred to.

2. Islands to be known as Territory of Hawaii.

3. Honolulu to be the Capital of Territorial Government.

4. All who are citizens of Hawaii August 12, to be citizens of United States.

5. Constitution and Laws of U. S. unless when provided shall be applicable. Secs. 1850 and 1990 of Rev'd. Statutes of the U. S. shall not apply.

6. Hawaiian laws not inconsistent will continue, subject to repeal or amendment by Legislature or by Congress.

7. Specifies Civil, Penal and Session laws intended to be repealed.

8. Abolishes offices of: President, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister Interior, Minister of Finance, Minister Public Instruction; Auditor-General; Deputy Auditor-General, Marshal, and Deputy Marshal.

9. Amendment of official titles.

10. All suits existing prior; all processes issued and sentences imposed, to be continued and valid.

11. Style of title viz; Territory of Hawaii.

12. Legislature of Hawaii composed of Senate and House.

13. All members to be made in accord with Act.

14. First Election; first Monday, November 1900, and every second year thereafter.

15. Supreme Court sole judge of qualifications of memers.

16. No member of Legislature to be appointed or elected to any other office under Government during term of office.

17. No person holding office in United States or Hawaii eligible for election to Legislature.

18. No person can vote at general elections prior to 1903 who having been resident prior to Oct. 1897, and since July 1894, failed to register as voter. without taking oath to Constitution of United States.

19. Oath of office.

20. Senate and House choose own officers; make own rules; keep journal.

21. Ayes and nays taken on request 1 5 members present.

22. Quorum: Majority of members of which each house is entitled. majority vote of those sufficient for ordinary business. Final passage of law shall require majority vote of all the members each House entitled to.

24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29. General rules of Legislature.

28. Senate of 15 members; hold office for 4 years; provided, 1st election, 2 from 1st district; 1 from 2nd; 3 from 3rd; 1 from 4th, shall hold office for 2 years only.

31. How vacancies may be filled.

32. Senatorial district: 1st Island of Hawaii; 2nd Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe; 3rd, Oahu; 4th, Kauai and Niihau.

33. Senatorial apportionment: From 1st district, 4 senators; 2nd, three; 3rd, six; 4th, two.

34. Qualifications of Senator: male citizen of U. S; 30 years of age, resided in Hawaii 3 years.

35. Representatives to be 30 in number; elected every second year.

36. Term from one general election to another.

37. Vacancies how filled.

38. Electoral Representative districts. 1st, Puna, Hilo, Hamakua; 2nd, Kau, Kona, Kohala; 3rd, Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe; 4th, east and south of Nuuanu and a line drawn in extension thereof from Nuuanu pali to Mokapu point; 5th, all west and north of the 4th district; 6th, Kauai and Niihau.

39. Apportionment of Representatives. For 1st district, 4; 2nd, four; 3rd, six; 4th, six; 5th, six; 6th, four.

40. Qualification of Representatives: Male citizen of the United States; 25 years of age; resident of Hawaiian Islands 3 years.

41. Session: 1st, on the third Monday in February 1901, and biennially thereafter, in Honolulu.

42, 43. Adjournment and length of Session.

44–56. Enacting clause. Proceedings to be in English. Rules and powers of Legislature.

57. Elections. No fractional votes. Voter may give all for one candidate (Senator).

60. Voter for Representative, qualification. Male citizen of United States, resident 1 year in Territory, 3 months in district; 21 years of age; name must be on register; must have paid all taxes before the 31st day of March next preceding date of registration; speak, read or write English or Hawaiian languages.

62. Qualification voter for Senator. Male citizen; have taxable property worth $1,000 or income of $600—during year next preceding first day of April next preceding date of each registration.

63. No U. S. army or navy attachee can vote.

64. Rules for administration of oaths and holding elections in accord with Ballou's Compilation Civil Code and appendices; with amendments.

65. Boundaries and apportionment of districts may be changed by Legislature.

66. Governor, chief executive; appointed by President; term, 4 years; 35 years of age and resident of Territory.

67, 68. Powers of Governor.

69. Secretary of Territory. Appointed by President; term, 4 years; act in case of death or disability of Governor.

71. Attorney-General.

72. Treasurer with powers of Minister of Finance and Interior.

73. Commissioner of Public Lands. All sales made &c., before the 31st day of Sept., 1899, "are hereby ratified and confirmed." Leases of only 5 years to be granted by Territory.

74. Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry.

75. 15,000 appropriated for investigation of land laws by Government.

76. Superintendent of Public Works.

77. Superintendent of Public Instruction.

78. Auditor and Deputy Auditor. Same powers and duties as by Act 39, Session Laws, Hawaii.

79. Surveyor; same duties as surveyor general except geodetic survey of the Hawaiian Islands.

80. High Sheriff and Deputies.

81. Appointment, removal, tenure of office and salaries of officers. All officers for 4 years except judges of Supreme Court, 9 years, and Circuit judges, 6 years. Present office-holders to remain until office vacant or re-appointment made. Supreme and Circuit judges to remain.

83. Judiciary. 1 Supreme Court and such inferior courts as may be established.

84. Supreme Court. Consist of Chief Justice and not less than two associate justices.

85, 86. Laws. Same to continue but juries constituted without reference to race; no person not citizen or who cannot understandingly speak read or write the English language shall be a qualified juror.

87. Entitled to Delegate to House of Representatives elected by electors of Representatives.

88. District of Hawaii. 9th U. S. Judicial Circuit. President to appoint district judge, district attorney and marshal. Terms of court to be held at Honolulu and Hilo.

89. Internal Revenue; Collector to be located at Honolulu; deputies at such other places as directed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

90. Customs districts with ports of entry at Honolulu, Hilo, Mahukona and Kahului.

91. Wharves, &c.

92. Hawaiian postage stamps, postal cards and stamped envelopes at Post Office when Act takes effect shall not be sold but cancelled under direction of Postmaster General of United States. Those previously sold and uncancelled shall be exchanged within 6 months.

94. Salaries; per annum. Governor, $5,000; Secretary,$3,060; U. S. District Judge, $5,000; U. S. Marshal, $2,000; U. S. District Attorney, $2,000. In addition Governor receives $500 for incidentals, travelling expenses and $2,000 for private secretary.

95. Imports to Hawaii after July 7, 1878 and before this Act takes effect shall pay the same duties as imposed in the U. S.

96. Fisheries. $5,000 appropriated for investigation of.

97. Laws giving exclusive fishing rights repealed, subject to visited rights. Condemnation of private rights to be compensated.

98. Quarantine. To be established at such places as the Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service of U. S. shall direct.

99. Health laws. To remain, subject to U. S. laws. U. S. sustains ½ cost of the leper settlement at Molokai, leper hospital Kalihi and Kapiolani Home for children.

100. Vessels registered of Aug. 12, 1898, entitled to American register.

101. Crown lands on Aug. 12, 1898, property of Territory, declared free of any trust or encumbrance.

102. Previous notice of intention and renouncement of former allegiance not to apply to persons of five years residence prior to taking effect of this Act.

103. Chinese residents, may get resident certificate within one year. Until expiration of one year not unlawfully in Territory.

104. Legislature of Hawaii may enact laws not inconsistent, herewith, prior to taking effect.

105. Act to take effect on 4th day of July, 1900. Except Sec. 104 which shall take effect immediately after approval of this Act.

Surf Bathing in Portugal.

Fannie B. Ward writes from Cascares as follows: According to Portuguese ideas, life of a giddy whirl at Cascares, particularly during "the season," when the royal family deserts Ajuda to occupy its palace here. Everybody arises before the sun, and, in neglige of any sort, providing that it be cool and easy, saunters down to the surf to perform his ablutions, and witness other people's. If a line were stretched from this point straight across the broad bosom of the Atlantic, the other end of its three thousand and odd miles would touch our own Coney Island. There is a queer similarity between the two resorts, making due allowance for the different races, The same motley but good-natured crowds come over from the near-by metropolis, composed chiefly of *hoi polloi*, but with a sprinkling of "upper crust," bent on having a good time, regardless of appearances.

The Paradise of the Pacific, $1.50 a Year.

Hawaiian Fertilizer Company,
Honolulu, H. I.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Organic and Chemical Fertlizers, Pure Raw Bone Meal, Super phosphates and Guanos, Muriate and Sulphate of Potash and Kainite, Nitrate of Soda, Dried Blood and Oil Cake, Rotted Manures, Coral Lime and Gypsum.

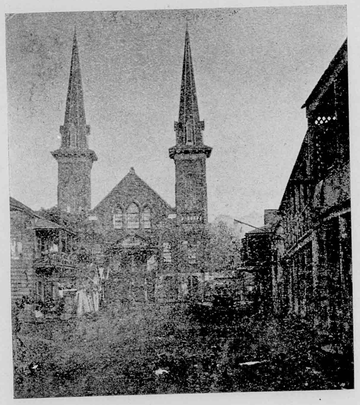
☞ Island Orders Solicited in Quantities to Suit.

A. F. Cooke, Manager.

The Kaumakapili Church Fire.

Some Reminiscent Remembrances of the Fire-Fighters.

The fire events of the past weeks, dating from the authorized destruction of the infected plague blocks, containing the dens of the Asiatic and other demi-monde,known officially as Blocks 14,15, etc., up to and including the last extended sweep of the fire fiend's element, whose fearful presence obliterates, destroys or, at the least, defaces all with which its baleful breath brings contact, these past events have served to bring forward again to public view and notice, out of the obscurity in which they have so long lain, "unknown, unhonored and unsung," once more, "to where duty calls," again to the front from amid the rank and file of the disbanded but once glorious, Volunteer Fire Department of Honolulu, many of the old time fire-fighters, whose laurels were won in the long since "forgotten pasts" and with whom even royalty itself claimed fellowship by right of official caste as Foreman fireman, long before being hailed as "Fireman King."



The Late Kaumakapili Church.

The authorized fires from January 13th to the 19th caused little comment (on account of public absence), only on occasions when view could be had of the work performed and all such brought quick recognition of the able, capable and faithful labors of the paid department, and which showed the systematic discipline inculcated by the master-mind of Chief Hunt, who still feels pride at the privilege enjoyed, in the past, of having been an old-time Volunteer.

But, 'twas after midday of the 20th inst., when Honolulu's third great, disasterous, fire occurred,and when the Department showed (in its hampered capacity),so pronounced and creditably its fire-fighting ability that there was brought again to public views the faces of the quiet, unobtrusive reserve force of resident, veteran fire fighters, the ex-chiefs, assistants and men of the Volunteers. No longer young, supple or black-haired; not now red-shirted, booted or helmeted; the duties of these old chiefs had been long since performed, they had earned an ample right to rest, but, when the dread fire fiend broke the bounds, which marked his liberty, when the savage flames in dreadful glee licked and ate the twin towers of the Kaumakapili church, when the rising wind joined forces with the fiery element and unchecked, held high revel in destructive mood, sweeping on and about the highways and byways between Kaumakapili and the sea, then and there, "where duty called," could be seen ex-chiefs Williams, Hassinger, Nott, Wilson, Boyd and Asch, all, all at work, with brain and brawn, as leaders again of many who had followed their trumpet calls, in days long gone, in the ranks of the Volunteers.

And there were others besides the ex chiefs; there were other old time fire-fighters who had watched the "laddies" of Engine No. 1 stand by their line until their hose was burned behind them; they had seen the flame of the fire fiend envelope and cause the surrender ot the Honolulu Engine No. 1, to the yet unsatiated demon; they viewed the brave regulars half-suffocated, scorched, burned and blistered, retreat, step by step, with their front to the foe, the boys checked but not dismayed or beaten—and then, true to their elder training and instincts, they too followed the ex-chiefs in a battle against the foe. Yonder the tall form of Hawaii's Chief Magistrate, his well bewhiskered face and silvery beard indicating him without doubt. And is he an ex firemen? Yes, indeed, an ex-Assistant Engineer. But not the fireman that that coatless and hatless "Jim" Boyd was, nor yet did he see of yore the service that that other slight built but now active wrestler,the ex-captain of the extinct FirePolice,"Larry" Dee, saw; but, President Dole and others of the old Volunteers are now in line against their old time enemy.

These veteran volunteers needed no words to tell them when Chief Hunt and his brave fire fighters had control again; they saw Thurston, Carlson and Friel scorching and almost suffocated in stubborn fight, with a strong stream, at the "Independent" corner, (Smith and King) and the "vets" well knew that the power of Beelzebub was "busted" there.They knew when the Chief sent the same trio of regulars added to by Foreman Bernhardt with Harry Murray of Manila fame, and another volunteer of local note, into the seething hell of fire and smoke in the Sing Sang Choy store that the fire fiend's power was curtailed and that the end of his rampage was near. Knowing this they, these old-timers, these old fire-fighters, unknown to the latter day Honolulu reporter, stood not upon the order of their going but went at once, again "unknown, unhonored and unsung."

All honor to the firemen of both regimes who did their duty on this occasion nobly and well;

> Nobler than they, who with fraternal blood,
> Dye the green field or tinge the shuddering flood—
> O'er their brave forms no warlike banners wave;
> They dare—they suffer—not to slay—but *save*!
> At such a sight, Hope smiles more heavenly bright;
> Pale, pensive Pity trembles with delight;
> And soft-eyed Mercy, stooping from above,
> Drops a bright tear—a tear of joy and love!

FRANK GODFREY.

The War in Africa.

It is difficult to determine which side has the righteous cause in this fierce combat. It is said that Providence awards victory to the strongest battalions. Should the Boers succeed in defending their hearths the inference will be that Hawaii Akua is with them. Should the English secure the rights they valiantly claim in the Transvaal, the Judge of the Firmament will be known to favor their cause.

"FROM time to time," says *Electricity*, "startling and wonderful electrical devices are brought out, probably the latest being an arrangement for automatically feeding a horse, invented by an enterprising resident of Youngstown, O. The arrangement, according to reports, consists of an alarm-clock connected by wire to a hopper in the horse's manger. The alarm-clock is set at any desired hour, the hopper filled with oats, and at the appointed time the alarm-clock, by means of an electric apparatus connected with it, releases the oats in the hopper and out rolls the breakfast under the astonished horse's nose."

Degeneration of Society.

By Julia Ward Howe.

I remember the careful training of my youth, the strict construction of what then passed for the best English, when no word of slang was permitted; the respect shown to elders, the authority of their opinion, the bonds of the family and the neighborly good will. I contrast with this pictures of our later times, the present patronizing attitude of the young people in society to the old, the free use in New York society, or what many call high society, of what we may call the dialects of low life, but, far more and worst of all, the modern aristocracy of the millionaire classes.

I have in mind principally the aping by Americans of foreign tastes and ambitions, the retrogression by members of this society from the noble genius of our historic record to the deficits of society. In Aesop's fables the ass puts on the lion's skin, but in our modern society this is reversed; the lion put on the ass' skin. The American lion would gladly be mistaken for the European ass, and has here and there acquired the ass' bray.

Personally and as a patriotic American I object to this assumption of foreign manners and customs, especially to what is worst in English manners and customs. I object to families expatriating themselves for years from their native land and spending the money made here in America on their own enjoyment abroad. What can be said in favor of the acts of such people as William Waldorf Astor and the Bradley-Martins in their anglomaniacy? Whose good opinion do they gain by their attempts to discard their Americanism? Surely not that of their own countrymen, and as for the English, why they simply laugh at them in private.

And then the consequences to their children After half a lifetime spent abroad, and after having their children in foreign schools, with their absurd orders of precedence and deference shown to the sons of the wealthy, what kind of American citizens do these produce? They are ashamed of their native land, and have nothing but apologies to offer in mentioning the place of their birth.

Continued residence abroad cannot but tend to the obliteration of American democracy and independence. With the clearly defined laws of precedence in England, for instance, as in all monarchial countries, the feeling of caste is developed to a degree which leaves no room for that spirit of American democracy and equality without which no republic is possible. The spirit of the Constitution is violated, and the foundations of the Republic will be in the future, if they have not already been, undermined.

Then there is the undermining of the family life. I remember once meeting on a trans atlantic steamer a Western woman who told me she was about to enter into residence abroad because, forsooth, she had been told that her daughter—a girl of not more than thirteen years of age—possessed dramatic possibilities. It seems to me that the French proverb is very applicable here that when one seeks an expense it is very easy to find one. Do these American wives who live for years abroad ever give any thought to the husband striving in his office at home that their every wish may be gratified and that their social ambitions may be realized?

About this feeling of caste. I read of New York millionaires meeting at each other's houses, entertaining at tremendous cost, and apparently measuring their pleasures by the number of dollars expended in inducing them. I do not know personally whether such ever succeed in obtaining the entree into those inner sanctuaries of society in New York which are alone worth the time and effort. I do know that they do not in England or in Paris. They may seem to, but they themselves are keenly alive to the subconsciousness that they are only tolerated. In London, perhaps even more so than in New York—though that seems hardly possible—almost every device is utilized to extend the acquaintance of the "nouveaux richeses" among the people really worth knowing. Do these people want to understand that they are true representatives of America? I think they do, but I also think that they would be very much crestfallen indeed if they could read the minds of the people whom they casually meet and note therein the impressions they create.

It has been the sturdy independence of the daughters of New York and Boston and Chicago and every other American city hitherto that has made them admired and respected abroad, the fact that they are proud to say they are Americans and glory in the fact that American society at home stands for something more than mere outward show and the spending of dollars, and that they are not suitors for chance favors carelessly thrown by members of the British and Continental aristocracy, nor do they have to depend for social recognition upon attending the levee or drawing room of some royalty.

Important Chinese Characteristics.

Give the Chinaman a fair chance and he will astonish the world with his trade capacities. He is a natural born merchant—much more so than the Japanese, Korean, Siamese, or Javanese. He will buy and sell wherever there is opportunity. The more he has to sell the more he will purchase. Judging the Chinese in San Francisco and New York is no just measure of them in China. Here is a mistake that is too often made in the character and possibilities of the race. The environment in China is so entirely different from that in America that the life in the latter is not typical of that in the former.

Accompanying, moreover, the Chinaman's industry and frugality are immense undeveloped natural resources of iron, coal, copper, lead, tin, gold, and silver, as well as vast agricultural wealth not now appreciated. That the field is new in material advancement, if old in history, is shown by the fact that nowhere does the interior seem crowded in population or the area exhausted in cultivation to any great or continuous extent. It might be stated that China is materially about where the United States was seventy-five years ago, although the empire has a history, religion, and philosophy that run grandly back for 2,000 years. The American who, studying Asia now for the first time, as most Americans are, thinks of the Chinaman as a barbarian or savage labors under sad error. The civilization of their masses is far below ours, but they are not an uncivilized people in the sweeping use of the term. Wherever they come in contact with foreigners and trade becomes organized their merchants are generally trustworthy,while all foreign houses place implicit dependence in their Chinese *compradores*, or managers, and their native assistants. It is remarkable, but interesting, that the longer the foreigner resides in China the better he likes the people.

The Chinese people, if not the government, are virile. The conditions for great advancement and development—national, social, and political—throughout all China are favorable as far as the quality of the inhabitants is concerned. When the sway of tradition and of rigidity of custom and habit are supplanted by the spirit of progress engendered by the opening up of the interior and by reform in officialdom, the world will be surprised at the capacity of the Chinese for assimilation of new ideas and methods of life and business.

Most Chinese are shrewd. The passing hawker may be deceitful, but the resident merchant or dealer is uniformly fair in trade transactions. Your servant will quietly exact or take his "squeeze," but he will not let anybody else cheat you. The former is to him a legitimate perquisite.—*John Barratt in Review of Reviews.*

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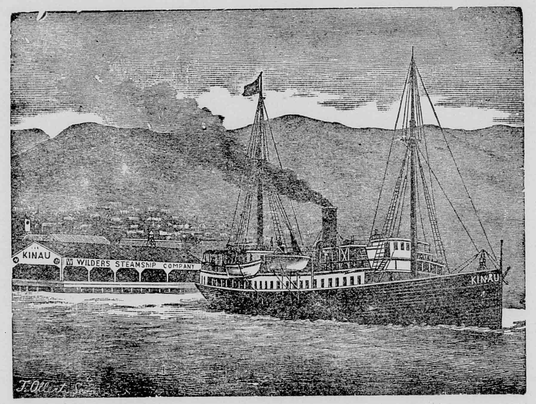

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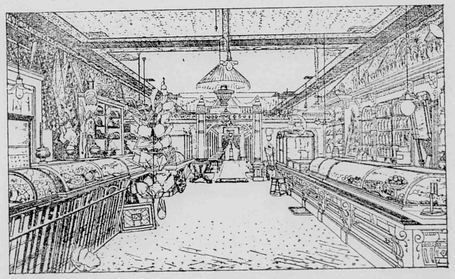

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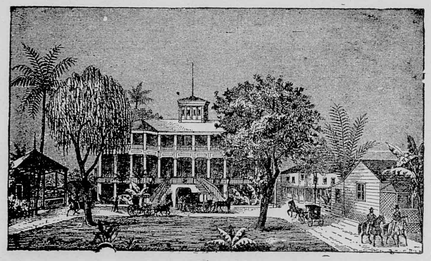

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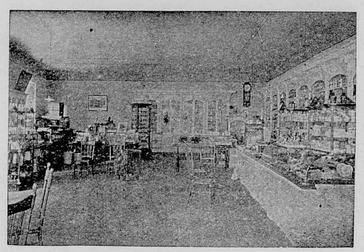

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March 1900

Vol. 13 No. 3 Mar. 1900

Vol. XIII. No. 3.

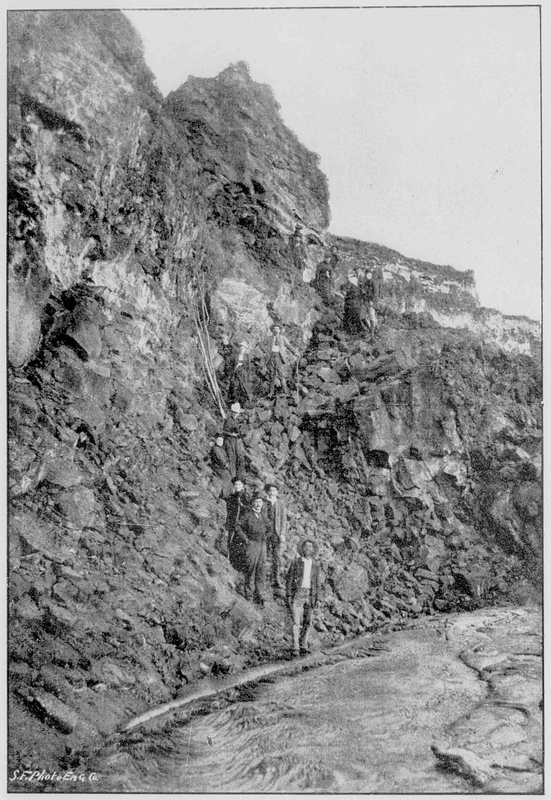


.... The ....

Paradise of the Pacific

Austin Publishing Company.

Honolulu, H. I., March, 1900.



At Kilauea Volcano.

PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

VOL. XIII.—NO. 3. HONOLULU, H. I., MARCH, 1900 PUBLISHED MONTHLY

The Topic of the Hour.

The *Advertiser* has made this week a report of public opinion concerning the failure of the Board of Health to burn the Hotel stables. Not only that paper, but all the daily papers are wondering why this property has not been consumed by the flames. At the time of going to press the Hotel stables are still in existence, and no rat-proof fence has been placed around the ashes of the plague-infected spot. Public opinion, at this writing, is running high, and will not brook any relaxation of the drastic measures instituted thus far to stamp out the plague.

Chinatown was burned and many other plague-infected spots and yet, when it came to these, there was a demur. Now, although two cases of plague have died who were working at the Hotel stables, the demur has turned into an attempt to "whitewash" the whole affair by equivocal possibilities that the plague of these patients was contracted elsewhere—but no one says *where*. The people are in arms; they want something burned and fenced in. If not the Hotel stables, then trace the case out and burn something—if it is only a shack. With all the daily papers, and the people in general, we cry burn the Hotel stables. If not, why not?

England and United States.

The result of the war between England and the Boers in South Africa is a matter of more importance to the United States than the casual observer would suppose. One has to consider the politics of the world. The United States has recently become a world power and her interests in a measure are identical with those of England in the Pacific and the Orient. The great powers of Europe already threatened intervention in the Transvaal question by suggesting the United States should join in the intervention. President McKinley's memorable diplomatic proclamation in which he intimated that such intervention would be inimical to the interests of the United States staid the hands of the great powers arrayed against England. This was simple justice and "quid pro quo." During the Spanish war intervention by the great powers was suggested. England alone of the European powers said, "hands off" and we were permitted to fight our own battles with Spain.

Previous to this England had shown nothing but animosity. The United States had won the revolutionary war and the war of 1812 against English arms. In the war of the rebellion England sided with the South and her privateers and other ships outfitted in England destroyed American shipping. These were "old sores" hard to heal. But the American is a sympathetic fellow and at the first indication of British fellowship the "old sores" began to heal. It was recognized that our interests as an English speaking race were identical. A sympathetic *entente* was fast growing into an alliance that would defy the world—into a copartnership—in which the United States would hold the balance of power and with England practically rule the world.

That the United States is an influential world-power is evidenced by the recent diplomatic triumph she has made in obtaining from all the powers interested in China a guarantee of the "open door." It is safe to say that no other power could have obtained such a concession. This should be sufficient evidence that all the great powers are courting the influence of the United States for no other purpose than to neutralize the sympathetic tendency of the United States toward England. The sympathetic *entente* with the British Empire was not only of the utmost advantage to England but also to the United States so recently having become a fledgling as a world-power. It meant the opportunity to finally become the predominating factor in ruling the world.

Without taking such a possibility into very serious consideration let us suppose that the Boers vanquish the English in South Africa and obtain rule of all English possessions there. A general war would be inevitable with a coalition between Russia, France and Germany, assisted by all Dutch sympathizers because England will never die without a struggle and her great navy will be a temptation to defy the world at the risk of being crushed. That such a coalition could crush England no one can doubt. Can the United States afford to see England crushed? Certainly not. In such an event it would be necessary for the United States to assume England's sphere of influence in the Orient and the Pacific Ocean to maintain her supremacy over the possessions she already has and to protect her trade with the Orient.

But do the people of the United States understand the situation? Judging from the concensus of opinion as expressed by the mainland papers they do not. The American people are peculiar. Public opinion governs and public opinion is in favor of the Boers because the same principles are involved that brought on the revolutionary war in 1776. Sympathy wtth the Boers has already impaired the recent sympathetic *entente* between England and the United States and even statemanship cannot stand between public opinion and calamity. The South African war and its disasters are alike unfortunate to England and the United States.

The Nicaragua Canal.

The Nicaragua Canal is the most important question of the hour on the mainland. Whether or not it was advisable to annex Hawaii and hold the Philippines is not a question the thing is done and cannot be undone. It is imperative that statesmanship should go farther and arrange for the annexation of the whole or a part of the Republic of Nicaragua so that the built on American soil, thus giving the (U. S.) command of both the Oceans and an opportunity to rapidly mobilize the navy for the defense of her nearly acquired possessions in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, to say nothing of the benefit to her vast and increasing commerce with the Orient. The annexation of Nicaragua should put a stop for all time to England's claim that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is still in force. Concerning the treaty the *Review of Reviews* says:

"The Clayton-Bulwer treaty had immediate reference to the circumstances surrounding the canal that it was proposed to construct in Nicaragua almost half a century ago. It has not the slightest applicability to conditions existing to-day. The American Government has repeatedly declared that it regarded this treaty as obsolete and a dead letter. Yet whenever we have seemed to be seriously approaching the business of constructing the Nicaragua canal, England has made reference to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as something that binds us in honor and good faith, both now and through all the centuries to come, to give England an equal share with us in the political control of that undertaking. The reassertion by the English of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, as if it were a living fact, has been excessively irritating to this country, and justly so. If England has any use whatever for the friendship of the United States in times of emergency, she will readily agree quietly to a formal abrogation of all claims under that obsolete instrument. Otherwise it will be the duty of the United States once more, and in an emphatic manner, to denounce the treaty and to proceed without delay to assume full control of the projected canal."

Plague and the other Islands.

The community was most profoundly shocked this week to learn that the bubonic plague had developed in the other islands. Expressions of sorrow and regret are heard on every hand. All efforts within the power of human ingenuity have been exerted and no expense has been spared to keep the infection confined to Honolulu. But all optimistic hopes in this direction have vanished. The disease has taken root elsewhere.

It is a discouraging fight against so insidious a malady. Its means and methods of transmission are so baffling even to the most scientific investigation. But it is best not to be too pessimistic. Grave as the situation is there are bright sides, under the circumstances, which should cheer all to more strenuous efforts and united action. The duties of the Board of Health, already overworked, must now take a wider scope extending to other islands of the group; but it must not be forgotten that the people of the other islands are as capable to help themselves as we are here and their committees of public safety should be given full power to control their own affairs and wage their own battle. They will be better satisfied to do and the liberty of action will do much to end sectional differences. The questsion is, will full powers be granted the outside districts to act with a free hand?

Autocratic government has prevailed so long that bossism has become a habit with the authorities. That anyone but their autocratic selves can know what is for the good of all the people would be difficult to convince them to the contrary. The experience with the plague in Honolulu has proven that drastic measures had to be taken immediately whenever a new place became infected. We predict that if full powers for local administrations are not granted the outer districts they will rebell and protect themselves as Hilo has practically done.

Great faith may be placed in the discretion of Dr. Wood, president of the Board of Health. He is at present the man of the hour and more in the public eye than any other man in the country. He is a young man yet but has now the opportunity to make or mar his future career. If he has the courage to throw off the autocratic influences that surrounded him, which would tie his hands if permitted to do so, he will win the heart-felt gratitude of an afflicted people.

Situation on Maui.

After the receipt of the bad news of the appearance of the plague at Kahului on Maui, President Wood of the Board of Health immediately chartered a steamer for that port. His investigations brought to light rather a serious fact, namely, that the Maui cases were the most maligrant cases of plague he had seen. There were seven cases altogether traceable to the same quarter. It was the doctor's opinion that the disease was not transmitted by individuals but through the instrumentality of goods imported from the Orient. As no Oriental goods have been permitted to enter Maui ports since the outbreak of the plague here the theory is advanced that the plague germs were dormant in certain boxes of Chinese New Year's sweets imported from China some two months since and not opened until the beginning of the Chinese New Year's festivities celebrated during the first week of the present month. If this theory be the correct one it is corroborative evidence of the theories discussed in our last issue in the article entitled "The History of the Bubonic Plague," and which is continued on another page in this issue, namely, to the effect that,while the plague bacilli is making its ravages of disease within a living organism it is not contagious, but when it passes from the body, either through excrement or otherwise, and finds a chance to culture in cesspools, food or clothing, it changes its form and becomes violently infectious. Therefore, the violence of the disease as developed in the seven cases of plague at Kahului may be reasonably attributed to the fact that the bacilli, having remained so long in the Chinese sweets, undisturbed, which undoubtedly presented a congenial and stimulating medium in which to culture, or, to use less a technical term, to spawn, they were viciously infective when brought into contact with any human being.

That seven deaths should suddenly have occurred, from plague, in a small community of 200 inhabitants, is certainly alarming as it is an unprecedented percentage of mortality from plague. But the fears entertained, that, because Kahului is a central point and people from all parts of the island have within the past two months congregated there, and that, thus the plague germs may be distributed, seems to us to be entirely unfounded. Such distribution can only be effected through the distribution of the infected goods. Upon this hypothesis we, therefore, take the liberty of respectfully suggesting to the authorities that a profitable line of investigation would be to trace out if possible, the points to which these goods have been distributed, and also the various depots from which they have been distributed to individuals; trace out the persons who have bought and eaten the sweets. These persons as well as the stores from which the eatables were bought could then be quarantined for a reasonable time. In fact why not go further and organize a sort of a detective bureau for the purpose of tracing the distribution of all consignments from infected Oriental ports during the past few months? Why not strike at the root of the evil?

Situation at Hilo.

The situation at Hilo is far more perplexing to comment upon than that of Kahului, Maui. The people of Hilo have made a noble fight against becoming an infected port and they must be commended for it. All criticism concerning what some have considered the hysterical actions of the people of Hilo,during the plague infection of Honolulu, must cease now that the dark shadow of death has unfurled its wings over that fair city. Much of this talk has eminated from sectional feeling and is to be deplored on that account.

Hilo has proceeded all along upon the wrong lines on the hypothesis that everything from Honolulu must be infected, either man, beast or provisions when the probability is, provisions only were infected and that the pestiferous plague bacilli may have been with them for months—before it even appeared in Honolulu. In view of this it is hardly fair to hold the innocent Commodore George Beckley responsible,if plague broke out in Hilo,simply because he se foot upon the soil whereon an honored, respected andt energetic people live; and to threaten his life if he remained was very unkind.to say the least. It is,of course,quite possible that the Commodore's fears, being in the midst of an energic, determined people who act in unison in time of adversity, who looked upon him as a moving, infected reservoir of plague bacilli and, therefore, an object to be shunned or summarily dealt with, has brought the incident into undue prominence even to the point of an airing in court. It can hardly be supposed, however, tbat the $4000 bonds to keep the peace can rest heavily upon the shoulders of the peace; loving Richley. The Hilo Tribune regard the matter as a "huge joke." Let us add, to all except poor Beckley.

But all joking aside. Until we hear more from Hilo it will be difficult to decide what brought the plague there. The first case did not break out among the Orientals but on a Portuguese woman far away from Chinese infection. This seem to conteract all theories held before and we must await authentic news before making statements that might mislead the public.

The Houses of Honolulu.

Probably few people realize how bad the sanitary conditions are of the houses in Honolulu more especially the older houses. Except for the fact that Hawaiians and whites here are unusually clean the sanitary condition of the entire city would be as bad as it was in the Asiatic quarter. This is not said with any intention of injuring our fair city abroad but as a solemn warning in the interest of public health.

Honolulu now has a modern sewer system very nearly completed and with the force of plumbers in the city the connections could probably be made in thirty or forty days; but, as Mr. Emmeluth says, to make the connections in the present condition of the houses would be a crime. There is nothing to prevent the sewer gases from entering every house in the city and then produce a state of ill health to which the plague would not be a circumstance. To put the houses of Honolulu in proper sanitary condition for sewer connections would require the entire force of plumbers in the city working continuously for eighteen months.

This condition of affairs is reported to have been well known to the authorities during the cholera. If so, what has the Board of Health been about all these years? They must be arraigned as having been criminally negligent and perhaps, in part, responsible for the ravages of the bubonic plague. In view of the hard and pretty generally effective work that is now being done by the Board it may seem unfair to criticise them. But the fault for the present condition of the houses must be laid where it belongs. It is to be hoped that agitation upon this subject will not be permitted to die out as it did after the cholera epidemic.

Our Measure of Protection.

Many have experienced fears that in the aftermath of the present crisis the country may be confronted with an insurrection instituted by the Asiatics. If it were only for the Chinese such a prospect would be a Utopian dream, but in regard to the Japanese it is quite another matter. They are more numerous and are quite capable of making trouble. The authorities have had experience with them and will take no chances.

Many of the uninitiated have been heard to remark that there is a possibility that the Asiatics might rise and the citizens of Honolulu would be called upon to carry arms and be sent to the other islands to protect plantation managers and lunas from massacre. These fears are entirely unfounded when one considers the strength of the police force and its auxiliaries. The Citizens Guard is a strong factor for the protection of life, property and the public safety. The regular police force is, to be sure, very small and would not be able to put down a general uprising. But when the Citizen's Guard, who are all sworn in as a special police force is taken into consideration there can be no apprehension whatever.

The Citizen's Guard in Honolulu numbers 1,000 men and can be called out in less than a half an hour. Koolaupoko,Kahuku and Ewa have companies with an aggregate strength of over one hundred. The Hilo Company has over 75 men, and Pahala 25 men, on Hawaii, and there are applications in from Olaa for a Company of 40 men. In a s ort time Kona will also have a company. Maui has an aggregate strength 150 men distributed at Wailuku, Makawao, Lahaina and Hana. Kauai has 80 men distributed at Hanamaulu, Makaweli, Waimea and Mana.

This auxiliary force is armed, by the Government, with Winchester repeating rifles and is fully capable of caring for property and public safety against any uprising of Asiatics. Ammunition is furnished the various companies and they practise shooting at stated times. This has had a salutary effect upon the Asiatic people on plantations.

Municipal Rule Necessary.

Nothing can more clearly demonstrates the necessity for municipal government than the facts brought to light by the present situation. Under municipal law the people can act directly upon the authorities and compel them to be servants of the people instead of "bosses" of the people. Regulations for putting the houses of the city in a sanitary condition would not then have been neglected.

Hilo under municipal government would not have had to send an embassador to Honolulu, who, not in accord with the powers that be, was rebuffed because they desired a citizen's sanitary committee for Hilo. In a place like Kahului the people could obtain direct action through the board of Supervisors of the country. Under the present centralized government the people have no representation whatever and never can have. When will the enabling act be passed? is the cry of the people.

My Hero.—ELLEN SEWELL.

A soul, strong, noble, made to lean upon;
A heart, warm, constant, true and loyal aye;
Eyes that look fearlessly into my own,
With matchless bravery to do or die;
The color of the eyes I may not guess—
Blue, brown or gray, I care not what they be:
I only care to see the tenderness
And love-light in them when they turn to me.

Samoan Opinion of the Settlement.

It is interesting to note, through the columns of the Samoan Herald, the trend of local opinion concerning the settlement of the Samoan question between England, Germany and the United States. Several months ago the WEEKLY stated that there could be but one solution to the problem, namely, that one power should have possession of the islands and that that power should be Germany. This was the only logical conclusion. England gained a very doubtful advantage in the trade with Germany and the United States may have to take over a very troublesome burden in the island of Tutuila. A writer in the *Herald* says:

"It is, in relation to commercial and political geography, that the Samoan problem calls for peculiar consideration. The group lies in a direct line of communication between Australasia and the American continent, and within easy striking distance, in these days of fast cruisers, of the great streams of commerce which are perpetually passing between America and Japan, China and India. Consequently Samoa must always be regarded as a point of considerable value in the estimation of naval strategists. One need not, indeed, be very imaginative or disposed to chimeras to conceive a situation when domination of the group might prove of the first importance. To a suitable appreciation of this contingency is due that sleepless jealousy of Germany in her attitude to the Samoan question which inspires the distrust of the Western States of America and most of the Australian colonies."

On the other hand it may be asked what has Germany gained by the acquisition of Samoa? She has no colonial empire in southern seas in connection with which these few islands would form an important connecting link. Her possessions in the Solomons and Carolines will reap no advantage. The inevitable conclusion is that Samoa in the hands of Germany is valuable only for the intrinsic worth of the islands themselves and their trade. Mr. Leigh probably hits off the real reason of German pertinacity when writing to the "London News" just after the terms of the agreement were published. He says:

"I had long looked forward with hope to British ascendance in Samoa, but I learned more than enough during my recent mission to the Western Pacific to destroy all but a very faint expectation that my wishes might be realised. Subsequently study of the feeling in Germany regarding the events of December–April last dissipated all hope; for I recognized that the Government of the Fatherland is strong, and even autocratic, it could not ignore the unanimous and deep-seated sentiments of the people. Nothing in the present temper of Germany would have caused greater anger against the Government than a renunciation of rights in Samoa."

Another writer in the *Herald* discussing the relations of American interests in the group says:

"Whatever may be the feeling and opinion of the different parties about the at last secured settlement of the Samoa question, everyone residing on these islands will agree that the separation of the small island of Tutuila from the main group and to have this island governed by a separate administration of another great power must lead sooner or later to serious consequences. The population of Tutuila does not number more than a little over 3000; they are of the same race as the inhabitants of the main islands with whom they are in every respect closely united and in fact fully interwoven by blood and family bonds. To interrupt this close relationship, to break off their continuous intercourse, to fence in the whole island by a cordon of custom house officers will not only be hard and unjust, but also very difficult to carry out and at least a very expensive experiment. From the first beginning a special treaty of extradition must be concluded by the two administrations as naturally every Samoan of the main islands having reason to evade the authorities will take up his domicile in Tutuila and vice versa. It is also of importance that with the exception of one trading station of the U. S. citizen H. J. Moors the whole commerce of the island is in German hands. The circumstances that at present some of the traders are Anglo-Saxons does not alter the stated fact, as they are all depending on and trading for and on account of German merchants. It will be therefore necessary for Germany to try her utmost endeavours to come to an amicable agreement with the United States to secure also the island of Tutuila as an itegral part of the group, be it with or without the harbor of Pagopago."

England and Germany have settled their status in this regard by entering into a treaty of reciprocity between their various possessions in the Western Pacific. Doubtless it will be necessary for the United States to enter into some such arrangement with Germany to solve the problem of proper government of the island of Tutuila.

No Charters Given Away in Cuba.

American speculators in Cuba are stirring up the natives to petition for the repeal of what is known as the "Foraker Amendment," which prohibits the granting of any charters or franchises in the island while it continues under our military government. In one of the petitions Congress is reminded that every State in the American Union has upon its statute book a law permitting franchises to be taken by persons needing them, by simply filing a schedule with the names, purposes, and amount of capital stock of the incorporators.

Yet, it is urged, that Cuba, just emerging from centuries of Spanish oppression, cannot get a charter for a mortgage-bank to lend her farmers the capital to replant their cane-fields. This, for the time being, may be a hardship, but it must be borne with for the present. If Cuba were thrown open to all the Trusts and Combines, there would be little of it left for its people. It is to be hoped that the Cubans will learn a lesson from Uncle Sam's protection of them in this respect. When they come into their own they should guard it as a sacred possession, and not grant it away to foreign holders of mortgages, franchises and charters. The Congress of the United States never did a more considerate or honest thing than when it adopted the Amendment which has saved Cuba from the Cubans.

The Native newspapers published on the island which favor an independent government are strongly opposed to the repeal of the "Foraker Amendment." *La Discusion*, for instance, urgently insists that no charters should be granted in Cuba "except by a government or entity freely chosen by the Cuban people." It argues that "if franchises are granted by the military governor, there will be a rush of the capitalist and speculating class to the United States authorities, and gradually the feeling of independence, and the desire for it, will be sapped, and the resistance to it will be lessened in both countries." The argument of our Cuban contemporary is eminently sound, but it is not a good one to address to the covetous minds of many of our countrymen. Anything that will tend to promote annexation will be likely to find favor in Washington, where the pledge to "leave the government to the free will of its people" is bitterly regretted. If that will can be bought, or cajoled into voting for annexation our policy of expansion will be complete.

Winter Moonlight.

Beyond the trancéd shadow of new night
Low brooding down long hill and barren field,
A deepening whiteness ot pure cloud revealed
An eastern vestal, burning silver-bright.
And from its fires, far-fanned with mystic night
Flung straight and wide across the slumbing weald
And voiceless, the enshrined queen concealed
A radiant arrow, dipped in crystal light.
And lo! a swift confusion did disclose
How Dian stirred within her shroud, and fled;
Her fleecy veil by sudden tempest riven;
And in her full-orbed loveliness uprose'
Pale in a deep serenity, and sped
Up a purple pathway to heaven.

—*Ester Walker, in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for February*

The History of Bubonic Plague!

By Franklin H. Austin.

Bubonic plague first made its appearance, as far as can be ascertained, about 300 B. C. Where it originated is not known, but it is supposed to have originated in India where it is ever present. While the disease raged in Egypt from 98 A. D. to 117 the bubos described by medical works of the time are similar to those of the cases here. It was not until 527 to 565 in the reign of Justinian, that bubonic plague entered Europe and was distributed through all nations.

In the 14th century, it appeared again in a most malignant form and was pandemic reaching all countries of the world. Hecker estimates that there were 25,000,000 deaths in Europe alone or about one-fourth the population. In 1445, England lost from 200,000 to 300,000 people from the plague. Germany also lost heavily in the beginning of the 17th century. Since then the epidemics have been less frequent and confined almost entirely to Asiatics.

The theory that bacilli is the basis of disease was first discovered by Koch, who, in 1896 made himself famous by finding a remedy for tuberculosis. Since Koch's first discovery, Pasteur,by his practical experiments,has contributed more to medical science than, perhaps any other living man.

The bacillis of bubonic plague was simultaniously discovered by Dr. Yersin and Dr. Kilasolo, a Japanese, in 1894 and Pasteur immediately began experiments in this direction with the result of producing his famous serum *Antipesteux*. The only reliable information as to the efficacy of the serum in curing the plague is furnished by Dr. Hoffkin of Bombay who materially reduced the death rate there by the use of it. It is a curious fact that the bacilli discovered by Dr. Yersin and Dr. Kilasolo were of different shape although they were both unmistakably plague bacilli and it is supposed the experiments were made from post-mortum at different stages,one immediately after death and the other sometime later. Dr. Hoffman, our local government bacterologist, follows the methods of Yersin.

It is a moot question whether bubonic plague can be transmitted from one person to another unless perhaps by inoculation and even then it is uncertain. It is highly probable that the experience Honolulu has had with the plague will be of great benefit to medical science as giving at least circumstantial evidence that it is not contagious. The remarkable results shown by the Battery camp furnishes invaluable evidence in favor of the theory that the disease is not transmitted from person to person but is simply infection from cesspools and other insanitary conditions. The Battery camp, under Dr. Nichols, has been used to harbor and quarantine persons who were living in the houses where deaths from plague had occurred or from where plague patients had been removed to the pest hospital. Both the medical profession and lay men expected that the sickness and mortality from this camp would exceed that of any other: but strange to say, throughout the entire plague seige this camp has had complete immunity from any sickness whatever much less the plague. This would seem to be almost conclusive proof that the plague is not transmissable from person to person. Furthermore, no one in the detention camps from the infected Chinatown districts, with the exception of a few suspects, have been taken to the pest house, The sick list in all of the detention camps has been exceptionally low showing that, under sanitary conditions that the health of over 10,000 people who have been segregated is better than the average health of the city, in proportion, than has every been known before and the mortality has practically been *nil*. This points almost conclusively to the fact the fact that the plague is not transmissible while the bacilli is in a living organization; and, secondly, that in order to be transmitted the bacill must find a culture in filth or in some other way in order to be infectious. Therefore does not the bacilli change it form and become ricissious after passing from the body of either living or dead persons? Another question. Why is it that there have been no deaths from persons who have handled through the detention camps and especially the Battery camp.

All plague cases thus for have been traceble, with one exception, to infected places in the city and not to persons. None of those handling dead bodies have succumbed to the desease while of the twenty persons engaged in handling the odorless excavator, for emptying cespools, two have died—a very large percentage.

The only case of plague which could controvert this theory is the death of the young Japanese assistant of Dr. Kobayashi, who was taken down with the disease after a post mortem. But, Dr. Hoffman very properly remarks, that the exception may prove the rule. In other words, he may not have be careful enough to be clean. If, for instance, some dirt remained under his finger nails, might not the bacilli from the body have found lodgement and sufficient nourishment to change its form and become infectious? The point is, does the bacilli change its form to become infectious? The fact that Dr. Yetsin and Dr. Kilasoto, who discovered the germ simultaniously although geography widely seperated, found it in different forms although undoubtedly plague bacilli, would seem to prove the theory that the bacilli does change its form and appearance.

In the interest of medical science and humanity in general the experience of Honolulu in the ability to cope with the plague has not been equaled in its history. That is to say the results at the pest hospital, which is under the care of Dr. Hoffman, have been so exceptional as to attract wide spread attention. Altogether, so far, thirteen cases have been taken to the hospital. Out of these three died within six hours after arriving at the hospital and were too far gone to be treated. Therefore, to be just the number of cases treated should be counted as ten. Out of these ten seven are convalescent and practically cured. If the ratio of seven to ten can be maintained, and there is no reason why it cannot, the first thing one should do when receiving the plague is to seek the scientific care given at the pest hospital.

Here is an incident of the Crimean War which will be appreciated by the Britishers who love the Queen. From the *News Letter*: "The Queen's farewell to the Highlanders, ordered to the Cape from Balmoral, reminds one of how Her Majesty saw the Guards off forty-five years ago, when they left London for Malta, en route for the Russian war. They marched passed in front of Buckingham Palace, the Queen and Prince Albert looking on from the balcony. As the last company was going by, the Queen—young, girlish, impulsive—stooped down, took off one of her shoes and threw it among them, with the old English idea of giving good luck. Even the discipline of the Guards broke down, and a dozen men scrambled for it. Who actually secured the royal token of good luck was never known. Probably the guardsman who carried it off with him was among the killed or missing of some Crimean battlefield, and his knapsack was plundered by marauders who had no idea where the little satin shoe had originally come from."

Business and Real Estate.

Improve Street Influences.

What influence the construction of a street has on the land values may be best judged from the time when new streets are laid out for the purpose of erecting houses. The ground and the productiveness of soil increases, under such circumstances, over ten times in value when compared with the value of an ordinary field. The sanitary conditions in medium-sized and large cities is greatly dependent upon the system observed in construction and keeping the streets. Improvement clubs are wanted! Much work should be done and can be by united efforts.

Sewers and their Mysteries.

No one contemplating a trip to Europe should omit to visit the sewers of Paris, and thus form some idea of the importance that is there attached to that branch of the municipal machinery. And no one could fail to be interested, aside from the mysteries of the gigantic work, to hear of the wonderful and varied articles that sometimes find their way into the main sewer from the net-work of small aqueducts that empty into the large canal, and so dispose of the refuse of the great city; the capacity of many of these sewers is such as to admit of their being examined by men who work on side-shelves the entire length without encountering the sewage and there are many whose sole occupation is to keep the sewers in good condition, at the same time searching for such articles of value as may have found their way there by accident or for the purpose of intentionally covering some theft or more serious crime. It is said to be wonderful what a variety of articles are found, and how absolutely perfect the system and skill of this part of the city government, so conducive to health and general cleanliness. We are told that at times articles of considerable value are recovered and brought again into use. All of the cities of the world have from time to time remodeled and re arranged their sewer system, and in every instance the beneficial effects have been fully felt and enjoyed. One city of the United States has gone farther than any other in this direction, and has spent not less than $2,000,000 on the work. The main sewer of that city has been carried many miles out of the city limits, and is of great size and solidity. It terminates on the borders of a large marsh at a depth of thirty feet below the starting point, and the sewage is there pumped by heavy machinery to the height of 50 feet; it is then deposited of gravity into alternate basins near the water, which dispose of the accumulated material into the river and thence to the ocean.

One feature of the work is worthy of note, as none of the solid matter is allowed to pass a certain point. Near the pumping station there are arranged several movable gratings so bent at the bottom that, when raised in the slide, they carry all accumulated to the surface, where it is carefully removed and put into large presses and subjected to great pressure, so as to remove all liquid matter. The compressed mass is then put into ovens, and dried and burnt to ashes. As the grating is raised from the slide on one side there is a door let down on the other which closes this opening until the cleansing process is completed, as there are quite a number of strainers, the work is constantly going on without interrupting the current. One remarkable and interesting feature of the case is the character of material which sometime comes to the strainer, and a little plot of ground adjoining the pump-house tells a sad and melancholy tale. It a grave yard, and the occupants are infants of various ages who have come to their deaths by dark and criminal and generally violent means. Their history is untold and they now sleep in this little plot of ground prepared by the men in charge of the pumping station. Crime is not diminishing with increasing population or civilization and Christianity weeps at its feeble efforts to check the deparavity of man.

Our Buildings.

The remark is often made that this city is old and shabby and that the offices compare but illy with other cities in the West, of less pretentions. This is due to several circumstances, among them the buildings so occupied were among the earliest structures when all building material was scarce and expensive, and the class of people who built them were compelled to exercise some economy in this direction. People were a little timid about putting too large a share of their money in a building that might pass away in a single night by fire. Hence the old occupants have contented themselves with a few modern appliances within the old shell, and will possibly so remain until a new set of owners come to the front and the increased wealth of the city warrants new structures of greater elegance.

Real Estate as an Investment.

That real estat.s is the basis of wealth is a truism that is amply illustrated by the fact that all our wealthiest citizens are large owners of real estate. It is important that it is preferred by banks, corporations and individuals who lend money. Most of the great fortunes possessed by Americans have been acquired by investments in real estate. A few have acquired wealth by mercantile or industrial ventures, a few became millionaires by the dextrous use of money, but for one of these, ten have become rich by buying land or lots and letting them rise in value on their hands. In all large cities where the advance in real estate has been uniform and steady, the richest citizens trace their wealth to the investment in lots, which they bought with their earliest savings and held throughout life. Even here, there are many families of wealth who trace their fortunes to judicious investment in real estate; some few had large capital to regulate their ventures, but by far the majority of the present owners of real estate are those who originally bought lots on the installment plan. To make a fortune in real estate a man must have foresight enough to buy in the right city and the right part of the city. Given the requisite judgment and prudence there is no surer way to grow rich than to use lots in a thriving city as a savings bank and put into them the savings that result from a life of industry. He who adds lot to lot little by little, is pretty sure to find himselt rich almost before he is aware of it. It was this policy of investing in the suburbs of New York that enabled Mr. Astor to accumulate the colossal fortune of $70,000,000 in his lifetime.

The Advantages to Purchasers of Real Estate in Honolulu.

The Government builds the sewers, maintains the streets, removes garbage, etc. Most investors in other cities fear the street improvements, as they are compelled to do necessary street work if the majority of frontage owners so petitions the Supervisors. Sewers, in other cities, not alone complete the work on streets. Paving, curbing and sidewalks are necessary before acceptance and where basalt or granite blocks are used, and other pavements, it becomes expensive. Once accepted the cities maintain the same. In many cities elsewhere the improvements of streets have taken a majority of the value of the lot to pay for the same. There are many advantages in owning real estate in this city and, with the assured fact of its great future, capital should not be slow in seeking it as locality for permanent investments.

It is with sincere regret that we note the resignation of Mr. J. Ouderkirk as Road Supervisor. "John" was very useful in that capacity and knew his business thoroughly.

That "Honolulu" is up-to-date, is the remark of most tourist who have remained here during the time of the many fires; and who have watched the thorough systematic manner of handling the plague.

If any one should want to know: tell them it looks like a building boom in Honolulu. Many large buildings are being commenced and we understand others are contemplated in the near future.

Bill posters who seek with difficulty on the Coast available lots for posters and signs, and from $1 upwards per front foot, per month, for space would have a snap here judging from the many new fences lately erected in available spots. REAL ESTATE.

. . Julie . .

He was very ill. The doctor had been gloomy and dispiriting, and all the patient's endeavors to cheer him had been in vain! The doctor had advised settlement of all earthly affairs, and the patient had persisted in talking of next summer's holiday! There is no good in arguing with a man like that, so the doctor took up his hat and left. He was an old friend,and he called out as he closed the door, "All right, old man, stick to your belief, it may pull you through. I'll send you in the things," and then he went away and there was quiet, and the sick man was at peace to think his long happy thoughts. It was nine now and she would be here at eleven!

She had never come near him, and he had been inexpressibly lonely. To be sure there was no reason why she would come; in fact, very much the contrary. She was someone else's wife, but the someone else had grown tired of her years ago, and she didn't even know if he still existed. But she said she loved him, and in the Arcadian society of a little street off the Rue Pasquier, love comes before church services!

So it had gone on for three years. Julie had loved and tidied and petted him, had darned and cooked for him, then suddenly, for she was a thing of moods, she had seemed to tire of it all. She gave him up almost altogether. That was a very black summer for him. He heard that an "English lady," a good Protestant had got hold of Julie; she went no more to the cafe, was a very *triste* Julie when he did meet her, but this was seldom, and it became rarer still as the summer went on. Then he fell sick, and he longed for her more than ever, but pride prevented writing.

So September came, and one day he saw her go past his window, and the old pain gave a sharper hurt and so he wrote to her: "Would she come? Just once! And was she ill, she looked so white?"

In the morning there was a letter from Julie. "At eleven, *mon ami, a toi*, Julie!" So she would come! And now it was nearly one, and only ten hours more. He hoped it would be a fine day; he had a foolish fancy that the door would open and she would come in, as it were, on a sunbeam.

It was ten o'clock, and he must get up to be ready for Julie. Ah! was there ever a September morning like this before! And now he would recover. But for a sharp little pain where his heart used to be (only Julie had it now) and he would feel quite well, at least, quite well while he lay quiet.

He gave the woman who brought him his breakfast two sous to fetch him some flowers for Julie—pink flowers,Julie loves pinks. Then he pictured her coming in, a little shy with the soft little look in her eyes he knew so well (Julie had not a Frenchwoman's eyes at all), and she would have a little wrinkle at the corner of her mouth, and then he would know that it had hurt her, too. And she would smooth his hair and say he was an "untidy boy," and dust the room, and—*ah, ciel!* he had not seen her for so long. He didn t know now how he had lived through these months.

Then he got restless, and opened the window wider. He would watch the corner of the street—but no, that was unlucky. She would never come if he watched, and he smiled to himself.

Eleven o'clock, and a *fiacre* dashed down the street. "Julie!" and he half opened his arms, but it passed. Then a messenger boy came around the corner, and the boy had a letter in his hand. His heart stood still. He leant out of the window, and watched in a still sort of agony. Yes, the boy was coming in. A moment more, and he had the letter in his hand:

"Very sorry. I cannot come.—JULIE."

Ah! God. Was there a God, the God of his childhood? And he had waited so long, and been so long, and been so sure.

Half an hour afterwards Julie came, very tired and very sad. They had told her it was wicked, so she had tried not to come to him, but her feet brought her against her will, only she was half an hour too late. She found a crumpled heap near the window, with the sun shining on the shabby clothes and the pink flowers.

America and the Sultan.

Simon Pure in the New Orient says:

"The sultan of Jolo is causing merriment, alarm, grief,consternation and constitutional debility in the United States. The new woman, who would be accused of being out of a job were she a man, has leveled her linguistic shafts at the unoffending sultan. Politicians, who have put on spotless robes of sanctity, made from linen washed in the waters of political conversion, are horrified with the violation of the constitution. Antiquated statesmen who thrive on the moral pap of second childhood are tremblingly protesting against threatened ignominy of slavery and polygamy, and finally the writers for the comic papers are making miserable jokes, obtaining sufficient to pay the washwoman. They have all pointed out dangers and if I add my voice to the din, I won't be heard, but as every one is pleased with the sound of his own voice, I will point out a danger, begging the sultan's pardon beforehand.

The peculiar conditions in America make the sultan's position a trifle anomalous. Still, as he is already swallowed, we will have to abide by the result. That indigestion has ensued is not his fault, or the fault of anybody on whom one may put one's finger. The salient fact that he is indigestible has nothing to do with the danger I wish to point out. He is a nobleman, a titled personage, of more or less divine origin. The title which he holds is of sufficient rank to restrain the curious from delving into his past or his antecedents. In this there is no doubt a great deal of luck fo the sultan.

The United States Army.

The army, from the days of Washington, has been practically on the frontier—the vanguard of civilization. It penetrated the forests, crossed the plains, and scaled the mountains, carrying the flag of its country before the hardy pioneer, the miner, the hunter and the home-builders, who have spread civilization over the vast continent of America. In the great wars in which the Government has been involved its fortitude, patriotism and sacrifices have gilded the pages of history. In the long series of engagements against a savage foe it has endured all the hardships, the privations and exposure incident to such warfare, where no mercy is expected by those who are so unfortunate as to fall into the hands of the enemy. While there are certain features connected with the military life which subject those engaged in the service to hardships and even sufferings, yet there is a charm in serving one's country and representing such a nationality as ours, that is the boast and pride of all true Americans; and it is a pleasure to be in the service of a free and enlightened people.

During all these years, notwithstanding that at times there may have been certain influences tending to dim the lustre of the service—influences which would seem to be not for the best interests either of the army,or the nation—yet, in the main, the army has maintained a code of morals and a high sense of honor and integrity that are most commendable. Devotion to the welfare of one's country is as sacred as life itself to those who are engaged in its service. Undoubtedly the army received its greatest inspiration from the high character of Washington himself, who inspired it with the noble impulses of his grand character. Its achievements will stand in history as long as noble deeds shall be honored and revered. Its purpose has been to maintain the institutions vouchsafed to us by the Fathers, to force back the elements of savage ferocity, to give protection to the weak and innocent, to guard the welfare of the people of this Republic in every quarter of this vast territory, and to sustain and support the civil government. It has been a tower of strength to the citadel of law and order, and a bulwark to the liberties of our people.

Military life is one of constant labor, study, and rigid and faithful application to duty, and I have such unbounded confidence in the character of the army that I feel sure in the future it will maintain the same principles and loyalty that it has manifested during the century now closing.—*Major-General Nelson A. Miles, in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for February.*

Music and Drama

THE HAWAIIAN BAND.

In the absence of other amusements during the quarantine period people appreciated the band concerts more than ever. They were a God-send to everybody. At least for a few hours the mind was directed from thoughts of the plague and its influence on business.

The band is taken so much as a matter of course that full credit is not always given Capt. Berger and his band boys for a great deal of hard work. In the first place, nearly every man in the band is a creation of the master-hand—Capt. Berger. He has taken, in almost every instance, raw Hawaiians, with a natural attitude for music and made them masters of melody.

The Misses Julia Keliiaa and Nani Alapai are a pleasing feature of the band concerts. These young ladies both have fine voices and sing Hawaiian melodies with the band accompaniment twice a week. It is remarkable that they are able to retain such freshness of voice singing in the open air as much as they do.

The Washington's birthday concert given by the Hawaiian band in the Palace grounds, was one of the greatest success in its history. The audience was very large and enthusiastic. Miss Julia Keliiaa made a tremendous hit being three times encored. She sang the great contralto song from Il Trovatore with a pathos and precision that astonished her many auditors who were aware of the fact that she had only been a pupil of Capt. Berger's for six months.

Miss Keliiaa has a remarkable contralto voice. In fact, it is more than a contralto and should be classed as a mezzo of remarkable range. The metallic, sympathetic timbre of the voice is such as to bring tears to one's eyes. In her Prof. Herr Berger has evolved the highest type of his great abilitity to teach time. The perfect precision with which the young lady took her notes under the professor's baton was amply illustrative of his genius in this direction and of the pliability of his pupil. The applause was enthusiastic and long continued. It was an ovation which should mark the turning point for success in this young lady's career.

One of the most pleasing features of the concert was the violin solo by Prof. Paul Egery and later his sweet and touching violin obligato to Mrs. Alapai's second encore He was frequently applauded. Nothing could have been a better test of the quality of this lady's voice than its perfect harmony with the violin. Prof. Egery came here with the Boston Lyric Company and finding Honolulu so congenial decided to remain. He has certainly proven a great acquisition to local musical circles.

Before concluding it might be well to suggest, to those who have the interests of the Hawaiians at heart, that the genius of this young Hawaiian lady, Miss Keliiaa, should not be lost sight of. For instance, could not a concert be given, let us suggest, say, under the patronage of Mrs. Montague Turner, to raise funds for continuing the young lady's musical education. After this, a subscription list could be started to add to the fund a sufficient sum to send her abroad. In the meantime Prof. Berger should be careful not to impair the freshness of her voice by too much open air singing.

RED MEN'S BALL.

Progerss hall was a scene of mirth and festivity on Thursday night, when Hawaiian Tribe No. 1, I. O. R. M. gave its annual ball. There were fully 250 people there, a great majority of the number being ladies. The spirit of the day was shown in the decorations, which would certainly have satisfied Geo. Washington had he been present. This society makes a practice of giving its annual ball on the night of Washington's birthday and it invariably scores a success. The Quintette club set the pace for the 20 numbers on the dance program, fully maintaining their reputation as a string band. This popular society, of which Julius Asch is sachem, was re-organized two years years ago last August and now has 44 members. It is clear of debt and has $1,000 in its treasury Applications for membership are made at every meeting. A sick member receives a benefit of eight dollars a week, besides the personal attendance of some one in the society.

THE ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum program for the week has been rather an interesting one considering the talent they have had in hand and it must be regretted that on a change of program night, namely, last Monday night, that there should have been so small a house.

The farce comedy "Hector" was well rendered and was funny throughout. The specialities were good, but a Honolulu audience want more vaudeville work. No doubt such talent will be imported by next steamer and which will give the people what they want.

Antonio Pirri as a tumbler is not as great a success as he is at balancing plows and pieces of paper on his chin. The closing sketch was dry and had it not been ably handled by Messrs. Rockwell and Dunn would have fallen flat.

Prominent Author Heard From.

A letter has been received from Linn B. Porter the author of "Thou Shalt Not" who wrote under the nom-de-plume of Albert Ross, by J. P. Hayward. Mr. Porter spent some time in Honolulu at Waikiki Inn, then Wright's Villa. In fact he wrote his last book "Stranger than Fiction" there, which was out on the first of January. Mr. Porter writes from Kandy, Ceylon, as follows:

"There is but one place in the world more beautiful than Honolulu, and that is where I now am indulging in *dolce far niente*—1700 feet above the sea, perpetual summer but not too hot, tropically lovely. And the natives are certainly more interesting than kanakas. The hotel is a dream of comfort and has a splendid table at $2.50 a day (American) for tourists. I did Japan, inside and out, for two months; China including Pekin, the Great Wall, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, etc., six weeks; Philippines, three weeks; Cochin China and Singapore reaching Ceylon Dec. 16.

"Give my regards to Messrs. Bullen, Beals, Adams, etc. Tell them I shall publish a novel in July, 1900, in which they will find matters of interest. The one I wrote at your house was about California. LINN B. PORTER."

The many friends Mr. Porter made, while here, are glad to hear from him but he cannot expect Honoluluites to thank him for finding a more beautiful place than Honolulu. If he had he should have spared our feelings and not confessed it.

Captain Leary Governing Guam.

That sturdy old naval officer, Captain Leary, is making his mark in governing Guam. He appenrs to be a sort of Robinson Crusoe, or a Sancho Panza ruling his island. Some of his orders regulating agriculture and social life have a distinctly comic flavor. His decree abolishing slavery, even in the mild form of peonage, is no joke. He holds that it cannot exist where the American constitution is paramount. He has further decreed that the natives, instead of keeping twenty-nine feast and fast days every month, must work on their lands on every day of the week except Sunday, and that he will proclaim from time to time what holidays they are to keep. He began by declaring

Thanksgiving Day a time on which they must cease from their labors, give thanks to Almighty God for the blessings of free government which he had given them, and, that duty done, they were to feast and make merry. He himself and his officers led the way. In the morning they attended church, and in the afternoon they had all the people out of doors, where presents were made to the children, and music, dancing, and games of various kinds indulged in. What is described as "the gayest time ever known in Guam" was had. The old sea-dog is reported as enjoying his task amazingly, and never tiring of setting his people examples that he thinks they will do well to follow. It would be worth while to know what is thought of all this in Washington. After defending the toleration of slavery in the Sulus, you cannot suddenly rise up and bless an American Governor who breaks out in noble indignation at the spectacle of slavery under the United States flag, and boldly declares it is in violation of the United States Constitution. If Governor Leary is right, General Otis and President McKinley are wrong; if they are correct in their view of the legal rights of slavery to exist under our flag in the Sulus, then he is all at sea in maintaining that it has no such right in Guam. But the opinion of the American people on this subject is in no manner of doubt. They abhor the treaty made with the Sultan, recognizing slavery and polygamy. Any public man who supports it will be repudiated at the polls in November next. Governor Leary deserves to be applauded for his act. He would receive more credit for it, however, if it did not so sadly reflect upon what has been done elsewhere.

Christian Endeavors' Washington Birthday.

The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the Central Union Church gave one of the most enjoyable entertainments in the social history of the church last Thursday evening. The affair partook of the characters of a Washington party, inasmuch as the principal character represented were General and Lady Washington and the period was the anniversary of Washington's birth. The parlors of the church were dressed in their gayest attire with flowers, ferns, palms and flags, while the varied costumes of our grandsires and granddames seen on every hand lent a colonial air to the occasion. There were some happy musical selections rendered by several of the ladies and gentlemen present. A supper was served at a late hour. Geo. Washington was impersonated by Mr. Lyle A. Dickey and Martha Washington by Miss Ada R. Whitney. Among the others who assumed the roles of our 18th. century ancestors were Mesdames Helen Alexander and Esther Lillibridge, Misses Nellie Alexander, Nellie Judd, Sophie B. Judd, Florence Hall, May Kluegel and Messrs. Fred. Alexander, Charles Judd, Lawrence Judd and Edwin Hall. The chairman of the social committee was Miss Sophie B. Judd.

Miscellaneous.

The News Letter says.

"Oakland will bar from the schools teachers and pupils afflicted with tuberculosis. The plan is a wise one. A consumptive child is a source of danger to comrades, and in being confined to a crowded room and study, is the victim of cruelty. Let both the sick and the well have a chance." It is well known that quick consumption is common among Hawaiians and that consumption is proven to be contagious. Why not adopt the same plan here.

* * *

And now Major-Gen. Otis announces that the climate of Philippines means ruin to the teeth of soldiers, that half the soldiers now haveteeth "almost completely ruined," while nearly all of the remaining half are rapidly being reduced to the same condition. It was well known that "imperialism" caused an extremely bad taste in a well-constituted mouth, but this is the first news that it attacks and destroys the teeth.

* * *

When Judge Taft is willing to resigned position on the Supreme bench to take the presidency of the Philippine Commission it is shrewdly suspected that he is looking for the governorship of those islands.

* * *

The Senate is exhibiting, unfortunately, pro-English views. Pettigrew has offered a resolution of sympathy with the Boers. It is thought that the effect of Pettigrew's speech-making will be to hasten the action of Congress supporting the adminstration.

President McKinley has transmitted to Congress the first part of the report of the Philippine Commission, which fills a volume of 264 large octavo pages.

* * *

The report that General Roberts has called for 90,000 more men for South Africa is not believed to be true. The English militia law like that of the United States does not permit them to do service out of the country. If true, these troops would have to be raised by volunteer service. As it is, Lord Roberts has 70,000 effective troops for which he cannot find means of transport to the front.

* * *

Both the Senate and House of Representatives have practically agreed to introduce identical bills approving of the amendment to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty which gives the United States complete control of the Nicaragua canal. Under these circumstances "There is no reason to expect any serious efforts to delay the bill in either house of Congress. Its opponents are so few as to make such efforts hopeless, and the prospects are that votes will be reached in both Houses after the amendment is passed."

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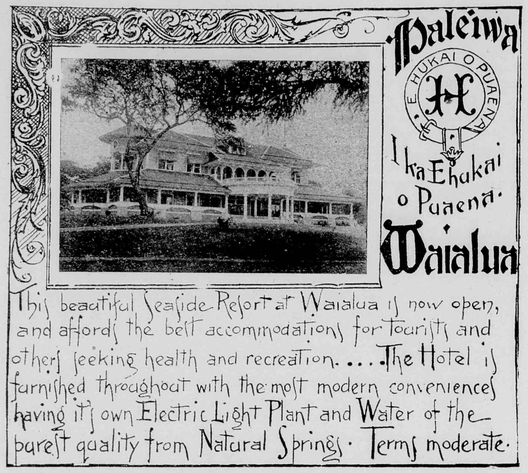

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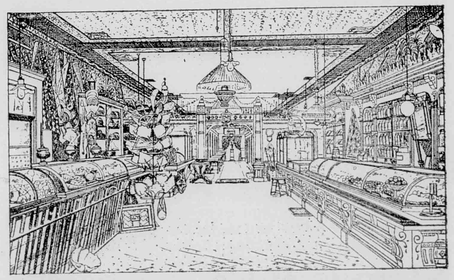

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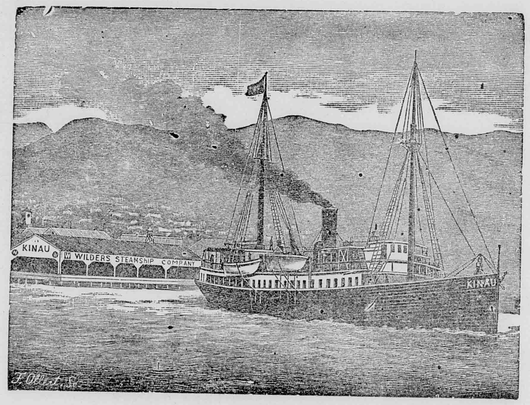

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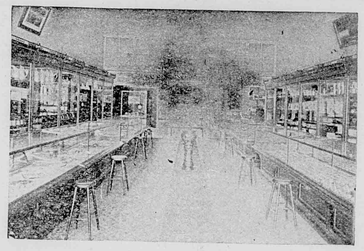

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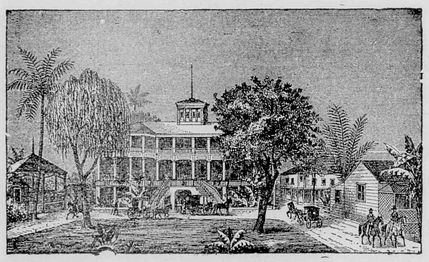

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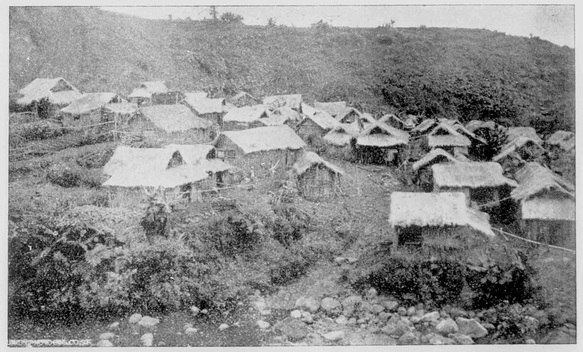
Road to the Volcano, 1897.



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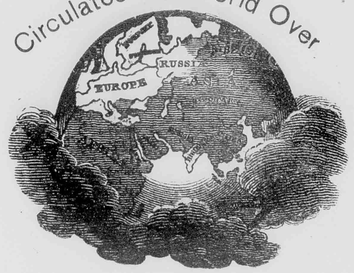

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Austin Publishing Company.

Honolulu, H. I., April, 1900.



VOL. XIII.—NO. 4. HONOLULU, H. I., APRIL, 1900 PUBLISHED MONTHLY

1899 a Prosperous Year.

Nothing gives a clearer idea of the wave of prosperity passing over Hawaii than a careful perusal of the annual report of the Collector General of Customs for the year ending December 31st, 1899, a copy of which we herewith gratefully acknowledge the receipt of. At the close of his report to the Minister of Finance, Collector General Stackable, says:

"The commerce of the year has been marked by three especial notable characteristics: First, a continuation of the phenomenal imports of last year; Second, a modest increase in exports; and Third, the combined imports and exports form the largest total ever shown by a single year in the history of the country.

"The total imports during the year were $19,059,605, as compared with $11.650,890 in 1898.

The exportations of 1899 were $22,628,741 as against $17,346,744 in 1898.

The total foreign commerce for the year 1899 thus stands, $41,688.347 against $28,997,635 in 1898, or $12,690,712 greater than the preceding year.

This is a splendid showing of prosperity for Hawaii. It is simply the forerunner of what is to come. The plague situation cannot last much longer and conditions are such as to lead to most unparalleled activity in business. All indications point that way. One of the most interesting tabulations, in the Collector General's report, is that upon immigration. The arrivals for the year have been 32,725 for 1899 against 17,22, for 1898, and the departures for 1899 were 9,063, leaving an increase of population from immigration alone of 23,166. It is probably greater than this as many of the depatures were people who have homes here and were simply abroad on a visit.

The population of the Hawaiian islands, in round numbers is 100,000 people. This gives $220 per capita for exports and over $410 per capita for exports and imports. This makes a showing of four times that of the United States, the richest country in the world, except Australia, and twice the showing of that country. This is evidence of the fact that Hawaii is the richest country on earth.

* * *

The Twelfth Federal Census.

The twelfth Federal census will be more instructive than any of its predecessors. A wider range of statistics is required by the Unite States government with each succeeding decade and the coming enumeration of Uncle Sam's people will bring out almost everything the government ought to know about each person's qualifications and standing as a member of society and of the nation. If the census taker is more searching into an individual's private concerns than before it is because he is instructed to do so. The Census Bureau is as important as any other in the Federal service. Its work has a great tendency in shaping national legislation for different parts of the country. Its work in Hawaii will form a special basis for intelligent Congressional action regarding these islands when they shall become a territory. The agricultural wealth of this little pin head in the Pacific will astonish the world. There has long been needed at Washington an impartial statement of Hawaiian affairs and now the Administration and Congress are going to get it from the hands of their own appointees. The local census office in the Judiciary building is in charge of A. T. Atkinson, special agent in chief, and his immediate assistants are G. L. Bigelow and J. W. Girvin, ex-special agents in chief. An incalculable amount of labor is necessary to prepare the groundwork for enumeration. The fires necessitated by the plague have had a tendency to so shuffle up the Asiatic and Hawaiian population that it is hard to determine when and where to draw district lines. There will be 110 canvassers for the islands, 20 of whom will be engaged in Honolulu. The work will commence on June 1st. and must be completed by July 1st. Individuals will be required to answer 28 questions, which will vary but little from those asked on the mainland. Those who refuse to answer or those who make false answers will be compelled to pay a fine not exceeding $100. There are special schedules for Agriculture, Fisheries, Schools, Churches and Sugar, all being very comprehensive in their requirements. Under Agriculture every species of fruit, grain and vegetable, except sugar, grown in Hawaii is listed. Acres cultivated, acres irrigated, number of trees or vines, number of young non-bearing trees or vines and quantities of products must be given; also expense and value of products. Under Fisheries the nationalities of the persons engaged are required, as well as number of vessels and value of annual catch. The School schedule asks for number of teachers and pupils, nationalities, number of school days and average attendance. Churches will be asked to give name, denomination, location, number of communicants, value of property and how supported. The Sugar schedule is very thorough and brings every detail of a plantation's business to government view. The equipment of the 110 enumerators comes from Washington. It comprises besides the large books waterproof bags, paper, envelopes, fountain pens, etc., and is about as complete as could be asked. In the vast Census Bureau building in Washington an army of clerks will be employed in classifying and recapitulating when all the returns are in. An ingenious register has been devised for compiling statistics. It is operated on the principle of the typewriter and punctures holes in cards for every answer enumerated on the canvasser's schedule. Should the canvasser fail to fill in a space the machine detects it at once by stopping work. The sheet is then returned from Washington for correction. Should an agent fail to get the age of an inhabitant of Ka-u the little machine Wnsi gtaqinon will note his negligence.

America in the Orient.

The latest advices from the mainland reveal the most serious conditions in the Orient. War has very frequently been predicted over the partition of China by mainland papers and correctly outlined the events which have led to the present state of affairs. It has also frequently pointed out the impossibility of the United States keeping out of the squabble. President McKinley and Secretary Hay see this necessity and are making preparations for a startling naval demonstration in Chinese waters much to the surprise and chagrin of the continental powers, who, as usual, pronounce American interference as presumptous. Preparations are being made to place three powerful naval squadrons under three admirals in Oriental waters, comprising in all from forty to sixty first class battle ships, cruisers, monitors and gunboats. The present Asiatic squadron will be divided into two under Admirals Watson and Kempf, while the third squadron is being fitted for sea with such vessels as the Indiana, Brooklyn and Boston in it, to be commanded by Admiral Kautz. The navy department also intends assigning some of the most powerful warships from the Atlantic squadron to reinforce the newly created Asiatic squadron.

Causes Leading to War Preparations

The sudden change of affairs in China since the South African war began have been rapid and pronounced. A revoluiionary movement has taken place in China, its object being the restoration of the young Emperor to the throne and to open China to modern reform. The Empress Dowager finding that England could not give her any assistance has become the ally of Russia. Nothing can be more serious, with England at the present moment unable to protect her sphere of influence. In addition to her South African troubles she has difficulties in Persia, although this is somewhat compensated for by the declaration of the Ameer of Afghanistan that England's troubles were his troubles as far as Russia is concerned. But France is stirring up strife in Egypt in the hope of regaining her former prestige over the Suez Canal.

Under these conditions it would be remiss in President McKinley and Secretary Hay to fail in taking decided action to maintain the "open door" in China. The "open door" has not yet been guaranteed by Russia. It is also contemplated to use the military arm as well as the naval, with Manila as a base, if it should be necessary, to protect American interests in the Orient. Germany and France object to America's demonstration on the ground that they are able to take care of American interests within the respective spheres of influence. In reply to this Secretary Hay points out that the native police are more numerous than the German and French troops, and that revolution is imminent at any time in China.

America Puzzles Europe.

For the first time in history the United States has taken up a really hostile attitude toward Russia, coming very near an actual alliance with England. America's attitude is puzzling Europe. The United States refused to occupy a "sphere of influence" in China and yet is now ready to make a naval and military demonstration in Chinese waters to curb Russian aggression. The United States decidedly did not desire to assume the responsibility of a "sphere of influence" in China because England's "sphere of influence" was sufficient and the United States knew she could depend upon England to maintain the "open door." McKinley's proclamation at the beginning of the South African war defined American policy and the present preparations are consistent with the policy then laid down. The proclamation declared that the United States would consider any attitude on the part of European powers to interfere with England as an "unfriendly act," as such action would tend to weaken England's power in the Orient, where the United States was really interested in seeing that the "sphere of influence" remain intact. The United States is preparing to show the world what she means by an "unfriendly act." The *Literary Digest* says:

"There is plenty of talk in Europe of an anti-British coalition, but very little action so far. The Czar does not seem willing to act in downright opposition to the professions of his delegates at the Hague Conference, and France if interested more in her world's fair than in anything else at present. But there are many attempts on the part of the French press to embroil Germany and Great Britain, and Germany is urged to lead a European coalition. If Germany does not now act in unision with France and Russia, she must not expect complaisance in colonial affairs later on." It is certain that Germany does not trust her neighbors sufficiently to join them in a war against England.

A German newspaper very sensibly sums up the situation as follows: Germany is strong enough to-day to obtain what is reasonably due to her. She need not nervously enter into entangling alliance to obtain more. The fact is, we should know when we are well off and leave well enough alone. It is of course, very sad to see nations hate each other, but there is such a thing as "beneficial" hatred. The hatred of the French for England is beneficial to us. For thirty years England profited all she could by the enmity between France and Germany. We have begun to profit by the hatred between French and English. If we would be comfortable, we must not interfere, for this hatred will last only as long as the British world-power is great enough to hinder French ambition.

Japan's Naval Demonstration.

Since the Empress of China and the Czar of Russia have entered into an alliance Japan has been preparing for a great naval demonstration off Korea. The rumor is persistently revived that during this grand demonstration Korea will be seized, thus bringing matters to a head as soon as possible. This it is claimed will be done to offset Russia's menace to occupy the whole of China. Japan is well equipped for war with a large modern navy and a well trained and equipped army of 500,000 men. The report that Japan intends seizing Korea is officially denied, but where there is so much smoke there must be some fire.

Chartering Chinese Societies.

The statement of the *Advertiser* that there are ten Chinese secret societies in Honolulu awaiting the success of the Bow Wongs in obtaining their charter, before making wholesale applications for charters, is rather alarming to contemplate. Experience has taught that every Chinese secret society among the coolie or lower classes is a highbinder society—a den of iniquity—a breeding ground for crime. It is amazing, in view of the experience of San Francisco, that the Cabinet Council could for a moment hesitate in preemptorily refusing to grant any charter to a Chinese secret society. Some weak-minded persons may carp upon the injustice of granting charters to freemasons and other secret organizations and refusing the same to the poor Chinese. The very comparison is odious and insulting to secret organizations which are composed of the best element of the community, whereas members of Chinese secret organizations are composed of the vilest vermin of the criminal class in China and are not entitled to as much consideration as human beings requiring justice, as so many dogs.

Competitors.

In no line of business is there a greater amount of deception practiced than in the transactions in real estate. Not only does the market suffer but the reputable agencies themselves must bear the burden of the rascalities of a class of parasites that infest all cities; they are as a rule a set of loafers with little or no knowledge of the real estate market, and in all cases unlicensed and illegitimate. Their time is wholly employed watching the offices of the legitimate agencies for such property as is readily salable; they then seek the buyers and offer the same pieces at a less figure than has been quoted through the agency; they can thus make liberal concessions to purchaser, being under no expense whatever for office maintenance and are satisfied with only a fraction of the commission requisite to support a legitimate agency.

The real estate market suffers grievously in having confidence at once shaken in those who are supposed to be its true representatives. This most deplorable state of affairs it is difficult to remedy, the plausibility of the curbstone broker induces the purchaser to transact business through him while the impression is given that the scrupulous agent is guilty of extortion. The investor is then deserted by the seeming benefactor and is compelled to close his bargain through other channels at an additional expense. Instances of this kind are familiar to the reading public and large investors have been mulcted in much the same manner. Generally contingent upon the success of one investment another will follow.

The agent is doing business for a commission and in no race to crowd his office with unsalable property; hence his object is to get it at the lowest figure in order to have the element of a ready sale. This statement is also rather a reflection upon the intelligence of the seller as well as the purchaser, for it is absolutely certain that anyone holding property is well "posted" upon that which immediately affects his holding, while the investor is quite able to inform himself against all deceit. A fruitful source of annoyance to the agencies arises from the broken faith of clients. I will cite one instance to which nearly all others are similar. A certain party posing as a man of exemplary honor, commissioned an office to seek him a residence site. They assiduously set themselves to the task, used valuable time and effort, and submitted quite an exhaustive list. He had privately made his selection and went directly to the owners and made his purchase, entirely ignoring the agency or the broker. His assurances of justice to his broker were profuse until all his objects were in view and easy of accomplishment. With these difficulties to contend with the path of the legitimate agent is not an easy one and entitles him to the firm support of all property holders and investors who wish advice and protection in transactions in real property.

Worthless "Expert" Valuations.

It often happens that negotiations leading to the sale of real estate are spoiled by opinions which are given concerning values of properties, said opinons in many instances being given carelessly, in ingorance, in malice and sometimes with a disposition to prevent the inventors making the purchase. Incompetent persons are often called upon for opinions in such matters, and it is seldom that incompetent stands in the way of ready expressions in the premises. Men who would not call a tinker to pass judgment on a watch or upon a minister of the gospel, to pass upon the solvency of a bank, will readily turn upon some one equally as incompetent to pass upon the value of a piece of real estate. It should be the rule that expert opinions should only be given by real estate men in real estate matter and by them only as an attorney passes opinions in legal matters. Such expert service should be done for a fee and after proper investigation. The opinions should be in writing with the signature of the expert attached. He should understand that he is making a ecord upon which his own reputation rests.

It is often said opinions given by loan associations and bankers have the recommending power of a city. They are no more capable or competent than other men to pass such opinions; but being prominent are applied to more often than other people.

The real estate agent supplies the necessary information for one to form his own opinion. This information is given so that each item leading to the results can be verified.

There are thousands of trades and sales spoiled and lost because the would-be investor obtains some worthless opinion without the knowledge of the agent who is trying to make the sale.

The Divinity of Buddha.

If Sakya Muni were alive to day he would become one of Christ's most faithful disciples. Buddha's was a voice crying in the wilderness. But he did not have the advantage that John the Baptist had; and he could not say: "Prepare ye the way of the Lord." Buddha did the very best he could with the store he dad to draw from and the people he had to deal with. He lived not later than 620 B. C. He wrote nothing; and none of his supposed sayings were written till about the beginning of the Christian era. The mystery of divinity which attaches to Buddha is much more modern than his age. One who has lived for some time in lands where Buddhism and Christianity recognize each other as opponents cannot but remark the deifying tendency among Buddhists. While in Christendom there is a tendency to materialism which denies the divine element in Christ, in Buddhistic lands there is a tendency in the opposite direction which goes on clothing Buddha with divine characterlstics. What a contrast! What a similarity! I cannot but think that this comes about from the influence of Christianity upon the Buddhistic mind.

It cannot be denied that Buddhism in Japan and India is remodeling itself according to Christian ideals as to methods and forms. Not only in outward acts, as methods of propagandism, etc., but in the religious nomenclature as well, do we see a tendency to draw from Christianity. As authors of systems, there are in several respects similarities; but the point of dissimilarity fatal to Buddhism evidently is the divine element. If Buddhism is to survive, this defect must be remedied. That Christianity possesses this element, an element which cannot be accounted for by natural means, the greatest minds of the world acknowledge. In fact the vital hold which Christ has upon the civilized world is presumption in favor of his divinity. If this supernatural claim be false nineteen hundred years of deception would be a greater miracle than the resurrection ot the dead. The same cannot be said of Buddhism. Buddhism made no claim of divinity. False or true as its moral precepts may be, it has done a service in the world on the mere basis of a human origin. Its spread in the world is not accounted for on the ground of a divine element in it. It has occupied unoccupied tertitory; it has served till something better could be had. And today, Christianity which is its junior by more than 600 years far outnumbers it in population. Sfrictly speaking, Japan cannot be called a Buddhist land. Probably only a small minority would in any way acknowledge Buddhism. One in every three of the population of the United States is a church member: and the larger part of the other two-thirds would acknowledge Christ, no doubt, but reject the sects. China, likewise, is far from being genuinely Buddhistic. When one thinks, for a moment, of the lands over which Christianity has spread, and is spreading, he is amazed.

OUR BOARDINGHOUSE.

How the Devil Did Good.

We have jolly good times at our boarding house; but if one could only catch a glimpse of the boarders in repose no one could for a moment believe such a statement. They are such an incongruous lot. How they ever got together in one boarding house the Lord only knows. Suffice it to say I found them there.

At one end of the table sat Hugh Grant, familiarly called "Phew," tall of stature, dark complexioned, with jet black mustache and hair and a sphinx-like countenance from which, one of a vivid imagination could picture all sorts of things—dark and mysterious deeds in the past, perhaps—or unrequited love that had at first led to a frantic desire to kill Cupid but finding it hopeless had settled into sphinx-like serenity. His only compromise with levity, when the girls poked fun at him, was a sarcastic immission between his teeth of the word ye-a-s starting with a deep bass, the sound being thinner and thinner until the "s" was finally drawn out sharp. Why the girls were not afraid of him it is hard to say. But the ways of woman are past finding out. Undoubtedly their intuitive penetration even in this small compromise perceived that somewhere in his ponderous anatomy there was a great big heart that was worth trying to find. Grant is useful at our boarding house in maintaining its dignity under very trying circumstances and he is dubbed the chairman.

To his right sits Capt. Jinks, bluff, old, gray bearded "sea dog" who never realizes that he is not on the quarter deck and roars like a sea lion, when he talks, and his laughter, at the witty banter of the table, comes like a clap of thunder. At the gay banter of the ladies and the irrepressible "kid" he is wont to command in stentorian tones: "No insinuation, please! No insinuation!" But the Captain is a jolly old "sea dog" after all. His bark is worse than his bite.

Then there is Fulsome, the contractor, who is filled with the milk of human kindness from his head, up in the air six feet two inches high, way down to his heels. He fools away his spare time in making wooden covers for the barrels in the kitchen and mending sinks.

And the "kid," the irrepressible "kid" so called, not because he is still a child, but because being but twenty he is the most youthful of the borders. He never speaks without gesticulating wildly to the imminent danger of his neighbors at table. His father must have been a Frenchman, which acounts for the upward gestures, and his mother a Hawaiian accounts for the downward gestures. Between the two when speaking enthusiastically, which is always, he has all the gesticulations of an exited Hebrew with infinite variations. He speaks at the rate of 300 words a minute in a falsetto voice. But the "kid," whose real name is Manuel, is witty and, therefore, is tolerated by the boarders, and sad to say, petted too much by the ladies.

Next to the "kid" sits "Billy Boy." Do not for a moment suppose that Billy is a boy. Far from it. Being a tall man—six feet two or three—his auburn locks are begining to languish so high up in such frigid atmosphere, that his scalp is already poking up through, unless he combs his hair right. "Billy Boy" has a blond mustache with hypnotic blue eyes, for dark ladies, and always wears a seraphic smile. Billy is always the pink of propriety. He is always neat and "prinks" before coming to dinner—a most extraordinary thing in a newspaper man. Billy sings well, speaks in gentle tones and wears a sympathic air to everyone,which precludes the possibility of calling him anything else than Billy.

But I must not forget the editor who sits on the other side of the table. He is a decent looking follow, in a way; medium stature, dark mustache, high forehead, and of course, wears glasses. He wears a sour, cynical expression towards women—probably disappointed in ideals at sometime in his career—but it is easily to be seen that almost any one of the fair sex could redeem him to adoration of them. He is at times jolly, at times cranky and gets mad if boarders refuse to listen to his "long winded" stories.

Now for the ladies! but how can poor me do them justice. First and foremost is Miss "Sunshine" Margaret Rebecca Napolion, who laughs once a day, that is to say, all day long. At meals she laughs at the boarders, then at what the boarders say, then at what she says, and after the boarders have gone to work she laughs at herself to think she should be such an incongruous person, brought up as she was in an autere missionary family, and yet, should feel so jolly all the time. When the skipper, old "sea dog," says in answer to her banter: "No insinuation, please, no insinuations!" she draws down the corners of her mouth and tries to look dignified, but there is that laugh lurking around the corners of her large black eyes just the same. The laugh always gives her away. So much for austere training of a God, given laughing, sunshiny nature. "Murder will out" anyway. She has the profile of a Greek of ye ancient time, a firm chin and mouth, a complexion as clear as a summer sky, and being a Hawaiian, as brown as a berry. God help the fellow who would dare make advances to this vivacious creature because she laughs. I'd like to be behind the door and see the "racket." She would stop laughing for once and he would never know what had happened to him. Miss "Sunshine" Margaret Rebecca Napolion, being vivacious must flirt, of course, but being, nevertheless, a decorous young lady she has chosen Billy Boy as the object of her machinations, because he is considered safe, as he expects his fiance down from the Mainland shortly. He tries to be pensive because she is not here, but "Billy Boy" finds it a difficult task in the light of the bright eyes of Miss "Sunshine," and to tell truth Miss fiance had better be on hand, as soon as possible, to see that no one is "playing in her back yard."

Miss "Rosebud" Wainright sits next to "Billy Boy." Miss Wainright is a dream of loveliness with a sweet small voice, stunning silk waists and large dreamy brown eyes. Although she says little her simple presence is enough for the boarders. She floats into the room as gently as Minerva sliding down a rainbow. Her face is oval with a pretty little pointed chin and a mouth like cupids bow with rosy cherries; and the man who once having looked upon those lips and does not have the desire in his heart to pick one ought to commit suicide or be sent to an insane asylum. Not that he could; but he ought to want to or he is no man and should don *holoku*. On Sundays she wears ravishing gowns and the men have to look the other way—the radiance is too great. She says little, but when the banter of the table comes her way she is wont to sneer, "du tell." With that sweet voice she can sneer herself into the heart of any man.

Next to Miss "Rosebud" is her grandma, who nurses the idea that she is an austere "duenna;" but she isn't at all. She smiles benignly upon the young folks and what they say and do, goes. Her duennaism is only skin deep in spite of all attempts to the contrary.

Last but not least is Mrs. Good, the landlady, fat, silent and good, as her name implies. In fact, she is too good and lets the boarders do as they please—and little Lena, her daughter, sweet angel that she is, waits on the table. Such is "our boarding house;" but this is not telling "how the devil did good." It happened this wise:

Miss "Sunshine" at midday dinner Sunday was possessed with an insane desire to tease the Captain. After a pointed jibe from this fair creature the skipper roared: "No insinuations, please, no insinuations!" The editor looked sympathetically at the Captain; that is to say, as sympathetic as his cynical countenance would permit. But then, he was always truly sympathetic when a poor man was being abused by a woman. He said:

"Never mind, 'Cap.' You know all women have the devil in them. You will recollect that, in the olden time of miracles, Christ cast seven devils out of one woman into a herd of swine and they (the devils) were so confoundedly vicious that they drove 200 pigs crazy causing them to run down into the sea of Galilee and commit suicide. What became of the seven devils sacred scripture does not relate, but it is fair to suppose that they survived to live again in woman, in a greater or less degree, for all time to come."

The silence that followed the editor's remarks was ominous. Sunshine no longer radiated from the countinence of Miss Napolion. Those laughing black eyes no longer smiled but emmited instead lightning flashes. All mankind at the table trembled, except the editor, who calmly munched a piece of toast and sipped his coffee. The oppressive silence, thick enough to cut with a knife, was broken by the calm sweet voice of Miss "Rosebud" with the words:—*du tell*. I will hardly be believe but "the editor was positively embrassed. Who ever heard of an editor being embrassed before? But this I do know, he munched his toast less calmly and met the beautiful brown eyes of the fair vision across the table with some considerable timority. Then the "Sunshine" broke loose with firy eye:

"I tell you, Mr. Editor, you are mistaken. You newspaper men think you know it all. But you don't, I can tell you. I read my bible every day (Miss Napolion is quite religions) and I tell you that it was a man that Christ cast the seven devils out of."

"I'll bet you an oyster supper, Miss Napolion," roard the skipper, "that it was a woman. It must have been."

"I never bet," retarted the "Sunshine," "But I know it was a man."

There up spoke the irrepressible "Kid": "If it was a man then he must have have been married and got the devils by inoculation."

How the Kid, not being a married man, could have gained so much wisdom it is hard to say.

"As chairman of this boarding house table," interposed Mr. Grant, in senitorian tones. "Now that the meal is furnished, and this being the Sabbath day, I suggest that this boarding house resolve itself into a bible class and settle this vexed question.

The class lasted two hours and half and its investigations developed the fact (Mark, Chapter V, Verses 1 to 16 inclusive) that a *man* by the name of "Legeon," from the mountains, was possessed of seven devils and was brought before the Master. The devils finding that they were to be cast out of the man and having a burning desire to continue operations on the same material, reguested the Master to cast them into a herd of swine, with the result that two hundred pigs committed suiside, by drowning, in the sea of Galilee. Thus was fair woman vindicated and the editor put to shame. Still with malicious intent the editor pesisted in his investigations until a story was found where one devil was cast out of a woman. It was therefore decided by a unanimous vote that the rate of devilishness in humanity was in ratio of one to seven in favor of woman. That evening under the beneign influence of the bible reading the members of our boarding house attended church en mass. Women have inserulible ways of showing sarcasum. For three days thereafter we were fed on pork doubtless to remind us how closely allied are men, swine and the devil.

OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The editor was talking when the "Rosebud" floated into the room. Of course, all paused until the queen of beauty had taken her seat. Miss "Sunshine" Napolion, who was a school teacher, had deplored the fact that modern languages were not made compulsory in the schools, stating what difficulty she had experienced in not understanding French while abroad.

The editor was saying: "I can't say that I agree with you, Miss Napolion. The female mind does not seem to have the capacity of speaking correctly more than one language and that one has to be drummed into her from birth."

"A woman's mind has as much capacity as a man's I want you to understand, Mr. Editor," cried the "Sunshine," wrathfully. And the "Rosebud,' looking severely at the editor, exclaimed sympathetically, and 'ot nearly so sweetly as usual."

"*Du tell!*"

Not at all disconcerted, the editor continued: "To prove my way to this hypothesis it will be necessary to tell the incident upon which it is based."

"A party of us started from London for Paris, some years ago, bound for a tour of Europe. Among the party were two bright and pretty young ladies who had for many years made a careful study of the French language and were at home, in America, considered French scholars.

"Oh, we will translate for you when we get to Paris," they patronizingly assured us on the way from London to Dover.

"When their knowledge of the vivacious language was put to a test not a Frenchman could understand them nor could they understand what was said to us. One day, after the ladies had vainly tried to inoculate some understanding into the cranium of a 'caby' about where we desired to be driven, I made up my mind to take a hand in it myself. I grabbed that Frenchman by the 'scruf of the neck' and shaking my finger within an inch of the tip of his nose commanded:

"*Numero venti cinqo Avenue De'l Opera.—Vamuse!*"

"He jumped into his box before I had time to kick him and drove with all possible speed to the place we wanted to go. On the principle,that the best French is that which is successful in being understood, I was voted the linguist of the party."

The "Sunshine" became suddenly animated with excitement—laughing and clapping her hands:

"We have found a name for the editor. Henceforth he shall be Editor *Vamuse*—and if he doesn't behave, why, we will just *vamuse* him."

The roar of laughter that went around the table even agitated the dishes; while the chairman indicated his amusement by emitting between his teeth the word: y-e a-s !- from a low to a high key The editor looked sour and smiled a sickly smile, while the Misses "Sunshine', and "Rosebud" figuratively speaking hugged each other at the discomiture of the editor. Vengeance is sweet. But the Captain, who always took the editor's part, roared a great roar:

"No insinuations, ladies,—no insinuations!"

Believing matters had gone far enough in this direction the chairman, with great gravity, delivered himself of the following remarks:

"Ladies and gentlemen: As the subject already discussed seems to have come, as usual, to a happy termination, namely in the triumph of the ladies, I would suggest that we now take up a more timely subject. A few week ago Senator Clark, of the state of Wyoming, introduced in the Senate of the United States an amendment to the Cullom bill, which, if passed,would have saddled woman suffrage on Hawaii Nei from the inception of the Territory. Mr. Editor *Vamuse*, what is your opinion concerning giving women the right of suffrage?" All eyes were turned on the editor as he paused a moment in thought:

"Women, in general, and I are *persona non grata*. Therefore, if my remarks should in anyway appear to favor womankind,I hope I shall not be misunderstood. Politically and as a part of the social fabric, women must be considered in the abstract——"

"None of your shadowy, phantom, abstract women for me," interposed "Billy Boy," with spirit."Give me sympathetic women in the flesh with good warm blood in their viens."

"Warmer the better," interpolated the "kid," irrepressible.

The chairman "squelched" the "kid" with his severe eye and motioned the editor to proceed, while the "Sunshine" cast a grateful glance upon "Billy Boy."

"——In the abstract"—repeated the editor with a severe look at "Billy Boy," "there has been commendable progress in the condition of women from——"

Here, I whose business it is to listen not talk, interrupted: "Mr. Editor, *Vamuse*, let me suggest, in exploiting upon views on this subject, that you recite to the ladies and gentlemen the story you wrote and presented to Susan B. Anthony at the time of the equal suffrage election in California, but which, was so pointed that she could not get an editor in the states to publish it."

"True. True. I had forgotten about that. With the chair's permission I will recite it." The chariman nodded.

SOCRATES AND THE NEW WOMAN.

"Linn Roberts had finished at Yale and was at home for a long rest before going West to start in business for himself. It was thought best he should go to California as he was something of a dyspeptic and, although he showed no signs of it lung trouble was a legacy of the family."

"While at home Roberts met and became enamored of Miss Lillian Crawford, sweet, pretty, bright and piquant, of about seventeen summers. Linn thought he had never seen a living creature so gentle and fair. Even his dreaming ideals had not dared reach so high. Lillian had just finished her preparation for Vassar and it was arranged that Roberts should go to California and establish himself in the shoe business, as his father was a shoe manufacturer, while Miss Lillian finished her education."

"In four years they were married and after a pleasant honeymoon in the East went to a pretty home in California."

"One evening after supper Linn was writing some business letters, he hadn't time to attend to at the office, while Lillian burried herself in the evening paper."

"My! but this is good news, Linn," exclaimed Lillian, "the new state of Wyoming has been granted equal suffrage. Isn't that fine? I wish I lived in Wyoming."

Linn looked up from his writing: "You certainly cannot be serious, Lillian. I certainly would never permit a wife of mine to go to the polls and mix up in politics."

"Why? aren't we women receiving now the full measure of education accorded men?"

"Yes, but it is a question of the difference in the quality of the intellect. Women could never understand the intricacies of politics," and he turned again to his writing.

"Lillian turned pale. She was about to say something, but bit her lips instead. Her hands full limp into her lap and a frightened look came into her eyes. At last she said very quietly:

"I must go and dress for the reception, Linn. You needn't mind coming with me as you are busy. Jones can drive me. With this she escaped from the room. Upon reaching her bed chamber she exclaimed: "What an escape! I nearly said something sharp that would have led to an altercation like any hod carrier's wife." I, Lillian Crawford, in a vulgar altercation with my husband; and she shuddered at the thought. Then throwing herself into a chair she clasped her hands above her head and exclaimed: "Terrible! Terrible!! I cannot love a man who does not consider me equal to him in everything—*everything*" and a sob choked the last utterance. She got up and paced the room.

"Divorce? never–too vulgar. I must do my full duty as a wife and meet my fate bravely. Oh! the theory of inequality brings educated women into worse bondage than slaves in a Turkish harem because *she* knows no better. Like many an other martyred slave of a woman I will do my duty; but in what special way? Why, his stomach of course. How negligent of me. I was too happy to think. It was selfish. He has been complaining a good deal lately. I will read everything about dyspepsia and find out what foods assimilate best. I will take up my life work scientifically."

Strange to say, with all the devotion Lillian paid his stomach, Linn Roberts spent three years in abject misery; yet he could find nothing to complain of. The most tempting hygienic viands were set before him to tempt his appetite. When he came home she met him at the door and gave him a kiss on the cheek and he found his slippers on the hearth. If he looked tired, as he usually did these days, she would insist on taking his shoes off for him. When he went to business in the morning she always kissed him perhaps on the lips, but his sister always did the same at home in just the same way. Linn got thinner and thinner and his dyspepsia got worse. He knew he wanted something he didn't get. He thought he would like to have a few "chunks" of good warm love once in a while. He even felt that if he could get a little bare bone of love when he came home at night that anyone would throw to a yellow dog, it would take some of the weariness out of him.

At last the time came when the woman suffrage amendment was to be put to a vote in California. Mrs. Roberts worked every day on the committee, but she never neglected her husband. But with what a heavy heart she came home working so hard for the cause, yet the only vote she could control was beyond her reach. Both husband and wife avoided the subject seemingly by intention

The night before election Linn Roberts had an unusually bad spell of indigestion. Now people who have indigestion are subject to seeing visions. It is generally supposed that the visions of the monks of the middle ages were "fakes;" but it is not so. When the people demanded another vision they simply put their stomachs out of order and the visions came as a matter of course. It is a very simple trick if you only know how.

In the middle of the night Linn Roberts saw Socrates sitting on a "damp cloud picking a harp." When the old philosopher saw that he was observed he cut a chunk out of the cloud, making a ledge big enough to lay his harp on and thus addressed his mortal disciple:

"My son, I have long seen that thou art filled with unhappiness, and that thou hast borne with fortitude and philosophy all the trials that have come upon thee. Tomorrow all these troubles may be ended if thou wilt listen to my counsel. Thou knowest that I had, ever present with me, in life Zantippe, and I am thus competent to advise thee, my son. She is now in hell I am thankful to say. In the old days when I lived in Athens we only had two kinds of women—one was the shrew–like Zantippe, who brings only unhappiness, and the other the clinging kind of woman like vine winds itself around an oak—who gives supreme happiness by the perennial display of all the angelic qualities in woman, But is this advanced age of equal education a third kind of woman has been evolved commonly called the "new woman." She has risen intellectually to the equal of man and in every other respect is superior. But in this new woman lie, perhaps in latent form, all the angelic qualities conferred upon woman by the Creator and also all the devilish qualities possessed by Zantippe. Let man confer upon woman absolute equality, politically and otherwise, as the 'new woman' is now in the majority, and the angel in her will govern the world and the millenium become a possibility. Let me counsel thee, my son, to vote for woman suffrage tomorrow. Whether the cause succeeds or not thine happiness at least will be secured. I am confident that if Zantippe could have gone out in old Athens and 'plunked' a sovereign vote against a wicked counselor she would have come home as sweet as aa angel, and Plato, would have had to record that I had made a philosopher out of a woman, perhaps, equal to myself. And as Socrates picked up his harp the vision vanished.

"Next morning at breakfast, Linn Roberts said quietly: 'My dear, after considerable thought I have decided to vote for woman-suffrage today."

"Lillian dropped her knife and fork and stared at him. As she began to realize that he meant it the tears welled to her eyes (the first time he had ever seen them there) and, running round to his side of the table, she threw her plump round arms about his neck with such a hug, the like of which he had never known, and her lips were glued to his in a kiss that gave such joy as he did not know was possible in heaven or earth. His whole being was electrified; and, lo! his dyspepsia was miraculously cured as by magic."

"As the party left the table the Misses Sunshine and Rosebud looked wonderingly at the editor, casting tender sympathetic glances at him."

Fakes

There is scarcely anything for which the cultivated architect has the more genuine abhorrence than what may be generally termed architectural shams. This designation is used here for want of a better. It is really a misnomer, for shams are not architectural. The three graces of architecture are strength, truth and beauty. Shams violate all three, and truth is the highest degree. Truth, the use of honest material at their honest values, is very dear to lovers of good architecture, and should not be deviated from. But departure from truth are many here and elsewhere. Shams have been encouraged by building owners through a mistaken idea of economy or, rather with the thought of making a great show for little money. Shams are false to beauty and false to strength. There is not the slightest excuse for their existence nor even on the score of economy, for honest simplicity is always obtainable for the modicum expense, and is certainly far preferable to sham enrichments, which do not enrich, and sham ornamentation. The ass in the lion's skin could not hold the lion's place for a day, but sham passes for the real in architecture.

Concerning the use of stone it is unnecessary to write here, stone being itself the richest of materials, is not at all likely to be given disguise. It is the material most generally unstated that are shams. In this article, though incomplete a few shams have been touched upon. But be the question one of folly or mere expediency, it will always be found that honesty and sincerity, in architectural work, as in everything else, commands the most lasting respect, a cheap snob is derided and looked down upon; there is such a thing as cheap snobbery in building.

Blifil and Black George.

BY TAROTOP.

"Did you ever hear the story of Blifil and Black George, my little ones," said Grandfather Steptoe to his hearers one afternoon.

"No, Grandpa, what was it?" asked Robbie.

"Well, it was an occurrence in the islands of the Pacific not many degrees from these blessed shores," replied the old gentleman. "Blifil was a pioneer missionary on one of the islands a few degrees north of the equator. He landed with his bible and hymn book in the early part of this century and began to instruct the savages in Christianity, showing them the perniciousness of heathenism and pointing out the path to moral rectitude. He was soon followed by Black George, who came to the island in a trading ship and brought with him besides calico and casks of salmon and codfish a large quantity of gin and Medford rum. The abounding hospitality of the natives was equally divided between the two white visitors, who soon saw that they controlled the 'push.' Other traders and other missionaries settled on the island in the course of a few years and it was not long before Blifil learned that alcohol was gaining the ascendancy over the gospel throughout the land. With the true zeal of a propagator of the bible he entered into a compact with Black George, whose business was growing to alarming proportions, to curtail the sale of strong drink. This compact was a compromise, whereby Black George and a few of his confederates were to have an exclusive license for the sale of Medford rum and other alcoholic beverages and that the duty on importation was to be placed so high that only sugar barons and folks that ilk could indulge in the enjoyment of strong drink. If natives or any of the poor white trash wanted beer or spirits the price of these articles would be so high that they would perforce become ramrod teetotalers. Black George and his partners with their monopoly made barrel of money for every barrel of liquor they sold and Blifil was happy thereat. So it is to-day on that seagirt isle, my precious ones, that the liquor dealers and the missionaries are in a silent partnership. Only annexation to the United States and municipal government, whereby every feller gets a vote, will break the iniquitous bond."

March 17th, the day known amongst Irishmen the world over as the birthday of the patron saint of that "green isle," St. Patrick, is also a day hallowed in the memory of Hawaiians as the birthday of one of the noted Kamehameha line, viz. Kamehameha III. To the notable annual local festivities on this date is the celebration of the birthday of Hon. John Aalamanu Cummins of this city, an Hawaiian who shares with the Saint and King the honor of March 17th as a birthday. The celebration of the day in these islands thus has a triple significance. Mr. Cummins is one of the leading native Hawaiians and it is in his honor chiefly that the period gets its greatest interest.

St. Pathrick and Shnakes.

"How's it Pat that whin Sint Pathrick drove all th' shnakes out iv old Iriland on th' sivintanth day iv March that so miny min see shankes on that silf same day?"

"Is't a connudthrum Mike?"

"Divvile a btt iv it. It's th' truth, Pat, an' no mishtake. I kin prove it by me own exparience Sint Pathrick's day last year, those silf same shnakes nairly kilt me old woman Bridgit."

"An' what did the shnakes do to ye old woman Bridgit?"

"Me'n Tim was cilibratin' th' good luck iv old Iriland, in havin' th' shnakes drove out bi Sint Pathrick, f'r wan week 'fore th' sivintanth an' on that grate day him an' me painted th' town rid. Wan barkap'r was f'r tillin' me that I was on th' road to seein' shnakes. Me'n Tim larft at 'im, f'r, dint Sint Pathrick clane all th' shnaks out iv Iriland an' how cud an Irishman see shnakes?"

That night whin I wint home a sight mit me eyes asd' sint most min to th' insane 'silum. There was Bridgit standin' 'fore me with her hair full of shnakes—little shnakes, an' wan big shnake, th' divvle that timpted Ave, was wound round h'r waist an' was a reachin' his bastely hed to kiss th' swate lips of me Bridgit. B'gora! but I was fightin' mad an' I whipped ouf me gun to blow th' divvle's hed off, whin Bridgit throw'd up me hand an' sid:

"What ye goin' to kill me f'r, Mike?"

"I'm goin' kill th' shnakes that's crawlin' all over ye."

"Bridgit's a knowin' crater an' puttin' h'r hands on h'r hips an shaking iv h'r hed, she sid:

"An d'ye think yez Sint Pathrick that ye kin clear th' shnakes off this bit iv old Iriland (manin' hersilf)! Go to bed, Mike an' in th' nit Sint Pathrick will come an' drive the shnakes away."

"Sure 'nuf nixt moanin' thre was'nt a shnake to be seen."

JACK POTS.

Taxation.

Taxation has been recognized as a necessity in all governments since the earliest days, when the human family assembled and formed societies, tribes or centers of business; but the most earnest efforts of all well balanced and honest administrations have been to lighten the grievous necessity, and to all that money so collected should be properly and judiciously expended for the general good of the community. Just taxation is an extremely difficult problem, and, as is well known, is seldom administered. Truth is evaded, and property is hidden or misrepresented by designing and unprincipled men; subterfuges in transforming temporalily the character of securities to evade the taxation is of common occurrence, and every device is resorted to, to defeat justice and avoid equality in the levying of assessments. As a result, the burden falls in greater force upon those who boldly meet the conditions of the law. It even falls upon such in a far greater measure than if everyone made his rightful return to the assessor or tax–gatherer, for in just such a degree as the unscrupulous one evades the just imposition the rightful one must pay in excess of what should be his legitimate tax. The wealthy man, who imagines he has done a clever thing by avoiding just and honest taxation deludes himself but for a short time, and the reaction and evil effect upon his name and possessions are sure to come back to him with compound interest. It is a sad reflection to note the gradual fading of the purity and moral value of an oath, and with how little hesitation men make false returns of their possessions, apparently looking upon it as a clever device to avoid justice. They seem to enjoy a secret pleasure in deception and falsehood. The Roman empire was a fair illustration of the evil of corruption and fraud. Other nations followed her baneful example until the masses of the oppressed and down-trodden populace clamored for relief, and finally broke out in revolt and ungoverned revolution.

Music and Drama

The concert given at the Y. M. C. A. hall Tuesday evening for the benefit of the treasury of the Hawaiian Relief Society was a decided success financially as well as musically. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. The program comprised nine numbers and was interesting throughout. The first and last numbers were overtures well rendered by the amateur orchestra. Mrs. Florence Sesser's violin solo, "Grand Fantasia Militariae" was very beautifully rendered.

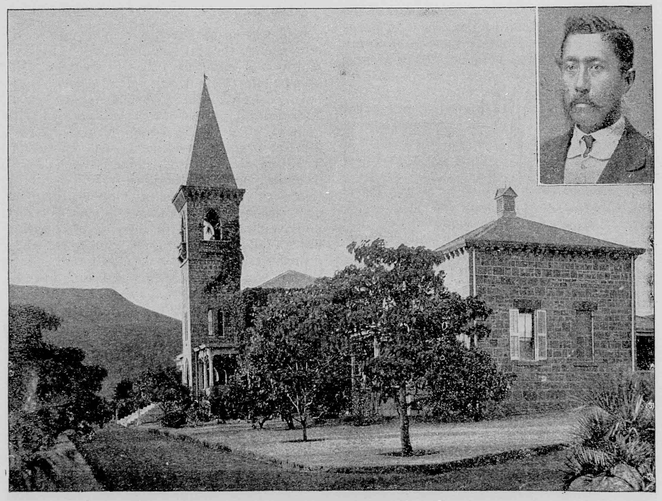
The musical treat of the evening was Miss Matilda Walker's piano solo, "Polonaise," Chopin. One wonders where Miss Walker's power comes from in rendering the difficult passages of the great master. She is a finished musician of great talent which should be dignified by the word genius. Miss Walker has finished her musical education in Germany and has recently returned to her Hawaiian home.

Mrs. H. C. Austin sang "My Dream of You" in her usually faultless manner. Miss Lillian Byington sang "Mignon" to the delight of her auditors. Mr. Chas. Lutkin played the cornet with fine effect and Mr. Anderson sang the "Storm Fiend". A very sweetly rendered stringed quartette by Mrs. Geo. Ordway and Miss Jessie Frazier, guitars, Mr. J. A. Mariner, melofina, and Chas. R, Frazier, mandolin, was also one of the features of the concert.

Street Work.

"I do not want to build upon, or in any manner improve, my land; it only increases my taxes, and I don't care to sell until I get a good price," said a capitalist the other day. This has been heard so often that it is tiresome to reply to It is singular how mistaken many people are on this subject. Take many of the large pieces of property which are vacant in the outlying districts. It is true some are fenced, bnt only for the purpose of pasturing animals. Otherwise, this would remain undone in many cases where property holders have failed to open the streets. It has retarded improvements in localities—Kalihi more especially than elsewhere; and it cannot be said of this locality that it is undesirable; it is unquestionably one of the most desirable. It does appear to one that the property-holders are too eager to be compensated for that portion of their property which might be used for street purposes. Ordinarily, in other cities the property-owners are willing that their municipalities establish and maintain streets in front of their property, and freely give land for so doing.

Now to the main point, and the one which is seldom thought of. Unless those properties are fenced, or in some manner improved and streets put in shape, they will be surrounded by only the poorer classes of residences. When they do improve them they will find themselves handicapped by neighboring shanties and undesirable occupants. If the much-needed work is begun now on any of the possessions and pushed, as it should be, the price the owners expect to get ten years hence will be realized in a few and, instead of inferior buildings, those of the most substantial and attractive appearance will spring up on all sides, thus ensuring permancy and a rapid increase in its future value. It is a mistaken and narrow-minded idea to keep your property ungraded, without streets, etc., for the purpose of reducing your taxes, for, while a few dollars may be saved, you are actually driving away good neighbors and the tide is turned in another direction which, if taken at the flood, would lead on to fortune. Improvement clubs have good work to do in our outlying districts, and should receive the support of all taxpayers.



Lunalilo Home.

! ! !

An Eastern man who went out to see one of the future big cities of Dakota and found only four shanties along the railroad track, said to the urbane founder of the town:

"This may possibly develop into a big and bustling town, but it looks doubtful."

"Not the least doubtful," rsplied the other; "she can't help but boom."

"But what is there to boom it on."

"Everything demanded in a Western town. In the first place, there's the cultivated society."

"But I——"

The stranger was going to say he didn't see any, but checked himself.

He was too late, however. The founder drew back and flutter ed his right hand towards his pistol-pocket, demanded:

"Stranger, was you going to observe that an ex alderman from Omaha, a blacksmith from Ohio, a horse-doctor from Indiana, and a postmaster from Rhode Islahd, together with their wives and three grass widders among their children, haint cultured society? If you was I——"

"Oh, no! no! no! Of course not! Notby anmeans! Not for the world! I was going to remark that it was a splendid location here for another Chicago, and predict that you'll have some inh abitants in less than a year."

Something to Think About.

It is more or less pleasing to note the fact that the widening of many of the streets down town is progressing, and it will unquestionably have the tendency of stopping the many comments and unjust criticisms that are constantly being made by many relative to blockading the streets. It is true our streets are very narrow. Some time ago they were wide enough, likewise the sidewalks, but there should be little in any complaint of the latter difficulty. Honolulu is assuming the proportions of a city—not a village—and few if any cities can carry on their business without more or less blockading and inconvenience to pedestrians. In a short time business interests will require a segregation to certain localities, and respective localities will be chosen for their special business. Just now it cannot be said that any locality is alone confined to identical business. For instance there is no particular neighborhood confined to retail stores. More or less freight and goods are compelled to remain on the side-walks. Delivery wagons, trucks, buggies and other vehicles are necessary in certain business, and, while blockades on the streets frequently occur, the little inconvenience to travel is but a trifle to the advantages that the entire community receives from the fact that we have business men in our midst who are doing business. Discretion naturally should be used and the grumbling resident together with the business men must cease incessant "knocking."

Mrs. Helen Wilder Craft's new periodical the *Humane Educator*, Vol. 1, No. 11, has reached the exchange table of the Weekly and a very pretty and interesting little magazine it is too. The whole paper is well written and the selections well made. But its chief charm is the strong, earnest spirit that runs through it—the pathetic plea for humane treatment of animals. It is the most wholesome thing that has ever been published in Honolulu. Every hack driver ought to read it regularly; every stable keeper ought to read it; every teamster on all the islands ought to read it. It will inspire them with friendliness, respect and even affection for the dumb brutes, who, without complaint make their daily bread for them. It would pay every plantation manager to make all their teamsters read the *Humane Educator*. It would be money in their pockets. Mrs. Craft (Helen Wilder) has for many years been the enthusiastic and ardent champion of dumb animals and for some time has acted in the capacity of officer for the prevention of cruelty to animals. The *Humane Educator* she doubtless intends making her life work and the Weekly wishes her God speed.

Among the ten sanitary suggestions made by President Wood of the Board of Health the fourth and eighth are perhaps the most important. He says: "Filter valley water." In most well-regulated households where drinking water is not boiled there is a filter of some sort. But what kind of a filter is it and how is it attended to? A filter improperly cared for may become almost as insanitary as a cesspool. Then again some filters do not filter. The Doctor's eighth suggestion in regard to cremating the dead or burying the bodies outside the city is rsasonable and practicable, and public action has already been taken in the matter, notably the movement for a new cemetery. There is a large tract near Minister Cooper's residence in Manoa valley that is hardly available for grazing or agricultural purposes but which would make a suitable cemetery, being outside the city and close to the Manoa valley road.

Fencing as an athletic exercise is a new innovation to the gymnasium of the Young Men's Christian Association. It is a good feature, but not likely to become as popular as boxing, the manly art of self defense, or how to put your enemy to sleep. Rapiers and swords are weapons of the last century, and consequently have gone out of date. Marion Crawford is the only romancer of modern times who introduces them and he is excused because he is to the Italian manner born. The art of self defense by one's own physical powers, unaided by steel or powder, is not a low practice by any means though it has been made to seem disgraceful by mercenary exhibitions.

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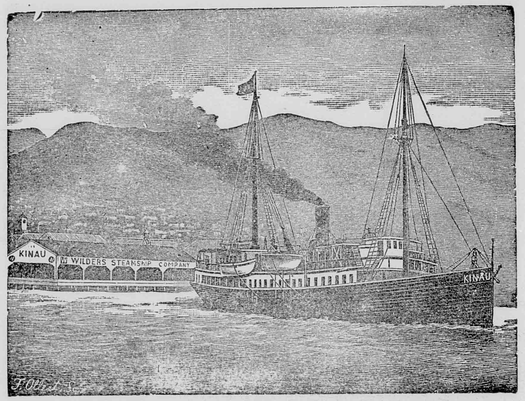

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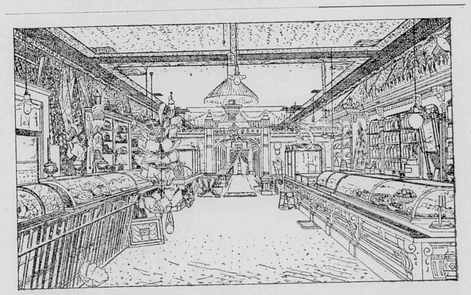

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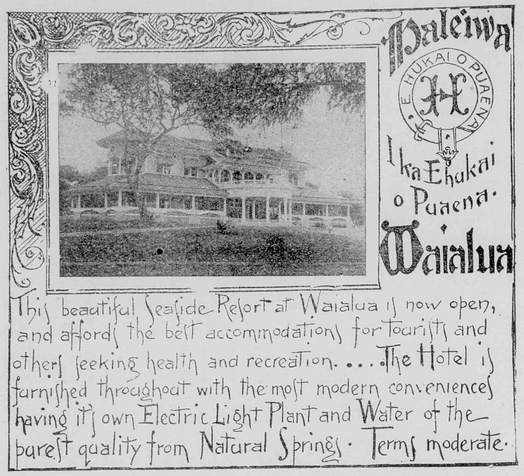

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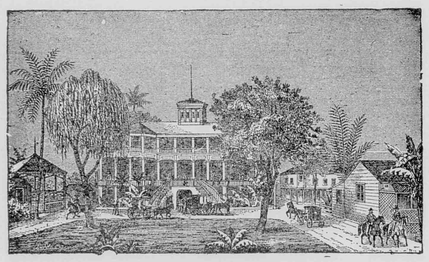

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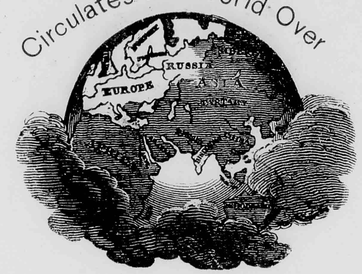

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Paradise of the Pacific

Austin Publishing Company.

Honolulu, H. I., May, 1900.

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DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

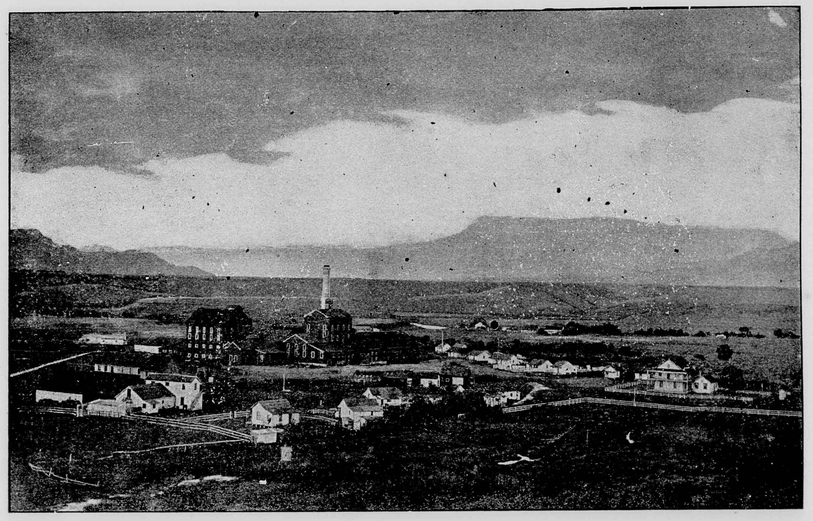
VOL. XIII.—No. 5. HONOLULU, H. I., MAY, 1900 PUBLISHED MONTHLY

Extension of the Harbor.

One of the most important questions that confront the people of Honolulu, in view of the rapidly growing trade, is the problem of harbor and wharf facilities to accommodate the shipping. Upon this important subject Mr. W. R. Castle has contributed recently the most important information and opinion that has yet been advanced.

The writer has often felt that it was a mistake to excavate solid coral to enlarge the harbor, when on the other side of the harbor Nuuanu stream affords an opportunity for making harbor room, as is done in Hamburg and many other seaport cities. The carefully written article of Mr. Castle, tracing the geological formation and showing the ancient contour of the coral formation, comes as a revelation. The theory of the lagoon formation is not only in keeping with the general formation of land-locked harbors on these islands, but also in conformity with all land-locked harbors throughout the Pacific Ocean.

It is a well known fact that the openings in the coral reefs of land-locked harbors are caused by fresh water



A HAWAIIAN SUGAR MILL.

streams which prevent the coral insect from doing its work. Take Hilo harbor for instance; were it not for the great amount of fresh water discharged from the Wailuku river and adjacent streams the long line of coral reef extending from Cocoanut Island would undoubtedly have formed shorewards towards Wainaku point and made the whole bay a grand land-locked harbor. Likewise the break in the reef that cuts Cocoanut Island off from the mainland on one side and the long line of reef on the other side, making it an island, is doubtless due to the influence of the fresh water of the Waiakea river. Pearl harbor is a perfect instance of the lagoon formation where there is but little fresh

water to cause a large entrance. All of this tends to prove Mr. Castle right in his theory that a portion of what is known as the Chinatown district up perhaps as far as Kukui street was deep water filled in by Nuuanu stream. On the same principle it is quite probable that the Kalihi flats formed a second arm of the lagoon as at Pearl harbor. If this be true the present operations for harbor extension are all wrong. The debris brought down by Nuuanu stream which has filled up these lagoons should in part be removed, extending the habor up Nuuanu stream. Later, if necessary, a ship canal could easily be cut through to the Kalihi lagoon, making Honolulu harbor one of the largest and most commodious in the world. As Mr. Castle suggests the turning of Nuuanu stream would not be a difficult matter.

The Government and Council of State.

The attempts made by the individual members of the Cabinet this week to set themselves right before the Council of State after Mr. Cooper's most remarkable speech of a week ago last Friday, have not been fraught with succees. Minister Mott-Smith's speech on Tuesday, which purported to set him right before the council and people, only hopelessly confirmed the attitude of the government in the policy of repudiation; but the climax was reached when the Minister of Finance declared, in his speech at the close of Tuesday's session, that they were acting under revolutionary methods, and that it was time to get back to legal methods. He furthermore confessed that money had been misappropriated by the Board of Health and that they (the government) had thought it the best and easiest way to pay all the bills and say nothing about it, or words to that effect. This is a terrible confession to be made by a government that prides itself on honesty.

Mr. Damon's desire to get back to legal methods is simply a reiteration of the government's policy to repudiate all claims possible, for Mr. Damon knows that the laws of Hawaii will not admit of the government's being held liable for anything. The law of 1895, which does not admit of cases of tort being brought in the courts, was enacted for political ends to shut out cases against the government for false imprisonment. There can be no question that the government intended to profit by this law. The instructions to the Court of Claims would so indicate. This law found birth in revolutionary methods; to get back to correct principles of law they should be resorted to. The people are to be congratulated that they have a Council of State that has the courage to deal with the matter forcibly. The tabling of the bill appropriating money to maintain the Court of Claims was equivalent to a vote of want of confidence, and the passing of the Bolte resolution on Wednesday was a vote of censure, and yet the gentlemen still shamelessly hold their portfolios.

Powers of the Council of State.

For the past twenty months since the passage of the Newland resolution the Government of Hawaii has held a most peculiar and un-American position, namely, that of an oligarchy under the direction of President McKinley. The Newland resolution gave the President the power to appoint or remove all officers of the government. President Dole was appointed temporary governor with power to appoint his cabinet and all government officials. Mr. McKinley's next act was to peremptorily stop the election of a new legislature at the time the elections were provided for by Hawaiian law. This cut the people off from even the semblance of popular representation with no relief until Congress met, and the Hawaiian bill has been under consideration by that body for five months.

This condition of affairs placed the country in a deplorable condition. With a large surplus in the treasury there was no way of renewing the appropriations for the fiscal period. The Auditor ruled that he had the power to draw warrants for the completion of all public works authorized by the previous legislature and placed the amounts necessary to finish the work to the credit of the various appropriations. This would have afforded some measure of relief and public works could have continued. But the Attorney-General ruled that no money could be paid out of the treasury until it was reappropriated. In this predicament it was necessary to appeal to President McKinley for a remedy. To meet this difficulty the President endowed the Council of State, a body of fifteen men appointed by the legislature to represent the people *ad interim* in cases of emergency, with legislative powers to make appropriations for the next fiscal period. In organizing the Council of State the plan was adopted that all bills for the appropriation of moneys should emanate from the Cabinet council and be acted upon by the Council of State. Following is the authorization of President McKinley transmitted by a telegram by Secretary Hay: "The President has not considered it wise to convene the old legislature, expecting the Council of State to provide for requisite expenditures until Congress enacts the Hawaiian Territorial bill. He approves Act No. 1 of the Council of State."

Attempt to Muzzle the Conncil of State

In the organization of the Council of State the Attorney-General, on behalf of the Executive Council, attempted to put the Council of State in leading strings by the claim that Mr. McKinley's authorization only permitted the Council of State to pass the appropriation bills that were passed by the previous legislature with such modifications and changes as the Cabinet Council deemed necessary for the fiscal period. The Council of State being composed of representative gentlemen of all nationalities represented in Hawaii, having civil rights, naturally objected to being used as the tool of the government. They correctly held that if President McKinley "expected the Council of State to provide for necessary expenditures" that they were meant to be the sole judges of what were necessary expenditures and the government were compelled to accept this ruling in spite of Mr. Cooper's abortive attempt to control the council.

This foolhardy attempt on the part of the government to control a body of independent gentlemen, who conscientiously felt themselves to be the representatives of the people, was the first cause for friction between the Cabinet Council and the Council of State. All bills emanating from the former were, therefore, more closely scrutinized by the latter.

The Court of Claims.

The clamor on the part of those who suffered loss of property by the fires, ordered by the Board of Health for the suppression of the Bubonic Plague, made it necessary for the government to take some action that would, at least, have on the face of it the appearance of a sincere desire to ameliorate the suffering caused and to ascertain the value of property destroyed by the action of the Board of Health. How sincere this desire was on the part of the government will be seen by the sequal.

After due consideration by the Cabinet Council, President Dole made application to President McKinley for authority to establish a Court of Claims, and the following telegram from Secretary Hay gave the desired authorization. "The President approves the appointment of the Court of Claims to consider losses caused by the burning of Chinatown, and to make awards and judgments on such losses to be paid out of appropriations made by the Council of State in conformity with Hawaiian law."

Hawaiian law does not admit of the hearing of cases of tort which Mr. W. R. Castle, in his learned article recentof published in the *Advertiser*, states is a wrong principle of laly and cannot long be maintained. It was at first supposew that the Court of Claims was constituted as a commission td appraise the value of property destroyed and to give judgo ment as to what part of this loss should in equity and justice be paid by the government. The wording of the President's authorization certainly conveyed such an understanding and the Council of State was clothed with power to make appropriations to pay such claims, and, therefore, with power to review the awards of the Court of Claims. By inference, then, they also must be clothed with legislative power to provide the means to meet the appropriations made by them by the use of the country's credit or by a special tax.

President Dole and the Cabinet Council, in spite of the intent of President McKinley's authorization, to do simple justice to all, created a court of law, and the Executive made a proclamation setting forth the rules by which the court was to be governed that practically gave the claimants no more right to sue the government than if the cases were brought before the Supreme Court. In explanation, Attorney General Cooper, on behalf of the government, distinctly stated that it was the policy of the government to pay only such claims as the government could be held legally liable for under Hawaiian law. As Hawaiian law does not permit suit to be brought against the government for damages incurred through acts of its servants while acting in their official capacity, the intent of the government was evidently repudiation in creating the Court of Claims a tribunal of law; and furthermore, to deprive the Council of State all legislative rights implied by the wording of President McKinley's authorization.

This second attempt on the part of the government to put the Council of State in leading strings was as abortive as the first. The Council of State insisted upon its legislative rights, first, by tabling the appropriation asked for money to defray the expenses of the Court of Claims, followed by the Bolte resolution, which after a suitable preamble embodying the conditions under which the Council will act, earnestly advises the Executive Council to appoint a new Court of Claims of five members of which at least three members shall be business men. What the executive will do under this second rebuff it is hard to say, but one thing is certain, the people are fortunate in being represented by a fearless and just Council of State.



PINEAPPLE PLANTATION.

Cremation,

The project of burning the dead has been set on foot at last and we know of no better public-spirited enterprise. We say public-spirited because the undertaking is a communal benefit and has no promise of immediate pecuniary profit to the promoters. With overcrowded cemeteries and no public or private measures taken for making new burial grounds the crematory naturally awakens much interest. Dr. Le Moyne startled civilized communities not a great many years ago when he built his furnace near Pittsburg. His business was called heathenish just because some heathen incinerate their dead. He slowly demonstrated the sanitary element of his theory and sowed the seed of other crematories. The physicians are the stanchest advocates of cremation, while the clergy, particularly the Roman Catholic, are its opponents. However it was only a few weeks ago that the body of Rev. Thomas K. Beecher was incinerated at the Buffalo, N.Y., crematory by the ante-mortem desire of the deceased.

Annexation Delayed.

The latest coast advices report a hold-over of the Cullom-Knox bill, which was expected to clinch the annexation ceremony of Admiral Miller on August 12, 1898. The delay is caused by two remarkable amendments, which not only astonished the people of these islands but must have astonished the authors of the measures when they awoke the next day and came to a full realization of the absurd play they had made. Verily, it is the unexpected that happens. Looking from the standpoint of self-interest, the wish being father to the thought, the general belief was that the House would pass the bill and release Hawaii from the annoyances of the interregnum, which for the past twenty months has been hampering business and the proceedings of the judiciary. While the community are not fully in accord with annexation to the United States they would approve of most any order of government that would restore stability of laws. One of the patches affixed to the Hawaiian bill is that all Asiatic contract laborers brought here since July 4, 1898, shall be deported. If it were possible to round up the many thousands of Japanese implied in this clause, how in the name of justice could they be sent back to Japan? The other sapient amendment prohibits the sale of liquors excepting in hotels. This lets in more licenses, of course, and breaks up the petted liquor monopoly. If the Representative who offered this last appendix poses as a prohibitionist, or even as a reformer, we doubt his sincerity, for he has certainly given the "open door" to the liquor traffic. Any old shack with two or three beds and as many washstands may be called a hotel. The law may specify two, three or more beds. They can easily be provided in an upper room and meet the legal requirement Pennsylvania saloon-keepers have been doing business under this law for many years. President Dole expressed the opinion that these extraordinary amendments may have been passed in order to put the bill over to the next session and it is possible that he is right. The next mail may bring something from the conference committee, but there is a great big doubt in the minds of the Hawaiian public that the two late amendments will be finally adopted.

New School of Statesmanship

Analyzing the United States constitution in its relation or non-relation to territories is developing a new school of statesmanship. The method of governing the new possessions is as perplexing to Congress as the settlement of a drawn presidential contest. Territorial problems have come up before, but none like these of 1900. H. P. Judson, in the *Review of Reviews*, gives utterance to the following:

"The debate of the present session in both houses of Congress is in many respects unparalled since the days of Calhoun and Webster. It goes to the very foundations of our system of government. It seeks to detect the essence of the constitution. On its determination rests not merely national policies of far-reaching importance, but in fact the profoundest meaning of our organic law. We can almost hear again the thunder-roll of Webster's voice: 'The constitution is extended over the United States and over nothing else, and can extend over nothing else. It cannot be extended over anything except over the old states and the new states that shall come in hereafter, when they do come in.' We can almost hear Mr. Calhoun's incisive argument in the same debate, that as soon as the treaty with Mexico was ratified, at once the constitution of its own force covered all the newly acquired territory, and therefore it would be necessary that duties should be uniform in California and at points within the States."

Cruelty to Animals.

Since Mrs. Craft has entered the lists against horse beaters the District Court has had a good deal of new business to attend to and the public treasury gains an honest dollar or two thereby. When a man is brought before the bar charged with maltreating a dumb animal and his crime is proved his character is injured more in the opinion of the community than if he had exercised his cruel passions on one of his own kind. Driving crippled and sick animals, torturing young horses in training and overworking the beast that helps to earn the bread and butter for its master are plainly set down in the statutes under the head of "Thou Shalt Not." Mrs. Craft has her heart in the work she is pursuing and evil doers are learning to keep a sharp lookout for her appearance on the street.

The New Era.

The Congressional bill making Hawaii a territory of the United States has, without doubt, become a law, which will go into force about June 1st. Like all other bills of great political significance this document has had, at different times in the many stages of its tortuous course through Congress, every hand against it. It has afforded the opportunity which the country congressman so lovingly cherishes of playing to the galleries, without either impairing the bill or compromising himself in the estimation of his constituents. While the eastern and middle west members may know nothing of the needs of the Hawaiian population they accept a bill of this description as something to practice upon, knowing their playful acts can be stricken out by the real business committees of Congress. We will come in as a territory with a good title deed—that is, it will be generally acceptable. The labor clause is satisfactory and so is that of the tariff, which has been a fearful anxiety. In the matter of the suffrage the true essence of Americanism is shown in the granting of a universal right. It was foolish to suppose in the first place that a Federal territory could exist under a discriminating suffrage law, where a population was composed of civilized people. Only Indians and Asiatics are barred by the Constitution. The Hawaiian Territorial bill is American all through and the residents of the islands, both annexationists and non-annexationists, must begin to learn to live under the new era. Commercial progress started under the formal ceremony of annexation twenty months ago will get a new impetus now.

Vale Plague.

At six o'clock on Monday morning the 30th clean day will have probably passed and the Board of Health will feel warranted in raising the quarantine. The bubonic plague visited the city on December 12th last and, with an intermission of only a few days, we have been held in the thraldom of a rigid quarantine since that time. Sixty persons, including four Caucasians, died of the malady and sixteen were cured. If the city has been infected in the same degree that oriental cities have, we must thank the Board of Health that the death rate has not been greater. If the scourge has only touched us lightly we must credit our glorious climate for leavening the curse. The evil has been great enough in any event. Everybody has felt it. Sorrow has prostrated many homes where the black death crossed the threshold. The strain of anxiety has been intense among the more timid and the community feel they have survived a danger of uncommon magnitude. Business and commerce, the sources of the staff of life, have been seriously crippled and many merchants as well as mechanics and laborers will have to bear pecuniary losses, an estimate of which can never be determined The Asiatics have perhaps been the heaviest losers. With its dearly-bought lesson Honolulu will enter into a state of cleanliness which we trust will not be impaired by any more infractions of the common sanitary laws.

A Message on An Egg.

HOW A SOLDIER IN CUBA GOT A BRIDE.

A charming romance has just come to light in Fort Dodge, Ia. It involves the colonial policy of the United States, the Iowa hen, an Easter egg, a pretty girl and a wedding.

The climax of the romance is the wedding of Mr. Charles Percy H. Smith, of the United States Signal Corps, and Miss Lizzie Gilday, of Fort Dodge.

Fort Dodge boasts itself to be a headquarters of the great egg and poultry business. Many cars of live and dressed poultry and thousands of dozens of eggs are shipped annually from there to the Eastern markets. During the shipping season large forces of girls are employed in handling eggs taken from the pickling vat.

In the A. R. Loomis egg house last year one of the young women so employed was Miss Lizzie Gilday. She was very young and pretty. It was Easter time, and although she was not supposed to be preparing Easter eggs, an impulse came into her head to decorate them. She was in a romantic, daring and sentimental mood when she picked up a large, smooth egg and wrote on it clearly with an indelible pencil: "Lizzie Gilday, Fort Dodge, Iowa. May this reach my true love."

The egg was placed in a case with 277 others, but how different was it from ordinary eggs in its possibilities. It was shipped to New York, where it stayed for a time in the cold storage warehouse of an exporter, and then became part of a shipment of fine fresh eggs sent to Cuba.

The benighted Cuban into whose hands it fell was puzzled by the inscription. He did not even know the most pleasing word in the English language. He thought the words might be some sort of black magic that would hurt him if he swallowed them.

As the only precaution he decided to get them translated. He took them to his acquaintance. Senor Smith, of the United States Signal Corps, stationed at Guines. He is known as one of the brightest young men in the service.

He read the words and looked at them long and wonderingly. They went straight to his heart. He was feeling sad and lonely down there, with nothing but black and yellow people to look at.



Rice Transplanting near Honolulu.

"Look here, Senor," he said to the Cuban, "you don't want to keep that egg any longer. It's dangerous for you. I'm the only man who knows what to do with it."

The Cuban was only too glad to relinquish the mysterious egg.

"I wonder what sort of a girl it is who sends her address around like this?" mused Mr. Smith, "I hope she is a nice, innocent little thing. Anyhow, it wont do any harm to write her a polite note and ask for her picture."

So he sat down and wrote the following letter, which she received in due course:

"U. S. Signal Corps Telegraph Office,
"Guines, Cuba.

"Miss Lizzie Gilday, Fort Dodge, Ia.:

"I am sure you had no idea into whose hands or to what distant land the egg upon which you wrote your name would go. It came with a large shipment from the United States, and was purchased by a Cuban merchant here, who brought it to me for translation. I would be very glad to have you answer this letter, as I am curious to know the one who adopted so novel a method of correspondence. I have a camera, and had a snapshot of myself with the egg in my hand. If you care for one of the pictures, let me hear from you. Very truly,

"Charles Percy H. Smith,
"Guines, Cuba."

She had almost forgotten the egg. The letter thrilled her. It seemed to her like a direct interposition of Providence to supply her with a real romance. Photographs were exchanged, and a sympathetic correspondence began which rapidly became more ardent and finally ended in an engagement. In one of his early letters Mr. Smith made this statement, which indicates that he is a young man of good common sense and serious intentions.

"I am in the employ of the United States Signal Corps and have charge of the office at this place. I like it here very much indeed. It is a nice, healthy place, and the people treat you well. They think an American is a small god. Now, please answer this letter soon and after we get a little better acquainted, I will write you a more interesting letter than I can now."

The later letters are of too rapturous and sacred a nature, they say, to be revealed to a public that contains many scoffers.

A HAWAIIAN HISTORICAL TALE.

The Law of the Splintered Paddle.

BY REV. W. D. WESTERVELT.

Would you know the "Story of the Splintered Paddle." It "came to pass" on the island of Hawaii in the year 1783. It is a true incident in the life of Kamehameha II., the great consolidator of the Hawaiian Kingdom. The map of the island will show the localities wherein the incidents occurred.

Two Hawaiian chiefs of splendid physique were hurriedly climbing a zigzag path up the face of an exceedingly steep bluff bordering the noted Waipio Valley. The moment they reached the summit they hastened to the edge that broke in a sheer precipice to the ocean's brink. Eagerly they gazed over the far-reaching waters southward along the banks of the island. "There is no pursuit" said the younger man. "No," replied the older chief resting on his spear, the men of the Hilo have crawled back to their homes to heal their wounds. Their war canoes are not among the shadows on the water. Nor do these warriors move along the side of the White Mountains (Mouna Loa). Our watchmen do not send the banner of smoke to the sky."

The chiefs lay down on the thick grass under the shade of a Lauhala tree, a little back from the edge of the bluff. They were not only tired and breathless, but dried blood from recent wounds disfigured their bodies. Their spears were blood-stained, and their glistening feather war-capes were torn and ragged. The plumes of their light wicker-worked helmets were beaten down, and the feather covering showed serious gaps.

The two chiefs were both of high rank. They could both trace their chief blood through more than a thousand years of royal ancestors. However, the older chief was of lower rank than the other because his ancestry had not been guarded with the same jealous care that had surrounded the birth of his cousin. Among the Hawaiians the "Ahaalii," or "council of nobles," guarded the rank of each chief and assigned to him a place according to the purity of his blood-royal.

The younger chief covered his face with his hands and uttered the "Auwe"—the Hawaiian wail for the dead.

"O my Kahai," he said, "yesterday and the defeat at Hilo make my thoughts burn. How do the prophets chant the death of my chiefs and warriors?"

The singers in the war canoes sang softly O King, while the boats were hurried along through the night. They sang of our friends whose bodies lie in the ferns. They pronounced curses upon the Hilo chiefs. They called the struggle "the bitter battle," and that shall be its name in the coming days.

A shudder passed over the young man as he said: "My chiefs no longer lie in the ferns. In my thought I see the temple servants carrying the bodies of my friends to the altars of the gods. It is almost the hour for the evening sacrifice. The hands of the priests are red with blood. The bones of my choice companions will be used for fish-hooks. Auwe, Auwe-e-e. Woe to me. My name is indeed 'The Lonely One—The Desolate.'"

"O King thou art Kamehameha. 'The Only One,' the supreme in royal genealogy, but not 'The Desolate.' Your friends are with you. To-night your war chiefs would die for you."

Ka-meha meha (The-Only-Only) was an ideal chief. He was over six feet in height, strong and sinewy, excelling all other chiefs in athletic exercises, cruel to enemies, ruling his own household with a rod of iron; generous and brave among his friends, and filled with a fatalistic belief in his own destiny. At heart he was devoted to the interests of his country as far as he understood them. He believed that he knew best, therefore, in after years, when he became ruler over the group of islands, he was thoroughly autocratic. The King's will was to be the people's will. His was a savage face, large featured, often ferocious and repulsive. On the other hand it was capable of a vast range of playing passions. His uncle, Kalaniopuu, who ruled the large island of Hawaii at the time of the death of Captain Cook, had died in 1782. Kamehameha had been chosen King by a large number of influential chiefs in opposition to his cousin Kiwaloo, the son of Kalaniopuu. War arose between the cousins. Kiwaloo was slain in one of the early conflicts. Other chiefs, of the southern part of the island, refused to swear allegiance to Kamehameha, and had continued the war. The favors of the war gods had been almost equally distributed. The last battle had been fought at Hilo at the time when our story opens. Kamehameha's attack had been repulsed with fearful loss on the part of his followers. At this time Kamehameha was forty-seven years of age, and just commencing the life-work of a King and savage statesman.

"Oh my Kahai," said the King to his older companion. "My heart is like the sea yonder. It would take the land. It strikes and it strikes hard. Some sharp rocks fall but the sea can never conquer the island."

Kahai listened for a few moments to the deep booming surf as it rolled against the mighty lava cliff upon which they were resting. Then he slowly replied:

"O Kamehameha, you are not the sea. You are the wind which comes from the water. It brings the mist and the rain and does conquer the island and clothe it with life. Did you see the bright anuenue—the bending bow of the heavens—painted by the gods and placed over the valley as we came in from the sea today? Your prophet could tell you its favorable meaning."

"Alas for my prophet. He has painted my sky full of the colored arches, but the arch breaks and my chiefs die. Auwe-Auwe-e-e. Alas for my chiefs."

Kahai quickly attempted to cheer his friend and kings. He could not bear to see the waves of discouragement sweeping over the life of his friend.

"O my Kamehameha," he said, reproachfully, "have any of the chiefs spoken with the bashful face? Has any one said, 'The bread-fruit is at the end of the bough?' Oh, no, my King. They still eat around your poi bowl. They have stained its edges with the recent wounds on their hands. They will never forsake you. Your prophet has said: 'The cloud of Kamehameha shall rest on the mountains of all the islands.' So shall it be. The gods have said it. Your friends believe it."

The King looked thoughtfully down into the valley where the wounded and wearied warriors were drawing the war canoes out of the inrolling surf. In the village could be heard wailing as the

scanty news of the battle was hastily reported. And the people realized that some loved chief or friend would never return again to their homes.

The King's heart grew warm toward his faithful friends as he went down into the valley to tell them that there was no pursuit, and they could seek rest and healing.

While the chiefs were around the poi bowl that evening, Kamehameha was very quiet. He was thinking of the bodies of his warriors laid on the altars before the gods of the southern districts of the island. He thought of the naked altars of his own Waipio temple, to which he had brought no captives to be slain in sacrifice. He imagined that he might go alone and do some daring deed, perhaps make a hurried raid upon some unsuspecting point of his enemy's territories. He rose from his mat and quietly passed out into the darkness.

He called a few strong boatmen, launched one of the war canoes, and with sail and paddle sped southward.

It was a misty morning as he passed Hilo bay where the greater part of his enemies were encamped. His boat, far out in the shadows, was not noticed.

He passed around a corner of the island and planned to surprise the natives of a noted fishing-ground, hoping to make captives of some of the warriors against whom the recent battle had been fought.

The morning light was touching the inland mountain tops. It rested, a silver star, on the snowy summit of Mauna Kea. It made a golden glory of the fire clouds of the volcano Kilauea. It glistened over the black beds of pahoehoe, or smooth shining lava. It began to bring into strong relief the uplifted heads of the cocoa nut trees of a century's growth. The white foam of ocean waves began to be visible along the outer reef.

The natives hastened into the sea to gather the delicacies which are usually found among the shellfish along the reef.

As the mists rose from the waters, Kamehameha's oarsmen entered into the spirit of the adventure. Like a shark the war canoe dashed into the midst of the fisherman, scattering them in all directions.

The surprised men and screaming women and children fled, rushing along the reef, falling into the deep holes, swimming and stumbling toward the mainland.

The King leaped from the canoe to attack two stalwart natives, who had been aiding the weak ones to escape.

Just as Kamehameha seemed to have these men in his power, his foot slipped into a crevice. He was held fast. In trying to extricate himself he stumbled. One of the fishermen pushed him down. The other seized a paddle and struck the King a stunning blow. As the King sank, confused and almost senseless, the fishermen struck him again, breaking the paddle into splinters. The oarsmen ceasing their attempt to capture some of the fugitives, hastened to the relief of their chief. While they extricated him from his dangerous position, the fishermen escaped to the shore, and hastened after arms wherewith to repel the invaders.

The boatmen, with their wounded King, beat a swift retreat to the north. They swept far out into the ocean, avoided Hilo, and after a weary voyage arrived safely in the Waipio Valley.

The King's adventure was not encouraging. He decided that he could not hasten the plans of the gods. The ancient Hawaiian was very much af a fatalist. So also the Hawaiian of today. What has to be is accepted without rebellion.

Kamehameha realized that he was too weak, both in personal strength and in the number of warriors, to make further effort for the time being. Therefore, he sent his warriors home to cultivate their fields and prepare new war material for future conflicts.

While this preparation was going on, a new element entered into Hawaiian warfare. The white man's ships and the white man's weapons were becoming familiar to the great King.

White men were secured to take charge of small cannon, and to drill squads of warriors equipped with the rude firearms of a century ago.

Some of these white leaders and their muskets found their way into the service of almost all the important chiefs throughout the islands.

Kamehameha owned the best harbors and offered the best inducements for trade with the foreigners. He secured the best equipment of arms and men. One of his best friends, Kaiana, had visited China, and had returned immensely rich in foreign goods and weapons. This gave Kamehameha a vast advantage over the antagonistic kings and chiefs of his own and the other islands. He had large boats built and armed with swivel cannon. He had sixteen foreigners in his service. He led his victorious warriors from island to island. In his last campaign, it is said, his fleet of canoes lined the beach of one of the islands for a distance of four miles.

In a few years his friends saw the prophecy fulfilled. "His cloud was resting on the mountains of all the islands." He had unified the group under one autocratic government, and had established the Kamehameha dynasty.

Sometime between the years 1796-1802 (the date is not accurately known), while Kamehameha still made his home in Hawaii, a thought came to him, and again he sent a war canoe on a secret expedition.

Again the people of the noted fishing ground in the south district were surprised. They were not alarmed, however, for peace had long ruled over the entire island. They gave a hearty welcome to the messengers from Kamehameha.

When the demand was made for the delivery of the fishermen who had fought with Kamehameha some years before, the chief of the district considered the demand just and delivered the men, with their wives and children, into the hands of the King's messengers. The men heroically prepared to meet death. They expected nothing less than to be offered in sacrifice before some of the gods. The wives wailed, "Alas the day of the splintered paddle."

It was a sorrowful company that appears before the great King.

"Who are you, O men of the South?" said the King, sternly.

The man who had struck Kamehameha bravely replied: "I am the oar splitter of the years past."

"To the death! To the death!" cried the chiefs around the King.

"Down the face!" "Command the stones!" "Letthe men and their families be stoned to death."

The King listened tothe suggestions of his companions.

A smile passed over his rugged countenance as he said:

"Listen! I attacked the innocent and the defenseless. This was not right. For the future no man in my kingdom shall have the right to do this punishment, be he chief or priest. I make my law—my new law—for the safety of all men under my government. If any man plunders or murders the defenseless or these innocent ones, he shall be punished with death. The King has said it. This command shall be known as 'Mamalahoa,' or 'The law of the splintered paddle.'"

Then he turned to the wondering prisoners and proclaimed their freedom.

The law with the name Mamalahoa, somewhat modified, has been on the Hawaiian statute booksfrom that day to this. During the life of Kamehameha, as Alexander says in his history of the islands, "Energetic measures were taken for the suppression of brigandage, murder and theft throughout the kingdom, until, as the old saying goes, 'the old men and the children could sleep in the highways' unmolested."

The "law of the splintered paddle" marked the awakening of a pagan conscience to a sense of just dealing between the powerful and the weak.

The Bomb Thrower.

Early yesterday morning an attempt was made on the life of Mr. Canavarro, the Portuguese Charge d'Affaires, by some person who exploded a dynamite bomb under the window of his sleeping apartment. Mr. Canavarro cannot assign any reason for this act of violence, but the dynamiter probably can. This is the second time Mr. Canavarro has been assaulted in this manner.

Music and Drama

The Hall Concert

There was a large gathering of the local *literati* at the Opera House last evening to enjoy Mr. Hall's concert, which, made up of the elements of poetry and music, presented one of the most gratifying feasts of culture that we have been privileged to participate in for many days. Mr. Hall, who organized the concert, has just completed a work entitled "Poems of the Open Air" and, complying with the request of friends, gave advance readings from manuscript. The theme of the poet ascends to a contemplation of the thoughts of the Infinite in a part of the work and is of most engaging interest to those who feel for the promises of the land unknowable. The several selections read by the author himself had the closest attention. The whole work, which abounds in beautiful passages, will be reviewed in the pages of this paper later. As far as the musical section of the concert went there was the best of satisfaction expressed by the audience. Captain Berger and his band appeared for the first time under the reorganization and gave a whole concert by themselves. What afforded the most pleasure and received loud acclaims of praise was the offering of the mixed quartette, "The Sea Hath Its Pearls," in which the voices of Mrs. Howard and Miss Griswold and Messrs. Elston and Lawton were harmoniously blended. Mr. Paul Egry showed his master touch in a difficult part of "Il Trovatore."

On all sides we have heard the Grand Concert Litteraire pronounced a decided success, and in spite of very serious disappointments at the last moment, Mr. Hall, though unaccustomed to the production of the broad effects required in so large a house quite justified his rank as a poet of high order, which has been accorded him by some of the leading critics of England and America.

Their Eighty-First

The years 1819–1900 are the dates that embrace the age of Odd Fellowship. Though the junior of Masonry by many years it has risen in influence and wealth to almost as high a plane as its ancient colleague. The Odd Fellows of this city got up an elaborate concert and ball last Thursday evening in Progress Hall to mark the eighty-first anniversary of the establishment of their order. It was an occasion that will live long as a pleasant memory in the consciousness of those who had the good fortune to attend the function. From "La Viastesa" of the orchestra to the grand Virginia reel it was a whole evening of enjoyment. There were nearly 200 couples on the spacious floor. The musical selections were rendered by some of the best home artists and were fully up to Honolulu's best quality. The anniversary proclamation by Mr. W. C. Parke was full of interest to the Odd Fellows and to their friends as well. Mr. Allan Dunn gave a recitation that was well received. Following is the personnel of the management of the ball:

General Committee—Bro. W. C. Parke, D. D. G. S. Chairman. Excelsior No. 1: Bro. G. J. Boisse, Bro. P. C. Martin, Bro. J. F. Kennedy; Harmony No. 3: Bro. C. T. Rodgers, P. G., Bro. C. Charlock, Bro. G. W. R. King; Pacific Rebekah No. 1: Sister M. Schumann, P. N. G., Sister A. Nicholson, Sister E. Clark; Olive Branch Rebekah, No. 2: Sister A. L. King, Sister A. Herrick, P. N. G., Bro. A. W. Keech; Polynesia Encampment, No. 1: Bro. H. H. Williams, P. C. P., Bro. J. D. McVeigh, C. P., Bro. Hingley, P. C. P.

Reception Committee—Excelsior, No. 1: Bro. E. Lofquist, N. G., Bro. P. C. Martin, V. G.; Harmony, No. 3: Bro. J. D. McVeigh, N. G., Bro. J. Lightfoot, V. G.; Pacific Rebekah, No. 1: Sister L. Dee, N. G., Sister M. Smith, V. G.; Olive Branch Rebekah, No. 2: Sister C. Gurney, N. G., Sister M. Weir, V. G.

Floor Committee: Bro. H. H. Williams, P. G., Floor Manager, Bro. C. S. Crane, P. G., Bro. A. F. Clark, Bro. C. H. Herrick.

THE VILLAGE PAPER.

BY TAROTOP.

Grandfather Steptoe was in a pensive mood last evening as he sat on the verandah, and his grandchildren were obliged to rouse him up for a story he had promised them.

"What do you want, my dears?" asked the venerable man.

"O, anything, Grandpa," said Mamie.

"Well," said Grandfather Steptoe, "I will tell you how I came to be an editor. In my coltish days I sought adventures and in the course of my travels I came to a hamlet where the people needed a village paper—something that would circulate the gossip and at the same time cultivate the mental faculties of the community. They had two churches, an imposing schoolhouse and a handsome jail. They asked me to fill the long-felt want and I bought a hand-press and some type and proceeded to print a weekly organ—all papers are organs—which I called "The Village Patriot." No. 1, Vol. I., contained all the news of the place as far back as I could collect data and the advertisements of every cross-roads storekeeper in the congressional district. No. 2, Vol. I, had less news, but several spicy editorials. Some advertisers began to find fault, saying I was impartial in politics. No. 3, Vol. I., brought out explanations and I lost 30 per cent. of my advertisers. In the fourth number I declared that the paper was a people's paper, 'unbribed by gain,' and all that sort of thing, and I received caustic letters from many patrons, who stopped their paper and ordered their ads. out. Then I began to learn a lesson. The exchequer was low. I put forth the fifth number with all the invectives I could launch against the upright inhabitants of that village and the lad I had working the old Washington press was laid up with lame arms and a sore back for a week after the edition was run off. I was shot at two or three times, but I disregarded peril while "The Village Patriot" was enjoying a well-earned circulation. If it hadn't been for my luxurious habits and the sheriff I might be an editor to-day, children, instead of watching opportunities in this wretched stock market."

Hawaii Nei.

If you had the gift of a poet,
And could make another feel,
The fragrant balm-laden breezes,
And the song bird's tenderest peal;
Could you paint a beautiful picture
Of blossoms rich and sweet,
Of luscious fruits and royal palms,
Of nature itself complete;
Could you paint in words or on canvass
The sapphires, the violets and gold,
The emeralds, turquoise and amber,
The ocean and rainbow hold;
Could you picture the rugged mountains
With their ever changing light,
And the silvery waterfalls leaping
From some precipitous height,
You must choose a theme majestic
With curtains of blue and gray,
A carpet of bright green grasses,
Then call it Hawaii Nei.

Letitia Mackay-Walker.

WAR.

From hill to hill he harried me;
He stalked me day and night;
He neither knew nor hated me;
Nor his nor mine the fight.

He killed the mon who stood by me,
For such they made his law.
Then foot by foot I fought to him,
Who neither knew nor saw.

I trained my rifle on his heart;
He leaped up in the air,
My screaming ball tore thro' his breast,
And lay embedded there.

It lay embedded there, and yet
Hissed home o'er hill and sea
Straight to the aching heart of her
Who ne'er did wrong to me.

—Arthur Stringer in Ainslee's Magazine.

Distinguished Visitors.

THE NEW PHILIPPINE COMMISSION GOES THROUGH.

The Transport Huncock passed through Honolulu this week, en route from San Francisco to Manila, bearing the five members of the new Philippine Commission with their clerical force and respective formilies. Only one member of the old commission is retained, namely Mr. Dean C. Worcester. The other four members are Judge Wm. H. Taft, Chairman, Judge Henry C. Ide, of Vermont, Gen. Luke E. Wright, of Tennessee, and Prof. Bernard Moses, of the University of California. Judge Ide has served as chief-justice of Samoa. General Wright is a Memphis lawyer of high repute. Bernard Moses is a political scientist of distinction, and American historical students are familiar with his attainments in the field of Spanish colonial administration and law. The commission is exceedingly well-constituted for the purpose of organizing and establishing civil government in the Philippines. Bishop Henry C. Potter, of New York, who returned to New York in March from a visit to Manila in the interest of Episcopal missions, went back with most unqualified praise for General Otis in the work he has been doing. Bishop Potter takes the ground that we are in the Philippines to stay, and could not get out honorably if we would; and that, therefore, to discuss the question whether we ought or ought not to have assumed sovereignty there is to deal with a purely academic question. In the Senate, on March 7, Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, made a speech generally regarded as the most important of his career hitherto, in which he advocated the bill which authorizes the President to proceed to establish government in the Philippines, and took occasion to review the history of our acquisition of the islands and our dealing with the natives. His speech is one which will be greatly used by the Republicans in the campaign this year.

A Mechanical Detective.

WHAT THE CENSUS BUREAU IN WASHINGTON EMPLOYS.

On June 1st the census enumerators will commence their work in these Islands. The law will enforce the answering of every question as rigidly as though it were propounded to a witness in a court trial. When the returns are made at Washington there is a very ingenious mechanical device there that will act as a detective in the work of the enumerator. Mr. W. R. Merriam, Director of the United States Census, describes it as follows:

"This transcript from the original returns of the enumerator to the punched card will be done with small machines, something like typewriters, called keyboard punchers. About one thousand of these will be used, and the entire work of transcribing the 75,000,000 or more individual records will be done in about one hundred working days, or nearly four months.

"These punched record cards are then counted, or tabulated, in the electrical tabulating machines. These machines are provided with a circuit-closing device, into which the cards are rapidly fed one by one. The holes in the card control the electric circuits through a number of counters, which will, as desired, count the simple facts as to the number of males, females, etc., or the most complicated combination which the statistician may ask for. After the cards for a given district are thus passed through the tabulating machine, we know the number of native born, white males of voting age, the number of white children under five years of age born in this country with both parents native-born or the number of such children with one or both parents foreign born, or any other information contained in the enumerators' sheet which the statistician desires tabulated. In short, it is only necessary for the statistician to decide upon the information wanted, and for the electrician to make the proper connection from the counters and relays to the circuit-controlling device into which the cards are fed. The methods employed for checking the proper workings of the machines are ingenious and interesting. If the card is not completely punched, or not properly fed to the machine, or is placed upside down, or if some item has been overlooked, or, in fact, if everything is not all right, the machine refuses to work, and the card is rejected. Neither will the machine work if the circuit-controlling device is operated without a card in place. Such a machine also has the advantage that it will not make mistakes because it is tired or does not feel well, or because the weather is warm, or by reason of the thousand and one causes which will upset the human machine."

DR. POSEY.

Specialist for Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose diseases and Catarrh. Masonic Temple.

Kamehameha Day will be observed as usual. There is no other day like it. Then the soul of the patriotic Hawaiian gives itself to joy unconfined, throwing aside all cares and entering into the full spirit that good horse racing promotes. The Jockey Club have named C. J. McCarthy, Prince David and C. L. Crabbe as the executive committee to superintend the sports. Only six weeks remain in which to bring up the runners and trotters and get the dark horses down from the coast, although some of the unknowns may be here already.

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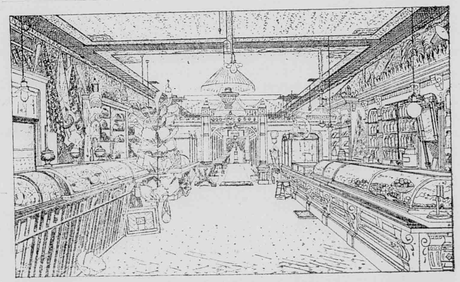

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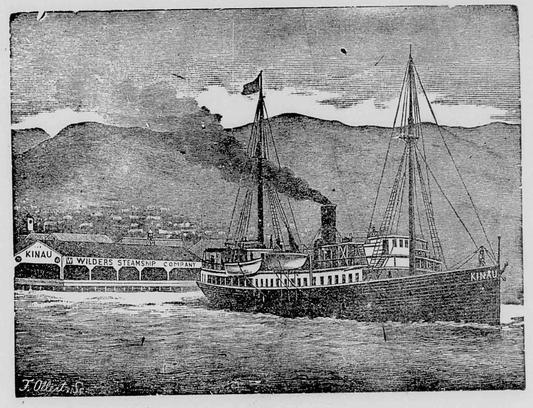

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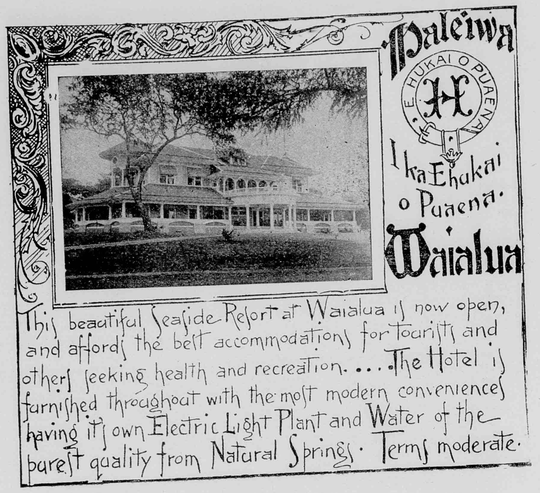

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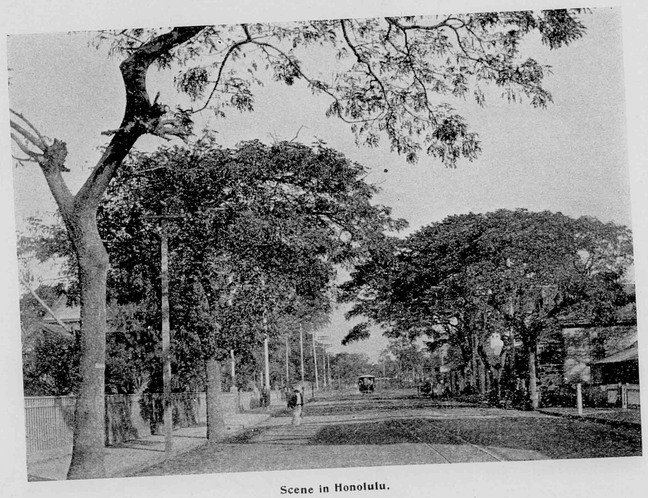

Scene in Honolulu.

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Kobe, G. R. M. Graham, Acting Vice-Consul. G. R. M. Graham, M. D., Sanitary Inspector.
Yokohama, ——— Consul. K. Rokkaku, M. D., Sanitary Inspector.
Nagasaki, M. E. Paul, M. D., Sanitary Inspector. ——— Consul.

China.

Hongkong, J. J. Bell Irving, Acting Consul-General. Gregory P. Jordan, M. D., Sanitary Inspector.
Amoy, Robert H. Bruce, Consul; Dr. Hugh MacDougald, M. D., Sanitary Inspector.

Belgium.

Antwerp, Victor Forge, Consul-General.
Ghent, E. Coppieters, Consul.
Liege, J. Blanpain, Consul.
Bruges, E. Van Den Brande, Consul.

Sweden and Norway.

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Christiania, Norway, L. Samson, Consul.
Gothemburg, Sweden, Gustaf Kraak, Vice-Consul.

Austria.

Vienna, Hugo Schonberger, Consul.

Germany and Colonies.

Berlin, H. F. Glade, Charge d'Affaires and Consul General.
Hamburg, E. F. Weber, Consul.
Frankfort-on-Main, J. Kopp, Consul.
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Bremen, J. F. Muller, Consul.

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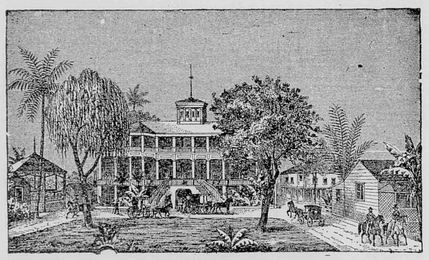

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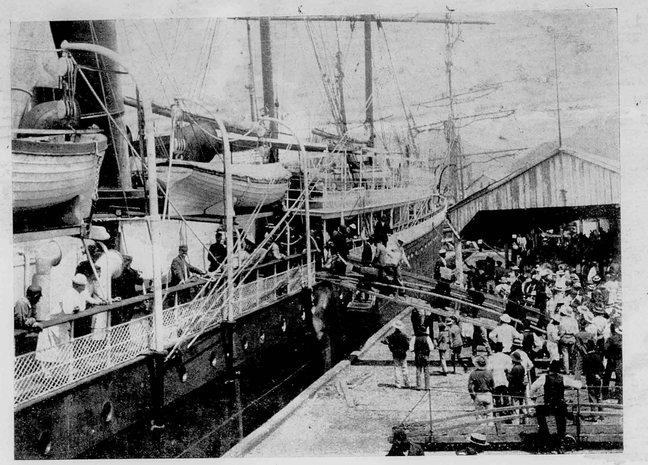
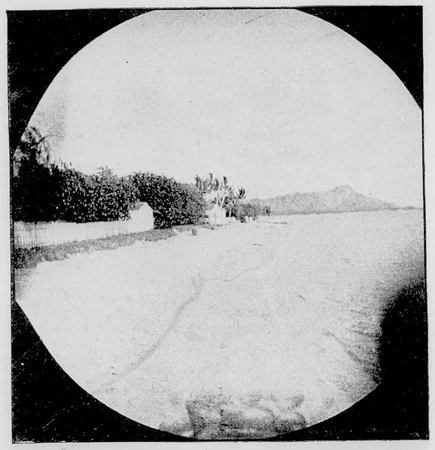


AUSTRALIA AT THE WHARF.



DIAMOND HEAD.

PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

VOL. XIII.—No. 6. HONOLULU, H. T., JUNE, 1900 PUBLISHED MONTHLY



GOVERNOR SANFORD B. DOLE.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII ILLUSTRATED.

PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

VOL. XIII.—No. 6. HONOLULU, H. T., JUNE, 1900 PUBLISHED MONTHLY

PROGRESS OF THE PACIFIC

The Lost Chord.

Thursday, June 14th, marked the formal investment of the sovereignty of the once independent nation of Hawaii in greater America, brought by the stern necessities of war under the wing of the eagle, that, by the destiny of fate, in the evolution of modern civilization, is spreading its wings from the eastern to the western hemisphere—a fate as irresistible as evolution itself.

The inspiration which prompted our forefathers to declare that "all men are free and equal" marked the most momentous epoch in the evolution of mankind from a lower to a higher state of civilization. It brought the scions of all peoples from the uttermost corners of the earth to bask in the sunshine of liberty, and has amalgamated them into one homogeneous people with a single language, to whom is bequethed all the virtues and sinews of brain and brawn, possessed by all the peoples of the earth. A tower of Babel is now building which shall reach the skies of moral, intellectual and industrial perfection without arousing the jealousy of the Gods. The latest people brought under the spell of this political, economical and intellectual homogeneity are the Hawaiians, by the annexation to the great Republic of our beloved Hawaii nei, the emerald gem of the Pacific ocean.

That this change of political status will conserve in the end the greatest good to the greatest number in the new Territory, there can be little doubt; that it will stimulate industry and commerce by the security and confidence inspired by the protection of a great nation; that it will cause immigration to develop our latent resources and bring the tourist to bask in golden sunshine, bringing gladness to the hearts of the tradesman by the path of gold they leave behind them; that it will bring peace and plenty where strife and want were; that it brings liberty to the down trodden and raises the people to a higher standard of manhood, is past per adventure. It is fitting, therefore, that we should rejoice in becoming the recipients of these beneficent blessings, and that we should look forward to the future with optimistic hopes of the individual benefits that will accrue. But in the midst of this rejoicing, pause a moment and reflect sadly that this stimulated prosperity carries in its wake shattered hopes, and outraged sentiment of the native sons of Hawaii over the burial of their national autonomy. The fate is, that evolution climbs higher upon dead aspirations.

Note well the frown on the face of Nature at the vandal invasion of the almighty dollar into the realm of poetry. The autonomy of Hawaii is not a thing of yesterday to be lightly cast aside. Its origin dates back into pre-historic ages, and still held its own for nearly one hundred years in the march of civilization, even in spite of the greed and jealousies of great maritime powers that coveted possession of this pearl of the Pacific. Indeed, a record of which Hawaii's native sons may well be proud. Nature fashioned these isles of the sea, to her liking, with the volcanic fires that roam the bowels of the earth and lavished upon this, the youngest child of her womb, all the wealth of her poetic self. Here she reared a people far from the despoiling hand of civilization, and taught them her secrets, making them a part of herself. She breathed into their souls the song of the Universe until each heart was tuned to its varied pulsations. But the despoiling hand of the conquering, almighty dollar has snatched away this pearl of the sea, and the Hawaiian to-day is the "lost chord" in the music of the spheres.

The Queen's Speech.

The most important event in the history of the new Territory of Hawaii is the Queen's speech, because it made about 8,000 good and true American citizens out of her people who had stood steadfastly for the restoration of the monarchy for seven long years—people who had voluntarily disfranchised themselves by not swearing allegiance to the Republic of Hawaii, for principle and love of country. That a people who had stood so steadfastly and consistently for a principle, and for their queen, would have continued to do so goes without saying. Therefore, her simple words of resignation to the inevitable are of the utmost importance to the future prosperity of the Territory as they release from the ban of self-abnegation enough voters to control the local political situation.

There are tears in every word of the proclamation and Queen Liliuokalani has immortalized herself by an utterance which is the most dignified ever made by a Hawaiian sovereign. The only analagous case is the famous proclamation of Kamehameha III in 1843 when, ceding the islands temporarily to Great Britain, under protest, when Lord George Paulet hoisted the English flag, the King said:

"Where are you, chiefs, and commons from my ancestors, and people from other lands! Hear ye! I make known to you that I am in great perplexity by reason of difficulties into which I have been brought without cause; therefore, I have given away the life of the land: hear ye! But my rule over you my people, and your privileges will continue, for I have hope that the life of the land will be restored when my conduct is justified."

What could have been more simple and dignified than this proclamation—except that of Queen Liliuokalani. She could not hold out the same hope and refrained from misleading her subjects by false pretenses.

"When our flag went down, it went down for good. What we have seen with our own eyes we cannot deny. All we can do now is to be good American citizens." These words are expressive of lost hopes, noble ambitions and aspirations shattered and the bitterness of a sorrow that even time cannot cure. They are brief—yet express so much. It is the last sad note of a dying race—a pathetic, broken-hearted note. Yet as a solace the ex-Queen might have added the words of Kamehameha III: "But my rule over you my people, and your privileges will continue." Over those faithful subjects who have denied themselves the right of suffrage under the Republic for seven years it will continue until her death and it is right that it should.

While the Queen lives she will have a following which will be a factor in politics that must be reckoned with. This will become gradually less as the Territory is settled with Americans, but it will be some time before her influence is minimized. At present it is all-powerful and property owners naturally breathe a sigh of relief that she has determined to use this power for the good of all the people instead of drawing the color line discriminating against whites. Her words of advice to her people are so dignified and simple that they are truly great and will ring through the civilized world, raising the whole Hawaiian race in the estimation of thinking people.

The Home Rule Party

The deliberations of the Independent or "Home Rule" party came to a close with most satisfactory results. Under the Territorial bill the people rule. The Hawaiian convention was represented by delegates from every election district, and these delegates without exception were instructed to assist in the organization of an Independent party. As the delegates represent 7000 or 8000 voters, a handsome plurality over all other parties, it is essentially American that the "Home Rule" party should be organized in accordance with the will of the people. The decision of the Hawaiians is perfectly logical and shows a degree of caution which many did not expect of them. They have shown a determination not to be rushed into joining parties the principles of which they have not yet had an opportunity to study into. With local politics they are perfectly familiar and not only believe themselves capable of governing, but desire to show the world that they can govern as well as other American citizens. The Hawaiians cannot hold the balance of power long in the face of immigration from America, and it is well that they show their capabilities while they can.

The Republican Convention.

The month has been devoted to the organization of the Republican party of the Territory of Hawaii. Considering the cosmopolitan character of the men who adopt the principles of the original Republican platform of 1856 the harmony that prevailed is remarkable. Through forty-four years the Republican platform has been built of the same planks and it must be conceded that many of the prominent Hawaiians have accepted the Republican principles as their political code. The delegates chosen to represent us at Philadelphia are native sons with the exception of B. F. Dillingham who, though a son of Massachusetts, has island interests as much at heart as a native. Once a Free Trader and a supporter of Mr. Cleveland in his first administration Mr. Dillingham must recently have learned the heresy of *laissez faire* and become a Protectionist.

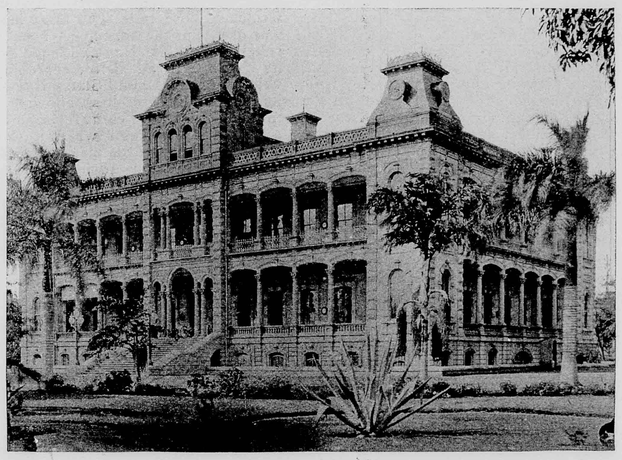
There must have been a great deal of missionary work done previous to balloting to bring out such an almost unanimous vote as 76 out of 80 for Hon. Sam Parker, and 74 and 69 respectively for the other delegates. In view of such pronounced unanimity of the convention in regard to the delegates to the National Convention, Mr. Loebenstein's complimentary vote of 29 was remarkable. He certainly was not slated as nearly all the work of the convention most evidently was.

It is a matter for congratulation, regardless of party or faction, that the Republicans have elected so representative a delegation to Philadelphia. With Hon. Sam Parker at its head, who is already well known in the east, and W. R. Castle to assist him, who was at one time representative to Washington, to say nothing of B. F. Dillingham, who, of all men, is representative of the recent phenomenal prosperity of Hawaii, and A. Noa Kepoikai, who is a representative Hawaiian, the delegation cannot but do good work in bringing the Territory of Hawaii into prominent notice of the people on the mainland.

The election of J. Lot Kaulukou as chairman of the convention was a logical one. His prominence as Speaker of the Legislature and being the leader of the native Hawaiian contingent who have joined the Republican ranks, added to the fact that the leaders of the party are most anxious to impress the Hawaiians with their methods in fair dealing, all combine in making his election a foregone conclusion.

The Democratic Convention.

Our Democratic fellow citizens got fully organized Monday evening and sent Prince David, Chas. T. Wilder, W. H. Cornwell, John D. Holt and John S. Wise to the Democratic National Convention, which assembles in Kansas City on July 4th. Col. McCarthy was made permanent chairman while E. H. Hart received the vote for permanent secretary. We must congratulate those who attended the meeting on the perfect harmony that prevailed, something that cannot be said regarding the organization of their Republican adversaries, who are still somewhat divided. What is noticeable in the party on the mainland is also noticeable in the islands, namely, a solid front for the support of W. J. Bryan and free silver. The gold bug fails to assert itself in the ranks of Democracy this year. Mr. Bryan's vigorous and aggressive campaign of 1896 has begun to tell in Democratic politics, uniting the whole party at last in the cause of the white metal. That the silverites also advocate free trade goes without saying, though Mr. Bryan will have it that all issues must be subordinated to silver. The great leader has been gaining force since Mr McKinley defeated him. Always strong in the South and Southwest, he has developed a power among the farmers of the North and the mechanics of the far East that is going to make itself felt on that hot day in November when the battle is to be fought. The trusts and the railr ads have proved to be Mr. Bryan's best friends without spending a cent of money to further his canvass. Every time a trust pulls the cinch up to another hole a thousand or more votes are created for the cause that favors a change of administration. Mr. Bryan and an overwhelming majority of Democrats in Congress can no more put down trusts than Mr. McKinley and his congress, but the masses, who feel the grind of wages that large corporations are continually enforcing, will favor any candidate who promises a change, as they did in 1884 and in 1892.



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From the front entrance Gov. Dole read his Inaugural address.

Influence of Govenor Doles' Appointment.

The influence of ex-President Dole's appointment, as first Governor of Hawaii upon the political situation, is a problem which one dare not attempt to solve so far in advance of coming events. Yet the matter is of so great importance as to be worthy of most serious comment. As we have said before if it were not for certain unfortunate local conditions the appointment of ex-President Dole as the first Governor, is the only logical thing President McKinley could have done. It is certainly gratifying to all lovers of our beautiful Hawaii, be they native Hawaiians, white Hawaiians, or new comers; be they annexationists or royalists, that the press of the United States in so universally approving Mr. Dole's appointment, have had nothing but kind words for Hawaii and, furthermore, we are to be congratulated that President McKinley has, in his wisdom, appointed a Hawaiian to the "manner born" to the executive position of this new Territory.

Whatever may be said concerning Mr. Dole's appointment or that of the Chief Justice and the others, one thing is certain that President McKinley has put himself on record as against carpetbaggism. In this Hawaii is distinctly the gainer as it lays down a precedent which other Presidents are apt to follow, namely, the appointment to high positions those who are Hawaiian born or who have long been identified with the country.

For ex-President Dole personally his appointment as governor is either the most fortunate thing that could have befallen him or the most terrible thing that could have happened. In the United States he is regarded as a great and wise ruler. His defiance of President Cleveland challenged the admiration of the world for its audacity. The justice or injustice of his cause was not known or taken into consideration.

In estimating the consequences of Mr. Dole's appointment upon the welfare of the Territory, two things must be taken into consideration: first, the personal attitude of the governor toward the people; and second, the element of safety his appointment insures in not breaking away too suddenly from the old regime, or menace, in fanning into flame old enmities. The coming elections will not be fought out on party lines, but on personal preferences and the personnel of the Senate and house of Representatives, by the standing and intelligence of the members, will represent, as it probably never can again to so large an extent the intelligence and good judgment of the people. As the royalists and their sympathizers hold the balance of power at the polls, Gov. Dole will be confronted by his old time enemies, and the success of his administration will rest entirely upon his personal attitude towards the people and the personnel of his appointments.

Certain it is, if these appointments are made largely from the ranks of those who have been instrimental in bringing about annexation, the Senate will not confirm them, thus causing a serious deadlock between the Governor and Legislature which will block the wheels of government and stay the prosperity of the Territory. If, on the contrary, Gov. Dole can show the people by some signal act, that he is not under control of party or faction, that there is no power behind the throne, or if there has been, that he has the independence to throw off these restraints; and furthermore, that he proposes to deal with the new situation with a spirit of compromise, he will be regarded as a patriot, and in after years will be emulated as the Lincoln of Hawaii. Any attempt on the governor's part to reward with fat offices, those who have assisted him iu annexation will be disastrous to himself and the prosperity of the Territory.

Will Governor Dole take the course leading to tranquil government, prosperity and amity? We believe he will. Has he the strength of character to divorce himself from the tyrannical methods of the past seven years and govern the future according to those beneficent principles of freedom guaranteed by the constitution of the United States, and now extended to the people of Hawaii? We believe he has. It should be stated in all fairness that President Dole and his associates in favor of annexation justify their oligarchal and tyrannical methods of government on the ground of expediency. The fight made against them by the royalists was hard and bitter, and except for repressive measures annexation must have failed. Whether the means justified the end is a question for the future to decide.

Women's Suffrage.

Among the many propositions to be put up at the first Legislature of the Territory will be a bill for woman's suffrage, and if we have a correct idea of the personnel of that Legislature—and we think we have—the measure will pass by an overwhelming majority, and thus it will be shown to the outside world that Hawaii is further advanced in civilization than most states of the Union, where women have very little to say outside the spheres of house, office and school labor, or in other words the domestic and professional drudgery that man abhors and shuns. The Woman's Suffrage bill is prepared by a coterie of foreign women in Honolulu and it will be placed in the hands of some foreign member at the proper time. We think we hear now the echo of the words of Mrs. Kaluapalaoa, delegate from Koolau to the Independent convention, when she made her patriotic address and in ringing words told the delegates of the sterner sex their duty towards their country. The country is full of native women like Mrs. Kaluapalaoa, who really have more spirit than their husbands and a vast influence in the casting of the masculine vote. From time immemorial woman has never been the weaker vessel in Hawaii, except in time of war, and even then she has been at the front at times, fighting the enemy or assisting those of her own tribe. She has always been the head of the household and the custodian of the family exchequer. Nothing is purchased or sold without her consent. She is the equal of her husband, often his superior, never his inferior.

Mr. Bryan's Chances.

THE PARADISE is American in everything that does not conflict with the interest of Hawaii and the Hawaiians. The new political status into which we have just been cast arouses questions of government policy that must be considered at once, as the presidential campaign is upon us. From the middle of the Pacific it looks as though Mr. McKinley will receive the nomination at Philadelphia and Mr. Bryan at Kansas City. Currency will be one issue in the contest and "our new possessions" another. Hawaii will not be debated, but Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands will. We regret that the Republican party, heretofore generally correct in matters of public policy, has made the greatest mistake in its career in its conduct towards Porto Rico and the Philippines. To the little island that hoped for more trade advantages when it opened its arms to the United States soldiers a Republican congress gave it a discriminating tariff wholly distasteful. The refunding of customs duties to defray the expenses of public improvements was neither fully understood nor fully satisfactory. The Philippine war has been wretchedly ordered. Our army has done nobly, what there was of it, but the force has been inadequate to quell the rebellion. While England lends every energy to terminate its South African strife, searching town and country for volunteers, the United States is lackadaisical in defending its Philippine possessions, allowing hundreds of brave men to die needlessly of camp fever and holding the army within a limit of 65,000 men when it should be at least 165,000 strong. These words may sound like the utterances of him who gave gratuitous advice to President Lincoln, but they are the expressions of thousands of Republicans on the mainland who are not going to vote for Mr. McKinley. The war in the Philippines has been shamefully and cruelly conducted, and, should Mr. McKinley fail to succeed himself-he can charge his defeat to his party's erroneous treatment of Porto Rico and its vacillating conduct towards the Philippines.

Labor Strikes.

The Hawaiian Islands are practically free from labor strikes, though, with the influx of mechanical and laboring classes incident to the industrial progress which annexation promotes, there is no telling how long these fair isles will have immunity from the curse. The regular summer conflicts between capital and labor have begun on the Mainland with the attendant bloodshed and destruction of property. The municipal authorities in the large cities appear to be powerless against the force of the people. The strikers are not the only ones who break the law. They have millions of sympathizers throughout the Union and among these millions there are thousands who are raising strong arms against the authorities that protect the corporations and trusts. The law does not deny the right of manufacturers and merchants to pool prices and cut wages; neither does it compel a man to work for inadequate wages. There is only one force greater than the law and that is a social revolution, the coming of which we hope is far distant.

IRISH LIFE AND CHARACTER.

In his "Irish Life and Character," Mr. Michael MacDonagh," author of "The Book of Parliament," has essayed to do for Ireland what Dean Ramsay has done so well for Scotland, in his "Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character"; and he finds his entertaining material in his own recollections and experiences mainly derived from an extended and active connection with Irish journalism. He expresses the hope that his work along this line may lead to a more just understanding of the characteristics of the Irish race, "to a wider appreciation of their good qualities, to a kinder tolerance of their faults and follies, which are mainly due to the checkered history of the people, to the wayward circumstances of their unhappy past."

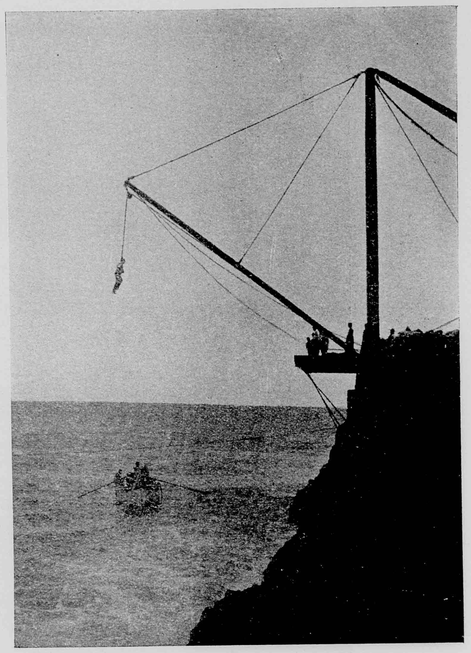
Some of Mr. MacDonagh's examples of Irish wit and repartee are very happy. An Irish farmer had just sold a lot of young cattle at a fair. An English tourist inquired how much he had got for them. "Four pounds a head." "Only that?" said the Saxon. "Why, if you had brought them to my country, you would have got six pounds." "Maybe so, your honner. An' if I cud bring the lakes of Killarney to Purgatory, I'd get a pound a dhrop."

A Polemical Protestant, thinking to chaff Father Healy, said, "Now, which would you rather go to, Father, hell or purgatory?" "To the latter on account of the climate; but to the former on account of the company. I'm so fond of Protestants."

"There, Pat!" said a gentleman to his thirsty car-driver, at a roadside inn, "doesn't that drink make another man of you?" "'Deed an' it do, sir; and begorra, he's dry too."

The Irish have not a distinct dialect, like the Scottish. Tho they use many Celtic expressions, they employ, as a rule, only English words, such as may be found in any English dictionary. But their speech abounds in poetic, graphic, and singularly expressive phrases, strange combinations of force and simplicity, unexpected blendings of the ridiculous with the pathetic, quaint English colliquial survivals, novel applications of the wrong word.

An orator in a national meeting declared, "The ways of Providence are unscrupulous!" and a County Clare woman complained to her doctor that she had lost her teeth, and "couldn't rightly domesticate her food."



PLANTATION LANDING, HAWAII.

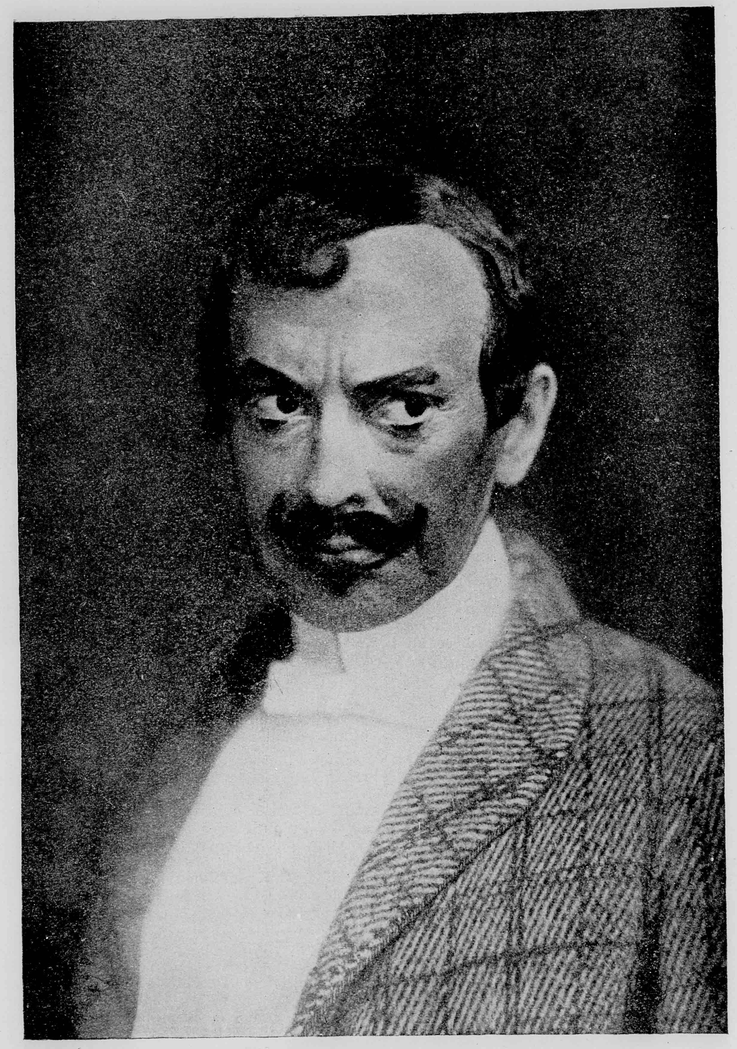
Comfort for Soldiers.

While the transport Logan, now on her way to Manila, was in the harbor a representative of the PARADISE spent a very pleasant hour on board and was invited to lunch by her genial and hospitable officers. Nothing could have been more interesting than the inspection of Uncle Sam's monster transport, which is one of five new sister ships. In point of size they are the largest of the transport fleet, and are fitted with every modern convenience imaginable to insure the comfort of the brave soldiers on the long voyage to Manila.

The Logan has the capacity of carrying 1600 men without crowding. The bunks for the men are in iron frame, which can readily be taken down when not needed. As there are only three bunks, one above the other, there is plenty of room for sleeping comfortably, and pains have been taken to secure a good circulation of air. The washroom is a surprise and an innovation in its way. There are long rows of the finest porcelain wash basins with running water, so that 100 men can wash at a time. There are large messrooms for the privates and small ones for the petty officers. The main saloon, where the officers and passengers dine, is fitted up with all the elegance and finish of that of any Atlantic liner.

One of the most interesting features of the vessel is the refrigerating apparatus and great cold storage room. Here were stored thousands of fish frozen as hard as brick bats, hundreds beef carcasses and vegetables enough to stock all the green grocer establishments of a city. The thermometer on the wall registered a temperature of twenty-five and chills chased down our backs. Judging from the lunch served, and the stock of the cold storage room, Uncle Sam believes in feeding the American soldier on the very best that the market can afford.

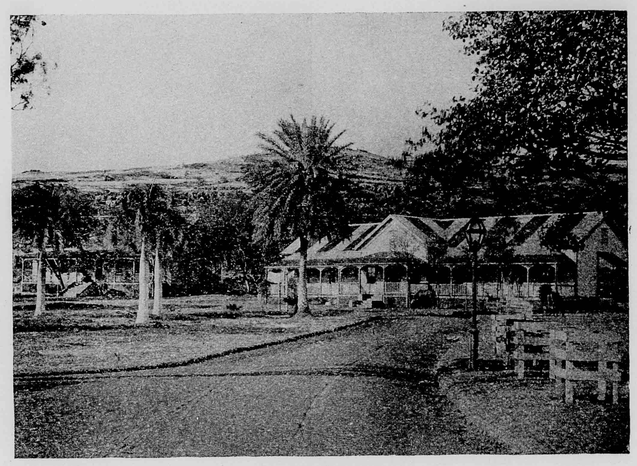
The Logan is loaded with quartermaster's supplies for the army in the Philippines. She has on board only 174 men, 17 surgeons, 15 post office clerks, 2 nurses and 6 officers' wives and families besides a few passengers. Among the passengers is Hon. W. L. Pepperman, secretary of the Philippine commission and, therefore, goes out to duties he is familiar with. Major Terral is also among the passengers. There are no more genial officers in the service than Capt. W. P. Stinson and Chief Engineer Geo. A. Kobb, who so obligingly escorted our representative over the transport. Capt. J. M. Falton is the Capt. Quartermaster and Ranking Officer, while Lieut. Walsh is in command of the troops.



MR. JAMES NIELL
AS BARON CHEVRIAL IN "A PARISIAN ROMANCE"
AT THE HAWAIIAN OPERA HOUSE.

Inauguration Day.

It did not take many minutes to convert the Republic of Hawaii into a Territory of the United States on the 14th instant. The ceremony began at 10 o'clock in front o the Executive Building, which was decorated with flags and various patriotic devices for the occasion. After an invocation, delivered by Rev. S Timoteo of the new Kaumakapili church, E. A. Mott Smith, Minister of Foreign Affairs, read the commission which had been given by President McKinley to Governor Dole. This was followed by Chief Justice Frear administering the oath to Governor Dole, whereupon the newly appointed magistrate delivered his inaugural address, reading from manuscript. The paper reviewed the social, political and industrial changes that have taken place since the Polynesians first set foot on the islands, referring at the same time to the many good qualities of the Hawaiian race. Then the inference was drawn that the Hawaiians were compensated for the loss of their flag by the protection assumed by the United States. The bright future of the Territory was dwelt upon at some length, and in conclusion the national motto, "The life of the land is established in righteousness," was quoted as a reminder that private character is the foundation of national strength. A vast concourse of people, including the diplomatic and consular corps, who had specially reserved seats, listened attentively to the Governor's utterances The military, embracing eight companies of the National Guard and a detachment of the Sixth U. S. Artillery, led by the National Band then passed in review before the Governor and an informal reception to all comers ensued. In this function three or four prominent officials with their wives lent their aid to Mr. Dole. People of all colors, nationalities and political faiths were given the cordial hand shake. Caucasian, Polynesian and Mongolian trod on one another's toes in the throng, for the breath of democracy had been blown into the nostrils of everybody present. The finishing feature of the day was a brilliant ball, held at the Executive Building in the evening. At this assemblage the indelible fact that Honolulu is famed for pretty girls was again made strikingly apparent. Strauss' ravishing waltzes, the newest fancies of the modiste's art and the charms of fair women gleaming under the myriad of lights filled the senses with a pleasure unusual in this prosy little city of the sea. Such was the ending of the auspicious day that saw the rise of the star of the Territory of Hawaii.



INSANE ASYLUM.



HONOLULU FROM PUNCHBOWL.

THE CITY OF HONOLULU.

In the Pathway of Pacific Commerce to the Orient.

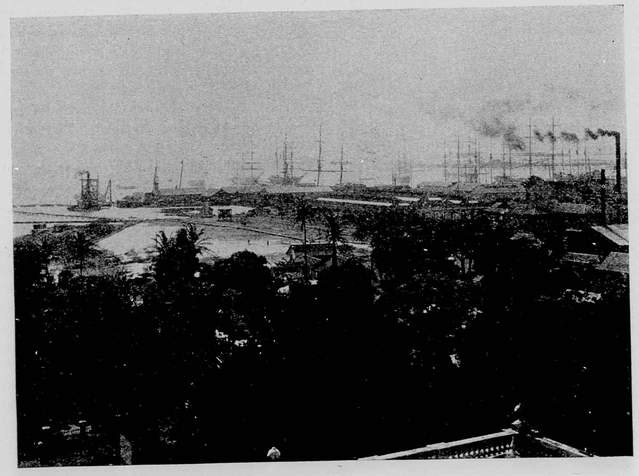
Honolulu is the most beautiful and picturesque tropical city in the world. This is conceded by all who have traveled in the tropics. The city is situated on the southwestern side of the island of Oahu, nestling in a beautiful valley, with lofty volcanic mountains in the back ground and closed in on the east and west by hills that were once volcanic cones. The entire city is enveloped in a wealth of tropical foliage, in the shade of which are pretty cottages with broad verandahs, ideal tropical homes with occasionally a stately mansion protruding its roof above the trees.

The harbor, filled with stately ships, steamers and small crafts, is completely land locked with coral reefs. Beyond the harbor to the westward is a sweep of sea beach lined with splendid mansions and pretty cottages, an ideal watering place within a few miles of the centre of the city. The business blocks are mainly of brick and native stone, and are conspicuous for beauty of architecture. To the southeast a railway skirts the shore for 70 miles to the other side of the island, tapping the great sugar plantations of Oahu's rich agricultural district.

There are many stately and beautiful church edifices and institutions of learning supported by the government and endowments from wealthy citizens and the chiefs who are dead and gone.



AVENUE OF ROYAL PALMS



A PART OF HONOLULU.

THE PEARLS OF THE PACIFIC

Commerce, Production, People and Picturesqueness.

Nature has lavished upon the Hawaiian Islands a wealth of picturesque beauty and natural resources unequaled by any other spot on earth. Here the heat of the tropical sun is tempered by soft sea breezes and the bright sunshine filtering through mist clouds casts brilliant rainbows upon the eastern sky. Even the moon-beams are so bright that delicate luna rainbows arch the heavens at night. The people are gentle, pleasure loving children of nature, of whom nearly 90 per cent. are educated and will become good American citizens.

Industrially speaking the Territory of Hawaii, according to its size, is the richest country in the world, producing as it does over $250 per capita against $65 in the United States. Sugar is the principal commodity which last year amounted to an output of nearly 300,000 tons. Rice is grown in sufficient quantities to meet the requirements of the Asiatic population and leave a small balance for export. Coffee, bananas, pineapples and other tropical fruits are exported in small quantities.

There are eight inhabitable islands in all, each abounding in picturesque mountain scenery. On the slopes leading from the seashore are the great stretches of sugarcane fields and sugar factories. In five years the output of sugar will be nearly doubled, but there are other numerous latent resources to be developed that only await the capital and labor of immigrants to exploit them.

Decoration Day.

In the several cemeteries of Honolulu there lie buried many soldiers who participated in the Civil and Spanish wars, and, in honor of the memory of these defenders of their country's flag, the Grand Army of the Republic held their annual service Wednesday, May 30, assisted by a detail of U. S. soldiers from the barracks, the First Regiment, N. G. H., and the full corps of the Kamehameha Cadets. The line of march was formed on King street, and the procession took its way up Fort street to Nuuanu cemetery, where the G. A. R. have a burying plot for their dead. Hon. H. M. Sewell delivered one of his finished orations and the solemn ceremonies incident to the occasion were performed by the G. W. De Long Post and the Federal soldiers. There was a general suspension of business in the afternoon and for a few hours the whole community gave its attendance to the memorial services.

RATOONS.

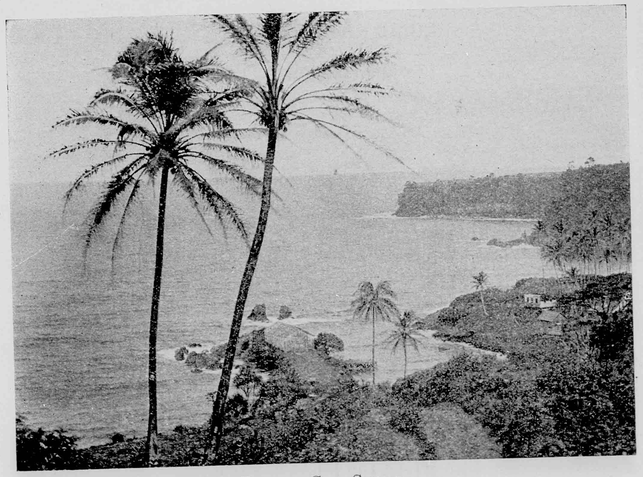
The census taker rang the bell at the house of General Underthumb. The general's wife responded.

"Who is the head of this house, madam?" asked the census man.

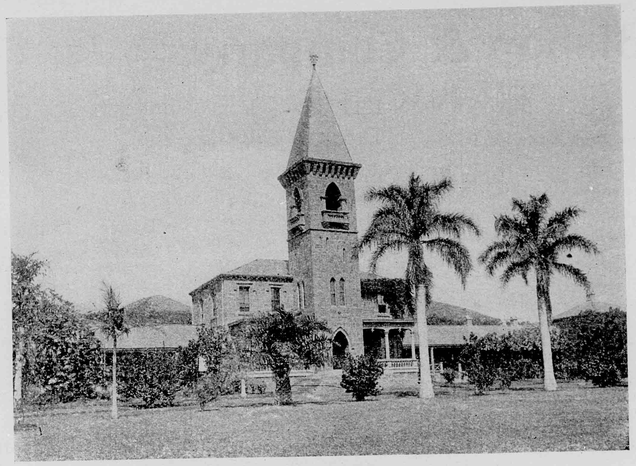
"I am," said she promptly.

"And—er—have you any profession or occupation?"

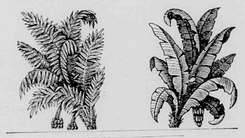
"Well, you can put me down as a 'general manager.'"—Philadelphia Press.



BY THE SEA SHORE.



LUNALILO HOME.



The handsome picture of the new Alexander Young block should have in the foreground a trolley car coursing along Bishop street.

One of the census enumerators had an interesting experience at almost the first house he visited. The young lady in the household was an acquaintance of his. When he asked her age she pouted and blushed and wanted to know what business that was of the government's. Finally, after some persuasion, she said with a sigh: "Well, you may put me down at 18." The enumerator, in concluding his story of the incident, exclaimed: "Say, if that girl is a day under 25, I'll eat my brown bag and the big book with it!"

It would be interesting to know if the top notch of real estate values has been reached. Some speculators whose successful deals in past times have justified their claim to the gift of foresightedness believe that it has. They reason that Honolulu has had all the real estate "additions," that it can possibly sustain. From Kalihi to Waikiki, and from Pacific Heights to the mauka extremity of Manoa, there is room enough for a million people to live comfortably. The passage of the trolley cars through certain streets will have a strong tendency to advance values in places, but on streets not favored by the new system there will be a corresponding decline. Only the general route of the trolley has been laid out. The word "Land" in the title of the new company is significant. Like the O. R. & L. Co., it will go into the land business, improving its various real estate purchases by laying its rails through or near them.

Bishop & Company,
BANKERS

Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. Established in 1858.

Transact a General Banking and Exchange Business. Loans on approved security. Bills discounted. Commercial credits granted. Deposits received on current account subject to check. Letters of credit issued on the principal cities of the world.

☞ Agents of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.

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Wm. G. Irwin & Company, Limited, has assumed the assets and liabilities of the late firm of Wm. G. Irwin & Company, and will continue the general business formerly carried on by that House.

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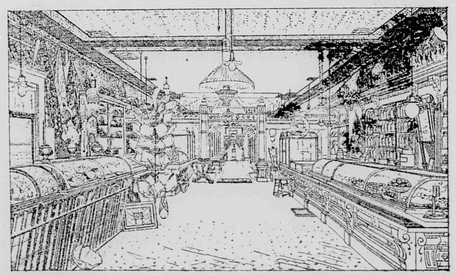

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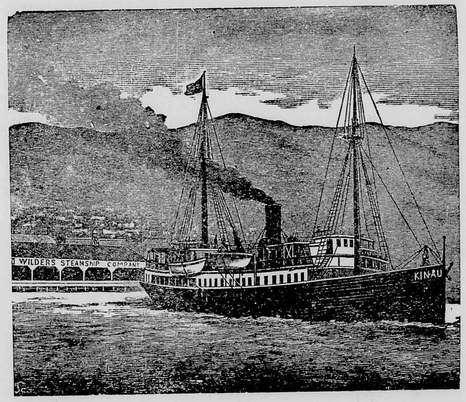

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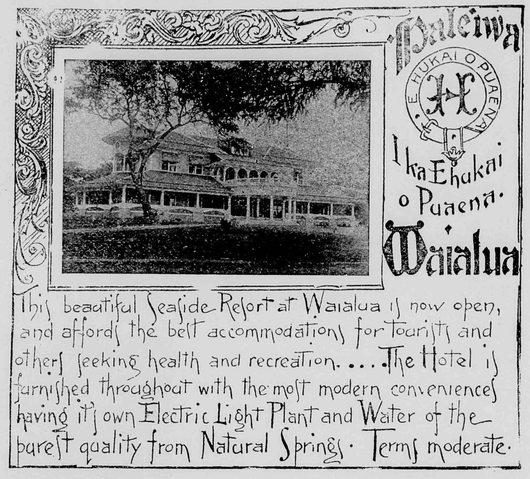
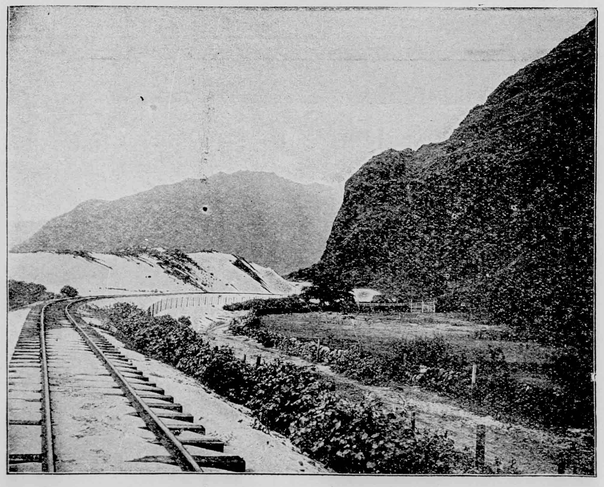


THE OAHU RAILWAY

Affords tourists and others an opportunity to view unequalled variety of scenery . . .



Leaving Honolulu and passing through rice fields, the traveler skirts the great inland waters of Pearl Harbor in sight of charming distant mountain views, often spanned by many rainbows. The mountains further on crowd the railway close to the ocean. Here and there deep valleys guarded by high mountain sides almost perpendicular, give sun and clouds an opportunity to display wonderful combinations of light and shadow on the varied greens and browns of the landscape. Along the line are situated the most productive sugar plantations in the world, each representing an investmeut of millions of dollars, so vast are the agricultural operations, their pumping plants equaling those of the greatest cities, and mills producing hundreds of tons of sugar daily.

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Second Circuit: J. W. Kalua.
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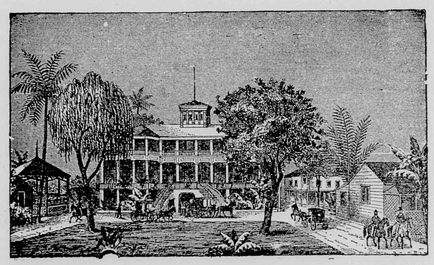

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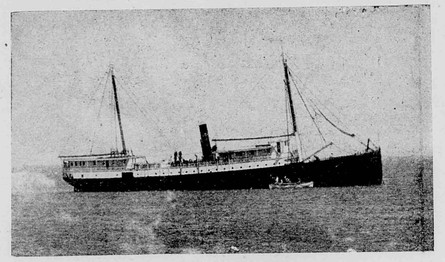

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DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

VOL. XIII.—NO. 7. HONOLULU, H. T., JULY, 1900 PUBLISHED MONTHLY

The Cultivation of Sisal.

What promises to be an important industry in the Hawaiian Islands is the cultivation of the sisal plant, which, while yet in its infancy, has passed the experimental stage and taken a place among the stable wealth producers of the Territory. The Hawaiian Fibre Company have a plantation of 3,000 acres about a mile and a half southwest of Ewa Mill, on the line of the Oahu Railway & Land Co. Of this tract 750 acres are under fence, 400 acres are cleared and on 300 acres 18,000 sisal plants are growing. It has been only two years since work commenced and a year hence it is proposed to take the crop from 150 acres. The harvesting consists in cutting off the lower fronds of the plant, which are usually matured when about three feet long. The fronds, or leaves, are the crude fibre, and after undergoing the process of decortication the sisal of commerce is produced. An acre will produce a ton of the marketable product, which varies in value with a very irregular market.

A VIRGIN FERN FOREST, HAWAII

When it was proposed to start this business, nearly three years ago, sisal was worth 3¾ cents per pound. Since the Spanish war the price has ranged from 8 to 22 cents.

The cultivation is simple and inexpensive compared with that of sugar cane, requiring no ploughing, no irrigation and but little weeding. Hawaiian soil and climate are everything for the propagation of sisal, which requires limestone (coral) and a hot temperature. It will grow well, and faster perhaps, on some other soils with water, but the fibre will be inferior. The plantation on Oahu is level land and the plants grow uniformly. An occasional shower is good for young plants, but the older growths will thrive like the cacti in dry ground. The plants now growing on the plantation in question were taken from the old Ewa nursery, which was an experimental affair, and, as before stated, half of them will produce a crop of leaves in a year from the present time. From three to four years are required for maturing. The life of the sisal is from 15 to 20 years, at the end of which time, if not disturbed by the harvester, it will have leaves eight feet long and attain a height of 25 feet, shedding then a prodigious quantity of young plants. Throughout the life of the plant a crop is taken off every six months or so.

Elsewhere, particularly in the Bahama Islands, sisal has been given a good deal of attention during the past ten years. Florida is the only state in America where it will grow and even there it must be planted below the frost line. Fully 80 per cent. of the product of the Bahama Islands goes to the United States, so it will be seen that there ought to be a good market for the Hawaiian article, which is now, by virtue of our annexation, a strictly American product.

Enough fibre has already been produced by the Hawaiian Fibre Co. to prove the success of their enterprise. The leaf was stripped by a crude machine, to be sure, and the operation in that manner was somewhat expensive; nevertheless the fact was demonstrated that rope could be made from it. Before the next harvest the latest improved machinery will be here to decorticate the leaves and the company will be ready to export 150 tons. It is the intention of the company to manufacture rope and it is just possible arrangements will be made to that end when the crop is ready next year.

The promoter and manager of this agricultural enterprise is Mr. A. H. Turner, a young man who came from the Mainland a few years ago imbued with progressive ideas concerning Hawaii's resources. He obtained some encouragement from Mr. B. F. Dillingham, who is ever ready to help a project for Island development, and then selected the present site of the Hawaiian Fibre Company. The fruition of the venture has not been secured without hard work and ceaseless attention, which are incident to all new projects.

Chinese Sinned Against and Sinning.

BY W. E. AZBILL.

The causes of the present trouble in China are generally but vaguely apprehended in Europe and America; and even when an exceptionally clear view is obtained through some rift in the cloud, it is apt to be a partial, a limited view. The newspaper accounts of the torture of the Russian Minister, for instance, set people to thinking of the hatred, the bitterness, and the violence, as well as the barbarity of a people capable of performing such deeds. But had the readers of this shocking account been as well acquainted with the wanton and brutal assaults of the Cossacks on innocent women and children throughout Manchuria as they are with Russian intrigues to acquire Chinese territory, even this horror would have been thought of with a grain of allowance. We do not in the least justify the outbursts of indignation in the southern States of America which have resulted in lynchings, and even worse, but we must say that if civilized white men may be wrought up to do such deeds, it should not surprise us to hear that the Chinese, being aware of repeated wanton murders of their unoffending, helpless people, and after witnessing the encroachments of the heartless invaders of their land, match brutality with barbarism. The Cossack, without provocation, shoots down a child who is on an errand to the house of a neighbor. What can the Chinese father do? What can his neighbors do? If they appeal to the courts there is an international imbroglio, for their nation cannot execute the murderer. If they slay him there is a cause for war, and an occasion for robbing China of a sea port, or for demanding a vast concession as a condition of peace.

Chinese officials are corrupt. Let us admit that they are exceptionally so. The foreigner who seeks commercial advantages in China knows this fact and proceeds to make the most of it. He sells to the nation and grants it large credit. He lends money in vast sums. He gets control of the customs to insure the payment of these debts, and then it comes to the knowledge of the Celestial that he is in the power of "the most Christian nations of the world." There is more cause for irritation in what is hinted at here than in all that missionaries have ever done to disturb the peace of China. A foreign syndicate buys of Chinese officials a right of way for a railroad. It is to pass through the plantations and villages of thousands of people. No compensation is paid to land owners. They are treated with contempt and insolence. The worldly men who push such enterprises care nothing for the impressions they are making on the Chinese as to our manners or our morals. Being far beyond the influences that have restrained their evil propensities, they manifest their coarseness, their vulgarity, their greed, their godlessness, their profanity, and their contempt for the people they are outraging. This class of men intensify the Chinese hatred of foreigners precisely as the greedy coolies from the Orient excite our dislike of them. If the people of California think it right for them to resist the tide of Asiatics pouring in upon them for commercial advantages, it is equally reasonable for the people of China to seek to rid themselves of the foreign bully, whose presence is at once the disgust of the native and the despair of the Christian missionary.

The native Christian is hated in China, not because he is a Christian, but because he is the friend and abettor of the detested foreigners, who are all classed together as the source of the country's ruin. The feeling is like that of the Pharisees for the publicans in Palestine at the time of Christ, because they helped those who both spoiled and detested the Jews. That there is intense and determined opposition to Christianity is not denied. The mere fact that so many of the foreigners in China are there to propagate this faith which is opposed to the prevailing ideas and superstitions of the people, is enough to account for this sentiment. But it is a great mistake to suppose that the missionaries are chiefly to blame for the present situation.

In this connection two important facts must be admitted. The first is that certain Roman Catholic priests, having obtained recognition with respect to rank and dignity, are able to influence the courts in favor of clients whose causes they may espouse, and they have used their power everywhere and continually to the vast increase of the native dislike of foreigners. Also a few Protestant ministers have been guilty of this offense. The second fact is, that the deposed Emperor had become so far favorable to Christianity as to facilitate foreign missionaries in their efforts to reach even the least accessible of his people with the new morality, and to offer the use of numerous temples for modern schools. This course on his part called forth the reactionary movement led by the Empress Dowager and the conservative party. This accounts for the present Imperial sympathy with the Boxers, of course, who are the fanatical hosts from away-back, who have as little conception of the religion they oppose as of the harm and loss they are bringing to their country. The Boxers are not soldiers. They are a mob. But they are not the less dangerous on this account. Their movement gives opportunity to marauders and robber bands at whose hands all peaceful citizens and travelers will greatly suffer till order is restored. The civilized world has here an object lesson in the turning loose of four hundred millions of heathen people, each to be a law unto himself, to slay or be slain as ill-guided or misguided passions may prompt till the God of all mercy and of order shall intervene to restore peace on earth and good will among men.

Such are my impressions after a residence of several years in the Far East, and after frequent interviews with persons who have come from the scenes of the trouble. The Chinese have been sinned against and in retaliation they are sinning.

Hawaii's Bugaboos.

Quite a number of extravagant yarns have found circulation abroad regarding insect and other pests that are said to scourge Hawaii. It is customary for travelers in relating their experiences in foreign countries to spice their narratives as much as the credulity of their hearers will bear, and it not infrequently happens that a distant or isolated land is presented in a sensational light. Fact may be stranger than fiction, but a good many globe trotters are not aware of it, or at least they feign ignorance of it. Newspaper and magazine writers are perhaps just as guilty of stretching stories as the post prandial or club narrator who talks to amuse. Mark Twain's stories are always taken with a grain of allowance, and so are those of many others who have visited Hawaii and written their articles to sell. There is a current opinion abroad that the centipedes and scorpions of these Islands are deadly in their bite and that the inhabitants are in constant danger of attack from these insects. The red-tailed lizard, whatever that is, presents another mortal horror for tourists. The truth is the centipede and scorpion inflict no more harm than a bee sting, an affliction that is like y to befall any one sojourning among the rural retreats of thle Mainland in summer. The red-tailed lizard is as mythical as the jobbawock.

Chinese Girls in Honolulu.

Among the Chinese female population of Honolulu there is nothing of the sweet girlhood that is seen in the Caucasian part of the community—in fact one rarely sees Chinese girls here. There are no spinsters. The children marry so young that they appear to spring from childhood to maturity without any intermediate stage of girlhood. There is no blushing "fifteen" or "sweet sixteen," no flirtations, no balls, no picnics, no billets-doux. The child has not ceased to play with her doll before she has a baby to dandle. The only joy of a woman's life is in dressing her hair. This is done with an elaborate, artistic science curious to see. Their hair is invariably black, and very long. It is drawn tightly from the face and stiffened with gum. It is then piled up in coils and wings and loops that stand alone without the aid of pads, roulets, pugs or hairpins.

Two Topics Topmost.

The current number of the North American Review deals with two subjects of interest to the Paradise of the Pacific. One is devoted to a Phlippine cable and the other to the black plague, with which the population of these islands recently came in contact. Chandler Hale descants upon the cable proposition. A telegraph message from the War Department travels 14,000 miles to reach Manila and is subject to fourteen transmissions. Mr. Hale lays out a new route from San Francisco to Manila via this port, Midway Island and Guam at an estimated cost of a little more than $21,000,000. A northern route, that is, from Sitka to Kodiak Island, to Dutch Harbor, to Attu, to the Japanese-Russian border, and to Northern Japan, whence there are many wires overland, as well as cables, to within 200 miles of the Philippines, would cost only $12,000,000, and this sum would include a cable from San Francisco to Hawaii. "The surprising difference in cost," Mr. Hale explains, "is largely due to the difference in the length of links; the greater the stretch the heavier and more costly the cable, with also slight chance of repair in case of interruption." Figures seem to favor the northern route, both in expense and distance, and while Hawaii is not omitted in the $12,000,000 calculation we are heartily in accord with it.

In dealing with the bubonic plague European medical skill has been baffled by the fact that the scourge made its visitations at long intervals. Physicians who treated the disease at one period and gained a knowledge of symptoms and results died before the plague made its succeeding visitation. In curing the ordinary ills of human flesh the physician has always the opportunity of imparting his knowledge to his understudy, who thus acquires his skill through contemporaneous experience with his elder. When a contagion like the bubonic plague is wiped out and re-appears only after three or four generations the medical fraternity find themselves woefully deficient in the practice of their predecessors. Dr. Albert Calmette writes of the plague in Oporto, where the best European skill was employed in confining the malady to that unfortunate city. The measures he and his colleagues adopted were very similar to those of Honolulu's Board of Health, involving the burning of infected buildings and a war of extermination on rodents. Dr. Calmette, like other physicians, has little or nothing to say about the treatment of patients. As he freely expresses his views as to how not to catch the plague he must believe in the proverb, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." It is thought that as the scourge has been so virulent during 1899 and 1900 in different parts of the earth that a recurrence of like character will not happen for many years. The lesson has been so severe that vigilance will be more rigidly exercised in the future.



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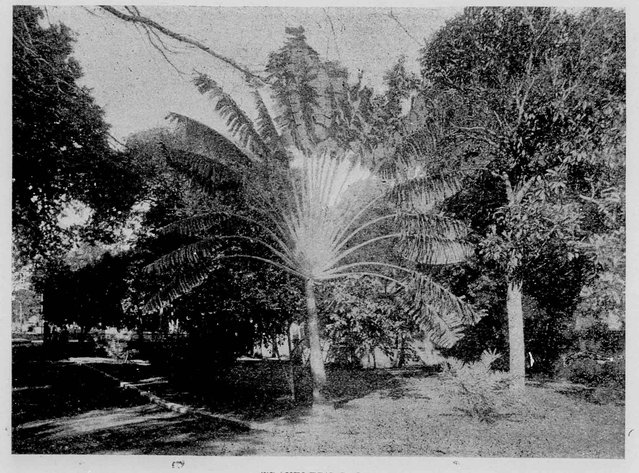
We grow the most luscious figs in the world, but the mynah bird sees to it there are not enough produced for export.



COFFEE TREE, HAMAKUA



TRAVELER'S PALM

PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC

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CORRESPONDENCE: We solicit contributions on subjects of a purely Hawaiian character and if accepted will be paid for.

WM. M. LANGTON, Editor and Manager.

THIS number of the PARADISE contains the new official directory of the Territory of Hawaii, which is authorized by the government.

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It is the settled purpose of the publishers of the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC to make it a periodical devoted principally to the history of the Islands and to the development of their great agricultural resources and manufacturing industries. Each monthly publication will contain articles of permanent value, profusely illustrated with half-tone reproductions, showing the vast commercial possibilities of the whole group of Islands. The scenic wonders will continue to have the attention of our art department, and we are determined that nothing of Nature's beauties that will interest and instruct shall be omitted from our pages.

***

What is an exotic in other climes is the night blooming cereus, the beautiful cactus flower that trails over old stone walls in the Hawaiian Islands and is so wild that it requires no more attention than the New England farmer bestows on his huckleberry patch. The incandescent lily would not be an inappropriate name for this gorgeous subject of Flora, for it glistens on dark nights. Having no perfume, it is only good to look at, but that is enough to crown it the queen of Hawaii's floral creations. On the front cover of this edition of the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC is seen the most perfect illustration of the night blooming cereus, both in color and delineation, that has ever been produced.

The Japs.

When the drummer gently taps
Close together swing the Japs;
The natty little
Ratty little
Japs, Japs, Japs!

All their faces are a-shine
As they move in rythmic line;
The happy little,
Snappy little
Japs, Japs, Japs!

They are little, but I know
Where they're led they'll surely go:
The ready little,
Steady little
Japs, Japs, Japs!

They will battle with their might—
For they're Yankees in a fight!
These wiry little,
Fiery little
Japs, Japs, Japs!

—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

A Serious Problem.

One of the most serious problems affecting the business interests of the city of Honolulu, in view of the enormously increased commerce at this port, is the lack of wharfage facilities and the consequent congestion of freight on the waterfront. The rule promulgated some time since by the Interior Office that all freight discharged from vessels must be removed from the wharf by consignees before sundown cannot always be complied with and works a hardship upon business concerns. In consequence delays are bound to occur in the discharge of vessels. It is not infrequently the case that four or five vessels are waiting their turn to discharge at the same wharf. This matter should receive the immediate attention of the proper government officials.

Some time ago, before the Territorial law went into effect, Mr. Hewett, who is well acquainted with the waterfront, made a suggestion to Minister of Interior Young that a wharf be run out from the boat landing to the line of Brewer's wharf, thus taking in a water space which is not now utilized for anything and permitting vessels lying on the left of Brewer's wharf to discharge to the left on the new extension, almost doubling the capacity of Brewer's wharf. This would in no way interfere with the boat landing, which is a time-honored fixture, having been in the same spot for over fifty years.

Mr. Hewett also suggests, in the interest of consignees, who find it impossible to remove their freight within the time limit, that the vacant space on Queen street belonging to the Government, between the boat landing and the new Brewer block, comprising a space of, say 250x100 feet, and the space on the other side, between the Brewer block and the California Feed Co., comprising, say 350x150 feet, be utilized for large Government warehouses, leaving spacious arched entrances from Queen street for trucks to pass to and fro from the wharves in the rear. All freight remaining upon the wharves at nightfall could be hand-trucked to the warehouses and remain there the usual 48 hours, the owners paying warehouse charges. Thus these wharves need never be congested with freight and the work of discharging vessels delayed. The same system might be continued all the way around the river.

Another suggestion for increasing wharfage capacity which seems to have some merit is, that all the space between the Custom House and the United States government reservation on the Esplanade, which was filled in during the Wilder administration, and which is now used for lumber piles, be excavated and the soil used for making fills where it is more needed, so that the Widler, Foster and Pacific Mail wharves may be extended further inland, thus trebling or quadrupling their capacity.

Whether these suggestions have any practical value or not we do not venture an opinion, but they certainly deserve investigation, and the attention of the government is respectfully called to them. Certain it is, something in the matter must be done, and that speedily, and the Superintendent of Public Works should turn immediate attention to the solution of the problem.

The Lady's Glove.

It is a positive discomfort to wear gloves in Hawaii, summer or winter. Storekeepers carry only a small stock of them and even then in such meagre variety that the fair ones who go shopping rarely find a size or shade to suit them. Summer gloves wash pure white if one uses Castile soap with them, and if one has been clever enough to choose gloves without stitching on the backs or the hands, or at any rate with only white silk stitching. Black "pointing", as it is called, looks well on a white glove, but it is a disadvantage in case one wants to wash it. The black is apt to run a little and discolor the white. Do not wear a tight silk glove. It is then as hot as a kid glove. Choose loose-fitting gloves, with fingers wide enough, but not too long. Loose-fitting gloves are fashionable now.

Oahu's Attractions.

The Island of Oahu has, perhaps, the most attractions for tourists, though it has no active volcano. To see this primeval fire fountain one must go to Hawaii. There are enough points of interest in Honolulu and its environments to occupy the time of a sight-seeing tourist a fortnight. He will find a large part of the city in a bower of trees, the blue Pacific immediately in front and a range of stately mountains perpetually covered with verdure at the back. "Every prospect pleases."

The first diversion is generally a trip to Waikiki, a bathing resort three and a half miles from the city. Tourist parties take wagonettes and drive along a winding road, flanked on either side by fields of rice, bananas and groves of cocoanut trees, with an occasional villa. The beach is long enough and broad enough to accommodate the whole of Honolulu at once, and the water is as warm in January as it is in the present month. Not a thing is there—neither shark, octopus nor stingray—to mar the perfect pleasure of a plunge into old ocean. Californians know little of the joys of surf-bathing till they come to the sandy shore of Waikiki.

In the city proper there are quite a number of places to visit. The Capitol, the largest and most imposing edifice, erected as a palace for the late King Kalakaua, retains most of its old grandeur. On its walls hang the portraits of the Kamehamehas and other celebrities. The Bishop Museum contains the best collection of Hawaiian curiosities in the world. It is of special interest to the student of Polynesian lore. Near the museum are the great Kamehameha schools for Hawaiian boys and girls, who get mental, physical and manual training from some of the best instructors in the world. Other observanda are the heroic statue of Kamehameha I., in front of the Judiciary building, the Lunalilo Home, for indigent Hawaiians, and Kawaiahao church, the earliest missionary structure on the island. Not least among scenes of interest are the pretty lanes and quaint nooks one observes in driving through the city and suburbs. Modern Progress, which came here with annexation, is tearing down many old landmarks and noble trees to make place for trade and commerce, and we fear that in a few years there will be but little left of picturesque Honolulu to show to visitors.

Besides the road to Waikiki there are three more pleasant drives. Punchbowl, Tantalus and the Pali must not be missed. The first is an extinct volcanic crater, on the slope of which a small part of the city is built. It is 500 feet above the harbor and is reached by a well graded winding road. One may sit in his carriage at the top of the hill and view a stretch of 75 miles of ocean in front of him. Mount Tantalus is four times higher than Punchbowl and a carriage road leads to the very top. There are several summer retreats along the roadside and in the forests, erected by residents of the city. Nuuanu pali is exactly six miles from the office of the Paradise of the Pacific, which is in the heart of the city. A wagonette should be called into service if four or more people are to undertake the trip. The whole length of Nuuanu valley is traversed, high mountains being seen on each side. Arriving at the Pali (precipice), which is 1200 feet above sea level, the visitor looks over the largest part of the Island of Oahu, and, if the atmosphere is very clear, he may see the dim outlines of the leper island, Molokai. Switzerland has few scenes that rival our Pali.

The Oahu Railway and Land Co. offers the best of facilities for seeing great sugar, rice and coffee plantations and the country in general. It is seventy miles in length, well graded and ballasted, furnished with Baldwin locomotives and latest designs of passenger cars and, during its eleven years of existence, never injured a passenger. Twelve miles from Houolulu the train stops at Pearl City, which is but a short distance from the beautiful Pearl Lochs, where regattas are held and where the United States Government proposes to build a naval station. Luxurious summer cottages are seen along the shores of the lochs. A mile or so further on from Pearl City the vast estate of the Oahu Sugar Company is reached. Here is an opportunity of inspecting a thoroughly up-to-date sugar plantation. In order to find the best hotel in the Hawaiian Islands one has to continue his travel on the railroad till he reaches Waialua, which is 56 miles from Honolulu. This house is kept by a son of the soil, Col. Iaukea, and is the equal of any summer hotel in California, barring size. It is the rendezvous of many of the representatives of Honolulu's wealth and fashion in their Sunday outings.

Not a few strangers find pastime in making the trip all around Oahu on horseback or in wagonettes, stopping wherever fancy calls them. By this mode of travel they are independent and may get a better idea of the rural life of the natives. Hospitality is met everywhere. In the Waianae mountains there is sport in shooting wild goats and pigs, the extermination of which is greatly desired by planters and ranchers.

Benefits of Bathing.

The bath is the first thought of the average Honolulan when he or she arises in the morning. Sometimes it is a dip in the roaring surf at Waikiki, but more often it is a plunge into the family tub or a douse under the shower. As Honolulu is supplied with plenty of pure fresh water at a comfortable temperature and as the ocean is right at hand the bath is freely indulged in by everybody—much more so than by people in colder climates. Dr. J. H. Kellogg, who is well known here in connection with a sanitarium on King street, has given utterance to the following views:

"The benefit to be derived from sea-bathing is due, first of all, to the low temperature of the water, the temperature of sea water seldom being above 70 or 75 degrees. Water at that temperature very rapidly extracts the heat from the body, so that if a person remains in water at that temperature a very great length of time, he loses considerable heat. Fresh water is usually warmer than salt water; and in soft water reaction occurs more quickly than in salt water, so that one may remain in it a little longer.

"In connection with sea-bathing there is a reaction from cold,—the reaction which follows the extraction of heat,—then another reaction, in which there is an elevation of temperature, the bodily forces receiving an extra amount of heat. It is from this reaction that we derive the great benefit of sea-bathing, and not from the salt in the air or in the water, as some people think. The benefit comes from nothing else but the cold water.

"Cold has the marvelous property of increasing vital work of all kinds. When cold water is applied to the skin, impulses are sent inward that awaken every organ of the body. Let us see what takes place: When a person dashes into cold water, the first thing he does is to draw a deep breath; the lungs swell out, a deep inspiration is taken and the heart begins to pound away with wonderfully increased vigor and strength.

"This deep breathing increases lung activity, thus bringing in more oxygen; it increases heart activity, so that the blood is circulated with greater force; hence we have more blood and purer blood carried into every tissue of the body. The result is a stirring up of the bodily forces and a distribution throughout the system of a larger amount of highly vitalized and oxygenated blood."

The Morton Pump.

A good deal has been done by the new Morton Compound Rotary Pump lately introduced into these Islands. Pumps have always been a study of the planters and the one that can do the most work with the minimum of fuel is most desired. The Morton pattern has principles that commend it to every plantation manager. It elevates 100,000 to 1,000,000 gallons per hour to any height, according to engine capacity. Dr. Jenningson is always ready to make an exhibition of this pump at the Love building on Fort street.

Thousands of bushels of algeroba beans go to waste every year. They are a nutritious and wholesome food for horses and cattle when eaten in a moderate quantity.

A Punahou man has invented a scarecrow for mosquitoes. He has made an imitation of a dragon fly and suspended it from the ceiling of his veranda directly over the chair in which he sits. He says the mosquitoes don't trouble him.

While there has been an appalling number of deaths from heat prostration in the eastern states this summer Hawaii is favored with complete immunity from old Sol's strokes. Hawaii is a summer paradise.



LAUPAHOEHOE COAST

Hawaii in Summer.

It may seem somewhat paradoxical to come to the tropics in summer for recreation and pleasure, but the Hawaiian Islands present their best natural attractions to foreigners during the summer solstice, when the grateful trade winds cool the otherwise heated climate and set the myriads of palms nodding through the land. It is then that the sun gleams in its greatest splendor and shows the ever green landscape in its pristine beauty. There are no "cloudy days" in Hawaii. Every day in the calendar is blessed with the rays of the mighty orb of light. There are many times in winter when the rain comes copiously, but the sun looks through the waterfall and casts the rainbow of promise in the sky, while the earth is being drenched with Nature's torrents. It is the pervading sunshine that makes Hawaii the Paradise of the Pacific and it is the same sunshine that enables the Islands to bear the title of the elect in growing sugar.

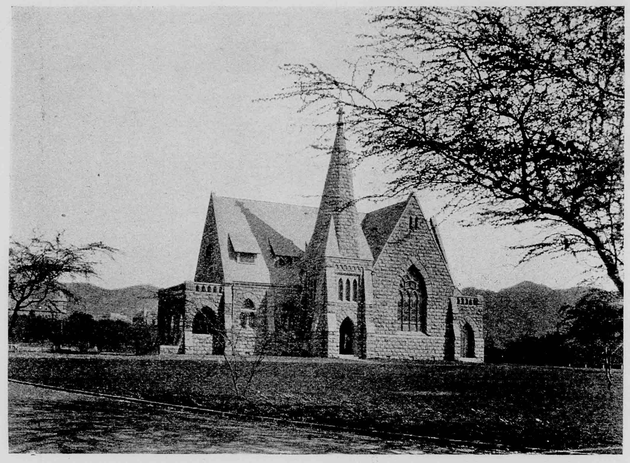
A summer in Hawaii is a period in earth's Elysium to those who come here from the prosaic work-a-day world. It is here they find lofty mountains covered with primeval forests, shady glens prolific with wild fruits and flowers, sandy beaches washed by the majestic surf, glorious moonlight nights and an atmosphere that invites their mental and physical organisms to rest. Besides Nature's bounty they will be afforded pleasures that a considerate public have arranged for their entertainment. They will find on these sunny shores hotels and railroads conducted on American methods, and if they miss the sound of the clicking telegraph key they can rejoice that they have discovered the one spot on this terrestrial ball where the pulse of commerce is moderate enough to secure to them genuine recreation and a surcease from business and household cares.

Chinese-Hawaiian.

Mr. Ahlo is perhaps better known in Honolulu than any other Chinaman. He has been here thirty years and has a Hawaiian wife and several children. He is now an American citizen and is proud of the country of his adoption. Furthermore, he believes in Western civilization and, while he advocates the principles of the Bow Wong Wui, he refrains from joining that order because his political affiliations are with the new Hawaii. He says that those of his countrymen who go abroad favor reform at home.

India Rubber.

That the rubber or caoutchouc tree can be cultivated to a considerable extent in these Islands is evidenced by the fact that many of the trees are growing wild in different places and will produce the genuine gum when tapped in season. On Kealia plantation, on the Island of Kauai, there is one particular tree that has ever been an object of interest to the people thereabouts. It has been standing there as long as the oldest inhabitant can remember and, being a thing of beauty in a landscape sense, is valued highly. When the bark is punctured with a penknife there exudes a white milky juice, which is the crude rubber of commerce. The demand for this substance in this luxurious age, when all vehicle wheels must be tired with rubber, to insure comfort, is having a tendency to cultivate forests of rubber trees in Brazil and Central America, where syndicates have purchased immense tracts of land. It is understood that the Forestry Commissioners of the Territory of Hawaii are formulating plans for the encouragement of rubber gum production.



KAMEHAMEHA CHAPEL

The Chinese in Hawaii.

All eyes of the civilized world are turned on China, whence come war's alarms and varied reports of internecine strife. The crisis has many aspects and, while the military and naval forces of the United States and Europe are endeavoring to establish peace, they are confronted by two parties in the great empire who, though waging battle against each other, demonstrate an aversion to all Caucasians and Japanese. The status of this conflict is not clearly defined and even the invaders of China seemingly make war in the dark. The primal object of the Caucasian invaders is of course to protect the lives of the people of their own race who stand in danger from the "Boxers" and the hordes of other natives inflamed against foreigners.

An important integer of the population of these islands is the Chinese, who have dwelt here in varying numbers for the last 70 years. There were Chinese traders in Hawaii 90 years ago. They bought sandalwood and induced the natives to denude the country of this valuable commodity. One of their number even commenced the manufacture of raw sugar from the "sweet canes" that grew in such abundance and carried the product home. But it was not till 1830, or thereabouts, that the Celestial established a foothold on this hospitable land and entered into competition with the infantile industries of agriculture and commerce then conducted by white people. He brought his knowledge of rice cultivation with him and transformed the marshy wastes of the lowlands into broad plantations of the pearly grain. In this occupation he was most persistent, sparing no energy in leasing and developing the natives' lands. From growing rice, which they have made profitable, our Chinese neighbors have branched into almost every avocation by which humankind earns a living. While they have prospered themselves they have, on the side, added considerably to the commercial wealth of the islands. Their main faults are technical, under the law, comprising gambling and opium smoking, while their social and business habits conform to the moral code as ordinarily observed. Three-fourths of our Chinese population are in sympathy with the Bow Wong Wui, an organization friendly to the Emperor, Kuang Hsu, and inimical to the Empress Dowager. The names of the leaders of this society have been sent to the home government by the Chinese Consul General and the course of Chinese justice, which is one of those peculiar institutions that western nations cannot comprehend, turns upon the relatives of the patriots, rebels, traitors, or whatever they may be termed, with severe punishment. Brothers and sisters and connections of ancestry and progeny are thrust into prison and, while being treated as felons, are subjected to torture. The Chinese in these islands have always exhibited an intense love of the homeland and a respect for its ruler, but a spirit of revolt is now widespread. A prolonged war in the Orient will, we regret, make strained relations between the two castes here.

Steamer Shoes.

In going to and returning from San Francisco you must spend a week on the ocean wave. On our big Pacific liners the voyage is often one of comfort, even luxury, especially if the ladies have provided themselves with the proper outfit. Wear "steamer shoes," with rubber soles to prevent your slipping on the moist deck, when sea damps pervade the atmosphere and lend fresh rose color to your Honolulu-bleached cheeks, as if in amende honorable for stealing the crimpiness from your hair. Steamer shoes are light of weight, damp-proof, and are laced instead of being buttoned. The shoe is apparently cut all in one piece, and is not difficult to slip on or off. It is pleasant to be well equipped for spending daylight hours on deck, instead of belonging to the "submerged" sisterhood lying prone in their cabins.

Manoa Valley.

If one wants to catch the invigorating influence of the North-East trades on a hot day he can find no surer means of gratifying his desire than by sauntering up Manoa valley, which, in a scenic sense, is like a bit of pastoral Switzerland. It is one of six valleys that cleave the mountain range north of the city of Honolulu and is made accessible by two roads, one on either side of a stream of water that irrigates a vast acreage of taro in the bottom of the valley. The road on the Ewa, or western, side is chosen by travelers because it is kept in good repair and passes by all the residences of any importance. The cyclist is a frequent visitor to this charming place. He can ride his wheel most of the distance from the outskirts of the city to the head of the valley, about two and a half miles. The Swiss aspect is given in the great towering precipices that border the valley on both sides and at its northern extremity. These rugged, mighty walls are green with foliage the year round and three cascades of sparkling water are often seen dashing down the heights at the farther end, one of them being perennial. While the pleasure seeker is invited to these precincts by the fresh, cool trade winds and the scenery he will do well to guard against a sudden fall of rain, the precipitation in Manoa being in excess of most places on the Island of Oahu. One rain gauge about three-quarters of a mile from the head of the valley indicated twelve inches this month. It is this extraordinary humidity that helps the grass to grow and gives to the valley its ever verdant appearance and its prime qualities as grazing land. Hundreds of cattle find excellent pasturage on the foothills. The nearer one approaches the end of the defile the stronger becomes the force of the wind, which, coming over the mountaintop from the north or north-east, makes a down-shoot into the valley and does not moderate itself for two miles. Wind is some objection to a permanent habitation, though there are many people who would not exchange their Manoa homes for any of like value in Honolulu. Mrs. Castle has erected on a promontory a palatial residence that seems to challenge every tempest that sweeps down the valley. It is founded on a rock and has withstood the severest gales. There are a number of residences whose architecture is as varied as the forms and styles that have been in vogue since the time of Queen Anne. A good deal of the land not occupied by the dairymen is leased by Chinamen, who cultivate, besides taro and other vegetables, large fields of pineapples, a fruit that thrives particularly well in this locality. The guava bush flourishes like the lantana. Wild mangoes and bananas are abundant. It is understood that the trolley cars will disturb the repose of this peaceful vale before the twentieth century is many months old and should such an innovation occur the delights of an outing in this picturesqe spot will be greatly enhanced.

Okolehao.

The manufacture of this ardent spirit dates as far back as the history of civilization goes in these Islands. It is now conducted exclusively by natives, who, fearing the law that prohibits the distillation of liquor, find a place for their industry in some sequestered mountain nook and close to a spring or brook. A mash is made of the root of the ti plant and the fermentation and distillation are carried on in the same manner that other spirits are manufactured. Double distilled okolehao is as clear as water and possesses the intoxicating properties of whisky. It is only another one of those curses that the white man has introduced among the Hawaiians. The okolehao distiller, unlike the Tennessee "moonshiner," carries no rifle, neither does he resist arrest. When caught he meekly accompanies the officer to the place of trial and pays his fine or goes to prison. Regular United States revenue officers can easily round up all the illicit stills in the Islands. Samples of okolehao were given a place among the Hawaiian arts and manufactures at the Paris exposition of 1889 and received favorable mention from the award judges.

Honolulu people spend $200,000 every year for horse car fares.

Current Reviews.

The Ladies' Home Journal.

This periodical, judging from the liberal advertising patronage bestowed upon it, continues to ride on the top wave of prosperity. Mr. Bok, its editor, is one of the most successful journalists of the *fin de siecle*, having the ability to combine literary with mercantile work in a manner seldom found in the construction of periodicals of the day. Its illustrations, which are a striking feature, are on an equal plane of interest with its subjects of art, dress and domestic affairs so dear to the feminine mind. The publication stands without a rival as a lady's literary companion.

Current History.

To keep abreast of the times by catching up a little pamphlet that tells one all the world's events in half an hour or so is something we were never enabled to do till we found Current History, a Boston publication of new design and exceptional accuracy. The work is embellished with portraits and maps. It is published at No. 14 Beacon street, Boston, at $1.50 per year.

Literary Digest.

It is somewhat the fashion to be eclectic in writing of the day's doings and so the Literary Digest touches on every topic that the world talks about in its weekly editions. It is the most complete review of a purely literary nature that comes to us.

Review of Reviews.

This monthly magazine embraces everything one finds in the illustrated newspapers with expert criticisms besides. Its illustrations are mostly beautiful half-tone engravings. Its account of the causes that led up to the Chinese trouble in the current number is rendered in a style that makes it thoroughly understood.

Brooklyn Library.

We have the second annual report of the Brooklyn Public Library, a finely printed and illustrated book, giving the whole story of the existing conditions of that well-ordered institution. We prize very highly the many public library reports that are received from all parts of the Mainland, but make special mention of the Brooklyn report on account of its completeness and its literary and artistic make-up.

Kobe Herald.

The Kobe Evening Herald is the ablest edited Oriental journal that comes to our table. It is a sound, conservative exponent of American and English thought in Japan, and is particularly valuable at the present time for its treatment of the Chinese imbroglio, which is first-handed and entirely unprejudiced.

Commercial News.

The supplement of the San Francisco Daily Commercial News is made an annual review of the shipping business of the port, which is of special interest to Hawaiians, owing to the intimate commercial relations between Honolulu and the Golden Gate. The value of exports to all of Europe during the past year was only $1,500,000 more than to Hawaii. The supplement is gotten up in magazine form, clearly printed and beautifully illustrated, and brimfull of commercial information.

A New Book.

We have received Dr. Goodhue's book, Beneath Hawaiian Palms and Stars. Our Islands have formed the subject of more books than we have time to count just now, yet we welcome them all as each one contains something new. This work has 248 pages and many pictures of local scenes. It appears to be carefully written and with a view to present Hawaii as it has been and as it is, without that odious romancing so often indulged in by men and women who write of Hawaii. It will be a valuable addition to our public and private libraries.

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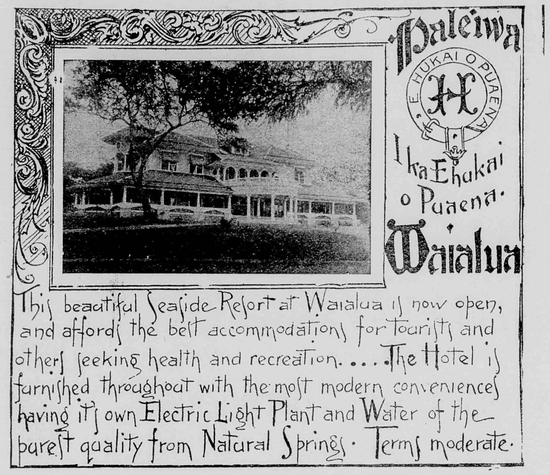

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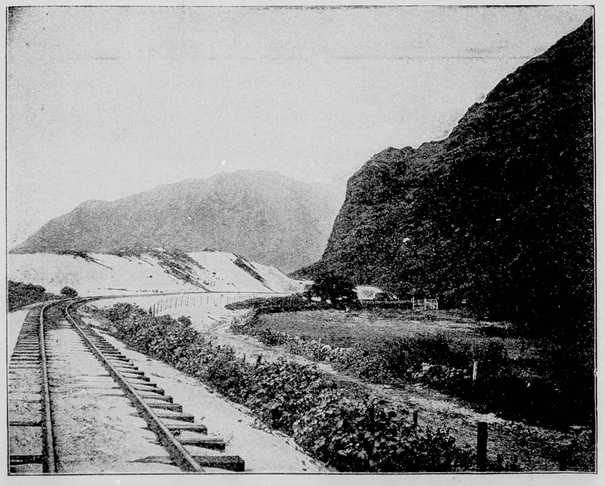

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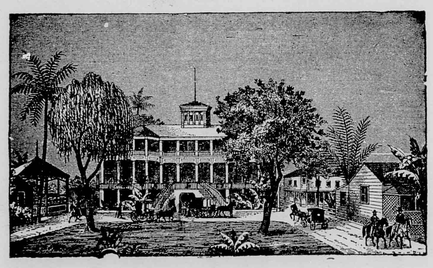

The grounds upon which it stands comprise an entire square fronting on Hotel street. There are twelve pretty cottages within this charming enclosure, all under the Hotel management. The Hotel and cottages afford accommodations for two hundred guests.

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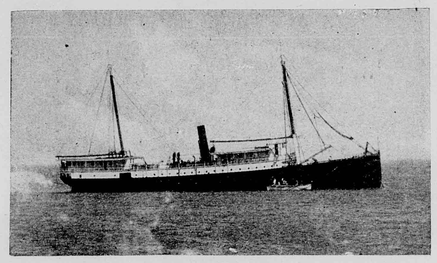

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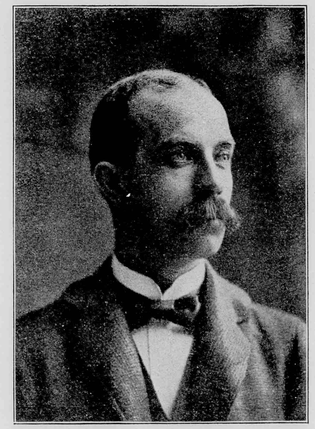
DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

VOL. XIII.—No. 8. HONOLULU, H. T., AUGUST, 1900. PUBLISHED MONTHLY

Hawaii's Wireless Telegraph.

In the matter of electrical communication the people of Hawaii have kept in touch with modern methods excepting the sea cable, which, for financial reasons, has never been adopted. When the Islands became populous enough to warrant the introduction of the telegraph Prof. Graham Bell's talkative wire came into vogue, and its simplicity and economy recommended themselves as more practical for communicative uses throughout the Islands. The first telephone system was appreciated and infinitely better than the telegraph.

In this later age of electricity we are about to have the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy, which will connect the five principal islands of the group with each other. In fact the apparatus has already been set up and Hawaii, Maui and Lanai are already talking to each other through space. The poles on Oahu and Molokai are not in perfect order, but will be in operation before the close of next month. On this island, at Kaimuki, the pole is 450 feet above sea level and at Lae o ka Laau, on Molokai, it is 250 feet high. The three masts between which messages are being transmitted are at Maunalei, Lanai, 250 feet; Cape Hanamauieo, Maui, 550 feet, and Mahukona, Hawaii, 235 feet. The masts proper average 200 feet in height. The higher the elevation the longer becomes the transmission when necessary, and windy or rainy weather of the greatest severity does not interfere with the passage of communications.



MR. FRED J. CROSS,
Who introduces Wireless Telegraphy into the Hawaiian Islands.

The principle of wireless transmission of signals is sympathetic attraction over electric waves. A sender at one point by the use of the telegraph key can have his signs understood by a receiver stationed at an opposite pole. Sometimes there occurs a confusion of messages. For instance, a ship in the Molokai channel may throw out flashes intended for a certain station, but other stations in the circuit of the Islands are likely to be subject to the reception of the same current. This is not a very serious fault and will probably be obviated.

The introduction of the wireless system is an enterprise of the Inter-Island Telegraph Co., which is capitalized for $100,000, and has for its supporters some of the most prominent business men of Honolulu. Mr. Fred J. Cross, an expert electrician, who came to the Islands about two years ago, is the manager. The use of wireless telegraphy in the late South African war, when it was used purely for overland communiction, is commented upon by an English writer as follows:

"The recent visit of Marconi to America has, in some measure, revived the interest in his system of wireless telegraph which was aroused during the memorable international yacht races of last summer. We learn that at the outbreak of the South African war an opportunity was presented for despatching several of Marconi's assistants, and that they took with them complete outfits of wireless telegraph instruments. It seems that at the outset of hostilities, the capabilities of wireless telegraphy, which were so readily appreciated by the naval authorities, did not seem to commend themselves to the commanders in the field. Instruments had been sent to General Buller, White and Methuen, but they failed to develop the plant, and seemed to have looked askance at the invention, preferring to rely on the old time heliograph and searchlight signals. In besieged Ladysmith communication was established by means of balloon, by electric signals thrown on the clouds, by heliograph, and even by homing pigeons, but no mention is made at any time of the use of wireless telegraphy, either by the forces in Ladysmith, or by the relief columns under Buller. There were some generals, however, who gave the system a fair test, and it is characteristic of Lord Roberts that immediately upon assuming command in South Africa he appointed several experts in wireless telegraphy to accompany him. There have been ten instruments in Lord Roberts' army, and the operators have been given every facility to test the system. Little is known as to their practical working except that it has been in the main satisfactory. The report, which will be ultimately given, will, no doubt, throw favorable light upon the practical value of wireless telegraphy in land operations. It is worthy of note that the difficulty of providing the necessary elevation for the vertical wire was met by making use of the form of kite designed by Baden-Powell, the brother of the defender of Mafeking."

The beautiful Bishop premises now occupied by the main building of the Arlington hotel are shortly to be consigned to street improvement, as the Rapid Transit Company wants an avenue by which to cross the city. The Arlington has been a popular stopping-place for tourists. It is one of the oldest buildings in the city.

Once in a while we hear a rumor that there are not enough city parks. We think that the vast area of wild country at the north and both sides of the city, easily reached by tram-cars, ought to satisfy those who seek rural recreation. The city is well parked, considering its size.

Our Samoan Station.

After various incidents, some perhaps regrettable, the Samoan question has at last been settled by the new Samoan treaty, entirely, as we shall see, to the advantage of the United States.

A review of the events by which this delightful little archipelago has been agitated during the last few years would be not only tiresome to one acquainted with the islands and the merely local personalities that took part in them, but would be a subject extremely difficult to treat on account of the rivalries, political as well as religious. Indeed it would be hard to find in the whole world a smaller field where so many opposite interests were engaged. Three great powers to settle the interests of such a small country! All the intrigues that originate in Apia, capital of the islands and residence of the officials, soon degenerate into village rivalry, the white population hardly exceeding four hundred. From the beginning English and Germans had no sympathy one for the other, and both tried to make their influence paramount. This state of political and commercial rivalry might have lasted a long time, had not the throne become vacant through the death of Malietoa Laupepa, the difficulty of finding him a successor acceptable to the various native parties (Atua, Aana and Tuamasaga) and to the three powers complicating the situation. From the native standpoint, the old Mataafa, by his past, was the preferred candidate and competed successfully against young Tanu, son of the deceased king, and Tamasese, leader of the rebellion of 1894.

Everything seemed settled when occurred the strange conflicts caused by the refusal of Chief Justice Chambers to pronounce Mataafa eligible, which, combined with the actions of municipal councilman Raffel and the too hasty decisions of Rear-Admiral Kautz, brought about conditions so threatening as to necessitate the formation of a Commission, whose investigations resulted in bringing to an end all this lame diplomacy by the promulgation of the new Samoan treaty, which grants Tutuila to the United States.

The Samoan archipelago is composed of three principle islands, Tutuila, Upolu, Savaii; extending from S. E. to N. W. in latitude 13° to 15° S. and longitude 169° to 173° W., and representing a total area of about eleven hundred square miles, with a native population estimated at thirty-six thousand. Tutuila is the smallest and Savaii is the largest of the islands.

From a colonial standpoint this island offers little or no interest, its whole value residing chiefly in its strategical importance from its central position in the Pacific. Being of volcanic formation, the country is extemely uneven so that with the exception of a few limited portions of Upolu, it is but little adapted to the establishment of plantations. Its soil is generally rich—coffee, tobacco, cotton, even vanilla grow there readily; but it is so rugged and invaded by such a luxurious vegetation that to clear it for agricultural purposes becomes an onerous undertaking, as fire cannot be utilized on account of dampness, and the plough is unavailing owing to the many obstacles. The work must therefore be done by hand, and in this respect the native population is useless. The Samoans, still possessing the greater part of the land, have more than they need for their subsistance, which, in addition to their natural pride, makes them but little inclined to work for the whites.

If one considers that its revenue is barely $40,000 a year, and its general trade does not exceed $175,000, one will understand that a colony of this kind is more likely to be an expense than a source of revenue to its mother country Its principal value lies therefore in the naval resources it may afford, and in that respect there is but one great harbor in the archipelago—that of Pango-Pango, on the southern coast of Tutuila.—*Albert de Lautreppe in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for July.*

The papaia is a very wholesome but almost tasteless fruit. It aids digestion. A papaia pie is about as close an imitation of the pumpkin pie as one could wish for. It takes an expert to detect the difference.

Beet Sugar.

Mr. Ernest E. Williams, who always writes well on trade matters, discusses in the National Review the pessimistic side of the beet sugar industry in Germany. He says:

"Stimulated by the bounty system, this industry has grown to vast proportions, and both agriculture and industry generally in Germany would suffer severely from a backward movement. But a blow may be struck at any moment. The United States, by a special duty have countervailed the bounty on German sugar; and this countervailing duty, added to the normal duty charged upon imported sugar entering the United States has practically killed the export of German beet-sugar thither. Canada has taken measures to keep the German sugar out of her ports. India has followed suit. It is at last on the cards that England, either by imposing a countervailing duty, or by prohibiting the entry of bounty-fed sugar into this country, or by joining a contry, or by joining a convention of the powers for the abolition of sugar bounties, will deal another tremendous blow at the German trade. When the bounties are abolished or countervailed, West Indian production will again raise its head in effective competition with the German. Queensland, it is clear, will make her presence felt very formidably. The United States will see to the development of the sugar plantations in Cuba, and Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines, in addition to cultivating sugar-cane in Louisiana and beet-sugar in other of the States. Germany's sugar outlook is by no means promising and the very extent of the present development of the industry gives the threatened check a serious character."

Hawaiian Orphanage Coffee Plantation.

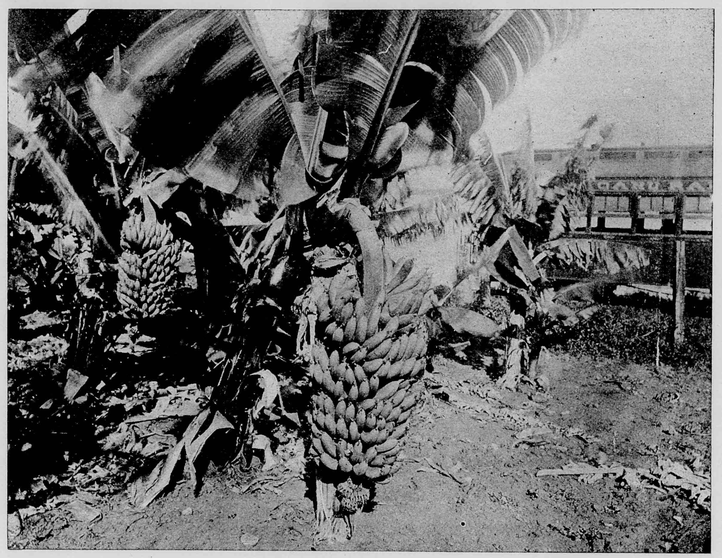
Trade journals put Hawaiian coffee at the top of the market. The reason must be that there is no better coffee than the best Hawaiian grades. There is but one other coffee that equals it. The Blue Mountain coffee of Jamaica, West Indies, has the same delightful aroma. But that coffee goes to England and is hardly known to Americans, unless as tourists they have tasted it on the island.

Kona coffee is, by far, the best of the Hawaiian product. The reason is not far to see. The range of mountains about Kailua protect the district from the northerly winds, and the altitude of the coffee belt gives it an even and comparatively cool temperature all the year round. The soil, continually enriched by the disintegrating rock and by the wash from above, and kept moist by the almost daily rain-fall, is equal to the production of abundant crops of the richest sort.

The coffee plantation of the Hawaiian Orphanage and Industrial Schools Association is easily the best kept coffee fields in all Kona. The chief promotor of this young charity, having plenty of money and a desire to test to the uttermost what can be done in Hawaii in the way of coffee culture, has been at great cost to keep the plantation in first-class condition. We give this plantation this notice, partly because it deserves it for the thoroughness of the culture it has received.

The methods of dealing with coffee in this country differ somewhat from those employed in other parts of the world, though it might be said truly that all methods have been tried here. For instance, cement barbecues are used in the West Indies and the coffee is dried in the sun, but in Kona, rains are too frequent for this, and more artificial methods are necessary. Heretofore the pruning knife has been used unsparingly, especially to keep the trees down within reach of the pickers. The Orphanage plantation has allowed its trees to run to the fourth and fifth years before tapping, thus far with very satisfactory results. Last year the yield was 600 pounds to the acre, and this year's crop will be still better. The gross earnings after land will be not less than $125 per acre this year. If the expenses should be even $75 per acre, this showing should encourage persons to cultivate coffee, especially if they are prepared to cultivate thoroughly.

The Japanese kimono is worn by some of the fashionable girls on the Mainland this summer.



A BUNCH OF BANANAS.

Our Bananas.

The accompanying photograph represents bananas as grown on Hon. M. P. Robinson's plantation along the line of the Oahu Railway. Mr. Robinson is a native son of Hawaii and has devoted his energy and money to the upbuilding of island transportation interests. He is the largest shipper of bananas to California and, owning an extensive estate through which the Oahu Railway traverses, is enabled to market his fruit at a minimum of cost. Mr. Robinson has been called the "banana king," but his fruit business is only a small integer of his commercial undertakings.

Hawaiian Dates.

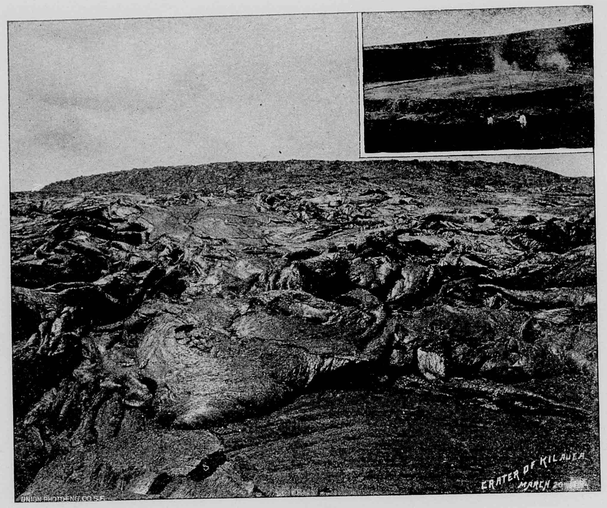
Another one of our indigenous plants is the date tree, of which a beautiful illustration is seen on the cover page. We read of the date in the most ancient histories, a fruit that appears to be only ante-dated by the apple of Adam. In Arabia it is the chief source of national or tribal wealth, being exported in large quantities. The plum matures only in purely tropical countries like Hawaii, but in semi-tropical climes the tree is cultivated as an ornament. Its leaves are the popular insignia of Palm Sunday in Mediterranean cities.

It requires time to produce good coffee just as it does to make good wine. The green berries after being cleaned should be laid away in a dry place for at least three years before they are roasted and ground. We fear our planters are too hasty in getting their produce on the market.

Putting Match by Moonlight.

A new entertainment can be added to out-door evening amusements in Honolulu besides the moonlight swim, sail, row, drive and equestrian exercise. One cannot play golf at night on account of the facility with which balls are lost. But a trial of skill on the putting green is perfectly feasible, so is approaching if one has moonlight. It is usual to give a golf supper in connection with a putting match, at which exercise ladies are often adepts. Provide the usual refreshments for the golf supper. No hot dishes are expected, as it is a sort of a picnic affair. One should have banana or pineapple ice cream. Lemonade is nice, especially when fully chilled, and when one can see a great lump of ice, standing like an Arctic berg in the middle of the punch bowl used for the occasion. Lady fingers, croquands, vanilla kisses, cararoons and glaces make a good selection of fancy cakes to serve with the ice cream, but of course one can choose others if one prefer them to these mentioned.

Finally, as a favor or little souvenir of a moonlight putting match, give each invited guest one of those little bon-bonnieres which are exactly modeled after golf balls, save that they open across the "equator line" and show a cargo of tiny imperials, delicately flavored comfits and small candies suitable for filling a bon-bonniere. These can be handed out as the guests take leave. A dozen "silver-towns," a good golf club or a silver bougle make a suitable prize for the hand which has cleverly "putted" so as to win the match.



VOLCANIC FLOW, KILAUEA. See page 7.



A LUAU. See page 7.

PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC

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HONOLULU, H. T., U. S. A.

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IT IS not our habit, as publishers of the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC, to talk about ourselves in the editorial columns, yet we are constrained to say something this month in regard to our new departure now being made. While we have always enjoyed a generous advertising and subscription patronage, the new features we are introducing will have a direct tendency to increase our business at home and abroad and render our publication even more valuable to Hawaiian interests. In the first place we improve our art department, having made arrangements with home artists to produce for our exclusive use many new copper-plate engravings of Hawaiian scenery and public and private architectural works throughout the Islands. It is only recently that this advancement could be made possible, all our art work having been executed in San Francisco, where personal supervision could not be given. Now there are artists in Honolulu who bring out the very best effects in copper-plate, reproducing exact counterparts of photographs. Who is not pleased with a finely executed picture in the magazine or book he is reading? It always heightens the interest in the letter-press.

In the second place we are going to keep pace with the New Progress of affairs and make the literary feature of the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC as conservative in expression and thought as a magazine of this character should be. Our columns will be open to almost any Hawaiian topic but law and politics. Island scenery, native customs and folk-lore will have special attention as in the past.

This publication circulates in every State and Territory of the Union and is found on the tables of hundreds of public libraries. Its value as an advertising medium is apparent. It is the quality, not the quantity, of the circulation that a mercantile advertiser seeks. The daily paper is thrown aside after a hasty perusal and then forgotten. Its articles are as hastily prepared and the reader rarely places full faith in them. A handsomely illustrated monthly like the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC is read by the whole family, and at the library, association or club is read by a hundred or more and then carefully laid away and bound. It is an advertiser that stays.

***

IT WOULD not require a vast amount of ingenuity to make a wireless telephone beat the wirefull now in vogue in Honolulu.

MR. D. D. BALDWIN, of Haiku, Maui, offers the shells of East Maui for those of any other locality on the islands.

Plumaria.

BY MARY DILLINGHAM FREAR.

Pretty plumaria shines like a star
Dropped on earth from the heaven so far;
Glowing all golden and white at my feet
Wet with the morning dew, sweet ah, sweet!

Here on the tree reaching over my head
Brother and sister stars widely outspread;
Come, and be falling stars, come, I entreat,
Precious plumarias; sweet, so sweet.

Then I'll up-gather you stars every one,
Flowers that are fairer I know there are none;
Weave you together, a long lei complete,
Give you to mother—like you—sweet, oh sweet.

Lava Beds.

Coagulated lava has some interest to those who like to witness the results of a volcanic flow. The accompanying illustration portrays one of the latest formations of Kilauea.

Luau.

The luau, illustrated on opposite page, is the greatest social function of native Hawaiian life. It means a feast of poi, fish, pigs, vegetables and fruits cooked and served in the old fashion of the natives. The poi is a mashed production of taro and is eaten from a wooden bowl or calabash by the fingers. The fish, generally mullet, is eaten raw cum grano salis. The pig is roasted in a stone furnace and made delicious by that method of cooking. In the picture the natives are enjoying a feast most highly relished.

Is There Hope for Lepers?

The Territory of Hawaii is supporting a colony of 1100 lepers. Every remedy that has the slightest semblance of a curative power has been applied to their disease by the several governments that have controlled the political affairs of these Islands. That lepers may be cured if they will only keep from eating fish, has been asserted in a lecture at the London Polyclinic by Jonathan Hutchinson. The speaker, as reported by the London correspondent of the Medical News of the 7th ult., "showed a case of recovery from leprosy, remarking that he would use the term 'cure' but for his awe of certain captious critics, for the patient had permanent anesthesia of the hands and, to a less extent, of his feet. All evidence of active leprosy, however, had been absent for six years. The words 'cure' and 'recovery' meant cessation of disease processes, not absolute restoration to normal condition. He mentioned another case of a florid, healthy-looking man quite blind from leprosy, whose hands were to some extent helpless from anesthesia and muscular atrophy. But for fifteen years he was free from aggressive symptoms. The treatment consisted in small doses of arsenic, liberal diet, and abstinence from fish. In about eighteen months all traces of patches had disappeared from his hands and feet. From that time unusual slow restoration progressed, the hands became less dusky and somewhat less numb, and the ulnar nerves smaller. The patient enjoyed good health, except that he suffered from dyspepsia. As long ago as 1879 Mr. Hutchinson published a case of recovery from leprosy. A woman returned from Barbadoes with leprosy in the most severe form—the tubercular. In the course of years, whilst residing in England, she recovered, but her hands remained numb and crippled. She was enjoined to abstain from fish. Mr. Hutchinson since then has seen many cases of recovery of lepers who have come from abroad to reside in England. The same observation has been made in America as to Norwegian lepers."

Drowning.

The large percentage of deaths by drowning in all cities where surf bathing is indulged in to any extent has frequently given rise to many questions regarding resuscitation and treatment of patients unconscious from accidental or intentional immersion. The following, clipped from the *Medical World*, may prove instructive to our Hawaiian friends, especially those who indulge in yachting and surf bathing.

While complete submersion for two minutes is often sufficient to cause death, one case is recorded where efforts at resuscitation were successful after complete submergence for at least fifteen minutes, and in another case on record the time was not less than fifteen minutes and was supposed to be nearly an hour. With such records our duty is manifestly to attempt resuscitation at any time within an hour from the time of submergence. This time can seldom be accurately ascertained, even from intelligent witnesses, on account of the natural excitement. It is better to work for a time with a dead body than to allow a living person to die because we think there is no hope. As in most emergency cases, we should be sufficiently well posted to be able and willing to work automatically and intelligently until such time as every possible, probable and imaginary hope has paled before the absolute signs of death.

"If the eyes are open, the pupils dilated, the countenance placid, the skin cold, frothy mucus around the nostrils and mouth, no attempt at respiration, and the heart's action be imperceptible, the case is hopeless." (Harley).

But many individuals recover who present the majority, if not the sum total of these alarming symptoms. The human being in health is remarkably tenacious of life; phenomenally so in cases of drowning and extremely low temperatures. Hence only the absolute signs are to be depended on in cases of drowning; but such tests for death take up valuable time which were better employed in tests for life.

Death from drowning is, of course, the result of restricted respiration consequent upon the presence of fluid in the air passages. The treatment of apparent drowning is to relieve these air passages of water as soon as possible.

When the body has been reached, if there is to be any attempt at resuscitation, the mouth and nostrils should be freed from slime and mucus. Sweep the finger as far back in the throat as can be reached and remove all accumulations and foreign matter. Draw the tongue well forward, and keep it so by forceps or the fingers of an assistant. Place the body in the prone position, with the head lower than the body, and all clothing loosened. Begin at the waist and press upwards along the stomach and chest so as to expel any water that may be in those cavities; the pressure and the position of the body favor the expulsion of the water. Turn the body on the back after this momentary effort, and place some bundle of cloths, piece of wood or other like bulk under the shoulders or neck in such manner that the front of the neck is kept constantly on the stretch by the head falling backwards over the bundle. External heat is then applied to the entire surface of the body by means of hot water bottles, hot bricks, or jugs, bottles or fruit jars filled with hot water. The limbs are deeply rubbed toward the heart to stimulate circulation. Ether or whiskey may be given hypodermically in minimum doses. Artificial respiration is now in place and may be continued for an hour if the faintest glimmer of hope remain. It is not wise to declare that the heart has stopped, by palpitating alone, the stethoscope should also be brought into use. Aortic pulsations may be detected by deep pressure just under the tip of the breast bone when it is not possible to feel them anywhere else. As to the choice of method in the attempts at artificial respiration, one must govern himself by circumstances. The following, as laid down by a leading authority (Silvester), has proven effective where other methods have failed:

Stoop or kneel with the patient's head between your knees; flex his arms at the elbows, grasp the elbows firmly and sweep his arms away from the body in a line that will bring them as nearly as possible together above his head, allow them to remain there while you count three slowly, then replace his arms along the same line and press them deeply upon the anterior part of his chest while you count three slowly. These motions should be made at the rate of sixteen or eighteen to the minute, in imitation of the natural rate of respiration. The mistake of many is in performing the movements too rapidly. It is best to have some one hold a watch and time you if such a person can be secured. If attempts at natural respiration be made, the movements are aimed so as to coincide with the attempts. As soon as efforts at swallowing are made, administer whiskey, brandy or aromatic spirits of ammonia, in water. Camphor or smelling salts may be applied cautiously near to the nostrils and mouth. Coffee, beef tea or liquor may be given in small repeated doses after the return of consciousness.

Rest and sleep are beneficial after all danger has passed, but the patient should be carefully watched for some time, lest the enfeebled state of the system develop other complications.

The Lei.

The Hawaiian wreath, commonly called the lei, is made of a variety of flowers. The pink, dark red and white carnation are principally used in the formation of this ornament, while the plumaria with its creamy blossom, the purple everlasting and the fragrant maile often help to fashion the national wreath. The bougonvilla is a brilliant purple flower that enters largely into holiday decorations ands add no small mite to the aspect of festal events. The flower venders of Honolulu occupy the sidewalks, sitting with their backs to the buildings and stretching their nether limbs across the walk. Men, women and children labor in the industry of fashioning wreaths and other designs and as they work they laugh and joke as only the light-hearted natives can. It is a pleasure to watch them. The flower gardens are in Palama and Nuuanu valley, and before sunrise the "lei women" are seen coming into the city laden with their fragrant wares. Once a year they hold a picnic, which is of exclusive Hawaiian character and made most entertaining by the unbounded hospitality that prevails on the occasion. Apropos of our own business it may be interesting to know that in the capital of our sister republic, Mexico, flower selling is an important trade.

The flowers of the City of Mexico are one of its chief delights. Roses, violets, forgetmenots, marguerites and lilies bloom all the year round. There are few weeks when two bits will not buy a splendid big bunch and when a silver dollar will not fill the vases inthe house to overflowing. Flowers are sold not only at the flower market near the cathedral, that is devoted entirely to flowers, strawberries and birds, but at the other general market and on the street corners. The "flower girls" of Mexico are all boys and men. At some places in Mexico, particularly Guadalajara, little girls are to be seen on the streets all day and in the evening offering boutonnieres for which they will not set a price, but ask you to give what you please. It is hard to find a flower on sale anywhere after midday. The flower seller makes up bouquets in the most artistic fashion. The street venders never sell loose cut flowers, but arrange them upon a basework of green so that each flower stands by itself, and the whole bunch is prettily finished with a garniture of green leaves or ferns. Set pieces are also arranged with a fine sense of taste and regard for colors. A pansy wreath three feet across can frequently be purchased at the market for one dollar. Flowers are very generally used at funerals, and it is not an unusual sight to see a casket, even of one of the poorer class, completely covered with flowers, wreaths, crosses and baskets in bewildering array, as it is hurried through the crowded thoroughfares upon an open street.

Genial Stranger — "So you are named John for your uncle. I knew him when he was in the South raising cane."

Indignant namesake—"You tell a story. My uncle is a good man and never raises Cain nowhere."

Explanations, going to show that sugar cane is one thing and the Cain of street slang is quite another.

A Novelty in Desserts.

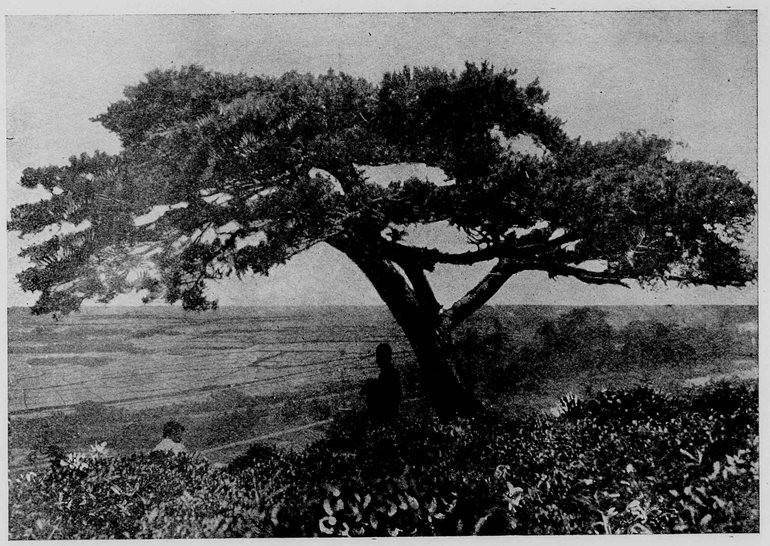
In planning fruit desserts the special demand is novelty in serving. Take the pineapples for instance; instead of the familiar disks or the fragments torn off with a silver fork the new way is to serve the fruit for eating from the fingers.

On each saucer is a pile of cones or wedges of pineapple with the rough "eye" left in as a handle, just as one would use the stem of a strawberry. The cones are cut from the pineapple with an apple corer, hence the uniform shape. One gets the wedge of delicious, soft fruit without the hard core by this process. A tiny plate of powdered sugar is placed beside the saucer of fruit. In this the pineapple is dipped a la strawberry, holding on, meanwhile, by the "eye." An attractive effect is produced by adding one or more of the bayonet-like leaves to the saucer of pineapple wedges.

Hawaii's Young People.

The children have a capital story paper in Hawaii's Young People, published at Lahainaluna. A good many of the articles are contributed by students and are all the more valuable as showing the trend of young ideas.

One of the most remarkable railroads in the United States is that which runs from Fabyan, at the foot of Mount Washington, to the summit—a distance of 3.38 miles. The time required in making the ascent is one and one-half hours, which is at the rate of a mile in twenty-seven minutes. The descent is made in the same time. The fare is $4 for the round trip, or at the rate of sixty cents per mile. No other railroad in the world charges quite so much, and few run trains quite so slow.



RICE FIELD.

H. M. C. S.

The forty-eighth annual report of the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society is full of interest. In its necrology a testimonial is offered to the character of the late Miss Bingham: "On November 27th, 1899, the Messenger came at last for Miss Elizabeth Kaahumanu Bingham, who had for many years waited in the 'Land of Beulah,' for her final summons. Always cheerful, and rising above her infirmities, ignoring the constant physical pain she experienced, her life was a testimony to the power of the spirit over the body. With the senses of sight and hearing much impaired, she was very companionable when able to receive company. Her reading was varied, and her memory remarkable. In her hours of loneliness and retirement she committed to memory beautiful poems, and a record was found among her papers of the many gems she had thus feasted upon. Among these, with numerous portions of holy writ, she had committed the entire 119th psalm. Her vitality was so wonderful that, although attenuated to an extreme, it seemed as if the 'vital spark of heavenly flame' could not leave, and her loved watchers could utter only the prayer, 'Cease, fond Nature, cease thy strife; And let her languish into Life.'"

Rice.

Hawaii is the land of rice as well as of sugar. The view presented in this edition is a series of plantations in which many Chinamen are engaged in growing their daily food. There are two harvests a year and most of the grain grown is to supply the home consumption.

Natural Gas.

Some drillers putting down a well on Oahu plantation experienced a natural gas sensation last December. They were down 225 feet at midnight with the sand-pump when a volume of gas came up from the hole and was ignited by the flame of the lantern, which stood on the derrick floor. There was a puff of blue flame and the light of the lantern was extinguished. The drillers were operating from a level of 450 feet above the sea. It is quite possible that an immense volume of inflammable gas is pocketed in the lower stratums of this mid-ocean earth. The action of subterranean gases is shown in the occasional upheavals of Kilauea.

New Lowrie Canal.

Mr. Carl Jensen has just dug the greatest irrigating ditch in the Islands. It is called the New Lowrie Canal in honor of Mr. W. J. Lowrie, manager of the Hawaiian Commercial Co. It commences at Kailua and extends for 25 miles to the high level of Spreckelsville, being eleven feet wide at the top, seven feet wide at the bottom and four feet deep. Four miles of the distance are made up of tunnels, which are generally six feet square. The cost was $250,000. September 3d is the date set for putting this mammoth irrigation plan into operation. Mr. Jensen is now taking a rest from the labor of supervising this work and is on his way to his old home in Denmark.



PINEAPPLE PLANTS

Pineapples.

A section of a pineapple plantation is shown on this page. The pine is the fruit of fruits among all who live in California and other parts of the Mainland. For two bits one can purchase eight of them and they are as wholesome as they are delicious. Hawaii is the home of the pineapple.

Rubber Biscuits.

Fine Para rubber reaches the manufacturer in the form of "biscuits," the excellence of this grade being due in a large measure to the native's methods of gathering and curing it, says the Scientific American. They make a longitudinal gash in the bark of the tree with a narrow hatchet, inserting a wedge to keep the gash open, and placing a small earthen or clay cup beneath the gash to catch the thick, white oily liquid which flows from the wound. In a few hours the milk ceases to flow, each wound yielding from three to five tablespoonfulls. The "Seringero," or gatherer, then empties the contents of the cups into an earthen vessel. As the milk soon coagulates the gathering is quickly followed by the curing process, which is done by building a fire of Urucuru nuts, over which is placed a bottomless earthen jar or pot, the pungent fumes issuing through the small aperture at the top serving to cure the rubber, which is passed slowly through the hot smoke.

To form the biscuits, the natives take long stakes of wood, sometimes pointed at the end and quite frequently shaped like a paddle, dip them into the sap buckets or basins, holding them in the smoke after each dipping until the successive films of rubber solidify around them. A biscuit of Para rubber, therefore, represents the slow and laborious accumulation of hundreds of dippings, so that quite a stretch of the imagination would be necessary to arrive at the number of dippings required to form a huge Para biscuit, which weighs 1120 pounds and measures 4 feet 5 inches in height, 3 feet 5 inches in diameter and 9 feet 4 inches in circumference. Such immense masses of crude rubber are said to actually represent a loss to the grower, being used principally by importers for exhibition purposes. Sometimes the natives use a stone as a nucleus, and, to prevent this method of securing an illegitimate profit, the biscuits are split in halves before shipment so as to reveal the stake hole running through the middle.

Some have asked: "Why can't we raise tobacco in Hawaii if it can be grown in Cuba and the Philippines?" It is quite possible that there are subtle influences at work in our soil or climate or both that prevent the perfect development of the tobacco plant. Scientists have learned some things well, but they have not comprehended Nature's laboratory, nor never will.

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CHINA—Yang Wei Pin, Consul; Goo Kim Fui and Wong Kwai, Vice-Consuls.

Castor Oil.

The castor plant is fairly indigenous to Hawaii as much as it is to India, where it has produced the medicinal bean for the consumption of America and Europe through the past century. Mr. Koelling, on this Island, has many acres planted in castor bean bushes, which yield a quantity sufficient to carry on an expressing mill, whereby the oil is produced and prepared for market. He renders the oil in different grades and, through Messrs. H. Hackfeld & Co., who are ever prominent in advancing Island industries, furnishes the San Francisco market with a product which it has heretofore been obliged to obtain from England.

Home Made Ice.

Ice is a necessity in the tropics summer and winter. There was a time, not many years ago, when Honolulu and other places in Hawaii depended upon what they could get from an occasional sailing vessel coming from the coast. Meat could not be kept fresh 24 hours without the congealed matter. Honolulu has three ice companies, Hilo has one and a few plantations manufacture enough for local consumption. An ice machine at home is a very valuable equipment, especially when located in an isolated spot as some plantation homesteads are. There are now four or five small ice machines on the market, but none quite small enough to meet the requirements of the private family. The ideal apparatus, so far, obtains its power from an incandescent lamp socket, just like an ordinary electric fan. Later, when the practical machine is introduced, the cook will simply fill up the receiver with water and go about his other business. There is said to be nothing Utopian about this forecast. The machine will serve the family with equal utility as the gasoline stove in Hawaii and be welcomed.



SAILORS' HOME.

Sailors' Home.

In the Mid-Pacific the sailor can find a home. The Honolulu Sailors' Home shown in this publication is a change from the forecastle and affords Jack a place where he can get a new entertainment and a pleasant resort after the dull hum-drum life on shipboard.

Bee Culture.

There is not enough Island honey produced for home consumption. There are several apiaries scattered through the group producing a fair supply for those who care to indulge in this luxury. Still the California sage honey is brought here and commands a good price.

In arranging the hives in an apiary, much taste can be displayed, but a few general principles should always be observed. It is an advantage to have the hives facing eastward or southward, in order to have the morning sun shine in at the entrances of the hives, which induces the bees to fly forth early in quest of the nectar which collects in the flowers during the night. When the hives are in this position they will also be protected from the north and west winds. A hedge will be a further protection and makes a splendid inclosure. The hives should be placed two or more feet apart, on stands six inches high, to prevent them from becoming damp, and to protect the bees from toads and other enemies. The rows should not be less than eight feet apart. It is not necessary to locate them further than seventy-five feet from the house. A few shade-trees in the apiary are an advantage, and invariably attract the swarms which may issue from the hives at swarming time.

HAWI, the lastest work of E. P. Dole, is having an extensive sale on the Mainland and it well deserves the patronage.

Steamer Departures.

One of the old customs that is gradually disappearing with the increase of passenger travel to and from California is the band entertainment at the wharf, a feature that lends special eclat to the departure of friends and relatives as they sail away on our splendid Pacific liners for the Mainland. It may be a business visit, a vacation or a final farewell—in either event the departer has friends on board the ship or the wharf expressing their good-byes, and, what is most beautiful of all, decking him or her with wreaths of flowers. A fragrance of plumaria and other blossoms fills the air as the majestic vessel gets ready for the voyage and the coterie of Berger's world-renowned musicians make the atmosphere resonant with music as sweet as the flowers. Handkerchiefs wave and alohas are kissed back and forth. As the ship bears out into the stream the strains of "Star Spangled Banner" and "Home Sweet Home" peal over the water, lending a thrill to the senses not unmingled with homesickness. The pleasure of the music wears away some of the pain of the home-parting and it is regrettable that this time-honored function is falling into disuse.

The Next Dictionary.

The progressive publisher of standard dictionary works with an eye to his financial interests will issue a pocket dictionary containing the words infrequently used in the English language. Here is an opportunity for the Merriams of Springfield, Mass. The small editions are of little value because they contain only the simplest words, with which everybody of ordinary intelligence is familiar. A book of uncommon or new words would become a valuable pocket or desk companion with many people carrying on family and business correspondence. The so-called pocket edition now published are almost worthless. Everybody comprehends the meaning and pronunciation of "man," "cat," "dog" and other common-place words which the lexicographers are so thorough in expounding.

AS AN evidence of the supremacy of the English tongue in the far East it is to be noted that the various foreign journals use the word "Boxer" in speaking of the society which is fomenting such grave disturbances in China. For example, the Germans write "die Boxers," the Italians, "i Boxers," and in Spanish it is "los Boxers."

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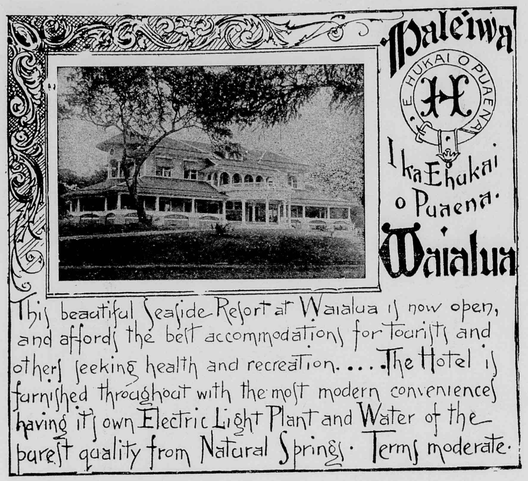

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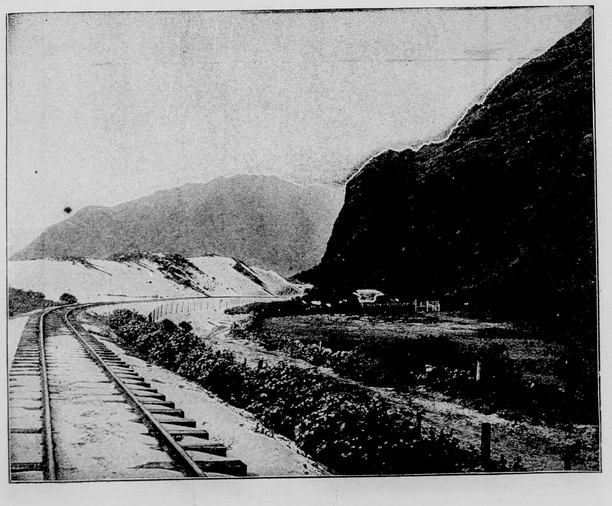

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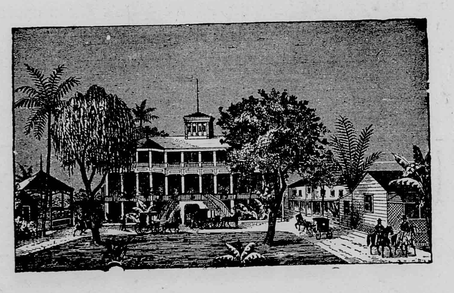

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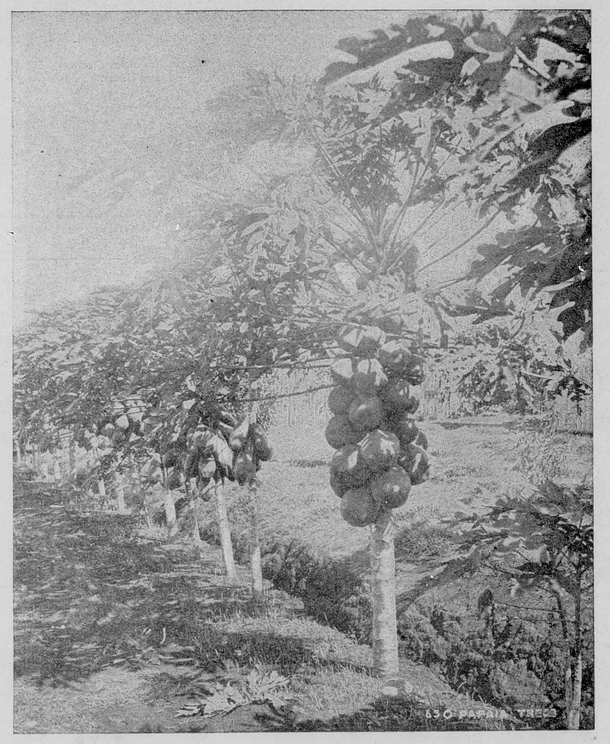

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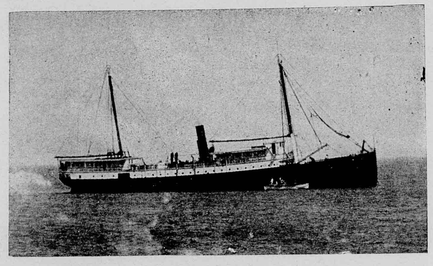

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VOL. XIII.—No. 9. HONOLULU, H. T., SEPTEMBER, 1900. PUBLISHED MONTHLY

KALEILEHUA

A MAUI STORY

BY JAS. W. GIRVIN

AFTER the famous battle between Kahekili, King of Maui and the eight hundred chiefs, who had arrived with Kalaniopuu from Hawaii, abou tthe year 1776, when the whole chivalry of Hawaii was slain, excepting two chiefs who were allowed by Kahekili to return to Kalepolepo and report the disaster, Maui had rest from war. Kamehameha, afterwards called The Great, was one of the two whose lives were spared, he having crawled to the house of Kahekili who lived at Puuohala, on the Waihee side of the Wailuku Valley, and begged to be allowed to return. It was contended by some who knew, in those days, that he was the son of Kahekili and in pleading for his life he certainly addressed Kahekili as "makua" meaning father. At that time the whole country, from Kahakuloa almost to Maalaea, was laid out in taro patches and was densely inhabited. People lived away up in the valleys as far as it was possible to obtain land for cultivation, traces of cultivation, in the form of irrigating ditches and kuaaunas (walls of taro patches) being still visible. The king took an active interest in his people and laid out aqueducts and roads, which displayed considerable engineering skill. He made rules for the division of water, which obviated many of the wrangles over that essential to lands, which were only valuable when adequately irrigated. The district was called Nawaieha (the four streams) and was famous throughout the group, not only for the magnificence of Kahekili's court but for the vastness of its products. The shores of Kahului harbor, from Waihee Point to Haiku, were surrounded with the grass huts of the fishermen and of those connected with the innumerable war canoes of the king. Myriads of cocoanut trees lined the beach from Kahakuloa to Wailuku, the trunks of many of which are found in the marshes at Wailuku at this day, the trees having been destroyed by a conquering army from Hawaii. The canoes of Kahekili frequently crossed the channel between Maui and Hawaii and gave battle to the residents of Kohala and Waipio. A strong affinity between the inhabitants of Kohala and Wailuku took its rise during this king's reign and many intermarriages took place.

The Hawaiians were always an exceedingly hospitable people and a custom prevailed amongst them of forming friendships (hooaikane), that is, a man from Wailuku would select a Kohalaite and call him his friend and if the aloha was reciprocal they would thereafter have all things in common. This appears to have made no difference in their actions towards one another in battle. Kamehameha, although the reputed son of Kahekili, did not hesitate to endeavor to conquer his father's army. Frequently, the fleet of Kahekili visited Oahu, touching at Molokai and Lanai in passing. Thus much of Maui's king's history is told that the reader might the better understand the sad story of Kaleilehua. In those days there lived a subchief (kaukaualii), named Kepiiaina, in Iao Valley who had a fine family of six sons and one daughter, the heroine of our story. Kepiiaina was a distant relative of Kahekili and was konohiki (feudal lord) of Iao Valley, and was much favored by that king. He was the most trusted of any of the subjects of the king and was the only one who knew the whereabouts of the cave wherein were kept the bones of the ancestry of the king. He had been a brave warrior and was skilled in the uses of the different weapons of warfare and was in the strategic board when the council of the king was in session. Having retired from the army he devoted his time to educating his stalwart sons in all the athletic sports, the pride of the Hawaiian people. Many victories had been gained by the king's army on account of the drill taught by Kepiiaina, and he made all his sons drill masters. His house became the rendezvous for all the youth in the neighborhood and all joined in the athletic games. A large lanai, covered by an immense hau tree covered the lawn in front of his house and under its shelter the different games of boxing, wrestling, spear throwing, archery, and fencing were practiced. The cliffs surrounding Iao Valley afforded ample scope for exercises in climbing, and bird-catching was sufficient inducement to allure the young men to perilous feats in this direction. Kepiiaina was not only a thorough soldier but was reputed to be one of the best woodsmen of his day and was called a "kahuna kalaiwaa" from his skill in making canoes. His desire was that his sons might succeed him in knowledge of the different arts and to that end educated them in selecting koa trees for canoes, felling them with their rude stone implements, and hewing out not only canoes but calabashes, weapons of war and the wooden oos or spades which were the only agricultural tools they had. In a crude way he understood the mixing of paints; the black especially he had the reputation of making in such a manner that it would last as long as the wood. He made oil by expressing kukui nuts. By burning the residue and catching the dense smoke in a calabash he obtained lampblack. Having rubbed down the surface of a canoe, with pumice obtained from the crater of Haleakala, he applied a coating of paint, which he rubbed down until the surface shone like a mirror. Three times this operation was repeated until the enamel was as glossy as an English coach. His red paint was made by burning an ochre which was obtained from a paint near Kahakuloa. From the frequent excursions he made with the youths he became familiar with the topography of the mountains of West Maui and knew all the trails leading from the peak back of Iao to any desired part. Robbers he and his sons were and the inhabitants of Honolua, Lahaina, Olowalu and Ukumehame were never safe from their depredations. The craters of Iao and Olowalu are of immense size and singularly uniform in shape. They might well be termed the twin craters of Eeka as they lie side by side like two eggs in

a nest. These amphitheatres were the play-ground for Piiaina and his sons. In his youth, Kepiiaina had formed a friendship with a native of Kohala and it was the desire of the parents that the son of Kohala should become the husband of Kepiiaina's daughter. To that end the youth had taken up his home with Kepiiaina during a season of hoopalau, or courtship, to determine if the young people fancied one another. The old men having loved one another from their youth up desired to become closer connected, a relationship called puluna, i. e. fathers of children who had intermarried.

Nukuhiwa, the wife of Kapiiaina, had a reputation on Maui as being skilled in all the arts known to Hawaiian women, such as tapa-making, weaving, making twine from the bark of the olona, making nets for fishing, mat-making and dyeing. These she assiduously taught her daughter. Not only did she teach her these things but many more, such as selecting the fern stocks, ti leaves, palm leaves, etc., which, having the natural colors, would never fade. The interior of her house was decorated with festoons of birds' eggs of all descriptions and the lining of the house was of palm leaves so interwoven that it presented a smooth surface. On this was stitched many beautiful patterns and the whole was finished off with spears, daggers, bows and quivers, and war clubs suspended from wooden pegs. The floor was covered with mats made from the lauhala trée to the depth of four to twelve inches. When they sat down to eat, that is the men, for the women did not eat with their husbands or sons, the floor was covered with a crumb cloth of the finest texture, made from a grass or fine rush which grew in Paukukalo near the marsh at the sea. Their table was supplied with fish, brought in exchange for the nets and fish line made by the dexterous fingers of Nukuhiwa and her daughter, Leilehua. To this was added the loot brought in by the young men from their depredations, which extended at times as far as the Koolau and Hana parts of the island.



MAGNOLIA. (See Page 10.)

Historians tell us the date of Kahekili's victory over Kalaniopuu below Waikapu was about the year 1776. Fourteen years afterwards when Kamehameha had obtained the kingship of Hawaii he made a descent on Maui, landing at Hana and following around through Koolau he defeated Kalanikupule, the son of Kahekili, who now reigned in his father's stead, the latter having assumed the crown of Oahu. Kepiiaina had not been called out by the king and took no part in the battle. Flying warriors informed the inhabitants of Iao that the enemy were pursuing them towards Wailuku, and Kepiiaina immediately called on his followers to prepare for battle. Leading his six sons and his son-in-law down towards the entrance of the valley he placed them and their followers under his eldest son while he together with some friends climbed the mountain towards Waikapu and concealed themselves in the shrubbery which clothed the spur of the mountain, prepared to hurl bowlders upon the dense ranks of the enemy. When the Hawaiian army arrived they met with so stubborn a resistance from Kepiiaina's stalwart sons that it appeared that, nothwithstanding their numbers, they would be compelled to give up the contest. The numbers killed on both sides was so great that the bodies formed a wall or dam in the stream and when the water was enabled to force its way through it is said it appeared to run pure blood. Unfortunately the Hawaiian army had in its ranks some men who carried muskets, obtained from traders, and some sharpshooters picked off Kepiiaina and a few who were engaged with him in hurling great bowlders on to the enemy. All of his sons were also shot and his son-in-law fled up the valley. When it had been rumored that the enemy were coming Kaleilehua climbed to the top of the Needle, a pointed isolated peak which is visible from the entrance of the valley and from where she could get a good view of the battle. As her lover passed up the valley he recognized her and called to her to flee with him to Lahaina. She refused to do so and he climbed toward where she was. Before he reached her a sharpshooter picked him off with a musket ball and he crawled to her and died with his head on her knee. Thus she sat holding her dead lover and bewailing the death of her father and brothers. Night closed around her, but still she remained unable to move, and on the following day died from a broken heart. Her remains and those of her lover were taken down by his father, who was one of the followers of the Hawaiian army, and he together with Nukuhiwa gave decent burial to their children. Thus the story of Leilehua was told to me by an aged native. Few there are today amongst the Hawaiians who are familiar with the legends of olden time, and in fact those of them who are familiar with the language of their ancesters are not many. Of the ancient arts, the games, the very names of weeds and plants, etc, are unknown to the Hawaiians of the present day. Their vocabulary has so shrunken that many foreigners think it is but a pigeon tongue, where those who are most familiar with the native language say it is one of the oldest languages extant, very replete with song and saga and very extensive in its ramifications.

The Banana.

The banana is said to have 34 times the nutritive value of the potato and 25 times that of bread. In the West Indies the natives cut the fruit into strips called "pegs," dry these in the sun and grind them into flour, out of which many excellent dishes are made. No cheaper food grows in the tropics. The plant begins bearing 14 months after being planted. It requires no cultivation and produces harvests uninterruptedly for eleven years. A few feet of ground nourishes a plant, and the space of a dooryard will grow plants enough to maintain a large family.



ON HAWAII'S COAST. (See page 8).

Non-Existent Islands.

One of the strangest and most successful hoaxes on record has lately been exposed through a report made to the hydrographic office at Washington by Captain Buford of the transport Grant, plying between San Francisco, this port and Manila. As a result of the reports received by the hydrographic office, it has been decided that Morrell and Byer islands, named after Captain Morrell and his mate, who "discovered" them in the whaling schooner Tartar, never had any existence, but were simply reported by the Captain and mate as a means of achieving the distinction of having their names on the charts and maps of the Pacific ocean.

Since 1825 the two islands have been charted, and navigators and students all the world over have accepted Captain Morrell's report that they were where he stated he had found them. Captain Morrell reported the islands to be in north latitude 29 degrees and 59 minutes, east longitude 174 degrees and 31 minutes. He gave detailed descriptions of the islands, which were duly put on record, and the government charts were corrected accordingly. The whaler stated in his report that he had taken possession in the name of the United States, and it was at his request that they were named Morrell and Byer, in honor of the captain and mate.

It now appears that the report was all a joke. The captain and mate went through life without ever giving it away, if it was, while vessel after vessel in crossing the Pacific kept careful lookout for two little islands that had no existence. Captain Morrell and Mate Byer carried to the grave with them the knowledge that the government had charted islands that were only a dream.

The war with Spain and the annexation of Hawaii brought the end of the international marine joke. Travel across the Pacific from San Francisco to this port and Manila was suddenly doubled and trebled, and quite a number of the steamers that took the direct route to Manila without stopping here passed near where Morrell island ought to have been, but there is no log in existence, barring that of the whaling schooner Tartar, in which a call at Morrell island is mentioned.

Last February Captain Buford of the army transport Grant decided to settle the matter on his return trip from Manila to San Francisco. He headed straight for Morrell island. On February 23d he reached the locality where it was—on the chart. There was no land in sight. Captain Buford steered his ship directly on toward the spot where his charts showed Morrell island to be. It was a clear day and the lookout could have detected land anywhere within a radius of twenty-five miles. No land was seen. The big transport steamed right over Captain Morrell's bit of territory and the water did not grow even shallow. This settled the question finally.

The salt water sprinkled on the streets of Honolulu is harmless as long as mud prevails. When the dust arises and fills the eyes of the pedestrians the baneful influence of the salt is felt.



LOW TIDE. (See page 10.)



NATIVE CANOE (See page 10.)

PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC

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THE AUSTIN PUBLISHING CO.

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THE annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States means, among many other good things, a municipal government for Honolulu, which has come to be a city of 45,000 inhabitants. It has long been desired by the great majority of the citizens, but has failed of accomplishment owing to the instability of the central government—consequent upon the pending negotiation for closer political relations with the United States. The time has now arrived for Honolulu, as well as Hilo, to detatch itself from its mother's apron strings and stand independently. The first Territorial legislature will grant a charter for municipal government and the work of city improvements and reforms will begin. Hawaii has been blessed with good government through all the trying years of the interregnum, but weighty affairs of state have precluded that close attention to city matters which a body of the people's councilmen could give. The laws are rigorous enough, but there have been some laxity, indecision and favoritism shown in the enforcement of them, and this for the very reason that the central government has always had its hands full of general island or foreign business. A common council is in close touch with the people of a city and knows their needs better than a state council or legislature. A city charter will be something brand new for the people to look at, but they will soon get used to it and enjoy its beneficent workings.

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THE Fall months will find Honolulu better prepared than ever to receive the hundreds of tourists who come this way at the present season. There has been unprecedented activity in hotel and boarding house expansion. Many new structures have been reared. While the main building of the old Arlington is a thing of the past other quarters have been arranged to take its place. On the whole, our visitors of this year will find accommodations considerably enlarged. Though Haleiwa is 56 miles away from the city it is crowded with guests, and a tourist will find it necessary to telephone in advance for a room there.

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RECENT improvements in the PARADISE have been noted by our many Island readers and their expressions of approval are duly appreciated by the publishers. We propose to make our work better with each succeeding month.

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There is more nutriment in a banana than in a loaf of bread.

The Automobile in Honolulu.

Though the inventor of the automobile died in Germany several months ago his genius lives in the thousands of carriages and trucks circulating about the large cities of the world. In the use of this method of transit America follows Europe, which, though contrary to the general order of modern advancement, marks an interesting epoch in the new age of rapid transit in the Western Hemisphere. All new ideas do not spring from America. The locomotive, though adapted from the idea of Fulton, was invented by an Enlishman, yet the propelling force of steam was first thought of by a Scotchman. Prof. Graham Bell, a Scotchman, made the first practical demonstration of the telephone between Boston and Cambridge, yet his science was founded on the wonderful operation of Morse's American telegraph. The argand lamp came from Argand, a Frenchman, and the principle of the oil burner is a thought of Humphrey Davies. Photography came from France and so did balloons. Pneumatic tires, which make the ubiquitous bicycle possible, were evolved in the brain of an Irishman. It is often said there is nothing new under the sun. One invention leads to another, and if we could learn the name of the man who invented the wheel he would be given the highest place in the world's roll of mechanics. More patents would have been given to Englishmen had the British patent office been as liberal in bestowing grants as the office at Washington. Bessemer got a knighthood for making a certain kind of steel almost as cheap as iron and that is all he did get. Kingdoms seem to be more ungrateful than Republics in the matter of rewarding genius.

Four automobiles of various makes have been traversing Honolulu's streets during the past six months and attract the attention of all passersby. They are driven by well known gentlemen, who are as much interested in testing the practicability of the machine as they are in serving their own travelling convenience. No accidents having happened and a reasonable degree of speed having been attained it is fair to presume that the carriage is of practical utility. The cost of electric power, we understand, is no greater than in maintaining a horse and hostler. A local corporation was formed six months ago to engage in the automobile business. It is somewhat tardy in its operations, but it is hoped that it will commence business before the end of the year. It will conduct an omnibus line over certain city routes and rent carriages for private purposes also. Every sign points to success. Honolulans of all races are the greatest riders in the world. We have more private and public vehicles per capita than any other city and our street car service, despite its parsimonious management, is a splendid dividend-paying institution. The automobile will relieve the strain on other public conveyances and we cannot have too many corporations of that character. We feel safe in venturing the prediction that other American capitalists, seeing the success of the existing company, will soon enter the field. The horseless van, truck and carriage are driving thousands of horses from the streets of European and American cities every year and one cannot help but feel glad for the poor horse, the most cruelly treated beast in the world. Electric automobile wagons have been adopted by the Signal Corps of the American Army in China and the Philippines. The wagon that carries the instruments and materials is built like a covered ambulance, with rubber-tired wheels, and contains a storage battery capable of running the vehicle for thirty hours on one charge when carrying 1,500 pounds. There are two three and a half horse-power motors, one in each rear wheel. The maximum speed is about ten miles an hour. This is the first actual introduction of the automobile into the military world.

Of all the fishes that abound in these waters there are only two or three good to eat. The amaama, or mullet, is most desired on the table and, comparing it with the quality of its companions in Hawaiian waters, it is a delicacy. The ulua is another edible fish, but it dries up on the broiler.

Earthquakes.

These disturbances are confined principally to the big island of Hawaii, where some of the residences of the most orderly inhabitants are wont to move about an inch or two during the night. Earthquakes are frequent there, but they have never caused any serious damage. Honolulu gets a shock about once in five years.

In the world at large one of the scientific facts which does not seem to be popularly realized is that earthquakes are rapidly increasing in frequency and severity. While it may, no doubt, be true that there have not been as carefully-kept records of the earthquakes which occurred previous to the Christian era, as since, still the fact remains that within the last few years this increase continues in an increasing ratio, and cannot be reasoned away as a fact.

As far as the records go, during the 1796 years between 1700 B. C. and 96 A. D., there are but 16 earthquakes reported, or one in every 112 years. During the period between A. D. 96 and 1850, a period of 1754 years, there were 204 earthquakes, or an average of one to every eight years. This means 14 times more than the preceding period.

The period between 1850 to 1865, but 15 years, there were 15 earthquakes, or an average of one to every year. From 1865 to 1868, a period of three years, there were 15 earthquakes, or an average of five to each year.

Professor Fuchs states that in the year 1885 there occurred 97 earthquakes, and that during the year 1886 there were 104. In the month of January, 1869, alone there were 11 earthquakes, two of them great and destructive. In 1868 the estimate is that 100,000 persons perished by earthquakes. Chambers' Encyclopedia states that "it is estimated that 13,000,000 people have perished by earthquakes." Commenting on some of these facts The Christian Statesman of July 17, 1875, said: "The continual occurrence and great severity of earthquakes have distinguished the period in which we are now living above all others since the records of such phenomena began to be generally perceived." The great earthquake of 1868 was the one in which the resulting tidal wave carried the United States steamer Wateree over a mile inland at Arica, Chile, then Peru. It is calculated that over 30,000 persons perished in South America in this earthquake. The whole coast of Peru, from Callao to Iquique was destroyed, and there was loss of life on the coast as far south as Valparaiso. The late earthquakes in Japan, whose effects were felt in the Philippines, and the severe earthquake in the East Indies are matters of very recent history.

The severe shocks of 1865 and 1868 in California, and the more recent one of 1886, when $5,000,000 worth of property was destroyed in and around Charleston, S. C., should lead us to consider the question of earthquake probabilities in our architecture.

One who has been a resident of South America at any time, or even of Europe, and especially in view of the facts just stated, has one idea rise foremost in his mind in viewing the tall New York buildings, and that is, what of an earthquake? The record of the United States for the 14 years between 1872 and 1875 is not very reassuring. It shows a total of 453 earthquakes with an average of 32.4 per annum.

This is the average of the United States, and it is curious to observe that during the first five years of this 14-year period the total was 118, while of the last five years it is 225, or an average of the first five years of 23.6, and of 45 per year for the second period.

A Reminiscence.

By HORACE G. CRABBE.

Honolulu today, Sept. 22, 1900, is altogether a different place than in 1848. Then tide water came up to the corner of Queen and Kaahumanu streets and at the back of C. Brewer & Co.'s new store; in fact the back part of said store was in the water line. Shortly after a stone wall was built by the government and anchors placed inside said wall for the whalers to make fast to. Those were the bright days in Honolulu history, when 50 or 100 whaleships visited this port and discharged their crews and reshipped others. Everything was "thar she blows," and "whar" I struck my first whale, and how much oil I got. And where I got my last whale, what ships I gammed with, and their catch. It was all whale talk. I remember a Captain that was a frequent visitor at old Captain Meek's, and Captain Meek gave said Captain the first intimation of the great number of whales in the Arctic ocean. Captain Meek was up in the Arctic in a brig collecting furs and skins for John J. Astor. Captain Meek was just from Honolulu and had on board water and musk-melons and bananas. He met the Russian admiral and made the admiral a present of melons and bananas, which tickled the Russian admiral so that the brig was kept in company with the Russian warships for a week visiting back and forth every day and sometimes late at night. Captain Meek on his return to Honolulu had to put some repairs on his vessel and while in port acquired the property on King street (then called Church street.) King street was a very different looking street then. It was narrow at the junction of Nuuanu street. On the makai or seaward side on the corner stood a saloon called the "Blond" named from the English frigate "Blond," and kept by a Britisher named Booth. It was a regular resort for sailors, who, if they had any differences on board ship, would meet on shore, and have it out prize ring fashion. Opposite the upper side was an open lot, where there was a little shanty kept by a man named Smith, called by all "Putty Smith." Opposite there was a store kept by Austin & Bacle, dry goods and a little of everything. Then on the corner opposite was a fish market, where the natives sold fish.

(To be Continued.)

The Papaia Tree.

The view of papaia trees on the front cover of this edition is one of the best that has ever been furnished. This tree will attain a height of 45 feet, but long before it reaches maturity it gives forth fruit as seen in the melon-like productions clustered close around the trunk. It was an American soldier on his way to Manila who, while walking the streets of Honolulu and observing a papaia tree for the first time, exclaimed, "See the squashes growing on trees!" The ripe fruit certainly does look like a yellow squash or pumpkin. It is served on the table like the musk-melon. It is best eaten in the first breakfast course, being cut in strips of the length of the fruit and seasoned with salt and pepper. Sometimes the fruit is gathered in the evening and placed in the ice-chest over night, but a better way is to take the papaia from the tree just before eating. While it has no recommendations for flavor it possesses high medicinal properties in the way of a digestive stimulant, and dyspeptic people who take it with their morning meal will be benefited.

On Hawaii's Coast.

Our illustration on the fifth page gives a view of a picturesque bight on a Hawaiian shore. It is a wild place, but the shores of the big island present many such scenes. The natural archway seen near the end of the promontory was made by the action of the surf through many centuries of violent attacks. The spot has been visited by thousands of tourists and is almost as interesting as Virginia's natural bridge.

Sons of Veterans.

Out in the Mid-Pacific a new camp of Sons of Veterans is being organized by Frank C. Shipley, Past Division Commander. There are fully a hundred residents of the Islands eligible to this order and it is believed that a flourishing camp will be organized.

One hundred and eighteen thousand idle coal miners in the industrial state of Pennsylvania is an alarming condition of economic affairs. The lockout is the most gigantic ever known in history. Will the capital versus labor problem ever be solved?



YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. (See page 10).

The Sugar Advance.

The Philadelphia Record of the 5th inst. says, in regard to the startling advance in sugar:

The McCahan Sugar Refining Company, whose works were closed down last week on account of a scarcity of raw sugar, resumed meltings yesterday. The deliveries of refined sugars by all refineries are large, but only a moderate new business is in progress. It is an open secret in the sugar trade that the advance of 5 points noted last Thursday has never been exacted by the refiners. The latter have continued to book orders on the basis of 6.10c. per pound for granulated, while openly quoting 6.15, and the only buyers fooled by the fake advance so widely heralded last week have been the retailers whose sugars are supposed to be charged to them at the list prices put out by the refiners. These list prices were unchanged yesterday on a basis of 6.15c. for granulated, less the 15 points rebate and 1 per cent. discount for cash, but it was reported that no orders at 6.10c. had been refused. The only explanation of the misleading "list quotation" of the Sugar Trust and its independent allies appears to be that by quoting 5 points higher than the actual market price they have enabled some of their wholesale customers for some days to reap an additional profit of 5 cents per 100 pounds from the smaller dealers."

Mr. Charles L. Wight, the popular president of Wilder's Steamship Co., was married to Miss Harriet E. Wilder, daughter of Mr. John Wilder, in the Howard street M. E. church, San Francisco, this month. The PARADISE extends its well wishes to the couple.

The Galveston disaster, dealing destruction to 7,000 lives, has aroused wide comment in Hawaii. The homeless and bereaved ones have the sympathy of the people of this far-off land, which Providence has specially favored in the violent movements of the elements.

New Mail Steamers.

The public are looking anxiously for the fine new steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Co. and now they have positive assurance that they will all appear in port before the end of the year. They are the Sonoma, Ventura and Sierra, the latter being scheduled to arrive here on Nov. 6. The Sonoma will follow next and the Ventura will come after. The new ships are of modern construction both in engine capacity and freight and passenger accommodation. They will span the distance between Honolulu and San Francisco in five and a half days, reducing the voyage now made by Pacific liners one and a half days. The tediousness of the long water trip will thus be considerably reduced and consequently have a tendency to make the new boats very popular. W. G. Irwin & Co. are to be congratulated.

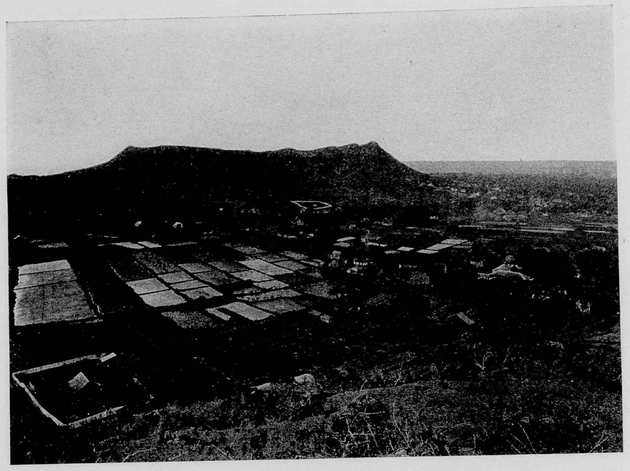
Maui produces the finest peaches in the group.

Jamaica raspberries grow wild in the higher altitudes of Hawaii. They are a delicious fruit.

A banyan tree makes the handsomest setting a lawn can have. There are some grand specimens in Honolulu.

Hawaii's apples are mountain apples, or ohias. They are a juicy fruit, but bear very little relation to the apple of the temperate zone.

One of our prized weeklies is Boston Ideas, a publication devoted mainly to the drama. It has an incisive way of commenting on new Thespian productions, separating the chaff from the wheat, and does much good in directing the talents of young authors. Its correspondence budget gives the best and latest information regarding the doings of society in New York and Washington.



PAUOA VALLEY.

Our Illustrations.

PAUOA VALLEY.—The above view of Pauoa valley presents the lower extremity, close to the city of Honolulu, where the square and rectangular rice and taro patches occupy the marshy tract between the foot of Punchbowl and the hill that bounds the Pauoa stream on the west. It is one of the brightest garden spots of the suburbs and many Chinese cultivate vegetables there as well as rice and taro. The soil of the lowlands of Oahu is so generous that half a million Chinamen could find sustenance in the cultivation of rice alone.

MAGNOLIA.—Japanese women gathering magnolia blossoms is not a typical Hawaiian scene, but the magnolia flourishes here and the women in the illustration are plantation servants regaling themselves in a bower. The photograph comes from Kauai.

LOW TIDE.—Two natives seeking crabs in low water afford an idea of how some Hawaiians obtain their food. The products of the sea enter largely into their daily diet.

NATIVE CANOE.—This craft is always furnished with two outriggers and it is next to an impossibility to tip it over when handled with ordinary care. Those of ancient days and many of modern days are hewn from the solid trunk of a koa or some other hardwood tree. They are far more substantial and much more seaworthy than most of the yachts that skim about these waters.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—One of the popular institutions of this city is the Young Men's Christian Association, at the corner of Hotel and Alakea streets. Mr. T. Clive Davies is the president and the directors are: J. P. Cooke, B. F. Beardmore, C. H. Atherton, W. C. Weedon, Edwin Benner, A. B. Wood, H. E. Coleman, C. H. Cooke and A. J. Coats. The gymnasium classes, under the direction of A. J. Coats, are one of the most attractive features of this Association. Then those studiously inclined are afforded courses in the English and Hawaiian languages, arithmetic, bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting and mechanical drawing. In the bible study department there are three regular classes.

The Value of Fruit.

Many fruits contain fatty and albuminous matter in large quantities and are, therefore, very valuable as foods. A Frenchman, M. Balland, has just published the results of his investigations in this field. He investigated with grapes oranges, nuts, figs, bananas, olives, dates, apricots, almonds, cherries, quinces, strawberries, raspberries, medlars, apples and prunes. All the fruits mentioned, when ripe, contain from 72 to 92 per cent. of water. In the dried fruits of commerce this proportion falls to 30 and sometimes as low as 10 per cent., the latter being in almonds and nuts. Vegetable albumen matter, of which there is only 0.25 per cent. in the pear, reaches 1.45 in the banana, and from 15 to 20 per cent. in almonds and nuts. In the last-named fruits, as well as in olives, there are found fatty matters and resinous substances which reach from 58 to 68 per cent. Acids are present in largest quantities in strawberries and gooseberries (1.25 per cent.) Sugar is most abundant in pulpy fruits, such as bananas, dates and figs, which constitute veritable hydrocarbonic foods. Fruits should be employed as far as possible in place of beverages, as, not only are they refreshing, but serve at the same time as meat and drink.

Association Men is a monthly publication devoted to Christian manhood and the general interests of the Young Men's Christian Association throughout the world. It comes from the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, of New York. In the current number there is an entertaining article relating to the Association's work among our soldiers in the Philippines. The summer camps in various parts in of the United States are also described.

Orchids in the Tropics.

In the world of cultivated plants, orchids occupy a distinct and unique position. To the layman there is something weird and fantastic in the formation and marking of the blossoms which deters him from becoming better acquainted with this interesting family. Educated to the belief that orchids are as rare as they are peculiar in form, the reader is surprised to learn that there are about five thousand known species.

In temperate zones, orchids are found growing in the soil, and in the United States are found many beautiful and distinct types, native to the section. It is, however, the species and varieties found growing in the tropics that give to the family its reputation. In these warm sections the plants affix themselves to trees and to stones, which to a certain extent accounts for the peculiar habits of growth possessed by many of the species. The family is noted for the peculiar shape of the blossoms quite as much as for the odd markings of sepals, petals and lips.

In many of the classes the varieties are very limited and the habitat in countries and sections difficult to reach. For this reason collectors have received fabulous sums for single specimens which have been collected with great difficulty and amid dangerous surroundings. The finest private collection of orchids in the world is probably owned by Hon. Jos. Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary for England, who has paid enormous prices for single plants. There are several collections in the United States consisting of a few hundred plants that are valued at many thousands of dollars. During recent years the highest price known to have been paid for a single plant is thirty thousand dollars, which sum was paid by the late Wm. S. Kimball, a noted enthusiast on orchids. It is estimated that it cost nearly ten thousand dollars in expenses to obtain this plant, and place it safely in Mr. Kimball's collection.

Steamer Signals.

The mail steamers coming from the Mainland, Canada, Japan and Australia are observed by a government employe stationed at Diamond Head two or three hours before they enter the harbor. He announces by the telephone the approach of the vessel and immediately three steam blasts are blown from the whistle of the Hawaiian Electric Co. The signals may come in the dead of night or in the day time. They are forceful enough to tell everybody, whether in or out of bed, that a steamer is approaching and, on these cableless shores, the coarse blare of the steam sounds a welcome note. Those who await letters from the Mainland smile when the first sturdy blast of the whistle is given; the second note produces a broader expansion of the countenance, and the third signal almost creates a hearty laugh and sets good nature thrilling through the system. Nothing livens up the feelings like a steamer-coming. No tonic in materia medica is quite so good.

National Regatta Day.

Hawaii has one day of the year set apart for aquatic sports. It is always the third Saturday of the present month and on that day business is suspended and as much festivity prevails as on the Fourth of July. Every species of craft in Honolulu harbor is decked with flags and pennants, the three boat clubs hold an all-day reception and the waterfront presents a scene of gayety unrivalled at any sea-port on a holiday occasion. Regatta day this year was celebrated with all the euthusiasm of any previous occurrence of this nature. The three rival boat clubs engaged in a warm contest for the four-oared barge race and the Healanis won. The yacht events were almost of equal interest. Shortly after the pastimes commenced the big Rio Janeiro plowed into the harbor and the throng of passengers from the Orient were given an opportunity of seeing how Honolulans enjoy themselves when they want to make a holiday.

Current Reviews.

PHILADELPHIA RECORD.—The leading daily paper of Philadelphia is the Record, which just now is in the maelstrom of politics, though not forgetting its duty as a recorder of daily events. It is fresh and original—conservative always, radical never—and enters into all spheres of newspaper usefulness. It is one of the most valuable dailies we get.

NEW YORK JOURNAL.—It required a San Francisco journalist, Wm. R. Hearst, to liven up the New York newspapers. He did it with his Journal, which now towers above all the great dailies of the metropolis and challenges comparison. Its recommendation for public favor is that it gets the news, and that is enough.

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER.—The Service has an admirable organ in this magazine, which publishes every piece of intelligence connected with the army and navy without fear or favor. Being compiled under the shadow, as it were, of the national buildings at Washington it secures the most reliable data respecting the transfer of officers and the movements of ships and regiments week by week. It is somewhat critical, too, and, in view of its world-spread clientele, must exert an influence on secretarial action.

HEALTH.—This is a work that comes to us every month from Dr. W. P. Burke, of Altruria, Cal., who is the editor and proprietor. It is devoted to the physical, moral and social culture of mankind and is replete with excellent articles upholding those elements of order.

LEDGER MONTHLY.—This journal has for this month on its cover an exquisitely colored portrait which it terms "A Twentieth Century Summer Girl." There is always some superior art work in the Monthly and we have to marvel that it can be sold for four bits a year. Robert Bonner's Sons, of New York, are the publishers.

Vaccination of Crawfish.

In the fall of 1895 Honolulu was visited by a strange disorder, occasioning many deaths. Physicians called the malady Asiatic cholera and a great alarm was felt throughout the community. Rigorous sanitary measures were enforced and an embargo was placed on incoming Orientals. It was noted at the time that those affected by the disease, which took the form of a violent stomach disturbance, had eaten harbor and Nuuanu crabs. The Review Scientifique, a French publication of world renown, says in a recent number that the crawfish in France have been ailing for a number of years and, being "stricken with a mysterious disease, the crawfish are disappearing from our rivers and brooks. There are no more in the Meuse, nor even in the Rhine. They must be imported from Russia. The extinction of the species is to be feared. But happily the crawfish have benefited by the progress of serumtherapy. The germ of their malady has been found, and an antitoxic serum has been prepared. *La Medecine Moderne* tells us that this serum has been the object of successful experiment. Crawfish are inoculated with it when they have reached the age of nine months. A second inoculation is performed at the age of four years. The serum is introduced at the upper end of the left claw, and in order that inoculated crawfish may be recognized a mark is placed at the base of the tail. Thus, thanks to preventive serum-therapeutics, we may still be able to eat crawfish."

Floral Decorations.

To beautify the lanai, the drawing-room and, in fact, the whole house for such pleasurable occasions as weddings and receptions requires the master hand of a professional floral decorator. Harmony of colors as well as order of arrangement is to be observed. Flowers are plentiful in this land of flowers, but there is a demand for artists to make the correct settings. The new firm of florists, Messrs. Finke & Asbahr, next to Williams' undertaking parlors, on Fort street, are always in readiness to design pieces for weddings, funerals, etc.

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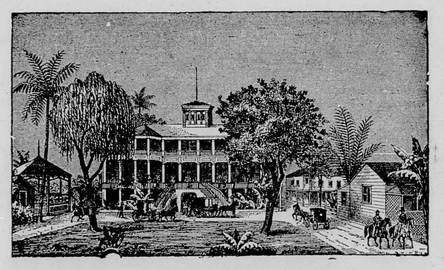

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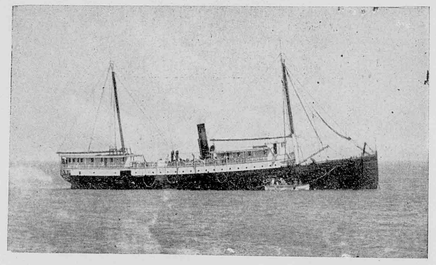

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VOL. XIII.—NO. 10. HONOLULU, H. T., OCTOBER, 1900. $1.50 PER YEAR.

A CLIMB INTO THE MOUNTAINS.

People who do not leave the shade of the lanais of Honolulu may be entirely comfortable, but they do not get all the good there is to be had on this island. Mountain-climbing in a semi-tropical sun is a good deal like hard work, but it brings compensating delights that are entirely satisfying.

Outing bound, the writer, in company with others, boarded the 5 o'clock train for Pearl City. Though the distance from Honolulu to Pearl City is only twelve miles, the ride on the scenic Oahu railroad is in itself a delight to one of an observing disposition. At the depot at Honolulu, the seemingly ever-present flower girls and flower boys—of ages ranging anywhere from middle life to way beyond—but you see there is a sort of euphony about "flower girl" that is turned into inharmony when you say "flower woman"—lend a picturesqueness to the scene that is typically Hawaiian. The importunities of these flower venders usually results in a lei-bedecked crowd of passengers bound, perhaps, for a luau at some point along the railroad. And a study of the physiognomies of the very-much-mixed crowd of people in the coaches, is a pretty good lesson in contentment. There is the rich business or professional man and his family, perhaps, off for a day at their country seat, happy in a realization of the comfortable position in life in which they find themselves. In the next seat may be a lei-crowned kane and his no less bedecked wahine, bound either for home after a day in the city, or to join Hawaiian friends and kindred in a luau. On no face, be it black or white, is there a trace of anxiety; the rich man's gold and possessions are balm to him—here; and the odor of the flowers in the kanaka's lei, carrying a mild intoxication to his brain, give him as much contentment as does the possession of gold in the other case. Verily, this is a satisfying country.

More refreshing scenery cannot be found anywhere than that along the entire line of the Oahu railroad, and it is a wonder to the writer that the pleasure-loving people of Honolulu do not understand this fact better, and tax the passenger-carrying capacity of the road till Manager Dillingham and Superintendent Dennison are at a loss to find coaches and engines enough. The train now runs through a rice plantation where the green, waving acres not only please the eye, but give a material satisfaction of plenty to eat bye-and-bye; and then it swings out upon the coral beach, the waves lapping the roadbed. On one hand the eternal mountains, timber-clad at their summits, and green-grass-clad on their long slopes below the timber line; on the other hand 's



A SCENE ON THE OAHU RAILROAD.

the no less constant ocean, with the charms peculiar to itself. As the train dashes along there are interesting little by-scenes. In a big water ditch is a herd of Chinese buffaloes, used as plow oxen in the rice fields, taking a cooling bath in the water, only their mouse-colored heads and the peculiar humps on their backs being visible; then again there is a fleeting view of Chinese gunners who must exercise eternal vigilance else the rice-birds will get the lion's share of the grain harvest—or perhaps a typical garden with its wonderful tree and plant growths. There is plenty to see and enjoy along the road, if the eyes be not closed. The writer hopes soon to make a trip over the entire road, the extension from Waianae to Waialua as well as the older part of the road, for the especial purpose of writing up the attractions a round-trip over the road offers to sight-seekers.

But about the mountain trip? Oh, yes; there is so much to see out in the country that one is apt to be lured into by-ways until he forgets what he started out to see or do.

The route was through the Oahu Railroad and Land Company's big stock ranch back of Pearl Harbor; first acres of the glue bush that will some day be brought into commercial value were passed; then came the thousands of acres of wild guava bushes and trees. Everywhere there was a carpet of green grass, and the cattle paths that were closely followed seemed always to be going up, up up. It was work, that constant climbing, but when a halt was made every little ways for rest, the panoramic view that was unfolded and always unfolding was compensation for the labor. Pearl Harbor, with its magnificent trio of lochs, and its islands and peninsulas, soon lay plainly all in view. What a refuge that harbor wouuld be for a fleeing navy to hide in. It is said that a vessel moored in the large east loch cannot be seen from the ocean, no matter how tall her masts might be!

Perhaps half a dozen miles back from the ocean the native forest was encountered. And what a round of pleasant surprises it offers! Some of the finest buildings in Honolulu, notably the Bishop Museum, are finished inside with beautiful native hard woods. The kinds of trees from which these woods were obtained are growing up in the mountains of this island, as well as the other islands of the group; but standing near the bach and looking mountainward the unaided eye does not detect this, for it seems, indeed, as though the entire mountains were almost barren. A trip into them, however, reveals a picture that shows how short and unreliable is man's natural vision. Besides getting acquainted with the koa, kukui, lehua, ohia and other forest trees, as well as the wonderful tree ferns, even poor specimens of which men of the party, who pointed out this piece of land as being just right for coffee, and that piece as being suitable for bananas, and so on. The practical as well as the beautiful features of nature were there, interblended.

It is so much easier to study nature when undesirable parts of it are absent—and in going into the mountains of these islands there is absolutely no danger from poisonous animal or vegetable life. There are no ferocious beasts, no poisonous reptiles, no poisonous plants, like poison oak and ivy! You may handle anything or throw yourself down upon the ground anywhere without fear. Perhaps that is one reason, after all, why the woods and the mountains seem so much prettier here than elsewhere.

From the forest about seven miles back from Pearl Harbor, what a magnificent view can be had, embracing everything from Diamond Head to the Waianae mountains, where they appear as though dipping their heads—or is it their feet—into the sounding sea! And the air! Drink deeply of it, for it is good for you. A tramp ack to Pearl City in the afternoon, a bath and a change of clothes, a dinner, and then away to catch the last train for Honolulu in the afternoon.

Next morning some little-used muscles were found to be a trifle lame—but there was no regret because the trip had been made—rather a determination to do so again. The cry of the people of Honolulu should oftener be: "Ho! for the mountains!"

LEVERETT H. MESICK.

GAME IN OAHU.

Nine out of every ten tourists who pass through these islands are possessed with the idea that this group is entirely lacking in game of any kind. Let me relate an incident of my own experience.

A short time ago a friend and myself started on a hunting trip in the Waianae mountains. Taking the train from Honolulu, we went by rail to that section of the country where the narrow valleys of the Waianae range run almost down to the railroad. Getting off the train at one of these valleys, we started inland. It was quite dark, and after tramping about a mile through the lantana we came upon a native hut, where we put up for the night.

The kanaka, with characteristic Hawaiian hospitality, placed a tempting dish of poi before us and we ate ravenously.

We were up with the sun the next morning, and after a hearty breakfast on fish and poi, started up the valley, through an endless stretch of lantana.

The valley we were in was long and narrow, ending in abrupt cliffs which could be scaled with some little trouble. As we neared the end of the valley we could hear the bleating of the goats from the surrounding cliffs. In the little ravines and gulches on all sides of us could be heard the peculiar call of the pheasant, with now and then the far-off cry of the quail. On all sides of us we could hear the gobble-gobble of the wild turkey, and what was still more strange, the cackle of the chickens which throng all the Waianae valleys.

We were sitting down resting, preliminary to climbing the cliffs before us, when suddenly five wild pigs came trotting around the edge of a little knoll not more than fifty yards away. But two of the pigs escaped, and those only got away because we ran out of cartridges in our magazines. One of the pigs was a nice, fat little sow, which we dressed and hung up in a neighboring tree.

Encouraged by our success, we started on, and were soon toiling slowly up the cliffs. After an hour's hard climb we reached the top, and looking over to the other side saw almost fifty goats far below us. Taking careful aim, we both fired and managed to get one apiece. The echoes awakened by these shots bounded and rebounded from cliff to cliff. Many goats which we had not seen before, disturbed by the shots, rushed hither and thither. Three ran out on the edge of a precipice less than seventy-five yards away, presenting beautiful sights as they sniffed the breeze to find out where the danger lay. Two were dropped where they stood, but the third when hit leaped out into space, striking the ground 300 feet below with a sickening thud.

With a little difficulty we secured the two that had been hit, and carefully skinning them we started on our return journey. It was now about 2 o'clock in the afternoon and we had five miles to travel before we reached the railroad.

We descended the cliffs much more rapidly than we had ascended them, and after a little trouble found the sow we had killed in the morning. Now our troubles began, for before long the weight of the animal had increased several pounds.

After two hours' hard work we finally arrived at the native hut, tired and thirsty, to find that as tempting a feast as was ever set before two weary hunters awaited us.

After a good night's rest we arose to find the pig all ready for eating, and but little was left of all that was placed before us.

As we returned to Honolulu later in the day, we pronounced ourselves well satisfied with Hawaiian Hunting.

—*"Nimrod," in Honolulu Republican.*

SECRET OF POI MAKING.

Poi is called the "national food of the Hawaiians." This is true, for it is the principal food of most of us, and was that of our fathers hundreds of years ago.

In the making of poi the first thing to be done is to build a ground oven, or imu, preferably under the shade of a tree to keep off the sun. It is circular or oval and about two feet deep.



TARO GATHERER.

Small, rough stones are the best ones for it, because they are not apt to burst when heated. Big stones, enough to surround the imu, must be provided. Short pieces of wood about one and a half feet long, and some twigs, are also to be gotten. In building the imu the twigs are first put upon the bottom, then the wood is piled over them in good order. The big stones are put in the imu against the wood, allowing a small opening for the wind to go through. The small stones are thrown over the wood. After this is done the fire is started by lighting some rubbish and pushing it through the hole. When the fire burns well this is to be closed.

As soon as the small stones are red hot the big ones that surround the imu are rolled back. Then, with a long, pointed stick, the pieces of wood that are partly burnt are taken out. If they are not, the taro will taste of smoke. The stones are pushed about with the stick until they form a flat surface. Mashed banana stalks or green grass are then laid over the stones to prevent the taro from burning.

When the taro is put in the imu the large roots are thrown in the bottom and the small ones above. Ti-leaf coverings are then put around the taro, leaving a small hole at the top. The big stones are to be used again by setting them around the imu against the coverings. Water is poured through the opening and this is immediately covered to allow no steam to get out.

It will take about two hours to get the taro cooked. When it is cooked it is taken from the oven and covered in order to keep in the steam. The taro is now ready to be peeled.

There are two different kinds of peeling, one of dry land taro and the other of wet land taro. Before peeling dry land taro a shell, which is called iwi opihi, and is used for scraping off the outside of the taro, is to be gotten. To those who are familiar with its use this seems to be the best kind of of a thing with which to clean the taro, but beginners prefer a flat stick. After this is provided, barrels or calabashes and some water for cooling the hands are also to be gotten.

When the taro is to be peeled, the left hand must be wet, so as not to get burnt in holding the hot taro. The iwi poihi is then used with the right hand, and the rough outer skin of the taro scraped off. The custom of most of the Hawaiians is to peel the taro directly from the imu.

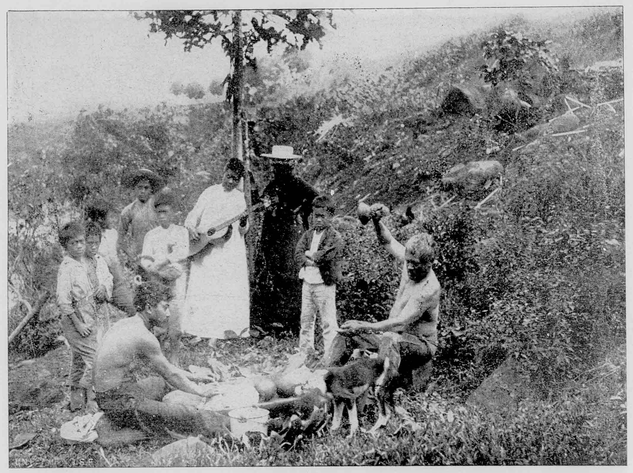
The peeling of wet land taro is easier than that of dry land taro. When the taro is cooked it is taken from the imu and is put in a hole of water or piled by a stream. The outer skin is rubbed off and the iside can be easily cleaned with one's thumb.

Peeling can be done by anyone, but the work that follows requires a strong person.

After the taro is peeled it is ready to be pounded. This is done on a board made out of the trunk of a tree, and is about six feet in length. This piece of log is chipped top and bottom with an adze. The bottom is taken off just enough so that the board will be level when laid on the ground, while the top is hollowed out a little, forming a concave surface. The pounding stone is shaped like a gourd. Its top is a knob which keeps the hand from slipping off. The pounder, who is often bare to the waist, places the board under the shade of a tree, with his seat—a stone or box—at one end of the board.

When the taro is struck it is held by the left hand. the best time for pounding it is when it is warm, because it is then softer than when it cools. The taro is first crushed by pushing the stone over it, and then the stone is raised up and it is struck. Water ought not to be put on just broken taro, but when it is well broken. The name of just-broken taro is paiai. If poi is to be sent to other islands, this paiai is wrapped in ti-leaves, forming a bundle, tied up in cords, called aahala. In this way it can easily be shipped or sent overland to dry places where taro can not be grown. It is there pounded into poi, ready for use.

The well-broken taro usually sticks to the board, and to prevent it from sticking some water is put beneath it by pushing the wet hands under the pounded taro. The pounded taro is struck with the stone many times, turning it over and over continually, and adding a little water. The bottom of the stone gets dry when it is struck on the taro several times, and to keep it from



NATIVES POUNDING TARO FOR POI.

sticking, the wet palm of the left hand usually sarikes the stone as the right hand raises it. The continual turning, striking and adding of water makes well-pounded taro. In order to know whether it is pounded enough or not, the fingers are poked into it, and if they go in easily it is then put into a barrel. A good pounder can be known if his poi is not lumpy.

The well-pounded taro is put on the board the following day to be mixed. The first thing to be done in this work is to push the fists into the pounded taro and turn it over and over until it comes together without using water. Later on water is poured into it, and this water is taken up by continual kneading. More water should be added frequently and the kneading continued until the poi is as thin as dough ready to be baked. The name of this mixing is kupele. The poi is then put into the barrel again. Water is added to it slowly and the arm stirs the poi up until it is sticky. Some like to eat it immediately after it is mixed, but most people prefer to eat it when it is slightly sour.

Hawaiians show friendship for one another by inviting their friends to a luau, or to their houses to eat together. If one does not accept an invitation he does not show good friendship to the one who invites him.—*Akuni Ahau, in Hawaii's Young People.*

FLOWER LORE.

How many lovely and tender fancies are woven in with the names of such garden flowers as honesty, bouncing-bets, mourning-brides, bachelor's-buttons, love-in-a-mist and spinning-jennys. It must have been a prim youth who first lent his name, sweet-william, to the flower that blooms so stiffly by the garden walk, and escaping among the wild flowers, what laughing girl could have been a namesake of the merry black-eyed-susans that set the field ablaze in the long, sunshiny days of July?

Even the commonest roadside flowers each have their own bit of legend or history, or perchance have mirrored their bright faces in the crystal of a great man's verse. Such a one is the lemon-yellow celandine, said to be so named because it comes with the swallows. In these pretty lines by Wordsworth it is claimed as his own flower:

Pansies, lilies, kingcups, daisies,
Let them live upon their praises;
Long as there's a sun that sets
Primroses will have their glory;
Long as there are violets
They will have a place in story;
There's a flower that shall be mine—
'Tis the pretty celandine.

The daisy has always been loved by poets, who call it "day's-eye." The dandelion, with jagged, lance-shaped leaves and jocund, yellow head, bears proudly its name, *dent-de-lion*, from the golden teeth of the heraldic lion. The looestrife, a slender, yellow flower with four-leaved petals, growing along the roadsides in June, is said to have been named after Lysimachus, the King of Italy; but the old superstition that the placing of these

flowers upon the yokes of oxen rendered them gentle and submissive may have given them the name.

Another flower named for a king is the blue-flag or fleur-de-lis, which does not mean flowering lily, as is commonly supposed, but the "flower of Louis," this regal flower being chosen as the especial emblem of Louis VII. of France. Another flower with a splendid name is the cardinal flower, which was sent to France by the early French Canadians as a specimen of what the new world could produce, and at that time was probably named after the gorgeously attired dignitaries of the Roman church.

The mullen, known as the American velvet-plant in England, used to be called candelabra by the Romans, from their custom of dipping the long dried stalk in suet and using it as a funeral torch, while the Greeks utilized the leaves for lamp-wicks.

The butterfly-weed, belonging to the milk-weed family, is another flower which has attained distinction abroad, and at the Centennial much attention was attracted by a bed of these beautiful plants brought from Holland, prized for the vivid, flame-color of their blossoms. Milkweed is of commercial value abroad because the pods of fluffy-winged seeds are so useful in making the fairy-like pompons, which are colored in delicate shades and used for funeral wreaths. One man in this country had an order to the amount of one thousand dollars, which kept himself and family busy for some time.

The name of our innocent little clover came from the Latin *clava*, or clubs, in reference to the fancied resemblance between the three-pronged club of Hercules and the clover-leaf.

The dainty little pimpernel, found in sandy fields and along roadsides, is so sensative to the weather that it folds its petals at the approach of rain and fails to open them at all on a wet or cloudy day. In fine weather it closes in the afternoon and sleeps until the next morning, when its tiny petals, usually of a bright red, but sometimes white or blue, are opened. This modest little plant, called the poor man's weather-glass, should be cherished in every garden.

Our familiar roadside blossom, chicory, with its "dear blue eyes," is extensively cultivated in France, where its leaves are blanched and used as a salad. The roots, as we know, are roasted and mixed with coffee, both there and in England. Horace mentions its leaves as part of his frugal fare, and Pliny tells us that the Egyptians used it in great quantities.

The sunflower is the flower of Clyte, the goddess who turned her face all day to the sun. So Tom moore writes:

I will not have the mad Clytie,
Whose head is turned by the sun;
The tulip is a courtly queen,
Whom, therefore, I will shun;
The cowslip is a country wench,
The violet is a nun,
But I will woe the dainty rose,
The queen of every one.

The St. Johns's-wort, whose bright yellow flowers on profusely branched stems are noticeable in the fields and along the roadsides all summer, has been considered a good remedy for melancholia. For this reason it is called "*fuga daemonum*," and this may have given rise to the idea that it was useful in dispelling evil spirits.

"Perhaps more superstitions," says Mrs. Dana, "have clustered about the St. John's-wort than about any other plant on record. It was formerly gathered on St. John's eve, and was hung at the doors and windows as a safeguard against thunder and evil spirits. A belief prevailed that on this night the soul had power to leave the body and visit the spot where it would be finally summoned from its earthly habitation; hence the all-night vigils which were observed at that time.

"The wonderful herb whose leaf will decide
If the coming year will make me a bride

"Is the St. John's-wort, and the maiden's fate is favorably forecast by the healthy growth and successful blossoming of the plant which she has accepted as typical of her future.

The jack-in-the-pulpits, with their purple-green hoods, are called lords and ladies in England. There is the sweetest story



POND LILIES, KAPIOLANI PARK.

about the stains on their hoods, which legend claims were received at the crucifixion.

"Beneath the cross it grew;
And in the vase-like hollow of the leaf,
Catching from that dread shower of agony
A few mysterious drops, transmitted thus
Unto the groves and hills their healing stains,
A heritage, for storm or vernal shower
Never to blow away."

These stories and many more may be found in that delightful book of Mrs. William Starr Dana, "How to Know the Wild Flowers." Other books for young people are "The Fairyland of Flowers," "Little Flower People," and "How Plants Grow."

A new set of nature books by F. Schuyler Matthews gives "Familiar Features of the Roadside and Familiar Flowers of the Field and Garden." With some such help the flowers will not only bloom for us, but they will talk to us, and we shall thus come to feel acquainted with them.—*Frances Bennett Callaway, in Farm and Fireside.*

FLOUR FROM BANANAS.

The nutritive value of flour made from dried bananas has attracted popular attention during the last couple of years, and except from the exaggerated reports of travelers in tropical countries, where banana flour has been used many years, no authoritative information on the subject has been available. Appreciating this fact, says the Southern Industrial News, the Connecticut State Experimental Station has recently analyzed banana flour made from three sorts of bananas. The flour is made by cutting the fruit into small pieces, drying and grinding. It appears that the fresh bananas closely resemble fresh apples in their chemical composition, and banana flour similarly resembles dried apples in nutrative material. It contains much less protein than wheat flour, and less than half as much as rice, while its carbo-hydrate contents approach closely that of these two popular articles of diet. In those countries where banana flour is prepared in considerable quantities, it is used in combination with milk, sugar, etc., in the preparation of custards, cakes and similar articles.

ELECTRIC LIGHT FOR HONOLULU.

One of the largest electric light plants ever built on the Pacific Coast is approaching completion at the Union Iron Works and will be ready for shipment within a few weeks. The plant is for the city of Honolulu and will be used for municipal lighting. It is of 600 horse-power and when in operation will supply arc and incandescent lights for all city purposes. It is expected that the plant will be in operation by the first of the coming year. The machinery is of the most modern design and has all of the latest improvements designed to reduce the expense with increased power.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY has a large subscription list; but it should be larger. Its management is more energetic, its plans better than ever before. As an added stimulus toward an increase, the Monthly offers no less than two hundred and sixty-four (264) prizes in cash to the men and women, boys and girls, who show most energy in securing new subscribers. This offer means that time and energy shall be well paid for

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LOVE'S MISSION.

What is it makes this life worth living,
And turns its pain to joy and peace?
It is the love that we are giving,
To other's happiness increase.
Love is the blessing that, when guiding,
Will lead our souls to paradise,
And as we feel its power indwelling,
To higher levels we shall rise.

When love possesses, naught degrading
Will e'er be dwelling in the mind;
But all life's greatest charms and beauty,
The love lit soul will ever find,
It is the blessing all are seeking;
Yet many, erring, turn away,
As selfishness, their hearts possessing,
In darker paths, leads them astray.

—*Martha Shepard Lippincott, Moorestown, N. J.*

MELTED WOOD.

A French inspector of forests named de Gall has succeeded in melting wood by means of very high temperature combined with high pressure. The escape of the gasses which form while wood is burning is hindered, and when the wood has been reduced to a liquid condition, and has settled, it does not in any way resemble the body which it before was. It is, in fact, more like coal, black, hard and heavy. When broken the surface is seen to be very fine-grained, and it will take a beautiful polish. There is, however, no longer any trace of organic structure visible.

On the other hand, it possesses many qualities which may finally lead to its adoption in various industries. It can be pressed into any form, is impervious to water and the action of acids, and is a non-conductor of electricity. Melted wood is without question of the highest scientific interest. Its usefulness must naturally depend upon its production, as there are already many things possessing the same qualities which are used in manufacturing.

CIVILIZATION PRODUCES BEAUTY.

Civilization, says the Ledger Monthly, makes women more beautiful than all the barbaric arts and resources of primitive life, and it is because of a misconception of conditions that any ascribe to the habits of semi-civilized people a cause of any special beauty among their women. Primitive life is harder and more difficult for womankind than that found in highly civilized lands. The outdoor life of the former does not entirely counterbalance the evils of unsaniary surroundings, hard drudgery and lack of intellectual associations. It is only modern civilized nations that have given to woman her true place in the scheme of humanity. Her emancipation from service and unpleasant conditions have yielded more direct benefits than any other transformation of her existence.

ENTERPRISING NEWSPAPER.

THE PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC, Honolulu, (H. T.), published monthly, and now in its thirteenth year, seems to be flourishing under editor William M. Langton. The mechanical and typographical make-up as well as the half-tones show that journalism in Uncle Sam's new island possessions is trying to keep pace with our older periodicals at home.—*Fourth Estate, New York.*

PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC

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This is the home of the banana.

The wrinkles do not come so early in Hawaii.

No pineapple in the world equals that raised in these islands. It has a flavor distinctively its own.

In Hawaii people live outdoor to an unusual extent. The more they do so the better their health.

Why should not the toothsome sweet potato become a profitable production here? It is purely an American product and could be cultivated here and shipped to go upon the mainland market when the tuber is out of season there.

In Honolulu the average temperature in October is 76 degrees, and in November 73 degrees. During the first named month the minimum is 72 degrees and the maximum 83 degrees. In the last named month the minimum is 66 degrees and the maximum 80 degrees.

This is pre-eminently the land of the fern. Nowhere are these beautiful plants raised in such luxuriance as here. With very little effort a great market could be developed for these Hawaiian plants. They are really in demand everywhere, but the want of system prevents systematic shipments. The finest can be secured only on rare occasions.

The papaia's peptic properties are known to all people who have eaten much of the fruit. A piece of papaia boiled with tough meat renders the latter tender; and many dyspeptics have been cured by eating the fruit. It is said the Hawaiians have a practice of putting papaia juice on the warts on horses legs. The warts soon yield to the remedy and disappear. Isn't there a pointer here for some shrewd person? Why not put upon the market a corn and wart remedy made from papaia?

HOW many marvelous changes come into human affairs! A change that sets one thinking is to be found in the history of these islands. There are still with the living in California a few gray-haired and wrinkled men and women, members of the band of Argonauts of '49, who will bear witness to the statement that in those days of gold fever and cattle raising, nearly everything the Californians ate was imported from the Hawaiian Islands. Now the conditions are reversed—but why? It will be interesting to look into the matter a little. Let us turn back a few pages of history. At the time Mr. Marshall is credited with having made his memorable discovery, there were many hundreds of acres of wheat growing on the Island of Maui, of this group. There were then two grist mills on the islands for handling the harvest, one on Maui and the other in Honolulu (island of Oahu), in the block opposite the Bulletin office, between King and Merchant streets. The flour made here was not only enough to supply the home demand, but ship loads of it went to Yerba Buena, which in time has become the mighty city of San Francisco. Now ship after ship, all flying the stars and stripes, comes here loaded with wheat derivatives produced either in California, Oregon or Washington, though mostly in California. And now no wheat is produced here for the market, and only an occasional acre is to be seen, generally raised by some haole (an Hawaiian word for stranger, white man) who, endowed with Yankee shrewdness, intends to make poultry raising profitable by himself producing the grain his chickens require. In the early days of California, not only did the Hawaiian Islands send wheat there, but fruits and vegetables, and many other things that seem now to be not produced here at all.

But why has this wonderful change taken place? Can those things be produced no more? What has been done here can be done again if need be. The soil is no less rich, the climate is no less perfect, than they were fifty years ago. The changed condition of things has come about, indeed, because it was discovered that the land was too valuable to be used in that way. Sugar cane became king here, and in paying homage to this great product all other farming industries appear to have been all but forgotten. The marvelous natural richness of these islands may be understood from this comparison: In Louisiana cane growers feel that they are doing fairly well if they get one and a half to two tons of sugar to the acre; on these islands, well, let the following unofficial figures from a plantation near Honolulu speak for themselves: A 400-acre tract of Hawaaiian cane averaged 11 tons of sugar to the acre; a 10-acre tract averaged 12 tons to the acre, and in a few selected spots as much as 14 tons to the acre has been obtained. The average of planted cane for all the islands is 9 tons to the acre; the average for all the islands of both planted and rattoon (volunteer or sucker) crops is 4 tons to the acre. The natural decline of all farming business here except sugar cane raising was simple enough. Much of the wheat land would produce cane, and of course was soon pressed into service, as the profits from sugar producing were found to be phenomenal. Then the unrefined sugar was sent to San Francisco and to New York in ships; and the ships, to make their business profitable, must have return cargoes; so hay and grain, flour and fruits, farm and dairy products, and general merchandise, were loaded into them and brought back here. So gradually one farming industry after another was abandoned until, of late years, the islands have sent ship loads of sugar to the United States and brought back from there 90 per cent of everything used here.

There is unqustionably an awakening in farming and horticultural matters here. There is a chance for great expansion, because there are many thousands of acres of virgin soil on the islands—land that may not be suitable for cane or coffee, but all of which can be made to produce something. As is the case in Southern California, it is questionable if any of the land is really and irrevocably "waste land." All of the islands are mountainous, but as a rule the slopes are so gradual that it is

possible to cultivate the soil almost if not quite to the very summits. And then all the rocky places seem not to be waste, for the beautiful and profitable algeroba tree, if nothing else, will grow in low altitudes, in the crevices where there is next to no soil.

I feel that right here I must pay my respects to the algeroba tree of these islands. In the yard of the Catholic church of Honolulu is a magnificent shade tree, and upon it is a sign bearing these words: "First algeroba tree of the Hawaiian Islands, imported and planted in 1837 by Father Badhelot, founder of the R. C. Mission." How barren the landscape must have been here in many places before 1837! All of these islands have a dry side and a wet side. On the wet side the vegetation is spontaneous and rich; on the dry side, in many places, there would be nothing but dry, brown slopes were it not for the groves of algeroba trees. They seem to be encountered everywhere—big trees and little trees, brush and shoots just getting above the ground. And all this great spread of a tree wonderfully adapted to this climate has come from the solitary tree planted by the Catholic missionary in 1837. At the Arcade depot in Los Angeles the railroad people have established a botanical garden that should be better known to the people generally; in that garden is growing some mesquit brush from Arizona. When in Los Angeles recently I gave close attention to that mesquit brush, and am firmly convinced that mesquit and algeroba are one and the same thing, with this difference, that while the mesquit, in Arizona and New Mexico, is a brush, the algeroba of the Hawaiian Islands is a rapid-growth tree, of very hard wood. Both the leaves and bean pods of the algeroba grow larger than the mesquit; here the pods form a principal article of food for stock in pasture, and often are gathered and sacked and stored for feed for stock in confinement. The pods are sweet and nutritious, and horses, cattle and pigs grow fat feeding upon them. It is a matter of common report that the Indians of Arizona gather the mesquit pods and store them away for winter food; the pods are ground in mortars into meal. Besides beautifying the landscape and feeding stock, the algeroba furnishes fuel. A gentleman whose home here I visited recently informed me that he never bought any firewood, the trimmings from the few algeroba trees in his yard keeping his kitchen range supplied. The air never being chilly here, of course there is no need of fuel to supply warmth; in fact it is quite a novelty here to see a house with a chimney. The cooking is generally done in detached kitchens, which are usually supplied only with stovepipe or terra cotta chimneys.

A Reminiscence by Horace G. Crabbe will be continued in the New Year's number of The Paradise illustrated with many old time views of Honolulu.

An extremely handsome publication comes to us from Honolulu, Hawaii, called "Paradise of the Pacific." It is published by the Austin Publishing company, with Wm. M. Langton, as editor and business manager. Billy Langton is one of the best pressmen in the country, which accounts for the beauty of the illustrations in the "Paradise of the Pacific." There is a big field for this magazine, and a large distribution throughout the United States will certainly lead to an increased emigration to Hawaii.—*The Citrograph, Redlands, Cal.*

From the Austin Publishing Company, King and Nuuanu streets, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, we have received an interesting illustrated monthly, The Paradise of the Pacific, which shows a high degree of merit from an artistic standpoint and gives much valuable information for the tourist or investor.—*The Inland Printer.*

KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOL.

We are glad of the opportunity of presenting a number of facts respecting the interesting school for girls maintained in Kapalama upon the Kamehameha foundation created by the bequest of Mrs. Bernice Pauahi Bishop. They are taken from an article written by Mrs. Weston Coyney for the Pacific Commercial Advertiser.

The school accommodates 75 pupils of 12 years and over. Any girl with a trace of Hawaiian blood is eligible. They come from all the islands. Twelve were graduates at the last commencement. One will complete a normal course in Milwaukee next June. Many new applicants have been refused admission for lack of room.

Miss Ida Pope is the able principal, of long experience in the education of Hawaiian girls. She is aided by eight assistants and three subordinates. The school was opened December 19, 1894. The building is an imposing one, architecturally Moorish in conception, with double lanais and archways. The location is sanitary and cool. It commands entrancing views from its upper floors, of mountain and ocean.

The general housework of the school—cooking, laundering and the care of public and private rooms—is done by the pupils.

Games—tennis, croquet, basket and tower ball—afford ample relaxation and recreation:

Mondays are holidays.

Saturday evenings the pupils gather in the assembly hall or gymnasium for literary or social entertainments.

"The object of the school," quoting Miss Pope, "is to furnish a carefully arranged, practical education to Hawaiian girls of thirteen years or over, qualifying them for service at home, for wage-earning in some handicraft, or as teachers in the government schools. The number of pupils is limited to eighty. The tuition is fifty dollars a year of forty weeks (two terms of twenty weeks each). A limted number number of full scholarships is provided by the will of Bernice Pauahi Bishop and of half-scholarships by the C. R. Bishop Trust.

"The school has offered two courses—an English and a Normal course. The school room course includes drill in the common branches, algebra, Hawaiian and general history, literature, elementary science, embracing physiology, botany, zoology, chemistry and physics.

"In the normal work the pupils have practiced in the preparatory school; they have reviewed the work of the previous grade, have studied methods, current events, school management, the history of education, and psychology. The school grade has been advanced one year and the normal course has been discontinued for the present. The work is specialized and allows three and a half hours daily for school room work, which is supplemented by graded courses in sewing, dressmaking, cooking, laundering and hospital practice.

"Gardening is a new venture. It is hoped that a department of horticulture will be established. In five years there has been but a limited area of the rock-ribbed Kamehameha earth cleared for cultivation, a green lawn, some trailing vines, a flower and vegetable garden, tell what has been done out of doors. We hope to see a fruit orchard, where the mango, orange, lime, papaia and pear will flourish, and a garden that will supply vegetables for the table and flowers in abundance. We cannot make farmers of Hawaiian girls, but we can train them to beautify their homes and supply their tables with flowers, fruits and vegetables, raised by their labor; and we can give them an insight into the keeping and caring for well-ordered homes and grounds. This year a workshop has been completed and added to the manual training department. It is a really royal workshop, for it is built of great solid blocks of native stone, cemented, and has a concrete floor and ceiling. The windows are wide and high, and simply screened by mosquito bars, which enables the girls to accomplish their work in comfort. It is refreshingly cool. Altogether it gives one the impression of being a model workshop.

"We have not the slightest idea of making carpenters of these girls; we are simply striving to prevent the usual waste of material seen in many houses. If these girls are taught to drive a nail straight, to repair the many broken articles around a house, and to convert soap boxes and supposedly useless bits of wood into useful and pretty things, we shall have accomplished some good." Those words tell the story!

The girls have weekly studies and talks on nursing and hospital practice, care of the body, cleanliness, common ailments, simple remedies, what to do in emergencies, drowning, fainting, suffocating, poisoning; treatment of cuts, burns, bruises, sprains and broken bones.

The gymnasium is a fine room, thoroughly equipped in every respect for this work. Here are conducted combination movements, fancy marching, independent drills daily with poles, wands, merry bells or dumb bells. During the term talks are given on gymnastics, explanatory of their hygienic effect. And there are special talks on morals and manners.

In the sewing room the course begins with plain sewing and terminates with dressmaking. Millinery is shortly to be added to this course.

Lacemaking was begun this year under a special teacher, and a spacious room at the top of the building (in the dome, with windows on every side) has been fitted up for this new department. The weaving is beyond praise. Most of the work is sold and provides pocket money for the girls.

The kitchen deserves special mention. It, like the new workshop, is built of solid masonry. It is consequently fire-proof. It is equipped with the latest improvements and has many labor-saving devices. The laundry is a model of its type. Scores of merry girls were ironing snowy garments, whose prim starchiness vouched for their drilling in this almost lost household art. Their work was most creditable. And their bright pleasantness in this phase of so-called "drudgery" was even more marked.

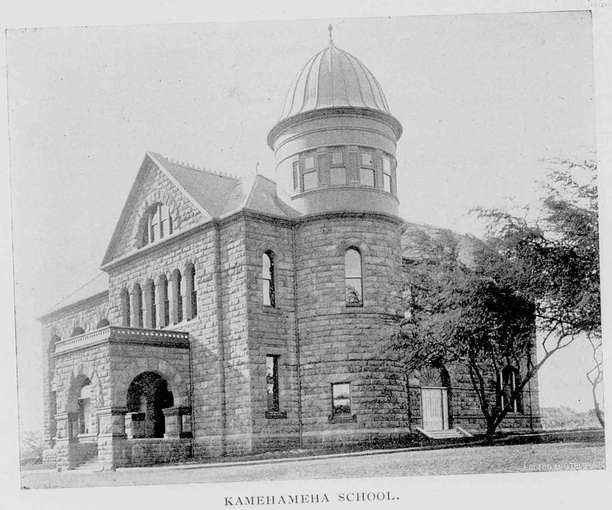
The care of dining rooms, the correct setting of a table and its decorations are to a certain extent taught in the school by actual observation. Naturally, they lack the necessary fine china, napery and silver to complete the scheme. But the dining room is an exceedingly nice one, and ferns and potted plants give a pleasant effect. Consequently the air is quite fragrant.

The religious life has been awakened by the formation of a Young Women's Christian Union, and is a prominent factor in the school. Committees for religious, missionary and social meetings, on work among new students, on membership and athletics, are formed in every department, and encourage the development of a christian character. Church service is held every Sunday morning in the Bishop Memorial Chapel, and the three schools gather there for worship. The Blakeslee Course of Bible Study is used in the Sunday school.

Discipline is maintained by appealing to the honor of the pupils, refraining from force as a corrective.

The entrance hall must not be forgotten. For in it, occupying the central position of honor, is a most beautiful polished table of koa wood, formerly owned by King Kamehameha V., and presented to the school by Bernice Pauahi Bishop. Needless to say, this is no ordinary table. It is of selected wood and hand-polished by the old Hawaiians, whose methods were superior to that now in use by the younger generation. It would bring a fabulous price in the market today.

There are other relics of value presented by Mrs. Bishop, but none that impresses one as being quite so beautiful as this table of royalty.



KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOL.

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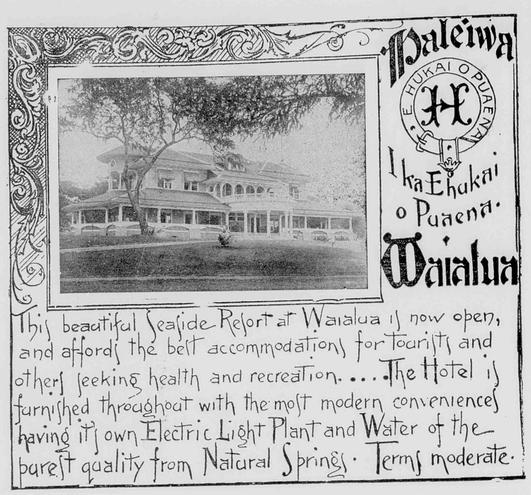

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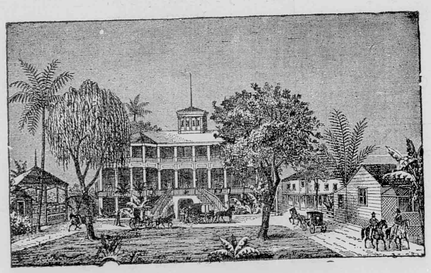

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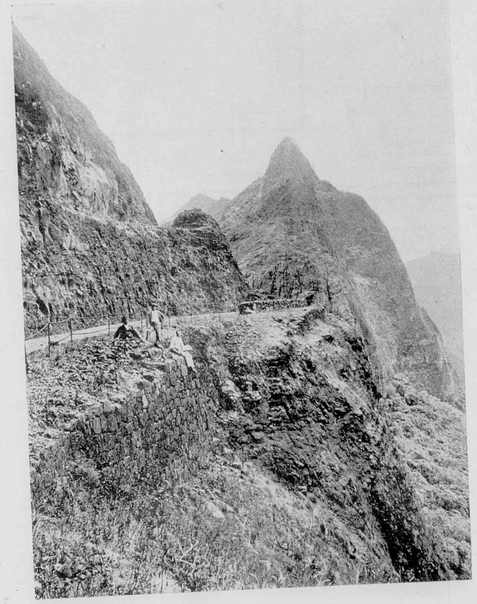

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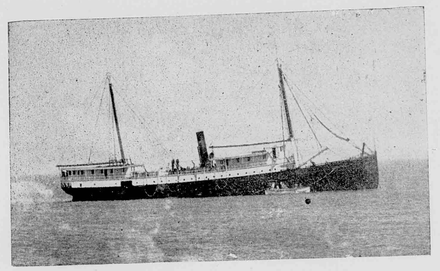

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VOL. XIII.—NO. 11. HONOLULU, H. T., NOVEMBER, 1900. $1.50 PER YEAR.

An American Thanksgiving

By P. W. HUMPHREYS

Days of special thanksgiving have occurred with more regularity in this country than in any other, and the methods of celebration have been more uniform, from the time of the first observance of the Pilgrim Fathers, nearly three hundred years ago, until the celebration entered its carrer an as *annual* holiday in 1864. In the early days of American Thanksgivings, these special days of rejoicing usually followed days of fasting and prayer because of lack of rain or some threatened public calamity that had been warded off; then came special Thanksgiving praise in later years because of bountiful harvests; then general thanks were returned for the ending of wars, for peace treaties, and various successful issues in the history of our country, until the Thanksgiving for various bounties—as we know it today—became a regular and universal festival.

Although religious ceremonies corresponding to our Thanksgiving celebration had taken place in North America in 1578, and again in 1607, the first real Thanksgiving proclamation was not issued until November 19, 1821, when Governor Bradford proclaimed that December 13 of that year, should be observed as a day of giving thanks, as they had just "gathered abundant crops of corn, barley and peas, and the cold weather has brought water-foule, deer and wild turkeys in plenty to our forests."

At this first mild attempt at festivity Governor Bradford sent out four men and told them that they might go "fowling that they might, after a more special manner, rejoice together." Embodied in this document of the first proclamation in the statement, we are told that "besdes water-foule there was great store of wild turkies;" so that it is evident that the turkey figured as the *piece de resistance* of our forefathers' and foremothers' delectation at the first Pilgrim Thanksgiving feast.

There were but fifty-five English to eat this Pilgrim Thanksgiving feast, but ninety sociable Indian visitors, it is recorded, did not come empty-handed, but joined fraternally in bringing provisions or the feast.

Although the wild turked formed the principal dish at the Thanksgiving feast, these old-time celebrations had very little in common with the maerrymaking of today. It is true that the Indians introduced a number of sports at the first Thanksbiving shared with the Pilgrim Fathers; it is probable that running, leaping, jumping and other outdoor sports were the main recreations indulged in, and it is claimed that our distinctive Thangsgiving sport, football, had its prototype in a popular game known as schoolball; yet we find very little account of merrymaking. There could be no grand reunions of families, none of the gams and matches and elaborate entertaining which are a special characteristic of our Thanksgiving holidays.

We can picture those stern old times when Priscilla, the Puritan maiden, tripped demurely to meeting and sat in prim silence for hours to give thanks, then went sedately home (perhaps with John Alden) and spent the rest of the day in sober state or in helping to serve and clear away the unusual feast, and we find no room for regret in comparing these Thanksgiving celebrations of the "good old times" with the joyous observances of today.

A form of Thanksgiving proclamation was reported to the Continental Congress, November 1, 1777, by Samuel Adams, of Massachusetts. It was Samuel Adams who urged the opening of Congress with prayer, in opposition to John Jay, who said that Episcopalians, Presbyterians, etc., could hardly be expected to unite in formal worship. Adams' form of proclamation has not been observed since, for each proclamation follows the fancy of the president who writes it.

In 1789 came George Washington's presidential proclamation of the Republic's first Thanksgiving. It is claimed that the idea of having such a national holiday originated in the fertile brain of Alexander Hamilton. Hamilton was then Secretary of the Treasury, and in August of 1789 he broached the matter at one of the meetings of President Washington's cabinet.

After Hamilton suggested it—in August—the matter was brought to the attention of Congress in September, 1789. Representative Boudinot of New England moved that in view of the blessings so abundantly bestowed on the country by the Almighty a day of Thanksgiving be set apart by the President. The resolution was supported by Representative Sherman of Connecticut, but it aroused violent opposition, as many members of Congress denounced the proposition as effete and monarchical. The resolution went through Congress, however, and Washington duly appointed the last Thursday in November, 1789, for the first national Thanksgiving day.

It was first proposed to have a monster procession of digni-

taries, headed by Washington himself on horseback. Jefferson strongly opposed this, and after much controversy it was finally determined that the day was a domestic holiday, and should be observed in the privacy of the home, after the good old New England manner. This much we know from John Adams, the Vice-President, who came from Massachusetts, the mother of thanksgiving.

This settlement of the controversy was most gratifying to Mrs. Washington, who at once made arrangements to hold a levee in true colonial fashion in the presidential mansion. Every one of prominence in the new government was asked, from Chief Justice John Jay down. And they all came, too. In the other parts of the union this idea of making Thanksgiving a family festival or "domestic holiday" was taken up with great enthusiasm, and from this first national celebration until now the idea of family reunions has been one of the most delightful features of the annual celebration in all parts of the country.

A dispute about the turkey is said to be another notable feature of this first Thanksgiving of the Republic. Probably we all have a faint recollection of the quotation: "No citizen of the United States of America should abstain from turkey on Thanksgiving Day," and we all realize that some one said this, somewhere, at some certain Thanksgiving celebration; but few seem to know just who, or where, or when; and it is sometimes given as a quotation from Washington, when in reality it originated at a Thanksgiving banquet given by a number of congressmen at this first celebration. When the feast was set before them no turkey had been brought upon the table. There were calls for turkey, but none was forthcoming. A proposition to dispense with the fowl was hooted down, and it was then that Alexander Hamilton swore that no citizen of the United States of America should abstain from turkey on Thanksgiving Day, for, from the time of the feasting on wild turkey by our Pilgrim Fathers it had been the popular Thanksgiving dish.—*The Ledger Monthly.*

VALUE OF A LEMON.

A lemon is one of the most useful fruits for toilet purposes. It is especially helpful in removing stains from the skin. When the juice of a lemon has been used in the kitchen the "husk" of the fruit in which a little pulp and juice will remain, should be reserved for the washstand. It is useful in its fresh form for rubbing over the hands and cleansing the flesh that surrounds the nails or can be steeped in boil-water. When cold this water should be used for facial ablutions. If the "husk" of the lemon is dipped in borax before being rubbed over the hands so much the better. A mixture of lemon juice and borax is recommended for whitening the skin, and is used on the neck by a great many women before donning evening dress.

NEW REMEDY FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

A new method of treating bronchial and pulmonary diseases has recently been called to the attention o the French Academy of Medicine by Dr. Mendel. The treatment is especially recommended for tuberculosis. He injects daily into the bronchial tube essence of eucalyptus, thyme and cinnamon, held in solution in olive oil. The oil in descending slowly comes into contact with the walls of the tube and the upper lungs. The gas that is set free saturates the air in the lungs and acts on the mucus membranes as far as the gas penetrates.

THE last number of the Paradise of the Pacific, published at Honoluiu, gives a fine picture of the Y. M. C. A. building at that place. It is a very comfortable looking two-story structure of generous proportions.—*The Citrograph.*

THE EARTH AND WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

According to the daily press, M. Willot, of the French telegraph department, who is the inventor of various telegraphic and telephonic devices, maintains that it is the earth and not the air through which signals are transmitted in the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy. Says the Boston *Transcript:*

"The fact that neither the roundness of the earth's surface nor intervening hills intercepts the signals suggested to him the question whether the matter telegraphed left the masts at the top or bottom. He conjectured that it left at the bottom, especially as the signalling is not affected by wind or fog and is improved by giving the masts good electric communicating with the earth. His theory involves communicating through the geological beds in which the earth's electricity has the same tension, the idea being that any disturbance at any one point in the same electric level creates what would naturally be called a swell in the whole level, leaving the higher and lower strata comparatively undisturbed. M. Willot proposes to tap these levels, boring shafts and measuring the electrical tensions with the electroscope. * * * The French telegraph department has appointed a committee to sink shafts to ascertain the distribution of the electric levels."

The same idea is suggested in an editorial in *The Electrical World and Engineer* (September 22), in which the writer says:

"It is wonderful how much seems to depend upon the earth in Hertzian-wave telegraphy. It is common belief that the earth has little or nothing to do with the matter, and that the air or upper world of either is all-important. On the other hand, however, it is now recognized that transmission can be carried considerably further over the ocean than over the land, and it is believed that the difference is due to the higher conductivity of sea water. It is even stated that on land the dryness or dampness of the soil noticeably influences the transmission, and apparently from the same cause.

"It is stated that Hertzian-wave telegraphy has been a failure in South Africa during the recent war, owing to the general prevalence of bad earth. Not only is good earth in the technical sense difficult to secure, but the long desert plains are most unfavorable to the transmission of electric waves. What is ideally needed for their transmission is a highly conducting level surface over which the waves may run without absorption, being continually reflected. In the absence of such an electric mirror, the waves tumble into the earth and become absorbed, as well as dispersed.

"All these conditions seem to point to the ocean as the future scene of utilization of Hertzian-wave telegraphy. On land we can ordinarily hang or bury our wires and be content. At sea we are unable to maintain metallic communication, and where the ocean begins the opportunity of the wireless telegraph begins also. It is to be hoped that the day may not be far distant when the lighthouses along our coasts will also be Hertzian-wave houses, and issue signals day and night to the shipping within fifty miles' radius. The steamer's mast will then have two functions left, one to hold up flags and the other to hold the antennæ."

The November number of *The Ladies Home Journal* contains a picture of an Hawaiian grass hut in their suggestions for fair booths, which is a good reproduction.

HARD SHOTS AT ROYALTY.

The Duke of Edinburgh told this story concerning himself while presiding a few months ago at an English club in Berlin:

"I was staying once at a country house near a large manufacturing town in the north of England. During the evening I did what I am fond of doing—I went incognito with my host, unceremoniously, to a concert held in the principal hall of the town. I sat next to an old gentleman—perhaps a country farmer—who was chatty and sociable. After a certain violin solo, I said to my neighbor: 'You appear to be very fond of the violin. It appeals to all classes, I must confess. They say that the Duke of Edinburgh is quite clever with the instrument. Is this true, do you think?' 'Don't you believe it, sir,' replied the old gentleman, knowingly. 'Why, they do tell me that the Queen and the Prince of Wales are trying to get him to be the Duke of Gotha because they can't get on with his fidding at all. The Queen thinks that the Germans might take to his violin, and that's why he's going!' Ever since then," continued the Duke, laughing, "I have avoided entering into conversation with strangers about the violin."

The King of Portugal is more than rather corpulent. During his short stay in England, about three years ago, he frequently took various little trips by train secretly, and accompanied by only one of his suite. Traveling down to Hatfield once in a second-class compartment, the Portuguese king entered into conversation—the king speaks English fluently—with a typical, plain-spoken "John Bull." "They seem to be making a deal of fuss over the King of Portugal, sir, who is now in London. Have you seen him, might I ask?" "Yes," replied the Englishman. "He ain't much of a king to look at. Why, sir, his stomach ain't no fatter and his face a'n't no more intelligent than yours." His majesty said afterward that he could understand why the English people were called "plain-spoken."

The Kaiser recently told this yarn: "A few weeks ago, as I was walking through some of the smaller streets of Berlin, I dropped into an outfitter's shop and asked the man who was there to show me some ties. I soon picked out one with a pattern that always pleases me, and, in fact, so often do I wear this colored tie that many of my subjects frequently recognize me by it. 'I believe the Emperor is very fond of this pattern,' I said to the shopman, genially. 'Now, what do you think about it?' 'What do I think about it, eh, sir? Well, I think he's about the only "duffer" in all Germany who would wear it."—*Salt Lake Herald.*

The population of Los Angeles has been officially determined at 102,479. This is a gain of 103 35 per cent in the past ten years, and is a record of which the Los Angelenos may well be proud. It is 7000 short of what we expected, but that is in part explained by the fact that the official canvass is taken at a time when all South California cities are partially depopulated by reason of the summer hegira to sea coast and mountain resorts.—*The Redlands Citrograph.*

The population of Arizona is 122,212. In 1890 it was only 59,614. The gain in ten years is, therefore, 105 per cent. Now, Arizona, send a Republican representative to Congress and pull out statehood.—*The Citrograph.*



WAIAKEA, HILO, HAWAII.

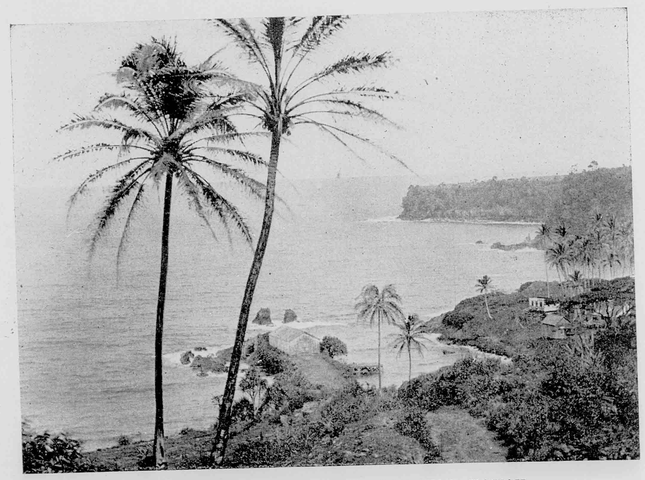
THE CHINESE LANGUAGE IS LOGICAL.

Every word in the Chinese language has a logical reason for its existence and peculiar formation, and each word consists of either one individual character or a number of them combined in order to make a complete word. Take the word field, a square divided into sections of lots. When the word man is written by the word field the combination makes the word farmer, indicating the avocation of a man who is associated with fields and agriculture. Still more suggestive is the Chinese word for truth, sincerity, faithfulness, honesty. It is formed by the combination of a man and word, thus expressing that one form of honesty consists in a man standing by his word. The word for box is indicated by a square having four sides of equal length, while a prisoner is literally a man in a box, a fact which is often gruesomely illustrated in China when a criminal is sentenced to death, and is carried to the place of execution in a square box.—*Frederick Poole, in the Ladies' Home Journal.*

The *Pekin Gazette* the oldest newspaper in the world died unlamented on August 10th last, after an uninterrupted career extending over a period of something like 1000 years.



WAILUKU BRIDGE—HILO, HAWAII.



KUKUILAUANIU, EIGHT MILES FROM HILO, HAWAII.

PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE AUSTIN PUBLISHING CO.

HONOLULU, H. T., U. S. A.

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VOL. XIII. HONOLULU, OCTOBER, 1900. NO. 11

William McKinley has again been elected President of the United States by an impressive majority in the electorial college, and he will begin his second term backed by a stronger working majority in Congress.

Hawaii has just gone through a campaign and has done so swimmingly, peacefully and in a most orderly manner. In Hawaii election is a holiday and it is observed by all classes of people.

A NEW CHURCH.

Contracts have been awarded for the construction of a German Lutheran church edifice for $9,800, on Beretania street near Punchbowl. It will be of wood on stone foundation, with seating capacity of 500. The name of the new organization is to be the German Lutheran Evangelical Church of Honolulu. A superior organ is contemplated. Leading German firms of Honolulu participate in this undertaking.

OLD LANDMARKS GONE.

The past month has witnessed the destruction of two residences in the business part of the city, which have been for over fifty years conspicuous as social centers. One was the noted Paki House, built by the high chief Abner Paki on King street in the forties. It was for over thirty years the beautiful home of the distinguished Princess, Mrs. Bernice Pauahi Bishop. For some years past it has been occupied as the "Arlington Hotel."

The other residence was immediately mauka or inland of the former, on Hotel street. It was erected perhaps later than the former one by the late R. W. Wood, M. D., an early founder of Koloa plantation. Some thirty years since, it passed into the hands of John S. McGrew, M. D., who recently sold the spacious premises to Mr. Alexander Young for $135,000.

Mr. Young is about to build a grand hotel on part of both premises, extending from King to Hotel street. Both houses have just been demolished, and the splendid old shade trees are being destroyed. A new street is to be opened through, parallel with Fort street. It will be extended seaward to Queen street, and probably inland to Beretania. It will give great relief to the present congestion of Fort street. Very few edifices now remain in Honolulu which date back more than fifty years. Within two years, four story buildings of elegant architecture have arisen, and one of seven stories is fast approaching full height.—*The Friend.*

ANNOUNCMENT.

THE holiday number of the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC, will be by far the most beautiful and artistic publication ever issued from any press in Hawaii, and will show most decidedly that at the beginning of the twentieth century, the new possessions of the United States are strictly up-to-date in the art that leads the world. It will be crowded with good things, written and illustrated—beautifully and profusely—history and facts, fiction and sketches of Hawaiian life, with some of the latest views of never-failing interest that stir the hearts of our home people, as well as those in the remotest corners of the earth, for it is a well known fact that the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC circulates the world over.

It will be printed on the finest plate paper manufactured for high-class publications of this character. It will contain 48 pages with cover and supplement. Both the cover and supplement will be in 4 printings and embossed. The letter press and engravings will also be printed in the latest colors of inks manufactured especially for fine artistic effects in half tone reproductions.

The engravings are five by seven inches in size, and with the full page illustrations, will make the most beautiful holiday number ever before attempted.

Advertisers should take advantage of this superb number and place their copy in our hands at once. The latest and newest faces of type will be used in the advertisements, which will be printed in two colors—an attractive feature. The edition will number 3500 copies.

HONOLULU NOT SO SLOW.

Rev. Alex. Mackintosh writes a very entertaining letter from Wells, England, and among other things says:

Some people think Honolulu is a slow place. It would be well for them to pitch their tents for a week or two in Wells. They think two morning papers and three evening journals too many, what would they think of one weekly periodical, which gives about two columns to local news? Of course the London and Bristol papers reach there by noon, and seem to satisfy the inhabitants. There is no theatre and as far as we could learn no other place of amusement of like nature. The tradesmen close their shops on Wednesday afternoons and the town seems asleep. This in the summer time. We don't know yet what is done in the winter.

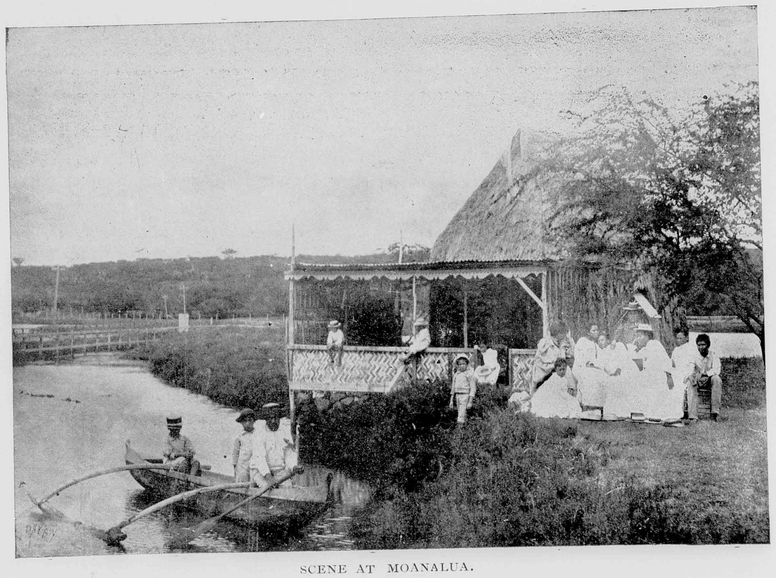
EGYPTIAN THIRSTS.

The Egyptian never travels without his goolah. He fills it with filtered water, and in the morning can command a pint or more of water cooled by evaporation through the unglazed clay. This precious fluid he does not waste on unsatisfied thirst. Taking off the long white wrap and the piece of cloth that covers his head during sleep, the native pours the water over his head, neck and hands. The European with all his instinct for cleanliness, seeks first to relieve his overmastering thirst. There are in Egypt as many thirsts as plagues, but the dust thirst is the worst. Every pore is sealed; the throat is a lump of dry clay, and one feels what it must be to be a mummy. There are "thirsts" in Hawaii, but never due to dust, and are not quenched at the goolah.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE TRUCK FARMER IN HAWAII.

It has always been the purpose of the PARADISE to promote the immigration of small-tract farmers to these islands. The fact that more semi-tropical products, such as sugar cane, bananas, pineapples and garden truck, can be raised on an acre of land in Hawaii than in any other part of the world has brought the capitalist and extensive planter great returns on the money invested and will continue to do so.

This same proportion of profit may be realized by the small-tract farmer as is realized by the extensive planter; and with the large tracts of land recently opened up there should be a rapid influx of farmers with moderate means.



SCENE AT MOANALUA.

The following, quoted from the *Honolulu Republican*, has special reference to the subject and serves as an excellent comparison between Hawaii and Southern California.

"We have on numerous occasions pointed out the necessity of diversified farming for the future growth of Hawaii, and shown the profits to be derived from other crops than sugar. Southern California has been given as an illustration of the advantages of diversified farming and small holdings by individual owners. The *Los Angeles Times* of a recent date tells a most interesting story of the results of small holdings and diversified industries as shown by the census returns of the State of California. It takes the seven counties of Southern California and compares them with seven of the counties of the great wheat growing section of Northern California. The seven southern counties with their population for 1890 and 1900 is given as follows:

County	1890	1900
Los Angeles	170,298	101,454
Orange	19,696	13,589
Riverside	17,897	.....
San Bernardino	27,929	25,495
San Diego	35,090	34,987
Santa Barbara	18,934	15,754
Ventura	14,367	10,071
	304,211	201,350

"In 1890 the population of what is now Riverside county was included in San Bernardino and San Diego counties. The aggregate increase of these seven counties amounts to 102,861, or 51 per cent. This is about 40 per cent of the total increase shown by the 57 counties of the state, while Los Angeles county alone, with its increase of 68,844 shows just about 25 per cent of the increase of the 57 counties.

"Now, let us turn to the record of the seven northern counties, where big grain fields predominate over orchards. Here are the figures for seven of these counties, in 1890 and 1900, respectively:

County	1900	1890
Butte	17,117	17,839
Colusa	7,346	14,640
Merced	9,125	8,085
Stanislaus	9,550	10,040
Sutter	5,886	5,469
Yolo	13,618	12,684
Yuba	8,620	9,636
	71,262	78,393

"These figures show a net aggregate decrease for the seven counties, of 7,131 between 1890 and 1900, or over 9 per cent.

"Very aptly the *Times* says, the question at once arises: 'What can be the cause of such an astonishing difference in the progress of these two groups of counties during the past decade—on the one an increase of over 50 per cent, and on the other a decrease of almost 10 per cent?' It needs but a superficial glance at the conditions prevailing in the two sections to answer this question. In these seven northern counties big grain fields predominate over the orchards, the work on them being done by gangs of men, mostly unmarried. who work during the brief harvesting seasons, and then pack their blankets and leave for other parts. To a great extent the ranchers buy their dairy products, fruits, vegetables and other supplies, of Chinese truck farmers.

"On the other hand, in the southern counties small tracts are the rule, averaging in size from ten acres to twenty acres, on which are raised, by means of irrigation, horticultural crops which yield a handsome return to the owner, who as a rule produces his own fodder, and milk, and butter and eggs, and even his own firewood. Consequently his necessary cash outlay for living expenses is comparatively small, and a large proportion of the net returns for his crop can be spent on improvements or, for the comforts and luxuries of life, or be laid by in the bank. The difference is, in brief, grain growing versus fruit growing, large tracts versus small holdings.

"It should be added that this is not a new condition of affairs. The census of 1890 credited more than 60 per cent of increase to the seven southern counties while several of the grain growing counties in Northern California showed a decrease for the decade. These striking statistics of the conditions in California should not be lostupon the land owners of Hawaii. It is in the home that the strength of the state is founded, and it is to the home builder that this territory must look to its development in the future. Hawaii wants American citizens to come here and make homes and to help build up a great state, and this can best be accomplished by the fruit grower and small farmer."

THE "WISCONSIN'S" TRIAL TRIP.

The records of an average speed of 17.1 knots an hour on a run covering 64 knots, with a maximum speed of 18.54 knots an hour, made by the new battle-ship *Wisconsin* on her trial trip, has called out much favorable remark. "The science of naval construction," declares the New York *Mail and Express*, "has achieved a new and important triumph." The construction of the *Wisconsin* and the famous *Oregon* by the same firm, it adds, "is one of the most brilliant achievements in the annals of American shipbuilding." The only other battle-ship approaching the *Wisconsin's* speed is the *Alabama*, which averaged 17.013 on her trial trip, and reached a maximum speed of 18.03 knots. Irving M. Scott, her builder, says of the new fighter: "She handles like a yacht. She minds her rudder so as to turn in a length and a half at any speed." Engineer-in-Chief Melville, whose bureau designed the engines of the *Wisconsin*, wired to Mr. Scott after hearing of the record made on the trial trip: "Well done, Scott. The *Wisconsin* is only a continuation of your engineering triumph, and a guarantee of greater success in the future. The mechanics of San Francisco need no greater commendation."

GERMAN DAY A FAILURE.

"Here in Western Pennsylvania the anniversary of the settlement of Pastorious at Germantown, the so-called 'German Day,' will once again be left to pass by quietly, in consonance with the position maintained by the *Volksblatt* for years past, that the German-Americans in this, the greatest republic on earth, occupy too high and exalted a position and have become too much of an intergral part of the American people to justify the annual celebration of a distinctive German day. Let us cherish and hold sacred the qualities of heart and soul implanted in us by German science, German poesy, German art, and German thought; let us hand them down to our children and children's children as a sublime heritage, so that the spirit of the American people may become imbued and permeated with their beneficent influences. But these noble aims can not be realized by exclusive celebrations. As Americans—and from a political standp int we are, we can not, and would not be anything else—we have the national festal days, such as the Fourth of July, upon which we can impress the spirit of German ethics. In the great music and song festivals, in tne Turners' celebrations, there breathes the spirit of German soulfulness, and at Christmastide the warmth and brightness of the German Christmas-tree which has attained a permanent place in our adopted fatherland, has served to dispel the puritanical somberness of former times. And when, as on the sixth of next November, the shades of night are falling on critical days in the welfare of our country, may it be said of the German-Americans everywhere that they have once again done their duty and given the decision on the side of true patriotism. Be those our grandest German-American days, without self-aggrandizement or senseless parading through the streets."—Translation made for *The Literary Digest*.

HAWAIIAN CALENDARS FOR 1901.

Two handsome souvenir calendars issued by Wall, Nichols & Company and The Hawaiian News Company have been received. Both are works of the lithographic art. The one issued by the Hawaiian News Company consists of six leaves and an ornamental cover from the brush of H. W. Kelly of this city. It embraces an old Hawaiian scene, showing grass hut, cocoanut trees and palms. Each scene is accompanied by appropriate verse by Anna M. Paris. Price $1.00 mailed to any address.

The one issued by Wall, Nichols & Company is very elaborate in art colors and each of the twelve leaves are views of Hawaii from original photographs in grou p s some of the pages having four different subjects—the title is a splendid view of Diamond Head and surf boat riding. The last pages shows a map of the Hawaiian Islands, together with other useful information. Price $1.00 mailed to any address.

The number of voters registered on the different Islands is as follows: Hawaii 2,715; Maui group 2,058; Oahu 5,704; Kauai and Niihau 739; Total 11,216. Oahu has more than half the voters of the group. The population of the group is 154,001, and outranks two Territories and two States. Arizona has 122,212; Wyoming, 92,531; Alaska, 44,000; Nevada, 42,324. Hawaii ranks next to Idaho and is No. 48 on the list.

A GUTTA-PERCHA FAMINE.

The world is now threatened with a famine in gutta-percha, a more serious affair than might be supposed, for this substance is the only insulator for submarine cables that hitherto has proved to be satisfactory. "This is due," says *Lightning* (London), "partly to the limited area in which the gutta-percha tree will grow, partly to the wasteful methods of the native collectors, and the impossibility of supervising them so as to check either their wastefulness or their dishonesty in mixing inferior kinds of 'milk' with the better sort. It appears that no lactometer has been discovered for this vegetable milk, and the buyer is, therefore, very much at the mercy of the natives. Consequently gutta-percha has gone up to over 6 shillings [$1.50] a pound, and what with the popularity of golf and the probable demand before long for the Pacific cable, it is small wonder that, as *Engineering* says, the question of using rubber for deep-sea cables is being revived. Of this proposal our contemporary has but a poor opinion; it certainly wants no experimenting on so long and expensive a cable as the Pacific, and it fears that vulcanized rubber will deteriorate even at the bottom of the sea through chemical action of its own constituents. Meanwhile it is quite sure that paper cables will be impossible for the purpose, and it mentions a rumor of a corner in gutta-percha in view of the rise in price when the Pacific cable comes to be ordered.

This would indicate that the effort to introduce rubber trees on these Islands, now in the hands of Commissioner of Agriculture Taylor and of Territorial Entomologist Koebele, should prove successful. It has long since been proved that the rubber tree will prosper here, though it has never been attempted on a commercial scale.

MASONIC HALL AT HONOLULU.

This is a fair picture of the handsome and substantial Masonic Temple at Honolulu. It is constructed of bluish-black lava stone and was specially designed for the uses of the craft. Here meet the three blue lodges, the Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, the Knights Templars and the various lodges of the Scottish Rite.

It is here that Aloha Temple, Order of Mystic Shriners, will be organized in February next, when the Imperial Potentate will come here for the purpose of instituting it. He will be accompanied by the Imperial officers and several hundred leading Masons from every section of the United States. Pretty nearly every state will be represented on this excursion, for which a special steamer will be chartered. It is thought that both in quality and numbers this excursion will outclass that of Islam Temple of San Francisco, which was here last month.

These big guns among the Shriners will receive a most fraternal welcome from the local Masons.



MASONIC TEMPLE, HONOLULU.

A MOST INTERESTING EXCHANGE.

THE PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC, a beautiful illustrated magazine published at Honolulu, H. T., has been very much improved of late and is now one of the most interesting of our exchanges. The August issue very truly says: "That the publication circulates in every state and territory of the Union and is found on the tables of hundreds of public libraries. Its value as an advertising medium is apparent. It is the quality, not the quantity, of the circulation that the mercantile advertiser seeks. The daily paper is thrown aside after a hasty perusal and then forgotten. Its articles are hastily prepared and the reader rarely places full confidence in them. A handsomely illustrated magazine like the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC is read by the whole family, and at the library, association or club is read and then carefully laid away and bound. It is an advertiser that stays."—*Board of Trade Journal, Portland, Maine.*

Overworked.

[We find the following verse in the *New York Fruitman's Guide*, unsigned, but we shrewdly suspect that they were penned by Jas. Clarence Harvey, the editor. It is a vivid description of the woes of the office boy in the employ of a hustling New York fruit auction man.—ED.]

My boss is a busy man,
He used to rise at nine.
Then I showed up at half past eight
And thought my job was fine.
And then he got to buying big,
I couldn't come so late.
He said that half-past would'nt do,
When he came in at eight.
I didn't kick. I like to work,
Providing I'm not driven,
I didn't even try to shirk
When he came down at seven.
Then once or twice I overslept.
Tom smiling said: "Nix!
No half-past seven for you, my boy
When I get here at six."
Then business boomed and five o'clock
Was late enough for him.
Then four o'clock, by candle light
The day was yet so dim
Well! Then I kicked and said to Tom:
"This don't go down with me,
At five per week." He raised me then,
But said: "Get here at three."
In two more weeks he set the clock,
To bounce me out at two,
And now he's getting up at one,
What can a fellow do?
He must have millions in the bank,
Or will have by next fall;
I see my finish then. He'll say:
"Don't go to bed at all."

—*Redlands Citrograph.*

The Happy Long Ago.

I'm walking 'mid sweet memories
Of days now long gone by,
And my footsteps as, I pass along,
Wake sweet echoes in reply.
Each step I take brings voices
Of the dim and misty past,
And many long stilled heart strings
Are beating loud and fast.

The harmonies that died away
In the happy long ago;
Seem wakened into life again,
And sway me to and fro.
Familiar voices fill the air,
And pleasant faces gleam,
I would they were the tangible
Alas! They're but a dream.

Loving hands seem beckoning,
As I walk through memory's halls,
And faces rise, with loving eyes,
In answer to my calls.
Yet when I reach my eager hands
To where those faces gleam.
They fade like mists on a summer's morn,
And pass as a pleasant summer dream.

Yet, strange to say, I ever long
For these memories of the past,
And try to think a time will come
When they will surely last.
But if they may not in this life,
I can with reason say,
I know they will, when life's dark night
Turns to eternal day.

—*William E. Sheffield in Redlands Citrograph.*

The Yellow Pumpkin Pie.

When quail on toast is flat and stale,
Roast duck begins to pall,
Rich cream and ices fail to please
And salads not at all
When gay champagne no longer brings
A sparkle to the eye.
My sated palate yearns again
For yellow pumpkin pie.

When trees are stripped and gardens bare
And waiting for the snows,
It glimmers on the pantry shelves
In golden rows on rows.
The farmhouse door is left ajar
And hungry passers-by
Are greeted with the spicy smell
Of yellow pumpkin pie.

I hasten homeward once a year
When nights are sharp with frost,
To mossy roofs and old red barns
In rolling meadows lost.
There scattered globes of shining gold
In fields of stubble lie.
And there I taste once more the sweets
Of yellow pumpkin pie.

—*The Criterion.*

Again.

Come down into the meadow, Ruth,
And stroll along the stream,
To hear the birdies' good night song
And with sweet nature dream.
Dost thou remember how we two,
In days gone by oft played
Among these little groups of trees
And e'er enjoyed their shade?

Here thou, when but a little girl,
Declared thy love for me;
But after while thou wert more shy
And from me seemed to flee;
Then I was sad and oft would fear
Another claimed thy heart
And that our happy days were o'er
And we must live apart.

Oh, was I wrong, dear, to think thus?
Or dost thou still love me?
Oh! canst thou ever dream, dear Ruth,
How my soul longs for thee?
The sweet blue eyes, half tears, half smiles,
Told more than tongues could tell,
And love light beaming from their eyes
Made answer, "all is well."

—*Martha Shepard Lippincott.*

LOVE.

Love is at once admiration and affection. We talk of loving some poor creature in whom there is nothing admirable. But this is only a mangled part of love. True, complete love finely combines a pure unselfish perception of the essential quality of a character with a warm personal gratitude for what that character bestows on us. The perception of absolute quality rescues it from foolish fondness, and the gratitude rescues it from being the mere dillettantism of the connoisseur. Pity and admiration, when these two meet. Love is not far behind.

SEASIDE SICKNESS.

They were sitting on the beach at Waikiki. He turned at length and said, "Why is the ocean like June?" There was a flutter of interest in the groups sitting about them. She shook her head. "I don't know," she said. "Why?" "Because," he replied, amid a breathless silence, "because it is maritime." A man near by who had been burying himself in the sand arose and left with every indication of sickness.

GOOD CHEER.

A monthly magazine for "cheerful thinkers" has been received. It is a sterling good number written in a cheerful strain by optimistic authors. Nixon Waterman is the editor with Opie Reade, Hezekiah Butterworth, Joe Cone, Edward P. Burns and Sterling Elliott as contributors. This is certainly proof positive that it could not be otherwise than full of "good cheer" and from the start will become a monthly offering of pleasing wholesome reading.

Typographically it is neat and artistic, subscription price $1.00 a year 10c. a copy, Forbes & Company, publishers, Boston, Mass.

He who makes up his mind that he shall not succeed, has already failed.

There are people so lazy that they will believe anything rather than inquire into it.

Wisdom is one of the things that don't come to the man who sits down and waits.

Fortune has no favorites, and she certainly never favors the lazy nor the cowards.

Few persons have sufficient wisdom to prefer censure which is useful, to praise which deceives them.

There are but two periods in a man's life when he doesn't understand a woman. One is before marriage and the other after.

Temperance and labor are the two best physicians of men; labor sharpens the appetite, and temperance prevents him from indulging in excess.

Courtesy is the passport to success. We double the power of our life when we add to its gifts unfailing courtesy. The world always begrudges room to a boor.

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HON. HENRY E. COOPER, Secretary of the Territory
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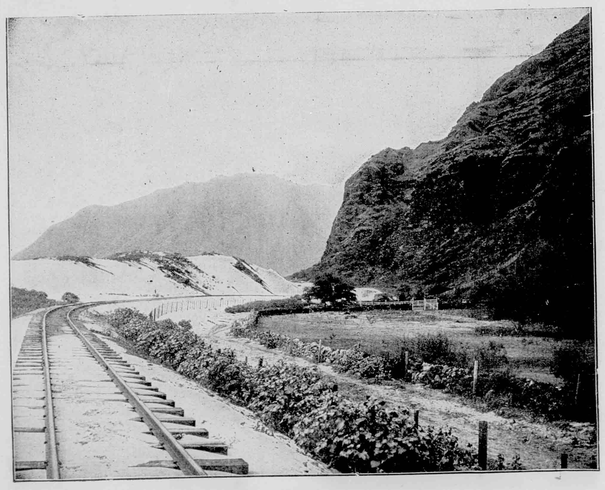

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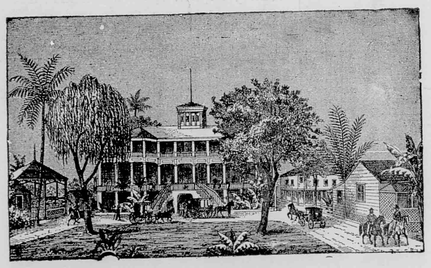

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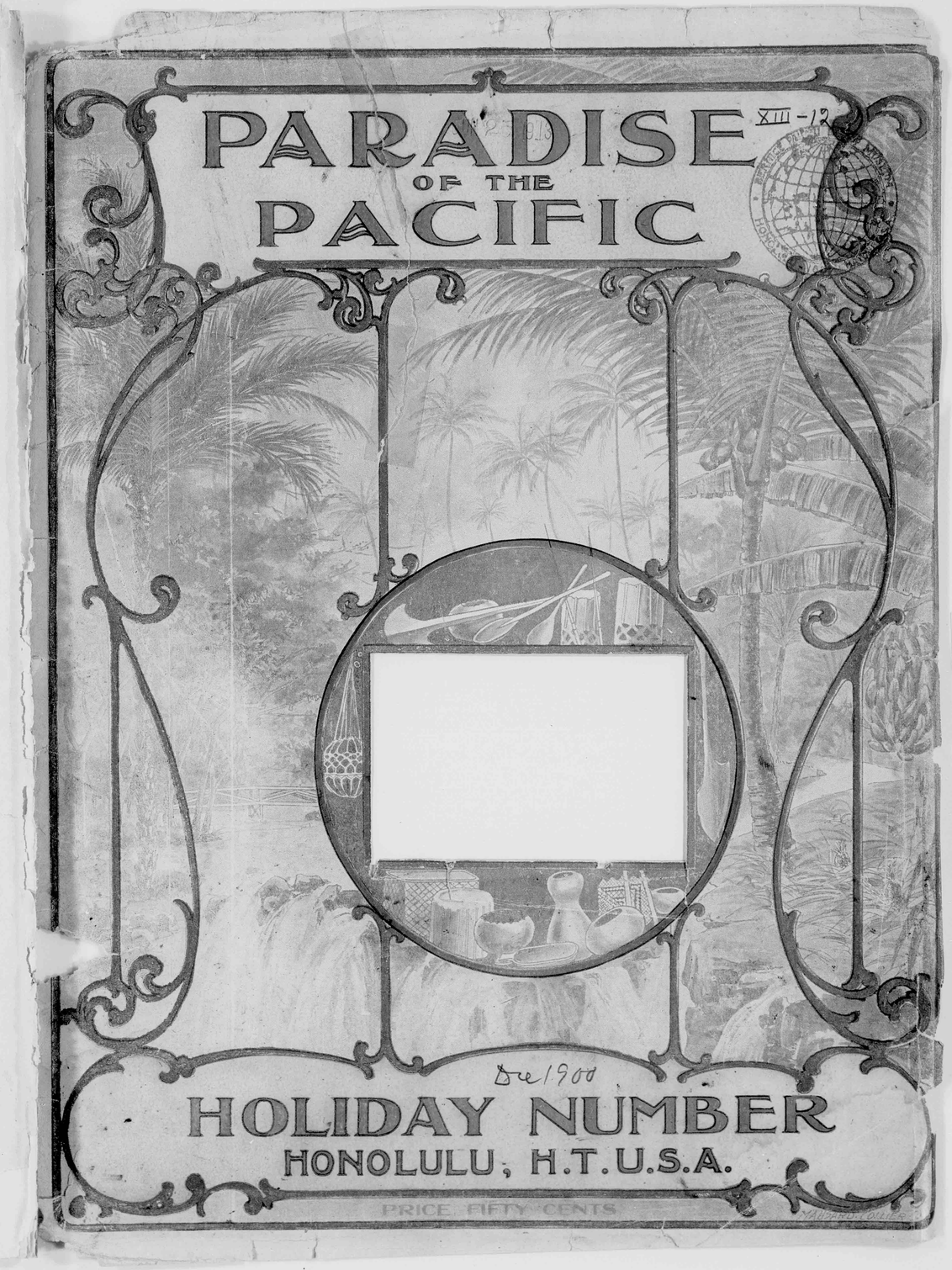

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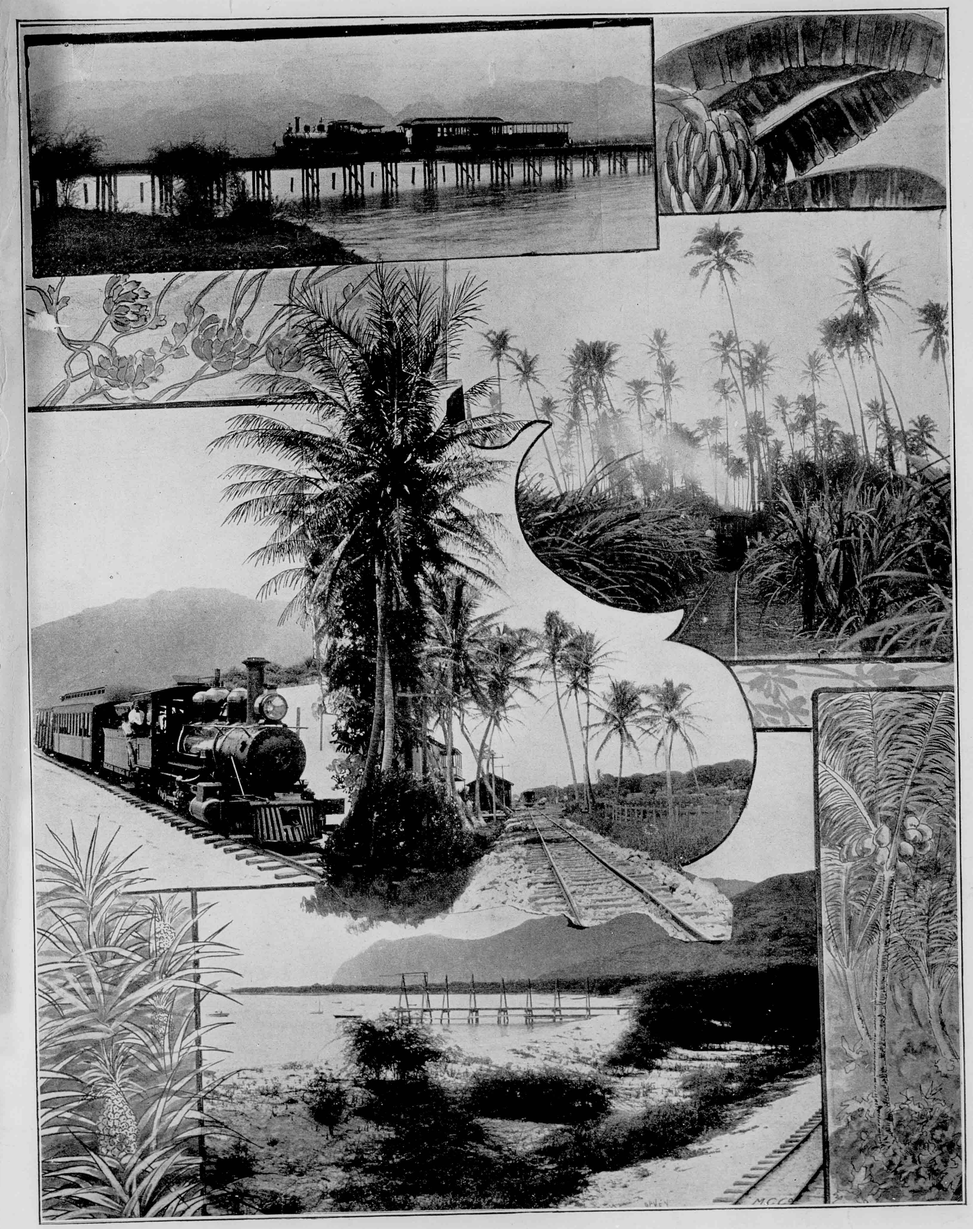

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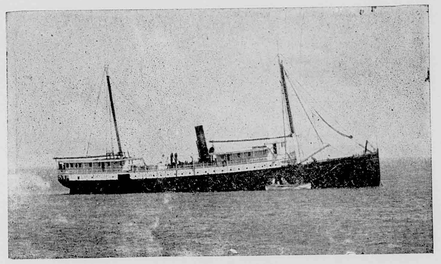

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A Christmas Message

The following verses, written by Mr. Alatau T. Atkinson, have a special interest among those who at this period of the year are thinking of friends and loved ones in the frozen north. Christmas calls up home thoughts, if no other day does, and Mr. Atkinson expresses them well.

SOUTH WIND—FRAGRANT WIND,
Bear my message for me—
Bear it afar to the distant lands,
Bear it across the surging sea,
O'er dark green waves from far off strands—
South wind, fragrant wind,
Bear my message for me.

✠ ✠

A Christmas greeting bear across the main,
To homes where falls the snow;
Go tell our friends and loved ones once again
The story all should know—
The story of the thorough Christian life,
The story of the peace that ends all strife,
The story of the happy home and wife,
Which makes all blissful here!

This send to those far distant homes we love,
To kin we may ne'er see
On earth. But whom we'll hap'ly meet above,
When from this earth we're free.
This greeting speed from sea-girt Isles afar;
This greeting speed from 'neath the tropic star;
This greeting speed to friends where'er they are
Upon this earthly sphere.

NORTH wind—icy wind—
Bring their message to me—
Bring it afar from the distant lands—
Bring it across the surging sea,
O'er dark green waves to far off strands—
North wind—icy wind—
Bring their message to me!

✠ ✠

YOUR message comes—I feel no breath of cold.
What warms the icy blast?
The blast that sweeps o'er bleak and sulleu world,
With dark clouds overcast?
Love sweeps away the chilling breath of frost;
Love melts the coldest hate, ne'er counts the cost,
Love warms the world, saves those we count as lost.
Love melts a heart of stone.

This Christmas greeting comes to Oahu's isle,
Across the heaving main;
It asks for merry dance and genial smile,
For song in sweetest strain.
This season brings the best of feelings forth;
This season tells of love and honest worth;
This season joins bright South and stormy North.
Now Christmas rules alone!

✠ ✠

SOUTH wind—fragrant wind,
You've borne my message for me—
Borne it away to the far off lands,
Borne it across the raging sea,
O'er dark green waves to far off strands—
North wind—icy wind—
God bless your greeting to me!

Paradise of the Pacific

Published Monthly at 940 Nuuanu Street, near King Street, Honolulu, H. T., and entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu as second-class matter by the Austin Publishing Company. ¶ The subscription price is $1.50 by the year or 15 cents a copy. Advertising rates will be made known upon application. ¶ We solicit contributions on subjects of a purely Hawaiian character, and if accepted will be paid for. Address WM. M. LANGTON, Editor and Manager, Postoffice box 789, Honolulu, H. T., U. S. A.

NUMBER 12. DECEMBER, 1900. VOLUME XIII.

OUR HOLIDAY NUMBER.

We take pleasure in presenting to our readers this month the holiday edition of the *Paradise of the Pacific*, on which we have devoted extra labor and skill. We make no vain boast when we state that we have produced the handsomest publication, typographically and pictorially, ever thrown off from a Hawaiian printing press. The work has been a very expensive one, involving the employment of the very best photographers and artists, the purchase of special type, ink and paper, and the most painstaking press labor; yet the satisfaction of bringing out such a beautiful souvenir more than compensates us for the money outlay, our main object being to show our subscribers and advertisers at home and elsewhere what we can do in the way of making a magazine. Instead of a circulation of 3,500, as we contemplated a month ago, we find that we are obliged to issue 5,000 copies, so great has been the advance demand.

No periodical in Hawaii has so many readers in the United States as the *Paradise of the Pacific*, which has a place on the tables of six hundred of the principal public libraries and reading rooms throughout the country. It is perused in these places by intelligent men and women, and thus becomes an invaluable factor in presenting Hawaii's true worth before the American public. We are constantly receiving letters from librarians everywhere, expressing their appreciation of our magazine. From far-away England and France, too, we receive gratifying letters by almost every mail. With the year 1901 we shall commence important improvements. We shall also place the periodical on sale with the San Francisco News Co., of San Francisco, and the American News Co., of Chicago and New York, from which points the circulation will be extended to other cities in America and to Europe. We have now 500 subscribers in the Islands, but we propose to increase this number considerably by establishing agencies at all the principal points on Hawaii, Maui and Kauai. In order that the passengers on the inter-island vessels and the big liners may find a measure of relief from the tediousness of their voyages, we are preparing a number of handsome leather satchels, in which we will place copies of the *Paradise of the Pacific* as they are issued month by month, and distribute them gratis among all steamers coming to and going from Honolulu.

MCMI.

As the nineteenth century fades into the past and the twentieth century emerges, bright with promise, we feel that we are entering upon another life or epoch, though the new date but marks a measure of time, and the affairs of the next century are a continuation of the chain of events of this. We often observe that one cycle is noted for this achievement and another for that, and such is the fact. If Shakespeare honored the sixteenth century with his light, and Milton the seventeenth, it was because the world had received the gift of printing and the accompanying dissemination of letters in the fifteenth century. The nineteenth century will always hold a place in the world's history for the marvelous advancement in mechanics which took place then; but Watt prepared for these inventions in the preceding century. Science, too, has kept pace with mechanics, bestowing more benefits on mankind than it did in all previous centuries combined. We may all take a just pride in having been born in the glorious century now closing. In architecture, painting and sculpture we yet have to look back to the middle ages for many of the highest achievements, and to the era before Christ for the Greek classics.

Kaumakapili chimes will not ring this year, but the bells that do announce the birth of the twentieth century will tell the world that Hawaii has turned over a new leaf. She has engrafted herself on the body of a great nation, and her ambition has become aroused in the direction

of growing great herself in population, wealth and culture. With unrivalled capabilities in the field of agriculture, commanding an important position in the pathway of the Pacific's commerce, and blessed with a stable government, Hawaii will start the new era right and give to some of her sister territories and states the inspiration of her genius.

It is a time-honored custom to make good resolutions and cast off bad habits on New Year's morning, and those who conform to this practice obey the best impulses of their nature and rise in the estimation of their fellow men. Many there are who, through mental or moral weakness, shatter their pledges in the course of weeks or months, but the very trial is an evidence of good intention and worthy of a repetition. A broken pledge is better than no pledge, and repeated endeavors may result in success.

CHRISTMAS.

The greatest red-letter day in the calendar never changes in its characteristics from year to year and from century to century. Christmas is our oldest and most cherished holiday. Independence day, Thanksgiving and New Year's pale in significance before the natal day of the Savior of mankind. As old as seventeen centuries, and to be as lasting as the life of this terrestrial ball is the annual observance of the birth of the babe of Bethlehem. Merry-making rules the day, though an hour in the sacred fane is devoted to a special memorial of the events of that December morning when the shepherds saw the guiding star and "the wise men came to where the young child lay." Christendom in both hemispheres and in all climes rejoices.

Under waving palms and an azure sky, and breathing the tropic-tempered air of old ocean, Hawaii regales in the festivities that come with this glad day. Flowers shed their fragrance, homes are decked with beauteous garlands, the dinner is graced with the delicacies of all seasons, and one is led to forget for the nonce that snow and ice and a little old fat man driving a team of reindeers mark the nature of Christmas elsewhere. The day may be enjoyed better in the rugged north than in this southland, but we cannot realize it.

The pleasure of bestowing tokens of love or friendship on those with whom we are in social intercourse is one of the most distinguishing offices of Christmas, binding the ties of the brotherhood of man, promoting the cause of good-will and exemplifying the spirit of Christianity. Every one is in accord with the giving and receiving of presents, though the little folks have a higher appreciation of the custom than their elders, because they are made the happiest. With those of us who look back through the corridor of years and see the gladsome spectacle of a stocking overladen with toys and sweetmeats, the charm of this joyous period has an abiding place in our thoughts with each recurring year, though the homeland be far away and family bonds parted by death.

The Paradise of the Pacific hails Christmas in the fullness of the day's meaning, and wishes happiness to malihini and kamaaina.

THE CABLE.

While the Marconi wireless telegraph is showing itself to be practicable for short distances in various parts of the world, there is a belief among some of our Congressmen at Washington that the Marconi system will soon be so far advanced that messages may be sent from Honolulu to San Francisco by the wireless route, and that the heavy cost of a submarine cable need not be incurred. In these days of wonderful inventions nothing surprises us, and the Marconi system may yet span the ocean, but we lack that faith in the invention which will warrant us in sitting down in patience and waiting for the great achievement to be performed. Nothing would please us more than to get the daily news of the rest of the world in the inexpensive Marconi way, for we have been waiting many years to experience such joy. In his recent message to Congress, President McKinley said:

"I renew the recommendation made in my special message of February 10, 1899, as to the necessity for cable communication between the United States and Hawaii, with extension to Manila. Since then circumstances have strikingly emphasized this need. Surveys have shown the entire feasibility of a chain of cables which at each stopping place shall touch on American territory, so that the system shall be under our own complete control. Manila once within telegraphic reach, connection with the systems of the Asiatic coast would be increased and profitable opportunities for a more direct cable route from our shores to the Orient than is now afforded by the trans-Atlantic, continental and trans-Asiatic lines. I urge attention to this important matter.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

"Whereas, Samuel N. Castle, Charles R. Bishop, Alexander J. Cartwright, Theophilus H. Davies, F. A. Schaefer, and others, their associates, did on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1883, file in the office of the Minister of the Interior of this Kingdom a petition, in accordance with provisions of the civil code of this Kingdom, praying for a charter of incorporation for themselves, their associates and successors, under the name of the 'Honolulu Chamber of Commerce,' for the purpose of promoting a regular and economical system of trade and uniform and exact proceedings in business."

Such is the opening paragraph of the charter of the present Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, an institution that has guarded our commercial and mercantile interests as faithfully as the government itself, and in an unobtrusive way exercised a great power in extending local business. Its membership has always embraced the sterling men of the community—men of brains, money and unimpaired credit. The Chamber was incorporated August 25th, 1883, and occupied rooms in the second story of the old government building next to the postoffice. Many of the members of that time are dead, but their successors are proving their ability to occupy their chairs. From the very inception of this body its one purpose—the protection and upbuilding of trade, the bulwark of Honolulu's prosperity—has been strictly adhered to. Foreign innovations, working injustice to home traders, have been vigorously repelled in every instance; beneficial laws have been suggested to legislatures when our law makers were unacquainted with practical trade requirements; actions have been taken in public affairs where government officials appeared sluggish; much good work has been done in presenting the agricultural and industrial possibilities of the Islands abroad, and deeds of charity innumerable have been performed.

Though every year since its organization has been filled with worthy acts, the Chamber of Commerce has been particularly busy this year. At the very opening of the year it was confronted with that great pestilence, the bubonic plague, which had broken out in December and threatened to carry off hundreds of our inhabitants. January saw the city under a rigid quarantine, all commerce practically suspended and an affrighted city full of people. One of its first acts was to appoint a Quarantine Wharf Committee for the purpose of keeping infected merchandise from coming into the port. The labor was assiduous and effective. An expense of $12,164.82 was incurred, but the receipts for the use of the wharf, etc.,

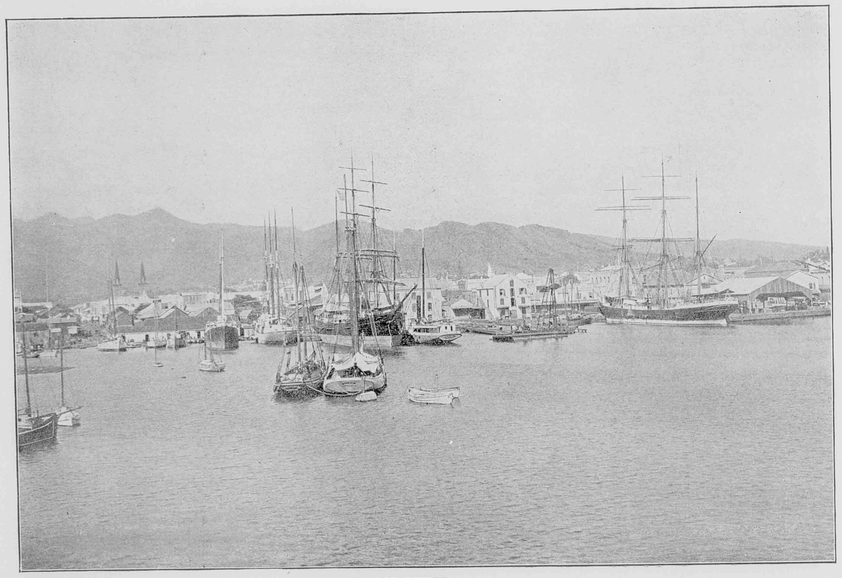


PHOTO BY KING BROS. HARBOR SCENE.

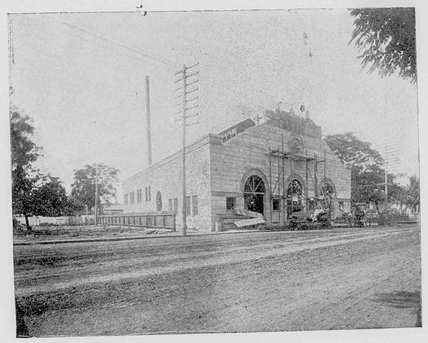
amounting to $4,562.50, were a partial reimbursement. The balance, $7,602.32, is saddled on the Chamber. In other ways this body furnished valuable aid to the Board of Health in that trying emergency. One of its first acts of charity in the year was the donation of $250 to the widow and children of the late lamented General Lawton.

Last year the Chamber took steps toward being represented at the Greater American Exposition at Omaha, by the appointment of A. S. Cleghorn as Commissioner and Daniel Logan as Secretary. Ed Towse was appointed afterward on account of the illness of Mr. Cleghorn. The exhibit was transferred to the Paris Exposition when the Omaha Exposition closed, and W. G. Irwin, who had been appointed the Government Commissioner, was commissioned by the Chamber. At the last session of Congress W. O. Smith consented to accept a commission as representative of the Chamber in Washington.

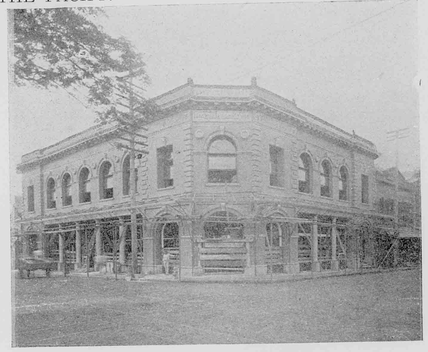
Our Chamber of Commerce established very cordial relations with the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, where every nation of the world was represented by its leading merchants. It was made an honorary member by that body, and J. B. Atherton was elected an honorary vice-president. Our local Chamber in return voted the Philadelphia Commercial Museum an honorary corresponding member.

At previous periods other compliments of like nature have come from abroad, testifying to the esteem and respect in which this mid-Pacific commercial association is held over the seas. The following named gentlemen constitute the membership:

F. M. Swanzy, F. A. Schaefer, T. May, J. F. Hackfeld, Geo. H. Robertson, W. C. Wilder, H. Macfarlane, W. G. Irwin, W. W. Hall, M. Hyman, C. Bolte, H. A. Parmelee, J. B. Atherton, H. Waterhouse, S. C. Allen, M. Phillips, John Ena, F. W. McChesney, T. J. King, H. F. Lewis, R. F. Lange, S. M. Damon, W. F. Allen, Bruce Cartwright, H. M. Von Holt, Geo. W. Smith, H. W. Schmidt, F. W. Macfarlane, C. L. Wight, W. W. Dimond, J. G. Rothwell, E. W. Jordan, A. V. Gear, C. M. Cooke, G. J. Waller, J. J. Egan, J. P. Cooke, A. J. Campbell, Cecil Brown, Robert Lewers, W. H. Hoogs, J. M. Dowsett, B. F. Dillingham, G. R. Carter, A. A. Young, Jas. Gordon Spencer and D. P. R. Isenberg. The officers are: President, Wm. F. Allen; Vice-President, Jno. F. Hackfeld; Secretary and Treasurer, Jas. Gordon Spencer; Arbitration Committee, J. F. Hackfeld, J. B. Atherton, F. A. Schaefer, C. M. Cooke and H. E. Waity.



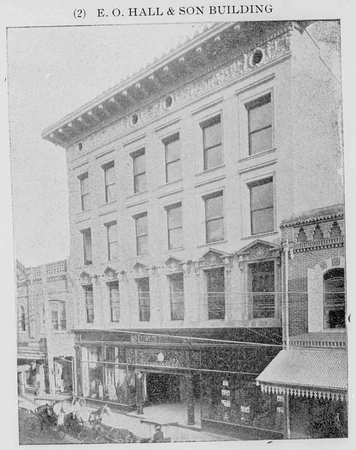
(1) AUTOMOBILE DEPOT



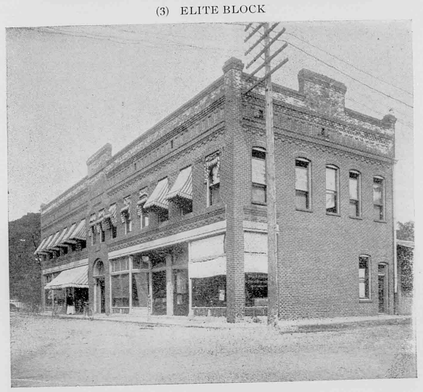
(2) E. O. HALL & SON BUILDING



(3) ELITE BLOCK



(4) BOSTON BUILDING



(5) MAGOON BUILDING



(6) JUDD BUILDING

EXPANSION.

Christmas, 1900, finds Hawaii enjoying the greatest prosperity in its history. The signs of progress are seen on every hand. The costly commercial palaces depicted on another page denote the success achieved by our business firms, who have reared their modern structures out of the profits of trade during the past five years or so. The year now closing has witnessed unprecedented activity in building of all kinds. Many imposing residences with picturesque surroundings have lately been built to beautify our suburbs, while extensive improvements of streets have contributed to enhance the loveliness of the capital of Uncle Sam's new Territory.

A few of the notable mercantile improvements of the past year are well illustrated on pages 11 and 13. The Automobile Company have erected a commodious depot on King street, where they will do a general business in letting out carriages and conducting a public hack service. Their building will also contain the proper machinery for generating the electricity for their vehicles. They will find the people of this city eager to avail themselves of this improved method of travel. The Elite building, on Hotel street, is a noble structure and would ornament a thoroughfare in any city. The style is of the French renaissance. The entire lower floor is occupied by an ice cream restaurant. Up stairs are the prettily furnished rooms of the Young Women's Christian Association, which has only recently been organized. The rest of the apartments in the block are mainly used as offices. E. O. Hall & Son have nearly completed their handsome two-story building at the corner of King and Fort streets. This is a long-established hardware house, the business having attained such proportions that the old building, which stood on the site of the new one, was far too small for convenience or comfort. In the Boston Building, which stands in the busiest part of Fort street, there is everything thoroughly modern. It was erected by that old-established firm of Boston merchants, Charles Brewer & Co. The first floor and cellar have been rented by H. May & Co., wholesale and retail grocers, who have shown their ability to make a very attractive display of their goods. The Magoon building is a new brick edifice put up by J. Alfred Magoon, the attorney. The Judd Building is also of recent construction. It was the project of the late Chief Justice Judd and will stand as one of the memorials to his enterprising deeds. The Bank of Hawaii has apartments in the corner, which is considered one of the most favored business localities in Honolulu. All four stories were tenanted as soon as the structure was finished. The illustration also shows the partially completed Stengenwald building, the tallest business block in the city. The facade is highly ornamental. On the 13th page we exhibit other works of progress. The McInerny block contains on the lower floor the retail stores of M. McInerny and the headquarters of W. C. Peacock & Co., the leading wholesale liquor merchants. H. Hackfeld & Co.'s block, now going up at the corner of Fort and Queen streets, will no doubt be the handsomest and most imposing edifice in the Islands, barring the capitol. This corporation has always conducted an extensive shipping and commission business, which has made enormous strides in the past five years. It stands without a rival as shippers of sugar. The principal occupants of the Foster Block, on Nuuanu street are Lovejoy & Co. The Honolulu Brewing Co. have just erected a brewery in the eastern part of the city. It has a capacity to supply the trade of all the islands. The brewer is an eastern expert and comes here at a high salary.

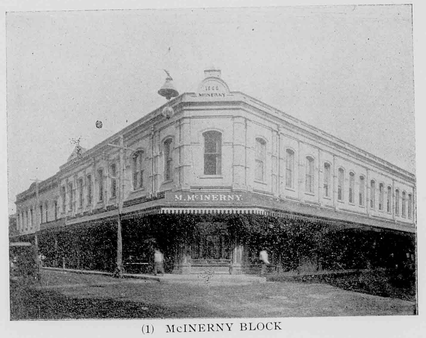
The two lowest pictures on the 13th page show the sites of two new buildings already started. At the corner of Fort and King streets there will be a two-story brick building, and when completed will be quickly occupied. The Young block will be the largest edifice in the Islands. It will contain a hotel, a theatre and numerous stores and offices. The building will extend from King to Hotel street and have a sixty-foot street in front of it. Architects and contractors are the busiest people in the city this season.

Expansion of commerce and everything that goes to make the community better has followed the flag, according to the general prediction of many years ago. The prosperity is general throughout the group. Many sugar plantations have recently been enlarged, while the value of their stock has increased proportionately. The trans-Pacific steamship companies have improved their accommodations, accelerated the speed of their vessels and enlarged their freight capacity. Increased traffic demanded these changes, and the steamship people with their well known business acumen rose to the needs of the public. For a little more than a year sewer construction has been going on in the city of Honolulu. One sometimes wonders how Honolulu has kept its reasonably good health all these years without a sewer system, and we can only say that atmospheric conditions have tended largely to ward off disease. The drainage will be as complete as money and engineering skill can make it. As the sewer work is nearing completion we hope soon to have perfect immunity from zymotic disorders.

It cannot be said that capital from the mainland has paid for all these new developments. The progressive men of Hawaii were well aware of the natural wealth of the Islands, and only awaited the magic touch of America's protecting hand, which occurred with the flag-raising of August, 1898, to launch into new commercial enterprises. Since that eventful day real estate, both city and country, has advanced in value by leaps and bounds. The Territory of Hawaii will welcome the incoming of the twentieth century with all the gladness that a brilliant future warrants. What errors of government have been committed in the past have been corrected, and America's loyal little islands in the middle of the Pacific are now prepared to start on a career that shall be a credit to the new flag that waves over them.

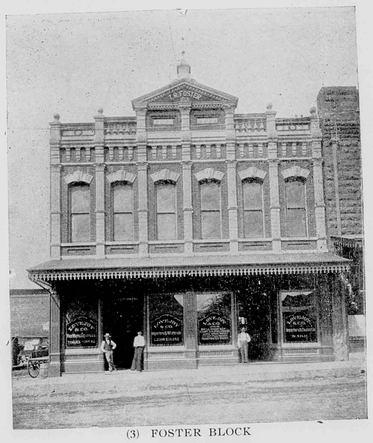
* * *

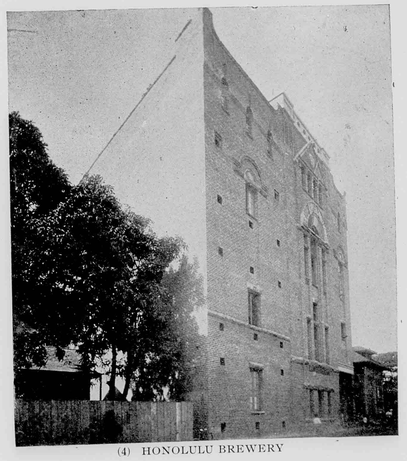
During the period between January 1st, 1900, and June 14th, 1900, when annexation with the United States was completed, the value of exports from the Hawaiian Islands was as follows: Sugar, $13,919,400; rice, $2,300; coffee, $49,553; bananas, $9,317; hides, $46,135; pineapples, $3,423; goat skins, $1,721; deer skins, $547; sheep skins, $92; tallow, $90; molasses, $10; plants and seeds, $20; sundry fruits, $310; awa, $1,642; bones and horns, $621; curios, $10; honey, $300. In regard to the sugar exportation it should be noted that by far the largest part of the production is shipped in the first six months of the year.

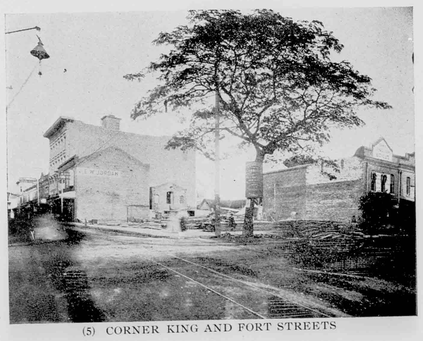


(1) McINERNY BLOCK


(2) HACKFELD BUILDING


(3) FOSTER BLOCK


(4) HONOLULU BREWERY


(5) CORNER KING AND FORT STREETS

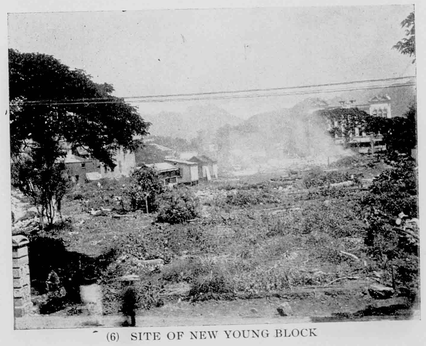

(6) SITE OF NEW YOUNG BLOCK



PHOTO BY DAVEY.

SUGAR CANE.

SUGAR.

King Sugar is the basis of the Islands' wealth and is ever destined to be. It is the cane sugar of which we speak, and it will grow vigorously throughout the group except on very high altitudes. There seems to be a most happy combination of soil and climate here for the perfect cultivation of this valuable cereal. The climate is equable and not too tropical, and the soil, bearing a deposit of volcanic ashes, imparts strength to the plant. In no other country in the world are such prodigies in cane production performed as in Hawaii—or more particularly in the island of Oahu, where four large estates are taking advantage of virgin soil. No reliable data of the origin of sugar culture in the Hawaiian Islands can be had. Historians differ as to the exact date, but the general belief is that cane was systematically grown in the second decade of this century by Chinamen, who, though very small in numbers, even ante-dated the missionaries in their settlement here. Raw sugar was manufactured in a crude Chinese way and shipped to China. In later years Americans, Englishmen and Germans engaged in the business, but did not arrive at any high degree of prosperity till the treaty of reciprocity with the United States was made, in the early years of King Kalakaua's reign. This agreement, whereby our raw sugar was admitted to the United States free of duty, was the making of the planters, and the country as well. Nearly all the plantations have been paying fat dividends for the past fifteen years, and fields of cane have been extended wherever possible and practicable. Railroads have served as a powerful aid in opening new territory, as the shipment of sugar by boat is laborious and consequently expensive. The vast plantations of Oahu, Ewa and Olaa were only made possible by steam railroads. The sugar beet industry in the United States and Europe is not regarded as a dangerous competitor here. The cultivation of the beet is not profitable to the farmer, and the sugar obtained from it is inferior to the cane product.

How to secure the most effective system of irrigation at the least possible expense is a problem that is constantly confronting the plantation manager, who is rarely willing to let well enough alone. Some tunnel into the sides of mountains for water, some flume their supply, while others depend entirely on artesian wells. A Maui plantation recently expended $250,000 in the construction of a ditch to bring water from the mountains. At present the labor question is agitating the minds of all managers. Every plantation is short handed. Before annexation a bountiful supply of laborers could be obtained in Japan, where contracts could be made in advance. Now free labor will have to be provided and at a greater cost than coolie labor. Hungarians, Italians, Portuguese, American negroes and Porto Ricans will be tried, if such can be induced to come here.



PHOTO BY DAVEY.

SCENE ON HAWAIIAN SUGAR PLANTATION.

Hawaii sent 300,000 tons of raw sugar—its entire product—to the United States this year. Most of it was refined in San Francisco and Philadelphia, where the most extensive refineries in America are located. It is not out of the range of possibilities to refine sugar in Honolulu at some future day, such a procedure insuring a saving of freight to the shipper. Capital now finds better remuneration in growing cane than refining, but possibly a heavy drop in prices—should such a disaster occur—will warrant the building of refineries at the mills.

At nearly all the mills the grinding of the cane will be well under way early in January, and every steam craft in the inter-island sea will be used for bringing sugar from the other islands to Honolulu. Some shipments will be made to the coast by sailing vessels from Hilo, Kahului and one or two other points. Honolulu harbor will be crowded with ships during the first six months of the year, either loading sugar or waiting for berths. All the plantations on this island, with the exception of Waimanalo, will ship by rail to Honolulu and have their sugar stored temporarily in the great warehouses on the railroad wharf, whence they will will be conveyed by little or no manual labor to the outgoing ships. Sugar from the other islands that is not transferred directly from inter-island vessels to ships going to the coast or around the Horn is taken by drays to warehouses and retransferred when the time of shipment arrives. All these operations create busy scenes along the water front during the sugar season. Hundreds of Portuguese and natives are handling the heavy bags, which fairly fly into the ships' holds; draymen are shouting in Hawaiian, and the white "boss" of the wharf is raising his voice above all.

* * *

One of the important industries that has sprung up this year is the Oahu Ice and Electric Company, conducted by Messrs. Hoffman and Markham. It has a model plant in Kewalo, at the corner of Hustace avenue and Drier street, where a superior quality of congealed aqua pura is turned out. Mr. Hoffman, besides being the most capable electrician in the country, has had a larger experience in ice making than any one else and understands how to make his present business venture pay. His company does an extensive trade with sailing vessels and steamers.

GROWING RICE.

For more than fifty years the cultivation of rice has been an important and profitable industry in the Hawaiian Islands, affording employment to many Chinese as well as furnishing the whole Asiatic population of the territory with their staff of life.

While belonging to the cereal class, rice has a distinctive character in the method of its production, being grown in water and harvested without the use of modern reaping machinery. In fact all the labor from the setting out of the plants to the bagging of the merchantable grain is the same as it has always been among the Chinese through the past ages. The task of preparing a swamp for rice involves more labor, more back-ache and more contact with mud and water than a white man cares to assume, consequently our Chinese residents have an unenviable monopoly of rice cultivation. No reliable statistics of acreage or production have ever been compiled, but enough is known to establish the industry as second to sugar. It is a long way behind sugar in volume and value, because the sugar interest has always been encroaching on rice lands by virtue of the more profitable returns obtained from the cane product.

The Island of Oahu, with its lowlands gently sloping to the sea, and irrigated by many mountain streams of sweet water, offers the most favored land for rice cultivation, and more rice is grown on this island than all the other islands of the group combined. The grain is planted in large patches that are often located all the way from the heads of the valleys to the edge of the sea, ample provision being made by dykes that the salt and fresh water do not get mixed. A field of growing rice is a beauty spot on the landscape. Oahu's shores are fringed with them, presenting a scene that every tourist enjoys. Rice must have plenty of water. Amphibious, as it were, the roots thrive in the soft mud of the swamp, while the pearly grain matures on the stalks above the water. Our Chinese farmers use their native buffalo in turning the soil for planting. These patient, docile beasts draw the plow from sunrise to sunset, laboring slowly but surely like their plodding masters. The first crop comes about the middle of May and the second at the end of October. As the grain ripens the little rice birds are constantly hovering about the fields in quest of food, and in order to insure a full harvest some one has to mount guard over the place with a shotgun from daylight till dark. The guard fires his weapon occasionally to scare away the birds. Sometimes, when opportunity offers, he brings down a bird or two, and thus decimates in a small measure the feathered host that causes him so much annoyance. The sound of the rice gun always signalizes the approach of the harvest. The best plantations will yield two tons to the acre, and the poorest about one ton. Like all other agricultural industries, the product is governed by the quality of the land and the pains or skill bestowed on the cultivation.



PHOTO BY DAVEY.

RICE FIELD.

The above picture shows in the foreground a swamp of young rice, while beyond it is a patch of rice that has just been harvested. In the extreme background are banana bushes and cocoanut trees.

The mills are generally in the neighborhood of the plantations. The crude product is known as paddy, which is the rice kernel with the husk on. At the mill the husk is removed by threshing, and then the grain is polished, sacked and made ready for the market. The rice trade will never be any greater in Hawaii than it is today. As previously stated, land that is good for rice can be made available for sugar, and the tempting offers made by sugar planters to rice planters have induced many of the latter to dispose of their acreage. During the present year less than 100,000 pounds have been exported. This amount, however, represents but a small percentage of the production. In the archipelago there are more than 50,000 Chinese and Japanese rice eaters, and it is readily seen that a large proportion of this local product can be consumed right at home. The number of Chinese engaged in the cultivation throughout the group is about 3,200, more than half of whom are on Oahu. The Island of Kauai supports about 800, where there are also a few Japanese planters, the Island of Maui 300, and the great Island of Hawaii 100. The rice market is never an active factor in Honolulu's commerce, and there have been times when Japanese rice has been imported from San Francisco to supply the demand of home consumption. The current quotation is $5.25 per sack of 100 pounds.

In digestive and nutritive qualities rice heads all other cereals, and the generally good bodily health of the Chinese is largely due to this fact.

HAWAIIAN OPERA HOUSE.

This beautiful Thespian temple, sometimes called the Irwin Opera House, in honor of its founder, Hon. William G. Irwin, stands opposite the capitol. It was built on the ruins of the Music Hall, which was destroyed by fire February 13th, 1895. The present structure was completed in 1896 and opened to the public in the fall of that year. No less an artist than William T. Porter, whose fame extends across the American continent, painted the scenery. Robert Abrams was master mechanic. The theater will hold 1,000 persons, seating 600, and was designed by C. B. Ripley, though Mrs. Irwin, with her well known taste for architectural effects, made valuable suggestions. It contains four large proscenium boxes,



INTERIOR HAWAIIAN OPERA HOUSE.

independent structures of a quasi-Hindoo-Moorish type, the front balustrading, however, being an acanthus leaf motif. The balcony has a similar acanthus leaf front with electric lights in pairs at intervals.

The ceiling is in twenty-four square panels, each containing a large ornamental boss in stamped steel, and each carrying five incandescent bulbs, arranged one in the center and one at each corner. The center and corner lights are on separate switches, so that both or either sets can be used as desired. The walls are shrimp pink and the ceiling is painted in tints of pale blue and white, the ornamental metal work in bronze tipped with gold. The splay of the proscenium arch is bordered by twenty-one gilded ornamental panels of a renaissance design, each with a lamp. It is pierced by doors leading to the electrician's switchboard and stage manager's room. The

switchboard, controlling hundreds of lights both in the house and on the stage, has a series of indicator lights corresponding to those in operation. The stage lighting includes portable electric reflectors for colored light effects. The whole installation was the work of Theodore Hoffman, the well known electrician. The stage has 485 incandescent lamps in all.

The opening night occurred November 7th, 1896, when Il Trovatore was performed by a talented amateur company, the program being headed "Grand Opera Night. Complimentary to Mr. and Mrs. Irwin. Tendered by the Musicians of Honolulu." The opera was directed by Mrs. Annis M. Turner and Prof. Berger. There are two points about this theater that might be imitated elsewhere to advantage. First, Mrs. Irwin had the floor carpeted with the thickest Turkey carpet, so people entering or leaving would not disturb the performance by their footfalls, and second, the house has an electric ventilating fan of a capacity of 30,000 cubic feet per minute.

* * *

Maui has a lawyer named Coke. If there is anything in a name great legal lore may come out of Maui.

The visit of Elder Cannon, after an absence of 50 years, was a grand event among the Mormons of these Islands this month. The venerable gentleman has not forgotten the Hawaiian tongue and was able to address the natives intelligently. The Mormons are adepts at colonizing and have a flourishing settlement at Laie. They have a prosperous church in Honolulu.

* * *

The Pan-American Exposition, which will be opened in Buffalo next May, will contain among its numerous attractions the cyclorama of Kilauea as first shown at the Midwinter Fair in San Francisco some years ago. It is to be hoped that a more extended representation of Hawaii will be given at this great show, which promises to be a good second to the Columbian Exposition of 1893.



PHOTO BY HONOLULU PHOTO SUPPLY CO. BANYAN TREE.

The Banyan tree (*Ficus Indica*) of India, famed for its enormous expansion and air roots. At the age of 100 years one individual tree will shade and occupy about one and a half acres and rest on 150 stems or more. The main stems often have a circumference of 50 feet; the secondary stems have a diameter of several feet. The above illustration is from a tree growing in Kapiolani Park, Waikiki, and is a very good specimen.

"There are beers and beers, but the best is Rainier," said a gentleman in a restaurant on Christmas Day, as he ordered a cold bottle of the Seattle beverage. "Why do you exalt Rainier?" asked his guest. "Because," replied the other, "it has body and flavor as well as every pure property of beer. I know it is made of the correct ingredients."

COFFEE.

THE HISTORY OF COFFEE.
Translated from the Spanish Agricultural Encyclopedia.
By F. Souza.

Coffee-bean of Arabia. *Coffea Arabica* of the botanist. (Agricultural, Alimental, Estimulant Plant.)

History of the Coffee:

Coffee is originally of Abyssinia, region of Oriental Africa, with a surface about equal to that of Spain, anciently called Ethiopia. From this country comes the coffee that grows in the Kingdom of Narea, principally in Kaffa, whence it seems to have taken its name. Its culture extended to the interior of Africa, to the fountains of the Nile.

In the fourteenth century it was propagated in the Kingdom of Yemen in Arabia, and it was for a long time the exclusive patrimony of the Arabians, who, knowing its importance, went so far as to impose the penalty of death upon whomsoever attempted to transport a tree to a foreign country.

In the eighteenth century, with the view of avoiding the excessive duties imposed on this grain by the Pashas of Syria and Egypt, who took advantage of the coffee reaching Europe through Alexandria and the ports of the Levant, the Dutch first and England and France next sent their vessels by the Red Sea to trade directly with Arabia.

Notwithstanding the prohibition, the distance of 75 miles from the plantations to Mocha, where the European vessels took on their cargoes, and the fact that no foreigner was allowed to visit the plantations, except on very rare occasions and with great precautions—notwithstanding these facts, the Dutchman Van Dorn, first president of the Oriental Indies Company, by valuable presents and bribes, managed to get some plants to Batavia, where they rapidly grew and multiplied. One of these plants was sent to Witsen, Burgomaster of Amsterdam, who disposed its culture and propagation in hothouses.

M. de Ressaus, an officer of artillery, took from Holland to France the first coffee plant, which as a great curiosity was presented to King Louis XIV., who ordered it to be cultivated in the botanical gardens of Paris, where it grew and developed until it gave flowers and some fruit, but unhappily it died a short time after.

For this reason M. de Brancas sent the same king another plant in 1714, which was cultivated in the same garden, with so much success that it produced seeds and in time became the origin of all the coffee plantations in the French colonies.

To the efforts and personal sacrifices of M. de Chewe (who died old and poor after contributing a great deal to the welfare of his fellow citizens) is due the introduction of coffee and its propagation in the Martinique, and to his product that region owes its aggrandizement and riches after the ruin caused by the terrible earthquake of November 7th, 1727, that destroyed even the cocoa plantations.

From Marinique coffee was transported to Santo Domingo, Guadalupe and other adjacent islands, although it is presumed that in 1715 it was known in Santo Domingo, and since 1718 the Dutchmen had grown coffee in Surinam, Dutch Guiana, from where a French deserter named Mousgues introduced it into Cayenne, French Guiana.

The French Company of the Indies, established in Paris, sent, in 1718, several plants of Mocha coffee to the Reunion Islands, all of which but one were lost. That one, however, in 1820, produced so much fruit that 1300 grains were planted, from which proceeded all the plantations on the islands.

The first one to plant coffee in Jamaica was Sir Nicholas Laws, but in order that the plantation should prosper it became necessary for the British government to reduce the duty imposed in England on Jamaica coffee. To this is due the development that the plantations have reached on that island.

In the year 1748 coffee was introduced into Cuba by Don Jose Antonio Gelabash, Spanish financial employe, who brought the seed from Santo Domingo, and plantations were made in the lands of Wajay, not only with the object of utilizing the precious seed, but also with the view of making spirituous liquor from the pulp of the berry, and it was owing to the emigration of the French colonists from Santo Domingo, who established themselves in the Oriental section of the island, that the advancement of the coffee industry was obtained.

At first these plantations were regarded as pleasure gardens, and required a large number of slaves exclusively destined to their care, and of course these plantations could only support themselves for a time, and that owing to the bad crops in Brazil; but when the Brizilian crops reversed, that fact, coupled with the bad system of pruning, and the international laws controlling this product, made the expenses so high that it could not pay for its culture. This is why, in 1800, the Oriental part of Cuba only had eighty plantations; but later the price of the seed having increased considerably by the ruin of Santo Domingo, and because its culture was considered less expensive and easier than that of sugar cane, with its necessary establishments, a great number of planters devoted themselves to the industry, which in a short time produced a depreciation in the price of the product. This, added to the fact that the coffee of Brazil and Java being of a superior quality to the Cuban product, was sold in the island at a lower price than the price of that produced on the island, with the result that the industry was abandoned and the sugar industry augmented.

Some time after, the price of the market being higher and the culture of coffee being better understood, its production was taken up again and increased to such an extent that in 1846 there were 1,670 plantations in the western section, 580 in the eastern and 78 in the center of the island, but at the present time the coffee growth in Cuba is in decadence.

At the end of the last century coffee was not known in the Philippine Islands, except in the botanical gardens of Manila, where were planted a few plants for curiosity. From there were taken a few plants to the Laguna, where they were planted and thrived and multiplied rapidly through the agency of a species of mammillary (the Paradoxuras Masanga) which ailmented themselves off the berry, and expelled the seeds, which they could not digest but which were ready for propagation, in the same manner that in Spain and Italy a small bird scatters olive stones in the fields, causing wild olive trees to sprout. Afterwards, with the view of facilitating and increasing the coffee planting industry, prizes were offered by the Economical Society of Friends of the Country. One prize of $1,000 was awarded in 1837 to a McGuinonnier for having in production 60,000 plants.

In after years four different prizes were awarded to various planters, but it seems that after the prizes were obtained the plantations were abandoned, the Economical



PHOTO BY DAVEY.

COFFEE TREE.

experts giving as a reason the low prices of coffee and the high prices of freight, which made it impossible for the planters to obtain the necessary returns to perpetuate the industry. After the disappearance of these conditions, which were contrary to the growth of the coffee industry, the amelioration caused an expansion in the cultivation, although at the present time it has not by far arrived at what might be expected from the climatological conditions of the archipelago and from the amount of land that could be used for this purpose.

Today coffee is not only planted in Arabia, but grows with great success in the Hawaiian Islands, Java, Ceylon, China, Reunion Islands, Mauritas, Martinique Islands, Guadalupe, Santo Domingo, Porto Rico, Cuba, Jamaica, Mexico, Central America, Venezuela, Brazil and the Guianas.

In the scattered fragments of the written history of the Hawaiian Islands, for about a century past, frequent mention is made of Hawaiian-grown coffee, and the customs reports for many years show a considerable shipment of these fragrant, nourishing and stimulating berries.

In a work entitled "The Hawaiian Islands," published last year by the Republic of Hawaii at the instigation of Hon. H. E. Cooper, who is now Secretary of the Territory, the following remarks on coffee appeared:

"Ten or fifteen years ago the only Hawaiian coffee in the market was that picked from trees growing more or less wild in the Kona district of Hawaii. On several sugar plantations coffee was cultivated in odd corners for the owners and managers. Many years before, foreigners started into coffee in these Islands with enthusiasm, but, for reasons not necessary here to investigate, they failed to exhibit that perseverance which made the sugar industry overcome countless obstacles. Within the past few years, however, coffee has sprung into dimensions that make it promise to be a good second to sugar, if not its rival, in the wealth of the group. *The Hawaiian Annual* for 1898 gives a list of about 220 individuals, partnerships and corporations engaged in the industry. Since that list was prepared other coffee lands have been allotted. When all the coffee trees planted have come to bearing the yield will make a respectable showing in the world's supply. Thus far its small amount has made it beneath the notice of the great coffee factors beyond San Francisco, yet what there is of it commands a high price.

"Mr. Florentine Souza, an experienced coffee planter and factor from Guatemala, now manager of the Olaa Coffee Company, Limited, of Hawaii, said in an article in *The Bulletin* last April:

" 'The market reports of the United States show that the Hawaiian coffee, although not properly cured or graded, commands eight cents more per pound than Brazilian coffee, and the same will surely apply to European markets when this country's coffee may be shipped in sufficient quantities to obtain a quotation.' "

"Hence he argued that even if Brazilian coffee went down to two cents a pound—at which a reaction in price would inevitably ensue—Hawaiian coffee would obtain ten cents a pound delivered here, besides having an advantage in freight to the American market.

"Upon the basis of that, as the very lowest price, Mr. Souza gave an estimate of the profit of one acre in coffee. The value of the land is stated as varying from $10 to $50 an acre. Preliminary expense of planting—such as making nurseries, lining, hoeing, etc.—are put at $8 to $10. Clearing would cost from $15 in some districts to $40 in others, according to the nature of the ground and the methods pursued. Cultivation and handling would not average over $12 a year. For buildings, machinery, implements, wages and incidentals, one acre should be charged not more than $50. Taking the highest figures, this estimate was adduced:

Cost at end of four years		$198.00
Proceeds of maiden crop at 3d year, 600 lbs., at 10 cts.	$60.00	
Less cost of harvesting, etc., 4 cts. a pound	24.00	36.00
Net cost		$162.00
Add interest at 8 per cent per annum as funds are used, say 20 per cent on total		32.40
		$194.40

Or, in round figures, $200 for every acre with coffee trees in full bearing. The average crop of each coffee tree would not be less than two pounds per annum, but, to allow for unexpected contingencies, it is put at one and a half pounds, which would make the yield at least 1,000 pounds to the acre. The cost of maintenance, after the fourth year, ought not to be over four cents a pound, but allowing one cent more, this would be the status:

Capital, cost of plantation, per acre		$200.00
Production, one year, per acre, 1,000 lbs. at 10 cts.	$100.00	
Less maintenance, harvesting, etc., at 5 cts. per lb.	50.00	
Net returns per annum		$ 50.00

Equal to 25 per cent on the investment, which can be depended on for at least 25 years from the first crop. Mr. Souza explained that he made this estimate in figuring $50 an acre for buildings, etc., on a 100-acre plantation. He holds that the coffee industry has an advantage over other agricultural enterprises in this country, in that it can be carried on advantageously by limited as well as by large capital. 'A planter with small capital,' he says, 'would naturally have to give his personal attention to his plantation, instead of employing others.' To those in this case he strongly advises that they take up leaseholds on long terms of from 30 to 40 years, in preference to buying lands. A reasonable percentage of the crop would pay the rent, and the capital saved could be utilized in planting coffee. The term stated would cover the natural life of a coffee tree in its good bearing condition.

"Writing to the author of this work in November last, Mr. Souza said: 'With reference to coffee, I do not find anything new to say in addition to my statement published in April, with the exception of the value of lands, which I made to be from $10 to $50 per acre. While I suppose that the government lands could be obtained at that figure, or even less, I don't know the extent of the lots they will open up. As to private holdings, I am sure

that the value has gone up much higher, and do not consider it an error to say that from $75 to $100 per acre of unimproved land would be asked by owners in fee simple. In the statement above mentioned I figured the expenses, considering that proper care should be taken from the start to keep the fields free of weeds. If this is done I am sure that my figure will more than cover the expense, but if weeds are allowed to grow, there is no limit to what the expense of weeding may amount. Since I have located here I have seen the practical advantages of other plantings, like corn, potatoes, bananas, pineapples, etc., with which a farmer could help himself very much.'



PHOTO BY HONOLULU PHOTO SUPPLY CO.

EVENING—HONOLULU HARBOR.

"Labor for picking the coffee is a matter that gives concern to small as well as large planters. A farmer with a family has a great advantage, as the work is suited to women and children. This season the wages of pickers, paid according to quanity, amounted to an average of $1 per day. At this rate a man with a wife and two children—big enough to go into the field—would be able to credit the family with more than $100 per month for the season, which, with what he would be entitled to himself, in addition, as manager, would bring the family income, as wages alone, up to about $125. Coffee raising is described as an ideal occupation for the middle aged, it being lighter than general farming, and supremely healthful."

* * *

We believe this somewhat exhaustive compilation of the history of coffee, and the growing of coffee as it affects the Hawaiian Islands, may be fittingly closed with the following correspondence from Hilo in *The Advertiser*:

Hilo, Hawaii, November 17.

C. S. Shanklin, the last man to embark in the business of cultivating coffee in Olaa prior to the incorporation of the Olaa Sugar Company, and the acquiring of large tracts of land, is sanguine of success at coffee raising, says *The Herald*. Mr. Shanklin is enthusiastic over the prospects of the coffee industry, as he was the day he made his purchase of the Zimmerman tract.

"When I landed in Honolulu, or even before I left the Coast," he remarked to a representative of *The Herald*, "I was filled up with stories of the decline of coffee and failure of the crop. On the Kinau to Hilo these stories were, if anything, made stronger, so that I really did not know what I would be up against by the time I reached my place at 'seventeen miles.' I cannot say that my feet were getting cold, but they had not their normal warmth until I stood on the veranda at the plantation and saw what I consider as fine a business proposition as can be found anywhere.

"The tales I had heard were mere dreams; coffee is all right; the trouble is the people have not given it a chance. When I was here the last time I said I believed it was a seven or eight year proposition instead of one of four, and I am convinced that this is so today. The men who went in and out of the business in Olaa did not give it sufficient time. I am perfectly satisfied with the result of my investment, and I doubt if anyone can fix a price for my Volcano Road property that would tempt me to sell. I know now that in a few years, instead of exporting, Hawaii will be importing coffee for its own consumption, and when that time comes the few coffee men who are left will have a good thing.

"I have fifty acres planted and a good deal in bearing; the crop this year will be all anyone could expect. Just now I am seriously considering putting in twenty-five acres more next season. You know I am surrounded by lands of the Olaa Sugar Company, and I have been advised by some people to plant my back lot in cane. I do not know enough about sugar to do this, so that if anyone wants to see some growing there they will have to do it themselves, but the price of the land will have to be fixed by me."

It will be remembered that Mr. Shanklin purchased the Zimmerman tract of 200 acres a few months previous to the agents of the Olaa Sugar Company acquiring a majority of the land in the coffee district. He was not here when the sugar deal was made, but returned a few months later, and it was thought by some that he would feel discouraged and sell. He expressed great faith in the coffee business and confidence in the success of his enterprise, and this faith seems to be abiding with him. His place, under the management of Mr. McKenzie, is yielding him a good income and he is perfectly satisfied with the result of his investment. He said he did not lose faith even when Chicago papers last year contained accounts of the wiping out of Hilo by the lava flow.

Mr. Shanklin's statement relative to coffee, if made to his large circle of friends in the United States, may do much toward bringing investors to the Islands. He is a shrewd business man, and his word on the subject will have much weight.

* * *

It was night. It was in Punahou. Allys stood at the door of her father's mansion. The silvery radiance of the December moon enveloped her lithesome figure. Her dark, wondrous eyes looked out into the night, her lips parted and she cried, "Mortimer!"

He had just left her fair presence and had hailed a passing tram to take him home, but the music of her voice thrilled him and called him back. In an instant he was by her side. "What is it, darling?" he gasped.

"Don't forget to bring a box of Lowney's Chocolates the next time you call," murmured the girl.

* * *

We have received from the Woman's Exchange a calendar of 1901 containing numerous halftone illustrations of Hawaiian scenes. The cover is decorated with the royal Hawaiian coat of arms, embossed and gilded.

OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY.

Capital Stock, $2,000,000.	Employes, 553.
Bonded Indebtedness, $2,000,000.	Locomotives, 10.
Miles of track, 85.	Passenger Cars, 26.
Bridges, 91.	Freight Cars, 222.

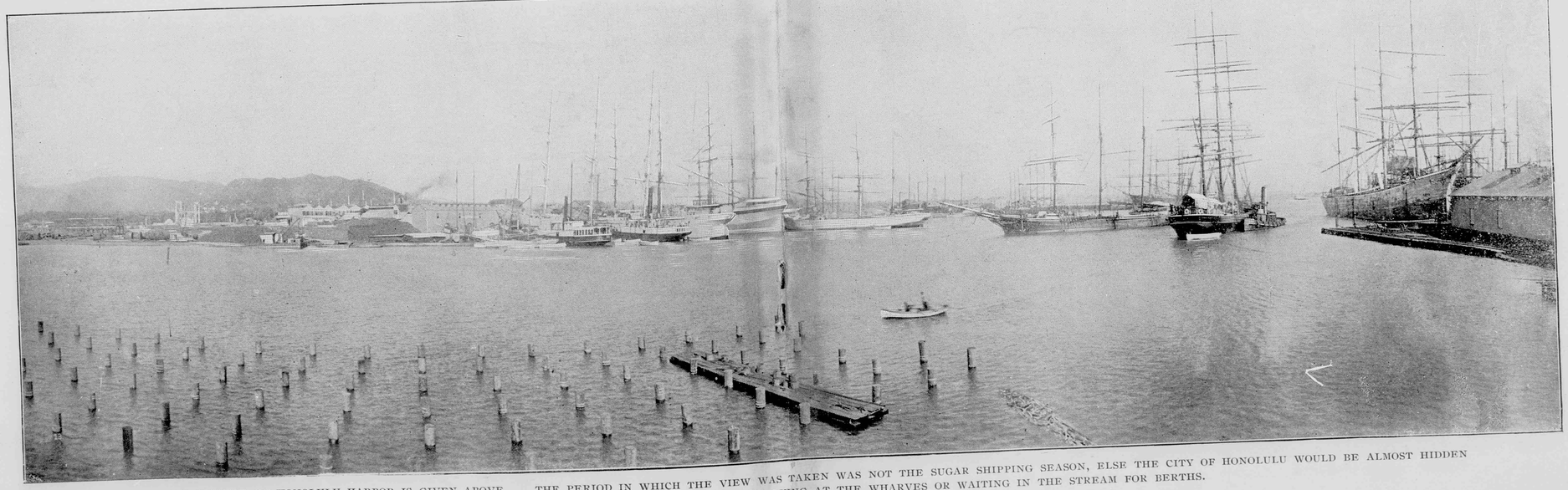
The few statistics noted above give one some idea of the present size of the Oahu Railway proper, though a great deal of the property of the company consists of vast ranges of sugar, cattle and sisal lands through which the road passes.

The first passenger train left the Honolulu depot on September 4th, 1889, the birthday of General Manager Dillingham, and bore a party of invited guests to Halawa, the terminus at that time. Since then the passenger and freight business has been going on with but few interruptions, and only these were caused by the government in times of cholera and plague, when Honolulu was placed in rigid quarantine. Track laying was extended year by year till 1898, when Kahuku was reached. The trials of building and equipping a first-class railroad like the Oahu in this far-away land in the Pacific, midst political insurrections and revolutions, plague and cholera, can only be realized by one taking the helm himself. Mr. Dillingham, the promoter, found almost every hand against him for the first seven or eight years of his efforts after starting his enterprise. Capital, proverbially timid, doubted the success of the venture in a land where governments were made in a day, but the doughty pioneer, knowing he was right, cut his way ahead. Even after he had shown proof that Honouliuli and Kahuku ranches possessed the richest sugar lands in the world and could be irrigated by artesian wells there were those among our shrewd business men who failed to see where a railroad drawing traffic from such productive sources could be a paying proposition. The first crop of Ewa stimulated the business of the road wonderfully, and then such financial encouragement was given to the company that the track was extended to Waianae, to Waialua and to Kahuku, tapping the great sugar estates at each place and bringing in passenger and freight business faster than the road could handle it. In the meantime Oahu, which bids fair to be the banner plantation of all Hawaii, and Honolulu plantations, were started. In order to carry the sugar of all these plantations to the seaboard the Oahu Railway has been taxed to its utmost ability during the past two years in bringing its capacity up to the planters' requirements. During the present year 20 gondolas of 30 tons each and 20 box cars of 30 tons each have been built to carry freight, while for the passenger traffic, which has grown in proportion to the increase of the sugar interests, two chair cars, three first-class cars, two caboose cars, an observation and a baggage car have been constructed. All the work was done at the company's own shops, which embrace carpenter, paint, machine and foundry departments. There have also been put up this year to provide for the sugar rush two warehouses on the terminal wharf at Honolulu, each 100x400 feet and having a combined capacity of housing the island of Oahu's entire sugar crop. Conveyors have been constructed to take the bags of sugar directly from the warehouses to the ships lying alongside. Other terminal improvements now going on are two wharves, each 1,200 feet long. One will



THIS GRAND VIEW OF NUUANU VALLEY HAS NEVER BEEN PRESENTED IN A HALFTONE ENGRAVING BEFORE. THE PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN FROM A POINT NEAR THE PALI, WHERE KAMEHAMEHA DROVE AN ARMY OF OAHU NATIVES OVER THE PRECIPICE.

Courtesy Honolulu Photo Supply Co.



A SUPERB PICTURE OF HONOLULU HARBOR IS GIVEN ABOVE, THE PERIOD IN WHICH THE VIEW WAS TAKEN WAS NOT THE SUGAR SHIPPING SEASON, ELSE THE CITY OF HONOLULU WOULD BE ALMOST HIDDEN BY THE HULLS AND MASTS OF THE GREAT FLEET OF VESSELS LYING AT THE WHARVES OR WAITING IN THE STREAM FOR BERTHS.

Courtesy Honolulu Photo Supply Co.

accommodate six ships on either side, and the other, being next to the shore, will give berths to six more vessels. These additions to the shipping facilities now in use there will make the railway terminal the busiest place along the water front, especially during the sugar season of January-July.

Still another enterprise, shortly to be launched, is a series of coal bunkers of from 15,000 to 20,000 tons capacity, which will also be furnished with latest improved conveyors for loading and discharging ships.

As the volume of business of the present year has not quite been computed, the figures published at the close of 1899 will convey a very good idea of what has been done this year, though in the early months of 1900 traffic was considerably hampered by quarantine regulations incident to the bubonic plague. The net earnings for 1899 of the company amounted to $212,238.80, being a net gain of over 11 per cent. on the stock outstanding. Out of this sum a dividend of 5 per cent., or $96,380.00, was paid September 1, 1899, leaving a balance to net revenue for 1899 of $115,858.80. The number of tons of freight carried during 1899 was 197,148. The earnings on transportation were for 1899, $281,525.60. Number of passengers carried in 1899, 236,482. The passenger earnings of 1899 were $107,681.75. The average earning per mile of road operated was $5,458.72. Ranch department receipts representing sales of cattle and horses were $101,701.43 and the expenses $73,719.23. The expense of operating the road was $250,471.63, or a monthly average of $20,872.64. The net earnings of railway, ranch and land departments was $243,242.59. The following named articles give the character of the frieght which is hauled to and fro every day: Lumber, machinery, coal, sugar, paddy and rice, building material, cordwood, cattle, fertilizer, fish, fruit, feed, fertilizer material, sand, ballast, railroad material, seed cane, molasses, honey, coffee.

Sugar is the most conspicuous item, while coal comes next. One is always incoming and the other outgoing.

A round trip over this railroad occupies the greater part of a day and affords the sightseer the pleasure of viewing a moving panorama of Nature's glories, for the greater part of the scenery is mountainous and maritime. Scenes shift constantly and monotony is absent. Comfortable, luxurious cars and an evenly ballasted roadbed are not the least elements that contribute to one's pleasure. Where the planter has not altered the landscape to serve the purposes of agriculture there are lofty mountains and inviting glens, pretty inland lakes and dense masses of algeroba. From the land one can turn to the sea and revel in the grand beauty of the waves as they come towering up to the shore to dash themselves to fragments on the lava rocks. A stop-over at either one of the plantations would prove profitable to the traveler. The cutting and stripping of sugar cane, its passage to the mill, its crushing under the great rollers and the several processes which the juice undergoes to produce the raw sugar of export are interesting to witness. The pumping plants at some of these plantations are marvels of power, exemplifying the latest ideas of American engineers. Rice, taro, banana, pineapple and sisal plantations are other objects of interest along the road and are worthy of a visit.

Following are the officers and general personnel of the Oahu Railway and Land Company: S. C. Allen, president; J. B. Atherton, first vice-president; W. F. Allen, second vice-president; W. G. Ashley, secretary; M. P. Robinson, treasurer; E. E. Paxton, auditor-general; F. M. Hatch, general counsel; B. F. Dillingham, general manager; Geo. P. Denison, superintendent; C. H. Kluegel, chief engineer; F. C. Smith, general passenger and ticket agent; R. R. Berg, general freight agent; C. J. Lewis, master mechanic; John A. Hughes, master car builder; C. M. White, accountant and cashier; James Flower, assistant cashier; W. F. Frear and T. W. Hobron, trustees.

THE VALUE OF ALUMINUM.

Aluminum itself is a very valuable metal and has been put to a great many uses where lightness without strength or durability is particularly desired. Its softness has precluded it from a more general use, and for this reason metal workers have been engaged for years in devising a process of manufacture that shall impart toughness without increasing its weight. It is only recently that a success in this direction has been achieved. Mr. William A. McAdams, of New York, has patented a method of casting aluminum alloys and recently gave a public exhibition of his products at a board of trade meeting in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where it is proposed to establish a manufactory. At the meeting Mr. McAdams stated that the secret of his success was principally in the method of casting, which enabled him to produce a homogeneous metal, composed mainly of aluminum, but with a percentage of zinc and copper added, which possessed a tensile strength nearly forty times as great as that of the aluminum uncombined. A large number of samples were spread upon the table, showing the metal in various shapes, its fine polish, the ease with which it can be turned and planed, bored, tapped and otherwise worked. A small hand mold illustrating the method of casting was also displayed, and tests were made by bending or trying to bend rods of the metal, by pounding on an anvil and in various ways. Mr. McAdams rapidly explained the process of manufacture, which is protected by a number of letters patent, covering the material, the method, the apparatus used, etc. He also showed reports of official tests proving the strength, etc.

Some of the leading stockholders of the Comstock mine in California have interested themselves in Mr. McAdams' project and have stated their willingness to advance $250,000 to establish a plant.

Honolulu, like all other well ordered cities, has a dog patrol wagon and a professional catcher who can throw the lasso as unerringly as any cowboy on our cattle ranges. Whenever the dogs in the streets become too numerous for comfort the wagon makes the rounds of all the thoroughfares and collects all untaxed dogs. These curs have enough sagacity to distinguish this wagon from all others, and when they see it approaching they scatter in all directions. Few of them, however, escape the official catcher, who hunts them into their holes and lands them in the coop contained in the body of the wagon. The wretched captives are taken to a receiving station in Iwilei, and if not called for and paid for within a short period are mercifully destroyed and their carcases converted into fertilizer.

SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES.

By Daniel O'Connell.

If sweethearts were sweethearts always,
Whether as maid or wife,
No drop would be half so pleasant
In the mingled draught of life.

But the sweetheart has smiles and blushes
When the wife has frowns and sighs,
And the wife's have wrathful glitter
For the glow of the sweetheart's eyes.

If lovers were lovers always,
The same to sweetheart and wife,
Who would change for the future of Eden
The joys of this chequered life?

But husbands grow grave and silent,
And cares on the anxious brow
Oft replace the sunshine that perished
At the words of the marriage vow.

Happy is he whose sweetheart
Is wife and sweetheart still—
Whose voice as of old can charm,
Whose kiss as of old does thrill;

Who has plucked the rose, to find ever
Its beauty and fragrance increase,
As the flush of pasion is mellowed
In love's unmeasured peace;

Who sees in the step a lightness,
Who finds in the form a grace,
Who reads an unaltered brightness
In the witchery of the face.

Undimmed and unchanged. Ah! happy
Is he, crowned with such a life,
Who drinks the wife, pledging the sweetheart,
And toasts in the sweetheart the wife.

THE DAILY PRESS.

Published every morning except Monday, the *Honolulu Republican* enlightens the community with a complete story of the day's doings prepared in an attractive style. The publishers are the Robert Grieve Publishing Co. and the editor is E. S. Gill, who has held the editorial chair in various newspaper offices on the Mainland. Though a youngster in the journalistic field, having come to us on Annexation Day, last June, it makes its influence felt throughout the Islands. It proved to be a powerful advocate of the Republican cause in the exciting election contest last October and November.

The *Commercial Advertiser*, a morning paper published by the Hawaiian Gazette Co., is another strong Republican paper, whose editor, Walter G. Smith, has had a long training in his profession. A corps of bright reporters attend to the news department. It is really a greater paper than the city in which it is published, and at the rate it is making progress it is likely to keep ahead of the city's growth for some time to come. Its daily illustrations of local scenes and events bring it up to the metropolitan standard of journalism, and of course enhance the interest in its articles.

The Hawaiian Star Newspaper Association, whose manager is Frank L. Hoogs, publishes the *Hawaiian Star* every afternoon. This journal is noted for its punctuality. It is of the Republican faith, yet is independent in expression. It has an able staff of editorial and news writers, who always keep in touch with Island affairs.

Another afternoon paper is *The Independent* and its name does not belie its character. Its columns are often spiced with wit and satire and it has always maintained a reputation for being keen-sighted in matters of public policy. The proprietor and publisher is F. J. Testa. Edmund Norrie is editor and W. H. Wright assistant editor.

The Evening Bulletin is the oldest of the dailies. It has a place in the Republican rank and fills it well. Its files, covering the record of the vicissitudes of Hawaiian politics for nearly twenty years, are much resorted to by students of Hawaiian history. The *Bulletin* is alert in news gathering and never disappoints its readers when stirring events are taking place. It comes from the press of the Bulletin Publishing Co. It has a most capable editor in Wallace R. Farrington.

THE HONOLULU POSTOFFICE.

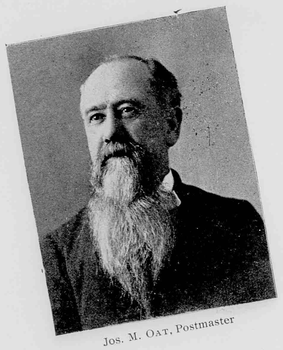
Owing to the isolated position of the islands and the irregular arrival of steamers the work of this office is quite different to that of other offices on the mainland. Here at times there is but little to do, but when a steamer arrives from the coast with the accumulated mail of a week everything changes and the office becomes a scene of bustle. All mail for the different islands is received and dispatch from this office, so that it is always a case of feast or famine. Since the annexation of the Islands by the United States there has been an almost entire change in the mode of handling of the work, and by the first of the year this office will be fully equipped with all the latest devices and furniture for making quick dispatch and will compare favorably with any office of its sze in the United States. The same regulations govern this office as any other American postoffice and it is hard to impress on the minds of a great portion of the public that they are part of that great concern which has only one way to do things and that is the right way.

During the year ending December 31st, 1899, this office received from the United States and foreign countries 678,260 ordinary letters, 14,789 registered letters and 555,447 prints and dispatched 794,822 ordinary letters, 11,538 registered and 141,222 papers, being an increase of about 50 per cent. over 1898. Since annexation the amount of mail handled is almost double owing to the reduction of postage. During the year 1899 there were handled at this office over 5,000,000 letters for the various

offices in the group and about 8,000,000 papers besides 62,000 registered articles. There are employed in this office 31 clerks, embracing all the principal nationalities represented on the Islands. These clerks are supposed to be ready to answer a call for work at any hour during the day or night; they commence work regularly at 8 a. m. and leave at six p. m., but should a steamer arrive during the evening they return to the office and sort the mails immediately so that the public will find it waiting for them early in the morning. Under the Republic there were times when some of the clerks were on duty steadily for sixty hours, getting no sleep and only getting a meal on the jump. The hardest time this office had was when the troops were going to Manila. At that time the steamers were all boarded by a clerk who went outside in the pilot boat, got the mail ready and brought it ashore in the boat, thereby gaining a few hours. As the office did not know what steamer had the mails every one had to be boarded. One case in particular will illustrate the disadvantages they worked under. A fleet of six transport sailed from San Francisco at the same time and the mail was aboard one of them, but which? The first of the fleet was sighted at 3 p. m. was boarded and no mail, the next one came along about 4 p. m., no mail, and the others kept coming at intervals until 3 a. m., when the Newport was sighted, the last of the lot; when boarded it was found that she had about sixty bags. These were bundled into the boat and brought ashore to cheer the hearts of a lot of clerks who had been on watch for 30 hours without a wink of sleep. But they started in and by 8 a. m. every one in town was happy over the fact that he had his mail. The whole force was on until nine that night getting every thing ready for dispatch to the other offices, a steady watch of 42 hours. Under the present system this is changed. If a steamer is not sighted before 9 p. m. she remains outside until next morning so that there is no chance for the long stretches.

Mr. Jos. M. Oat, the present Postmaster, was appointed postmaster general April 1, 1893, under the Provisional Government and has held the appointment continuously and was appointed postmaster by President McKinley June 14, 1900, and has proved himself a thoroughly capable and able man, having successfully handled the office as postmaster general under the Provisional Government and the Republic, giving satisfaction to all classes and in some very trying times, owing to the revolutions and pestilences which this place has had in the last eight years. Eight years ago the postoffice officials thought when they saw 40 bags of mail arrive that they were swamped, but now they think nothing of handling 120 bags, it being the usual thing to receive about one hundred bags every steamer. In a short while the free delivery system will be established and then Honolulu will be able to have all the benefits that any other city of the United States has.

The postal service in the Hawaiian Islands was established about the year 1850 by the Hon. H. M. Whitney, who was appointed the first postmaster general. The first post office was located in the printing office of the Polynesian on the site of the present post office. Until the year 1894 all the work was done on the lower floor of the present postoffice, but owing to the quantity of mail handled the upper floor was fitted up and the Registry, Money Order and Savings Bank Divisions were placed there, giving more room for the mailing dvision. Until the year 1898 there were in use only about 400 lock boxes; after that year they were found to be insufficient to accommodate the rapidly increasing business and the whole front was removed and 1000 brass front lock boxes supplied, which at the present time are found to be inadequate for the work. Within the last six months a large commodious addition has been placed on the old building, which is being refitted with all the latest facilities for the rapid handling and dispatch of the mail passing through. This office is the only exchange office in the Territory. Following are the postal officials: Jos. M. Oat, postmaster; L. T. Kenake, cashier and general superintendent; W. I. Madeira, assistant postmaster; Geo. L. Desha, chief clerk registry division; J. M. Riggs, chief clerk money order division; S. L. Kekumano, chief mailing clerk; A. M. Webster, chief distributor; N. L. Orme, mailing clerk.



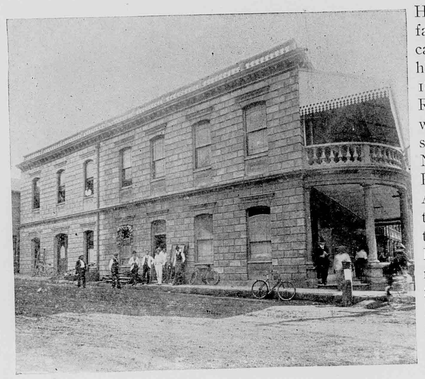
Jos. M. Oat, Postmaster



Louis T. Kenake, Superintendent.



W. I. Madeira, Ass't-Postmaster



HONOLULU POSTOFFICE.

The congested condition of the mailing business has necessitated the construction of a two-story brick addition, which has just been completed. It conforms perfectly with the style of the old building. It was built by one of our leading contractors, William Dunbar, at a cost of $13,500, and is an excellent testimonial of his ability as a builder. The lower floor, 58x35, contains a spacious mailing room, which communicates with the main office by a broad archway. Besides the numerous iron racks holding the bags for the outgoing mail, there are six large drop boxes for city, island and foreign letters and papers. Leading from the mailing room are General Superintendent Kenake's office, the fumigating room, and bicycle room. Up stairs the addition is made a part of the main building, thus furnishing a wider scope for the transaction of office business. The lighting is ample.

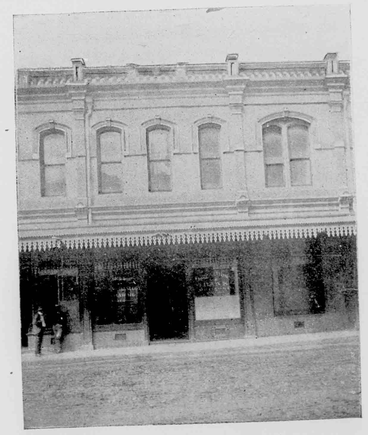
LOUIS T. KENAKE.

A young man who comes in contact with the public more than anyone else and who answers hundreds of questions every day of his life is Mr. Louis T. Kenake, the general superintendent and cashier of the Honolulu postoffice. His inborn courtesy and genial disposition have made him exceedingly popular with the postoffice patrons, and by postoffice patrons is meant almost every man, woman and child in the city. It has been said that it is just as easy to speak civilly as uncivilly, but few people have found this out. Postoffice employes are often addressed in a rough and even an insulting manner, and it requires a firm command over their temper to return polite answers. We speak for the whole Honolulu public when we say that Mr. Kenake is a gentleman under all circumstances.

He was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1866 and went to San Francisco in 1871. He received his education at the Lincoln School in that city and came to Honolulu December 23, 1884. He was employed in the grocery houses of Lewis & Co. and Henry Davis till April, 1893, when he was appointed general delivery clerk in the postoffice, a position he retained till June 14th of this year, when he was promoted to the office he now holds. His long experience with postal affairs has made him familiar with every detail of the business. His useful career as a postoffice employe is no less conspicuous than his connection with the military, which dates from March, 1885, when he enlisted as a private in the old Honolulu Rifles. This organization took in nearly all the young white men in the city at that time. The Rifles were dissolved by an act of the legislature in 1890, but when the National Guard of Hawaii was instituted in 1893 Mr. Kenake was made the second lieutenant of Company B. Afterwards he became first lieutenant, then, in 1897, adjutant and finally captain of Company B. In 1898 he retired from the military, but in the present year Governor Dole appointed him aide-de-camp on his staff, with the rank of Captain. Mr. Kenake also served in the volunteer fire department as second assistant foreman of Mechanic No. 2. His various military duties placed him in some trying situations in the "rackets" of 1887, 1889, 1893 and 1895, but he proved to be a soldier of the right quality on every occasion.

W. I. MADEIRA.

Another valued official in the postoffice is W. I. Madeira, the assistant postmaster. He claims Santa Cruz., Cal., as his birthplace, where he first saw the light of day on June 29th, 1874. He entered the service of the Western Union Telegraph Company when 17 years of age and followed the occupation of telegraphy for about five years. He came to these Islands in December, 1898 and entered the postal service under the Republic of Hawaii on January 10th, 1899. Close attention to business and obedience to superiors soon rewarded him, for he was appointed assistant postmaster by the United States government on Annexation Day, June 14th, 1900. Though his service in the postoffice has been of short duration, Mr. Madeira stands high in the public favor. The Honolulu postoffice has been fortunate in securing his services.



FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HAWAII.

OUR BANKS.

Honolulu is proud of its banks. Ever ready to assist practical commercial or manufacturing enterprises and to lift up the unfortunate when honest effort has been overtaken by failure, they have the grateful appreciation of all our business men. When panic swept the mainland of the United States, and great financial institutions fell before the storm the houses of Claus Spreckels & Co. and Bishop & Co. stood staunch. Many times entreated to place loans in hazardous enterprises at home, their conservatism and a high sense of duty to their depositors forbade them to comply. The cool, conservative banker wins in the end. The two new banks, the First American Savings and Trust Co. and the Bank of Hawaii, also have careful financiers at the head of their affairs, and with their great wealth at ready command are able to withstand any financial shock. Another fact that Honolulu points to with pride is that it never had a bank failure.

The First American Savings and Trust Company.

This popular institution came into being when annexation was assured. Its officers are Cecil Brown, president; M. P. Robinson, vice-president, and W. G. Cooper, cashier, and its capital is $250,000. It has a branch in Hilo. Interest is allowed on yearly deposits at four and a half per cent. The present quarters are on Fort street. It gets its full share of the business men's patronage.

Claus Spreckels & Company

The bank of Claus Spreckels & Co., a partnership of Claus Spreckels of San Francisco and William G. Irwin of this city, is located on Fort street, near Queen, and was established in 1885. It is one of the most solid financial houses in the Islands and has been prominent in transactions requiring the use of large sums of money. Mr. E. I. Spalding is the cashier. The San Francisco agent is the Nevada National Bank, and it also has the most responsible connections for its business in different parts of the world.

Bishop & Company.

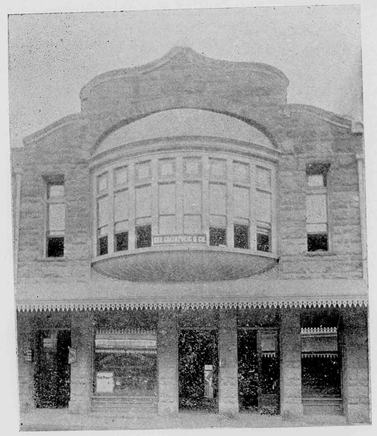
This is the pioneer banking house and well known in America and the Orient. It stands at the corner of Merchant and Kaahumanu streets, in a handsome two-story stone building of its own, and is right in the commercial center. The affairs of the bank have for many years been managed by Hon. S. M. Damon, who is generally regarded as Honolulu's leading financier. The bank allows interest on fixed deposits: Seven days' notice, two per cent.; three months' notice, three per cent.; six months' notice, three and a half per cent., and twelve months' notice, four per cent.

Bank of Hawaii.

Though a comparatively new bank, it stands as high in the confidence of the community as any of the others. It is officered by such men as C. M. Cooke, president; P. C. Jones, vice-president; C. H. Cooke, cashier, and F. C. Atherton, assistant cashier. The paid-up capital is $600,000 and the reserve is $50,000. It has already secured a heavy line of deposits and enjoys a well deserved prosperity. It has elegantly appointed offices in the Judd building, commanding about the best business location in the city.

Hawaiian Trust and Investment Company.

As its name indicates, this company transacts a general trust and investment business. It takes charge of people's estates and collects and remits income. It is particularly useful to those who go away from the Islands leaving property to be looked after. Then as trustee, guardian or administrator it handles the affairs of minors and the estates of deceased persons. All trust funds and trust investments are kept apart from the assets of the company. The offices are furnished with individual safes for keeping valuables. Being fire and burglar proof, they are a secure repository.



HAWAIIAN TRUST AND INVESTMENT COMPANY.

HAWAIIAN NEWS COMPANY.

The busiest place in the city upon the arrival of a coast steamer is the store of the Hawaiian News Company, on Merchant street, where everybody who has any particle of concern for the doings in the outer world goes to get his news. The stock of papers and magazines sold here is a most complete and varied one. Germans and Englishmen, as well as Americans, are supplied with the leading periodicals of the homeland, fresh from the publication offices. In books, too, this popular company of literary distributors handles the latest works of all authors, being in close touch with the largest publishing houses on the mainland. In fashionable stationery, pens, pencils and inks there is a full display. Some very pretty Hawaiian calendars are being offered just now and are eagerly sought by Honolulans who desire to pay their New Year's compliments to relatives and friends abroad. Like Boston's Old Corner Book Store, a former Atheneum of a literary town, the long established Hawaiian News Co. is the resort of all who seek the best in fiction, history or science.

KAMEHAMEHA AS A MERCHANT.

"Experience is by industry achieved,
And perfected by the swift course of time."

There is good reason to believe Kamehameha I. had little or no acquaintance with Shakespeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona," from which the above quotation is taken; yet it is quite as certain that almost his first venture in commercial industry gave him experience that was "perfected by the swift course of time."

It is a matter of history that after the discovery of this group of islands by Captain Cook, a large part of the supply of the sandalwood of commerce came from here. In fact, for a considerable time the principal revenue of the country was derived from the wholesale slaughter of these sweet-scented trees. So thoroughly did greed have its sway in this regard, that today the wood is extinct here, or nearly so, for it is only occasionally that some mountain climber is reported as having discovered a solitary representative of this once numerous family.

The native race of Hawaii nei were not so well posted in matters of barter and trade in Kamehameha the Great's time as they are now—experience in industry again, you see,—and so shrewd skippers easily obtained valuable cargoes of sandalwood in exchange for goods and chattels that fell far short in monetary value. The men who came in ships seemed to thrive remarkably well, considering that in exchange for their beads and calicos and knives and what-not, they received only a load of wood that grew voluntarily and liberally in the forests of the Islands, and required none of the sweat of man's brow except so much as was necessary to fell the trees and drag them to the water's edge.

I have heard some one speak of Kamehameha I. as another Napoleon Bonaparte, with the difference that Kamehameha seems to have had no Waterloo. He certainly was a shrewd man, considering his time and condition of life, and had the quick wit to turn failure into profit,—as the incident I venture to bring again to life, by repeating it after its nearly a century of oblivion, will show.

Kamehameha shrewdly discovered that the traders were making large profits on the sandalwood obtained from him, and concluded to augment the revenue of the throne by going into the sandalwood business himself, and to deal only with consumers; the middle-men must stand aside. Accordingly he purchased a ship, filled it with the precious wood, and sent it off to China—then and still the best market for this article. The ship was under command of English officers, with a native crew. If Kamehameha was shrewd in deciding to get all the profit from his sandalwood for himself, the foreigners were not asleep either. If the King discovered there was large profit in the business, their trade would soon be pau; of course that would never do, so the Hawaiian ship was double-taxed right and left—for pilotage, anchorage, and, it seemed, for the privilege of being afloat at all.

In the course of time the ship returned to Honolulu, with colors flying. The King, in his eagerness to learn how fared his first independent business venture with the outside world, hastened on board. But lo! instead of a cargo of rich damasks and shining dollars, nothing was brought home except a bill of charges amounting to three thousand dollars!

History has repeated itself in similar experiences in many places since. A friend of mine in Southern California made a considerable shipment of fruit, which had cost him much labor and money, to commission men in San Francisco. Instead of the generous cheque he expected and ought to have had in exchange for his fruit, all he received was a bill of charges for freight and handling the fruit, which was reported as having been dumped into the bay, because the market was overstocked. My friend was sacrificed in order that prices might be kept "ruling high," and so—in result—out of the reach of poor people, who were not even allowed to make use of that which was selfishly and wickedly destroyed.

But Kamehameha had a recourse that was denied the fruit raiser. After the first disappointment over the failure of his sandalwood venture he put on his thinking cap and reviewed the items of the ship's expense account. Pilotage and anchorage figured prominently in the statement. This was a new wrinkle to Kamehameha, for up to that time ships came to these Islands and departed again when they saw fit, without let or hindrance.

"Well," said Kamehameha, "I will have charges for my harbor, too!"

And he did, and very promptly thereafter. In the early part of the century just closed (please, please do not revive the question of whether the present—1900—is the last year of the old century or the first year of the new!) the pilotage both on entering and leaving the harbor of Honolulu was one dollar a foot on the draught of each vessel; for an anchorage in the outer harbor, sixty dollars, and in the inner harbor eighty dollars.

An interesting sequel to Kamehameha's experience with the sandalwood is found in the annual report of the Collector-General of Hawaiian Customs, Mr. E. R. Stackable, to the Minister of Finance, for the year 1899. Comparisons are not always odious, and I think a few figures taken from the report named may prove to be agreeable, if not interesting and instructive reading. There are now seven customs ports in the Territory of Hawaii: Honolulu, Hilo, Kahului, Mahukona, Kailua, Waimea (Kauai), Palaau—the last three named cutting but a small figure in the customs receipts, however.

The customs records go no further back than 1843, when the dutiable imports amounted to $223,388, with customs receipts of only $8,468; there seem to have been no domestic exports that year, but the foreign exports amounted to $66,618. There has been an almost steady increase of port business from 1843 up to this time, the largest customs business in the history of the country having been done last year. The total value of imports in 1899 was $16,069,576.96; total exports, $22,628,741.82; and the total customs receipts footed up the neat sum of $1,295,628.95. These figures, besides showing the great increase in the business of the country (the customs bureau is a safe gauge for the country at large), give us the satisfying statement that Hawaii is selling much more than she buys—a pretty good indication that business is being done at a profit.

LEVERETT H. MESICK.

* * *

The Chinese and Japanese shipped $72,000 in specie from the Islands this year. This sum is in addition to what many of them carried home in their pockets.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY TERRITORY OF HAWAII

HON. SANFORD B. DOLE.....Governor
HON. HENRY E. COOPER...Sec. of the Territory
Alex. G. Hawes, Jr... Private Sec'y to the Gov

SUPREME COURT.

Hon. Walter Francis Frear.....Chief Justice
Hon. Clinton A. Galbraith, First Associate Justice
Hon. Antonio Perry... Second Associate Justice

CIRCUIT COURTS.

FIRST CIRCUIT.

Hon. A. S. Humphreys.....First Judge
.....Second Judge
Geo. Lucas, J. A. Thompson and P. D. Kellett, Jr.
.....Clerks Supreme and Circuit Courts

SECOND CIRCUIT.

Hon. J. W. Kalua.....Judge
Jas. N. K. Keola.....Clerk

THIRD CIRCUIT.

Hon. W. S. Edings.....Judge
M. F. Scott.....Clerk

FOURTH CIRCUIT.

Hon. Gilbert F. Little.....Judge
Daniel Porter.....Clerk

FIFTH CIRCUIT.

Hon. Jacob Hardy.....Judge
H. D. Wishard.....Clerk

HONOLULU POLICE COURT.

Hon. W. L. Wilcox.....Judge
B. P. Zablan.....Clerk
Lyle A. Dickey.....Second Judge

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Hon. Henry E. Cooper...Sec'y of the Territory
Miss Kate Kelley.....Chief Clerk
Miss Ethel Gurney.....Stenographer
Miss Goldie Gurney.....Typewritist
Wray Taylor.....Electoral Registrar

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Edmund P. Dole.....Attorney General
Jno. W. Cathcart.....Deputy Attorney General
John M. Kea.....Clerk to Attorney General
Miss A. Allen.....Stenographer
A. M. Brown.....High Sheriff
C. F. Chillingworth.....Deputy Sheriff
H. M. Dow.....Clerk to High Sheriff
William Henry.....Jailor Oahu Prison
C. B. Cooper.....Physician Oahu Jail
N. B. Emerson.....Physician Receiving Station
L. A. Andrews.....Sheriff Hawaii
R. A. Lyman.....Deputy Sheriff S. Hilo
L. E. Swain..... " " N. Hilo
H. S. Overend..... " " Hamakua
Chas. H. Pulaa... ... " " N. Kohala
Z. Paakiki..... " " S. Kohala
J. K. Nahale..... " " N. Kona
W. J. Yates..... " " S. Kona
F. C. Eaton..... " " Kau
J. E. Elderts..... " " Puna
L. M. Baldwin.....Sheriff of Maui
A. N. Hayselden...Deputy Sheriff of Wailuku
W. H. King..... " " Makawao
C. R. Lindsay..... " " Lahaina
F. Wittrock..... " " Hana
Geo. Trimble..... " " Molokai
F. Pahia... ..... " " Koolaupoko and Koolauloa
Andrew Cox..... " " Waialua
Antone Fernaedez.. " " Ewa and Waianae
J. H. Coney.....Sheriff of Kauai
W. H. Rice, Jr.....Deputy Sheriff of Lihue
C. K. Haae..... " " Kawaihau
D. Donaldson..... " " Hanalei
Robt. Waialeale..... " " Koloa
E. Omsted..... " " Waimea

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

Theo. F. Lansing.....Treasurer
W. H. Wright..... Registrar Public Accounts
H. C. Hapai.....Bookkeeper
Gustave Rose.....License Clerk
Henry Peters.....Recording Clerk
Jonathan Shaw.... Tax Assessor First Division
A. D. Thompson..Deputy Assessor First Division
C. H. Dickey....Tax Assessor Second Division
N. C. Willfong ... Tax Assessor Third Division
J. K. Farley.....Tax Assessor Fourth Division
Thos. G. Thrum.....Registrar of Conveyances
M. K. Nakuina..Deputy " " "

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

H. C. Austin.....Auditor
H. C. Meyers.....Deputy Auditor
G. W. R. King.....Bookkeeper
C. S. Hall.....Clerk
Isaac Sherwood.....Clerk
T. Treadway.....Clerk
D. Kanewanui.....Clerk
S. Mahelona.....Clerk

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

John A. McCandless.....Superintendent
James H. Boyd.....Chief Clerk
B. H. Wright, Geo. C. Ross, M. Cooke.....Assistant Clerks
Miss Nettie Barraclough.....Stenographer
W. E. Rowell.....Asst. Supt. Public Works
Andrew Brown.....Supt. of Water Works
W. Vannatta.....Supt. Hilo Water Works
W. E. Bal, Supt. Wailuku & Kahului W. Works
H. Blake.....Supt. Koloa Water Works
Andrew Brown.....Clerk Honolulu Market
Marston Campbell..Road Supervisor, Honolulu
W. L. Frazee.....Inspector Electric Lights
Captain A. Fuller ...Harbor Master, Honolulu
Captain J. Fitzgerald.. " " Hilo

PILOTS.

Captain J. C. Lorenzen, Captain J. R. Macauley, Captain M. N. Sanders, Captain E. F. Cameron.....Port of Honolulu
Captain J. Fitzgerald.....Port of Hilo
Captain Robert English.....Port of Kahului

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..... Sub-Agent Second Land District
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..... Registrar Births, Marriages and Deaths
J. D. McVeigh.....
.....Quarantine Officer and Chief Inspector
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CITY DISPENSARY.

H. W. Howard, M.D.....Physician

INSANE ASYLUM.

Geo. Herbert, M. D.....Superintendent
O. Winkler.....Assistant Superintendent

LEPER SETTLEMENT.

C. B. Reynolds.....Superintendent
R. Oliver, M. D.....Resident Physician
Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs are Agents of the Board of Health for their respective Districts.

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PORTUGAL—A. de Souza Canavarro, Consul-General; residence Pensacola street.
JAPAN—Miki Saito, Consul; residence Nuuanu avenue. S. Harai, Eleve Consul; residence Nuuanu avenue.
GREAT BRITAIN—W. R. Hoare, Consul; residence Palama. T. R. Walker, Vice-Consul.
FRANCE—M. Le Comte de Potier; residence King street.
ITALY—F. A. Schaefer, Consul. (Dean of the Consular Corps).
NETHERLANDS—H. M. von Holt, Consul.
DENMARK—H. R. Macfarlane, Consul.
MEXICO—F. A. Schaefer, Acting Consul.
PERU—Bruce Cartwright, Consul.
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BELGIUM—R. F. Lange, Acting Consul.
SPAIN—L. F. Alvarez, Vice-Consul.
RUSSIA—J. F. Hackfeld, Acting Vice-Consul.
SWEDEN AND NORWAY—H. M. Schmidt, Consul.
CHINA—Yang Wei Pin, Consul; Goo Kim Fui and Wong Kwai, Vice-Consuls.

HALEIWA.

Close to the roaring surf of Waialua and overlooking the pretty river of that name stands the par excellence of Hawaiian hostelries, the Haleiwa Hotel. Without being large enough to be imposing or garish, there is a spaciousness and broadness and elegance about its interior that suggests to the guest within its walls the commodious appointments of the great seashore resorts of California. Yet Haleiwa is original in all its features. The accompanying halftone illustration of the place affords the stranger a better idea of its handsome architectural lines than type can convey. The wide veranda that sweeps around the house covers as much area as the over ferns and palms. The ocean is seen on one hand and green lawns and exotic plants on the other. The menu is always in keeping with the other qualities of the guest's entertainment, and embraces more delicacies than one would suppose could be obtained on these far-off shores. The secret is that every incoming steamer from San Francisco brings a special consignment of icehouse goods for Haleiwa. The traveler from the mainland is not permitted to miss the good things of his home market; neither is he given cause to believe that all the skilled chefs in creation ply their trade elsewhere. A dinner at Haleiwa will suit the most exacting bon vivant.

The extensive grounds comport with the elegance of the house. Sloping walks lead down to the river bank,



HALEIWA HOTEL, ON OAHU RAILWAY.

hotel proper, and is as essential to the comfort of guests in this tropic clime as any other department. It is about as perfect a creation for a warm weather retreat as the architectural mind can conceive. The whole interior is finshed in hard woods and the bedrooms are as luxurious as the bridal chambers of the best San Francisco hotels. The entire plumbing equipment was manufactured to order by those celebrated makers of plumbers' supplies, the Mott Iron Works, of New York. The reception room at the left of the main entrance, with its elegant furnishings and decorations, its cooling fountain and pleasing view from the broad windows, offers rest and comfort.

The office is in the hall adjoining, and beyond the office, to the right, access is gained to a capacious dining room, where another fountain throws a sparkling spray where accommodations are provided for boating and bathing. A moonlight row on the gently flowing Waialua is not least among the delights of this charming locality, and a plunge in the water in the cool of the morning or evening is a pleasure indeed. A rustic bridge spanning the river and leading to the little station of the Oahu Railway harmonizes with the general landscape. Across the railroad track huge ocean breakers beat upon the sand and invite one to a glorious surf bath. Nature made this spot a site for a seaside hotel, and man has put in improvements to the best of his ability, constructing terraces, paving the walks, setting out ornamental plants, trimming the noble algeroba trees that stood here long before the hotel or a railroad was thought of, introducing electric light and the telephone, and all in all making a garden out of a wilderness. Besides the several cot-

tages that dot the premises, there is a building specially devoted to billiards, where the guests often while away the long evening hours indulging in the king of indoor games.

Colonel Curtis P. Iaukea, the manager, who proffers the glad hand to all arrivals, is one of the best known residents of the Islands. As a member of King Kalakaua's military staff in the old days of the monarchy, he was a conspicuous personage at the palace. He has been entrusted with the highest diplomatic missions abroad and important public duties at home. He left a lucrative position in the land office to accept the management of this hotel enterprise, which, through his able, untiring efforts, is now a complete success.

A REMINISCENCE.

By Horace G. Crabbe.

[Through the kindness of the author, Mr. Crabbe, we are enabled to publish this month some very interesting reminiscences of old Honolulu. Mr. Crabbe has an excellent memory, calling up events of 40 or 50 years ago without the aid of a diary or note book. Mr. Crabbe was born in Philadelphia, March 3d, 1830, and when nine years of age went to Washington, D. C., where he resided ten years. Then he came to Honolulu as United States Naval Storekeeper's Clerk, a position he retained for two years. In Washington he was one of the favored few who saw the first message ever transmitted over a telegraph wire. It was sent from Baltimore to Washington. He was clerk in Honolulu for the Boston merchants, S. H. Williams & Co., and after that engaged in different mercantile lines on his own account. He saw the great rush from Hawaii to California in the early gold days, an emigration that came near depopulating the Islands of the white element. In 1857 he married Miss Elizabeth Meek, daughter of John Meek. He has four sons and one daughter. One of his sons, Clarence, was elected to the Senate of the Territory last month.]

In the early days, on King street beyond the Bethel church, on the corner was a fishmarket and on the opposite



PHOTO BY DAVEY. WAIALUA RIVER.

A guest of Haleiwa Hotel is enjoying himself in a boat on the Waialua river. The water is never ruffled, the banks of the stream are green with foliage the year round and rowing there is always pleasant.

A CLEVER JAPANESE.

A Japanese waiter performed something of a miracle the other day in restoring life to an apparently dead fish. A handsome fan-tailed goldfish was found floating on top of the water in a small aquarium where other fishes were confined. It was taken from the water and thrown into a dry sink, where it was taken up half an hour later by the Japanese and given a dose of red pepper for the purpose of bringing it to life. Strange to say, the fish is now swimming about with its fellows in the full vigor of health. The Japanese have always been noted as adepts in goldfish culture. One of their tricks in physiology is changing the ordinary tail of a fish to a fantail.

corner still another. Fish were plentiful, when for a quarter one could fill a market basket with mullet, awa and many other kinds. Pork was cooked native style, in quantities to suit, and cheap. What could be bought for 25 cents those days would now cost a dollar. Then the native population was nearly three times as numerous. On Saturday afternoons the streets seemed to be alive with natives. Take the Maunakea street corner, along King street to Punchbowl, to Beretania street and along Beretania street to Maunakea street and down said street to King street was a mass of natives afoot and horseback, almost making the streets impassable. All hands were dressed in their best clothes. I have seen native friends meeting in the street, stop and squat down in the dust

and dirt and have a talk. Perhaps one of them had on a $25 or $30 dress.

When I first landed in Honolulu it was little more than a village. Straw houses were in the majority. The King's palace was a one-story coral building, not very imposing. The King, Kamehameha III., did not live in the palace, but had a house almost adjoining, where "high jinks" were carried on in kanaka style. The King could drink almost all his chiefs under the table and go to bed happy.

Next to the palace was the residence of John Young, a high chief and one of the King's ministers of state. He was a very handsome man, very affable and dignified, spoke broken English and was a constant companion of the King. Abner Paki, a high chief and a very large and tall man, not at all noted for good looks, was another of the King's counselors. In height he was about 7 feet 2 inches, was an early riser, and his morning walk was the waterfront, where he got an early cup of coffee. Paki was descended from the high chiefs of Oahu, tracing his blood to one of the kings of Oahu. Kekuanaoa, the Governor, was a chief, but not of the highest rank. He was married to a high chiefess by the name of Kinau, the mother of Alexander Liholiho, Lot Kamehameha, Victoria Kamamake, Moses Kekuiwa and David Kamehameha, who died when quite young. The Governor then lived in a coral stone house situated about where the present band stand is now, and had quite large premises. Above him John Young lived. On the Waikiki side of the palace grounds was the residence of Lunalilo. The mother of Lunalilo was closely related to the King, Kamehameha III. Now the Lunalilo homestead and the Kakuauaoa premises are embraced in the government premises. Opposite the Kekuauaoa place was the old rattletrap of Kanoa's, the Governor of Kauai. He was a short, thick-set man, and when he was on the street waddled like a big muscovy duck, and was about as sensible.

When I first arrived in Honolulu the only wharf was the wharf called the Judd wharf, and the beach took in the back part of the California Feed Company's store and along the line of beach to the back part of Allen & Robinson's brick building. There was a sort of canal running up to the corner of the Makee block, now Grinbaum & Co. On that corner was an adobe one-story store kept by Henry Dalton, who sold goods for Starkey, Janion & Co. Next to his store was one kept by Dan R. F. Vida, ship chandlery and supplies for whalers and merchantmen; then a wooden shanty and a vegetable and fruit market, then the corner, where a native made and sold hot coffee. It was, previous to that, a store of an extinct firm, Waldo, Benson & Co. The firm consisted of Waldo, Prichard, Benson and Hoffmeyer. Going up Nuuanu street, next above the corner, was an open lot where was a well that the whalers got fresh water from. Opposite was the store of Stephen Reynolds, who sold a little of everything.

Above old Reynolds' store were shanties, but of no account. On the corner was the market. Opposite the market, Ewa side, was the saloon called the Blonde, named after the English frigate Blonde. The saloon was kept by J. Booth, an old English sailor who had drifted here some years before. Booth was also the proprietor of the National saloon. Above Austin & Bach's was McDuff & Friel's saloon, and above that was Pegleg Taylor's saloon, the White Horse. The houses were not very numerous and between the White Horse and the National were two grass houses occupied by Captain Antoine, a native, and a native by the name of Palani, a washman. Captain Antoine was one of our best native seamen and he always commanded the best class of our Island schooners. On the Ewa side of Nuuanu street, going up, after passing the corner, was a native by the name of Hikiau, who was a mild sort of chap, not of much account. Then there was Thompson, the shoemaker, and next above was old Tyhoon, a Chinaman, who was reputed wealthy.

Old Tyhoon was a little, dried up old Chinaman, but as cute as a coon. He dealt in drygoods, was a dope smoker, but not in the daytime; had a daughter who was rather good looking, and he kept a sharp lookout on her.

Going down Nuuanu street towards the harbor, next below the Blonde saloon was a building named Aienui (or, translated, a Big Debt), where Captain Paty, A. P. Everett and Theo. Shillaber kept store. They were importers of China goods and received invoices of standard American goods. Down the street were the Grimes Bros., then the store building where A. P. Everett afterward held auction sales. Underneath was a storage wareroom and a liquor store kept by Ritson & Hart, who did quite a good business. Opposite on the wharf was a stone and wooden building. Below was the water works department, and above the tide water office, a position held by a Mr. W. R. Cuthbert, a genial, hale fellow and as hospitable as all Irishmen. This building was enlarged and made the police headquarters. During the riot the building was burnt by the sailors.

* * *

THE MOANA.

The question of how to invite tourists to Honolulu has been answered at last and the answer is the building of the most commodious and luxurious hotel in the Territory. The house is the Moana Hotel, erected by a stock company of which W. C. Peacock & Co. are the principal members. It stands on the beach at Waikiki and presents a most imposing front on the popular driveway that leads from the city to Diamond Head. The facade is of composite architecture embracing a grand gallery, or portico, which extends forty feet from the building, and a series of verandahs. The upper portion forms a most graceful mounting of the main structure. Around the gallery, below the ballustrade, are floral festoons in stucco, while the front walls of the building are freely ornamented with fleur-de-lis of the same composition. The panels of the building being of mild gray and the trimmings of white a handsome effect is produced. The main entrance from the road is under the lofty portecochere which is supported by Corinthian pillars 30 feet high. The interior beauties of the Moana will hold the interest of the observer for many hours. In the basement there is a dynamo, which serves an elevator that ascends from the office floor to the roof garden, but on the floor above, occupied by the business end of the hotel, there is a revelation indeed. The guest enters a grand hall with polished flooring, walls and ceiling and approaches the office, which is finished in oak. At the other side of the spacious arena he finds the coat room and news booth and through the passage leading

from the broad hall he finds way to the parlor, billiard and bar rooms. The latter is a novel feature, inasmuch as it disposes of the bar and provides a bouffet with tables and chairs. The billiard room will be furnished with tables of the most approved manufacture. The parlor has elaborate chandeliers and in the matter of light it may as well be said that throughout the whole lower story as well as the upper floors the most liberal provision is made. Every new device in electricity has been introduced; in fact a visitor cannot help but observe the many modern inventions about the house that the promoters of this modern hotel enterprise have grasped. The three upper floors are given to sleeping apartments which are so deftly arranged that they can be made single or en suite, according to the requirements of guests. Each one is furnished with a bath room and, what is a further innovation in hotel luxury, a telephone, which will transmit a message to the office or to any telephone subscriber on the island. From the rooms on the seaward side a glorious view of the ocean can be had. On the opposite side of the house a range of towering mountains and nearly the whole city of Honolulu comes before the vision. The scenery viewed from the higher stories of the Moana is alone worth a trip from San Francisco. The builders of this fin de siecle structure were not unmindful of the virtues of light and fresh air in their labors. There is not a dark spot in the hall-ways or bedrooms and with the improved ventilating apparatus a gale of wind can be induced to blow through the house at any time. However, the air is generally cool at Waikiki and artificial resources will not be called into requisition very often. The crowning apartment of the Moana is the roof garden 120 feet above the ground, and commanding an incomparable view of land and sea. It is lighted by 300 or more lamps at night and can be seen many miles at sea. It is a pleasant resort by day or night and being in communication with the lower floors by the elevator an occupant of this exalted station can have refreshments served within a minute's call. Such a place is conducive to rest and, perhaps, laziness. It is the only point from which a true picture of Diamond Head can be taken, whether in photograph or oil color. It will be made a veritable garden, with palms and flowering plants and an occasional hammock for those guests who like the invigorating influence of salt air and a lively society novel.



THE MOANA HOTEL.

Extending seaward from the hotel and connected by a long covered balcony are the dining hall, kitchen, refrigerating apartments, etc. These important adjuncts are in a large two-story edifice, on the lower floor of which are the ice works, butcher shop, bathing closets and refrigerator rooms for the storage of provisions. There is a long row of dressing rooms for the bathers on each side of the ground floor, one being for ladies and the other for gentlemen. Every necessary convenience is provided and one may take a hop, skip and a jump from his or her apartment into the booming surf that constantly washes the soft, sandy shore of Moana beach. Above the bath rooms is the grand dining hall within easy access of the main building. The front part is just above the breakers. The most liberal provision is made for daylight and electric light. Three of the walls are filled with lofty windows, admitting sea air and allowing an uninterrupted view of the blue Pacific. An elevated balcony at the mauka end will accommodate the orchestra during the dinner hour. This apartment will often be utilized for a ball room and it will then present a more commodious floor for the devotees of the dance than the great throne room of the palace. The kitchen, which is naturally in close relationship to the dining hall, is 40 feet square. Its arrangements are all that a chef could desire, being fitted up with the latest inventions of work-boards and tables and affording every means for the speedy preparation of meals for 300 or more guests. This being semi-detatched and the only place where fire is used throughout the premises, danger from accident by fire is to a great extent eliminated, although every modern equipment and provision is made for the protection of guests against this source of danger throughout the buildings. Leading from the kitchen by a stairway are rooms for private breakfast or dinner parties, as well as separate apartments for small children and their nurses.

The power house, wherein are generated the lighting and refrigerating energies of the Moana, is a substantial building across the street. Here is a battery of two fifty-horse power boilers built by Catton, Neill & Co., with engine and dynamos to correspond. A large room in the power station is given to the laundry, where a complete equipment of new machinery will be installed. The hotel washing and ironing will be done here and that of the guests as well. There will be appliances for doing up the finest fabrics.

The architect is O. G. Traphagen, who is a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects. He stands at the head of his profession and has a national reputation. He came here three years ago from Duluth, Minn., where he designed many handsome edifices. The builders are the well known Lucas Brothers, who have erected so many fine structures in this city. In this effort they have exceeded all previous works of theirs. They have put up the largest, handsomest and costliest frame edifice in the Hawaiian Islands and have set a pace in carpenter work that will be difficult to compete with. All window cases, doors, stairways and colums are of polished oak and give evidence of the most skilled workmanship. Every oak column on the first floor has an ornamented capital. They commenced their work on January 6th and experienced a serious set-back by a special quarantine regulation, which required them to suspend labor for a long period. At one time they had 318 men engaged. One of the brothers had personal supervision over the construction. The plumbing fixtures are being put in by John Nott and are strictly modern in design and finish. It is confidently expected that the house will be ready for the reception of guests on February 1st. The firm of W. C. Peacock & Co. has been the chief moving spirit in this great enterprise and it is due to their efforts that the undertaking has advanced to its present stage of success.

THE WAHIAWA COLONY.

By W. B. Thomas.

Between Pearl City and Waialua, with the Koolau mountains on the east and the Waianae mountains on the west, lies a valley almost twenty miles long and from eight to ten miles wide. Almost midway and at the highest point in the valley between the two towns named is Wahiawa, where is located the Wahiawa Colony, or what is often locally called the California Colony. The settlement is on a tract of land containing about 1,500 acres, of Mr. B. O. Clark, and is the carrying out of an idea Governor Dole had when he framed the clause in the land laws of the Islands entitled "Settlement Associations." In 1897 Mr. Clark, who for many years had been a fruit grower in Southern California, came to the Is- After studying the conditions for several months he concluded the future held out more promising inducements here than in California, and he set about to secure some land. He soon learned that it was next to impossible to buy or lease suitable land from private individuals, except at exorbitant prices, the long arm of King Sugar having monopolized everything. He then went to the



PHOTO BY WILLIAMS

PINEAPPLE PLANTATION.

Mr. D. G. Camarinos, the fruit grower and exporter, is seen in the above picture surveying his pineapple acres in the suburbs of Honolulu. Mr. Camarinos' estate is exceedingly productive in the various fruits he ships away and is a source of considerable revenue to its owner. Hawaiian pineapples grow to a prodigious size and command the very highest prices in the San Francisco market.

three and a half miles long and from one-half to one mile wide, extending from the government road on the west to the Koolau mountains on the east, between the north and south branches of the Kaukonohue river. Considerable interest attaches to this colony, as it represents the first systematic effort ever made on the island of Oahu by a party of people in one community to demonstrate what can be done in the way of growing miscellaneous farm crops and fruits. As its name implies, the colony is largely composed of former residents of California, who have had years of practical experience in fruit growing in that state.

The colony was formed in 1898 through the efforts government land office and was informed that there was one piece of land, and one only, on this island that might be made available for settlement. On January 1, 1898, Mr. Clark made his first visit to the land, was pleased with it, and, in brief, soon had an agreement from the government that he could colonize the tract under the settlement association law. It is tedious, expensive and often discouraging work to establish a home and reduce the land to tillable shape on virgin soil in any new country, but here the conditions were unusually trying. After the land was cleared and plowed, at an expense of from $15 to $25 an acre, the question of what to plant that gave promise of a reasonable return for money and labor

expended came up. In almost any other country one would only have to go to a neighboring farmer—even if miles away—where the local conditions were similar, to get the answer; but here there were no farmers—no one to go to for advice except a few Chinese vegetable gardeners near Honolulu, and they "no savvy" when it comes to telling trade secrets, even had their knowledge been considered of sufficient importance to seek. As a result lands to investigate the possibilities in that line here, the work so far has had to be largely experimental—an expensive if thorough way of learning. The value of this work to the Territory and to future farmers is incalculable—more than could be done in years by any government experiment station.

There are sixteen settlers living on the tract and a total population of about eighty persons. Nearly if not quite 400 acres have been plowed, the greater part of which is planted to various crops. Almost everything usually grown in temperate as well as tropical climes is being tried, with variable success, but in the future oranges and other citrous fruits, bananas, pineapples, etc., will be extensively planted. Already there are growing in orchards 1,500 orange trees, with probably 10,000 young trees in the nursery to be planted later on. Forty thousand pineapples, 3,000 bananas and several thousand miscellaneous fruit trees have been planted.

So far the colonists have had to depend entirely on the rainfall for water, but it is hoped that before long water will be available to irrigate artificially. There is an abundance of this much needed fluid flowing past the land to the sea. All that is needed is for those in authority to finally settle the question as to how the water and land laws of the Islands are to be administered. That the government will protect this struggling pioneer colony in its rights we have full faith, as on its success depends in a large measure whether sugar is to remain the only crop, or whether homes are to be made in this favored spot for thousands of thrifty and prosperous families. As a suitable place of residence no more charming spot could be found the world over than Wahiawa. The climate the year round is simply perfect. Its elevation of from 800 to 1200 feet removes it from the extremes of heat felt at lower levels during the summer, and the mornings and evenings in the winter months are just cool enough to exhilarate. As for scenery, it would be hard to imagine a lovelier vista. In the rivers that border the settlement are numerous fine swimming pools, embowered in ferns and overhanging tropical trees that would entice the most phlegmatic to a plunge. A splendid trail has been cut for miles into the hitherto inaccessible forests of the Koolau mountains, and as it winds in and out scenes are unfolded in rapid succession that are almost dazzling in their grandeur. If some enterprising person would build a modest hotel at Wahiawa it would not only prove a blessing to the thousands who would be attracted by our climate and scenery, but it would prove a source of profit to its owner.

* * *

We have received from the patentee samples of the new McAdamite aluminum and solder. Upon making a thorough test we find the metal as tough as cast iron and at the same time as light as ordinary aluminum. Mr. McAdams' invention will be fully as useful to the manufacturing world as Bessemer's.

PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY.

The oldest hardware establishment west of the Rockies is the above named, now located in a fine two-story brick structure at the corner of Fort and Merchant streets. Having been specially constructed for the business of the Pacific Hardware Company, this building has every convenience in the interior arrangements to facilitate wholesale and retail transactions of the hardware trade. Tourists coming from California and other states have called the retail department a model store. It has a spacious floor and a series of shelves on three sides of the room that extend from the floor to the lofty ceiling. The counters are almost covered with goods, and every available space in the great store is occupied by some sort of merchandise in the hardware line. The offices are stationed in a separate apartment within easy access of the salesroom. Back of the main department are the wholesale and shipping rooms, and the cellar, which has a cement floor and extensive racks for agricultural implements, is heavily stocked with bulky articles. The second story, which is reached by a broad stairway leading from the center of the salesroom, is devoted to the sale of artists' materials, pictures and lamps, which have always constituted one of the leading features of the Pacific Hardware Company's business. Picture framing is also done here. There is a most complete line of art goods, and this section of the company's trade enjoys the patronage of nearly all the professional and amateur painters and sketchers in the Islands. On Bethel street the Pacific Hardware Comnay conducts a separate establishment, where household goods are sold. Stoves, glass and crockery ware, etc., are placed here in bewildering variety. People contemplating housekeeping can get everything they want for kitchen and dining room here.

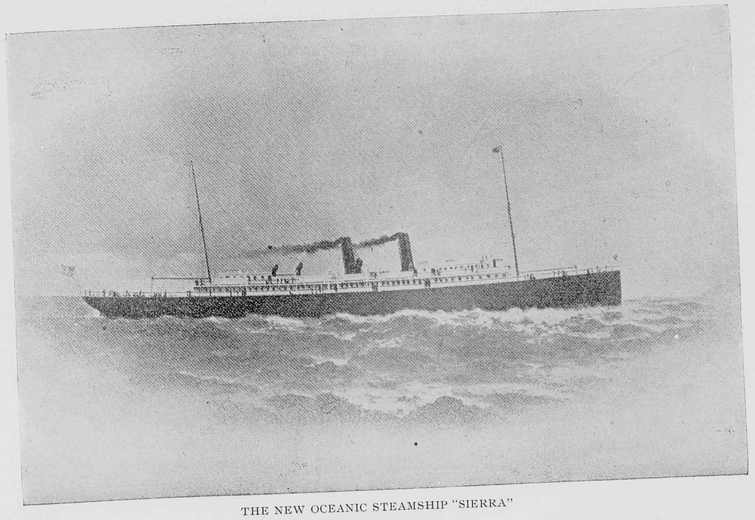
This popular house is first, last and all the time a planters' supply store, where almost everything needful for the cane field and mill can be procured. Its weekly shipping orders that come from the plantation agencies in Honolulu are often enormous, going to show that the planters find they can get as favorable terms at this store as they can on the coast. In this respect the Pacific people are to be commended for keeping trade at home.

Aside from hardware, the company carries the paints and oils of all the standard makes in the east. It has the agency of the Vacuum oils, which are used at sugar mills and also by steamships coming to this port. It has the trade of all the United States war ships and many of the foreign war ships that call here. A stock of plumbers' goods recently introduced has had a tendency to largely increase the general hardware business. The company employs in San Francisco a special buyer, who, having the telegraph and cable at his command, is enabled to buy seasonable goods at the right time and to take prompt advantage of low prices when quoted in the eastern states or Europe.

The officers of the company, which is a limited corporation, are: President, B. F. Dillingham; Vice-President and Secretary, Jas. Gordon Spencer; Treasurer and Manager, L. E. Pinkham; Assistant Treasurer, George S. Harris, Jr.; Auditor, J. L. Pvormann; Directors, M. P. Robinson, Jas. L. Torbert and Chas. H. Daly. There are over fifty employes.

THE O. S. S. SIERRA.

This handsome twin-screw steamer of the Oceanic Steamship Company paid its first visit to Honolulu on the 20th inst. It was recently launched from Cramp's yard in Philadelphia and on its maiden voyage to San Francisco broke all steamer records. From San Francisco to Honolulu the voyage was somewhat eventful, as the vessel encountered some of the worst weather ever known in the Pacific. Its arrival was hailed with delight by hundreds of people, who swarmed about its decks, admiring the many beautiful furnishings and fixtures of the cabins and other apartments. Mr. N. C. Walton, Jr., the courteous purser, was specially busy in escorting visitors about the ship.. In the first cabin the rooms have the customary two berths, but the sofa, which extends across one side of the apartment is so arranged that it can be quickly converted into a bed. In the second cabin two additional berths can be put into each room. While the first cabin apartments are luxurious, the second offers all that can be desired for comfort on an ocean voyage. The steerage accommodations are neat, clean and airy. The constructors have taken a new departure in the culinary and dining features, having arranged the kitchen and pantries for first and second class passengers on the main deck and the dining saloons on the upper deck, an elevator serving as the means of communication between the two decks. The ship is thoroughly equipped with refrigerating and electric light making machinery and condensers. Its passenger carrying capacity will admit of 240 first-class, 72 second-class and 75 steerage. Its tonnage is 6,000; horse power, 8,000; length, 425 feet, and width 50 feet. The officers, some of whom have many old acquaintances in Honolulu, are as follows: H. C. Houdlette commander; J. H. Trask, chief officer; E. Fuller, second officer; J. B. Barneson, third officer; W. H. Nieman, chief engineer; P. Owens, first assistant engineer; E. Manshardt, second assistant engineer; N. C. Walton, Jr., purser; Dr. Milan Soule, surgeon; W. N. Hannigan, chief steward.



THE NEW OCEANIC STEAMSHIP "SIERRA"

* * *

Many years before steamers came to Honolulu the local merchants were disposed to put prices on their wares that seemed abnormally high to those who came down from the coast and it is said that a San Francisco burglar actually became awe-stricken upon entering a certain store at night and seeing the extraordinary prices affixed to the goods. So impressed was he with the high values that he left the premises without taking a thing.

VALVOLINE OIL.

The word "Valvoline" is a favorite among engineers and machinists at all the sugar mills throughout the Islands. There are four grades of this brand used for as many kinds of machinery. The Honolulu Iron Works are its agents, and Charley Graham, that prince of hustlers, sells it. The keen competition in lubricating oils which has come up in the past few years has stimulated manufacturers to endeavor to secure the highest encomiums. Leonard & Ellis, the manufacturers of the Valvoline oil, ought to be satisfied with the many good words said about their product. At the Paris Exposition they received the highest prize, being the only oil refiners who got the "Hors Concours" award.

* * *

We trust Congress will not forget the Pacific cable subject at this session. Honolulu is the only place of any consequence in the wide world that is not in telegraphic touch with the rest of the world.

A CHRISTMAS AT SEA.

Those who had the good fortune to be aboard the America Maru on Christmas Day, 1899, will never forget the merriment indulged in by officers and passengers at that time. There are several Honolulans in the city today who will recall with pleasure the following details of the events.

The day preceding Christmas was Sunday and on that morning divine worship was held in the dining hall, Captain Going reading the Episcopal service. Hymns were sung by Dr. R. W. Andreson, T. M. Starkey, Wm. M. Langton and two of the lady passengers, who constituted a very efficient choir. Christmas Day dawned bright and warm. The ocean never looked more beautiful nor the sky more promising for a perfect day. Every passenger was in good spirits; the victims of *mal de mer* who had kept themselves below during the first two or three days of the voyage having recovered and presented themselves on deck. The ship was coming toward Honolulu and about 10 o'clock in the morning the Gaelic, two days out from Honolulu, was sighted half a mile off. The America Maru blew its siren and the O. & O. liner responded heartily. The steamers signalled their names to each other and were soon miles apart. This was the first craft of any consequence that had been seen since leaving the coast. The bet on the 24-hours' run of the vessel that morning was won by a lady. Early in the afternoon Captain Going arranged a candy pull in the dining saloon. Every passenger participated in this merry diversion, which, beside the candy making, was enlivened by the legerdemain exhibitions of the versatile Joe Marsden. At 7 in the evening came a royal Christmas dinner, by which the steward and chef covered themselves with glory. It required nearly two hours for its discussion, and it is now recorded on the brightest page of the America Maru's history. Such tempting viands as turkey, goose, quail on toast, terrapin and plum pudding constituted the substantial features of the bill, while the flow of champagne and other wines was as copious as heart and soul could wish. The favors were beautifully illuminated Christmas cards. At the close of the dinner Hon. Arthur Sewell arose and proposed a toast to the commander of the ship, to which response was made by Captain Going. Chief Officer Rehberg toasted the ladies on sea and land, and all the gentlemen drank standing. Then Dr. De Pue Rickey, following Mr. Rehberg's chivalric vein, offered a toast to the guest of honor, Miss Gertrude Schallenberger, a bride-elect, who was going to Manila to become the wife of Captain Fitzhugh, of the 36th U. S. Infantry. A toast to the officers of the steamer followed and an adjournment was had to the promenade deck. A bright moon and soft, tropical breezes made the evening delightful, while the gallant ship sped swiftly through the water on an even keel. Between 9 and 10 o'clock the engines were stopped and soon the vessel stood still and solitary on the vast expanse of the ocean. "What's the matter?" some asked, but before an investigation could be made old Neptune and his wife came up over the ship's side, mingled with the astonished passengers and proceeded to distribute Christmas gifts. Everybody got something, appropriate or inappropriate, from a box of crackers to a black baby doll, the ship's surgeon being the surprised recipient of the latter. It is needless to say that the old sea god and his better half, dressed as they were in the fashion of the submarine world, created much amusement as they traversed the gaily decorated decks. The grand ball, which was held on the promenade deck, followed Neptune's visit, Dr. Anderson presiding at the piano. Aftera a short program of dancing T. M. Starkey and W. M. Langton sang some airs from Italian opera, which were highly enjoyed by passengers and officers. Late in the evening a sumptuous supper was served.

The arrangements for this delightful holiday entertainment had been made in San Francisco and reflected high credit on the Toyo Kisen Kaisha; Mr. W. H. Avery, general agent in San Francisco; Captain Going, Purser Bemiss and other officers of the America Maru. Mr. Rehberg impersonated Neptune. Following are the names of the Honolulu passengers on this memorable voyage:

Miss Anna M. Sawyer, Miss Blanche Blanchard, A. Cleghorn, J. Marsden, W. M. Campbell, M. M. Kohn, Frederic Bennett, Mrs. E. Mehrten, Henry Ford, W. J. Treat, Wm. M. Langton, T. M. Starkey, Arthur Sewall, Miss E. Schnoor, F. L. Miner, Mrs. F. L. Miner and daughter, R. W. Anderson, S. W. Caldbeck, Mrs. S. W. Caldbeck, H. M. Loud, J. H. Wilson, C. F. Scholl, Mrs. C. F. Scholl, G. M. Whitney, Mrs. G. M. Whitney and two children, O. C. Welbourn, Charles Carruthers, L. Gutman, H. L. Achilles, Ed Johnson, Mrs. Ed Johnson, H. Focke, Mrs. G. H. Koch and two children, A. F. Judd, Mrs. A. F. Judd, D. P. Jenkins, John Emmeluth, Will Stout.

A very creditable halftone illustration of the America Maru, the only one extant, may be seen in the advertisement of H. Hackfeld & Co. on another page of this magazine.

* * *

THE LAST CENSUS.

The last census shows a further diminution of the pure Hawaiian race and a natural increase of the part Hawaiian or half-caste element. Among the living Hawaiians the number of females is far below that of the males. Yet in the face of these facts the statistics show race progress and, what is also very encouraging, an increase of wealth among the pure Hawaiians, who constitute more than half of the total number of real estate owners in the Islands. As the Asiatics own practically no land here, it can readily be seen that the native has not been "driven to the wall" or had his land "stolen" from him by the white man, a vicious statement that often finds credence abroad. The chiefs were the only lords of the soil when the whites came to the Islands, while today nearly 4,000 Hawaiians and 700 part Hawaiians own their own homesteads in fee simple, and many of them have broad acres to rent to Chinese rice and taro planters, and to American, English and German sugar planters. At the election of November 6th they enjoyed for the first time in their lives full freedom of the ballot, and they carried the day, in spite of all the money and effort expended by their more cunning white adversaries. It was a Hawaiian victory, pure and simple, involving the sending of a Delegate to Congress and the election of a working majority in the Territorial Legislature.

* * *

Redactor is Bostonaise for editor.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

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AGENTS PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
TOYO KISEN KAISHA STEAMSHIP COMPANY

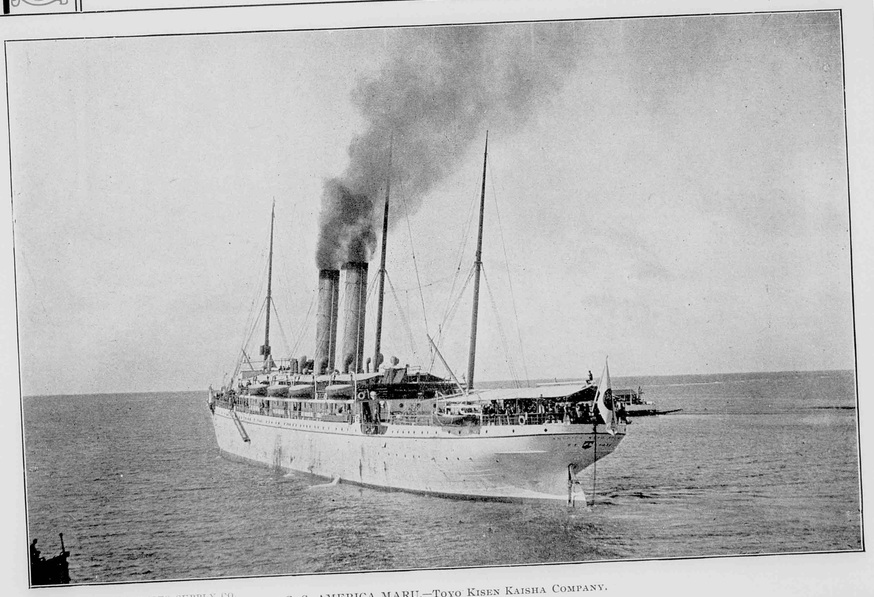

PHOTO BY HONO. PHOTO SUPPLY CO. S. S. AMERICA MARU.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha Company.

AGENTS FOR HONOLULU OF THE AMERICAN HAWAIIAN S. S. CO.

AGENTS BREMEN AND LIVERPOOL LINE OF PACKETS (Ships Marie Hackfeld and H. F. Glade; and Barks H. Hackfeld, J. C. Glade and Paul Isenberg)

AGENTS HAWAIIAN LINE OF SAILING VESSELS (Barks Olympic, Kaiulani and Albert; and Schooner Aloha) : : : : : : : :

AGENTS TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

KAILUA HONOLULU HILO

UP PACIFIC HEIGHTS.

The Pacific Heights Electric Railway Company have a thoroughly equipped passenger system in operation between the Pauoa road and an elevated point on Pacific Heights, a distance of three miles. The track, which is of standard gauge, takes a serpentine course up the side of the mountain on a six and a half per cent grade. It has a 50-pound T rail which is laid in stone ballast. On the lower side of the road from the bottom to the top there is a thick stone wall which affords a safeguard against landslides in rainy weather. The trolley wire is No. 0000. The rolling stock consists of six passenger cars with Westinghouse equipment. The rapidity with which the work of construction has been pushed is characteristic of its energetic promoter, Mr. C. S. Desky, who, though a new comer to the Islands, has spent half a dozen ordinary fortunes in business and residence improvements. The road bed was commenced only last June. The building of the power house was started a month later. It has two Westinghouse dynamos, one for propelling the cars and an alternating current dynamo for lighting the houses on Pacific Heights. There are New York safety engines and Babcock & Wilcox boilers in use. The efficient superintendent of this pioneer electric line is Mr. J. S. McKee, who has recently come from Buffalo, where he was connected with the railway system, which is one of the largest and finest in the United States.

A ride up Pacific Heights in the comfortable, airy cars of this railway is a popular pastime, and as the pleasure has already been experienced by nearly everybody in Honolulu it is hardly necessary to describe it here. The upper terminal is 1000 feet above the starting point and here is a scene offered to the view that cannot be surpassed on this island. The whole city is below and the shimmering sea beyond. At the left is Pauoa valley and at the right the grandeur of Nuuanu presents itself. The air is cool, rarefied and healthful and a recreative feeling comes over the senses. There are ten residences finished and being finished at different points along the road. Miss Castle is erecting one of them. Much of the travel up the Heights occurs in the evening, when every trolley pole bears an electric light and marks a unit in what appears from the city a continuous torchlight procession wending a tortuous way up the mountain slope. The mosquito is not so much in evidence at the upper terminal as it is on lower grades and a fan or a cigar will easily dispel any annoyance of that character. In all likelihood there will be pleasure resorts established at the place before next summer and its popularity still further increased.

The Honolulu Rapid Transit Company have arranged to make close connections with the Pacific Heights' system. Their track will cross just above the Pauoa road and it will be a simple matter for a person to start from any point of the city or its environs and make a continuous journey to the pure atmosphere belt of the Heights.

ISLAND COMMERCE.

The Wilder's Steamship Company have a fleet of steamers sailing between Honolulu and the principal ports of Hawaii, Maui and Molokai that are kept busy all the year round. The approaching sugar season will tax their capacity to the highest limit. The steamers Helene, Claudine and Kinau are the pride of their fleet, being well arranged for carrying passengers and having engine equipments that make them fast travellers. The rarity of accidents in these rough inter-island seas and insecure harbors speaks highly for the seamanship of the Wilder's captains. The trip to the volcano, via Hilo, in the Claudine is always enjoyed by tourists. Mr. C. L. Wight, the president, is constantly introducing improvements for the public good.

Another steamer line is the Inter-Island Steamship Company, who have Mr. John Ena for president. This company take in Kauai, Maui and Hawaii in their itinerary and occasionally call at Lanai. Their principal vessels are the W. G. Hall, Noeau and Maunaloa. They, too, like the Wilder people, will have a busy time moving the sugar crop during the next six months. The Inter-Island Company have a pretty fast fleet altogether and the cabin accommodations on the larger ships are excellent. Civility is an unbroken rule among employes, from captain to steward. Tourists have the choice of either the Inter-Island or Wilder line in making the trip to the volcano.

EMMELUTH & CO.

The accompanying halftone portrays the interior of the large store of the above company. The building stands on King street, between Fort and Alakea streets, and, having been built by its occupants, is specially adpated to their business, which is trading in plumbing goods. Emmeluth & Co. are the most prominent plumbers in the country and have accomplished some superior work in the best residences and business houses. A few years ago they were in rather limited quarters on Merchant street and as their business grew they erected the fine establishment on King street, which in three years was found to be inadequate to store their accumulating stock of goods. A large warehouse further along the street was then rented, so that now they occupy a larger area for their plumbing fixtures than any other concern in the same business west of Chicago. Stoves, ranges and all kinds of tin and agate ware are also handled. The employes are mostly skilled mechanics who can do anything in their special line of trade, such as tinsmithing and general plumbing. The head of this house, Mr. John Emmeluth, is Representative to the Territorial legislature. Being a practical, clear headed man of business and having the highest integrity he will make a valuable counselor in the framing of the new laws that are to be enacted at the coming session.



INTERIOR—EMMELUTH & CO.

THE ROYAL HAWAIIAN HOTEL.

A house of renown in every civilized country on earth is the Hawaiian Hotel. What globe trotter who is a real, genuine globe trotter has not slept beneath its roof or eaten at its board? Its registers bear countless illustrious autographs. Dukes and lords, famous soldiers and sailors, multi-millionaires, distinguished painters and authors and personages in other prominent walks in life have enjoyed the hospitalities of the old Hawaiian. It is a fine, large house with beautiful surroundings, located in the heart of the city. There is not an unpleasant sleeping apartment in the whole structure and the cuisine embraces everything to be desired. This hotel has a spacious Annex on Waikiki beach, which for variety sake and the opportunity of enjoying surf bathing is much resorted to by the guests. The manager is Mr. J. W Allen, who is ever attentive to the wants of his patrons.

Citizens of the islands of Hawaii and Maui have able newspaper representatives in the *Hilo Herald*, *Hilo Tribune* and *Maui News*. These journals are published weekly and contain everything in the news line regarding their respective localities.

The house of Lovejoy & Co., occupying the Foster Block, which is pictured on page 13, is one of the most reliable liquor concerns in the city. Messrs. D. H. Lewis and J. D. Holt, who manage its affairs, are well and favorably known throughout the Islands.

UNION FEED CO. P. O. Box 247 Tel. 175 W.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

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All that the name implies. We set the pace for quality, others trail in

The coolest and freshest Rainier Beer always on draught—also in bottles

C. J. McCARTHY, Proprietor

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Cecil Brown . . . President
Capt. W. B. Godfrey, Vice-Pres.
T. J. King, . Treas. and Mgr.

Commission Merchants

And Dealers in Hay, Grain and Flour
Agents for "Arabic" Iron Roof Cooling Compo.

HONOLULU, H. T.

CURRENT REVIEWS.

—*The Board of Trade Journal*, of Portland, Maine, one of the oldest exchanges on our list, ably represents the commercial and maritime interests of Maine's chief city. The number before us contains a volume of useful facts relating to the commerce on the Atlantic.

—A novel, though very apt, title of a newspaper for the makers of newspapers is *The Fourth Estate*, which is published in the Park Row building, New York. It is particularly valuable to editors, containing as it does all the latest events, changes, etc., in newspaperdom. It also makes itself an admirable guide to advertisers.

—The *Inland Printer* for November is replete with fine productions of the printer's skill. We prize this exchange as highly as any periodical that comes to us. While it is specially devoted to the art preservative it covers a large field of general literature.

—*The Humane Educator*, our own local exponent of animal protection, is exceptionally bright this month. "Kinau" has another contribution entitled "The Lost Doll and a Journey to Waialua in the Thirties," which is full of pleasant recollections of the long-ago. The leading article treats of the importance of teaching kindness to animals in the schools.

—The current issue of *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* has a seasonable article entitled, "Jerusalem in 1900," written by Cleveland Moffett. The description is so well given that the reader is taken right into the Holy City and almost sees with his very eyes the quaint nooks and corners of the old place. "Life Saving on the Great Lakes" is another interesting piece that tells of daring deeds performed by Uncle Sam's life savers. For a ten-cent work this publication leads all others.

—Every lady in the land should have a copy of the Christmas number of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, which is published by the Curtis Publishing Co., of Philadelphia. One article of special interest to the dwellers along Pacific shores is "Two Women's Gifts of Twenty-five Millions," which relates to the princely educational endowments of those two noble women, Mrs. Jane L. Stanford and Mrs. Phœbe Hearst. There is also a very readable description of the Jerusalem of today, contributed by Mrs. Lew Wallace. The editor, Edward Bok, writes a capital essay on Christmas.

—One of the leading factors in building up the agricultural interests of San Bernardino county, Cal., is the *Citrograph*, a weekly paper edited by Scipio Craig, one of the best known writers in Southern California. As an authority on horticultural subjects, which are of the greatest importance to his section, he has no superior in California. In his love for Redlands and faith in its future he has never faltered. After going to California, in 1870, he was connected with the *Los Angeles Star* and the *San Bernardino Argus* and was in turn owner of the *Colton Semi Tropic*, job printer and general utility man on the *San Diego Union* and foreman on the *San Bernardino Index* and *Riverside Press*. He has been very active in the interests of editorial associations and in 1880 was president of the Pacific Press Association. Other associations with which he has been connected are the California Press Association, National Press Association and the Editorial Association of Southern California. Mr. Craig organized the famous San Diego band, which made a tour of the Eastern States and won high praise in every town it visited.



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Can handle your orders and thank you for past favors

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THE BRITISH-AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.

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The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
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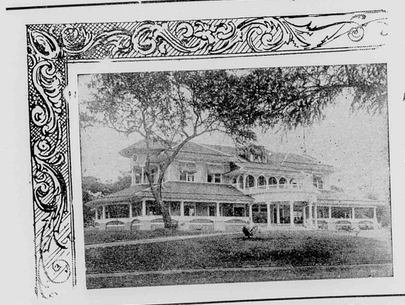
The Alliance Assurance Co., of London, Eng.
The New England Mutual Life Ins. Co., of Boston, Mass.
The Fulton Iron Works, of St. Louis, Mo.
The Geo. F. Blake Mfg. Co., of New York.
The Weston Centrifugals.
The Deming Superheaters.
The Baldwin Automatic Juice Weighers.
The Babcock & Wilcox Co., boilers, New York.
The Greens' Fuel Economizers.



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Civility and Attention

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GEORGE J. ROSS, ... Auditor

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SALOON

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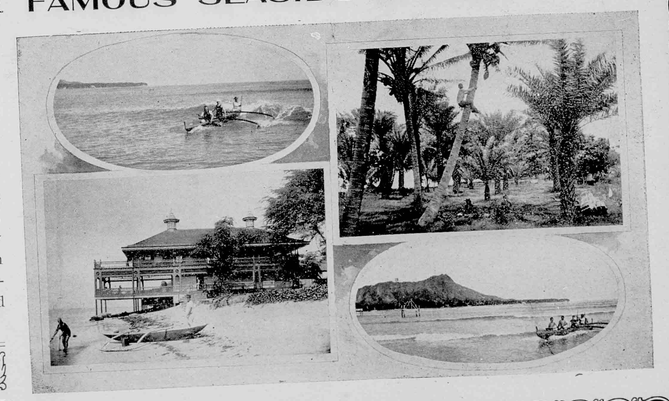

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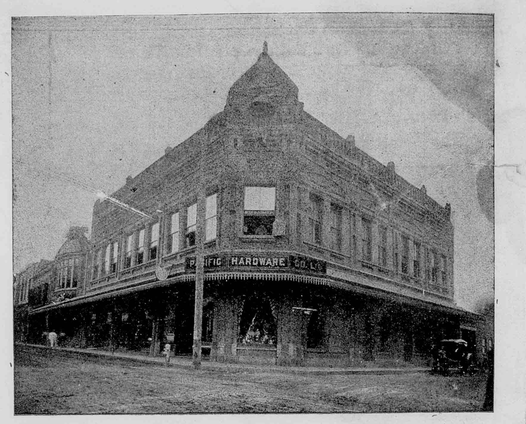

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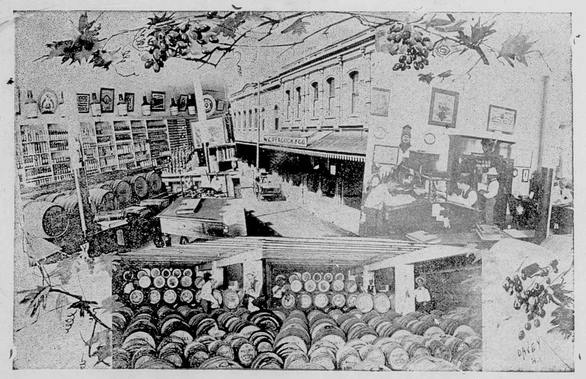

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PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC



PHOTO BY HONO. PHOTO SUPPLY CO. IN KAPIOLANI PARK.

The trees on the left are the prosopis dulcis (*Algeroba*) and on the right with the tall slender stems casuarina equestifalia, (*Ironwood*)

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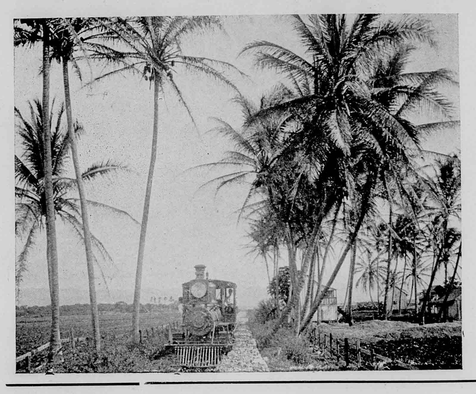

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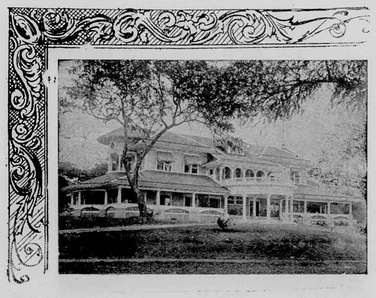

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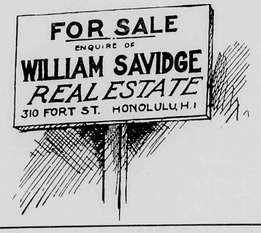

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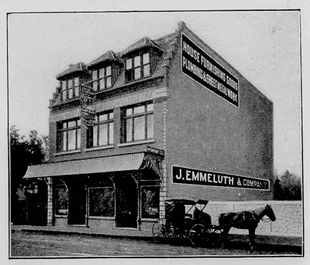

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Paradise of the Pacific

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NUMBER 1. JANUARY, 1901. VOLUME XIV.

OUR HOLIDAY NUMBER.

Never in the history of Hawaiian periodicals was there such a demand for a souvenir edition as that which attended the issue of the Holiday Number of the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC last month. What copies were not reserved for mailing to subscribers were quickly sold, and as we go to press with this number orders come pouring in from all parts of the United States, necessitating the printing of another edition. As our neighbors of the daily press say—nothing like it was ever produced in the Hawaiian Islands before. The work was not so much a financial success as it was an exhibition of our ability to make a first-class magazine—something the Hawaiian public have been calling for many years. All Hawaiians, white and brown, are proud of their land and heartily appreciate every effort tending to portray the glorious scenery of land and sea that surrounds their homes. We are glad that we succeeded in gratifying Hawaii's tastes in this matter, and so feel fully repaid for our labor. These Islands are particularly rich in beautiful works of Nature and it will be our aim to present new scenes to our readers in every forthcoming number of the *Paradise of the Pacific*. Our writers pay particular attention to accuracy in their descriptive accounts, thus setting the seal of authority and reliability on every article in the magazine.

RETROSPECTIVE.

Current periodicals teem with retrospective views of last century events and cast horoscopes into the century just commenced. Politics, religion, society, art, literature and science are considered more or less critically and in the round up, if all opinions are right, it would seem that this old world is going backward in some things and forward in others. Science is found to be making long, swift strides forward while religion, society, art and literature are slowly retrograding—that is, in quality. Frederic Harrison, a noted English philosopher, takes a pessimistic observation of the existing condition of Christianity, politics and literature and reasons well on some points. He deplores the imperialism that has sprung up since the Franco-Prussian war and particularly the course taken by England in subjugating the Transvaal. He fails to see the spirit of Christianity in the prayers to the God of Battles that go up from the sacred desks of England's official church. He regrets to see the United States departing from its settled policy and starting an empire in the Philippines. In his general arraignment Mr. Harrison omits to state the causes of these unfortunate wars. The arrogance and boorishness of the Boesr towards Englishmen in the Transvaal were tolerated by England till patience ceased to be a virtue. The United States was reluctantly drawn into a war with Spain—not for acquisition of territory, but for the protection of its oppressed neighbors, the Cubans. The Philippines were in a state of semi-barbaric chaos before the war and the United States has restored order in a great measure. Nearly all the great literary achievements, according to Mr. Harrison, were performed in the first three quarters of the century. He touches lightly on science and not at all on mechanics, because they are not his themes. As science joins mechanics in most of the latter's recent works it is difficult to draw a distinction between the two. Electrical inventions are an example.

Hawaii has a most interesting past. During the century it has passed through the stages of barbarism, monarchy, limited monarchy, provisional government, independent republic and membership in the greatest republic on earth. Its percentage of advancement is higher than that of the United States or Great Britain. Its wealth per capita is greater than that of any state in the Union or any country in Europe or South America. Considering its isolated position it stands on a high plane of culture and morality and is ever true to that motto, adopted far back in the nineteenth century, "The Life of the Land is Established in Righteousness."

OLD KAWAIAHAO.

The Nestor of Protestant missions in these islands Kawaiahao church exists to-day in the full vigor of health and with its usefulness unimpaired. Its conspicuous position in the political as well as the religious history of the islands has come to the attention of Rev. W. D. Westervelt, who, in another part of this magazine, furnishes our readers with a complete story of old Kawaiahao. The author is a magazine writer of high repute on the Mainland. He treats his subject here with a carefulness and an impartiality that will make it worthy of a place among the historical annals of the country. The edifice has been the place of worship for royalty ever since it was built and at the same time it has witnessed the devotions of the humblest. Its goverment has always been thoroughly democratic and thus it holds the love and esteem of the masses.

Like some of the old churches in the east, notably the Old South, Old North and Brattle Street churches in Boston, it has had a part in civic trife. At the time of the Wilcox insurrection, in 1889, the Honolulu Rifles took forcible possession of Kawaiahao and from its tower commanded nearly the whole makai portion of the Palace grounds, compelling Wilcox's men to seek protection in the bungalow and other sheltered places.

THE CANAL.

The proposed acquisition of Jamaica and the Danish Antilles by the United States would seem to mean that Congress will put the Nicaragua canal through and control it as well. The islands command a most favorable naval position and would be invaluable to the interests of the canal. To relinquish a part of the Philippines for Jamaica is probably a better procedure than making a cash payment for the island, which is held at an extremely high valuation by Great Britain. The white inhabitants of Jamaica, nearly all of whom are loyal Britons, are seeking annexation to the United States for the same reason that the great majority of the white people of Hawaii asked to come into the American union—that is, to get a free, near-by market for their agricultural products. Every step taken toward the fulfillment of the canal policy is hailed with delight by every person in the Territory of Hawaii, where the anxiety is as great as in San Diego and San Francisco.

CHINESE FOR SOLDIERS.

Major L. L. Seaman advocates in the *North American Review* the enlistment of native troops for our colonial possessions. He cites the success England has achieved in this direction and believes that many of the Chinese now living in the Philippines could be enlisted in the U. S. army and made to do good service in quelling the rebellion there. He has Li Hung Chang's word that the Chinese government would not object. The writer pays a high tribute to the Chnese in Hawaii and, while not being correct in all his statements, says among other things:

"In our Philippine possessions there are already more than one thousand Chinese, who form by far the most industrious class of the inhabitants. The Chinese mestizo (half Chinese and half Filipino) is acknowledged to be superior to the Eurasian, or to the mestizos of Oriental cross, Japanese, Hindoo or Bornese. Many of them are wealthy bankers and merchants. Others are engaged as compradors and clerks, banking houses employing them almost to the exclusion of other nationalities, on account of their quick wit, sterling honesty, industry and individual merit. As in the Hawaiian Islands, they form the most valuable element of the population. The Chinese-Hawaiian half-caste is the keenest business man and the most industrious citizen to be found in those islands. The exclusion of the Chinese labor in that land will do inestimable damage in retarding industrial and commercial development. Despite his fanaticism when directed by ignorant rulers, he has shown his superiority over other Orientals in his untiring industry, his domesticity, and his honesty.

"In the large foreign hongs of China and Japan he is the trusted employee in places requiring responsibility. When put in competition with the Bornese, the Filipino, the Singalese, the Hawaiian, the Japanese or the Indian, he invariably wins, as may be seen by his rise from poverty to wealth and influence in the cities of Singapore, Calcutta, Sandakan, Manila, Honolulu or Yokohama. It is time the world recognized that in the great race of civilization, and the greater race for the survival of the fittest, the nation that has preserved the integrity of its government for over six thousand years, that has witnessed the rise and fall of the civilization of Chaldea, Egypt, Greece and Rome; that can claim the discovery of the compass, of gunpowder, the game of chess, and the printing press, is more to be feared for its virtues than its vices. The presence of the Chinaman in the Philippines, as in the Hawaiian Islands, will do more to promote the industrial development of these colonies than any other single factor."

QUEEN VICTORIA.

BORN MAY 24, 1819.
DIED JAN. 22, 1901.

The death of Queen Victoria, on the 22d inst., sent sorrow wherever the Anglo-Saxon race dwelt. On these distant shores we were the last to receive the sad tidings, though previous reports of the seriousness of Her Majesty's illness had prepared us for the worst. She lived longer and reigned longer than any other British sovereign and died in the reverence and affection of all her subjects. British residents of Hawaii are taking suitable action in commemoration of the distinguished dead. Prince Albert Edward, born in 1841, has ascended the throne with the title of Edward VII. He married Princess Alexandra, of Denmark, in 1863.

REMINISCENCES.

By Horace G. Crabbe.

Going along the wharf there were two meat markets. One belonged to Captain John Meek and the other one to Mr. James Robinson, the shipwright. The wharf was clear and the only house between was a blacksmith shop kept by a man named Nuit. Then beyond was the fort, where all arrests were locked up in the cells inside the walls of the fort. Beyond was the court house and below was a house named Maunakilika, where the haole soldiers held meetings and drills. The water washed the walls of the fort at the back. Opposite the court house was a large unoccupied lot, where a large grass house stood, where a native judge held circuit court. Up Fort street came Dr. Judd's property and a native woman's, by name Hannah Charlton. Opposite was Dr. Hunter's drug store and office. He was a good physician and surgeon. Then came a Chinese firm, Sam Sing Co. and then the property now owned by E. O. Hall & Son.

Opposite was a one-story wooden house where Fred W. Thompson held auction sales. Fred was a short, thick-set, pussy man, full of fun and jokes, occasionally hitting friend or foe very hard with his witty sayings. He had a clerk by the name of Robinson, who thought himself an extraordinarly smart bookkeeper. Robinson was a West Indian, from Jamaica, I think. Fred gave up the premises and it was afterward occupied by the firm of Swan & Clifford as ship chandlers and bakers. They afterward failed through the rascality of Swan. After passing Hall's corner (not Hall's at that time) came a wooden building used as a carpenter shop, then an adobe wall enclosing a lot that extended to (now) Merchant street. There was a nice grass house in this lot; then a lot belonging to Mahuka, Simon Kaai's father. After that there were two grass houses, and beyond the corner a Portuguese kept a general store. He did quite a good stroke of business and was a very thrifty man, Manuel Antoine by name. He was a strictly honest man and was largely patronized because of fair dealing. When he died he left a daughter, Mary, who has children and grandchildren. Beyond him was an old Spaniard named Jose Nadal, a shoemaker, who owned the corner. He was a friend of the chiefs. I think that Jose devised his property to the Roman Catholic Church, as he always said he was a Catholic. Opposite Jose's was an unoccupied lot, and next to it was a carpenter shop run by Zenas Bent. Bent was a seaman and lost his life in the schooner Kalama, down south. Next to Bent's on King street, going Ewawards, was a native grass house, and then some rattletraps of houses. Across Alakea street was property owned by Kapiolani, then the wife of a chief by name Namakeha. Namakeha had what was called the *mai alii*, now known as leprosy (this was in 1848). Then there was a lot with houses owned by William Wood, Sr., then a two-story adobe and cottage occupied by a Mrs. Gummer.

Then came Hon. A. Paki's "Aikupika." Going up Fort street after leaving the corner of King street was a barber shop and a watch maker. The barber shop was owned by a mulatto by name of George Augustus, and the watch maker's shop was owned by a Frenchman named A. Duron. Then came S. H. Williams & Co., importers of American and Chinese goods, who controlled a large business, not only in Honolulu but on Maui, Hawaii and Kauai. They dealt in hides and goat skins, making very large shipments every fall to Boston. Next above was a cooper shop kept by a man named Marshall, then an adobe store kept by R. G. Davis, who sold dry goods, etc. Opposite was another store kept by a man named Bartow. Above were straggling houses and the residence of the American Consul, then the police court. Judge C. G. Hopkins, who dispensed justice with a very lenient hand. Then there was the Catholic Church, and on the corner was where Charley Brewer, Jr., lived, in the two-story house now demolished. Crossing the street, the corner lot was unoccupied until later, when the Congregational Church was built. Next to the corner was the residence of Mrs. F. W. Thompson. Next below was the Fuller premises and a lot that belonged to Piikoi(a chief) and then some small stores. Then John Munn, who kept a restaurant and eating house. Across the street was an open lot and next a two-story adobe house where Edward Webster had a store. Then there was an open space and a store belonging to John G. Lewis, kept by John H. Brown, then the corner owned by George and Elizabeth Holmes, where there was a two-story house, afterwards the Globe Hotel.

Honolulu has grown to be a community of over 40,000 inhabitants, yet it has no city charter. An earnest movement is on foot, however, to obtain one when the Legislature meets. In order to prepare for statehood, Hawaii must be governed now as Arizona and other territories are. Centralization of power, which has long existed in the past, is monarchical and un-American.

Every passenger steamer of the Wilder, Inter-Island, Oceanic, Pacific Mail, O. & O., Toyo Kisen Kaisha and Canadian-Australian companies is furnished with a file of the *Paradise of the Pacific*, bound in a handsome leather case, bearing the name of the ship, for the use of passengers and officers.

The largest cargo that ever left San Francisco for Honolulu was by the Hawaiian bark Fort George, which sailed on March 24th last year. This cargo was valued at $276,788, exclusive of $27,994 for goods in transit. On August 27, 1895, the Australia brought $275,737 worth of merchandise, including $200,000 for machinery.

Judging by the amount of stamps affixed to letters and packages coming through the postoffice from the mainland, it does not seem to be generally known that Honolulu is in the United States. People sending letters and papers to the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC should observe the postal laws and rates are the same in Honolulu as in New York or any other city in the mainland.

THE PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC has cause for self-congratulation on the many favorable comments passed upon the Holiday Number by readers at home and abroad. The *Republican*, the *Advertiser*, the *Bulletin* and the *Independent*, of the Honolulu press, were unstinted in their praise of the work.

OUR BIG AMERICAN FLAG.

The 17th of this month being the eighth anniversary of the deposition of Queen Liliuokalani, we present on this page a picture of the great American flag which was raised by the American League about a year after the memorable political event. In the background the flag is seen floating over King street, the pole standing in the rear of the *Paradise of the Pacific* building. The ensign is now kept in the drill shed, being used occasionally for decorative purposes, and is the property of Mr. T. B. Murray, the former president of the League. When it was first unfurled to the trade winds, amid ceremonies appropriate to the occasion, its great length and breadth astonished Honolulans, who had never seen a flag quite so large. The First Regiment, N. G. H. ,Col. J. H. Fisher commanding, was drawn up in the street and presented arms as the flag ascended skyward. The pole, 122 feet high, was bathed with the sparkling contents of a bottle of champagne.



KING STREET IN 1894. LOOKING WEST.
The mammoth flag of the American League in the distance.

The spectacle was grand and imposing and all the Americans present felt something of a new thrill of patriotism, seeing in the folds of Old Glory waving so independently in a foreign land, a harbinger of annexation.

It was the custom for three or four years after to raise American flags in different part of the city and keep them flying. In some instances they were kept out all night, so as to insure their being in sight at the first glimmer of dawn. This kind of patriotic display was rampant till the annexation ceremony of August 12, 1898, when popular ardor was cooled by the great end being attained.

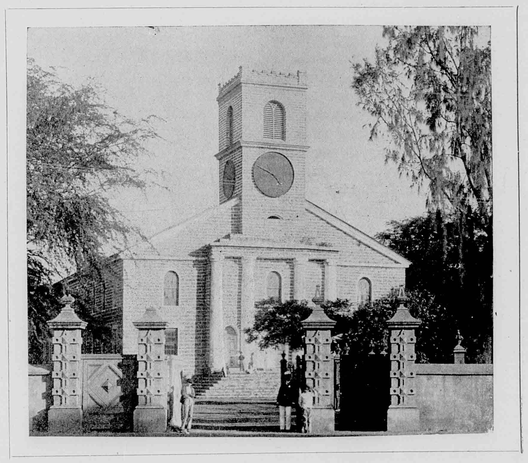
A CHANCE FOR THE GIRLS.

An Eastern writer suggests to young American ladies seeking favorable matrimonial alliances to go to the Hawaiian Islands, where, he says, the foreign-born males outnumber the foreign-born females in the ratio of four to one. If he includes the Chinese and Japanese in his foreign-born males he would be nearer correct if he said ten to one. Among the white people it is safe to say three to one. Then this writer goes on to tell of the splendid opportunities English lassies had when they were shipped to Virginia in Colonial times. Girls then commanded large quantities of tobacco in the matrimonial market, and the trading seemed to result satisfactorily for all concerned, the trader reaping a handsome profit, the young woman getting a home and an industrious husband, and the Virginia planter securing a help-mate in his struggle for a livelihood. Let us remark, however, that Hawaii is far different from Old Virginia. Many young women are constantly coming to these Islands from the mainland, from Canada and from Europe, and invariably get employment. Domestic work is done almost entirely by Asiatics, but there are a hundred other fields of occupation for the bright young woman who wants to earn her own living. She generally comes here to go to work, and then she thinks of marriage after—that is, if some eligible young man should suggest such a thing to her. The number of women employed in Honolulu stores, offices and factories is rapidly increasing, and woman seems to be enlarging her sphere of usefulness here as elsewhere.

THE STORY OF KAWAIAHAO CHURCH.

By Rev. W. D. Westervelt.

The first Sabbath of December, 1900, Kawaiahao Church celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary, or Diamond Jubilee, of its origin as a native church. This is the oldest church organization and it possesses the oldest church building in the Hawaiian Islands. It has seen the dawn and progress of civilization in Hawaii. It has marked every step of the change from serfdom under despotic chiefs to citizenship in the greatest nation of the world. Every development of intellectual character in the Islands has come since the commencement of this church, except the first elements of reading and writing, and scattered pages of school books and the Bible printed in Hawaiian. All other churches in Hawaii find in Kawaiahao Church a plant from which they have developed more or less directly. In this connection it will be beneficial to note the beginning of the different churches in Honolulu, remembering that all other churches in the Islands have been following in the footsteps of the Honolulu leaders. "The First Church of Hawaii" was organized in Boston, Massachusetts, October 15, 1819. The Confession of Faith was in English and its members were the first missionaries. This church was transferred from Boston to Honolulu and was the "Mission Church" of the Islands. For a time all the foreign church workers were members of this church. It lost its identity at last chiefly in the Kawaiahao and Fort Street churches.



KAWAIAHAO CHURCH.

In 1825 the Confession of Faith and Church Covenant were translated into the Hawaiian language and native Hawaiians entered into covenant with each other and with the mission, thus commencing the first native church. In 1833 the absolute need for special work among the white people with regular English services led to the organization of the Bethel Church. Rev. John Diehl, the first pastor, died in 1841. Rev. Samuel C. Damon, D.D., after a long and useful pastorate, died in 1885. Dr. Oggell, the third pastor, continued with the church until it united with Fort Street Church to form "Central Union." In 1838 Kaumakapili Church was established and placed under the charge of Rev. Lowell Smith, D.D., who lovingly shepherded his people thirty years. He was followed by Rev. A. O. Forbes, and then by native pastors, of whom the best known are Rev. J. Waiamau and E. S. Timoteo.

The Roman Catholic Church was commenced in 1840 and the first mass celebrated in this new building in 1845. In 1852 Fort Street Church began its splendid career. Its pastors were Revs. T. E. Taylor, J. D. Strong, Eli Corwin, E. C. Bissell, J. S. Cruzan and E. G. Beckwith. On the 19th day of November, 1887, Fort Street and the Bethel churches united and Central Union Church commenced its existence under the pastorate of Dr. Beckwith. In 1862 Bishop Stanley was sent by the Church of England to establish the English church in Honolulu. This was by request of Kamehameha IV. For a number of years past Bishop Willis has held this bishopric. The present Methodist Church came to take up its share of the toil of redeeming Hawaii, organizing in 1894 with about fifteen members. The Christian Church started August 5, 1894 with eleven members, under the care of Rev. Dr. Garvin. The Mormons are said to have commenced their labors in 1850. The other churches of the Hawaiian Mission of the American Board rapidly followed the organization of Kawaiahao Church, and by 1840 the Islands were teeming with church buildings and congregations. This was the time of the great revival, followed immediately by the distractions of intense political excitement and the introduction of antagonistic church influences. Differences of opinion do no harm. The danger lies in antagonisms. Even with opposing influences in and around the churches, there has been a sustained church activity which affords a good founda-

tion for the work of coming years. Among the treasured relics of Kawaiahao Church are manuscript books in the handwriting of Rev. Hiram Bingham, who preached the first sermon of the mission in 1820. One of these books bears this inscription: "The Church Book for the First Church of Jesus Christ in Honolulu, Oahu, 1825-1840." In this book is kept a record of the additions to the church and also of the deaths and removals. The Mission Church organized in Boston in 1819, by the year 1825 had grown to a membership of 35, two of whom were Hawaiians. Blind Bartemius of Lahaina was the first one baptized and received into membership. Queen Keopuolani had received baptism previously, but not church membership. Another of these manuscripts gives the translation of the Confession of Faith into Hawaiian, and personal signatures of natives forming the first church. The record of names is introduced as follows: "Received at Honolulu, in this church, Dec. 4 (elsewhere given Dec. 5), 1825, by H. Bingham (ke kahu ekalesia), the shepherd of the church." Kalaaimoku (Kalaai-moku Bingham), Elizabeth Kaahumanu, Lidia Namahana, Gideon Laanui, Aaron Keliiahonui, Debora Kapule, Simeona Kaiu and Richard Kaalaaiaulu. On December 9th John Ii and several others were received. Later, among many others, was Miriama Kekauluohi, the mother of King Lunalilo, whose body lies in the mausoleum in Kawaiahao churchyard.

Of the first natives thus signing the covenant, Kaahumanu was the most powerful in influence and rank of any of the islanders. She and her sister, Namahana, were queens of Kamehameha I. Kaahumanu became the mother of the church, watching its needs and aiding the laborers in untold ways. Kalaaimoku was not of the very highest chief blood; nevertheless, by force of character he had become Kamehameha's trusted friend and counselor. At the time of the proclamation of Kamehameha III. as king he was chosen minister of the government under Kaahumanu, the premier. In this position his sterling character and wise counsel were so beneficial to the nation that they gave him the honorary title "The Iron Cable of Hawaii." Such a man was very valuable to Hawaii in the early formation of civilization and the awakening of the intellectual and moral life of the common people under the leadership of the missionaries.

Kapiolani, another queen of Kamehameha I., was made a member of this church, being baptized and accepted to membership by the missionaries in Lahaina. Kapiolani in December, 1824, visited the crater of Kilauea, broke the Pele-tabu and checked the Pele-worship.

Thus this strong church of chiefs and common people had its origin in Honolulu, the first Sabbath on December, 1825, and rapidly extended its branches to the centers of population on the other islands. Kamehameha II. entertained the Rev. Hiram Bingham as the Honolulu teacher and gave him land back of the present Kawaiahao Church, where he was permitted after some months to occupy a house that had been brought from New England. This old house, erected in 1821, became the crowded headquarters for the missionaries from all the islands, and still stands, an historic landmark.

The first church edifice in the Islands was the Honolulu grass church built in 1821 and burned in 1824. This was followed by other thatched churches which answered the purpose until they were worn out. At one time the thatched roof became so rotten that canvas was stretched across to protect the minister from the falling rain while the congregation enjoyed the sermons and showers. These grass churches were built seaward from the present old stone church. When the first thatched church was burned Kalanimoku gave orders to have it rebuilt at once. Queen Namahana had been collecting funds for a house for herself. She turned this over to expedite the building of the new "hale pule" (prayer house). In two weeks, according to Mr. Bingham's record, "a large number of natives, having brought the principal timbers to the spot, assembled to raise the building and thatch it." "In a short time a house (70x25) was completed." This was in 1824. In 1835 the young king, Kamehameha III., said that he desired three things of special importance, a ship of war for his service, a palace for his residence and a new church for the worship of God." In 1836 a public meeting was held to consider the new church. The plan was shown for a church (144x78 feet) with basement, audience room and gallery. The young king became enthusiastic and started the subscription with a pledge of $3,000. About 1,500 names went on the subscription book. Some of the children of the missionaries, while giving all they could, subscribed two, three or four shillings. The natives went out to the reef at low tide and quarried coral for the foundations and walls, and also to be burned into lime. They also dug out the volcanic ashes and cinders from the deposits made by eruptions from Punchbowl crater long ago. They laid the foundation of the new building upon the solid limestone or coral reef. Paki, the high chief whose house (the late Arlington hotel) was torn down last year, had the corner stone brought from Waianae. "Beneath it, among other things, was placed an Hawaiian Bible, just completed." Most of the work of building the stone walls was done by the natives. They carried this work on for six years, dedicating the church July 21, 1842, "for the worship of God and the use of generations." The total cost, according to Jarves, was $33,000. By 1893 the woodwork of the historic old church needed replacing and the church was completely repaired and refurnished under the care of Rev. H. H. Parker, the present pastor.

The first pastor of this church was the Rev. Hiram Bingham. He commenced teaching and preaching in Honolulu in 1820. In five years he saw much advancement in the number of people seeking the "pono" (right doctrine), and the "naauao" (education), and the "palapala" (Bible). At the close of this period, in 1825, out of nearly a hundred applicants for church membership only a handful were accepted. The rest were put on probation and for nearly two years longer only carefully selected persons were received. Then, the personal character having stood the long test, and the intellectual appreciation of truth being considered sufficient, there came a rapid increase of baptisms and church communicants. Some of the high chiefs were among the first members. Naturally the mass of the natives would follow their leaders, but chiefs and people were taken into the church side by side, or required indiscriminately to wait and prove their fitness. At one time Mrs. Bingham, assisted by Queen Kaahumanu, had on her roll about 1500 women of all classes attending regular meetings in the old thatched church. These meetings were started in January, 1825, and held on Friday of each week. At first twelve or fifteen native women came together, among them Kaahumanu's sister, Namahana-a, Queen of Kamehameha I. After a few weeks a number of men formed a society, with Kalanimoku, Governor and Prime Minister, as one of the leading members. These were the first temperance organizers of Hawaii. They strengthened each other in right purposes and in opposition to the terrible immoralities from which the Islands have never been free. This organization aided hundreds of natives, but finally became an old story and was laid aside. The women's prayer meeting has endured the trials of three quarters of a century, and is still attended by a very small but faithful band of native women, assisted by some of the lady descendants of the missionaries.

The old mission school house, built of adobe bricks, and still standing in Kawaiahao churchyard, was used by Mrs. Bingham for a school of between two and three hundred children. This building preceded the present stone church and is one of the oldest buildings in Honolulu. Dr. Bingham supervised the work of the church as its first "kahu," or "shepherd," until 1840, when he returned to the United States.

The most important event of this period was the completion of the translation of the Bible into the Hawaiian language, and its publication, May 10, 1839. For a number of years all the missionaries were engaged in critical Bible study. The natural result was earnest preaching and close application of Bible truths. The people became very much interested in reading the Bible for themselves, and in increasing numbers declared themselves followers of the "palapala." Until 1840, thousands were gathered into the churches after as careful an examination as possible. During this period much miscellaneous matter was published in the Hawaiian language, both in Honolulu and Lahaina. This was the time of "The Great Revival." After Dr. Bingham's return to the United States Rev. Richard Armstrong was assigned to Kawaiahao church. He was known among the Hawaiians as Lima (arm) ikaika (strong). And to this day the people remember this pastor of Kawaiahao, the first Minister of Public Instruction, as "Limaikaika." During this period the stone church in Honolulu was finished and a number of other buildings more durable than thatched houses were erected in the Islands. Rev. Titus Coan thus describes a part of the process of bringing down heavy timbers from the mountains for these churches:

"One of the number is chosen for a leader. He arranges the men on each side of the rope. No conversation is allowed except by the leader, who makes noise enough for all. I will give you one sententious phrase: 'Bow the head, blister the hands, sweat!' Every muscle is tense and away dashes the timber through thicket and mud, over lava and streamlet."

The permanent houses of worship were not built so rapidly or so well, under the chiefs, when the workmen were set apart in relays, as when they labored for love of the work. The Kawaiahao stone church progressed more rapidly the last year or two while being built by willing hands. It was during the pastorate of Mr. Armstrong that this church was dedicated with impressive ceremonies. For a while it was called "The King's Chapel." The use of the name Kawaiahao was rather a growth than a distinct act. But as the years passed by "The First Church of Hawaii," "The Mission Church," and "The King's Chapel" became known by the name of the tract of land upon which the church was organized and the church building located. Then it was legalized as "Kawaiahao Church."

Probably the most interesting if not the most important historical event of this period occurring within the church walls was the enthusiastic praise meeting held Monday afternoon of July 31, 1843—the day now observed as "Independence Day." One day in 1794 (February 25) Vancouver, by agreement with Kamehameha I, raised the English flag on the Island of Hawaii as the token of English protecting care. When Kamehameha adopted a flag of his own (the present Hawaiian flag) the English flag was laid aside. On February 25, 1843, forty-nine years later, Lord George Paulet, captain of an English frigate, seized the Islands, hauled down the Hawaiian flag and raised the union jack. Kamehameha III protested. Finally Admiral Thomas, in charge of the English navy in the Pacific, arrived, and on Monday morning, July 31, issued a proclamation restoring the Islands to the King. During the forenoon the Hawaiian flag was raised with impressive ceremonies on the land now known as Thomas Square. In the afternoon the splendid praise meeting was held. The King made a speech, in which the national motto was uttered and recorded as one of his lightning-like, concise expressions, *"Ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono,"* "Perpetuated is the life of the land by righteousness." Kamehameha III said many bright things, some of which can be well appreciated at any time, such as: "Debt is a moth and rum is poison god." This can be easily understood when it is known that Kamehameha I and the high chiefs, in the early part of the nineteenth century, laid away thousands of dollars worth of dry goods to be destroyed by moths, and also when we remember that during a part of the days of Kamehamcha III Hawaii was called " the nation of drunkards." Another saying of Kamehameha III is rightfully of place in this record of Kawaiahao church. There was a time when the King gave himself and the nation to such a season of riotous and drunken immoralities as is beyond the power of people of the present day to understand. Kinau, the Queen Regent, was to be deposed by the King, and such a new order of things instituted that the Bible and its supporters would be driven out. But when the public meeting was held the King unexpectedly turned about and confirmed Kinau in her position. His reason was, "very strong is the kingdom of God." After this the King leaned more decidedly toward better principles of government and yielded to his better impulses more frequently. He placed confidence in such advisers as Dr. Judd and Rev. Richard Armstrong. Mr. Armstrong had been pastor of the Wailuku church before coming to Honolulu, and while there had assisted in establishing the church in a good building. He resigned that work and took charge of the Honolulu church in 1840.

October 8th, 1840, the first constitution of the Hawaiian Islands was proclaimed. In this was "constituted a legislative body consisting of fifteen hereditary nobles and seven representatives elected by the people, who sat together in one chamber and met annually." This legislature, it is said, was accustomed for many years to gather

in Kawaiahao church for religious services at the beginning of each annual session. The old stone church is still open to the Territorial legislatures. In the early part of Dr. Armstrong's pastorate, in the fall of 1841, the first Thanksgiving services in Hawaii were held by the American Mission. The religious exercises were followed by a Thanksgiving dinner, with New England dishes provided for nearly sixty adults and children of the missionary families. When Dr. Armstrong dedicated the stone church, in 1842, and also in later Sabbath services, the question of the place for the King to sit was one of the delicate points of church etiquette, and when the galleries were arranged for the common people the problem was still more serious. For hundreds of years the persons of the very high chiefs had been considered sacred. It was death for any one to allow his shadow to fall upon his King, or in any way assume a position indicating superiority. The death penalty was incurred when any one climbed a tree under which the chief reclined. The galleries of the church were not desired by the chiefs. Mrs. Judd, in her book, "Honolulu," says: "There was some strong feeling among some of the old chiefs and their retainers, but the King ended the difficulty by saying: 'Old things are passed away. I prefer a place near the pulpit and by a window, so as to have fresh air. I do not care who are in the galleries, if they do not break through.' His pew is cushioned and the window draped with orange and crimson satin." This was a decree of human rights of wide reaching influence. Common people had rights which a king bound himself to respect. Dr. Armstrong resigned his position as pastor in 1848, to become the Minister of Public Instruction, a place to which he was called December 6, 1847, under Kamehameha III. At this time Dr. Armstrong severed his relations with the American Board of Missions.

In 1854 Dr. Armstrong had charge of the royal marriage of Alexander Liholiho (Kamehameha IV) and Emma Rooke. This occurred on the 19th of June, in the great stone church. About 3,000 people crowded the church, while other crowds thronged the doors and windows. Queen Emma was attended at her wedding by three bridesmaids, one of whom was ex Queen Liliuokalani. The church and grounds were beautifully decorated with flags and flowers, and the walk from the gate to the church steps was covered with fresh green rushes. Queen Emma was an adopted daughter of Dr .Rooke, who had married her mother's sister, and was a granddaughter of John Young, and was therefore of high chief rank.

Dr. Armstrong advanced with great vigor the system of public schools, which has been so successful in later years; but, as Alexander says in his "Brief History of the Hawaiian People," "The death of Rev. R. Armstrong, September 23d, 1860, was a serious blow to the prosperity of the government schools."

Rev. E. W. Clark, who came to the Islands in 1828, became pastor of Kawaiahao after Dr. Armstrong's resignation. The most troublesome political excitements had passed by. The most serious change contemplated (annexation to the United States in 1854) left the Hawaiian government more firmly established than ever before. The minds of the people were not so distracted by public events, and schools and churches increased. Kamehameha died December 15, 1854, and January 11th, 1853, Alexander Liholiho (Kamehameha IV), before a congregation of natives and foreigners, in the old stone church, took the oath to maintain the constitution and delivered an eloquent inaugural address. For some reason Kamehameha, who had visited England, sent an application to the English church asking for a clergyman to be settled in Honolulu. The old stone church had been used for a mass meeting by the party desiring annexation to the United States, and this may have aided in alienating the King from the American Mission. At any rate he and his brother, Lot Kamehameha, were not so favorable to the missionaries as Kamehameha III had been. Nevertheless, there was substantial and steady growth in the Hawaiian churches. Foreign missions were established in Micronesia, Gilbert, Marshall and Caroline Islands. Many a little group of native ministers gave their parting aloha to their friends from the pulpit of Kawaiahao, and in later years many a story of the South Seas was told by returned missionaries to the Kawaiahao people.

Mr. Clark's pastorate ended in 1863, and Rev. Henry Parker was called to take the place of fourth pastor. For thirty-seven and a half years Messrs. Bingham, Armstrong and Clark ministered to the Hawaiians. It was a self-denying and loving consecration. For almost thirty-seven and a half years Mr. Parker has given himself entirely to the same labor and has rounded out the seventy-five years of church life completed and celebrated December 3, 1900. Mr. Parker's pastorate has been attended with many interesting events. He has seen constitutional changes in government follow each other rapidly, until at last the government itself found a home under the best constitution on earth. He has seen the business life of the Islands multiply many fold. He has seen the members of the church who, in 1863, received him as their pastor, one by one "cross the river," until an entirely new body of children and grandchildren of the church now venerate and call him "pastor."

In the old stone church and the cemetery near by many chiefs, mourned by the nation, have lain in state; and also multitudes of common people have received the last loving alohas of weeping friends.

It is here that King Lunalilo, a personal friend of Mr. Parker, desired that his body should be laid, when after a short reign of a little over a year, he gave up his place of power to become one of the commoners—the great company of the dead. The luxuriant and beautiful grounds around the tomb in Kawaiahao churchyard will keep the memory of the King who gave the Lunalilo Home to the aged Hawaiians continually before both "kamaaina" and "malihini."

During the early years of this pastorate the segregation of lepers was commenced and the home on Molokai established. Many have been the families from which lepers have been taken, and many have been the families comforted and wisely taught to understand the necessity of the segregation, by the pastor of Kawaiahao. As the shepherd—the "kahu"—he has done more than any other one man to prepare the Hawaiians for patient acceptance of changing conditions. In thus molding public opinion the years of editorial care of the *Kuokoa* should not be forgotten. With church communicants received, with marriages, baptisms and deaths attended, each class extending in numbers into the thousands, the wealth of the helpfulness of this pastor and his predecessors in Kawaiahao church can never be estimated.

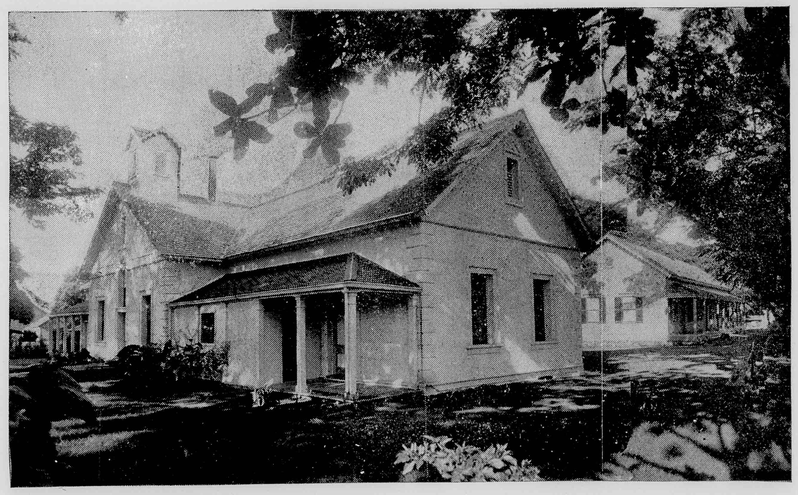
THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Honolulu Normal and Training School had its origin in a private class taught by Mr. M. M. Scott, now principal of the High School. This class was taught out of school hours, in the old Fort Street School. It early received recognition from the government and, in 1895, the class had grown to such proportions that Mr. J. L. Dumas was employed to give his entire time to the work. Mr. Dumas conducted his class in the High School building. In 1896 provision was made for a small amount of practice work, by the building of a two-roomed school on Emma street. In this year the name of Honolulu Normal and Training School was assumed. In 1897 Mr. Edgar Wood succeeded to the principalship, upon the resignation of Mr. Dumas. In 1899 both the High and Normal schools had grown to such proportions that they could no longer be carried on in the same buildings. Accordingly the Normal and Training School was removed to the old Fort Street School. In this building was held, as has already been stated, the class out of which the Normal School had grown. It is interesting to note that when the school came back to the place of its inception, from being a private class taught out of school hours, it had grown into a full-fledged school, having a teaching staff of six regular and two special teachers, as well as a Practice School of seven departments.

At the present time the Fort street buildings, although offering better accommodations than the school formerly had, are still inadequate to its growing needs.

The conditions under which the work of the Normal School is carried on are far from ideal, and indeed an ideal Normal School adapted to ideal conditions would be of little use in Hawaii. In order to be of the greatest benefit to the existing system of education, the school must keep in touch with the common schools. It must take the product of the common schools and make of it a teaching force for the same schools. As the common schools become better, the Normal School can raise its standard. The time will come when it will be practicable to require a high standing in all High School subjects as a condition of admission to the Normal School. In the meantime the adaptation of the Normal School to its gradually changing conditions is a difficult task.

The work of the school divides itself into two parts, that of the normal training class and that of the training school. The training class at present consists of sixty-five pupils. Of this number, twenty-four are Hawaiian or part Hawaiian. The remaining number is made up of the class generally found in the common schools—Portuguese, Japanese and Chinese, with a fair proportion of those of American birth. At the beginning of the present year the work of the school was rearranged and placed upon its present basis, having the following departments: Theory and practice of teaching, agriculture and nature study, geography and observation work in meteorology and astronomy, mathematics, history, manual training, music and drawing. There is no department in English, in the generally accepted use of that term, but each teacher pays special attention to the expression, in spoken



HONOLULU NORMAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL.

This stands at the corner of Fort and School streets and was erected in 1869. It was formerly used as a common school. The smaller building at the right of the picture is occupied by scholars of the primary grade.

and written English of the thoughts gained in the study of the respective subjects.

The great question in the practice school is how best to meet and combat the difficulties arising from the peculiar conditions which exist here, how best to give to the mixed population in the school the forms necessary as a means of communication one with another.

We generally speak of the modes of expresion as falling into two general classes—the universal, including all those modes by which thought may be communicated, except speech and writing, and the arbitrary, including spoken and written language. In the universal modes of expression , we find means by which one person can communicate his thought to another, no matter how widely these persons may differ in race and nationality. With the arbitrary the contrary is the case. One expressing himself through one of the arbitrary modes can be understood only by those who are familiar with the forms he uses.

In all teaching, the primary aim of the teacher is to place the child in such relation to the subject taught that he may best and most easily get the thought the teacher wishes him to make his own. To do this there must be some common ground upon which teacher and child may meet. In English speaking countries this common ground is found in the spoken language which the child has acquired before he enters school; but in Hawaii with its mixed population, the arbitrary modes of expression furnish no common meeting place. In consequence of this the teacher must fall back upon the universal modes for a ground of common understanding. She must use these as a mean of preparation for, and as a way of leading up to arbitrary forms of expression. When the teacher has placed the child in a position to gain the thought, she next takes steps to find out if he has succeeded in gaining a proper conception of the thought which has been presented. At this point the child is asked to give expression, by use of the universal modes, to the ideas he has gained. When he has thus expressed the thought the teacher takes steps to have the same thought expressed through one of the arbitrary forms. Here the chief difficulty lies. The child has probably at his command a limited amount of broken English. With his handiwork before him—the result of the expression of thought through one of the universal modes—the teacher encourages the child to express, orally, as best he can, the thought embodied in that which he has created. At first the sentences will be broken and disjointed—only the principal words will be used. The teacher comes to the child's assistance, talks in simple language, gradually giving him the correct form much as the mother does in the home. Unconsciously through imitation the child acquires the correct modes of expression. From the words used by the child, in telling his little story, the teacher writes short simple sentences, using them as little reading lessons. The child is then asked to copy the sentences and in this way the correct written form is fixed in the mind. Possessing one correct form, the child easily and readily passes on to the correct expression, in writing, of similar thoughts.

In the early lessons that which lies near to the child, that in which he is interested, is taken up. It may be an object in the school room or something which the child has brought in—a flower, a bee, a caterpillar or a twig perhaps. Suppose it should be a caterpillar. It needs little persuasion on the part of the teacher to have the children eagerly examine the object.. It is looked at, the name is given. In this step the child's interest is awakened. He sees that which perhaps he had never before noticed—the color, the many little feet, its mode of taking food, the leaves it likes best, etc., etc. He next must express the ideas he has gained. He may draw the caterpillar, as it looks to him. He may model it in clay. He may imitate, with his thumb, the caterpillar's mode of walking. He may cut from paper a caterpillar. He may give expression in one or many ways to his idea of the object he has been studying. The teacher talks with the child as she sees necessary during these exercises. Soon the child is ready to frame short sentences, to tell little stories about the object under discussion. From these stories sentences are selected as reading lessons. These the child copies after they have served for reading. Subsequently these little stories are dictated while the children write.

In the second year the plan of work is essentially the same. As the children are more advanced, however, each step is gone into more fully.

In addition to the thought getting, the expression of thought through one of the universal modes, the oral story, the sentences selected for reading, copying and dictation, the child is required to give expression in writing to the thoughts he has gained through the preceding steps. This is done without any assistance on the part of the teacher. The first attempts at the written expression of thought may be almost a counterpart of that which he has previously copied. Gradually, however, the child gains ability to express his own thought in his own way, each year shows more skill in the use of forms of expression.

In a few words, the following is a brief outline of the plan of work followed in the Practice School:

1st. Thought getting, through object, sketch, story, etc.

2nd. Expression of thought, through making, modelling, drawing, painting, or dramatizing.

3rd. Oral expression of thought.

4th. Making use of the oral expression of thought for Reading, Copying and Dictation.

5th. Written expression of thought.

TOURIST TRAVEL.

Every new year finds Honolulu better prepared to receive tourists than in the preceding year. The spring and summer of 1901 will witness great advances and improvements in hotel accommodations, so that there will be room for all the steamers and sailing ships can bring. The tourist season, with its accompanying stir and bustle about the hotels and its fattening influence on the purses of landlords, liverymen and storekeepers, is at hand, and Honolulu is found quite ready to meet the rush, which promises to be greater than ever before.

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GOOD WORDS.

The holiday number of the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC is a surprise. Nothing finer in the typographical sense has ever been brought out in these Islands and the literary contents are timely and readable. There are forty-eight pages between embossed covers and a wealth of halftone illustrations, the panoramic views of the Pali and Honolulu harbor being especially noticeable.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

The holiday number of the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC is by far the best special number that has ever been sent out by any publishing house in these Islands, nor is its approach to perfection any reflection on the character of any special editions that have preceded it. Aside from a few engravings the number is entirely a home production, which speaks highly for Hawaii's progress in the printer's art.—*Evening Bulletin.*

The holiday number of the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC is a fine piece of the modern printer's art. It contains many halftone illustrations that are quite as life-like as photographs. Realistic scenes of the Oahu railway, Captain Berger's band at the Capitol grounds, the harbor with every wave and ripple and ships at the wharves, the various palatial business blocks and residences, are among the scenes presented. Views in the cane fields with illustrations of rice, coffee and numerous other specimens of luxuriant tropical growth are pictured in resplendent glory. The Pali is shown in its majestic grandeur.

So true is the picture of the pineapple plantation that the face of Camarinos rods away in the back-ground can all but speak. The typographical work is superb. The whole edition is full of high-class information of Hawaii that can not fail of immeasurable benefit.—*Honolulu Republican.*

The holiday number of the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC is the finest *edition de luxe* ever produced in Hawaii nei. The work is exclusively a Hawaiian production and proves the wonderful progress in the art of printing during the past years. A copy of the PARADISE will be highly appreciated by friends abroad. The colored supplement will be ready for distribution in a few days. Mr. Wm. M. Langton is to be highly complimented on the appearance of his holiday number.—*Independent.*

The revival of massive old-fashioned furniture for every day use is on the increase and the mahogany market is advancing. Owing to the great scarcity of merchantable koa this wood commands a price even higher than mahogany.

The sugar refinery of Sr. Francisco Armendaiz, at Monterey, began operations last month. There are several hundred acres of cane in the vicinity of the plant, and its steady operation for several months is secured.

CURRENT REVIEWS.

We get *Our Dumb Animals* from Geo. F. Angell, of Boston, regularly. It is a sturdy champion of beasts and birds and is constantly exerting an influence over humanity in favor of the creatures that cannot express their pains and woes.

One of the features of the Christmas number of the *Philadelphia Record* is a series of Christmas stories written by the bright young reporters of that journal. The variety of narrative embraces nearly every element of fiction and affords a good literary entertainment for the holidays.

The *Anglican Church Chronicle* for this month has the customary chronology of church news coupled with some pointed views regarding the suppression of the inner vices of this community. The editor believes that the Protective League of Honolulu, which was recently organized, can do much in removing evil and making this city "a fitting setting for structures erected for the housing of a people whose lives and homes are pure."

The December number of the *Educational Gazette*, of Rochester, N. Y., contains the third paper on "Elementary Civics and Patriotism" by Geo. H. Stowits. This is a study that is entering more and more into the curriculum of the common schools. Elementary civics in particular should be well grounded in the growing generation. Another theme, which is well treated in this journal, is "Courtesy in School." The frontispiece is a halftone of Murillo's Madonna.

The Cape Palmas Reporter, a quarterly magazine published at Cape Palmas, Liberia, W. C. A., is a very instructive work on the political and social progress of that peculiar republic, Liberia. The *Reporter* is well edited and has among its contributors the best writers in the little republic. In a prospective view of the 20th century, Rev. Jos. F. Dunbar says: "We need courage. It is the lack of courage which causes the Negro to be behind the Caucasian, not that the Caucasian is superior to the Negro. Since the days of slavery we have been made to feel that we are not as good as the *white man*. That he excels us by far. That we are the cursed and he the blessed. This impression has been handed down from generation to generation. It is still afloat; and its effect is alarming. It causes us to have a slavish fear. No matter what might be our attainments, having been thus impressed we fear to give the Caucasian a challenge and show ourselves his equal and superior. There are Negroes who could excel the Caucasian in tact or talent, but they have not got the courage to show it. Because of this impression we originate nothing on account of being afraid that they will criticise us."

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

How to advertise judiciously and economically is the constant topic of *Printers' Ink*, a weekly journal that comes to us from Geo. P. Rowell & Co., of New York. It requires as much shrewdness to advertise well as to buy or sell well, and it is a fact universally known that the most successful of the world's merchants are those who have studied the art of making public announcements of their wares. The old practice of throwing out advertisements helter-skelter is falling into disuse and a careful discrimination among magazine or journal mediums is taking its place. Brevity is the soul of an ad as well as of wit. In busy communities the public pay little heed to stories, but they do feel the force of something that comes straight from the shoulder. *Printers' Ink* truly says: "Boldness and simplicity are the two essentials of good display."

The new all-British Pacific cable has been definitely decided upon, and a tender of $8,985,000 for furnishing and laying the same accepted. The cable will be 7000 miles in all. The longest link, approximately 3500 miles, will be the longest single section in the world. The route taken by this new cable from Canada to Queensland, will be via Fanning Island, Fiji and Norfolk Islands, but the exact route will be kept secret in order to enhance the difficulty of cable-cutters in war time. As a matter of fact the cable is being laid with the idea of affording greater security to Great Britain and her colonies in times of war by ensuring uninterrupted cable communication by means of a cable touching only at British ports. It will be laid largely in deep water, and is to be completed before the end of 1902.

It is regrettable that Honolulu's handsome theatre is utilized so seldom. Every good theatrical troupe that have come here from the Coast during the past ten years have expressed themselves as most agreeably surprised at the sum of their receipts and it is certainly not owing to a lack of appreciation of the drama that Honolulu is denied the pleasure of actors' visits. It may be that the high state of business prosperity on the Mainland fills the theatres there and gives the theatrical profession plenty to do at home. Honolulu is always ready to pay for a season of three weeks in the spring and three weeks late in the fall, providing the entertainment is good opera or legitimate drama with varied repertory.

Mr. William Lewers, son of Mr. Robert Lewers, of this city, is with Miss Maud Adams' Company, who are playing "L'Aiglon" at the Hollis street theatre, Boston, this month. In "L'Aiglon" Miss Adams appears for the first time in male attire.

HENRY MAY & CO. LTD.
Successors to J. T. Waterhouse
Henry May & Co. and H. E. McIntyre & Bro.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCERS
TEA DEALERS AND COFFEE MERCHANTS

BOSTON BLDG. FORT ST.
TELEPHONES:
Retail Department 22 and 24
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P. O. BOX 386

The Metropolitan Meat Company
Shipping and Family Butchers and Navy Contractors
Purveyors to the Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.
81 King Street, Honolulu, H. T.
G. J. Waller, Manager

The Criterion Saloon
All that the name implies. We set the pace for quality, others trail in
The coolest and freshest Rainier Beer always on draught—also in bottles
C. J. McCARTHY, Proprietor

California Feed Co. Ltd.
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Commission Merchants
And Dealers in Hay, Grain and Flour
Agents for "Arabic" Iron Roof Cooling Compo.
HONOLULU, H. T.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The ornate temple on upper Fort street, erected by the Japanese residents and dedicated to the Indian ascetic, Sakya Muni, the Buddha, is largely attended on Sundays. The services interest all tourists who visit the locality.

In Honolulu the mean temperature for the month of December last was, 71.6F; normal, 71.5; average daily maximum, 77.7; average daily minimum, 66.4; average daily range, 11.2; greatest daily range, 19; least daily range, 5; highest temperature, 82; lowest, 55.

The State of Texas proposes to establish a cane sugar plantation of 7,000 acres and employ its convicts on the same. Under good management the scheme will very likely be a source of considerable revenue to the commonwealth. The agricultural resources of Texas are enormous.

Many of the people of the islands of Maui and Hawaii were jubilant early this month over the annual appearance of snow on the summits of Haleakala and Maunakea. This is the rule shortly after Christmas, "when the days begin to lengthen and the cold begins to strengthen." Haleakala is a little over ten thousand feet high and Maunakea nearly fourteen thousand. When these peaks are snow capped the young folks in the tropical valleys below organize excursions to the snow line and there camp for a day or two so as to feel the touch of Jack Frost.

Color photography is the order of the day and the science is advancing. We have an exhaustive article in the last report of the Smithsonian Institution by G. H. Niewenglowski on the progress being made. As early as 1848 color photographs were obtained by Becquerel, but his images could not be fixed and the theory of their formation was little understood then. In concluding his article the author says: "Of all the processes of color photography that have thus far been proposed only the elegant interferential method of Lippmann reproduces the colors of the original with absolute fidelity." On the topic of "Signalling Through Space Without Wires" Engineer Preece says that while Marconi has discovered nothing new in rays, transmitters or coherers he has made a practicable, profitable adaptation of old discoveries and at least conferred a lasting benefit on commerce. Mr. Preece predicts great developments of Marconi's ideas.

Whisperings of spring and summer fashions are in the air already and, though this is a land of perpetual summer, it will be a week or so before the latest and smartest diaphanous summer stuffs will be on view. The summer girl of 1901 will wear a gown of puffed barege with flounces of white lace. The long mousequetaire gloves, which have had quite a rest, will come to the front rank of fashion's favor.



CHOCOLATE BON BONS
FOR SALE BY
LEWIS & CO.
GROCERS
SOLE AGENTS
Three Telephones: 240-240-240

Beaver Lunch Room
H. J. NOLTE, Proprietor.
FORT STREET, OPPOSITE SPRECKELS BANK.
First-class Lunches served daily.
Best brands of . . . . . .
CIGARS AND CIGARETTES
Always on hand. . . . . .

The California Saloon
The best of everything in the line of straight and fancy drinks
Volcano Sour Mash—A straight Kentucky whisky guaranteed to please
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FURNITURE
Bedroom Sets, China Closets, Sideboards, Ladies' Dressers, Extension Tables, Etc.
All kinds of Mattresses and Divans made to order.
Fine Hand Polishing done and guaranteed.
Telephone Main 111

There's New Vigor and Strength in Every Drop

Rainier Beer

SEATTLE BREWING & MALTING COMPANY

Brewed in Seattle ✣ Used Everywhere

UNION FEED CO. P. O. Box 247 Tel. 175 W.

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Queen and Edinburgh Sts } *Hay and Grain* { Honolulu H. T.

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THE LACE HOUSE

Tourists and others can always find a good selection of

READY MADE GARMENTS

in wash and other materials, suitable for our climate.

M. BRASCH & CO, Proprietors.

Arlington Block, Hotel Street. - - - Honolulu, H. T.

SANITARY STEAM LAUNDRY CO. LD.

Laundry: Kawaiahao Street, near South.
Uptown office No. 116 Hotel Street.

Telephone Main 73

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
SATISFACTORY WORK GUARANTEED.

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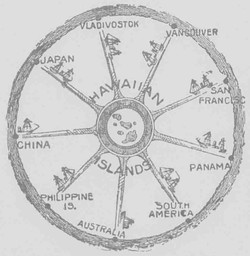

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HEAVY DRAYING A SPECIALTY — QUEEN STREET HONOLULU

Honolulu Steam Laundry Co.

LIMITED

Telephone No. 583

Call us up by Telephone and our wagon will call for and deliver your laundry

Special attention given to Hotel and Steamer Work

509 HOTEL ST., HONOLULU

B. F. EHLERS & CO.

Importers of

Dry and Fancy Goods

Dressmaking Parlors. . . .

Fort Street, Honolulu, H. T.

Gruenhagen's Chocolates

You may pay more but you will get no better chocolates than these. Always the freshest—made in San Francisco one week and for sale in our store the next.

To be had only from

HENRY MAY & CO., LTD.

Grocers — *Boston Building Fort Street*

HOFFMAN BAR

COR. HOTEL AND NUUANU STREETS

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS

OLYMPIA BEER

ON DRAUGHT AND IN BOTTLES

L. H. DEE . . . . . PROPRIETOR

P. O. BOX 752 — Island Correspondence Solicited

FINKE & ASBAHR

FflorISTS

Decorators for Weddings and Receptions
Floral Designs for Funerals a specialty

Fort Street, Next to Williams' Undertaking Parlors

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Draw Exchange on the principal cities of the world, and transact a general Banking Business : : : : :

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Also OPTIMO AND ELBELMONT Key West Cigars
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THE CALIFORNIA
SALOON
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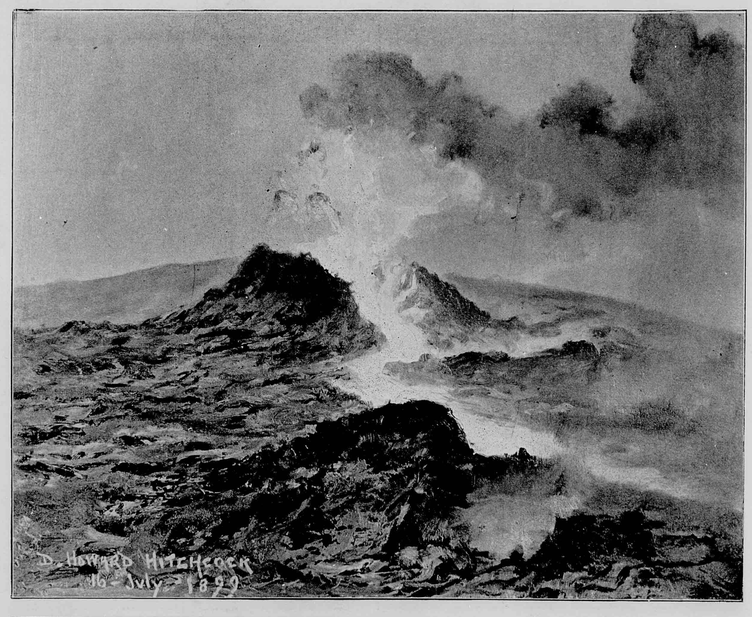

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HENRY C. VIDA
938 NUUANU STREET, NEAR KING
HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

New
Importations
in..
Art Goods

French China, Fine Cut Glass, Bohemian Glass and Metal Bric-a-brac

Pyrography

The Latest Fad ... We have a complete line of tools and frames for decoration . . . . .



Plantation Supplies A complete assortment of implements for the cane field and ranch
Shelf Hardware, Paints and Oils, Window Glass



HALEIWA HOTEL.

Vista of a promenade leading to cottages on the HALEIWA HOTEL grounds, a corner of the lanai being in the left foreground.

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ANNOUNCEMENT

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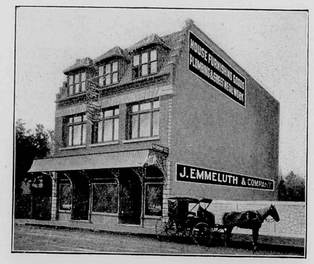

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NUMBER 2. FEBRUARY, 1901. VOLUME XIV

KAMEHAMEHA I.

The beautiful three-color plate on the cover of this magazine, representing the heroic statue of Kamehameha I., as it stands in front of the Judiciary Building, is taken from a photograph by Davey. It is as close a reproduction in color as can be printed on paper. Kamehameha I. is regarded by all as the greatest of Hawaiian kings. Born at Halawa, in Kohala, on the Island of Hawaii, in November, 1736—though June 11th is publicly celebrated as his birthday—he was trained in the internecine wars that ravaged the Islands in his young manhood, and being a prince of the blood, much responsibility devolved upon him in the many hostile engagements in which he took part. There is but little authentic data about his history till he invaded the Island of Oahu, in April, 1795, when he marched a mighty army up Nuuanu valley and utterly routed the Oahu troops. In August, 1796, he suppressed a rebellion in Hawaii, and then he became supreme ruler of what are now the Hawaiian Islands. He died at the age of 82, honored and respected by all the natives, as well as by the few foreigners then here. He was a born ruler of men, and though a warrior and conqueror, he enforced peace throughout his domain in the last twenty years of his life. His intellectual and physical attainments were so far above those of the rest of his countrymen that he was called "Great." The last of his line was King Lunalilo, who died in 1874.

THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

Hawaii has undergone more political eruptions than fall to the lot of most young nations outside of Central and South America. It has essayed nearly all forms of government and rule during its century of political life, from unlimited monarchy under King Kamehameha I. to thorough republicanism under the rule of its own people. As a Territory of the United States it recently chose a Legislature, which convenes in the Capitol on the 20th inst. This body is confronted with very serious questions of state. Being the first Territorial Legislature, having a Constitution and a set of statutes to frame, its labors will be arduous. It will be required to grant to Honolulu and Hilo some kind of a local government, and the task of apportioning the country into counties and townships will be a task that will make the legislator's office an unenviable one. Added to these duties will be the appointment of numberless officials, who will besiege the Legislature in hosts day by day. If it carries out its labors as it should it will be the hardest worked body of law makers that ever convened in Hawaii.

Hawaiians and part Hawaiians are largely in the majority, both in the Senate and House of Representatives, and, with their proverbial devotion to their country, it is safe to assume that they will shape legislation in the proper channels. Of course they will have the hearty co-operation of the foreign or white element in every legislative act that tends to promote the welfare of the Islands and keeps things moving along the progressive lines adopted since annexation. The native members, knowing that they now hold the reins of government, showed a thorough realization of this fact in the nightly caucuses held long before the time of the convention of the Legislature. At these primary meetings there were able debates on the coming needs of the Territory, the language being dignified and dispassionate, and marked by a genuine spirit of patriotism. Some of the elected members are no strangers in legislative halls. They are all imbued with a sense of their responsibilities, and the new Territory of Hawaii can safely trust its fate in these men, the sons of its own soil. They are all well chosen and will reflect credit on their constituencies. The Congress at Washington was wise as well as politic when it granted freedom of suffrage in these Islands.

The first Territorial Legislature has characteristics unlike those of any other body of councilors that ever presided over the country's destinies. In the first place, an entirely new party, the Independent, or Home Rule, will exercise a dominating influence in legislative action. Its platform is "Hawaii for the Hawaiians," and it has thirty-one votes in both houses, or two-thirds of the whole Legislature. Thirty-three out of the forty-five members have Hawaiian blood, and forty members of the entire body of forty-five were born in the Islands. The Democratic party is represented by one lone individual, Mr.

S. W. Wilcox, of Kauai. It has been many years since the native race has been so largely represented in the halls of the law-makers, and we doubt if there ever was a time when it had so able a representation. Following is the personnel of the new Legislature:

SENATORS.

Island of Hawaii, First District—

J. D. PARIS, Rep. — J. B. KAOHI, Ind.
JOHN T. BROWN, Ind. — NICHOLAS RUSSELL, Ind.

Islands of Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe, Second District—

WM. WHITE, Ind. — H. P. BALDWIN, Rep.
SAM. E. KAIUE, Ind.

Island of Oahu, Third District—

CECIL BROWN, Rep. — GEORGE R. CARTER, Rep.
CLARENCE CRABBE, Rep. — D. KALAUOKALANI, Ind.
WM. C. ACHI, Rep. — DAVID KANUHA, Ind.

Islands of Kauai and Niihau, Fourth District—

I. H. KAHILINA, Ind. — LUKA NAKAPAAHU, Ind.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Island of Hawaii, First District—

WM. B. NAILIMA, Ind. — J. EWALIKO, Ind.
R. H. MAKEKAU, Ind. — S. H. HAAHEO, Ind.

Island of Hawaii, Second District, Kona—

J. W. KELIIKOA, Ind. — J. W. KEKAULA, Ind.
J. MONSARRAT, Ind.-Rep. — H. M. KANIHO, Ind.

Island of Maui, etc., Third District—

F. W. BECKLEY, Ind. — C. H. DICKEY, Rep.
G. P. KAUIMAKOLE, Ind. — J. K. KAHIHIO, Ind.
SOLOMON KAWAIHOA, Ind. — LUKUA AHULII, Ind.

Island of Oahu, Fourth District South—

WM. H. HOOGS, Rep. — WM. AYLETT, Rep.
A. G. M. ROBERTSON, Rep. — JONAH KUMALAE, Rep.
A. F. GILFILLAN, Rep. — J. W. KEIKI, Rep.

Island of Oahu, Fifth District, North—

S. K. MAHOE, Ind. — JAS. K. PAELE, Ind.
J. P. MAKAINAI, Ind. — J. K. PRENDERGAST, Ind.
WM. MOSSMAN, Ind. — JOHN EMMELUTH, Ind.

Island of Kauai, etc., Sixth District—

S. W. WILCOX, Dem. — ISAIA KAAUWAI, Ind.
R. PUUKI, Ind. — APUKAI AKINA, Ind.

ROBERT W. WILCOX.

Our Representative in Congress, Robert W. Wilcox, is giving his constituents some surprises. Although he was the moving spirit in two insurrections in the city of Honolulu, he has washed his hands of his country's blood, set aside his belligerent thoughts and gone to Washington in the interests of Hawaiian commercial expansion and social improvement. He first set himself to work on the river and harbor appropriation bill, and well merits the gratitude of all Islanders, particularly those residing in Honolulu and Hilo. If he puts the same energy into all his other undertakings in Washington that he did into his "personally conducted" campaign last fall he will do much more good for Hawaii. Mr. Wilcox's enemies—and they are not a few—never yet charged him with a lack of patriotism. He made mistakes in trying to overthrow the government, but they were mistakes only because they were failures.

CHINESE NEW YEAR.

On the 18th of this month the Chinese residents of Honolulu celebrate their day of days, the incoming of their new year. It is the only period in the calendar when the Chinaman asks to be excused from pursuing the daily toil of life. Some give a whole week to the festivities, while others find a single day sufficient to devote to the joyous demonstrations. Feasting and noise enter largely into the celebration. A Chinaman will burn more firecrackers and bombs on that day than a Yankee will on ten Fourth of Julys. In some long gone age the Chinese had mastered many of the mysteries of the heavens and were able to trace both the sun and the moon through the signs of the zodiac. They realized that neither lunar nor solar time could be depended upon, and foolishly concluded that by employing sidereal time they could obtain accurate results. After years of discussion and calculation they determined that New Year should fall on the first new moon after the sun entered Aquarius. This makes the festival a movable one between the limits of January 21 and February 19. There is no doubt but that the signs of the zodiac are changing place, so far as the earth and sun are concerned, and it is therefore probable that when the system was formulated, more than five thousand years ago, the New Year and the solstice were much closer together. According to synalogues this system of chronometry was borrowed from the Chaldeans or the Babylonians. That the Chinese New Year was originally celebrated near the winter solstice is shown by the fact that in the last week of December (23-26) there are ancient local festivals of which the Feast of the Ice Winds and the Feast of the Evergreens are still celebrated by the common people. If these be taken as the echo of a forgotten Christmas, it is clear that the Chinese separated the two festivals by at least a month, where we have sinned by a single week.

HAWAII ABROAD.

The camera has done more to present the beauties of Hawaii to the world than the most flowery effusions of the most imaginative story writers. While one invariably tells the truth—and the truth is what the public wants—the others practice deceptions on their readers that work harm to the Islands. Itinerant magazine and newspaper correspondents may convey excellent ideas of "first impressions" of the country, but it is impossible for them to write instructively of political and social affairs without a residence here of some duration, and an association with all sorts of people. Many books published in the east, and even in California, written by people old enough to know better, are full of glaring errors about Hawaii. When these authors invade the field of romance they excite the risibilities of their Hawaiian readers, because the situations in the novel are so ridiculous. The customs of the natives, the character of the old monarchical government and the moral status of the white population have been portrayed abroad in anything but the right colors, by authors who had not the time or inclination to study their subjects. A vast quantity of good book paper and ink have been wasted on Hawaii, and it would be well if all traveling authors knew this.

KALAKAUA AS A LEGISLATOR.

King Kalakaua was a member of the Legislature before he was elected King. In the legislative proceedings of July 24, 1866, there is recorded the following:

"Mr. Hart moved that should the murderer of Mr. Dudoit be found guilty, and sentenced to death, he be hanged publicly.

"Hon. Mr. Kalakaua moved an amendment, that the punishment, in case of conviction, be to be blown from the muzzle of a gun, as the mutineers were in India.

"His Ex. the Minister of Foreign Affairs moved that the resolutions be tabled. The matter ought to be left to the Supreme Court.—Carried."

It seems that Mr. Dudoit had been most brutally murdered by his Chinese servant on a slight provocation and the feeling against the Chinaman was naturally very bitter throughout the community. The report two days later contains another remarkable motion of Kalakaua's, which is as follows:

"Hon. Mr. Kalakaua moved that as the late Mr. Dudoit had done much service to the state as French consul, $1000 per annum be voted to his widow.—Withdrawn."

PEARL HARBOR BAR.

One more move has been taken by the United States Government in the interest of Pearl Harbor improvement. The surveys that have been conducted intermittingly during a period of many years have at last enabled the government to prepare specifications for the dredging of the bar. Bids are now in order and on the 27th of this month or shortly thereafter the contract will be awarded. When work actually commences it will be watched with great interest by Honolulans and everybody else who have been looking forward to the opening of this beautiful bay. A small city will grow up on the peninsula and the pressure on the limited confines of Honolulu harbor will be considerably relieved when there are thirty feet of water on the bar.

GREAT SUGAR YIELD.

The cutting of cane is well under way at all plantations and the scarcity of field hands will compel much work to be done in over-time. The few negroes, Portuguese and Porto Ricans recently brought to the Islands increase the labor supply by only a small fraction. The first plantation to offer to the public a sample of the season's crop is Oahu, whose manager shows four sticks of cane of an average length of 25 feet. Oahu is perhaps the banner plantation of Hawaii, many of its acres yielding twelve tons each. It is fortunate in being one of the latest plantations organized, profiting as it does by the various experiments in the field and mill work of older estates. In its early days Ewa plantation was nearly ruined, financially, by the faulty construction of its mill.

THE NEW AUSTRALIA.

The Commonwealth of Australia, modeled somewhat on the United States of America, has now rather less than 4,000,000 population—just about what our Union had in 1800. The total value of the new nation's products last year was $550,000,000, or $137 per capita, which is at least 50 per cent. above the per capita production of America and 100 per cent. more than the per capita production of the British nation. Its industries are chiefly pastoral and agricultural, though its mineral and manufacturing products have an annual value of over $250,000,000. Wool is its great crop, and it was sold for $100,000,000 last year. It is in the vastness of its undeveloped resources that the young republic of the Pacific—for republic it is in all its essential features—offers so close a parallel to the United States of America at the begining of the nineteenth century. Its total area is about 5000 square miles greater than the area of all our States and Territories.

The future of federated Australia is above all interesting to mankind because of its many audacious experiments in state socialism and in government by pure democracy. It has a Senate and a House of Representatives, but the six Senators from each State are elected by direct popular vote. The Federal Parliament is to control all armed forces, make all marriage and divorce laws, as well as all inheritance, labor and arbitration laws. All the railroad lines are already owned by the State governments, and the Federation is going to take over the telegraph lines also. With such a vast territory to grow in, under such untrammeled democratic conditions—for the power of the British Governor over legislation is absolutely nil—who shall set limits to the growth of Australia in the century just begun?

Persons born of Chinese parents in Hawaii before annexation have exactly the same political privileges as white or Hawaiian persons born here. The men may serve on juries and vote for Territorial officers.

The mean temperature for January was 71.3; normal, 70.1; average daily maximum, 77.2; average daily minimum, 65.7; average daily range, 11.5; greatest daily range, 17 degrees; least daily range, 4 degrees; highest temperature, 80; lowest, 60.

Pineapple growers at Punta Gorda, Fla., are experimenting with the new fish fertilizer manufactured on the bay, says the Punta Gorda Gazette. It is called "scrap" and is made from shark and other non-edible fish, and is producing excellent results. The company has gone to much expense to make this new enterprise a success. In addition to making a high grade fertilizer, they are putting up mullets in kits, in somewhat the same style and manner in which mackerel are put up.

OUR JAPANESE.

The agitation against Japanese immigration in the Coast states of California, Oregon and Washington is not without its interest in Hawaii, where we are overrun with all kinds of labor except cane field labor. A national law, which the exclusionists of the mainland want passed, prohibiting the further immigration of Japanese, would be bitterly resented in Japan, and break all friendly relations which we now enjoy with the powerful empire in the Orient. Everybody admits that cheap foreign labor is a curse to America, and we shall always have the San Francisco agitators to thank for their stand taken against the immigration of the Chinese hordes. In the case of Japan there is a difference. The little brown men are better fed, better clothed and better housed at home than their Chinese cousins, and are not so prone to emigrate. The influx of Japanese to the western shores of the United States is but the natural consequence of neighborly communication, the two countries being on the opposite sides of the Pacific ocean. Japan is very friendly as a nation, and those of its distinguished subjects who have been educated in America have a true aloha for our laws, customs and institutions. The government and the people are about to erect a monument to memorialize Commodore Perry, who forced the benevolent offices of America into Japan through the medium of cannon shot.

Hawaii received Japanese contract laborers with open arms for about seven years prior to 1900. They came in batches of from 400 to 900, and went directly to work on the plantations. There are now nearly 40,000 of the Mikado's subjects in the group, and they have not come to stay long. Two hundred dollars is a competence to most of them, or "too much," as they express it in English, and when that sum is secured they buy a steamer ticket for home. They like Hawaii better than any other foreign country, they say, because they can save money here. Upon the expiration of their plantation engagements, which were contracted in Japan, they come into Honolulu and take up a variety of callings without any regard to their fitness for the same. Like the Chinese, their ambition is to "keep store." Thus one sees all over Honolulu, where rents are within their scant means, ice-cream and soda-water booths, restaurants, barber shops (there are many instances where the tonsorial function is conducted in the refectory), tailor shops, carriage shops, horse-shoeing shops and carpenter shops, conducted by ex-coolies. This class also hire out in large numbers as domestic servitors, such as cooks, yardmen and hostlers, with good, bad and indifferent capacity for their labor. Hack driving is a favorite occupation, there being thirty hacks in the city owned and driven by them. Hard work —that which bends the back, hardens the hands, wearies the arms and feet and induces perspiration—has no more attraction for the Japanese than for the rest of mankind; yet they often take to it when more congenial labor cannot be had.

A better, or non-coolie, element conduct large dry goods and grocery establishments. These merchants are not as thrifty, and by no means as shrewd, as Chinese, but make better neighbors. There are a few good Japanese physicians and dentists, who have received their education in the United States or Europe.

The Japanese will underbid the Chinese every time on a building or labor contract, and while the latter have crowded the Hawaiians and whites out of many classes of labor, the Japanese have come forward to do unto the Chinese as they would not be done by. Especially is this true of house service, in which the Chinaman long held a monopoly.

The Chinese exclusion law expiring by limitation on May 5th, next year, Representative Kahn of California is endeavoring to secure a re-enactment of the same, with certain amendments, so as to extend it to 1922.

TAHITI FRUITS.

Since the extension of the Oceanic Steamship Line to Tahiti the latter port has become a formidable rival of Honolulu in supplying the San Francisco market with tropical fruit. Mr. Doty, who officiates as United States Consul in Tahiti, as well as agent for the Oceanic people there, recently said in San Francisco:

"I expect to see a big increase in the traffic between here and the islands. This port now does 50 per cent of the trade, and before the end of the year will be doing 75 per cent. The new steamship service will develop a large and profitable trade in fresh tropical fruits. Bananas, pineapples, grape fruit and other tropical fruits now grow in abundance in Tahiti, but for want of proper transportation facilities they have been without a market until the present time. Now that they can get their fruit to market, the planters are setting out better varieties of bananas, and Tahiti in future will supply much of the tropical fruit consumed on this coast."

CLEOPATRA.

The building which is to contain the great artistic feature, "Cleopatra," on the Pan-American Midway, is now well under way. It is to be one of the finest structures, from an artistic point of view, on this popular street of the Exposition at Buffalo. Ashley D. M. Cooper, the well known California artist, and painter of the famous "Trilby," has been at work for some time on the great canvas which is to show the Egyptian queen in all the luxury and majesty of her royal magnificence. It will be historically correct in every respect, and the canvas will be 12x10 feet in dimensions. The work will cost about $20,000. Mr. Cooper is a great student of Indian customs and has achieved fame as a painter of Indian subjects. He was with General Custer in the disastrous campaign in which that brave Indian fighter lost his life.

Our planters are about to try an experiment with negro labor. We see no reason why the negroes will not prove as satisfactory here as they do in Louisiana, Mississippi and the West Indies. Though not so docile, perhaps, as Asiatics, they are always amenable to reasonable discipline, and being strong and husky, have plenty of that endurance and muscle so essential to cane field work.

FAIRY FOLK OF HAWAII.

By Rev. W. D. Westervelt.

The second Hawaii-loa sailed back and forth between Hawaii and Kahiki-ku in the most misty days of legendary Hawaii. He had been driven away from Kahiki-ku (the established foreign land) and "with a large company of retainers" settled upon Hawaii and Maui. These early Hawaiians entered upon the development of the natural resources of the Islands, and after the voyages of Hawaii-loa apparently gave up sea roving. For about thirty generations Hawaii seems to have been unknown to the Polynesian world. The circle of heavens around the Islands was not "broken through" by any foreigners, and only the spirits of the dead leaped from jutting headlands through the mists of the horizon "breaking out" of the Hawaiian Island world.

There seems to be no record or hint of any chief or leader of pronounced character for four or five hundred years after Hawaii-loa the Second. The chiefs died out while the people multiplied. To this class of common people is given throughout parts of Polynesia the name "The Menehune." It meant the lowest class of workers —the slaves, the drudges, the unrecompensed toilers of the Pacific. Without chiefish blood, and therefore without claim to high rank, they bowed the neck to whatever royal hand held a yoke. Through all the ages of Hawaiian history the common people accepted whatever high chief might gain ascendency over his brethren. They never appear to have been discontented with the ordinary change of rulers.

Fornander makes the name Menehune a legendary national name, "The people of Mene." He suggests a close connection with "Minaii," the Arabian tribe which occupied Karana, in Southern Arabia. He also shows the similarity of thought with the first of the Egyptian four races as pictured on the tombs of the kings—"Men" representing the Egyptians as distinguished from other races. Fornander suggests that this indicates rather a people than a founder of a people, hence "Mene" would be simply an appellation for a class or people like "men" of the Egyptian records. "In the Hawaiian legend of 'The First Created,' the Polynesians are called 'Kapoe Menehune,' 'the Menehune people,' descendants of 'Menehune,' a son of the Hawaiian Noah." This has somewhat of the appearance of a late thought suggested by the story of the degradation of Ham. It may have been thought helpful to the Hawaiian sory if a Menehune should be crowded in as a son of "the Floating Nun," (Noah).

Manahune is the name given to the class of common laborers in Tahiti, and it distinguishes them as a distinct class even in these later days.

Among the Hawaiians the name Menehune is not applied to any living working people. It is used rather with the idea of a mysterious, gnomelike race of hard workers.

These pigmies are said to have come to the Island of Oahu at the command of a great sorcerer, Kahano, who "stretched out his hands to the farthest bounds of Kahiki —or the foreign lands." This made a bridge, over which the Menehunes crossed to Oahu. A home was given to them in the district of Kailua, in the beautiful plain on the northern side of the mountain range back of Honolulu. This home of the fairies is part of the magnificent vision of sea and plain which almost all visitors to Honolulu look upon from the precipices of upper Nuuanu Valley. Sometimes they wandered over the mountains and gave needed assistance in other parts of the Island. They found their way to the well watered Manoa valley—always a home for chiefs. They listened to the prayer of the high priests of the valley, and in one night built the stone walls of the Temple of Kukaoo. This valley is filling up in these last days with the suburban homes of the well-to-do. But out on the spur of one of the hills are the few scattered stones of the heiau (temple) built in the long ago. Six other heiaus were the gifts of the midnight toilers to the ancient worshipers of Oahu. The mystical Menehune people worked from twilight until dawn. When the first rays of the morning sun colored the red ashes of the crater of Koko Head, they fled to the mountains and crossed instantly to the hidden recesses of the Kailua plain or to Panoo or Puowaina, their other hiding places on the Island.

Each of the Islands has its renowned places where the handiwork of the little people is displayed.

The "Garden Island" of the group, Kauai, exhibits two very ancient trophies of the wonderful work accomplished by "the little people." A broad island stream, called the Na-Wili-Wili river, lazily finds its way to the ocean through a region peopled with legends of spirit gods and fairies. This river for a long distance is an inlet from the salt water, with just enough of the river water to make the ideal place for a chief's valuable fish pond. The natives had no wealth and no wants beyond the every day's good and evil desires. Their greatest labor consisted in procuring food for the high chief and his companions. It was to both the interest of chief and people to provide that food with as little labor as possible. It was also very advisable to have an abundant supply which could not be cut off by sudden and continued storms. It seems as if it was part of Hawaiian instinct to build fish ponds. A vast amount of hard labor is manifest in the various ponds. Sometimes a bay is walled off from the ocean surf enclosing hundreds of acres. The walls are often ten feet in thickness and built four or five feet above high tide. These fish ponds are now sources of considerable income. In the "fairy" days they provided a great part of the living of the chiefs. The high chief of Lihue, Kauai, owned the mouth of the Na-Wili-Wili. He knew of the rapid and substantial work of the Menehune people. He set out a feast for them. It was a "luau"—Hawaiian poi, and sweet potatoes, and chicken, and baked pig and dog, and raw fish. Then he let them know his desire for a fish pond in the Na-Wili-Wili bay. They gladly consented to enter upon the work, but when they came to the spot in the early evening they found an immense fish pond laid out for them. The pigmies were miraculous laborers and toiled with all their might. Great stones were placed on bed rock beneath the salt waves. Wide walls were built. They put thousands of the fairies in line and passed the stones from one to another down the sides of the inland mountain, across the plains and into the hands of the skilled wall builders in the

waters of the bay. The little people toiled and sweat and pushed their work with all their might, but the golden dawn began to touch the cloudless sky above, and the tired, hungry fairies fled from the eyes of awakened men. The wall was not completed. The Menehunes refused to come back. The natives feared to touch the work of the mysterious spirits. Centuries passed by and the fish pond of the covetous chief was never completed. However, the kindly little people had left a sufficient foundation to make the fish pond useful to all the following generations.

When Captain Cook discovered the Islands his first landing place was at Waimea, Kauai. Here he received a royal welcome from the natives, who worshiped him as the god Lono. Here the Waimea river afforded him fresh water for his ships. Here some of his officers saw and described one of the finest and best equipped or temples, in all the Islands. The mountains back of Waimea were filled with favorite hiding places for the pigmies of Kauai.

The river Waimea sometimes poured a flood of waters between its high banks. Pi, a chief of the long ago, found that the river was destroying a productive portion of his territory. He was unable to check the force of the current. He called on the little people for aid. They flocked down the mountains and in multitudes gave themselves to the process of building the dam. It was a water wall which has outlasted all knowledge of the natives, save that it was built for Pi by the Menehune people, and that he had provided a great feast for them, of which they partook bountifully before the morning light drove them to their homes. The walls were built of the most compact lava, and have been so braced that apparently they can never be overthrown or worn out. The stones bear the impress of a very old age. They are gray and mossy far down, in every possible crevice, but they stand unyieldingly, facing the annual floods which fill the river bed. It is the combination of age and strength and has lasted many years.

On the shores of the leper island, Molokai, are also large fish ponds, substantially walled in. They are very old and are said to be the result of the coming of the gnomes, or Menehunes, to the assistance of needy masters.

Far up above the leper settlement, on the mountain top, is the fragmentary wall of an old temple, which the little people built. This is counted one of the most ancient temples in the Islands.

The fairies also erected temples on the large Island of Hawaii. In one set of legends the builders are the retainers of Paao, the priest from Samoa, in the eleventh century. Other legends simply recognize the workers as the mysterious little ones.

The Temple of Mookini, at Kohala, in the northern

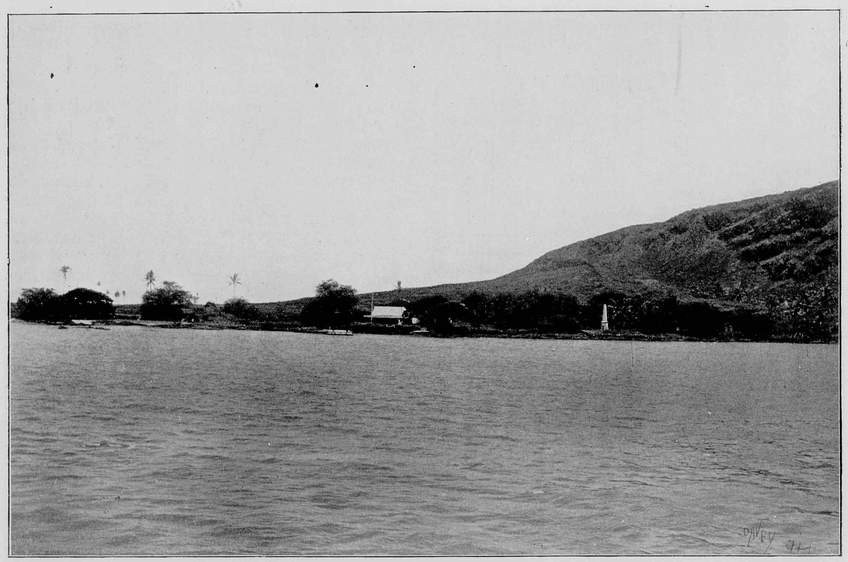

PHOTO BY DAVEY. MONUMENT TO CAPTAIN JAMES COOK, R. N.,

Who discovered the Hawaiian Islands on January 18th, 1778. It is erected at Kaawaloa, Kealakekua bay, on the Island of Hawaii, near the spot where a Hawaiian chief killed the renowned navigator with an iron dagger on February 14th, 1779.

part of the Island, was the most famous temple in the Islands. For centuries it was the home of the chief gods of the Moi, or high chief of the Island. The quarry from which the rocks were taken for the walls of the temple was twelve miles from the location desired. The Menehunes formed a line and passed the stones from hand to hand, while the skilled workmen toiled in the building. When morning came the noted temple was complete. Many of the stones of this temple are of large size and would apparently require the use of levers and rollers as well as the assistance of human power. This was the temple especially favored by Kamehameha I. In it he sometimes offered sacrifice, and consulted Kaili, his war god.

A smaller temple was erected near the black lava shores of Hilo bay. Here some ancient chief had set the natives to work. Many stones were hewn out and prepared for the temple, but at last the mysterious helpers in one night built the temple. These ancient temples were stone walls of great thickness and more than ordinary height, with openings before which were placed tabu staffs, forbidding the entrance of ordinary comers. Inside these ancient walls were truncated pyramids similar to the most ancient places of worship of other Polynesian islands and the ruined pyramids of old Mexico and Yucatan.

The work of the fairies was not limited to the cyclopaean fish ponds and the temple walls. Often the Menehunes assisted the common people in their tasks. Taro patches were cultivated, grass houses were built, and food and clothing provided by the midnight toilers.

The story of Laka and his canoe is a widely told legend of the fairy folk. His home was on Maui. His fathers had sailed away to a foreign land in his childhood. In some traditions the father had only crossed the channel between Maui and Hawaii, a distance of only twenty-eight miles. At any rate, he went so far that he had never returned. As Laka became a man he determined to set sail in search of his father. He had no canoe sufficiently strong to meet the dangers of an ocean voyage. He sought the forests for a tree large enough for his purpose. This he cut down with his rough stone ax and left ready for trimming and hewing. In the morning he came to the spot and found his tree had disappeared. He selected another tree and felled it, and again was not able to find it when the time came for fashioning the canoe. He could find no trace of its being drawn along the ground. He could not learn of the building of new canoes. He detrmined to watch and if possible catch the thieves. One night he made thorough preparations and lay in ambush by the fallen tree. In a little while he heard the low murmur of pigmy voices and saw a company of the Menehunes lifting his tree back to the stump from which it had been hewn. He saw at once that every tree he had cut down had been quickly restored to life by the fairies. He leaped into the midst of the little people, catching one in each hand, while the rest of the band escaped. He had been trespassing upon the Menehune territory and they had delighted in thwarting his labors day by day. He promised to spare the lives of the captives if the elfin flock would make his canoe and place it in his canoe shed near the beach. Then, setting them free, he went away. The "little folk" lifted the tree, bore it to the shore, and finished the canoe before dawn. Laka prepared a great feast for them and thus repaid their diligent labors.

In this canoe with mystic powers he launched out into the Pacific and was never again heard from in Hawaii.

But Samoan legends tell of a Laka who was supposed to come from Fiji in a large double canoe, which was wrecked at Faatoafe, on the south side of the Island Savaii. Here, according to the legend, the boat was changed into two hills. Laka remained in Samoa and taught the people how to build large double canoes with a deck between, such as were used in ancient times in Samoa.

The stories of the Menehune are partly of the distant past and partly of the almost modern days. The idea of pigmy assistants abides through all ages and in all lands.

In the Hawaiian legends the Menehune people are usually counted as the connecting link between Hawaiiloa and Wakea and the migration of Nanaula to Hawaii, some time in the fifth or sixth century of the Christian era.

The Menehunes are never counted as connected by any ties with the class of chiefs. They were the servants and often the slaves of the chiefs. The most satisfying explanation is the one suggested in the beginning of this story of the Hawaiian fairies. A large number of people without a chief were apparently found living in these Islands when the second incursion of high chiefs took place. The people accepted the new chiefs and were soon absorbed into the ranks of the family retainers, receiving the name "Kauwa," or servant, in addition to that of Menehune, or common people. The name Menehune slowly dropped out of use and was applied only to the laborers of the most ancient times.

HIGHLY APPRECIATED.

That the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC is a valuable contribution to the literature of public libraries throughout the mainland the following letters, which are fair samples of many received from librarians by every mail steamer, attest.

Jacksonville, Ill., Jan. 31, 1901.

Publisher PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC,

My Dear Sir:—Please accept the thanks of the Directors and the patrons of this library, and also my own, for your kind and generous contribution of the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC, during the past year. Your December No. is remarkably good, with its beautiful illustrations, and excellent letter-press—in all respects an admirable specimen of fine workmanship. The PARADISE has been a welcome addition to our reading table, is highly appreciated, and its continuance, if such be your pleasure, will be very gratifying to

Yours truly,
John H. Woods, Librarian.

Cleveland, January 22, 1901.

PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC.

Gentlemen:—I take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt by this library of the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC for 1900, for which please accept the thanks of the Public Library Board. Trusting that we may continue to receive the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC during the coming year, I am, Yours very truly,

W. H. Brett, Librarian.



VERANDAH FACING OCEAN, HALEIWA HOTEL.



DINNER SERVICE ON LANAI, HALEIWA HOTEL.

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL.

A hospital where 1500 patients are treated every year is an institution of public benefit. Such is the Queen's Hospital, which stands in the center of a spacious area of ground at the corner of Beretania and Punchbowl streets. Well graded avenues, shaded by lofty palms, lead to the building, and surrounding the whole establishment there is such a variety of tropical foliage that the hospital itself is embowered in verdure. Though not without ample sunlight, it is almost hidden from the streets, making it a reposeful place and a fitting retreat for those who have not the needed comforts of a home when illness falls upon them. It is a model hospital in many respects. Long experience has given its faculty valuable knowledge in the care and treatment of the infirm, and the expenditure of money is never a first consideration when patients' necessities are required. Light and ventilation, two essentials of hygienic law, are liberally furnished in all the dormitories. The sick are frequently visited by ladies of the Flower Mission, who place at the bedsides those delicate missives of sympathy that, with their fragrant exhalations and beauteous presence, cheer the wearied mind and comfort the feeble body. Wide verandahs for the convalescent surround the building, and there are many resting places about the handsome grounds where patients may find the ease and quietude so necessary to recuperation. Modern appliances and conveniences are everywhere in the building, reducing the requirements of human labor for such a large institution to a minimum. An improvement shortly to be introduced is a steam laundry, arranged on sanitary principles. Mr. J. F. Eckardt has been a most efficient superintendent for twenty-two years. He has the assistance of a housekeeper and five thoroughly trained nurses. There are about sixty inmates at present, more than half of whom are Hawaiians, who are not asked to pay. All of the Hawaiian race are given free admission, though some of them volunteer payment for their treatment. During the past quarter there were ten major, fourteen minor and five post mortem operations performed. The attending surgeon is Dr. C. B. Wood, and the attending physician is Dr. C. B. Cooper, both having the highest local reputation in their profession. Students and undergraduates, who are the terror of indigent patients in mainland infirmaries, are not allowed to practice here.

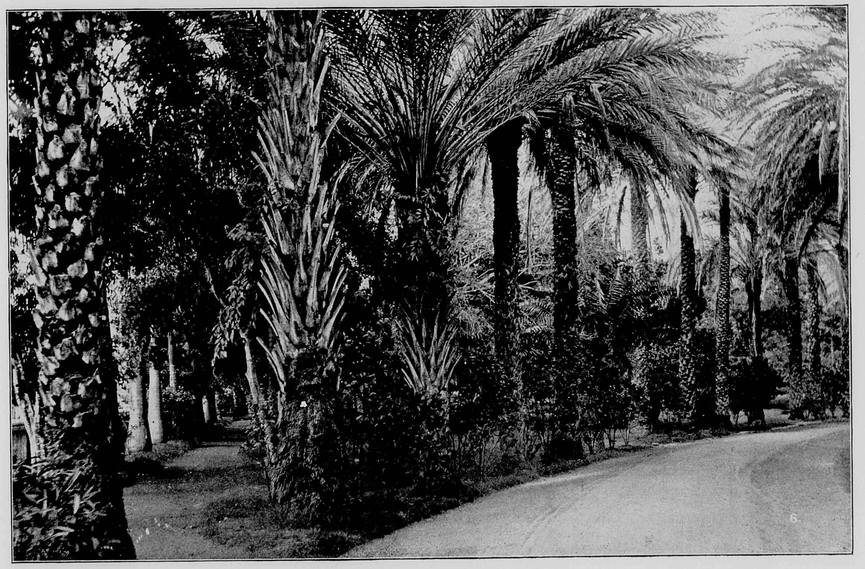

PHOTO BY HONOLULU PHOTO SUPPLY CO. DATE PALMS, QUEEN'S HOSPITAL.

(*Avenue of Phoenix.*)—This avenue consists of two species of Phoenix P. Dactylifera and P. Sylvestris, the former bearing the red date of commerce and the latter a yellow date of less value, but very ornamental when in fruit.

It was in 1859 that King Kamehameha IV. and his consort, Queen Emma, enlisted the sympathies of some of the leading men of Honolulu in a project for instituting a hospital. The royal couple contributed generously themselves and were not long in securing sufficient funds for founding the present Queen's Hospital—named in honor of Hawaii's beloved Queen—on the lot where it now stands, the original structure being erected in 1860. By the terms of the charter His Majesty designated ten trustees, who were Prince L. Kamehameha, David L. Gregg, Wm. Webster, G. M. Robertson, T. C. Heuck, John Ladd,

James Bissett, H. J. H. Holdsworth, A. B. Bates and John Montgomery. The subscribers elected ten others, and they were B. F. Snow, S. C. Damon, S. N. Castle, C. R. Bishop, J. W. Austin, E. O. Hall, Jno. T. Waterhouse, W. A. Aldrich, W. L. Green and H. Hackfeld. Of the twenty charter trustees, only one, Hon. Charles R. Bishop, is now living. The first meeting of the trustees was held on June 4, 1859, and the minute book of that time is used by the present secretary, there still being enough blank leaves in the book to last the society well along in the twentieth century. The hospital has been supported in various ways since its organization, but is now reduced to an income of $10,000 annually, appropriated by the last Legislature under the Republic. Passport fees, formerly quite a source of revenue, are abolished by annexation, and property rentals have stopped since the decision of the Rooke case. Something like $40,000 has been endowed by different wealthy individuals for free beds, but of course this sum is not available for the trustees. The president of the corporation is Governor Dole, who holds the office by virtue of a charter provision which requires that the president shall always be the person highest in political power in the land. The vice-president is F. A. Schaefer; treasurer, Henry Waterhouse; secretary, Geo. W. Smith, and auditor, M. P. Robinson. Those trustees appointed by the Governor are A. S. Cleghorn, W. G. Irwin, C. Bolte, A. Young, H. W. Schmidt, F. J. Lowrey, Jno. F. Hackfeld, Geo. W. Smith, David Dayton and Geo. R. Carter. Trustees elected by the society are A. Mackintosh, A. B. Wood, T. May, E. F. Bishop, John Ena, J. B. Atherton, M. P. Robinson, F. A. Schaefer, Henry Waterhouse and A. J. Campbell.

OVERPRODUCTION.

For many years the Islands have produced more tropical fruit than the inhabitants can eat, yet beyond the banana and pineapple industries there has been little or no attempt in making fruit raising a business. Mangoes, alligator pears, cocoanuts and many other species that will not grow in California thrive here without any attention on the part of the horticulturists. The steamers of the Oceanic Company take great quantities of pineapples and bananas to San Francisco on nearly every trip, but in the market there the fruit comes into sharp competition with the products of Tahiti, Mexico and Central America, and is only fairly remunerative to the Hawaiian exporter. The fault lies in placing all the goods in one basket, or market. In these days of limited freight capacity of the trans-Pacific steamship companies there is an opportunity for one or two eleven-knot or ten-day steamers of, say, 1500 tons, with ample cold storage room, to engage in the carrying trade between here and San Diego. They would create an outlet for our surplus products and bring to these shores much merchandise that San Diego can export as cheaply as San Francisco. Los Angeles being less than four hours by rail from San Diego, a good market for Hawaiian produce could be secured in the former city. Southern California has a great surplus of oranges, lemons, grapes, honey and dried fruits in certain seasons, and these could be placed on the Honolulu markets at very low figures. Potatoes, fresh fish, wheat hay and bricks are other leading articles of export up there, though the two latter commodities could not be shipped advantageously by steam.

Some ten years ago a San Diego transportation line was established and a small steamer of low speed and meagre accommodations was put on the route, but after three or four voyages gave up the business. The enterprise lacked capital, and consequently had poor facilities for maintaining the trade.

There would be a greater yield of figs if it were not for the mynah birds. Guavas thrive almost as well in Southern California as here. Peaches and pears may be brought here with profit. So little attention is given to the cultivation of the orange in Hawaii that it has no prominence whatever among local fruits. The lemon will not grow well in the tropics, neither will the apricot, olive, plum nor prune. Fruit canning, for reasons best known to those who have tried the experiment on this Island, is not practicable. The men in the Islands who are capable of promoting a native fruit exporting enterprise have their interests so absorbed in sugar that they are not apt to regard such an undertaking with the same concern as the general public, but there are capitalists on the mainland, ever seeking investment for their money, who might see a large profit in taking up such a proposition.

It is estimated that the United States consumes 10,000,000 boxes of oranges a year. Florida this year will furnish 800,000 boxes. California will ship east at least 7,000,000 boxes, making about 8,000,000 boxes of domestic growth. Sicily furnishes the bulk of the other 2,000,000 boxes.

Last year a Boston publishing house used the name of this magazine as a title of one of its books. As the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC was copyrighted on April 22, 1895, we feel bound to take immediate legal action against the Boston infringers.

Ours is the oldest periodical in existence devoted exclusively to Hawaiian interests, and in popularizing our name throughout the world the labor of many years has been expended.

That the first settlers of Hawaii came from some island or islands in the southern sea is beyond question. Attention is called in *La Nature* to a report of the French Consul in Honolulu, which is said to throw a little light on some problems of ethnography. The paper says:

"Not long ago a little schooner, dismantled and with its rudder gone as the result of a tempest, was drifted by winds and ocean currents from Tahiti to Hawaii, after eighty-one days of hopeless wandering. According to Hawaiian traditions in ancient days people came from Tahiti, drifting with the currents, and settled in Hawaii. The possibility of such a migration would no longer seem to call for proof, and it is suggested that a study of the currents of the Pacific would probably disclose how the native races came to be distributed among the island groups."

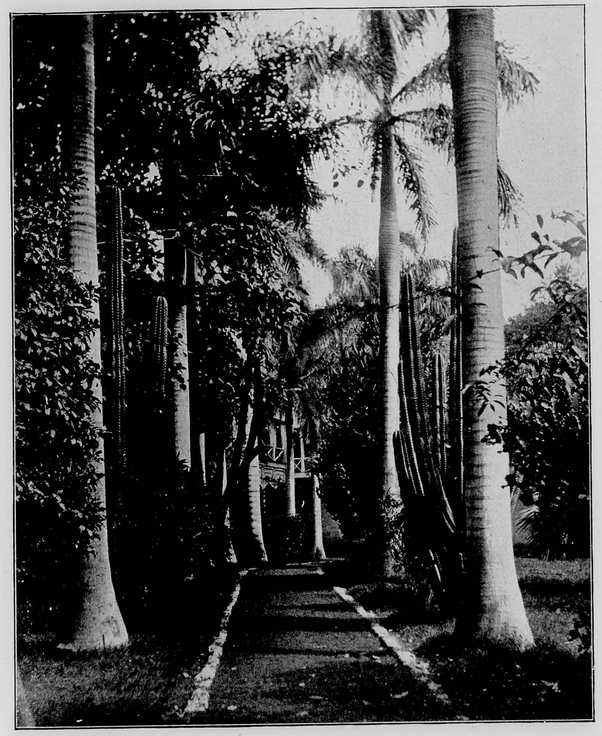

PHOTO BY HONOLULU PHOTO SUPPLY CO.

CABBAGE PALMS AND CACTI, QUEEN'S HOSPITAL.

(*Oreadoxa Oleracea.*)—The cabbage palm is often mistaken for the true royal palm (*Oreodoxa Regia.*) The latter attains a height of sixty feet with a stem thickened at the middle while the former attains a height of one hundred and fifty feet with a trunk perfectly straight and almost cylindrical. The heart of the young leaves, or cabbage, is boiled as a vegetable or pickled, and the pith affords sago.

YOU KISSED ME.

These verses are written for THE PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC in response to a poem published in the Honolulu Republican of February 2d, 1901:

Yes, truly I did,
And over it still
Memory lingers
In a rapturous thrill.
The bound of the heart,
The glow of the soul,
I see on the page
Of life's master scroll,
As your words return,
And trace in bright thought
The answ'ring tribute
This heart oft has sought.
Yes, it was blissful;
Let those sneer who will,
Who never have known
Love's holiest thrill,
Who never have felt
The thrill or the pain,
The tide of time's ocean
To minds wafted again.

I kissed you. Was there
A heav'nly delight?
The depth of my heart,
Made radiant with light;
Life's aims all just then
Pointed upward to fame,
And urged me to win,
For your sake, a name.
With lightning-like speed
The untold flashed by,
As joy and content
I saw in your eye.
Home scenes before me
Seemed dazzlingly bright,
And the skies of the future
Unclouded and bright,
As there on that eve,
Content in my arms,
Soul answ'ring soul,
I gazed on your charms.

Ah me! it's past,
The vision has fled;
Life's path is clouded
And earth's hopes are dead.
Relentless was fate,
As it drifted apart,
And shadowed the joys
So dear to my heart;
So I knew not till now
But you had forgot,
And my name and my face
Was though it were not.
Since these heart echoes bring
To life's storm outride,
The long surging past,
With lava-like tide,
If perchance we may meet
On yon upper plain,
The custom permitting,
I'll kiss you again. E. A. W.

The January number of the American Printer, which we received this month, contains some interesting contributions on printing and the allied trades, written by men high in authority. The combinations of employers and employees are dwelt upon at some length. Like all printers' periodicals it treats of the art pictorial, furnishing some beautiful halftones and three-color work. It is published by J. Clyde Oswald at No. 150 Nassau street, New York.

THE HALFTONE AGE.

The tendency of the age is toward brevity. Congressional debates are shorter and more pointed than they were some years ago. The daily press is giving more news and less editorial comment. The San Francisco Examiner, the greatest of the Coast dailies, treats only the very topmost of topics in its editorial columns, and then in the most concise terms possible, allowing its readers to frame their opinions of the generality of events out of the news pages. Illustration is displacing much tiresome comment in the papers. There is a far greater demand for good artists than for editors or reporters. San Francisco set the pace for daily illustrations some time after the New York Daily Graphic died. Ten or twelve years ago the San Francisco press was noted for its stupidity among the large city dailies; now it leads the world in news gathering and pictorial display. New York was quick to feel the inspiration of its enterprise, and then the other large cities—Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston and St. Louis—followed in a faltering fashion. A well executed picture tells more than a column of type, sometimes, and in this age of rapid metal reproduction of the photograph the counterfeit presentment of everyday scenes can be given in the morning or evening papers at a small cost. The halftone is crowding much of the letterpress out of the page, and the public appreciates the change. Not many years hence magazines like the Atlantic Monthly and North American Review will look quaint without a single ray of illustration. The order of new things is apt to be: story the illustration, not illustrate the story.

TWO OPINIONS.

The Mountain Messenger, of Downieville, Cal., says: "We are in receipt of the holiday number of The Paradise of the Pacific, a monthly journal published at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. The number is a fine sample of the typographical art. It is handsomely illustrated with views of our new possessions, and contains many interesting articles concerning them. The work of getting out the journal was exclusively a Hawaiian production, and the fact that it equals in every way the best that can be produced on the continent speaks well for the progress and enterprise of the island people. It is of interest to know that this bright monthly is under the editorial management of Wm. M. Langton, an old-time resident of Downieville, who recently took up his residence at the Islands. We hope that success may crown his new venture in the journalistic field."

The Hebrew, published in San Francisco, speaks of us in the following manner: "The Hawaiian Islands have their picturesque papers, like The Paradise of the Pacific, devoted to illustrating the magnificent scenery of the region."

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Binnacle is a four-page weekly paper published and edited by F. J. McGettigan, Chief Yeoman, U. S. N., aboard the Iroquois. It has all the news of the ship and a good deal of general naval information. It enjoys a wide circulation in the city.

The muskmelon, once a prolific product of the Chinese gardens about the city, is grown no more. A few years ago this luscious fruit was attacked by a worm and the whole crop of the season at that time was rendered worthless. If the Chinese were as close investigators of the prime causes of blight as other agriculturists they might have found a method for protecting their muskmelons.

The production of beet sugar in the world is now twice as great as that of cane sugar. A consular report from Magdeburg, Germany, ascribes the victory of the beet over the cane to the science of chemistry in developing the industry of beet sugar making. More than a thousand chemists are exclusively employed in the German sugar factories. In Spain the manufacture of beet sugar has received a new impetus since that country lost her colonies in the war with the United States.

It is hard to convince the tourist that the revolving rain storm that is visiting Hawaii nei this month is not our usual winter weather. Such a storm comes once in four or five years. The first three months of every year are wet, to be sure, but there is far more sunshine than rain, and the deep, rich green of lawns, gardens and mountain sides lends a beauty to the general landscape that is not seen in the summer season. Nuuanu valley under a lowering sky, with mists flecking the mountain tops is one of Nature's scenic masterpieces.

Commenting editorially on the appearance of this magazine, the Honolulu Commercial Advertiser observes: "The current number of The Paradise of the Pacific is another fine example of typography and of readable local articles. Under its present management Hawaii's favorite magazine has become all that its best friends could wish."

Honolulu is to be visited this month by a party of distinguished astronomers on their way from San Francisco to Padang, on the Island of Sumatra, where they will observe the total eclipse of the sun on May 17th. The gentlemen will come on a military transport and will be sent out by the Navy Department. Prof. A. N. Skinner, of the Naval Observatory, will have charge of the party and will be assisted by Prof. W. S. Ichelberger, F. H. Littell, assistant astronomer; G. H. Peters, photographer; Lewis E. Jewell and W. W. Dinwiddie, all of the Naval Observatory.

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NOTES AND COMMENTS.

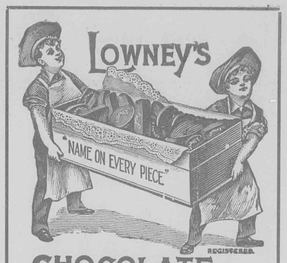
A new printer's magazine is *The Western Printer*, published by the Stanley-Taylor Company, of San Francisco. The initial number appeared last month and is going to be published quarterly. It is the finest paper of its class on the Pacific coast and is sure to win a paying patronage. The leading illustration is an etching from Luminais' "Despair." There are some new halftones of great merit, especially one of the late William Morris.

The Sonoma, sister ship of the Sierra, made her first call here on the 30th ult. She made a quick trip down from the Coast notwithstanding the fact that she encountered a severe storm on the voyage. The officers are: K. Van Oterendorp, commander; C. A. Halbert, chief officer; F. A. Jones, second officer; G. A. Hill, third officer; A. D. Little, chief engineer; S. H. Church, first assistant; J. Goldin, second assistant; G. A. Hodson, purser; Dr. G. M. Bradfield, surgeon, and T. K. James chief steward.

The cockroach and the winged ant are veritable library pests in Hawaii. While one attacks the bindings the other riddles the leaves with small round smooth holes. The *Courrier du Livre*, of Paris, announces that anonymous donors have offered two prizes of 1000 francs each and a third of 500 francs for the best essays on "The Insects Which Attack Books and the Best Means of Destroying Them." Henry Martin, of the *Bibliotheque de L'Arsenal*, will give all particulars.

We have seen the holiday number of the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC, a monthly published at Honolulu, H. T., the editor and manager being Wm. M. Langton, well known in California and Los Angeles as a newspaper man and expert pressman. The publication is filled with beautiful half-tone illustrations, good subject matter and typographically is "a gem of the Pacific." That such work could be executed over in the Islands shows what progress is being made in our new possessions and what an expert in the art of typography can do. We congratulate you, "Billy," on your publication and all-around success. Please X and commence with that holiday number. *The Advocate, Alhambra, Cal.*

The Henry George, or single tax, system is being quietly agitated for Hawaii. The chief merit of this form of taxation is that falsification of assessment lists, which is almost universal, is rendered impossible. In fact, no one would be required to fill up a list. The government would always have information regarding the extent and value of every person's landed estate. The best system of taxation now in practice is that pursued by the New Zealand government.



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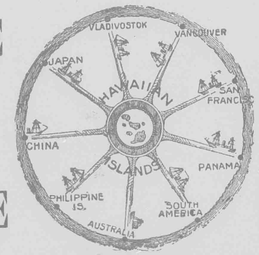

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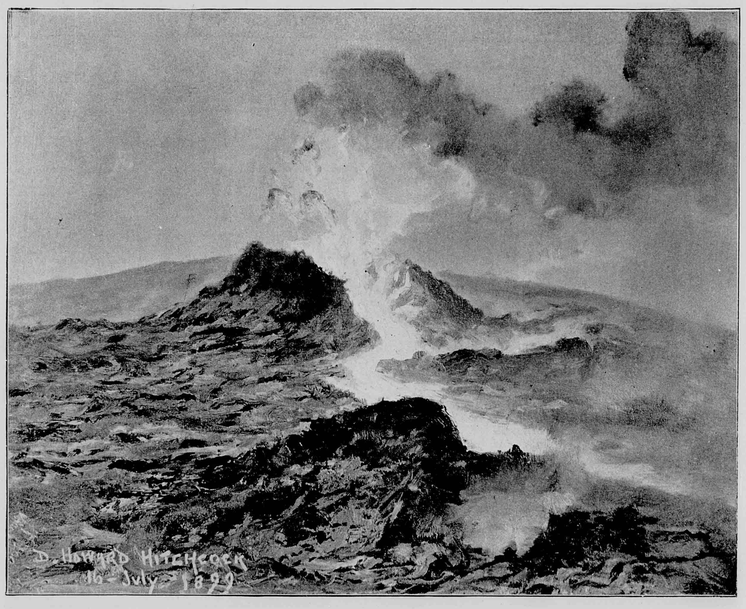

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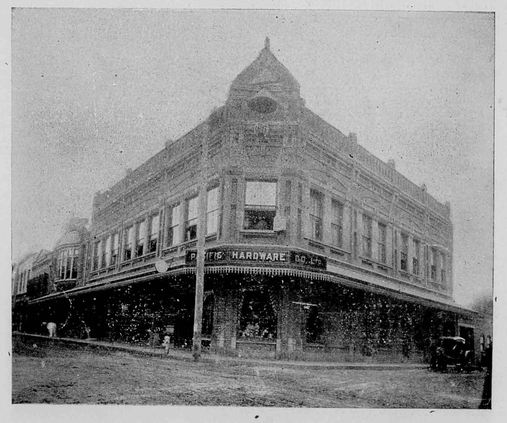

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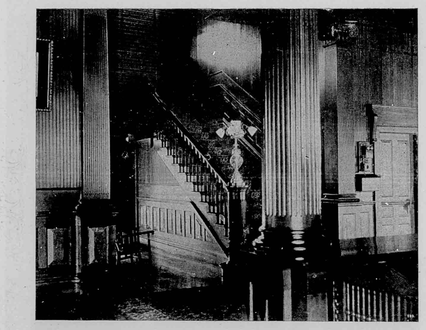



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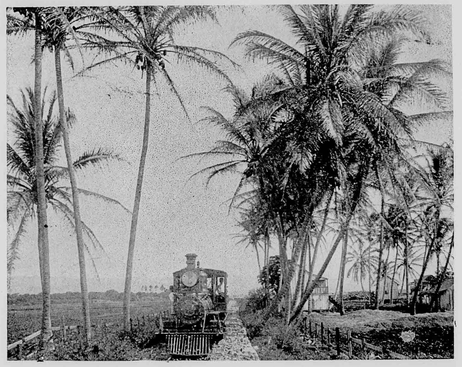

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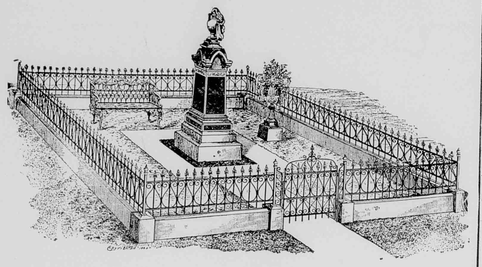

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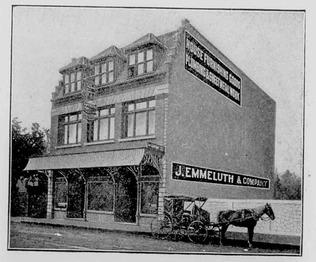

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Number 3. MARCH, 1901. Volume XIV

FRONTISPIECE.

The grass hut depicted in this number is not as old as many others about the Islands, but it has historical interest. It was erected by Prince Lot Kamehameha, afterwards Kamehameha V. It stands on the grounds of the Hawaiian Hotel Annex at Waikiki and is much visited by tourists. Prince Lot made it his seaside bungalow throughout his life, and while he was King frequently held councils there with his cabinet ministers. It was near this spot that a great battle was fought in the olden time. A party of invading natives rowed their canoes up the little stream that empties into the ocean near this hut, and encamped at Ainahau (Cold Land), the estate of the late Princess Kaiulani. Afterwards they engaged the Oahu men in battle and many were slain on both sides.

PACIFIC COMMERCE.

The past seven years have witnessed great activity in the affairs of Pacific commerce, which is expanding at a rate hardly divined ten years ago. The capacious ocean carriers are overladen with the goods of the Orient and Occident and the building of many more ships is going on in America and Europe to meet the demands of merchants who trade along Pacific shores. America vies with Europe in the acquisition of the almighty dollar of the Oriental and the flag of the peaceful tradeship now rules the waves of the Pacific.

The events leading up to this sudden growth of business are few in number, but far reaching in their significance. The strife between Japan and China brought naval warfare into the North Pacific for the first time in many years and stimulated the trade of all the neighbors of those engaged in the combat. Japan bought a great quantity of supplies in the United States and kept many ships busy carrying them. Gold discoveries in Alaska and the Klondike made such a demand on ocean craft along the Coast that ship owners accumulated fortunes and are still enjoying prosperity. The Philippine rebellion, being contemporaneous with the gold fever, drew many of the large Atlantic liners to these waters for transports and here they will stay. The horrors of war were the ill-wind that blew good to San Francisco business men. The prospect of the Nicaragua Canal being built stimulated investment in all Pacific enterprises and brought much capital out of European strong boxes. The amalgamation of Hawaii with the American Union strengthened our local credit, encouraged agricultural development and induced all but one of the trans-Pacific steamship companies to enlarge their freight carrying facilities at this port. Honolulu now sees seventeen big passenger liners calling here where a decade ago it saw only seven. Then there are enough army transports and tramp steamers coming into port to insure mails from the mainland on an average of one in three days. The existing Chinese embroglio, far from being settled, is another factor in the advancement of this ocean's trade, though it is to be deplored that the arts of peace prospers on the clash of arms. In the federation of the Australian colonies a potent influence will no doubt be exerted in the direction of increased commerce. The Australians have something approaching a model government down there, and with their union they can show a stability that they were never able to do before. The new departure means uniform tariff laws for a great industrial continent. Added to all the foregoing causes of commercial advancement in this broad expanse of ocean, there is the promise held out by the mighty trans-Siberian railway, at the terminal point of which active trade relations will be opened with San Francisco. The revised Samoan protectorate bids fair to build up the port of Apia and be the means of awakening a new interest in the resources of that productive group of islands. It is said that a British cable, extending from British Columbia to Queensland, will be in working order in about eighteen months. As business follows a cable, so we may hope for further gains to the volume of our ocean traffic.

A number of years ago some one wrote: "The commerce of the Pacific is yet in its infancy," a statement that is as true today as it was then. The developments since the Chinese and Japanese war have been great, but not unwarranted, for the basis of an enormous commerce, as extensive as that of the Atlantic, can be seen in all the fruitful lands bordered by the Pacific.

STATEHOOD.

Hawaii has hardly begun to feel comfortable in its Territory swadling clothes before it yearns for the long pants of Statehood. Some of the Republican members of the Legislature have just suggested that we knock at Uncle Sam's door—all Territories have the constitutional privilege of doing this—for admission to Statehood. Senator Brown and his colleagues know that the price of

Statehood is asking early and often, and they doubtless feel assured that succeeding Legislatures will follow the course of this one. There is always some member ready on such an occasion to rise and say "the time is not ripe," or "we are a little premature," and he rose this time and voiced the stock argument. In the light of recent events on the mainland there is some ground for his objection. In a country where bands of lawless women roam about with hatchets and clubs, destroying the property of peaceable citizens, and escaping punishment; where mobs defy the law and burn human beings alive; where the average of illiteracy is even above that of Hawaii's coolie class; where the officials of government academies wink at barbarities practiced by students under their charge, and where faith healers and other salvers ply their humbugs with impunity, there is a strenuous state of civilization that precludes affiliation with the plain order of Hawaiian customs.

INTER-ISLAND TELEGRAPH.

After a year of painstaking labor the promoters of inter-island wireless telegraphy are able to communicate among the Islands of Oahu, Maui, Lanai and Molokai, several messages having already been correctly and speedily transmitted across the wide expanse of sea. A financial success is deserved, as well as assured. The Islands of Hawaii and Kauai are yet to be brought into the system, and, as these are the furthermost points, more extended arrangements will have to be made for reaching them. The wireless service will be of great value, and before long grow into a mercantile necessity. At times in the past there have been the most urgent needs of instant communication with the other Islands, large commercial losses having been entailed for the want of a means of dispatching instructions to plantation managers and to steamer agents. A telegraph will be of much use to the High Sheriff and his deputies.

The *Electrical World and Engineer* looks with little favor upon wireless telegraphy, except in places like these Islands, where the stations can be permanently located at advantageous points. It says:

"In those corners of the world in which the wireless telegraph is really needed things appear to remain *in statu quo*. In pursuing our inquiries, we found that a number of wireless telegraph sets had been sent to the seat of the war in South Africa, and had been successfully used in communicating between war ships sufficiently far removed from the firing line. Meanwhile the search for De Wet goes merrily on, and the only Boers found are discovered after the manner of carpet tacks on one's bedroom floor. It is all very interesting and instructive, of course, to learn that the wireless telegraph is at the front, but what is it doing there? Also in the Chinese campaign, we found that what little communication was established at all was due to the dexterity of the wideawake little Japanese in running telegraph wires. In the practical work of a campaign the new method seems as yet to have found no place. We learn that our army authorities are doing some capital experimental work, but in spite of the work done, nothing published here or elsewhere seems to indicate very startling success in the line of military communications. For special commercial purposes between fixed and not too distant bases the outlook seems rather better, but of definite achievements we hear but little. An exception to the rule should be made in the case of Professor Fessenden's work for the Weather Bureau, which promises to result in the first real practical application of wireless telegraphy in this country to useful purposes."

OBSTRUCTIONISTS.

In trying to enforce sanitary laws the Board of Health finds an obstructionist in the Chinaman who puts up cheap dwellings. He is in all parts of the city, working early and late, and setting at defiance every principle of hygiene in the construction of his tenements, which, whether they are made for white people or those of his own color, seem to be studiously designed for fever and plague traps. It is when the public inspector's back is turned that he gets in his deadly work, slighting the construction of drainage ways and cesspools and hurriedly covering up his guilt with apparently substantial carpentering. After the tenant signs his lease and settles in his new domicile he finds that his home is not a real home, sweet home. He inveighs against the Board of Health and that fatherly body seeks the Chinaman. The place of the evil deed is visited and there a heated debate, almost culminating in blows, is carried on by an angry householder—who is often reinforced by his angry wife—an angry health officer and an angry Chinaman, all having the floor at once. In these controversies the crafty foreigner generally wins, for he makes a promise to fix things, which he seldom fulfills.

Not quite a year ago the city had been purged of every loathsome thing and was declared spotless, barring, of course, the great charred spots in Chinatown. The plague was driven out and everybody tried hard to believe it would never come back. Today the lesson is almost forgotten and many of the old lax ways of house-building are being revived.

THE LEPERS.

A pitiful cry comes from the Molokai lepers, asking for more food and clothing, and a better quality at that. In the segregated portion of the great island the Territory undertakes to provide for its wards, numbering a thousand or more, and no doubt succeeds fairly well; but the remoteness of the colony and the onerous labor put upon the Board of Health in other directions—notably the regulation of sanitary matters in the capital city—have tended to detract attention from the ostracised sufferers on Molokai. Nearly all these unfortunate persons, when they learned that the dread disease was upon them, gave themselves up unresistingly to the officers of the law, fully realizing that the segregation of themselves and other afflicted ones was the only method of abating leprosy. A few fought the law, but once on Molokai they, with the others, bowed to the inevitable and became thoroughly law-abiding. Beyond a few individual attempts at escape, these colonists have given the government very little trouble. They have always shown gratitude for what they have received, and borne the trials of their isolation with remarkable fortitude and forbearance.

Now they make a supplication for more and better creature comforts. They do not ask much. Mayhap the Government, through the Board of Health, has been remiss. It is practically the whole settlement that petitions, not a majority, and the case is worthy of a searching investigation. Those lepers who are without means should be the first objects of charity on the part of the Territorial Government and private individuals. Deprived of the society of old friends and the ministering offices of dear relatives, with a loathsome disease reducing their vitality day by day, doomed to life confinement at the Settlement, and with only their fellow sufferers to look upon, these unhappy beings, even when able to dispel the pangs of misery, eke out a dreary existence.

LIQUID FUEL FOR HAWAII.

It is a question whether Hawaiian sugar planters and railroad superintendents will find the use of California petroleum practicable. It is understood that the experiment is about to be tried. Australian coal costs a little more here than in California, yet it is a singular coincidence that the cost of the heating energy of California petroleum and Australian coal would be just about the same in the Hawaiian Islands, after all necessary arrangements had been made for making the change of fuel. The business would involve the building of two or more tank ships for the ocean service, the shipment by tank car or pipe line from Los Angeles to Port Los Angeles, the construction of pumping stations at all landing places in the Islands, and the laying of pipe lines to those plantations where railroads and water pumps require the liquid fuel.

Many more details, too numerous to mention here, would have to be considered. Upon the completion of a perfect transportation system from the California oil fields to the fire box of the plantation or traffic locomotive here, the cost of running a train of cars on oil would be the same as coal. The California supply is likely to be as lasting as that of Ohio, Indiana and Texas, where the other inferior grades of petroleum are obtained, tho' prices, of course, will fluctuate, taking a wider range than those of coal. Petroleum is a comparatively clean fuel, devoid of sparks and cinders, and its combustion will tend to lessen the danger of cane field fires. Its transportation and usage require much less manual and a little more skilled labor than coal.

California gave promise, before the discovery of the Texas fields, of becoming the great petroleum producing State in the Union. Already that State is dotted with derricks and storage tanks, and the development is being carried out on a very extensive scale. The discovery of western petroleum is especially valuable, inasmuch as a scarcity of coal and the high rates prevailing for it render the discovery of a cheaper fuel partcularly desirable. Realizing the advantages of the use of fuel oil, the Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific railroads have been using it with great success on their locomotives, more than 200 of which having been equipped for burning fuel oil. The Santa Fe road owns fields of its own, just as some of the eastern railroads own their own coal mines, but even these are not sufficient for its extensive needs, and it is authoritatively reported that they have contracted for a five years' supply of 750,000 barrels annually.

The handling of crude oil fuel in California is much more convenient and expeditious than coal. It is stored in large tanks of 30,000 barrels capacity, located at a sufficiently great height above the ground to insure a ready flow to the engine tender, much in the same way the water tanks are now operated. The tender is either fitted with a suitable tank for the reception of the oil, or in the case of the new tenders, built in the form of a tank. It is estimated that seven tons of oil are equivalent to ten tons of coal. Rapidity of fueling, less manual labor, absence of cinders at terminals, together with an absence of sparks, freedom from smoke, ease of control and firing, all combine to render oil an ideal fuel in California.

Present types of fire boxes have had to be considerably modified. A backing of firebricks has been necessary to protect the sheets from the direct action of intense heat of the flames and to furnish an incandescent mass to ignite the oil promptly when the train is again started after stopping at a station for some time. The oil is fed into the furnace through burners, the general characteristics of which are an upper nozzle for supply of steam to effect the spraying of the oil, and a central nozzle to furnish the air for complete combustion.

OPENING OF MOANA HOTEL.

The opening of the Moana Hotel this month with the very appropriate ceremony of a banquet was another forward step in the encouragement of tourist travel, and it is to be hoped that for a long time to come visitors to the city will have no reason to complain of the deficiency of hotel accommodations. Honolulu has become an important point in the itinerary of globe trotters and one hotel has not been sufficient in the past to house them all. The Moana has the luxuriant accommodations and the advantage of position to enable it to cater to the best class of travellers who pass through or tarry within our gates. If one wants to enjoy an ideal existence in the tropics with the delights and comforts of all other climes on the side he has but to become a guest at the Moana.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

Another important institution where a file of the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC is kept for the use of its daily visitors is the British Museum. The following is a receipt for copies mailed by us last year.

DEPARTMENT OF PRINTED BOOKS, BRITISH MUSEUM, LONDON, W. C.

February 18th, 1901.

SIR:—I beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC, VOL. XIII., which you have been so good as to present to the Trustees of the British Museum.

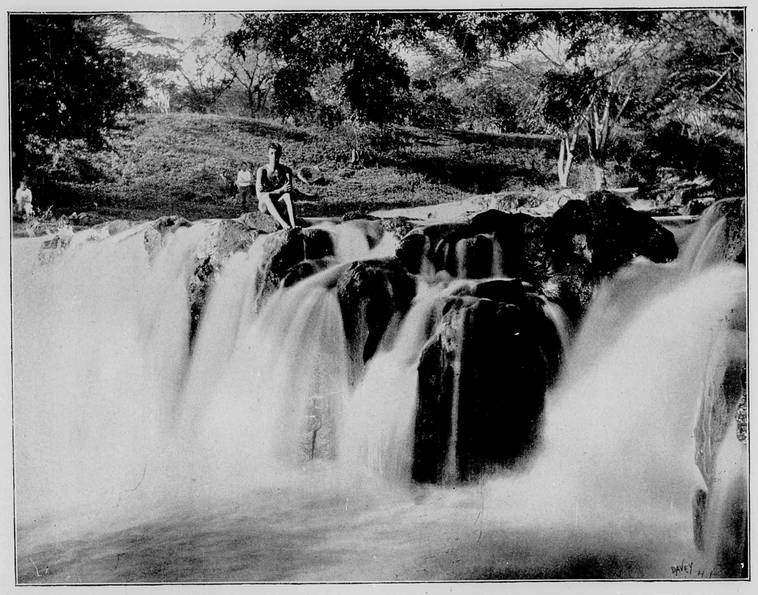
I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
C. K. FORBISHER, *Keeper*.

NUUANU STREAM

BY LILIAN SHREWSBURY MESICK.

The Nuuanu stream, which adds greatly to the attraction of Honolulu, has its beginning (I was about to say "rises," which wouldn't be quite true) in the range of mountains lying about six miles back of Honolulu. Tiny streams from springs close to the cloud-encircled mountain tops are joined by those further down, and by the time the low land is reached the Nuuanu stream has its being. If the sight-seer on his way to the Pali will, as he reaches the top of the pass, look at the mountain about a mile to his right, he will see a waterfall which plunges over the solid wall of rock to the pool perhaps two hundred feet below. But if the wind is blowing strongly he is able to form an idea of how mighty a force of nature it is, for as a fierce gust reaches the waterfall it picks it up bodily and dissipates it in a fine mist that hangs for an instant over where the fall was, and is lost to view. A few instants later, as the wind subsides a little, a tiny stream ventures over the side of the cliff, and a few seconds more and the waterfall is again master until the wind becomes strong enough to overcome the force of gravity once more.

The stream thus put into life is fed by numerous little rivulets and flows on toward the city of Honolulu. It is a perpetual attraction to the kodak fiend. But alas! no kodak can catch the beauty of color or the melody of the song of the water as it flows through one of the most alluring of earth's valleys on its way to the bluest sea in the world. Past "where the vines entwine and the guavas grow," it sings on its way between its banks of ferns and grasses, now under the long arms of the shading monkey-pod tree, now mirroring the golden fruit and star-like fruit of the guava bush. Here a clump of tall ohia trees are tempting the passer-by with their waxen fruit, or an occasional banana tree yields bananas that make one think of ice-cream, because of the coldness of the perpetual shade they have been grown in. Here are a thousand strange mosses, ferns, grasses, bushes, vines



NUUANU FALLS NEAR HONOLULU.

and trees, and a few shy flowers peep out, seemingly dismayed by the mass of green.

In the sunniest pools the little brown-skinned sons and daughers of this alluring and surprising land tumble about utterly unconscious of the absence of bathing suits, unless a haole happens to appear on the scene, when modesty asserts itself and there is a wild scramble to get into clothes, behind rocks or under water. Passing down the radiant valley, the Nuuanu stream sings a requiem as it flows by the enclosure wherein lie all that is mortal of those who have ruled over the Kingdom of Hawaii; down past where the humble Hawaiian has raised his tiny grass hut, and where the thrifty Pake raises his taro or vegetables, to the city of Honolulu. Just above the School street bridge it is joined by the Puunui stream, which has its source in the other side of the valley, and a few blocks further down by the Pauoa stream, which flows from the Pauoa valley, and so, reflecting the cocoanut and algeroba trees almost to its very outlet, it adds its clear water to the sea.

This all happens when there has been no unusual rainfall to swell the stream. But when the storm comes the song of the waters is fierce and restless. A hundred falls in every cleft of the hills add to the fury of the raging water which rushing on with relentless fury, triumphantly carries on its muddy bosom whatever has obstructed its appalling rush to the sea. Thus it was when, a couple of years ago, the water rose a dozen feet in a few seconds and those who happened to be near the stream at the time describe the sudden rising as appearing much like a monstrous wave. Bridges were demolished and trees uprooted and swept away, besides much damage being done to gardens, etc. A few hundred feet below where the Pauoa stream enters the larger one the force of the water broke through the stone boundary and, flooding a portion of Chinatown, caused the terror-stricken people to flee from their homes. Two lives lost and much damage done to private and public property was the result of this storm.

Our illustration depicts one of the small falls inside the city. It gives, however, only a faint idea of what the stream is like after a severe storm, for then the force of the water is usually so strong, and the quantity of the water is so great, that it flows completely over the rocks, which, being covered with several feet of water, simply make a great eddy wherein sticks and branches whirl round for one mad instant before plunging into the black water.

* * *

Notwithstanding a number of acrimonious discussions in the Legislature this month that body has been quite active in formulating and presenting bills. The Honolulu city charter is perhaps the most important measure, and a warm time is coming. The dispensary bill, modelled after the celebrated South Carolina law, will be attacked and defended with a good deal of vigor. Prohibition is too radical a measure to be broached this session. The income tax and the abolition of the poll tax will be very popular with the masses.

MAUI THE POLYNESIAN

BY REV. W. D. WESTERVELT.

"Akalana was the man, Hinaakeahi was the wife. Maui-mau was the first-born, then Central Maui, Crouching Maui came, then Maui with the girdle, the girdle of Akalana."—King Kalakaua family legend.

Four brothers, each bearing the name of Maui, belong to Hawaiian legend. They accomplished little as a family, except on special occasions, when the youngest of the household awakened his brothers by some unexpected trick which drew them into unwonted action. The legends of Hawaii, Tonga, Tahiti, New Zealand, Samoa and the Hervey group make this youngest Maui "the discoverer of fire" or "the ensnarer of the sun" or "the fisherman who pulls up islands" or "the man endowed with magic" or "Maui with spirit power." The legends vary somewhat, of course, but not as much as might be expected when the thousands of miles between various groups are taken into consideration.

Maui was one of the Polynesian demi-gods. His parents belong to the family of supernatural beings. He himself was possessed of supernatural powers and was supposed to make use of all manner of enchantments. In New Zealand antiquity a Maui was said to have assisted other gods in the creation of man. Nevertheless, Maui was very human. He lived in thatched houses, had wives and children, and was scolded by the women for not properly supporting his household.

The time of his sojourn among men is very indefinite. In Hawaiian genealogies Maui and his brothers were placed among the descendants of Ulu and "the sons of Kii," and Maui was one of the ancestors of Kamehameha, the first king of the united Hawaiian Islands. This would place him in the seventh or eighth centuries of the Christian era. But it is more probable that Maui belongs to the mist-land of time. His mischievous pranks with the various gods would make him another Mercury, living in any age from the creation to the beginning of the Christian era.

In the Hawaiian chant Akalana was the name of his father. In other groups this was the name by which his mother was known. Kanaloa, the god, is sometimes known as the father of Maui. In Hawaii "Hina-of-the-fire" was his mother. Elsewhere Ina, or Hina, was the grandmother from whom he secured fire. The Hervey Island legends state that Maui's father was "the supporter of the heavens" and his mother "the guardian of the road to the invisible world."

Maui was prematurely born, and his mother, not caring to be troubled with him, cut off a lock of her hair, tied it around him and cast him into the sea. In this way the name came to him, Maui-Tiki-Tiki, or "Maui formed in the topknot." The waters bore him safely. The jelly-fish enwrapped and mothered him. The god of the seas cared for and protected him. He was carried to the god's house and hung up in the roof that he might feel the warm air of the fire, and be cherished into life. When he was old enough he came to his relations while

they were all gathered in the great House of Assembly, dancing and making merry. Little Maui crept in and sat down behind his brothers. Soon his mother called the children and found a strange child, who soon proved that he was her son, and was taken in as one of the family. Some of the brothers were jealous, but the eldest addressed the others as follows:

"Never mind; let him be our dear brother. In the days of peace remember the proverb, 'When you are on friendly terms, settle your disputes in a friendly way; when you are at war, you must redress your injuries by violence.' It is better for us, brothers, to be kind to other people. These are the ways by which men gain influence—by laboring for abundance of food to feed others, by collecting property to give to others, and by similar means by which you promote the good of others."

Thus, according to the New Zealand story related by Sir George Grey, Maui was received in his home.

The Hervey legends say that Maui's father and mother lived in Avaiki, or Hawaii. Here at Kauwiki, a hill on the eastern coast of the Island of Maui, dwelt Maui's mother, "Hina-of-the-fire," and her family. In later years of Hawaiian story the strong and famous fort of Kauwiki was built and around it many battles were fought by the natives of Maui with their hereditary enemies of the adjacent Island of Hawaii. According to the Kalakaua family legend, translated by Queen Liliuokalani, Maui and his brothers made this place their home. Here he aroused the anger of two uncles, his mother's brothers, who were called "Tall Post" and "Short Post," because they guarded the entrance to a cave in which the Maui family probably had its home.

"They fought hard with Maui, and were thrown, and red water flowed freely from Maui's forehead. This was the first shower by Maui." Perhaps some family discipline followed this knocking down of door posts, for it is said:

"They fetched the sacred Awa bush,
Then came the second shower by Maui;
The third shower was when the elbow of Awa was broken;
The fourth shower came with the sacred bamboo."

Perhaps Maui commenced his mischievous life early, for Hervey Islanders say that one day the children were playing a game dearly loved by Polynesians—hide and seek. Here a sister enters into the game and hides little Maui under a pile of dry sticks. His brothers could not find him and the sister told them where to look. The sticks were carefully handled, but the child could not be found. He had shrunk himself so small that he was like an insect under some sticks and leaves. Thus early he began to use enchantments.

Maui's mother, so says a New Zealand legend, had her home in the under-world, as well as with her children. Maui determined to find the hidden dwelling place. His mother would meet the children in the evening and lie down to sleep with them, and then disappear with the first appearance of dawn. Maui remained awake one night, and when all were asleep arose quietly and stopped up every crevice by which a ray of light could enter. The morning came and the sun mounted up, far up in the sky. At last the mother leaped up and tore away the things which shut out the light.

"Oh, dear; oh, dear! She saw the sun high in the heavens; so she hurried away, crying at the thought of having been so badly treated by her own children."

Maui watched her as she pulled up a tuft of grass and disappeared in the earh, pulling the grass back to its place. Thus Maui found the path to the under-world. Soon he transformed himself into a pigeon and flew down through the cave until he saw a party of people under a sacred tree, like those growing in the ancient first Hawaii. He flew to the tree and threw down berries upon the people. They threw back stones. At last he permitted a stone from his father to strike him and he fell to the ground. "They ran to catch him, but lo! the pigeon had turned into a man."

"Then his father took him to the water to be baptized" (possibly a modern addition to the legend). Prayers were offered and ceremonies passed through. But the prayers were incomplete and Maui's father knew that the gods would be angry and cause Maui's death, and all because in the hurried baptism a part of the prayers had been left unsaid. Then Maui returned to the upper-world and lived again with his brothers. Maui's home, at the best, was only a sorry affair. Gods and demi-gods lived in caves and small grass houses. The thatch rapidly rotted and required continual renewal. In a very short time the heavy rains beat through the decaying roof. The home was without windows or doors, save as low openings in the ends or sides allowed entrance to those willing to crawl through. Off on one side would be the rude shelter, in the shadow of which "Hina-of-the-fire" pounded the bark of certain trees into wood pulp and then into strips of thin, soft wood-paper, which bore the name of "tapa-cloth." This cloth Hina prepared for the clothing of Maui and his brothers. Tapa-cloth was often treated to a coat of cocoanut or candlenut oil, making it somewhat waterproof and also more durable.

Here Maui lived on edible roots and fruits and raw fish, knowing little about cooked food, for the art of fire making was not yet known. In later years Maui was supposed to live on the western end of the Island of Maui (named after him), and also in another home on the large Island, Hawaii, on which he discovered how to make fire by rubbing dry sticks together. Maui was the Polynesian Mercury. As a little fellow he was endowed with peculiar powers, permitting him to become invisible or to change his human form into that of an animal. He was ready to take anything from anyone by craft or force. Nevertheless, like the thefts of Mercury, his pranks usually benefited mankind.

It is a little curious that around the different homes of Maui there is so little record of temples and priests and altars. He lived too far back for priestly customs. His story is the rude, mythical survival of the days when of church and civil government there was none, but every man was a law unto himself, and also to the other man, and quick retaliation followed any injury received.

Maui's home was for a long time enveloped in darkness. The heavens had fallen down, or rather had been separated from the earth. According to some legends the skies pressed so closely and so heavily upon the earth that when the plants began to grow all the leaves were necessarily flat. According to other legends the plants had to push up the clouds a little, and thus caused the leaves to flatten out into larger surface, so that they could better drive the skies back and hold them in place. Thus the leaves became flat at first and have so remained through all the days of mankind. The plants lifted the

sky inch by inch until men were able to crawl about between the heavens and the earth, and thus pass from place to place and visit one another. After a long time a man, supposed to be Maui, came to a woman and said: "Give me a drink from your gourd calabash and I will push the heavens higher." The woman handed the gourd to him. When he had taken a deep draught he braced himself against the clouds and lifted them to the height of the trees. Again he hoisted the sky and carried it to the tops of the mountains; then, with great exertion, he thrust it upwards once more and pressed it to the place it now occupies. Nevertheless, dark clouds many times hang low along the eastern slope of Maui's great mountain—Haleakala—and descend in heavy rains upon the hill Kauwiki; but they dare not stay, lest Maui, the strong, come and hurl them so far away that they cannot come back again.

The Manihiki Islanders say that Maui desired to separate the sky from the earth. His father, Ru, was the supporter of the heavens. Maui persuaded him to assist in lifting the burden. Maui went to the north and crept into a place where, lying prostrate under the sky, he could brace himself against it and push with greater power. In the same way Ru went to the south and braced himself against the southern skies. Then they made the signal and both father and son pressed "with their backs against the solid blue mass." It gave way before the great strength of the father and son. Then they lifted again, bracing themselves with hands and knees against the earth. They crowded it and bent it upward. They were able to stand with the sky resting on their shoulders. They heaved against the bending mass and it receded rapidly. They quickly put the palms of their hands under it, then the tips of their fingers, and it retreated farther and farther. At last, drawing themselves out to gigantic proportions, they pushed the entire heavens up to the very lofty position which they have ever since occupied.

But Maui and Ru had not worked perfectly together; therefore the sky was twisted and its surface was very irregular. They determined to smooth the sky before they finished their task, so they took large stone adzes and chipped off the rough protuberances and ridges, until by and by the great arch was cut out and smoothed off. They then took finer tools and chipped and polished until the sky became the beautifully finished blue dome which now bends around the earth.

The Hervey Island myth, as related by W. W. Gill, states that Ru, the father of Maui, came from Avaiki (Hawa-i-i), the under-world or abode of the spirits and the dead. He found men crowded down by the sky, which was a mass of solid blue stone. He was very sorry when he saw the condition of the inhabitants of the earth, and planned to raise the sky a little. So he planted stakes of different kinds of trees. These were strong enough to hold the sky so far above the earth "that men could stand erect and walk about without inconvenience." This was celebrated in one of the Hervey Island songs:

"Force up the heavens,
O, Ru!
And let the space be clear."

For this helpful deed Ru received the name "the supporter of the heavens." He was rather proud of his achievement and was gratified because of the praise received. So he came sometimes and looked at the stakes and the beautiful blue sky resting on them. Maui, the son, came along and ridiculed his father for thinking so much of his work. Maui is not represented in the legends as possessing a great deal of love and reverence for his relations, provided his affection interfered with his mischief. So it was not at all strange that he laughed at his father. Ru became angry and said to Maui: "Who told youngsters to talk? Take care of yourself, or I will hurl you out of existence."

Maui dared him to try it. Ru quickly seized him and "threw him to a great height." But Maui changed himself to a bird and sank back to earth unharmed. Then he changed himself back into the form of a man, and making himself very large, ran and thrust his head between the old man's legs. He pried and lifted until Ru and the sky around him began to give. Another lift and he hurled them both to such a height that the sky could not come back. Ru himself was entangled among the stars. His head and shoulders stuck fast, and he could not free himself. He struggled until the skies shook, while Maui went away. Maui was proud of his achievement in having moved the sky so far away. In this self-rejoicing he quickly forgot his father.

Ru died after a time. "His body rotted away and his bones, of vast proportions, came tumbling down from time to time, and were shivered on the earth into countless fragments. These shattered bones of Ru are scattered over every hill and valley of one of the islands, to the very edge of the sea."

Thus the natives of the Hervey Islands account for the small pieces of pumice stone found occasionally in their islands. The "bones" were very light and porous, and greatly resembled fragments of real bone. If the fragments were large enough they were sometimes taken and worshiped as gods. One of these pieces, of extraordinary size, was given to Mr. Gill when the natives were bringing in a large collection of idols. "This one was known as 'The Light Stone,' and was worshiped as the god of the wind and the waves. Upon occasions of a hurricane incantations and offerings of food would be made to it."

Thus, according to different Polynesian legends, Maui raised the sky and made the earth inhabitable for his fellow-men.

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THE SEASON OF DRAMA

This month is a season of drama at the Hawaiian Opera House and the public is indebted to Messrs. Belasco and Thall for it. The best play put on was Camille, March 14th, when Miss Florence Roberts appeared. This young lady is one of America's rising artists, if she has not already attained the top of her profession. Camille requires lots of hard work and few care to essay it, but Miss Roberts' execution of the part makes the great character appear wholly unaffected, unstudied, so naturally are the emotions portrayed. Properly impersonated Camille at times engages the tense interest of her audience and so it was in the interpretation of Miss Roberts. Those of the Alcazar Company who gave her effective support were Mr. Lucius Henderson as Armand Duval and Mr. Clarence Montaine as Mons. Duval.



NOBLES OF THE MYSTIC SHRINE

* * *

Their Pilgrimage to the Mid-Pacific and Erection of a Temple



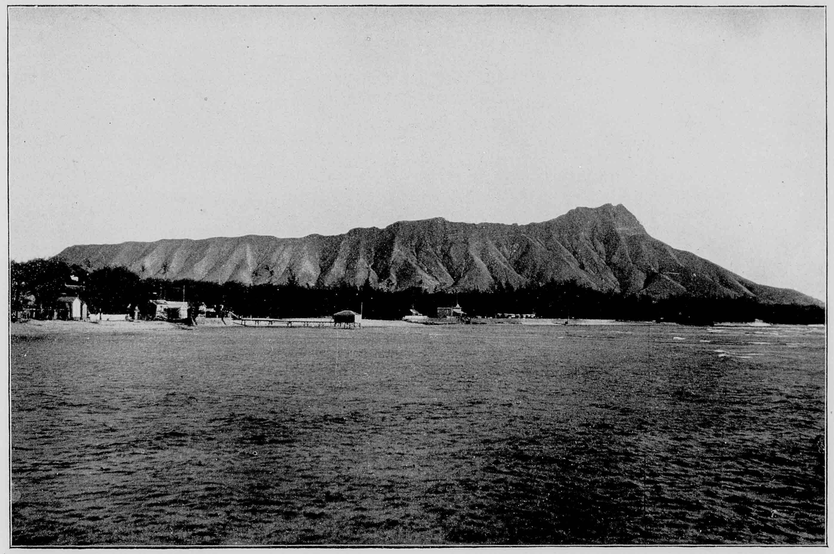
One hundred and seventy-eight people, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine with their ladies, debarked from the Sierra on the 13th inst., bent on making a pilgrimage through the Paradise of the Pacific. They were greeted on the wharf by a throng of the local Masonic fraternity, who extended to them a cordial welcome to Honolulu and Hawaii nei. Mr Rothwell, of the Moana hotel, had provided a number of automobiles to take a large party of the Shriners out to Waikiki beach and thither they went, though some of them said they would much prefer the camel as a means of locomotion, because they had been used to riding the docile beast on the sands of Mojave desert. Many who did not go to the Moana quartered themselves at the Hawaiian, while others found lodgment in various parts of the city. By night time all were comfortably provided for and it was not many hours before they had made the acquaintance of all the Masons in the city and most of the prominent citizens. Both hotels were gaily decorated with flags that evening and, while the Territorial Band entertained the visitors at the Moana another band discoursed native airs at the Hawaiian. On the following morning the city wore something of a festal appearance, for the strangers commenced their sight-seeing campaign early and were all about the street,s driving, bicycling or walking. The rain clouds had blown over, the fresh verdure on the mountain slopes was resplendent in its tints, the sky was clear, a gentle trade wind cooled the air and no doubt the Shriners felt that their pleasure pilgrimage had begun under auspicious circumstances. Certainly the glorious climate was sustaining its role to perfection and many citizens were doing their best towards filling the rest of the cast for the entertainment of the travellers. Never before had such a large party of tourists visited the Islands and seldom had such a spirit of levity pervaded the hotel corridors and dining halls and other public places resorted to by the jovial fezzers. That they were out for a good time went without saying. As strangers in a strange land very naturally a number of strange objects and customs fell under their observation. If there was a funny feature in anything they saw or got up against they were quick to detect it and store it in their memory. What they did not see of the laughable side of the odd ways of Hawaii would be hardly worth relating. The Japanese pleased them most and the natives interested them deeply. Interrogating constantly, expecting every inhabitant to be a well-spring of information, they traversed the streets from early morn till late at night acquainting themselves with the whole social and political fabric of the Islands.

One of the principal objects of their mission being the ordination of Aloha Temple, that function was properly carried out with all the serio-comic rites of the order on the 15th, when the following well known residents of the Islands took the degrees: E. C. Brown, W. H. Wright, C. B. Cooper, A. V. Gear, E. O. White, J. D. Tucker, M. B. Counter, T. J. King, W. G. Ashley, J. A. McCandless, K. R. G. Wallace, H. C. Pfluger, C. L. Crabbe, C. J. Campbell, M. E. Grossman, J. F. Bowler, G. W. Burgess, Mannie Phillips, W. G. Walker, H. C. Morton, G. P. Wilder, E. B. Friel, M. B. Johnson, August Ahrens, H. D. Johnson, Frederick Whitney, E. R. Hendry, S. L. Ramsey, Albert Barnes, J. S. Walker, W. F. Heilbron and T. S. Wall. An extensive program of amusement and pastime, including luaus, theatre parties, railway excursions, visits to the mountains, boating, bathing, hunting and equestrian exercises, was thoroughly indulged in by the whole party, who will take their departure from these shores, or sands, early next month.

The visiting gentlemen who had charge of the excursion include the following: George F. Sinclair, chairman of Grand Rapids; T. W. Strahan, treasurer; C. B. Quigley who has handled the publicity and promotion end of the game; C. E. Fink, recorder; L. E. Wood, commissary; W. Lyle, gladhand department; Col. J. C. Herkner, also of that committee and A. Wolcott who looked after the loaves and fishes. Some of the other members of the party were:

Lawrence W. Atkins, Detroit, Mich.; Joseph W. Aylor, Webb City, Mo.; James T. Ashworth, Des Moines.; H. Ashley and wife, Norwood, N.Y.; Miss Lizzie Anderson, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Dr. F. W. Blake, Alpena, Mich.; Dr. J. W. Brown, Sioux Falls, S. D.; Dr. J. D. Benepe, Indianapolis, Ind.; John Blakely, New York city; Dr. Louis Barth and wife, Grand Rapids, Mich.; W. W. Branch and wife, Charleston, W. Va.; Charles Becker, Indianapolis; J. B. Barnett and wife, Humansville, Mo.; John D. Black, Valley City, N. D.; Dr. Fred N. Bonine, Niles, Mich.; R. C. Barr, Chicago; Dr. O. C. Bunting, Easton, Pa.; John R. Bordeaux, Butte, Mont.; Joseph B. Britton, New York city; W. H. Currier and wife, Toledo, O.; Bernhardt Cramer, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Donald F. Campbell, Traverse City, Mich.; Josiah S. Caldwell, Benton Harbor, Mich.; H. A. Crawford, Flint, Mich.; Miss Anna Crawford, Flint, Mass.; Charles Chipman and wife, Germantown, Pa.; D. L. Cornwell and wife, Watertown, N. Y.; Joseph F. Crater and wife, Easton, Pa.; Mrs. T. M. Callahan, Longmont, Col.; O. M. Clark, Cheboygan, Mich.; Miss Mabel Clark, Cheboygan, Mich.; G. Chiera and wife, Detroit, Mich.; J. C. Campbell and wife, San Francisco; Miss Campbell, San Francisco; J. S. Curtis, Ludlow, Pa.; A. K. Detwiler, Toledo, O.; George C. Diefenderfer and wife, Orwigsburg, Pa.; C. V. Dykeman and wife, N. Y.; C. B. Dean, Detroit, Mich.; B. L. Dewey, Dowagiac, Mich.; Mrs. John Dickinson, Chicago; F. O. Evans and wife, Des Moines, Ia.; Samuel Felt and wife, Watertown, N. Y.; Charles E. Fink, Grand Rapids, Mich.; George A. Gregg, Quarry, Ia.; Joseph M. Gaige, Croswell, Mich.; S. S. Getchell, Woonsocket, R. I.; Thomas F. Garratt, Grand Rapids, Mich.; D. D. Hanover, Alpena, Mich.; Alexander Halliday, St. Joseph, Mich.; C. A. Hungerford and wife, Watertown, N. Y.; John D. Holsman, Guthrie Center, Ia.; Dr. T. S. Hacker, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. C. Herkner, Grand Rapids, Mich.; L. C. Hill and wife, Honey Grove, Tex.; Miss Lina Haag, Kansas City, Mo.; S. O. Hendy and wife, San Francisco; A. Hromada and wife, San Francisco; W. G. P. Jacobs, Aberdeen, S. D.; Mrs. M. E. Jones, Toledo, O.; Mrs. George P. Jones, Findlay, O.; Charles B. Judd, Grand Rapids, Mich.; N. J. Johnson, Ames, Neb.; Dr. Samuel Johnson, Asbury Park, N. J.; Peter Kettenring, Defiance, O.; Frank V. Knauss, Portsmouth, O.; Walter Karch, Chicago; G. F. Kuhles, St. Paul, Minn.; Miss Clara L. Kuhles, St. Paul, Minn.; Karl A. Lott, Flint, Mich.; Mrs.

Peter S. Lott, Flint, Mich.; Daniel W. Lawrence, Medford, Mass.; Frank W. Lyle, Dowagiac, Mich.; F. W. Lewis and wife, Indianapolis, Ind.; A. W. Miller, Clinton, Ia.; W. C. Monroe, Flint, Mich.; J. C. Moore, Corning, N. Y.; Mrs. J. C. Moore, Corning, N. Y.; John Mowat, Grand Rapids, Mich.; A. E. Morey and wife, Detroit, Mich.; A. Morrison, Cincinnati, O.; W. H. Ind.; T. I. Phelps and wife, Greenville, Mich.; Mrs. C. V. Purcell, Kansas City, Mo.; S. R. Phelps and wife, Norwood, N. Y.; S. S. Patten, Augusta, Me.; W. F. Peterson and wife, San Francisco; C. B. Quigley and wife, Grand Rapids, Mich.; S. G. Reynolds, Billings, Mont.; B. W. Rowell, Lynn, Mass.; J. B. Ross, Jamestown, N. Y.; J. M. Raymond, Salem, Mass.; L. Roand wife, San Francisco; Henry Setzer, Jr., Bridgeport, Conn.; Dr. I. A. Thompson, Traverse City, Mich.; H. G. Van Court, Philadelphia, Pa.; B. A. Vaugan and wife, Bellevue, Mich.; John A. Wolcott, Dowagiac, Mich.; L. E. Wood, Niles, Mich.; H. F. Wood and wife, Indianapolis, Ind.; John G. Wood, Indianapolis, Ind.; Lou B. Winsor, Reed City, Mich.; William Wente



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DIAMOND HEAD.

Ages ago this imposing headland was an active volcano. Though only 762 feet high it is the most conspicuous physical feature of the Island of Oahu, projecting into the ocean, as it does, and being entirely separated from other elevations. Its grandeur has been the fruitful theme of many poets and prose writers, while its majestic proportions and contour have been reproduced by every artist and photographer that ever visited this land. In the rebellion of 1895 its crater was made the impregnable stronghold of the forces fighting the government.

McGregor, Detroit, Mich.; James Nelson, Leadville, Col.; A. W. Noyes, Chicago; F. T. Pritchard and wife, Woodhull, Ill.; C. C. Philbrick, Grand Rapids, Mich.; G. F. Peterson, East Grand Forks, Minn.; J. H. Palin, wife and son Milburn, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mrs. William Palin, Grand Rapids, Mich.; George H. Perry, Sioux Falls, S. D.; St. Clair Parry, Indianapolis, senthal, West Point, Neb.; C. L. Sinclair and wife, Grand Rapids, Mich.; N. A. Stoddard, Reed City, Mich.; R. H. Stafford, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. M. Stoever and wife, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. A. Schreider and wife, Cincinnati, O.; T. W. Strahan and wife, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Miss Nellie Strahan, Grand Rapids, Mich.; George N. Schofield, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. L. M. Shetterly and wife, Manistee, Mich.; Miss Mary A. Wyle, Kansas City, Mo.; John Waddell and wife, Grand Rapids, Mich.; T. B. Warren and wife, Bridgeport, Conn.; Miss Warren, Bridgeport, Conn.; Thomas J. Winckler, Asbury Park, N. J.; J. H. Watson, Woonsocket, R. I.; W. A. Whitman and wife, L. Benepe and wife, Indianapolis, Ind.; South Arm, Mich.; Dr. T. A Wagner, Indianapolis, Ind.

MARDI GRAS REVELS

Initiating the Grand Carnival in Honolulu

A brilliant masquerade ball at the Drill Shed, on February 19th, signified that period when the religious duties of Lent are about to impel a few weeks' suspension of the passing pleasures of the world. To fill with merriment the final hours of Shrovetide 800 people devoted their inventive faculties to the fashioning of fanciful costumes and strange disguises, while a few donned simple masks and joined the others in the gayety of the occasion. The great building usually given to the evolutions of the men of Mars was decked like a prince's palace of the olden time when a great feast is on and every impulse abandoned to the pleasure of the dance. There was a maze of decorations on walls and ceiling, flags of everywhere predominating among the draperies. The throne at one end of the hall was a regal effect, as it should be. It was canopied and adorned with rich stuffs and had for its occupants the Prince and Princess (Mr. Tarn McGrew and Miss Abigail Campbell) and their attendants, all being attired in the mode suited to revelry. The floor, galleries and private boxes were crowded with a typical Honolulu assemblage, because, first, it was the only real bal masque that had been seen since the merry days of the Merry Monarch; and, second, it was given in aid of the Honolulu Eye and Ear Infirmary, which, like all other home charities when in need of assistance, has but to call on the Honolulu public to secure a bounteous contribution. No doubt, too, the coterie of fair patronesses of the ball promoted the sale of tickets considerably by their individual efforts among those who otherwise would frown on Mardi Gras frivolities or show an indifference to the needs of the suffering poor. The net proceeds of the affair, $1,625, will be a blessing to the infirm and a long credit mark to the benevolent people of this city. Like other luxuries, this entertainment was an expensive one, and Charity's share of the receipts was not as large as the general public expected.

Shortly after nine o'clock trumpet blasts sounded the grand entry of the maskers, and a procession of 800 or more persons arrayed in bewildering styles of costumes of all ages and nations marched and countermarched before the Prince and Princess, the Territorial Band enlivening the merry ceremony with music. Shakespearean personages, always the ideals of romance and historical characters, were capably represented in the throng, and there were the titled members of Louis XIVth's distinguished court and the ladies and gentlemen of the American colonial period. Grave monks and jolly jesters, European peasants, Chinese Boxers and local caricatures also helped to make the medley of the Prince's subjects. After the carnival had thus been inaugurated dancing became the diversion of the evening and by 10 o'clock the climax of hilarity was reached. Then the fun and frolic went on without intermission till the Lenten season had grown a few hours old, when the proprieties of the time called a cessation of mirth and the happy multitude bade a regretful adieu to the World, the Flesh and the Devil.

The Princess of the fete wore a princess gown of silver thread brocade on white satin, trimmed with white gauze and embroidered with seed pearls, which had been brought from Paris by her mother. The court train, four yards in length, was of crimson velvet edged with lace and embroidered in white satin with pearls. Her crown and girdle were of gold, the crown being a series of sunbursts set with rubies, emeralds, diamonds and pearls. The Prince chose the costume of the Crusades. He was richly attired in a tunic of cloth-of-gold edged with black velvet, the undergarment being of pale blue satin trimmed with gold. The girdle was of silver cloth, embroidered with imitation jewels, and the cloak of crimson velvet edged with gold passementerie.

There were many elaborate and expensive costumes worn that evening. Miss Paula Isenberg represented Germania in a most appropriate style. The bodice of her gown was of old gold cloth with the German coat of arms emblazoned on the front. Miss Ruth Walker as a flower girl of four centuries ago was attractively dressed. Mrs. G. P. Wilder in a red chiffon dress with short skirt, which was secured at the waist by a green sash; bodice low, and a large hat of red chiffon, representing an hybiscus, was an artistic personification of Red Hybiscus. Miss Lili Jordan, dressed in cardinal red, was a witch. Miss J. H. Soper, in a great picture hat, represented a Gainsborough. Mrs. Dr. McDonald was a true Daughter of the Revolution in a white satin skirt with an overskirt of black and white, decollete bodice and powedered hair. The old woman who swept cobwebs from the skies was Miss May Damon Miss L. N. Bradshaw wore a fancy domino. Miss Elizabeth Campbell was Dolly Varden right over again. Miss M. Jordan chose Cards, Miss V. Jordan, Summer, and Mrs. T. A. Simpson, Annexation, for their disguises. One of the most bewitching characters on the floor was L'Aiglon, assumed by a pretty young society lady. Mrs. Charles Elston wore an Empire gown of blue silk, trimmed with black satin, and Mrs. Mary Widdifield was gowned in the fashion of the Directory. She had a beautiful ball dress of white satin ; her hair powdered and worn pompadour There was a wreath of flowers at the corsage. Another Directory gown was that of Mrs. Dr. C. B. Cooper, whose attire was richly made and worn with becoming grace. She wore a huge hat of the perio of the rest of her costume and carried a wand with flowers and ribbons. Mrs. G. K. Wilder's costume was of yellow gusi cloth with blue trimming. Her hat was of yellow, soft stuff, ornamented with butterflies. She had a wand with a great butterfly at the top and decorated with the colors of the carnival. Naturally enough, she was Madame Butterfly. Mrs. H. Lose, in Bon Bons, wore a dress of light blue silk sewn over with bon bon wrappers and had on a hat that was quite chic. Miss Kathleen Ward made a tremendous hit as Sugar. Her skirt was made of sacking, embroidered on the left side with letters, "Hawaii's Mainstay." On the front was pictured a sugar mill surrounded by green fields representing a plantation. On the right side was shown a train of cars loaded with cane. On the back were pictured the nationalities that are at work there. The bodice was of soft white silk, with a little Zouave jacket made of sugar cane leaves. In her right hand she carried a stick of sugar cane, and at the top of the sugar cane were little gilded picks and hoes and plantation implements. Mrs. W. M. Graham, one of the most indefatigable workers in this deed of charity, assumed the role of that world-famous personage, the Empress Dowager of China. She wore the imperial robes, with jeweled hair and stone bracelets, and took the character well. She had in her suite a guard of Boxers. Miss Eva Cartwright appeared as a Spanish lady. Mrs. Harold Mott-Smith wore a brocaded white satin trimmed with lace and bands of black velvet, worn decollete. A Gipsy Fortune Teller was Miss Anita Ward. Mrs. John S. Walker and Miss Marion Scott represe nted Water Lilies. They were dressed alike in short skirts of pink gauze, trimmed on the bodice with green satin ribbons. They wore green Napoleon hats trimmed with water lilies. Mrs. Alex. G. Hawes, Jr., wore the costume that she once appeared in at a similar ball in Paris. She had a red and yellow satin skirt with paniers of yellow silk. A lace cap and genuine Alsatian shoes were other features. Her character was an Alsatian bride, which she sustained admirably. Mrs. E. D. Tenney was a perfect Frou Frou in a short skirt of pink trimmed with light, fluffy material, bodice decollete. She wore a pink hat ornamented with pink and white ostrich feathers, caugh up on the left side with feather tips. Mrs. Mary Gunn impersonated La Belle France in a becoming fashion. She was costumed in a short skirt of red, white and blue stripes, caught at the waist by a sash of the tri-color. Her corsage was worn decollete, while on her head she jauntily wore a liberty cap. Mrs. Tenney won the prize for the most beautiful lady's costume and Mrs. Gunn for the most original. Miss N. McLean secured the award for the most comical lady's costume.

Among the gentlemen the desire to make the ball a success was equal to that of the ladies, and some of their costumes bore evidence of much thought and careful designing. The most beautiful in the judges' opinion was that assumed by H. A. Adams, who as Claude Melnotte was attired in the style of the Reign of Terror. He wore a high-collared coat with chin covering of white cloth, tight-fitting trousers and the conventional cocked hat. The most original make-up was Mr. Hutchinson's, a Hindoo costume. He had the flowing robes, baggy white trousers and an expansive white turban. Mr. McLean, as Dusty Willie, well merited the prize for creating the most fun. The rubicund nose of the bibulous tramp was well set forth by an electric arrangement which, while affording the requisite illumination, concealed the battery from view. The whole tramp outfit was good. Dr. Herbert was a Domino with powdered wig. C. S. Wright was a toreador, Arthur Wall a Spaniard, and P. H. Lansdale a gentleman of Colonial times. A Chinaman with a gallon of samshu was Fred Weed. Any Old Thing was Ed Dekum, a cakewalk darky was J. D. McInerny; John Bull was E. B. Clark, and a fun-making clown was H. J. Craft. G. W. Hayselden was quite original in The Press, wearing a costume of Hawaiian periodicals. Fred C. Smith was a monk; W. R. Castle, Jr., was Tasso; P. R. Helm was a monk, and W. H. Soper was a Highland chieftain. Allison Jordan and Henry Damon were the trumpeters for the royal party. There were five Dromios —R. Shingle, W. F. Dillingham, I. Dillingham, G. P. Wilder and C. N. Prouty—ludicrously attired and full of pranks. Will E. Fisher was arrayed in the uniform he once wore as a member of the California Governor's staff. H. C. Carter assumed the character of Military Cadet, and C. W. Dickey that of Monk. Major George Potter, the master of ceremonies, impersonated a Florentine gentleman. He wore a handsome costume, the mantle of which was of blue plush, slashed with cloth of gold. His doublet was of green plush. The hair was powdered and a false beard was worn. He was quite majestic as he strode about the Palace and looked the part he played. He carried a wand of rosewood, surmounted by the Hawaiian crest with the royal inscription. Waikiki Beach was Ben Vickers' theme. In bathing costume and ilima lei he was very suggestive of the roaring surf and soft zephyrs of old Waikiki. Other gentlemen in costume were A. W. Bottomly, Pierrot; D. W. Anderson, Highland Chief; F. D. Damon, Convict; J. C. Cockburn, Japanese Lady; Fred Berger, Naval Officer; L. G. Blackman, Monk; J. H. Catton, Tommy Atkins; Mannie Phillips, Lady; Harold Mott-Smith, Turk; F. S. Peachy and Charles Gray, Chinks, and R. B. Kidd, Papa Ita.

Among the notables present were ex-Queen Liliuokalani and Prince David Kawananakoa, who occupied the royal box.

Following is a list of the patronesses: Mrs. S. M. Damon (chairman), and Mesdames P. Isenberg, Sr.; E. K. Wilder, G. P. Wilder, J. B. Castle, Allan White, A. M. Turner, M. Widdifield, F. A. Schaefer, T. R. Walker, F. M. Swanzy, W. F. Allen, B. F. Dillingham, F. M. Hatch, M. M. Estee, Capt. Slaker, P. Neumann, W. C. Wilder, Jas. Campbell, C. P. Pond, M. Phillips, W. Hoffman, R. Lewers, H. E. Cooper, E. W. Jordan, M. M. Scott, T. May, A. T. Atkinson, A. M. Brown, J. T. McDonald, A. G. Hawes, J. S. Walker, H. Mott-Smith, H. F. Wichman, Harry Lewis, G. Herbert, T. W. Hobron, W. F. Frear J. M. Dowsett, J. G. Spencer, Dr. Meyers, S. C. Allen and S. Parker.

Mr. Lewis Morrison, who arrived on the 13th, treated our theatre-goers to Richelieu, Merchant of Venice and Faust with Miss Florence Roberts and the Alcazar Company as his support. Mr. Morrison is a favorite in San Francisco and he has already established himself well in the hearts of the people here. Mr. Lee Stone is the popular business manager of this troupe.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

The sugar house now being built by the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. will have a capacity of 50,000 tons per season. For this house orders have been placed for two quadruple-effect evaporators, each to have a rated capacity of 500,000 gallons of cane juice concentrated per 24 hours.

Hawaii, like some other insular countries, cannot produce enough food to appease its hunger. Ten years ago the importation of beef was unknown. During the past five years it has increased prodigiously. Cattle ranges are changing to cane fields and King Sugar is gradually gathering every available acre in the Islands into his domain.

Even a butcher shop may wear an attractive appearance and by the proper display of its choice cuts tempt epicures and bon vivants to buy. The Metropolitan Meat Company, which furnishes the supplies for the ocean steamships, the hotels and Uncle Sam's soldiers, has enlarged its retail department on King Street and introduced every convenience that can be found in the first class markets of San Francisco. It is a model market. Its business has grown to such proportions in the past few years that it finds it necessary to engage a special buyer in California.

There is a fine chance for any native leader in this Legislature to put himself in line for some high administrative office, when a vacancy occurs, by fighting hard and sincerely for economy, retrenchment and reform. Nothing would please President McKinley better than to find native Hawaiians who are capable of serving the Territory with wisdom and integrity. Such men raised to conspicuous posts would illustrate the virtues of expansion and thus get the favor and confidence of the National Executive. Any Hawaiian who manages to beat the plunder bills would achieve a political future much to be envied.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

The steamer Alaskan, 12,000 tons, the largest merchantman built in the Pacific, will be launched at San Francisco about the middle of next month. She is being built for the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company. As soon as she is turned out work will be commenced on the Arizonian. The company will operate seven of its largest vessels around the Horn and will have two smaller steamers plying between this port and San Francisco.

We are in receipt of the *Philadelphia Record* almanac for 1901, a compendium of new facts. Its chief features of general interest are the American sporting records authoritatively compiled, the stories of the Transvaal, Philippine and Chinese wars and the several political platforms. Being clearly printed and nicely arranged it becomes a valuable reference book.

A board of officers consisting of Major B. D. Taylor, Surgeon, U. S. A., First Lieutenant Daniel W. Ketcham and Second Lieutenant Gwynn R. Hancock assembled at Camp McKinley on the 1st inst. and examined Joseph K. Aea for admission to the United States Military Academy at West Point. The candidate is the young Hawaiian recently nominated by Delegate Wilcox.

The Official Directory, which is published with every issue of the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC, is given by the authority of the Territory of Hawaii. Every change among the heads of departments and their assistants is noted month by month, and thus the Directory is always kept up to date and officially correct. It is one of the valued features of this magazine and is frequently referred to by strangers in the Islands and by persons having business with the government.

C. A. Willard, of Minneapolis, and J. F. Cooper, of Fort Worth, Texas, have accepted positions as judges of the Supreme Court of the Philippines. H. C. Bates, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Fletcher Ladd, Lancaster, N. H.; F. F. Johnston, Ann Arbor, Mich.; L. R. Wifley, St. Louis, and A. F. Odlin, San Juan, Porto Rico, have accepted positions as judges of the Court of First Instance of the Philippine Islands. The foregoing named jurists will pass through Honolulu en route for Manila about the 8th of next month.

Resplendent with a beautiful three-color reproduction of a photograph of the statue of Kamehameha I. on its front cover, THE PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC makes a fine appearance this month. The issue is of 24 pages and contains many interesting bits of information about the people and customs of the islands and quite an article on the legendary story of Hawaii by the Rev. W. D. Westervelt. The half-tone work all through the issue is especially worthy of comment.—*Honolulu Republican.*

The current issue of the *Humane Educato* is the last. It had the theoretical support and encouragement of this community, but it lacked that practical sympathy which is so essential to the liquidation of printing and paper bills. Mrs. Craft gave a good magazine and, though heart and soul in her work, found that there is a limit even to the labor of love. However, her interest in the amelioration of the conditions of the brute kind has not flagged a particle and she will be just as active as ever in prosecuting acts of cruelty.

One of the handsomest, most elegantly printed holiday numbers of any publications that has come to our book table this year is that of the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC, published at Honolulu, Hawaii. And, all the work was done in Honolulu. The conception of the work is fine and the execution simply superb. Our old friend, W. M. Langton is the manager and, as all old printers on this coast know, "Billy" is an expert pressman. The wide circulation over the world of such a magazine, as this will surely result in bringing thousands of people to the Paradise of the Pacific, lovely Honolulu.—*Redlands Citrograph.*

From the furthermost corner of the United States come praises for the fine pictorial and typographical work done on this magazine. This is what the Portland (Maine) *Board of Trade Journal* says: "The holiday number of the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC, published at Honolulu, H. T., was the handsomest and most brilliant issue of a trade journal that we have yet seen, elegantly illustrated and illuminated in various rich colored half-tones, with embossed covers in red, green and gold, within which were given the rich and novel views of the beautiful and romantic tropical scenery of mountains, volcanoes, fertile valleys, teeming with luscious fruits, spices, etc , and harbor views of great fleets of shipping and steamers from every part of the globe. Then the large and varied business interests are represented on a large scale, showing a wonderful public spirit in that far-off metropolis, carrying a fragrance of the element demanding the best medium that the 20th century affords to proclaim their abundance of resource."

The Amesican Monthly Review of Reviews for this month is full of seasonable topics as usual. A particular subject of interest to Islanders is the fact and possibilities of tea growing in South Carolina.

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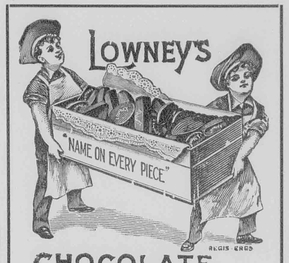
NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Only those who own lots in the several cemeteries about the city are privileged to bury their dead here. Almost every day the funeral car of the Oahu Railway takes a body to Pearl City, 12 miles distant, for burial. As the cemeteries here are crowded and there is no available land for extending them the Pearl City arrangement, from a sanitary point of view, is excellent. As the Oahu Railway charges are very moderate there is little fault finding except in the matter of inconvenience. There are 75 crematories in the Mainland and none in Hawaii, where incineration would still further promote public hygiene. When this city was in the throes of the bubonic plague an attempt was made by a few citizens of advanced thought to establish a home crematory, but for some unaccountable reason the scheme failed to fructify.

The launching of the big steel ship Astral built by the firm of Arthur Sewall & Co., for the Standard Oil Company of New York, on Dec. 8th, makes the one hundredth vessel built by the Sewalls since they began building in 1823, and the largest sailing vessel in the world. There is a sister ship for the same concern being built at the Sewall yard and the keel for a third one was stretched Saturday. The ship Astral is 340 feet six inches over all and 320 on the keel, 45 feet beam, 25 feet 9 inches deep. Her estimated gross tonnage is 3235 tons. Her masts are four in number and will be 184 feet from keel to truck. Her lower masts, topmasts, bowsprit and a part of her yards are of steel. She will spread about 12,000 yards of canvas. She has all of the latest mechanical devices for saving labor and convenience for handling. Her ship machinery, including hoister, windlass, pumps, etc., is of the latest pattern. She will carry, all told, thirty men, which will include the eight apprentices. She has been designed by her builders for the foreign carrying trade, and will be a staunch addition to their large fleet.—*Board of Trade Journal, Portland, Maine.*

What the Ferris wheel was to the Chicago Exposition, the "Thompson aerio-cycle" will be to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. It is the altitudinous wonder of the Midway. At each end of a structural iron beam, which in operation is remindful of the "teeter" of boyhood, is a revolving wheel in which four cars are hung, after the manner of the Ferris wheel. When one wheel is down taking on and discharging passengers, the other is revolving 275 feet in the air. The aerio-cycle will be illuminated with 2000 incandescent electric lights and be operated by power from Niagara Falls.



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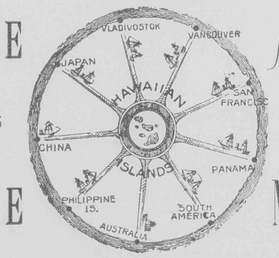

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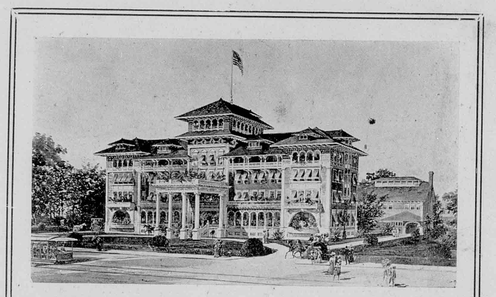

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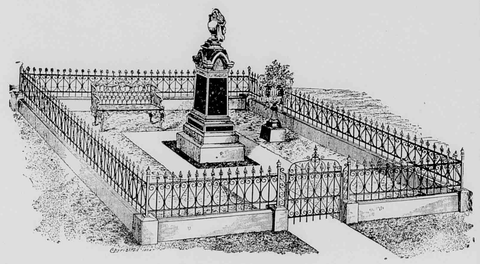

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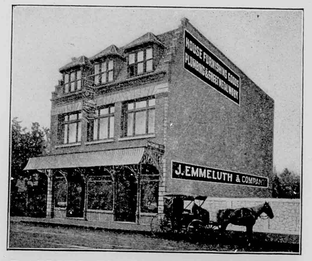

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NUMBER 4. APRIL, 1901 VOLUME XIV

Easter Morn

Spring bursts today,
For Christ is risen and all the earth's at play.
Flash forth, thou sun!
The rain is over and gone, its work is done.

Anon.

EASTER

The period of forty-six days intervening between Shrovetide and Eastertide was observed with the average spirit of devotion in the Paradise of the Pacific, where self-denial is borne with greater reluctance than in climes where the sun is not so bright nor the sky so blue nor Nature so generous with her good gifts.

In temperate zones, north and south, Lent comes in a season most propitious for its observance. The beginning of spring in the north is signalized by sombre skies, inclement atmosphere and other conditions that attune the thoughts to the welfare of the soul and modify the longings for temporal enjoyments. Climate has a wonderful influence on all one's impulses. The same human energy that is latent in disagreeable weather will arise on a beautiful day and perform prodigies. The religion in a man's organism is more readily awakened in hard times or in the course of a dreary spring or winter than in the happy moments of money-making or in the sunshine of summer. The average man—non-Christian particularly—thinks of a hereafter when he is sick, when the weather is bad, when he has failed in business, or when his last friend has turned against him.

In the south temperate zone the Lenten season begins with the approach of frost. Though the earth thereabouts betokens the coming of the sere and yellow leaf, the signs of the air do not work the depressing effect that they do in the north, where indoor existence is made the rule as far as practicable. "'Tis the Last Rose of Summer" that our New Zealand and Australian friends see at the advent of Lent, and the vacillating conduct of budding spring is not witnessed at Easter.

In the land of the blest, yclept Paradise of the Pacific, where the seasons know no youth or age, but where one mature summer holds perpetual sway, the sign of Lent is solely an abstinence of creature indulgences. Easter loosens the bonds and the lilies and the roses and the plumarias on that glad day are just as plentiful and just as fragrant as on Fourth of July and Christmas.

* * *

BENJAMIN HARRISON

The nation has been mourning the death of one of its most notable citizens. Benjamin Harrison, who died at his home in Indianapolis on the 13th ult., was revered as a statesman as well as a President. It was his high qualities as a publicist that fitted him for the presidential chair, and it was his sterling attributes as a man of affairs that retained for him the esteem of the whole country since his retirement from the White House. His career as a soldier during the Civil War was more distinguished than that of the average volunteer, yet he was quick to resume the duties of civil life when peace was proclaimed. During the past thirty-five years he has been prominently before the public, many years as State Senator and four years as Chief Magistrate of the nation. He performed his life work well, and more than seventy-seven millions of people honor his memory.

* * *

FUNSTON'S EXPLOIT

The capture of Emilio Aguinaldo is the master stroke of the United States army in the Philippine rebellion. The wily Filipino led our troops an exasperating hunt for many months, but the genius of General Funston finally outwitted and imprisoned the arch rebel. The feat was performed by strategy of the most cunning quality, but there was an element of personal bravery and valor attached to it that elevates General Funston to a high plane of heroism. The General won distinction in the Philippines before this event. In 1898 he passed through Honolulu as Colonel of the Twentieth Kansas Volunteers and made many acquaintances at the Officers' Club and other social assemblages. Those Honolulans who met him then noted his quiet, soldierly bearing, receiving pleasant impressions of the gentleman upon their first introduction.

AGRICULTURAL LESSONS

An Associated Press dispatch from Washington under date of March 17th, published in the San Francisco papers, says:

Jared Smith, who has been in charge of the offices of seed and plant introduction in the Department of Agriculture, has been directed to start in a few days for Honolulu to establish an agricultural experiment station there. As Director, his first work will be to teach the Hawaiian people how to grow garden truck. Most of the vegetables now consumed in the Islands are now imported from San Francisco. They will be taught also the value of dairy cows among poor families, butter and cheese making; the forage plants most economically produced for Hawaiian consumption, and the value of poor families raising chickens and pigs. This agricultural missionary work in the interest of the common people of the Islands will be essayed before other agricultural problems will be considered. There are 200 acres, running from the coast to the top of a mountain, set apart by the Hawaiian Legislature for this purpose. These matters will be given attention near the coast; coffee raising will be studied on the higher elevations, and forestry will be done on the mountain tops.

Thus at last the Hawaiian people are to receive the benevolent offices of the Department of Agriculture in the way of truck farming, an industry monopolized by the Chinaman. For seventy years the natives have been waiting for just such a missionary as Mr. Smith to come from Washington and propagate the gospel of agriculture among them. Poor families are to be taught the value of the family cow, with the incident industry of butter and cheese making, and how profitable it is to raise their own chickens and pigs. It is possible that tracts entitled "Every Man His Own Farmer" will be distributed gratuitously among poor families. The democratic spirit of the workings of this bureau is shown in the fact that the first ones to be instructed by Mr. Smith are the "common people," by whom is probably meant the class unpedigreed in the forthcoming Blue Book. After the mysteries of vegetable, chicken and pig raising have been unfolded to the benighted "common people," the knotty problems in the higher realm of agriculture, such as coffee growing, will be explained to the coffee barons. The Territorial Legislature will be told how to grow trees on the mountain tops.

Mr. Smith must no doubt be pretty well fortified with information regarding Hawaiian soil and climate and the character of the people he intends to transform into "small farmers." Of practice in these parts he has had nothing. If within five years he can demonstrate the utility of his mission he will accomplish a mighty agricultural revolution and be forever blessed by all the inhabitants.

A COFFEE CORNER

A bull movement in the coffee market created quite a scare in Chicago last month. The operations were conducted by Lewisohn Brothers of New York, back of whom were the Rothschilds. Heavy buying was the rule during February at both Rio and Santos, the Brazilian coffee centers, and it was estimated that the Lewishons had half a million bags at one time.

Against their purchases the Lewisohns sold futures as a hedge, in identically the same way in which the purchaser of cash oil sells remote deliveries. One of the effects of the bull movement was a steady advance in the price of London exchange at Brazilian points, and a consequent decrease in the premium on gold. Back of the whole story of the coffee corner was the report that the Rothschilds, through the Lewisohns, manipulated the exchange rate, and incidentally the coffee market, in the interest of the Brazilian government, in order that the latter may at an early day find itself in position to pay the interest on a loan made three years ago. The crop is about 10,000,000 bags.

AN OPPORTUNITY

There is an opportunity for a company of local horticulturists to engage in the business of exporting tropical plants. The tree or shrub started in this soil is hardier than that started in the northern hothouse, where the atmosphere is not favorable to its early growth. Hawaii is pre-eminently a fern country, possessing most of the varieties. Then there are many decorative trees here, such as royal palms and bamboos, that are always in demand at public and private gardens on the mainland. Healthy young fruit trees of the tropics do well under glass in California. All these nursery exotics, properly catalogued and illustrated, would have a ready sale in colder climes, and could be forwarded by mail or express.

HAWAIIAN MOSQUITOES

The problem of how to keep the mosquito away from our homes is as old and vexatious as many another question that troubles our existence. This small pest is the single discounting feature of our paradisean environment. It is not a little tantalizing to read of the successes achieved in different parts of the world by scientists and others in freeing themselves from the insects' annoyance. The United States Consul at Maracaibo, in an official report to the State Department, says that while his residence is surrounded by banana trees, those favorite haunts of the noisome insects, he has set the mosquitoes at defiance by the introduction of castor plants in the vicinity of the bananas. Like the small boy, the Maracaibo mosquito has a horror of the castor plant or any product thereof. In Hawaii the castor plant will flourish like the lantana, yet it is never put to any such beneficent use as the learned Consul at Maracaibo makes of it. Another American in a foreign land, General Wood, is going to drive mosquitoes out of Havana by expending $1,000 in planting eucalyptus trees. The Territorial Government owns a forest of eucalyptus trees now wasting their mosquito-dreaded odors on the slopes of Tantalus.

Many disputations have been given forth in the newspapers about the easiest methods and the surest remedies of getting relief from the mosquito's torment, but little has ever been said about the reliability of the wire screen and the bed netting.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

The rainiest month in Honolulu is February; then in the order of humidity come December, November, March, April, May, January, October. August, September, June and July. The rainfall during April, May, January and October is almost equable. For the past seventeen years the precipitation in June and July has not averaged an inch for either month.

On Sunday morning, April 14th, *The Sunday Volcano* will have a second eruption. It will be enlarged in form and present a neat typographical appearance. However much the community may differ with the mutterings and illuminating power of *The Volcano* it is always readable. Several of the ablest writers in the Islands will contribute to its pages. The paper unquestionably will have a large sale.

San Francisco business men have at last awakened to the importance of getting a direct steamer service between their port and Manila, via Honolulu. A large meeting has been held in the Board of Trade rooms by the leading commercial men. In this movement San Francisco is just a little behind Tacoma, which is already profiting by a trade with the Philippine capital.

Some new Hawaiian views, under the title "Through Picturesque America," are given in the *Ladies' Home Journal* for April. Like all other art work in this publication these pictures are of a high class. The photographs were taken by the well known local experts, James J. Williams, F. J. Church and H. W. Henshaw. The scenes are Waialua River, sea shore on Hawaii, crater of Kilauea, Moanalua, Hanalei valley and the historic Pali, the last named being the best yet produced.

The *Morning Advertiser* made its best appearance of the twentieth century on April 1st—and that's no joke—when it issued a great souvenir edition for the company of Shriners who were about to take their departure homeward. More than twenty columns, including art features, were devoted to the Nobles' pilgrimage on these shores, forming a comprehensive record of the memorable event. The visitors fully appreciated this marked attention and went away with a good impression of Honolulu journalism.

The swiftly gliding automobile has ceased to be a novelty on the streets of Honolulu. Ladies who go shopping and business men who are obliged to make hurried movements telephone for an auto, and in an incredibly short time one of the vehicles, in charge of a competent driver in full uniform, comes from the King street depot and is at the service of the applicant. The calls are so frequent that the entire equipment of the company's rolling stock is constantly on the streets. Those whose sympathies go out to the ill-treated hack horse are probably more than pleased with the new innovation.

Window display is given a unique allurement in Boston, where a Hollis street saloon keeper, arising to twentieth century thoughts, counterfeits his wares in wax. From a large, well-lighted window he gives to the view of passersby every drink known in the barkeepers' dispensatory. There is the liquid fruit of all nations and tastes, from the smiling schuper of the brew of Milwaukee to the bumper of the generous juice of the gay vines of France. Every glass is made to sparkle with exuberance, and, what with the garlands of vine and hop leaves that decorate the window, the attraction is so great that few go that way without pausing.

Easterday, with its sacred devotions at church and its offerings of spring flowers and new gowns, is nowhere else so fraught with the beauties of the holy festival as in Honolulu, where the balmiest weather invariably prevails and the display of flowers in home and sanctuary is a marvel of vernal loveliness. The center of the movable feasts and next in importance to Christmas, it awakens in the Christian soul every impulse to make the day distinguished and, as it commemorates the Resurrection, to render its observance with a bright and joyous spirit, and with the giving of Easter gifts. The first Sunday in the month witnessed unusually interesting services in the several places of worship about the city, which, in the morning, were crowded to the doors. While the low, calm voice of the clergyman was invoking or inculcating, or the tones of the choir were filling the edifice with an anthem, the millinery forces were arrayed against each other in powerful combinations, and the annual Easter contest of the hats went silently on.

The March number of the *Patriotic Review* has some superior halftone illustrations as usual, but by far the most noteworthy are the portraits of nine of the ladies who are most prominent in the affairs of the Daughters of the American Revolution. They are Mesdames S. B. C. Morgan (Georgia), W. A. Roebling (New Jersey), J. Heron Crosman (New York), J. C. Burrows (Michigan), C. W. Fairbanks (Indiana), W. Lindsay (Kentucky), N. S. Sperry (Connecticut), P. C. Cheney (New Hampshire) and Miss S. R. Hetzel. The group is a galaxy of representative American women. The same edition of this bright periodical contains an account of the exchange of gifts and courtesies between Geo. W. DeLong Post, G. A. R., of this city, and Abraham Lincoln Relief Corps No. 39, of Boston. The editor is Miss Marion Howard Brazier, who thoroughly understands the arduous duties of conducting a literary and patriotic magazine. Some of the contributors are writers of national repute in the field of history and their reviewings of past events are made both entertaining and instructive to those interested in the deeds of American sailors and soldiers.

AS VIEWED BY OTHERS.

The PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC is out in attractive form and ought to find eager purchasers among the Shriners as well as among the residents of these Islands.—*Honolulu Morning Advertiser.*

The PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC for March is a credit to the printer and to the Territory. For well sustained excellence in artistic finish the PRADISE under its present management has no superiors in the journalistic field of Hawaii.—*Honolulu Evening Bulletin.*

The *Facts* is in receipt of the February number of the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC, a monthly magazine published at Honolulu, Hawaiian Territory, W. M. Langton, editor and manager. It is a beautifully printed and illustrated production and the matter of commendable merit. Its splendid typographical appearance, however, should be expected, for Mr. Langton is well known in Southern California as a superior pressman and from him we would look for only the very best in that line. Our new possession has reason to be proud of the publication. —*Redlands Daily Facts.*

THE LAUHALA

By LILIAN SHREWSBURY MESICK

The lauhala is one of the most interesting and useful trees indigeous to the Hawaiian Islands. The young plants are greatly prized by gardeners. The peculiar habit of its long, palm-like leaves, which stand out from the root or small trunk (according to the age of the plant) about three feet, and then take a decided droop, give it a mournful but ornamental beauty.

The mature tree averages a height of twenty-five feet, and is supported by a number of curious roots which grow downward from the trunk and lower branches. colored sheath. The fruit, or seed, which appears some months later, greatly resembles the pineapple in appearance, and indeed is often mistaken for that inviting fruit by people who have not learned that the pineapple "tree" is a plant not more than two or three feet high.

The lauhala seeds are small, but delicious, and resemble the pinole of Southern California and Mexico. The terminal buds and soft white case of the leaves are also edible. From the sections of the lauhala's fruit are made the gorgeous yellow leis so prized by the natives. These



PHOTO BY DAVEY. LAUHALA.

(*Pandanus Odoratissimus.*)—The leaves of this plant are much used by the natives for making hats and coarse mats. The species of pandanus are remarkable for their aerial roots and several are very ornamental as pot plants.

These aerial roots resemble in shape the wigwam of the American Indian, and by pushing themselves into small crevices in the rocks enable the lauhala to exist in places where other trees could not get a foothold. The roots are from two to twelve feet long, according to necessity. The foliage of the lauhala is dense, singularly so, considering that it appears at the extreme end of the branches, leaving other parts of the tree destitute of leafy covering. These tufts of leaves resemble huge rosettes, and, in season, encircle the fragrant yellow flowers which burst in large, hanging racemes from the satiny, cream-

leis have a fragrance greatly resembling that of cinnamon, and a single one hung in a room is sufficient to perfume it for weeks.

From the dried leaves are made many of the so-called "grass houses," and they are often used for thatching. The native women weave them into many articles of use and ornament, including hats, book covers, baskets, picture frames cushion covers, mats, etc. In former times every Hawaiian family of standing possessed several dozen of these mats, and the beds of the chiefs consisted of perhaps four dozen (or more) mats, eight or

ten feet square, piled one above the other. Articles made from lauhala leaves are very durable and admit of frequent washing.

Rev. C. S. Stewart, one of Hawaii's early missionaries, wrote under date of May 20th, 1822: "They (the mats) are often twenty feet square, and even larger, and are finished with great evenness of texture and regularity of shape. Some of the mats are very coarse, and others of various braids, to the finest and the most beautiful specimens of matting I ever saw. These last, however, are generally small, finished with a deep fringe at the ends, and carried on the arm of a servant after his chief, to be spread on other mats on which he may choose to sit. I have observed one of this kind, in the train of a young princess, of a braid almost as delicate and even as that of a Leghorn hat, and of the most beautiful whiteness."

Another variety of the lauhala family is the pandamus vacoa, which is said to be the same as that used in Mauritius for the manufacture of sugar bags. The kaldéra bush of Southern India is also related to our lauhala, and Sanscrit poets, in their writings, have often referred to the heavy fragrance of the flowers of the kaldera under the name of ketaka. A perfume made from these flowers is greatly valued in India.

Ancient Hawaiians used the perfume of the lauhala flower to scent the fine tapa, which was made of the inner bark of the paper mulberry.

The Floribundia in Honolulu

By JOSEPHINE C. BARBER

The flori bundia belongs to the datura species. The word *datura* is said to be derived from the Arabic word *taturah*, which indicates the Oriental origin of the plant, but it is now claimed as a native of South America and Mexico, although it is also found in Europe and Asia and on the Pacific coast of North America. The datura was known in ancient Peru, where it was said to be used by the priests of the temple of the sun, and that they were under its influence when they prophesied. Of course this story has no value except that it shows the plant was considered occult by the ancient Peruvians. It is also said that the Mohammedans of India use the dried seeds and leaves to produce in themselves an indescribable joyfulness and extremely pleasurable feeling for a short time, but it destroys the constitution. There is some probability in the story that the thugs of India used it sometimes to stupefy their victims, and in other cases to poison them outright.

The datura has a bitter taste. It is an alkaloid, also a narcotic. It is said to resemble belladonna in the effect it produces. It is used by occulists to produce an enlargement of the pupil. The dried seeds and leaves are smoked as a cure for asthma, and the natives of South America use them to cure convulsions and neuralgia.

The present writer will always have exceedingly pleasant memories connected with her first introduction to the flori bundia. It happened in this way. Several years ago there was great consternation in a class of the Normal Art School of Massachusetts, where the pupils were obliged to make an original design from a flower. The English teacher who had charge of this work was very severe, and it seemed for a long time as if it were simply impossible to evolve anything "out of their heads" in the shape of a design that he would accept. The hard-working pupils shed many tears of disappointment and despair, to which the present writer contributed perhaps even more than her full share. At last, one day, the teacher said to her: "You try the flower of the thorn apple." She had not the least idea at that time what the thorn apple was, but she found out, and made the design without the least trouble, and had, besides, what was to her at that time the greatest possible happiness, the honor of having her drawing chosen by the director of the school, to be kept for future reference as the best design of that year.

The datura lends itself easily to conventional designs and at the same time is capable of producing the most elegant effects. In this respect it is like the fleur-de-lis of France, which we so often see conventionalized for decorative purposes.

It is stepping from the sublime to the commonplace to mention the jimson weed of Virginia in this connection, but it also is a member of the datura family. Another of its poor relations is a weed that is altogether too flourishing in Hawaii, and is a great nuisance because it has a thorny seed case. These burs belong to the tramp family of seeds, and accomplish their traveling by hooking on to one's clothing and to the hair of animals. Horses that are turned out to pasture here often have their tails one solid mass of these burs. It is perhaps because of these thorns that it has been called the thorn apple. The flowering shrub, however, does not produce seeds in Hawaii, but is always propagated by cuttings. There is a double variety, which consists of two corollas, one within the other.

In former years all Honolulu was made fragrant by the luxuriant blossoms of the flori bundia. The children played with them, and by blowing into their corollas produced that sharp report so dear to the ears of children. But, auwe! One sad day a little boy ate some of the green leaves while playing with the flowers; the next day he was dead. Then the beautiful flori bundia suddenly lost its charm for Honolulans, and everywhere it was cut down and dug up by the roots and destroyed. Therefore it is not, at the present time, often seen in our dooryards.

The picture on the front cover of this number was taken from a plant that is to be seen in dooryard near the Hawaiian Hotel, which is in the center of Honolulu. It is about thirty years old, fifteen feet high, and its blossoms are about eight inches long, although the flowers of some varieties attain twelve inches. Its white corollas are soft and creamy in texture; their perfume is so strong as to be oppressive. While the flori bundia is very showy, and has an air of Oriental luxuriousness about it, yet it is destitute of that peculiar charm which belongs to some of our more characteristic Hawaiian plants.



SELLING FLOWERS.

PHOTO BY J. J. WILLIAMS.

Every day, rain or shine, excepting Sunday, this scene is presented on Hotel street. The venders of wreaths and bouquets sit or lounge on the sidewalk and offer their wares to the passersby, who are often obliged to step over their recumbent forms in order to get through the crowded street. The flower business was unusually active all the Saturday before Easter.

LEI WOMEN

Our illustration of the Honolulu lei (wreath) women, sometimes called flower girls, is the presentment of an everyday scene on Hotel street, between Fort and Nuuanu, where, from daylight till dark, irrespective of factory whistles that note the beginning and ending of the day's toil, the women sit on the sidewalks, weaving and selling wreaths. So long established is this trade that the vendors of today are the granddaughters or daughters of those who plied the same vocation in former times and were the first instructors in the art of fashioning the wreath of commerce.

Taking up various stations along the walks, with masses of flowers at their right and left, they pay but little attention to what happens on the street, being devoted to their occupation. Ever ready to laugh and joke—and what true Hawaiian is not?—they make merry among themselves as they work, though ever on the alert for customers. Their most liberal patrons are the people of their own race, many of whom men, women and children, wear floral decorations on their hats constantly. On holidays the demand for leis is such that it requires extensive preparations beforehand to fill all wants. Previous to the departure of a steamer for the coast business is very brisk. It is such a confirmed custom among all Honolulans to deck their friends with leis when they go to California that the women are sure of a big run on their wares. Hacks crowd the street in front of them and bartering goes on with no little excitement. while armfuls of fragrant blossoms are handed back and forth in the progress of making selections. Some there are who have such a regard for a friend or relative who is going away that as high a sum as ten dollars will be expended for these farewell tokens. Others will bank up the flowers in a stateroom until the air becomes suffocating. On the other hand a simple maile wreath, bought for the modest price of twenty-five cents, suffices to express the love or esteem of some. There are all sizes, qualities and colors of these leis. Some go around the hat band and others adorn the neck, and sometimes reach to the ground. Every style is in vogue.

The flowers of which they are made grow luxuriantly. The maile wreath is formed of very fragrant leaves of a trailing vine. The ilima is a small yellow flower, while another flower of the same color, but larger, is okoleoio. Yellow, white and purple China asters are extensively used, their name in Hawaiian being pua Pake. Among other flowers are the white and yellow ginger (awapuhi), yellow and white plumaria (puamelia), carnation (poni moi), rose (loke), and jessamine (pikake,. About thirty women follow this calling, and they are generally assisted by half a dozen men. They live in Nuuanu Valley, above the Royal Mausoleum, and their flower gardens surround their residences. Living in proximity to each other as they do, it might be said that they form a sort of floral colony. At break of day, on every day but Sunday, a special 'bus starts from their homes and takes them down town, where, on the shady side of Hotel street, they spread their matting, arrange their wares and commence business. At dusk they return home. They give themselves but one holiday in the year, and then they repair to Makee Island, where they engage in all the diversions characteristic of picnics, such as feasting on poi and fish, bathing in the surf of Waikiki and singing native airs. Every one is covered with leis and the wagons and horses are adorned with festoons.

[The following sketch relating to the lei industry is contributed to the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC by Josephine C. Barber:]

The first thing that a native baby learns to do with its little tapering fingers is to pick flowers and string a lei. A narrow strip from the banana stalk is used for a string; then the pericarp (seed pod) and the calyx is broken off from the flower, leaving only the united petals with the round opening in the center. These are then strung like so many great, flower-like beads until the desired length is reached, which is anywhere from two-thirds of a yard to three yards. Then the ends of the string are tied together and the garland is thrown over the head of the honored friend with a silent good wish for his future happiness. No native toilet is complete without a lei of some kind. They are worn on the head and around the neck, sometimes reaching almost to the ground. In making these wreaths only those leaves and flowers are used that are the most fragrant, the most delicate in texture and the most brilliant in color.

Fruit is also pressed into service for lei-making. The bright, orange-red fruit of the hala tree (the screw pine, and almost invariably called lauhala by the haoles, but *lau* is the native word for leaf), is often used for this purpose. This fruit is shaped and marked very much like a pineapple.

This makes a very brilliant lei, and when it is intertwined with a garland of glossy maile leaves and has the golden-bronze skin of a Hawaiian for a background the effect is very beautiful. The fashion of wearing leis is one of the most charming customs of the Hawaiian race. These exquisite garlands of bright colors and green leaves give a touch of beauty to the most prosaic scenes, for leis do not belong to toilettes *comme il faut*, but every day we see wreaths that a princess might envy on the battered hats of the most common laborers.

Beautiful indeed is the picture of glowing color presented on the deck of a great ocean steamer when it sails away from Honolulu. Visitors who are leaving our hospitable shores are usually so covered with garlands that they look like beautiful nymphs of the greenwood as they stand on the deck of the receding vessel, waving their last alohas to Hawaii nei.

COFFEE PLANTATION

An exceptionally fine view of a Hawaiian coffee plantation is given in this issue of the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC. It is one of the few estates that have made money. Why they do not all return good interest on the investment is a question that must be propounded to every man that ever went into the business in order to get a satisfactory solution of the problem. The causes of failure are various. Poor location is one cause, lack of managerial ability is another, false economy another, and inexperience in manipulating crops another, with many subdivisions of all these causes. There is no coffee belt in this country, but the trees will thrive in most any place that can be semi-sheltered from wind and sun. The section of plantation or grove depicted in this magazine is ideal. The trees are flourishing in a young forest, not heavily timbered. Irrigation comes only from the clouds. The brain power necessary to grow coffee should represent at least a few years' experience in the business. Farming is a trade by itself, and the general farmer cannot establish a paying coffee farm in a year, even though the berry requires no more labor in its cultivation than corn. Coffee, like every other cereal, has its peculiarities that must be studied. Patience one must possess in a large degree, and it is to be doubted very much if the Americans and Englishmen who have in times past tried coffee farming for a livelihood ever had a warrant for their undertaking. It is not in their organism to plod for such slow returns as coffee gives. At least three years are required for the tree to bear fruit. Land can be had all the way from $10 to $50 an acre, with the advantage decidedly in favor of the highest price. The planter and his family must have at least a cash capital of $2,500 after the land and buildings are paid for, and then they must reconcile themselves to the ups and downs of a strictly rural life for a few years. Some pretty homes are seen on a few plantations, and the settlers appear to be happy, but the majority of homesteads speak of a hard struggle for existence. Too many have gone into coffee growing with scant means, relying on outside employment to support them while the crops are maturing. It might be said that the want of capital is responsible for more failures than anything else. It is the larger farms on the Island of Hawaii that have been patiently nurtured by men of means for many years that are the pride of the coffee industry and have given the Islands their good reputation abroad. It is farthest from our purpose to discourage coffee culture, but in common with everyone else who has spoken authoritatively on this subject, we would not advise the "small farmer" to try it.



PHOTO BY HONOLULU PHOTO SUPPLY CO. GROWING COFFEE.

The above picture is the most perfect illustration of a field of growing coffee ever yet produced in these Islands. There is just enough protection from the sun and wind to make the location all that could be desired. Hawaiian coffee has a mild, though rich, flavor peculiarly its own.

It is a clean business and, on the outside, offers inducements to people on the mainland and in Europe, but there are financial considerations that must be weighed well before the project is undertaken.

Nine years ago coffee growing was in the boom stage, and the ordinary capitalist who did not have enough to launch a million-dollar sugar plantation adopted coffee as a thing to build his thousands on. The stimulus given to the industry then is responsible for the good crops produced today. About 250 tons of coffee will be sent away from the Islands this year. The annual home consumption of Brazil, Guatemala and other brands is nearly four tons.

Cultivation is not the only feature of the business to be studied, though successful cultivation means a great point gained The pulping and cleaning are generally done by the middleman. The man with the hoe must have some acquaintance with the ways of trade, and learn the best time to sell his crop. Not being a perishable commodity, it will stand any amount of keeping after it is cleaned, and the drier it gets in the raw bean the more valuable it becomes for the roaster. A coffee crop laid away for a rising market will bear 12 per cent. interest on first cost.

The second export of the Islands must be again advertised abroad to be saved. It must be taken hold of on a broad scale by a wealthy corporation, and all its interests centralized in one management. Manipulated in this manner it would pay as well as sugar. As it is now, the coffee tree is slowly giving way to the cane stalk.

A VIKING OF THE PACIFIC

By REV. W. D. WESTERVELT

History is legendary as well as authentic. That historian is incompetent who deliberately ignores tradition and fable. A nation founded in the sunlight of civilization cannot have a legendary past, but it must depend many times upon the cloudy memory of individuals. Legends are the indistinct memories of nations, and are of real value when there is any opportunity for comparison. Early Norse history was told in song legends. Whatever experiences they passed through were woven into chants and sung to younger generations. The sagas of the Vikings are rivalled in some measure by the meles of the Hawaiians. The Hawaiians have both the chant, the mele and the tradition the olelo. From these come Hawaiian ancient history. The Vikings, "sea kings," as they are often named, the "wickel-ings," as Froude calls them, the men who sailed out from the "Vicks," the fjords of the Scandinavian coast, were brave mariners. They swept the European coast; they infested Mediterranean waters; they found the North Atlantic islands. They made themselves at home in Sneeland (Snowland), now Iceland and Greenland. They named the countries newly discovered after their own fancies, as Flatland, Woodland, and Vinland, for Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Massachusetts respectively. The Polynesian folklore abounds in stories of remarkable men, bold expeditions, stirring adventures and voyages to far-off lands. They gave to the foreign lands the names by which these lands were then known, and by which they are known today.

It is rather easier to trace some of the Hawaiian voyages than some of those of the Norsemen, or of Modoc, Prince of Wales, the eleventh century Atlantic explorer. We can follow Paao, Paumakua, Kahai and others across portions of the Pacific with almost as full certainty as we can trace the voyages of Bjarni and Lief Erickson in their Vinland experiences.

Hawaiian tradition without any explanation introduces visitors from foreign lands, and sends Hawaiian seamen to Upolu, Bolabola, Fiji and Tahiti and other islands well known in the Pacific. On the western end of Kahoolawe, one of the small Hawaiian Islands, was located the point of departure of those who sailed away to foreign lands. It was a guide pointing over strange waters. This was a cape extending toward the west, bearing the name "Ke ala i Kahiki," "the way to Tahiti," Here the Pacific Vikings bade adieu to their friends, hoisted their lauhala mat and kapa sails and lunched out, taking their last view of the Islands. The Hawaiians did not front their islands toward the sunrise. "Kealo," "the face," was toward the west—the direction of the old racial home.

The Hawaiians had imaginary lines extending north and south, east and west. Toward the east was "the bright road of Kane, the god." This was the glorious pathway of the sunrise. Toward the west they set forth on their voyages over "the much traveled road of Kanaloa, the god." This western way was also called "the great road of the dying," perhaps at first referring to the many chiefs who sailed away and never returned, and in later mythology marking the path of the dead as they passed into the dark, unexplored spirit land. This point on the small island perpetuated the recollection of foreign voyages. The mainland of Maui, the nearest

large island, bears the name Kahiki-nui, the great Tahiti. This was possibly the gathering place of the natives in large encampments for feasting and revelling before crossing to the small island for the final good-bye. Kahiki and Tahiti are the same. Tahiti was one of the Society Islands lying a little east of south from Hawaii and about 3,000 miles distant, with other groups of islands between. It seems to have become the objective point of the sea-lovers. In process of time Tahiti came to mean any far away foreign land, and the saying arose concerning any indefinite voyage, "Gone to Kahiki."

From the tenth to the twelfth centuries the Scandinavian Vikings were supreme on the Northern Atlantic. During the same centuries the Vikings of the Pacific were fearlessly rowing and sailing among the volcanic and coral islands.

How soon the Polynesian voyages commenced we do not know. We must remember that the Pacific men did not count by years, but by genealogies, and that these are by no means perfect. We can be reasonably sure of an approximate date if several genealogies can be compared. Probably the brown men of the Pacific were first colonizing what is known as Polynesia during the first and second centuries of the Christian era. It was apparently an enforced colonization, as we shall see when we study the story of Wakea. They evidently were not strong enough to cope with the invasions of the Malays, who drove them out from their luxuriant homes around the Straits of Sunda. They also were not able to meet the Bushmen of Australia, for they passed by the island-continent and found homes in volcanic New Zealand and the other islands of the central Pacific ocean. The Maoris of New Zealand and the Maolis of Hawaii are of one brotherhood, as close as that of English colonists and Englishmen. The boats of the sea-rovers were not to be compared with the ships of the Norsemen in beauty, but were more like the proas of the Malays—rough and uncouth, but swift to sail, and of considerable carrying power.

In Hawaiian mythology these boats were often deified. Fabulous accounts cluster around the ships as well as the sailors. The legend may state that a chief leaped into the sea, found his shark god or his lizard god, or certain fish which he had selected as his family deity, and then mounting on its back would be carried swiftly and sometimes instantly to Kahiki. The great fish or reptile would lie full length on the beach or across the neck of an island, or wait in the waters of the harbor until the chief had gained the object of his journey, possibly securing a wife or some new friend, when, again on the back of the god, they would be whisked back to Hawaii.

To many readers such accounts seem ridiculous. When the fact is recognized that ships the world over are fancifully named and that the actions of fish and birds are used to illustrate swift sailing, then do we understand that there is a large element of truth underlying the mysterious elements of folklore.

In the study of the Hawaiian Vikings it is worth while to go back to the mists of the past far beyond the real Viking age, and analyze the legends of the earliest sea rovers as given by such writers as Fornander and Ellis. The origin of the inhabitants of the islands recently acquired will be of interest to Americans.

THE SAILING OF HAWAII-LOA

In the long Hawaiian chant of Kumu Honua, "the first created," there is a part devoted to the first sea-king of the Polynesians, Hawaii-loa. He is reported as making long journeys and discovering the Hawaiian Islands. Besides this chant there are many legends and references to Hawaii-loa which make him an important ancestor among Hawaiians, an ancestor of islands rather than of families. Some of these traditions are so inconsistent with each other that it seems absoluutely necessary to make an almost arbitrary separation between the incidents related. Fornander, in "Polynesian Researches," states that in his view two sets of legends cluster around Hawaii-loa. Very easily the confusion of legend could arise during the centuries of repetition.

Hawaii-loa was evidently a fearless voyager. The names of countries mentioned in connection with his journeys can be sifted out, and the two groups of legends separated from each other, shedding a little light upon both the origin of the Polynesian race in the Pacific and the Menehune people in the Hawaiian group. In the sifting process we can easily see that the inconsistent references to Hawaii-loa mark two entirely different periods of time, two distinct sea wanderers, and two widely separated starting points. Both stories refer properly to ages long preceding the voyages of the Atlantic Vikings, and can only be introduced in the account of the Vikings of the Pacific because of the venturesome character of these first wanderers in the Pacific, and their relation to the lovers of the sea who in later centuries followed them in searching out new homes in strange waters. There were evidently two chiefs of high rank, attended by a sufficient household of retainers to become the origin of small island nations. The first is apparently the one whose name and, possibly, descendants have come down to the present time. The name and family of the second voyager have disappeared. We shall be under the necessity of calling both of the sea-wanderers Hawaii-loa, as was the custom of the legends.

It is probable that the first Hawaii-loa was a patriarch of the Polynesians. He was the father of the sea-rovers of the Western Ocean. He may have been the leader in the migratory movement which resulted in a home in Java some centuries before the Christian era. He was a descendant of the "floating Kuu," the patriarch of the flood. It is difficult to estimate the century in which he made his voyages. It was evidently later than the restoration of the Jews to Palestine after their bondage in Egypt, and no later than the third century before the Christian era. A professedly full genealogy of Wakea, a great chief among the Polynesians about the beginning of the second century of the Christian era, allows only fourteen names between the flood and Wakea. The names of Hawaii-loa and his children appear as one generation about the middle of this record, anywhere from 800 B. C. to 300 B. C. This is of interest simply because it illustrates the antiquity of the Polynesians. Verbally

repeated genealogies are not to be considered accurate, but they cast not a little light upon the journey of time through the dark ages. He lived in the "land of the handsome or golden god, Kane." To the north lay the land Ulu-nui or "the Great Ulu," posibly Ur of Chaldea. His home was near the "green precipiced paradise" of Hawaiian legend, the place where the water of life gave forth healing even for the dead.

Hawaii-loa was a noted fisherman. He launched out into deep waters. Possibly he had large boats, like those belonging to Hiram, King of Tyre, and Solomon, King of Israel. He feared neither distance nor storms. He knew the stars. The legends say that he sailed toward the star "Iao," "Jupiter"—while morning star. He set forth for a long cruise. At last he discovered two large islands, to one of which he gave his name—Hawa-iki or Hawa-i-i. Fornander claims that the Hawa or Java of the southeastern Asiatic coast was the large island Hawaiki. (There is a slight "k" sound between the two "i's" of Hawaii, and between many other successive vowels. This is written as "k" in some Pacific islands, and used but not written in others).

The large island was full of delight to the bold navigator, and he determined to bring his family to this new land for their permanent home. He took them from "the land where his forefathers dwelt before him." He sailed through the "dotted sea," the sea with many islands lying near his old home, "the rainy Zaba"—the modern Zaba or Saba of the Arabian seacoast—from which his own name, "Hawa," is easily derived. On his journey back and forth he passed through a sea which delighted his heart as a fisherman—"a sea where the fishes run." He must have found excellent deep-sea fishing. He crossed the "many-colored ocean" and the "sky blue sea." He reveled in the beauty of the sun rising and setting in glorious colors on the restless waves. On he sailed with his family until he found Hawaiki—"the burning Java." The land of volcanos and earthquakes and of luxuriant valleys and fertile sea coasts.

Hawaii-loa, according to the legends, was a very high chief, therefore the transfer of a family may mean the migration of a tribe. One of the early histories of Java, or Jawa, as it was then sometimes named, states that "among the various traditions regarding the manner in which Jawa and the eastern islands were originally peopled, it has been related that the first inhabitants came in vessels from the Red Sea, and that in their passage they coasted along the shores of Hindostan."

Mr. S. Percy Smith, Surveyor General of New Zealand, inclines to the belief that the Polynesians passed from India rather than from Arabia to their home in Java. In a lecture before the Hawaiian Historical Society in 1897 he mentioned a New Zealand legend "describing the original Hawaiki of all, picturing it as an extensive land, in which was to be found a low-lying country, bounded inland by very high mountains, whose tops were covered with perpetual snow." Whether Hawaii-loa came from Arabia or India, whether he was the tribal high chief or the personified tribe itself, makes but little difference. The first group of Hawaiian legends is in harmony with the traditions of other Polynesian groups —which bring their ancestors from the region easily reached by Aryan and Semitic influences, which will account for certain similarities to the Genesis story of the Hebrew Bible.

Hawaii-loa does not cease his sea-roving when his tribe has found its new Java home. He takes possession of the large island near Java and names it after his son, Maui. This is supposed to be Sumatra. Then he launches out on other voyages. He finds a land "where dwell a people with turned up or drawn up eyes." It is a question whether he found Egyptians or Asiatics. Some of the statements of the legend imply a western voyage from Java, which would make a visit to African shores almost necessary in order to find a people with slanting eyes. From one of his expeditions he brought white men, whom he married to women of his family.

Brave lover of the sea and founder of nations, Hawaii-loa deserves first place among the Vikings of the Pacific.

KE KOWA O HAWAII

Hawaii-loa bears another name in Hawaiian mythology—"Ke Kowa o Hawaii." Possibly this second name might be regarded as entirely different from the first, easily applied to a different individual; and yet the name Hawaii-loa is almost interminably mixed with the legends of "Ke Kowa o Hawaii." Really the last name is descriptive of a dwelling place rather than of a person. It means "the Straits of Hawaii"—the straits on which Hawaiki was situated. This is now supposed to refer to the Straits of Sunda.

Evidently a Polynesian chief of high rank gathered a number of adherents or members of his tribe, and sailed eastward over the Pacific, about the beginning of the Christian era. His home was probably near the Straits of Sunda. His descendants, or at least such portion of his family as did not follow him on his voyage, seem to have moved from Java to the Molucca Islands and settled in Gilolo. Papa, one of his descendants, became the wife of the noted chief, Wakea. Wakea and Papa were deified and worshiped throughout Polynesia as the creators of the islands upon which homes were found after the dispersion at the hands of the Malays. Papa and Wakea are recorded as living in "O Lolo i mehani," the same name as Gilolo-Ji-Lolo, or Lolo without the prefix. A large island near Gilolo bears the name Morotai, which is exactly the same as the name Molokai, the leper home in the Hawaiian Islands.

These legends of Hawaii-loa, when sifted, throw great light upon the origin of the Polynesian race, and, in connection with many other indications, make the statements of the encyclopædias concerning the derivation of the Polynesians from the Malays untenable.

From Java to Jilolo and from Jilolo far out into the eastern Pacific the second Hawaii-loa sailed. His brother Ti-i also launched out into the deep seas. Ti-i sailed almost directly east from the old home, and found the Society Islands. These he made his home, according to the Society Island legends, becoming the creator of the islands. The second Hawaii-loa sailed to the northeast, following "Iao," Jupiter, as the morning star. Iao was a favorite guiding star among the Hawaiians. Five of

the planets were known by the sea-rovers. The planets were called "Na Hoku hele"—"the going stars." Mars was known as "Hoku ula," "the red star." "Na hoku poa" were "the fastened stars, immovable in the heavens." The name "Iao" is given to one of the mountains of the Island of Maui.

Hawaii-loa found the fire islands—the islands somewhat like the old Java home, luxuriant and volcanic. He named the large island Hawa-i-i—"the little or the burning Java." Like the first Hawaii-loa, he went back after his family. It seems as if the Polynesians wanted a peaceful and quiet life during their ancient history, therefore they sailed long distances to find an uninhabited spot to which they could transfer their families and followers. The movement must have taken place in the first century of the Christian era, if the later migration of the descendants of Wakea came in the second century. The colonists carried with them swine and dogs and fowls and seeds and plants. Hawaii-loa is represented as going back to "O Lolo i mehani," as the first Hawaii-loa is said to have returned to "the sacred land of Kane," one of the chief Polynesian gods. Mehani is an obsolte word among the Hawaiians and its meaning has been lost. On other islands it still means "red" or "royal." Red has been the royal color among he Polynesians. The Hawaiian throne room of the recent reigning family was upholstered in crimson and gold—fire and light—a mark of royalty and a recognition of volcanic forces. So the Hawaiian discoverer visited "the red Zilolo"—the volcano land. The land of the sacred fire, "Opae Lolo," "the Lolo group," was another name, according to the Hawaiian legends. It is said that after he brought his family to Hawaii new islands sprang out of the sea, well wooded and well watered. These he divided among his children.

It is interesting to note that the names of the chief Hawaiian Islands come from the countries mentioned in this ancient legend. Hawaii is the same as Hawa-iki, the center from which came the dispersion of the Polynesians. Maui is a name known throughout the Pacific as that of a mischievous demi-god. The Island Maui is named after a favorite son of Hawaii-loa. Molokai bears the same name as the island Morotai, near Jilolo. Oahu has its prototype in one of the districts of Borneo. Kauai is the same as Tawai, one of the Molucca Islands, near Jilolo. Many names of districts and places in the Hawaiian Islands are similar to names of localities in the fringe of islands along the southeastern Asiatic coast. This is of interest historically when the attempt is made to discover the age of the nation now absorbed into American citizenship.

When the later sea-rovers came to Hawaii, possibly in the sixth century, they found the islands already inhabited by people of their own race, and yet apparently without a chief—probably a servant class. They were known in the legends as the Menehune people. Sometimes they were credited with powers like the gnomes of old England. They were supposed to work only at night. A very ancient stone water-wall along the side of one of the swift-flowing Hawaiian rivers has no tradition or history save that the Menehune people built it in one night. Another very ancient stone wall around a large fish pond is referred to the Menehunes, who did not finish their work in one night, therefore the wall has always been incomplete. So also some of the most ancient temples were referred to the mysterious midnight labors of this people.

One of the legends states that a priest desired to carry the Menehune people across the long stretch of ocean between the foreign lands and the Island of Oahu, therefore "he stretched out his hands to the farthest bounds of Tahiti and on them the Menehune, the servants, crosed to Oahu." It was this same sorcer-priest who saw the sun die and the earth become dark. He leaped across to the foreign land, caught the sun before it was buried, brought it back to Hawaii and placed it in the heavens, where it has been ever since. These are simply graphic descriptions of an eclipse, and also of a chief who carried his common people—his servants—with him across the waters. The presence of this servant class in the very ancient times is unquestioned. Neither Fornander and Alexander, the best authorities on the history of Hawaii, have offered any explanation of the coming of this people. The inconsistency of the legends about Hawaii-loa was a stumbling block. If we sift the legends and then assume that in the course of two or three hundred years the family of the chief, the second Hawaii-loa, became extinct in Hawaii, leaving only the servants of the family on the islands, we have at least a probable explanation of the coming of the Menehune people to Hawaii. It should be stated that fossil human remains in very ancient lava deposits confirm the legendary account of the coming of human beings to Hawaii in the early part of the Christian era.

Chiefs coming in the sixth century and later would find a servant class which would readily accept new rulers. Hawaii-loa—"the Great Hawaii"—may well be considered both a founder of the Polynesian race and the first settler of the Hawaiian Islands.

* * *

The leviathans Corea and Siberia will soon be placed on the Pacific Mail line. They are of American build and cost $2,000,000 apiece. They will be the largest, fastest and handsomest passenger steamers ever seen in this harbor.

* * *

Among the natives of Brazil the rattlesnake has long been esteemed highly as a remedy for leprosy, being usually eaten by the patient, the head alone excepted because of the poison glands it contains. How much this cure is affected by superstition can not be ascertained easily; at all events, especial importance is given to the rattlesnake in the treatment of leprosy. It is stated that the leper who has been bitten by a rattlesnake and does not die from the bite is shielded for the rest of his life from the disease. Leprosy has been studied by physicians for centuries and their researches have come to naught. It can only be mitigated, and that by segregation of the patient.

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THE KONA

So dark and wild are the sounds to-night,
That fill the air with a ceaseless roar.
The winds of the South and East have joined,
Hurling the waves on the coral reef,
Where they bound and rage, and then surge in
To fling themselves on the sullen shore.

I can see thro the gloom the breaker's crests
And javelins of rain from the flying cloud;
And methinks that tho color and sound to-night
Are so dark and wild, there's a harmony there,
For the fugue is played by the Storm King's hand,
That world-old master, strong and proud.

Is it not so in life sometimes,
When all seems wild and dark and drear?
If we'll listen and wait in the gloom awhile,
There will come the sense of the Master hand,
Touching deep chords, and we understand that
What seems discordant is deep and clear.

ELASON WARDROPE.

Waikiki, February 5, 1901.

ALLIGATOR PEARS

The alligator pear will soon be common in the market. It is usually used as a table fruit eaten raw with pepper and salt; as a salad with vinegar; in soups, or spread on bread. The fruit is somewhat obovate in outline, five to six inches long and contains in the center a large loose seed. Two varieties are grown in the Islands, one having a green skin with lighter spots and the other nearly black or dark purple. The pulp is rather firm, in appearance suggesting butter, and hence the popular name "vegetable butter." The following are the many names it receives in different parts of the world: Aguacate, ahuacate, chico, ahuacate grande, avocado pear, alligator pear, midshipman's butter, vegetable butter and vegetable marrow. No one seems to be favorably impressed with its oily and rather uncertain flavor on first acquaintance, but it is to be doubted if any tropical edible leaves such a void and so clings to the longing memory as does this pear. Add to this fact that it is highly nutritious and of excellent influence on the digestive organs and it is plain that this excellent fruit should be more widely cultivated. Fruiterers pay the growers a dollar a hundred for them.

The Oregonian, of the American-Hawaiian line, was launched from Roach's yard at Chester, Pa., on March 4th. The launch took place without a hitch, the big freighter sliding rapidly down the ways into the Delaware river.



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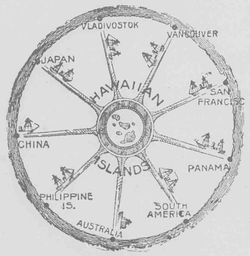

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Day of Month.	Jan.			Feb.			Mar.			April			May			June			July			Aug.			Sept.			Oct.			Nov.			Dec.		
	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.
1	65	77	66	68	77	70	69	76	68	70	78	72	70	78	71	70	84	73	75	87	76	72	87	76	75	85	76	70	86	77	73	80	71	71	79	72
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30	66	74	68				63	77	70				71	84	73				72	84	74	77	86	77				72	79	76				61	72	67
31																																				

Observation taken at 50 feet above sea level. Maximum, 89; Minimum, 56; Average, 72.05.

HONOLULU RAINFALL FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS

From W. R. Castle's Rain Gauge. Elevation 50 Feet.

Months	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
January	1.07	.06	.38	5.85	.78	.87	2.00	1.19	6.50	2.57	3.08	2.38	2.20	.94	3.97	.87
February	1.68	.67	.94	13.04	1.98	.77	9.85	4.84	3.18	13.45	12.42	1.81	1.30	.79	7.60	3.55
March	4.06	2.96	1.63	2.24	2.25	.38	7.83	.69	.29	.75	1.51	1.46	3.11	1.20	9.66	3.73
April	3.52	5.11	1.19	2.35	2.36	.94	4.84	.88	1.60	2.22	.25	1.01	2.40	.93	1.20	.81
May	.44	11.56	1.61	4.10	1.97	.81	1.20	.23	5.10	1.50	.10	.93	1.51	.96	.68	1.44
June	.48	2.51	.63	.95	.47	.97	.86	.43	.67	.29	.59	.90	.78	.99	2.07	.86
July	1.40	4.27	.56	.67	.15	.48	1.30	.58	.53	.28	.45	.45	.00	.81	.63	.11
August	.83	2.85	.43	1.02	4.22	1.16	1.00	.58	1.14	1.04	.08	1.41	1.33	.39	.58	1.04
September	.32	1.17	2.26	.95	2.80	1.81	.60	.47	.42	.91	.56	2.15	.39	2.66	.15	.35
October	4.66	.03	1.84	.44	1.31	.95	1.36	3.62	3.10	.64	1.76	.41	2.04	1.61	.52	3.70
November	.54	1.40	8.74	1.84	3.39	1.50	1.80	.39	.35	8.33	8.33	4.27	2.31	1.88	.50	.17
December	3.76	3.14	3.47	6.37	18.08	2.82	1.64	1.50	3.97	1.30	2.41	12.02	5.54	.51	.77	1.95
Total	22.76	35.73	23.68	39.82	39.76	13.46	34.28	15.40	26.85	33.28	31.54	29.20	22.91	13.67	28.33	18.58

For the year 1900 the rainfall by months was as follows: January, .41; February, .93; March, 1.30; April, 4.08; May, 1.06; June, .39; July, 1.65; August, 1.40; September, 1.17; October, 7.08; November, 12.72; December, 1.06. Total, 33.25.

Average for 17 years, 27.21 inches. Maximum, 39.82 inches. Minimum, 13.46 inches.

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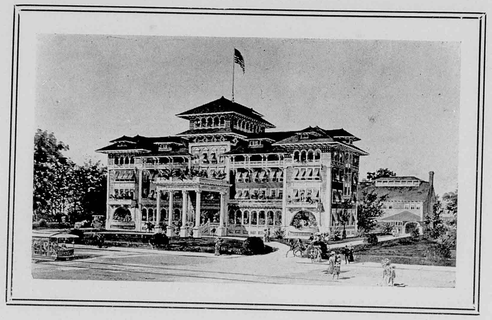

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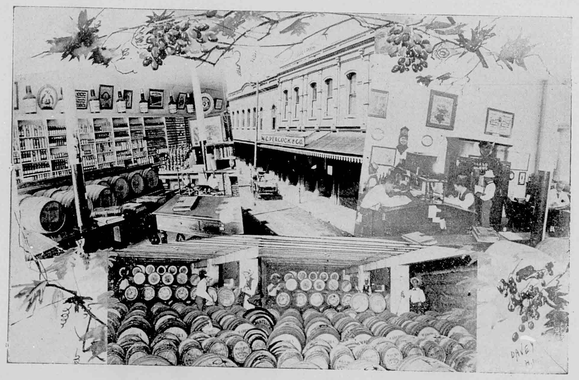

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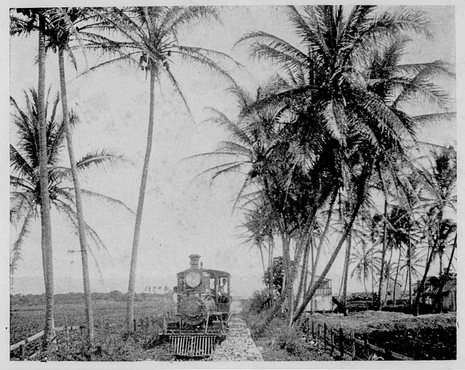

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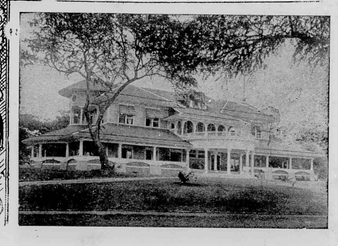

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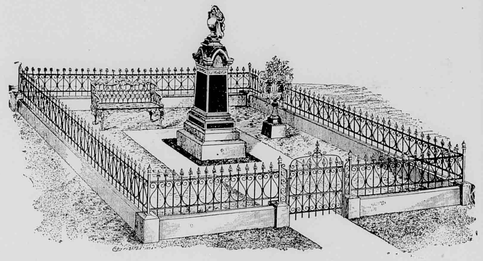

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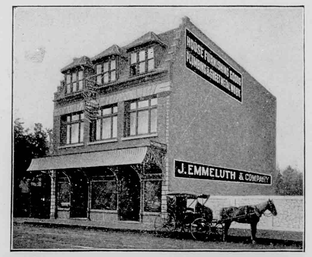

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Paradise of the Pacific

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FRONTISPIECE

This month's cover page of the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC bears a very natural halftone reproduction of one of the primitive grass houses on the Island of Hawaii. It stands in one of the wildest and most isolated parts of the Territory. Only a few of these aboriginal habitations have been preserved for twentieth century sight-seers and the tourist who seeks them must tread unfrequented paths.

CLIMATE

We republish, by request, on page 22, the tables of the Honolulu temperature and rainfall, which have been carefully compiled by Mr. W. R. Castle. They are of special value to people abroad who desire information respecting our climate. In the matter of equability the temperature of our climate challenges comparison with that of San Diego bay, in California, the maximum for last year being 89 and the minimum 56. Seventeen years' record of a rain gauge is practically as good as a century's for determining the humidity of a section like Honolulu. Since 1883 the average yearly precipitation has been 27.21 inches. The years 1887 and 1888 were exceptionally wet, while 1889 was almost as dry as any year in the famous San Diego region. These tables of statistics are always obtainable at the office of the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC.

MR. McKINLEY IN CALIFORNIA

President McKinley's swing around the circle does not embrace the whole breadth of his jurisdiction as Chief Magistrate, though it sweeps from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The Territorial Legislature proffered him an invitation to come here, and thousands of residents of the Island Territory would be happy to grasp the hand that made the historical pen-stroke of July 7, 1898. The people of Hawaii, while missing the pleasure of paying homage to Mr. McKinley, find some satisfaction in knowing that abundant honors are being showered upon him by the loyal and great-hearted Californians, their next of kin. He and the members of his cabinet who accompany him will see, during their brief sojourn in California, a country entirely different from their eastern homes; they will experience that expansion of thought which comes with travel, and they will gain a knowledge of the vastness of the continent and the variety of its industries. Geography and history tell it all, but seeing is believing. As broad-minded a statesman as Mr. McKinley is, he will improve his education by this trip, and upon his return to Washington have a better understanding of the resources, wealth and enterprise of the western half of the republic, with a lingering doubt in his mind as to Columbus finding the right side of the continent.

MAINLAND WRITERS

On the mainland poor Hawaii is made the butt of many jokes, which, while innocuous on the whole, display in a majority of cases a profound paucity of wit. A joke to contain pith must have a close application to some reality. The mainland funny writers are woefully ignorant of Hawaiian customs and affairs, and that is why their humor falls with a dull thud when it reaches these parts. There is just as much crude material in Hawaii for the manufacture of jokes as anywhere else, but the fellows whose business is to tickle the public's risibilities are not here to pick it up. The antique jests about cannibals, missionaries and the Hawaiian army are therefore rearranged occasionally and served in the funny columns of the press.

But the joker is not the one who makes himself really ridiculous. It is the erudite editor of the influential daily or literary magazine, who, in a patronizing way, undertakes to direct the course of Hawaiian political and commercial affairs. Probably he never saw this country or met its people, but, like Kipling's arm-chair warrior, believes his theory superior to the experience of those in the field of action. Sometimes this distant editor is a caustic critic, and then his ignorance is sure to preponderate over reason, theory and everything else. Recent utterances of *The Argonaut* and San Francisco *News Letter* wherein all things that the editors did not know about Territorial politics were thoroughly aired, are excellent samples of this class. Hawaii is not embraced in the "Slope," and nothing further than superficial comment of matters here is expected of the California press. After the editorial

writer comes the cheerful correspondent, who stops over a steamer or two in Honolulu and dashes off a couple of columns about the whole Hawaiian Islands. He works himself up to a high pitch of æsthetic emotion over native symphonies, extols the graces of a Kakaako hula and expatiates on the beauty of the bronze skin of the Hawaiian fair ones. As this writer is generally romantic and would like to have been born in the eighteenth century, he regrets that schools, factories, the English language and other elements of civilization have stepped in to mar this paradise. This same correspondent, during a week's sojourn at a hotel, acquaints himself with our political and social necessities and suggests various reforms.

All in all, the majority of the community are shown before the world as a lazy, pleasure-loving people, kept under the heel of the minority, who are represented as money-grabbing missionaries.

There seems to be a disposition among many writers to make this a sort of freak country, a wonderland, as it were, where Americanism is in the baby stage of its development, while in truth the Hawaiian government has been confronted with and had its wisdom exercised on as many judicial problems—civil, national and international—as come before most executive bodies. Its decisions have been usually upheld by Washington and by European capitals. Erroneous statements coming from whatever source are annoying and injurious; but perhaps as time wears on and a cable reaches out to these shores the world will grow better acquainted with Hawaii and the occupation of the romancer, the editorial instructor and the shallow jester will be gone.

HAWAII AT BUFFALO

The great world expositions come and go and Hawaii fails to properly grasp these chances of showing the value of its agricultural resources. We say this regretfully, because we believe that splendid opportunities have been and are being neglected. The public spirit that so vigorously asserts itself in Island politics is almost inert when chances of promoting the general welfare of the commercial and industrial interests are presented. The Chamber of Commerce is ever valorous in defense of our trade liberties, but this is only one body of men and cannot be expected to collect a whole exhibit for a world's fair. The Paris Exposition of 1889 had a better Hawaiian exhibit than any subsequent show of its kind. We were not properly represented at the Columbian Exposition or the Mid-Winter Fair. The bubonic plague at home had a tendency to abridge the late exhibit at Paris, and now the Pan-American Exposition opens at Buffalo with a display of juvenile scholarship as the center of the Hawaiian exhibit. This feature is good and appropriate, to be sure, and redounds to the enterprise of Mr. Alatau T. Atkinson and the Board of Education; but the thousands of visitors in Buffalo this year will look for something more from the Island Territory whose vaunts of industrial wealth and social culture were made quite familiar to the American public during the trying years of the annexation wrangle. Sugar, coffee, fruit and flowers are sadly wanting. It will be of interest to American fathers and mothers, whose solicitude for the education of their offspring is a national trait, to learn that emigration to Hawaii will not deprive their children of first-class educational advantages. The collection of school work in charge of Miss Rose C. Davison will demonstrate that. The young lady is the Assistant Secretary of the Department of Public Instruction, and is now at the Exposition in Buffalo as the representative of the schools of Hawaii. Born and reared in these Islands, and having considerable experience in educational matters, gained in pedagogic and clerical capacities, she is a most fitting emissary to send to Buffalo to expound the system of teaching that is practiced here. Anticipating innumerable inquiries regarding climate, products and commercial conditions of the Islands, she took with her a thousand copies of THE PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC, which she will distribute among those visitors at the Exposition who manifest any interest in this faraway country. Her method is commendable, as it will convey correct information respecting Hawaii to thousands of the inhabitants of all sections of the mainland.

BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY

As the Census Bureau report shows, thirty-five beet sugar factories have been built in the United States since 1895, when speculative attention was first directed to the prospects of the industry. Thirty-one of these factories are now in operation, turning out over 250,000,000 pounds of sugar annually, or about one-third of the total domestic production. California has eight large establishments, Michigan has nine, while the remaining factories are divided between fourteen states and territories. The census year showing seems to indicate a relapse in the industry; but the limited sugar beet crop in 1900 was largely a failure, and production was correspondingly depressed. The conclusion is drawn, nevertheless, that the industry has been commercially successful, and is entitled to be counted among the permanent factors of future American industrial development. The refined beet product is inferior to the refined cane product in many uses of household cooking. State and Territorial Legislatures should require all beet sugar manufacturers to plainly mark their barrels, boxes or other containers, "Beet Sugar."

IN RE DOGS

As there is an exception to all rules, so Honolulu is the exception to the rule that a community's richness in dogs increases inversely to its multiplication of resources and families. In wealth and in human souls the city has grown greatly during the past decade. Unfortunately, however, it has grown greatly in dogs. A native member of the Legislature, evidently a friend and fancier of dogs, with a view to further propagate the canine species, introduced a bill the other day to lessen the dog tax. The measure provoked an animated discussion, in which party lines were set aside and a very free exchange of personal opinions was indulged in. While one faction fought for the dog with all the vehemence they would for anything else that was sacred about the home and fireside, the opposing faction argued for human liberties, questioning the right of the increasing hordes of dogs to drive the people into the sea. The bill passed, and Governor Dole superscribed it with his veto. In one of his reasons he said: "In former years the number of worthless and, in many instances, of diseased curs was so great, particularly in the city of Honolulu, as to be a public nuisance and a menace to the public health." In his veto the Governor uses the word "curs" in fine distinction to the dogs of quality, though both kinds have the same smell and the same nameless habits.

PERSONAL

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Rain Walker have gone to reside in the land of their nativity, carrying with them the alohas of many warm friends and a city-full of acquaintances, who have enjoyed the geniality of their company and the hospitality of their beautiful home. Their departure creates a void in Honolulu's society circle that will be deeply felt. In his commercial dealings, covering a period of many years, Mr. Walker's conduct has been characterized by uniform courtesy to all, a trait that is agreeably noticeable in this age of eager money-seeking. In short, the instinct of the gentleman, born in the man, has been incontrovertibly evident in all his associations with the business classes. His functions as British Vice-Consul and manager of Theo. H. Davies & Co. are relinquished to Mr. F. M. Swanzy.

The sixteen gentlemen comprising the office force of Theo. H. Davies & Co., Messrs. Viggo Jacobsen, W. H. Baird, T. R. Keyworth, E. Wodehouse, H. G. Singlehurst, I. T. Irvine, J. C. Cook, W. F. Wilson, A. A. Hobson, H. W. M. Mist, H. B. Sinclair, D. M. Ross, W. C. Shields, S. P. Woods, W. M. Buchanan and R. A. Churton, presented to Mr. Walker, on the eve of his departure, a loving cup, accompanying the same with an elegantly engrossed address, expressive of their esteem and good wishes.

SUMMER FLITTINGS

Another month will see a flitting to the mountains and other places of summer resort. The Islands are full of quiet seashore retreats and secluded inland nooks where, with a good camp equipment, a few weeks' outing can be made thoroughly enjoyable. The practice of taking these rustic recesses is growing more and more in favor every year. The object is not so much to get away from the hurly-burly of city life—for Honolulu has hardly acquired city bustle and noises yet—as to get a change of air, scene and general environment, and a respite from business cares. The Legislature having failed to provide a close season for pigs and goats, the hunting of these animals goes on the year round, and campers in the mountains find all the sport they want in chasing them through the forest or along the sides of cliffs. Though not defined as game in the sportsman's vocabulary, these wild quadrupeds are gamy enough for any adventurer. At the seaside there is a variety of diversions, shark spearing being the most popular. Swimming and surf riding are other amusements that go to make our numerous sandy beaches such attractive spots for summer recreation.

EARTHQUAKE OBSERVATORY

Professor Milne's study of earthquakes is only a part of a great seismic survey of the world, which has for its object the acquiring of a complete knowledge of the location of earthquake centres, and of the direction and intensity of the impulses that radiate from them. Another step in this direction is the establishment of a station at Oahu College, where an earthquake pendulum, valued at several hundred dollars, was set up in a special building about a month ago. This instrument is, of course, very delicately adjusted and will indicate not only local vibrations but any that might occur in the antipodes. Surface tremors made by heavy wagons or powder blasts are not noticed, only those of an internal nature being indicated. The duration of a shock is noted by a dark line, which is produced by automatic photography, regulated by the vibration of the pendulum.

ALLEGORICAL ERROR

An error has been committed in the design of the monument to the memory of the men who lost their lives in the battleship Maine. The Atlantic and Pacific oceans are represented by a young man and an old man respectively. One is robust and vigorous and the other shows the signs that come with the years beyond the meridian of life. This is false allegory. To the United States as well as to the whole modern world the western ocean is the younger. Though generally peaceful, its storms are of greater violence than those on the Atlantic. In commercial and history-making senses its life is before it. It washes the shores of more American territory than the eastern ocean, and is destined before many years to be the theater of the world's highest maritime achievements.

GAME BIRDS

Most of the feathered game of the Hawaiian Islands, the plover, curlew, akekeke, ulili, spoonbill, widgeon and sprigtail, migrate to the shores of Behring Sea during the first week of this month and return with their newly hatched young in the first week of August, never deviating more than three or four days from year to year in their going and coming. The curlew is the scarcest bird, and realizes a dollar apiece in the Honolulu market. The close season for turkeys extends through the spring and summer months until September 15th, though the law is indifferently enforced.

In order to determine the exact fall of temperature in a building whose roof has been converted from an ordinary covering to Arabic the California Feed Co. have distributed among their customers a number of heavily mounted thermometers.

The Dilettante, devoted to belles-lettres, is a little magazine that comes to us from Seattle. Andreas Bard, one of the contributors, pays a graceful tribute to the power, the dignity and the naturalness of Bryant's masterpiece, Thanatopsis.

NUUANU VALLEY

By Lilian Shrewsbury Mesick

The lover of beautiful things who sails to Honolulu and away again without taking a drive or walk through the Nuuanu Valley to the Pali has missed something out of his life. Before the new road was completed the drive was uncomfortable and sometimes dangerous, but now the road winds up a gradual incline to the far-famed Pali, where Kamehameha, after killing Chief Kaiana during a desperate battle in the Nuuanu Valley, drove five hundred warriors up the mountain and over the precipice.



PHOTO BY HONOLULU PHOTO SUPPLY CO. NUUANU VALLEY.

No landscape feature of the Island of Oahu strikes the tourist with such awe and astonishment as this valley, sometimes called "The Hawaiian Yosemite." It would seem as though Nature created this vast rift to conduct the trade winds from the northeast to the plane by the sea and thus render an ideal climate for the enjoyment of the future dwellers there. The air that sweeps down Nuuanu is the most invigorating lung food the Honolulans get.

The view from this historical spot is beautiful beyond description. Honolulu itself is shut out by a spur running from the mountain at your right, but we have all that goes to make up a picture that cannot fail to impress itself on the most practical mind—spreading vales, majestic mountains, craggy pinnacles, arching rainbows, grasses waving in the golden sunlight, streams clear as crystal, and fleecy clouds that hover eternally over a spot too ravishing to float away from. These are words—and what words can truly describe the sublime vision?

Further down, as one approaches Honolulu, he sees homes surrounded by palms and fruit trees; he sees the radiant hibiscus hedges and the fruitful banana plants everywhere. The earth is covered with the everlasting green—and where the hand of man has not yet cleared the land to work his will upon it, the wild lantana's fragrance floats in the air.

A brief account of the great battle of Nuuanu would not be an inappropriate feature of this sketch. A little more than a hundred years ago the political condition of the Hawaiian people was like that of the English before the time of Alfred, who had his modern counterpart in Kamehameha the Great. In the early months of 1795 Kamehameha, who was the powerful king of the Island of Hawaii, resolved upon uniting the whole group of Islands under one rule, in order to put an end to the tribal wars that had been going on since the first days of the discovery by the men from the south. He raised

the largest army ever known in the country, and counted among his officers a dozen or more white men, who managed the artillery, which had just been introduced into the Islands. It is said he had 16,000 men. With this force he sailed to Lahaina in February and soon brought West Maui under his subjection. Then he sailed to Kaunakakai, on Molokai, having previously joined forces with Kaiana and Nahiolea for the conquest of Oahu. However, on the voyage from Molokai to Oahu the latter chiefs deserted him and, landing at Koolau, soon joined Kalanikupule, the Oahu chief. Nothing daunted by this treachery Kamehameha debarked at Waialae and, after arranging his men for combat, marched into Nuuanu valley, where he had been informed Kalanikupule stood ready to meet him. The first shock of battle was at Puiwa and then slowly but surely Kamehameha pressed the Oahu men up the valley. Every inch of ground was hotly contested till a ball from one of the cannons killed Kaiana, who had been given the leadership of the Oahu troops, when the battle was changed to a rout, the whole Oahu force fleeing up the valley to the edge of the precipice. Hundreds threw themselves from the great cliff while others escaped over the ridges into Pauoa and Kalihi The number engaged in this encounter is not definitely known, but historians agree that there were several thousand on each side. Kalanikupule became a fugitive, but was captured in the following year and sacrificed to Kamehameha's war-god at Moanalua. Thus Kamehameha became practically the first king of the Hawaiian Islands. Today this picturesque vale from the reservoirs to the Pali is one of the most peaceful, quiet spots in the Pacific, for nothing is heard there but the notes of the birds, save the sounds made by an occasional horse and vehicle passing along the valley road. It is the water reservation of the city of Honolulu and no human habitation or animal pasturage is allowed there. The water descending from the clouds and from the high walls of the valley fills Nuuanu stream, which in turn supplies the series of reservoirs at Luakaha.

The SONS of KII

By Rev. W. D. Westervelt

Sometime during the fifth and sixth centuries of the Christian era—according to estimates based on Hawaiian genealogies—two brothers, Ulu and Nanaulu, came to the Hawaiian Islands and established a dynasty of high chiefs. Their father was Kii, a king of the Southern Pacific Islands. Tahiti, the chief island of the Society group, furnishes the only ancient king of that name. We have the additional fact that in Hawaiian legends the place to which Hawaiian Vikings frequently sailed for centuries was usually Kahiki or Tahiti, the old home of the family of the ruling chiefs. We know but little of either Ulu or Nanaulu beyond the genealogies. It has been suggested that Ulu remained in the southern islands and that Nanaulu alone found his way to Hawaii; but the frequent use of the name Ulu in the genealogies of the chiefs of the two large islands, Hawaii and Maui, would rather support the position taken in the story that follows—that the brothers together, sailing from Tahiti, found Hawaii.

* * * * * *

"Have you seen the waa of Ulu?"

"Aye. Its keel is fully one hundred feet in length. It was made from the tallest tree in Tahiti."

"Not from the tallest tree, for Nanaulu has built a boat on our side of this water-surrounded land from a tree which gives him a hundred and twenty feet."

"I did not suppose that the koa on your side grew so tall. I had never before heard of a tree as large as the one found by the hunters of Ulu."

The speakers were two strong young men, about six feet in stature, hastening together along a mountain spur leading down to the harbor of Papeete. They had met but a short time before, one coming around the base of the turreted crags of an extinct volcano known as "La Diademe"—The Diadem, or crown of Tahiti. The other had left his house in the hills from which the beautiful river of the Vai-ta-piha valley takes its source. They had given each other the universal Polynesian greeting—"Love to you," with the reply, "Love indeed."

Each was followed by two trusty retainers, much older in years than their young masters. Upon the backs of these men calabashes were strapped, or rather tied with cords of twisted cocoanut fiber. These calabashes were filled with food and the few articles of personal property of the chiefs. The chiefs themselves carried nothing but their long, polished spears and war clubs. They wore their war helmets and allowed their feather cloaks, the sign of chiefish rank, to fall loosely over their shoulders. Aside from this cloak and the malo or loin cloth always worn by the Polynesians, the two stalwart chiefs wore no clothing. They pressed through the underbrush; they walked over the rough banks of decaying lava; they leapd the small rvulets of the ravines and climbed downward along the steep hillsides with no thought of injury or discomfort.

Soon they came to the seashore where the long boat, the waa of Ulu, had been built Large crowds of natives were watching the workmen as the stone adzes rang for the last time on the boarded-up sides of the waa.

As the two young chiefs drew near they saw a small company of solemn, dignified men, evidently of high rank, emerge from the door of a large grass house and march slowly to the side of the long boat.

A trumpet shell was sounded. The people fell with their faces toward the ground Another blast, and then could be seen a number of gigantic slaves coming from the door of a stone temple not far away. Each slave was leading a prisoner. In a few minutes they surrounded the

boat. Two prisoners were held at the prow of the boat, two at the stern, four along the boat sides and others in a line extending to the beach.

A priest stepped forth from the little company of leaders. In a strong and yet monotonous tone he began a chant of praise of Kii and his sons. He sang of the boat building and the protecting care of the gods. He sang of the captves about to be sacrificed. The desire of the gods for the sight of the blood of suffering men must be appeased as the boat was launched. He sang to the prisoners, encouraging them to be ready for the sacrifice which should satisfy the gods and make their chief's journeys prosperous in the new canoe for all time to come.

Executioners with sharp-edged swords made of heavy hardwood stepped to the sides of the prisoners around the boat. In a moment the heads of the miserable men were cleft in twain and the bodies were placed under the waa. Then the strong slaves rolled the boat over the bodies toward the sea, following the executioners as they slew prisoner after prisoner, until the great boat rolled into the waters, leaving in its train a brutal path of crushed bodies and flowing blood.

Human sacrifices at the launchings of the canoes of chiefs were not at all unusual, but the two young chiefs from the mountains had never before known such wholesale slaughter. The importance of the plans of the high chiefs was made evident by this large human sacrifice. The new boat of the king's son, Ulu, was evidently destined for some very important expedition.

The dead bodies were carried to the temple and placed upon the altars before the gods. The multitude of natives was now thronging the seashore and a messenger was leaving the group of chiefs to address a number of the younger inferior chiefs, who from a slight eminence had been watching the ceremonies of the boat launching. They had been summoned from their homes in the mountains and along the seashore by a prophet of the king, who, in the name of the king, bade them gather at the chief's home on the Bay of Papeete to see the launching of the great waa. He had carried the tuft of the cocoanut tree (the mark of the royal messenger) from village to village, handing it to the village chief as he delivered his message. Each chief returned the tuft unbroken, thus pledging himself to be present according to the king's command.

Now, when they had gathered at the seashore, the crier or herald from the high chiefs blew his trumpet shell, his pu, and then in a loud voice bade the young chiefs appear before their leaders.

"E Taunoa," cried a chief to the two latest arrivals, calling one of them by the name of his district. "Make haste or you will be too late to hear the voice of the king."

"How is it, Taunoa," said another, "that you, a chief of Nanaulu, should be present at the call of Kii in the interest of Ulu?"

Taunoa replied: "We shall soon see Nanaulu with a cloud of boats. I was sent to announce his coming to his father, the king. His heart is with his brother Ulu in the observance of the plans of Kii. I found this young chief of Vaitapiha on his way hither, and made him my companion. Take me at once to Kii, the king."

Okela, the chief who had called to Taunoa, at once preceded the crowd thronging hastily behind, giving Taunoa the post of honor after Okela. As they approached the dignified high chiefs they all prostrated themselves to the ground except Okela and Taunoa.

Taunoa drew from under his cloak a feathery frond of the cocoanut, and raising it above his head, asked for an interview with the king.

The trumpeter with his large pu or conch shell sounded the call of the coming of the king. Trumpet shells responded from the temple and from the king's residence. A terrific beating of drums followed, the people fell upon their faces; even the high chiefs prostrated themselves. Only the messenger from Nanaulu remained partially upright.

Then from the king's house came the royal retinue. King Kii was borne on the shoulders of a stalwart slave, supported by two other slaves. Kahili and spitoon bearers from the ranks of trusted chiefs walked by his side. Following the king, riding in the same way upon the shoulders of slaves, was Ulu, the king's son, surrounded also by his chosen chiefs.

To the king Taunoa at once presented his tuft of the cocoanut and was ordered to give his message.

"O King," he said, "Nanaulu, the high chief, your son, has heard of the waa of Ulu and your purpose of sending Ulu upon a mysterious mission. Nanaulu, the elder brother, was the kahu (care-taker) of Ulu in the days past He desires to still stand by his brother's side and care for him in the place of Kii, the royal father. He has searched the forests of the sharp-peaked mountain and has fashioned a boat, the Mano-nui (great shark) and by tomorrow expects to come to Papeete with a royal fleet to do honor to the king, his father."

The king had turned his eyes for a moment toward Ulu and had caught the joy flashing from his eyes when he heard of his brother's speedy coming. Then, looking down upon Taunoa, who had prostrated himself as soon as his message was delivered, simply said:

"Your message gives joy," and then was borne into the midst of the group of high chiefs. The king's trumpeter again blew his shell and the high chiefs rose; again, and the inferior chiefs rose; a third blast, and the entire multitude rose to hear the command of Kii.

The king's herald then made proclamation:

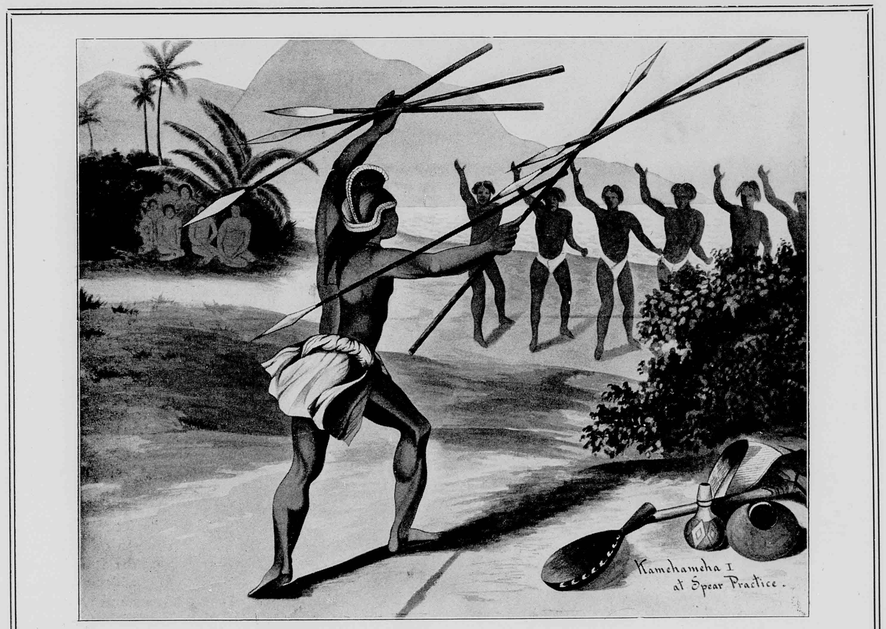
"Where are you, O chiefs? Where are you, O nobles of Tahiti? Where are you, O manahane people? For the message is to all, from the highest to the lowest. Listen. O men of Tahiti, to the will of Kii, your king.

"It is his wish that Ulu, his son, should sail toward the west and should find the land of our fathers. He will have many companions, but these will be selected from only the most worthy. His prophets and priests, his teachers have already been chosen. But now choice must be made of chiefs and warriors and common people. Two days will be given you for rest. On the third day the king and his high chiefs will be judges of wrestling contests. On the fourth day will be struggles in the surf; or, if the sea gods are not propitious the chiefs will contest on the hillsides and in the games of physical strength. On the fifth day there will be the exercise with the spears and clubs. The skill and strength of the Tahitians will be manifest during these days, and so shall we have the greatest Hoike (exhibition) Tahiti has ever known. This is the will of the king."

Then followed such a scene of unbridled revelry as could occur only in a land given up to physical pleasures and passions. Feasting and the heiva dance and drinking kava occupied the time of the Manahune people (Menehune in Hawaii), and fishermen and farmers and canoe builders.

The chiefs gave themselves up to gambling and rioting until the night was wearied with their excesses and the new day sent the revelers to needed rest wherever any tree or grass house afforded even a little shade.

As the afternoon of the first day began to cast its long shadows, a large fleet of hundreds of canoes filled the entrance to Papeete Bay. They were preceded by a very large war canoe with a prow shaped into a rude resemblance of a shark's head, with shark's teeth fastened in the open jaws. The body of the boat was of polished wood, well oiled. . The multitude of canoes following were painted and stained with as many brilliant dyes as possible. Not a torn or weather beaten sail hung by the masts of the larger canoes. Sails of dyed kapa cloth and woven matting, new and beautifully painted, had been made ready long before, that Nanaulu's home coming might have no blot upon its impressive appearance.



The spear practice of the Tahitians, as described by Mr. Westervelt, is the same as that indulged in by Kamehameha and his chiefs, illustrated above. Kamehameha's prowess in this game was marvelous.

As the large boat came near the shore the oarsmen leaped into the surf; chosen men from the other canoes joined them. Passing strong cords of cocoanut fiber under the keel, they lifted the boat, with several chiefs resting upon a small deck which partially covered the canoe. Then they bore the great burden up the beach toward the grass house of Kii. Standing by the mast of the canoe was Nanaulu, a chief of splendid physical appearance, about thirty years of age, before whom all the people prostrated themselves as he was carried by.

Midway between the beach and the king's house a young chief rushed down to meet Nanaulu. As he came near the canoe he leaped over the heads of the bearers, landing on the deck by the side of Nanaulu and catching the mast gracefully, steadied himself for a moment, and and then throwing his arms around Nanaulu, began the loud Polynesian wailing, with which in sorrow or in joy alike they were accustomed to greet one another. This was Ulu, the younger brother, not over twenty-five years old, and his warm-hearted greeting of his older brother, who during his boyhood had been his steadfast friend and caretaker, showed the deep love which bound them together. Ulu was of higher chief rank than his older brother. Sons of Kii, they were nevertheless sons of different queens of unequal rank; therefore Nanaulu owed allegiance to his brother. After the wailing was over the boat was carried to the king's house, while the two broth-

ers discussed plans. Nanaulu requested that his own retainers might be given an opportunity to contest in the games and athletic exercises of the coming days. To this his brother readily acceded.

Meanwhile a small canoe of exceedingly beautiful, highly polished hardwood was being carried by bearers rapidly to the queen's houses, by the side of the larger building occupied by the king. In it was seated an exceedingly beautiful brown-skinned woman, richly decorated with feather leis or wreaths, and a cloak of glistening dark red and dark green feathers, shining like colored flames in the light of the declining sun. Her chosen attendants were carefully shielding her from the sun and fanning her with long, slender kahilis used as feather fans. This was Ulukou, the wife of Nanauluu, who was speedily made welcome by the queens of Kii. Early in the morning of the next day the contests were opened by the chiefs of the various districts of Tahiti, who called their best wrestlers together and chose the champions to contest with other champions from other districts. The large boat belonging to Nanaulu was taken as the place from which the king and his sons could judge the merits of each contestant, and, with the advice of the high chiefs, award the prizes.

After the king had taken his place the ceremonies of the day were introduced by the royal ceremonial dance. Over a hundred chiefs, throwing aside their cloaks and putting on tall helmets making the average stature about eight feet, and taking slender, thin paddles about two and a half feet long in their hands, ranged themselves before the king in three lines, and then passed through a series of gymnastic exercises, gracefully moving the paddles in exact harmony, at the same time changing their positions, passing in and out between one another, sometimes forming squares, circles and semi-circles. The music for the rhythmic motion was furnished by rude drums, upon which musicians beat time. The dance ended by two chiefs taking war clubs and, while in motion, keeping time with the drums, twirling the clubs and striking rapidly at each other, circling the clubs over each other's heads and yet avoiding all injury to one another.

Then a line of about fifty muscular chiefs marched before the king and separated into two companies, with a large vacant space between them. These were retainers of Ulu and had come from the districts under his rule.

One of these stepped to the center of the open arena and began to chant:

"I am the wrestler
From the groves of Papeete,
By the sea waters.
Where are you, Opale,
The great man! the strong man!
Living by the rough waves
Of Makavia?
Come and fight with Makima."

The champion wrestler from Matavia Bay very slowly walked into the arena, trying to appear utterly oblivious of his antagonist. He looked into the sky, glanced along the sand, then shouted:

"Where are you, Makima,
The boastful little man,
The weak in limb and arm?
Where are you, Makima,
Who dares to fight with Opale?"

It was the custom of the Polynesians to throw out a taunt in a half-shouting, definant tone. Then each combatant approached the other, trying to make the audience think that he considered his antagonist so far beneath his notice that he only needed to move his arm and the match would be over. Thus in lordly dignity they ignored each other until standing side by side; then each made a sudden movement as if expecting to find the other off his guard. In a moment there was a confused mass of squirming limbs and arms and writhing bodies. A cloud of sand obscured the struggle; then for a time there was no motion, and people saw the champions bending around each other with strained muscles, neither having any advantage, but each apparently exerting all his strength to make the other give way in response to brute strength. Each endeavored to learn the trick by which his antagonist would change the order of battle. The least loosening of muscles on the part of one was interpreted in a moment by the other, and neither one hastened to carry out a move which might place him at the other's mercy. It was a splendid exhibition of statuesque athletics. Doing his very best to prevent betrayal by any loosened grasp in any direction, Opale suddenly swept one foot with terrific force against his antagonist's leg, at the same time pulling him to one side; but the half second's unconscious loosening of the muscles preparatory to Opale's action gave Makima notice, and even as Opale's foot struck him, he raised the unbalanced chief and whirled him over his head, at the same time by a whirlwind motion preserving his own equilibrium. Opale lay for a moment unconscious, while Makima received the applause of the multitude.

Let it be here remarked that Opale by future contests gained honors and a place among the chosen on the waa of Ulu, and during the long journeys of the future and the strange experiences in new lands was the blood brother of Makima. Together they shared dangers and pleasures until, in far away Hawaii, they were buried in the same lava cave on the precipitous sides of Mount Hualalai.

Then followed match after match, sometimes interspersed with boxing. In the boxing contests severe blows were given until one of the boxers was stricken senseless to the earth or an arm was broken. Sometimes both wrestling and boxing contests resulted in the death of a chief. At such times the chief's retainers quietly carried away the body, while the shouts which greeted the victor filled the air. Such deaths were taken as incidental, and no wailing showed the grief of stricken friends.

In this way the forenoon passed, and at last ten noble chiefs, exquisite in the beauty of perfect muscular manhood, stood before the king, chosen to be the special body guard of Ulu in the mysterious journey of the coming days. In the afternoon the followers of Nanaulu were

tested and a like body guard selected for this young prince.

During that night a heavy wind tossed the sea waves into foam, but as the morning broke the wind died away, leaving ideal surf waves rolling in from the far-off coral reef, through the harbor, up to the beach.

The multitude occupied as advantageous posts as possible for securing a view of Papeete Bay. The surf-riders were to show their skill in the heenaru (surf-riding).

A number of chiefs, taking long boards, thinned and smoothed by stone knives and polished with the rough skin of the shark, swam far out into the ocean. There where the surf waves began to form as the tide rolled landward each chief turned his surf board to follow the tidal pathway. Canoes were stationed at the point from which the older chiefs had decided that the swimmers must start. Groups of ten or fifteen contestants were allowed to start together. The rider with the swiftest and most skillfully managed surf board was chosen from each group. Hundreds of natives having any kind of claim to chief's blood had presented themselves for this contest.

Some of the surf-riders contented themselves by simply lying on the board, endeavoring by skillful use of hand and foot to hasten their passage on the crest of the huge surf waves. This was by no means an easy thing to do. Success consisted in gaining on the surf. Ordinarily many surf waves passed from beneath the surf-riders before they could complete the long distance over the sea. To hang to a wave, cling to its white mane, to have such mastery over it as not to be thrown back to the next wave, was a trial of strength and judgment, and might easily bring the sought-for reward. These, of course, were the first to reach the shore.

Others pushed their boards rapidly through the first waves encountered. Then, balancing the board on the crest of the largest inrolling waves, leaped to their feet, and standing upright guided the board by the swaying of their bodies, adjusting themselves to the changing forces of the surf. Sometimes a very skillful surf-rider would go through the motions of fighting a battle—throwing the javelin, pushing with a spear, striking with a war-club or stabbing with a daggar. This was seldom attempted without an ignominious overthrow of board and rider as the undertow from the beach struggled with the incoming surf. Then the acrobat received the jeers of the people as he and his boat rolled under the foam. A successful completion of such a ride marked a high degree of combined courage and training and judgment. During the course of the entire test of the men of both Uulu and Nanaulu only two men perfectly performed this difficult task. These were the two young high chiefs Okela and Taunoa. The highest honors for surf-riding were, however, given by all to a Vai-ta-piha, the inferor chief who had come to the contest with Taunoa.

Soon after the group of riders in which he was placed started shoreward a squall broke over them. The surf ceased rolling for a few moments in continuous waves. The boards and their riders were thrown against and over one another. Then a large wave swept the confused and struggling company toward the beach. Vai-ta-piha easily extricated himself, and balanced upon his surf board was about to dash to land. Then he saw in front of his board the body of an insensible chief roll from between two boards and begin to sink. In a second he leaped ahead of his board, caught the chief with one hand and with the other secured the surf board floating by. Then he drew the chief and himself up until he rested upon the board. Then leaping to his feet he held the body in his hands, balancing himself and guiding his frail craft until the wave was about to take its final plunge upon the sand. Then he dropped off into the water and carried his burden to the massage or lomilomi women, who by skillful kneading of the body soon restored the injured chief to his friends. The unselfish rescue as well as the skill displayed in bringing the body to land, all in a few minutes, won the approval of the judges.

The fourth day the chiefs rested and the common people gave an exhibition of their attainments, and a sufficient number of canoe-makers, house-builders, fishermen and other helpers were easily secured. These were to be the oarsmen of the expedition.

The fifth day brought a new order of contestants. Around Papeete Bay are some beautiful hills, with sloping, grassy sides. Here the chiefs gathered with sleds which were from six to twelve feet long. These were made by taking finely polished hardwood for runners, making them the full length of the shorter sleds, but only ten to eighteen feet long for the longer sleds. These had two sets of runners. A narrow pair in front about six inches apart was held in place by short pieces of wood fastened crosswise. The rear pair of runners made in the same way were usually about twelve inches apart. Long sticks were placed lengthwise over these runners and fastened tightly to the cross pieces. Frequently a board was tied between the sticks and a piece of matting laid upon it for the benefit of the rider. Holes were bored through these boards with sharp-pointed bones or shells, and they were strongly tied to the runners.

The rider of the shorter sleds would grasp the sticks along the edges, using them as handles, raise his sled and run along the brow of the hill, giving the sled a hard push down the declivity as he threw himself flat on the narrow board. Sometimes this resulted in an ignominious overthrow of the rider at the first leap of the sled downward. The rider with the longer sleds was content to push his sled rapidly a few feet and then dash down the hillside. The slides or paths for the sleds were frequently so well worn that little ridges formed along the sides, sometimes keeping the sled in the path, and just as often catching a runner and causing an overthrow of the rider.

The slides were frequently well covered with cut grass or leaves. Often the chiefs preferred the carefully kept, grass-covered, smooth hillside where but few marks of sleds appeared.

This was an exciting and sometimes dangerous sport. Fearful velocities were sometimes attained. Sleds swerved against slight unevennesses almost imperceptible until struck by a runner on one side or the other. The sudden shock swept the sled out of its course against the sled or in the pathway of an opponent, and in a moment a confused mass of broken sleds and stunned riders would be dashed down the hillside. Many times a sled thus

turned split its runner on one side. It was considered evidence of great skill when a rider instantaneously adjusted himself to a broken sled, kept it in its course and finally landed safely in the smooth plain below.

Where the slopes were sufficiently gradual some of the chiefs chose the slower ride, but took it in a standing position, when the dangers would be intensified, a broken sled being accompanied by broken limbs or a broken neck.

During the day the messengers of the chiefs, aside from the king's runners, competed for a place in the expedition. The contest required the men to go around the mountain which formed the larger part of the Island of Tahiti, usually a two days' journey, with allowance for a few hours' rest along the way. The first and second runners to win in this race were to go as the messengers of Ulu and Nanaulu. The contests among the chiefs had resulted in the selection of a much larger number of chiefs than could possibly go with the two young princes. New trials of skill were instituted to sift out the least skillful or the most unlucky. It was sometimes a mere accident that turned the scale against some chief of high attainments.

The first test applied was that of javelin throwing. The high chiefs had prepared for their own sport a long, smooth path, beaten down until it was hard as a rock. Here they were accustomed to throw heavy hardwood darts, which sliding along the path would either pass between two marks at a given distance from the thrower or sometimes strike a small stick set upright at the end of a straight line drawn along the center of the path. This was called the Pakee or the play with the darts or javelins.

A second test was made along the same beaten track in the game called Ulu-maika. In this contest were used circular stones, flat-sided, of different sizes, according to the pleasure of the contestants. The smaller stones were about an inch thick and about six inches in circumference. The larger maika-stones were frequently two inches thick and a foot and a half in circumference. The ordinary stone used by most of the chiefs was an inch thick and about ten inches in circumference. These stones were smoothed and polished to a very high degree.

Those who had stood the test of javelin-throwing were formed in line that each one might, without delay, step to the head of the track and roll his disc, pass on and permit another to take his place.

This trial was, by virtue of a suggestion of Nanaulu, made a triple test. The stone was to be rolled more than the ordinary distance. made to pass between two upright sticks, then between two more posts, and then some distance beyond strike a mark set up in the center of the track. Those accomplishing the entire feat would not be required to stand further trial in order to secure the coveted membership in the expedition. Those passing the posts should be entitled to another trial. It was not very difficult to roll the stone between the posts, but very few, however, were able to keep the disc in the center of the track and strike the far-distant mark.

As the result of this contest forty-five chiefs were set apart. This made a company of nearly one hundred and fifty, including the prophets, priests, astrologers and common people. Only a few more warriors could be added to the expedition.

The spear catching contest was instituted as one of the final struggles. A difficult condition was attached to this spear catching. Six spears were to be hurled at once by six chiefs not over sixty feet distant from the catcher. He was required to catch or stop at least four of these spears, not permitting more than two to pass by him.

Out of more than a hundred chiefs only five endured the test. One of these caught two spears with his right hand and one with the left, striking down a fourth spear as it was passing. The others were content to catch a spear in each hand and strike down a spear on each side with the two already caught.

Thus the contests ended, and thus by a skillful use of Polynesian games companions were selected for the sons of Kii in their long journey.

The wives of the young princes and some of the chiefs and warriors and boatmen were given places by the side of their husbands.

So from Tahiti, in the long ago, a voyage of many days to many lands, through many strange experiences, was undertaken by brave men and women in a small fleet of the larger kind of Polynesian boats. So the sons of Kii sailed away toward the west to find the home from which their father had come to found the dynasty of Tahitian kings which held rule over Tahiti until the white man controlled the beautiful islands of the Pacific. Instead of the original home of the Polynesians on the coast of Asia, the sons of Kii probably made their way to the new Hawaii and there founded two races of kings. The descendants of Ulu ruled the larger southern islands until overthrown in the eleventh century by Paao on the Island of Hawaii. The descendants of Nanaulu ruled the northern islands until a few years after Captain Cook discovered the Hawaiian group and called it "the Sandwich Islands."

WOMEN RIDERS

The Philadelphia *Record* observes: "It is pure affectation to object to the style of horseback riding of the Boston young women. As they wear divided skirts, there is nothing in their appearance to shock the modesty of the most shrinking spinster. Grace, health, comfort and safety all favor riding man-fashion on the part of women." It is seldom that we hear, in the east, such words as these approving of the style of horseback riding long in vogue by Hawaiian women. Boston has only recently copied from Hawaii, where the ladies' riding habit is invariably the bifurcated skirt. The first horse that came to the Islands, about a hundred years ago, was ridden by a white man in the conventional fashion, and as women are prone to ape the men, so the first Hawaiian woman to have her curiosity aroused by the spectacle of one gliding through the air on an animal's back, did as the man did. After experiencing this novel pleasure she was quickly followed by hundreds of her sisters, and the custom of straddling the horse's back is handed down to the present generation, among whom are some of the most accomplished horsewomen in the world. Foreign women coming here and seeing the easy and graceful pose of the natives, soon fell into the manners of the country, and it is doubtful if there are today any white women born in the Islands who could readily accustom themselves to a side-saddle.

The equestrian parties made up of thirty or forty young men and women, who dash at break-neck speed through the quiet streets of the suburbs on moonlight nights, demonstrate the horseback riding as a pastime is as popular as ever here. Women ride equally as well as the men, and really seem to get more enjoyment out of the exercise.

AN INJURIOUS SUBSTITUTE FOR SUGAR

"The surprising properties of saccharin, a product of coal-tar, at first led to the belief," says *Good Health*, "that it would prove a complete substitute for sugar, as this curious substance possesses a sweetening power several hundred times that of cane-sugar, a single grain of saccharin being capable of giving, to a glass of water for example, sweetness equivalent to that of a saturated solution of rock candy or of loaf sugar. For a time saccharin was recommended as a substitute for sugar in lemonade, especially for the use of diabetics, and was extensively used in sweetening canned fruits and for increasing the sweetness of glucose syrup, making it possible to substitute the latter for pure cane-sugar syrup. This substitution was much more extensively practiced on the continent of Europe than in this country, for the reason that sugar in France, Germany and other continental countries is very heavily taxed, so that it necessarily sells at a high price.

"Very soon, however, sanatoriums and medical colleges took up the method from a sanitary standpoint, and discovered that the use of saccharin as a substitute for sugar is accompanied by decidedly injurious effects, and that the substance must be regarded as a poison, producing pernicious effects in any but very small doses. The Russian senate, the St. Petersburg medical administration, also the governmental chemical laboratory of Russia, have pronounced saccharin injurious to health. and laws were enacted by the senate forbidding its use in food and drink.

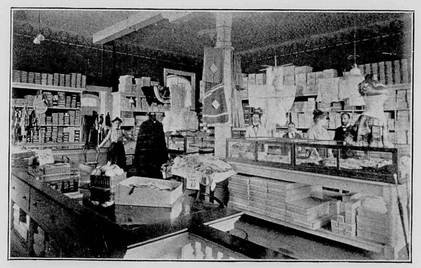
"It is well known that saccharin is an antiseptic. This in itself should be sufficient to prove that it is harmful, since its antiseptic properties are distinctly antagonistic to the activity of the digestive ferments."

Work on the Society Blue Book is now under way, a corps of canvassers and compilers being engaged thereon. The book will contain the names of prominent residents of the Territory and a few advertisements of the best business houses here and in the States. Typographically it will surpass anything in the book line ever produced in the Islands. A thousand copies will be printed.

The government is paying over $1,000 a day for cable tolls on messages between Washington and the Philippines. This does not include the messages of the State or Navy Department, or private messages sent and received by the President. The subject of a Pacific cable, owned and operated by the United States, is sure to be revived in Congress. The opposition of the private companies to having the government go into this business is in part responsible for the delay. No better commentary on present conditions is needed than the statement that Funston's expedition and Aguinaldo's capture were known by the newspapers of the United States long before the government had the slightest information of either story.

On July 14 Bei-yu-Kyo-kai, which translated means American Association of Japan, will dedicate at Kurihama a monument commemorating the landing of Commodore Perry, U. S. N., there in 1853.

Miss Helen Hay, daughter of the Secretary of State, is the author of a tragic poem of the South Seas entitled The Rose of Dawn. The critics call her a poetess of passion and bespeak a brilliant career for her.



INTERIOR VIEW, M. BRASCH & CO.

The above view of the interior of the Lace House, in the Arlington Block, will interest many ladies who do their shopping there. In the dainty textures this house, as its name indicates, makes a special business. There is an airiness and brightness about the premises, possibly reflective of the immaculate whiteness of the goods, that is always inviting. Mr. Brasch, the head of the firm, makes his purchases personally in New York, London and Paris, and in his selections pays particular attention to the requirements of the tourists who visit or pass through Honolulu. Lady travelers finding themselves unprepared for the tropical climate of this part of the Pacific value a place like the Lace House, where ready-made garments can be had, as a great convenience.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Memorial Day will be given its proper observance on the 30th inst., when veterans and sons of veterans will gather around the "bivouac of the dead" and strew flowers on the graves of American soldiers. Every succeeding memorial occasion sees a few more mounds in the burial plots of the Grand Army and a corresponding decrease in the ranks of the living who annually march through the silent city. Geo. W. De Long Post has strengthened its numbers by the new tide of immigration that has set this may and will probably muster a larger company this year than on many previous occurrences of this kind The membership of the Grand Army of the Republic, however, has passed its highest mark and a further reduction of the great order will naturally come with recurring years. Honolulu has never been remiss in showing its love and respect for the memory of America's departed heroes. Under the monarchy, under the republic and under the greater union the annual ceremony of decorating the graves of our soldier dead has been attended by a general suspension of work-a-day affairs and a marked devotion to the patriotic offices of the event.

When Minister Conger with his family passed through Honolulu last month, en route from Pekin to Washington, more information concerning the Chinese embroglio was elicited from him in a brief interview than has been obtained from San Francisco papers for three months past. The war that has been daily prophesied in frantic headlines by the press will never take place, according to Mr. Conger's statement, and the public has a pretty good reason for believing his words. Mr. Conger was affable and communicative and at the same time dignified in his demeanor and prudent in his language. He is confident that all differences between England, Russia and Japan will be amicably adjusted.

The first number of The Student, a monthly paper published by the Mills Institute, has lately made its appearance. It is ably edited by the faculty of the school and has interesting communications from Chinese students. One gets more information regarding the missionary work now being done among the Chinese and Japanese by a perusal of this paper than through any other periodical published hereabouts. Altogether it presents to the public a pretty good idea of the splendid progress Mr. Frank Damon has made with his school during the past nine years. It is one of the several publications that come from the Paradise of the Pacific press.

Of the 86 postoffices in the Territory all but four have Hawaiian names.

According to the annual review of the whaling industry as prepared by the Whaleman's Shipping List, the past year was not a satisfactory one. While the sperm whale fleet did well the right whale fleet met with only fair success. There were two disasters to the fleet during the year—the bark Alaska of San Francisco, lost at Cape Nome, and the brig Rosa Baker of New London, lost at Port Stanley, Falkland Islands. The present fleet is made up of forty vessels. On Jan. 1 New Bedford had fourteen ships and barks and eight schooners, a total tonnage of 4,250; Provincetown had four schooners of 438 tons; Boston, one bark of 385 tons, and San Francisco twelve square riggers and one schooner, of 3,673 tons.

Nearly 70 varieties of fish are on sale at the public market every day.

The construction of the Rapid Transit car line has not been attended by any record-breaking achievement thus far.

Two new fraternal societies were instituted in Honolulu last month—the Eagles and the Elks. They comprise many of the leading young men of the city and commence their career under favorable auspices. Nearly all the 32nd degree Masons in Hawaii embraced the order of the Mystic Shrine last March.

Each issue of the Paradise of the Pacific exceeds the beauty of the previous one. The current number, published yesterday, has for a frontispiece in blue halftone a perfect picture of a flowering tree in a Honolulu dooryard. Other fine examples of the engraving and photographic art are pictures of the lei women and of growing coffee. As usual the articles are interesting and chosen with excellent judgment.—Honolulu Advertiser.

Its April number shows the Paradise of the Pacific as being up to the high standard of literary and artistic excellence, as well as originality, which that periodical attained whenever it came into the hands of its present proprietors. Wm. M. Langton, editor and manager, deserves commendation and congratulation for the effective manner in which the mission of the Paradise—to advertise Hawaii for health, business and pleasure—is being fulfilled. This number contains three pages of editorial matter. There are descriptive articles and sketches by Lilian Shrewsbury Mesick, Josephine C. Barber, Rev. W. D. Westervelt and anonymous writers, with a poem on "The Kona" by Elason Wardrope. The style of advertising matter, which is happily in remunerative amount, is not the least attractive feature of the publication.—Honolulu Republican.

Luakaha, in Nuuanu Valley, where the city reservoirs are located, appears to be the rainiest spot in Honolulu and vicinity, with the Woodlawn Dairy, in Manoa Valley, a good second.

According to Mr. R. S. Peake, one of the engineers of the Canadian-Australian cable, now being made in London, it will be two years before Honolulu will be in telegraphic touch with the rest of the world.

The Easter number of Boston Ideas contains sixteen pages with an artistic cover picture of a girl's head crowned with a wreath of apple blossoms. The dramatic critiques and book reviews being the leading features of this magazine the Easter edition is given a wider scope for these subjects, and we have extended accounts of all that is being done in those great theatrical centers, Boston and New York. Under the head of "Literature" the latest books of the press are fully discussed. Several poems by well known American writers brighten the pages of the work. Boston Ideas has the distinctive merit of originality in everything it gives forth.

The Paradise of the Pacific, published at 940 Nuuanu street, Honolulu, H. T., is an illustrated monthly magazine chiefly devoted to an effort to portray the glorious scenery of land and sea of the Hawaiian Islands. The publishers assert that their writers pay particular attention to accuracy in their descriptive accounts, thus setting the seal of authority and reliability on every article. The January issue contains interesting matter and well executed halftones. Paradise of the Pacific appears to enjoy a liberal patronage of local advertisers.—Printers' Ink.

Good Cheer, a monthly magazine for cheerful thinkers, has for its April contents the works of Sterling Elliott, Edward F. Burns, Lewis Swift, Henry W. Hazzen and the editor, Nixon Waterman. The "Radiations" of the last named touch upon various topics in a cheerful, breezy way and make most of the life of the little book. Forbes & Co., of Boston, are the publishers.

The March number of the Paradise of the Pacific is at hand, just as handsome as ever. The cover page illustration presents the grass hut of Kamehameha V, one of the historic dwellings of Hawaii. Another is the Nuuanu Falls. But the handsomest of all is Diamond Head. This is superb and shows the handiwork of that Prince of Pressmen, William Langton. Honolulu is being greatly benefited by this splendid magazine, as its perusal leads one to long for a chance to see the originals of these pictured scenes.—Redlands Citrograph.

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LOVE

A little spark divine,
Caught from a passing soul,
Developing each day,
New beauty to unroll;
They say that it is love
Enkindling the heart
With that most sacred fire,
Which God alone can start.

'Tis He that makes it burn,
And warm the heart each day,
And by the light of love,
Keep souls from going astray.
It elevates the soul
To higher views of life
And teaches truths divine
Instead of care and strife.

—*Martha Shepard Lippincott.*
Moorestown, N. J.

FASHION

I bow beneath the modern sway
Of woman's changes in her dress.
In olden times the tightest shoes
Were worn with smiles above distress;
Her arms balooned, her hoops so cast,
Man worshipped at a distance vast.
Her locks were plastered on her ears
And on her cheeks; but now one fears
The winds will blow away those curls
She gracefully, but heedless furls.
So, Fashion has reformed, indeed,
The Coming Woman, bid her speed,
Her form is not in danger laced,
Though conversation runs to waist!

J. MY.
Los Angeles, Cal.

The Sunday Volcano is winning its way to popular favor by straightforward talk. It has a way of dealing with public questions that commands the attention of every one, whether disposed or not disposed to heed its reasoning.

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They *cure dandruff, hair falling, headache*, etc., yet costs the same as an *ordinary* comb. Dr. White's Electric Comb. The only patented Comb in the world. People, everywhere it has been introduced, are *wild* with delight. You simply comb your hair each day and the comb does the rest. This wonderful comb is simply unbreakable and is made so that it is *absolutely impossible* to break or cut the hair. Sold on a written guarantee to give *perfect* satisfaction in *every* respect. Send stamps for one. Ladies' size 50c. Gents' size 35c. Live men and women wanted everywhere to introduce this article. Sells on sight. Agents are wild with success. (See want column of this paper.) Address D. N. ROSE, Gen. Mgr., Decatur, Ill.

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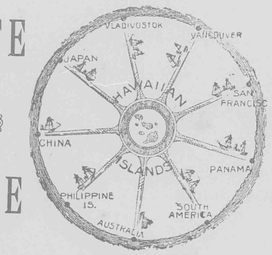

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Day of Month.	Jan.			Feb.			Mar.			April			May			June			July			Aug.			Sept.			Oct.			Nov.			Dec.		
	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.
1	65	77	66	68	77	70	69	76	68	70	78	72	70	78	71	70	84	73	75	87	76	72	87	76	75	85	76	70	86	77	73	80	71	71	79	72
2	65	76	65	67	78	70	67	77	70	72	83	73	70	78	71	69	83	74	74	86	76	74	87	76	75	86	77	75	83	76	71	78	73	69	81	74
3	62	75	68	62	78	66	69	78	68	70	82	73	70	78	72	70	83	73	72	86	75	71	87	76	76	85	77	75	80	74	67	75	67	68	80	68
4	60	75	67	69	77	69	65	78	69	69	84	72	71	82	73	67	84	74	72	87	76	75	89	78	75	86	76	74	84	76	70	76	70	68	81	72
5	62	75	62	64	73	66	62	79	70	68	83	74	72	79	74	69	84	75	73	85	73	76	88	79	74	86	76	73	80	75	69	79	72	72	77	71
6	60	75	69	66	73	69	66	78	72	72	82	73	72	81	72	72	85	75	72	87	75	74	85	78	73	86	75	72	80	72	70	79	72	69	77	73
7	69	77	73	67	76	68	67	80	72	71	83	74	71	80	72	70	85	74	73	87	76	76	87	79	74	86	76	69	84	70	71	77	68	71	76	70
8	69	75	70	66	77	66	69	81	70	68	83	72	71	80	71	71	85	74	74	86	77	76	85	78	75	86	76	68	83	76	64	79	72	63	78	71
9	63	79	68	63	77	68	61	79	67	68	79	69	70	81	72	71	84	73	75	85	75	73	83	77	75	87	75	70	83	73	73	76	72	69	75	70
10	70	79	73	63	75	67	59	76	69	68	75	69	71	78	71	69	84	74	74	82	74	74	86	76	73	87	74	71	82	74	71	76	71	66	77	69
11	70	78	72	62	73	65	64	76	71	69	81	73	70	81	71	72	85	76	73	84	76	75	83	75	73	85	76	74	87	76	69	73	71	69	78	71
12	71	78	71	56	74	64	72	78	67	71	81	72	68	82	63	71	83	74	72	86	77	74	85	77	74	87	78	72	84	75	71	77	68	73	78	72
13	70	78	72	58	76	64	58	77	68	72	82	72	69	82	73	73	85	76	74	87	74	75	85	74	77	86	77	72	84	72	71	77	68	71	78	74
14	67	77	71	59	76	66	62	78	66	66	84	71	69	78	71	75	87	76	72	87	75	71	84	76	75	86	78	70	83	69	68	75	67	72	79	67
15	69	78	71	66	71	66	61	78	72	72	83	72	71	83	74	75	87	76	73	84	75	72	85	76	75	86	78	66	84	73	75	79	72	71	79	73
16	66	72	67	65	74	68	66	80	71	65	74	68	70	82	72	74	85	75	73	86	75	69	87	75	75	85	74	75	80	72	72	76	71	71	79	72
17	67	72	67	62	80	72	66	78	71	66	75	67	72	83	73	75	86	77	71	86	76	71	87	79	73	86	77	75	82	76	71	82	77	62	78	64
18	66	75	69	70	80	69	67	78	72	63	74	69	70	82	73	73	85	77	74	85	76	78	84	79	75	85	77	76	83	75	75	81	76	62	73	70
19	68	76	68	64	79	65	71	79	72	68	74	69	68	84	71	72	86	76	75	85	75	78	87	79	76	85	77	74	83	76	76	81	72	68	79	71
20	68	78	72	64	79	66	71	78	72	70	75	71	68	83	73	72	85	76	70	86	75	77	85	78	75	84	75	74	82	74	68	81	70	68	79	68
21	69	77	69	62	78	71	70	78	73	68	81	71	74	83	75	74	86	76	71	85	76	76	82	75	72	83	75	70	76	75	69	81	72	64	77	69
22	66	77	68	66	82	68	71	77	72	68	79	71	75	82	74	73	88	77	73	87	76	74	84	76	73	84	76	74	79	76	68	81	72	68	78	70
23	61	77	67	65	79	67	71	78	72	66	77	70	73	83	71	74	82	75	75	86	77	73	83	76	73	83	74	76	80	75	69	79	73	67	78	72
24	66	75	68	62	79	68	71	78	72	68	81	71	72	82	75	73	87	76	76	85	76	75	84	77	71	83	73	73	79	73	72	78	76	73	79	68
25	61	74	65	64	80	68	71	78	71	67	80	68	71	81	73	74	86	75	76	86	75	74	87	78	71	84	76	74	82	76	70	73	71	67	76	71
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28	68	76	66	68	77	70	69	79	70	65	77	70	70	82	73	75	85	76	75	86	75	76	85	77	70	85	75	74	79	74	69	79	72	61	71	65
29	60	74	67				64	79	69	63	78	67	68	84	74	76	87	77	76	87	78	77	83	77	70	84	75	73	81	76	72	80	70	63	76	66
30	66	74	68				66	78	68	63	79	69	74	86	75	76	87	77	75	87	78	74	86	74	69	85	74	74	80	75	67	80	73	56	72	67
31	66	74	68				63	77	70				71	84	73				72	84	74	77	86	77				72	79	76				61	72	67

Observation taken at 50 feet above sea level. Maximum, 89; Minimum, 56; Average, 72.05.

HONOLULU RAINFALL FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS

From W. R. Castle's Rain Gauge. Elevation 50 Feet.

Months	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
January..	1.07	.06	.38	5.85	.78	.87	2.00	1.19	6.50	2.57	3.08	2.38	2.20	.94	3.97	.87
February.	1.68	.67	.94	13.04	1.98	.77	9.85	4.84	3.18	13.45	12.42	1.81	1.30	.79	7.60	3.55
March....	4.06	2.96	1.63	2.24	2.25	.38	7.83	.69	.29	.75	1.51	1.46	3.11	1.20	9.66	3.73
April.....	3.52	5.11	1.19	2.35	2.36	.94	4.84	.88	1.60	2.22	.25	1.01	2.40	.93	1.20	.81
May.....	.44	11.56	1.61	4.10	1.97	.81	1.20	.23	5.10	1.50	.10	.93	1.51	.96	.68	1.44
June.....	.48	2.51	.63	.95	.47	.97	.86	.43	.67	.29	.59	.90	.78	.99	2.07	.86
July.....	1.40	4.27	.56	.67	.15	.48	1.30	.58	.53	.28	.45	.45	.00	.81	.63	.11
August...	.83	2.85	.43	1.02	4.22	1.16	1.00	.58	1.14	1.04	.08	1.41	1.33	.39	.58	1.04
September	.32	1.17	2.26	.95	2.80	1.81	.60	.47	.42	.91	.56	2.15	.39	2.66	.15	.35
October..	4.66	.03	1.84	.44	1.31	.95	1.36	3.62	3.10	.64	1.76	.41	2.04	1.61	.52	3.70
November	.54	1.40	8.74	1.84	3.39	1.50	1.80	.39	.35	8.33	8.33	4.27	2.31	1.88	.50	.17
December.	3.76	3.14	3.47	6.37	18.08	2.82	1.64	1.50	3.97	1.30	2.41	12.02	5.54	.51	.77	1.95
Total..	22.76	35.73	23.68	39.82	39.76	13.46	34.28	15.40	26.85	33.28	31.54	29.20	22.91	13.67	28.33	18.58

For the year 1900 the rainfall by months was as follows: January, .41; February, .93; March, 1.30; April, 4.08; May, 1.06; June, .39; July, 1.65; August, 1.40; September, 1.17; October, 7.08; November, 12.72; December, 1.06. Total, 33.25.

Average for 17 years, 27.21 inches. Maximum, 39.82 inches. Minimum, 13.46 inches.

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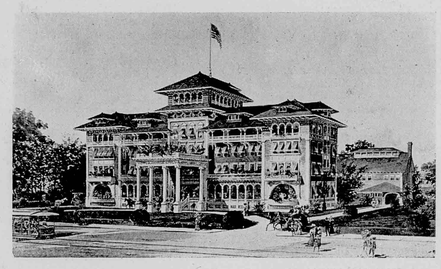

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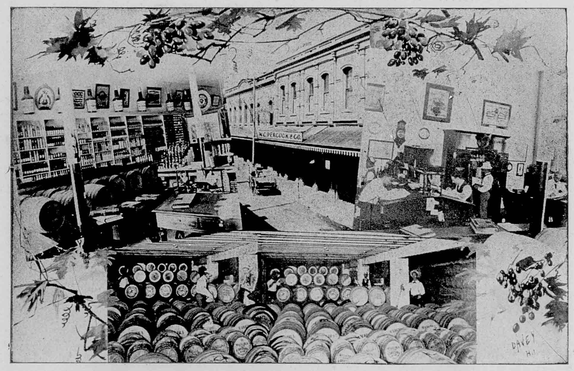

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PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC



HONOLULU HIGH SCHOOL

JUNE, 1901

HONOLULU, H. T., U. S. A.

PRICE, 15 CENTS TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

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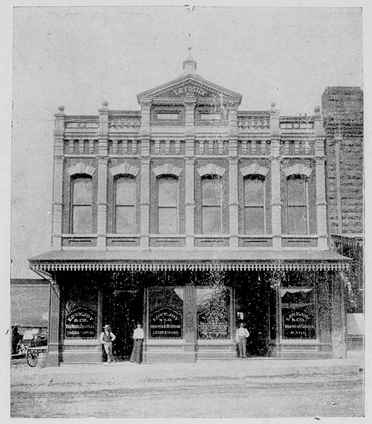

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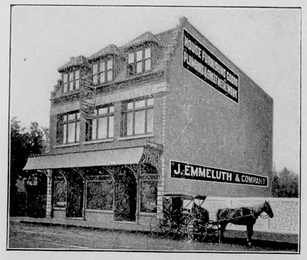

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NUMBER 6. JUNE, 1901 VOLUME XIV

JULY NUMBER

The July number of the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC will be the "Flag Number" and will contain an elaborately prepared article on the American and Hawaiian ensigns. A beautiful, colored engraving of the two flags crossed, with an appropriate poem, will be the frontispiece. The same issue of the magazine will contain an exhaustive history of feathered game sport in the Hawaiian Islands written by a well known Honolulu Nimrod, who has shot more pheasants, plover, curlew and turkeys on our mountains and seashores than any other man living. It will be pre-eminently the most entertaining number issued since the popular Christmas edition of last year.

HAWAIIAN BUSINESS DIRECTORY FOR 1902

The publishers of the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC have just perfected arrangements for publishing a Directory of the Hawaiian Islands for 1902.

The usefulness of a work of this kind lies in accuracy and completeness, two qualities that will have our most careful attention, and our thorough acquaintance with the Islands and the people warrants us in assuring the public that we can give them a reliable book.

Among some of the new directory features we propose to introduce will be the names and addresses, in departments by themselves, of leading Chinese and Japanese residents of the Islands, printed in their native language as well as in English. Another novelty will be an illustrated history of the Islands, with a colored map of each member of the group.

As all the advertisements will be printed in two colors and in the latest styles of type, our home merchants will readily see the advisability of patronizing a book that gives them the most attractive and artistic display of their announcements.

The printing will be done on our new art press, manufactured by the Miehle Printing Press and Mfg. Co., of Chicago and New York. The binding will be neat, substantial and tasty.

MEMORIAL DAY

Hon. Thomas Fitch's Memorial Day address was the best ever heard here. His reputation as an orator is almost national, and many in the great assembly at Nuuanu cemetery had heard him before. Voicing the loftiest conceptions of patriotism, exalting valor and picturing the glory of death in defense of one's flag, the distinguished speaker filled almost every sentence of his oration with eloquence and wrought a spell over his hearers that continued through the whole course of the solemn exercises. This annual decorating of the graves is the greatest object lesson in patriotism that the nation has. It keeps alive a martial spirit, so essential to the republic's strength, and fosters a reverence for the memory of those men who either died to keep the country whole or offered their lives to the same cause. The gulf between the Blue and the Gray is becoming narrower year by year, and it is not uncommon to see, on the respective Decoration Days, North and South, a commingling of veterans of both sides, strewing with flowers the graves of comrades and adversaries alike.

KAMEHAMEHA DAY

Though Kamehameha the Great was born in the month of November, the Eleventh of June has for many years been officially observed as his birthday. The period this year was the first of its occurrence since annexation, yet it lost none of its old-time flavor for being commemorated under the sway of the United States. Indeed, there was greater enthusiasm than usual in filling out the joyful celebration. The races at Kapiolani Park, which formed the central pastime of the occasion, were witnessed by 20,000 people, most of whom made the racing enclosure their camping ground for the entire day. Though of particular significance to the Hawaiians, who revere the memory of Kamehameha the Great in the same spirit that Americans do that of George Washington, Kamehameha Day is made one of the greatest gala days of the year by American and European residents, who suspend business, enter their best horseflesh in the races, and expend a few dollars in pools. The events at the driving park are so absorbing that there is little inclination for other sports, and when the sun goes down the pleasure-surfeited populace get back to the city, tired enough to go to bed.

ADMISSION DAY

Hawaii Territory was a year old on the Fourteenth inst., and this circumstance no doubt stirred up in the mind of many a kamaaina a train of recollections of the several exciting political events, which, commencing in June, 1887, led to the grand climax in June, 1900. During thirteen years of bitter political controversy there were four appeals to arms, but, thanks to the resolute stands made by the majority of the white element, there was little bloodshed. The revolutions and rebellions were very disastrous to the public exchequer, however, and annexation comes to be a financial benefit along with other blessings. One acquainted with the feelings of the political factions of the Islands cannot help but see that without annexation the history of Hawaii would be a series of violent revolts and counter-revolts—the outs against the ins forever. The angry passions of ambitious politicians and place hunters now find vent in harmless explosions of hot air in the Legislature; the old Springfields and Lee-Remingtons are rusting in garrets, the Citizens' Guard is almost forgotten, and the wearied merchant and mechanic retire at night with the knowledge that they will not be roused from their sleep to pack a gun around the government building or up through the shades of Nuuanu valley.

LOYALTY

The decoration of the Kamehameha statue by a few old loyal natives on Kamehameha Day was an incident not unmixed with pathos. Standing under the folds of the American flag, which floats from the Judiciary building, this memorial of the first monarchial days suggests a sharp contrast between two very significant eras in Hawaiian history—one at the beginning and the other at the end of the nineteenth century. The Hawaiians who placed flowers and leis around the monument of their revered king chose a truthfully expressive manner of showing their devotion to his memory. Civilization does not always make the man, and it often unmakes him. Kamehameha, judged by his light, had manly attributes. Even in his old age he showed a desire to renounce barbarous customs, and shortly before his death made earnest inquiries concerning Christianity. In all probability he would have embraced this religion had there been any one about his court capable of teaching its principles. Such a strong personality as he possessed would have had a tendency to lead every Hawaiian of his time to believe as he did.

THE CHARLESTON FAIR

The present time is none too soon to lay plans for a representative Hawaiian exhibit at the Charleston fair next winter. Let the hula be tabooed for once. The mainland people must be heartily sick of the nauseous wriggling and hideous music by this time. The planters should combine their talents in the preparation of a great cane show, for it is a certainty that the sugar states of the South will make a fine display of their products. The prize of the competition will be glory only, but that ought to be sufficient to inspire our cane farmers. In Uncle Sam's new domain prodigies in cane raising are performed every year, and it would be well if the world at large saw more evidences of them. To the coffee men who are waiting for Eastern capitalists to discover their lands, the best of business opportunities are offered through the Charleston exposition. The infant sisal industry at Ewa should have due attenion in the general exhibit.

THE HAWAIIAN FAKE IN BUFFALO

The *Commercial Advertiser* is the first Honolulu paper to denounce the disgraceful dancing exhibition that is being carried on at the Pan-American Exposition. The hula kui, which is represented as a characteristic Hawaiian dance, is nothing of the kind. Many years ago some native men and women mimicked the old fashioned hornpipe as danced by drunken sailors from the whale ships, and taught the ungainly motions to rising generations, who soon acquired the figures. Later it was given the name of hula kui, and visiting foreigners were inveigled into the belief that it was a Hawaiian dance. The Hawaiian Government very righteously made it exclusive, if not prohibitive, by affixing a penalty to its performance. The other features of the Hawaiian village show are as foreign to Hawaii as they would be to the streets of Buffalo on a day in January.

EXPERIMENTAL STATION

The coming of Mr. Jared Smith to the Islands was heralded by a very foolishly worded dispatch from Washington, inferring that the inhabitants here existed in a semi-barbarous state and needed lessons in primitive dairy and vegetable farming. The insinuation was naturally resented by the press and the public, and Mr. Smith's advent on these shores was not noted with those feelings of distinguished consideration usually exhibited upon the appearance of Federal officials. It now transpires that Mr. Smith did not authorize the ridiculous dispatch, and neither did he start for the Islands with any erroneous idea regarding the intelligence of the Islanders. The preliminary work on the experiment station is going forward, and before many months Mr. Smith will be deeply involved in the study of Hawaii's agricultural possibilities.

FROM KING EDWARD VII

The following letter, addressed to the chairman of the committee on Queen Victoria memorial, Honolulu Chapter No. 1, Royal Arch Masons, is self explanatory:

British Consulate,
Honolulu, June 14, 1901.

Sir:—I have just received a despatch from the Marquis of Lansdowne informing me that he has just laid before the King the address of condolence, which I transmitted to His Lordship, passed by the Honolulu Chapter No. 1, of Royal Arch Masons on the occasion of the deeply-lamented death of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, and I have the honor to state that His Lordship, by His Majesty's command, requests me to convey His Majesty's most sincere thanks to the Chapter for their address, and to state that His Majesty highly appreciates the mark of sympathy in the heavy loss which has fallen upon Him and upon His Royal House.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. R. HOARE,
His Britannic Majesty's Consul.

THE MISCHIEVOUS MONGOOSE

The mongoose, the little animal of the ferret family which is the friend of the sugar planter and the enemy of the hunter of feathered game, is sometimes a service and sometimes a nuisance in the Hawaiian Islands. It is commonly seen in the country, where it feeds on all kinds of eggs and young birds and chickens. It will not eat sugar cane, but it will keep the rats out of a cane field. It was introduced here by Joseph Marsden for the single purpose of killing rats, and that is really all the animal is good for. That its introduction to the mainland would prove disastrous the following article in the *Philadelphia Record*, showing how quickly one of the rodents was dispatched on shipboard, testifies:

"The mongoose that was brought to this city from Jamaica on the steamer Urania, and which was not allowed to land in the absence of special permission from Washington, was killed on the vessel yesterday. It was strangled, and Charles D. Kellogg of the Academy of Natural Sciences and the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, who brought the animal from Jamaica, will have it stuffed and placed in the Academy of Natural Sciences. The mongoose is one of the little terrors that are as thick in Jamaica as rats and mice are about a market place here.

"The mongoose was brought here by Mr. Kellogg because of a movement among some New York sporting men to introduce the animal in some of the cities of the United States. Mr. Kellogg wanted to show the government what a pest the animal would become. While the mongoose is unrivaled as a rat and mouse killer, it is also an inveterate foe of birds. Jamaica is overrun with the vicious creatures, and so complete is their work that they have not left a bird upon the island.

"The rats in Jamaica all take refuge from the mongoose by living in trees. The mongoose is as crafty as he is bloodthirsty. When a single one is attacked by the rats he emits a peculiar whistle, and instantly a whole colony of his fellows spring to his rescue. Mr. Kellogg said that if the mongoose was permitted to come here it would prove most destructive. All sorts of birds and animals are its prey, and even children have been known to be attacked. It was Mr. Kellogg's idea to have the mongoose come under the ban of the law."

MACHINISTS' STRIKE

The machinists' strike affects the operations of sugar planters somewhat seriously and, if continued much longer, will hamper the steamship traffic, upon which nearly the whole commercial life of Honolulu depends. Society at large is interested in the outcome of the controversy in this way: The ten-hour day for the man means a twelve-hour day, at its shortest, for the wife, and that reacts injuriously upon the homes whence come future citizens. Shorter hours for him means fewer hours of labor for her, and that means again better homes, better environment for children, and, in time, better citizens for the country.

Dr. Sarah S. Whittlesey, a critical observer of labor legislation and kindred matters, voices these opinions: 'Every reduction of hours thus far has been followed immediately by the speeding up of machinery, by imposing stricter time regulations, by introducing special discipline in 'gang work,' so that time may not be lost to a whole shift through the fault of a single member; eventually by the replacement of old machines by new ones of greater capacity and requiring fewer operatives to tend them; and also by such further changes in management or methods as can be devised to accomplish saving. This is the unanimous testimony of employers, laborers and inspectors."

THE EARLY SHOWER

The early morning shower bath, which many dwellers in these tropical Isles regard as a hygienic duty as well as a bodily pleasure, is condemned by certain physicians in the east on account of the cold water extracting heat from the body when the latter is at a normal temperature. Heat is the element that keeps the engines of the human organism in motion and maintains the circulation of the blood. The water is always warmed by the bath, perhaps only a degree or so, and this degree has been thrown off from the body. On the other hand, scientific doctors claim that when the bather feels fresher and more vigorous after the shower—usually the case with a healthy person—there is evidence that the bodily fires have been raked and the vital processes expedited thereby. It is recommended that Waikiki matutinal bathers who shiver as the surf laps their toes return to the bath house and lave in tepid water.

There is hardly one person in ten who knows good coffee when he drinks it, but the restaurants are educating the people in this taste and creating a demand for the best quality. The Hawaiian product, with its own peculiar flavor, is not a profitable article for the packers to handle, because its mildness requires expensive adulteration to bring it up to the coarse strength of the coffee of Brazil or Java. A spoonful of either of the latter brands has a body equal to twice the quantity of the Hawaiian berry.

The season at Waikiki beach is now fairly opened and the glistening sands of that popular resort fairly swarm with bathers these afternoons and evenings. It is the one spot in these Edenic isles where men and women can disport on the same plane and again be boys and girls together. Rollin M. Daggett and others have sung so well of Waikiki that it has come to be the first place sought by travelers when they touch these shores.

Mr. Westervelt's delightful little story of the abolition of the tabu, one of the most tyrannical and senseless systems that a superstitious people could possibly conceive, serves as a comprehensive definition of the words taboo and tabu, Anglicized in Webster's Dictionary. These words are the only whole English expressions that come straight from the Hawaiian dialect. In some editions of his work Webster quotes as his authority Titus Coan, a prominent Hawaiian scholar and once a well known resident of Hawaii. *Kapu* (keep out) is a word now commonly used by natives and foreigners alike.

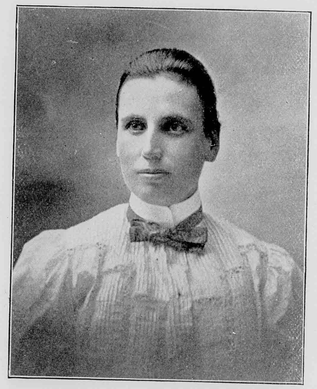
HONOLULU HIGH SCHOOL

Honolulu boys and girls who pursue the highest branches of government education are particularly favored in their school home. The angular, barrack-like structures that house the knowledge-seeking youth in many mainland cities would appear dull and even repulsive to the Honolulu pupil who has been used to the comforts and free atmosphere of the royal mansion, with its picturesque environments of palm trees, exotic plants and grassy lawns, that serves the purpose of our High School. This noble building, fronting Emma street, stands in the center of a handsome park containing four and a half acres. Two stories high, surmounted by a cupola, from which floats the starry banner, its walls filled with high and broad windows, freely ornamented with balconies, there is an architectural grandeur about the edifice that arouses the admiration of every beholder.

In the fall of 1896 the pupils of the High School grade who had been occupying crowded quarters in the old building at the head of Fort street, moved into the mansion now made historical by having been the abiding place of the last of the Kamehamehas, Mrs. Bishop. It was an auspicious period, that bright September morning, when hundreds of happy-faced boys and girls filed into the commodious apartments and dedicated the new hall of learning. That the school where the child and teacher spend the better part of the day should be as cheerful and as pleasant as the home is a theory that is fast winning favor, and in communities where the necessary means are at command friends of education are practicing it. So it was that the responsible heads of our educational affairs, prominent among whom were Prof. Scott and Mr. W. R. Castle, chose this beauty spot of the city for the place of the higher mental development of the coming generations. Ninety young men and women enjoy the privileges afforded by the High School, and they occupy different parts of the building. There are also in the main structure and in schools about the premises 450 more pupils, half of whom are in the grades immediately below the High School, and the other half in primary grades. The total number of 540, however, is a small percentage of the army of public school children that can be mustered in the city of Honolulu.

The High School curriculum embraces the customary studies that are followed by most American schools of this grade. The term is four years. The English branches are thoroughly pursued and the study of either Latin, French or German has been compulsory. A scholar of special linguistic propensities is permitted to take two languages, should he or she desire. With the opening of the fall term, next September, a complete system of business education will be added to the usefulness of the school. This course will be conducted in a separate building and will comprise short-hand, type-writing, book-keeping and all the rudiments of commercial procedure. Ocean and inland commerce, routes of trade and exporting and importing of merchandise will be other features brought under this head. The course will be optional to any boy or girl who does not favor a foreign language. Prof. M. M. Scott, who has most efficiently filled the office of principal for many years, is at the head of the High School faculty, his assistants being Mr. Charles A. Elston, vice-principal and teacher of science; Mr. Lull, teacher of mathematics; Mrs. Kinney, teacher of French and German; Miss Ziegler, teacher of Latin and English; Miss Scott, teacher of history and English; Mrs. Yarndley, teacher of music, and Mr. Hiltz, teacher of drawing. The close of the school year is at hand, and on the evening of the 20th inst. the commencement exercises will be held in Progress Hall. These will draw the customary assemblage of parents and friends and mark an ever memorable epoch in the lives of the retiring students. President Jordan, of Stanford University, will be present and deliver an address. The names of the senior class, who will graduate, are:

Emma Marsden Taylor,
Daisy Kohunui Smith,
Alice Johnson,
Walter Clement Alvarez,
Edward Clinton S. Crabbe,
Julien Greenwell,
Too Shau Chinn,
Kau Kui Win,
En Sang Ching.



The above is a portrait of Miss Rose C. Davison, who is representing the Hawaiian Department of Public Instruction at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo. The lady is the only person at the Exposition who can furnish general information concerning this Territory, and it is hardly necessary to state that her time is fully occupied with inquisitors. Her duties in the educational direction comprise explanations of the system of school teaching and the presentation of the examples of school work, of which she has a large collection.

Miss Davison will meet at Buffalo some of the leading educators of America who, during the vacation season, will fairly throng the great halls of the Exposition. While imparting information of Hawaii's schools she will learn much of the system and discipline of the Public Schools of the great cities, which are the pride of America's civilization. Though Island institutions of this character are conducted on lines very similar to those of the mainland, the general principle of instruction being the same, there are details, possibly quite essential, that may be lacking in schools here. Hawaii certainly has as good talent as can be obtained anywhere, and in its Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mr. Alatau T. Atkinson, as thorough a disciplinarian and organizer as could be desired. It is through his capable endeavors, covering many years, that Hawaii's schools maintain the high standard that they do.

MODERN MAORIS

In the *Imperial and Colonial Magazine* Mr. Charles Rous-Marten discusses the modern Maori. The writer has little patience with the outcry against employing Maoris in South Africa. He says:

"The sole reason why the imperial government declined the offer of 100 Maori soldiers is simply that it was feared their employment against the Boers might give umbrage to the European powers, and might offer some excuse for a move in the direction of intervention. This is the true reason and the sole reason why the proffered services of the queen's loyal Maori subjects, some of the finest men and smartest soldiers and the best fighters in the world, were declined. I care not for any contradiction or official *dementi* on this head. I know that the fact is as I assert.

"The average Maori is infinitely less savage and more civilized than a London 'Hooligan' or an American 'hoodlum' "—a view which most colonials will heartily endorse. The writer continues:

"The Maori of 1901 is a loyal subject and a good citizen in all respects. He is certainly less addicted to cannibalism than the British 'rough,' if one may judge by the revolting stories one reads in the newspapers of the occasional practice on the part of these worthies—who are deemed too tender and delicate to bear flogging—of biting off a policeman's nose or ear. The modern Maori does not do *that*."

Mr. Rous-Marten cites as an instance of Maori civilization the fact that Maoris are frequently employers of white men, farming their estates by means of well-paid white labor. They are, as any lawyer with a native practice can testify, exceedingly shrewd business men.

"In politics they take an active and most intelligent interest. Native members are returned to Parliament and several sit in each chamber. They are almost invariably eloquent and powerful speakers, often displaying notable aptitude in 'spotting' the true kernel of a question whose merits may have been considerably obscured by the cloud of 'white' oratory. Maoris have for many years held seats in the New Zealand cabinet as ministers of the crown, and have acquitted themselves very creditably. A number of Maoris have been admitted to holy orders as clergymen of the Anglican Church, and their conduct has always been irreproachable."

The following anecdote may seem incredible, but only to those not "in the know:"

"A few years ago I went into one of the principal restaurants in the main street of Wellington for luncheon. I was late and there was only one fellow luncher. He was a gentleman of advanced middle age, slightly dark in complexion, grayish as to hair and beard, gravely polite as to manners, entirely up-to-date in his European dress. He sat opposite to me and we exchanged the usual courtesies of the table. He was thoroughly at home with his knife and fork and serviette, and perused the *menu* with interest, aided by a handsome gold-rimmed *pince-nez*. There were no symptoms by which he could be distinguished from an Englishman, save perhaps some slight bluish marks on his face, which my knowledge enabled me to detect as tattooing. To all practical intents and purposes he was a gentleman and an Englishman. Yet I knew him well by sight, and knew him to be now a most estimable citizen, but also to have been in his younger days a bitter foe of all Europeans, and also an open and notorious cannibal!"

KILAUEA VOLCANO

A realistic view of a section of Kilauea, the greatest active volcano in the world, is seen on this page. The picture was taken at the time of the grand eruption that continued through many days of the summer of 18[illegible]. As if to give special *eclat* to the first Fourth of July Hawaii had witnessed under the stars and stripes, Admiral Miller having raised the flag here August 12, 1898, old Kilauea belched forth its fire and lava on Independence Day, 1899, and kept up the pyrotechnics throughout the balance of the month. This volcano, which is on the Island of Hawaii, is 4,000 feet above the sea and has an area of 2,650 acres. It is over seven miles in circumference, nearly three miles long and nearly two wide. The tourist who fails to visit this natural wonder cannot say he has "done" the Islands. While it is the greatest show on the Islands, it is one of the greatest on earth. Within the past ten years such conveniences have been introduced along the line of travel from Hilo to the crater that the trip can be made with no discomfort whatever.

NEW SEATTLE LINE

It is reported that the Globe Transportation Co., of Seattle, have now on the way from New York three new freight steamers for the trade between Seattle and Honolulu. They are the Eureka, 2,800 tons; Tampico, 3,000 tons, and the Meteor, 3,400 tons. Arrangements have been made with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railroads to do all their carrying from the North to the Islands, and it is thought that even if the steamers can not get return cargoes of sugar they will pay if they get full cargoes for the Islands.

The visit of President McKinley to Redlands, California, was made the occasion of a special edition of the enterprising *Citrograph* of that city. The honored Chief Magistrate was portrayed in the best halftone we have seen of him.

LAST OF THE TABU

By Rev. W. D. Westervelt

Today the thatched house is a curiosity in the Hawaiian Islands. In the time of our story the grass roof was the only shelter from the rain and heat, except the thick-leaved tree or the insecure lava cave. The long rushes and grasses from the sea marshes made a very good if not a very enduring home. There the chiefs and common people alike were born, and out of such grass houses their bodies were carried when life was over.

It was the same story told over again on islands or continents. The chief's house might have a few more mats of a litle finer texture, or calabashes of wood with markings a little more unique, but birth nights left fully as many beautiful children, and the hours of death took away fully as many noble men and women from the poor hut built by the taro patch as from the better apportioned home under the silver-leaved kukui or candle-nut tree. Out of the ranks of the unappreciated have come some of the best people of the earth, and some of the strongest influences changing nations.

There was a modest grass house in one of the upland valleys of Kailua, Hawaii. Tall cocoanut trees bent over it. Near it grew the ohia, luxuriant in crimson-tassellated blossoms. The sacred ohelo berries ripened in the iliahi or sandalwood forest above.

One bright afternoon a tall, finely formed woman broke through the arching branches which obstructed the path and approached the door where an old woman sat crooning to a child resting in her arms. The old woman looked up, and then fell on her face, crying:

"Oh! my chief! my chief! My Kaahumanu!"

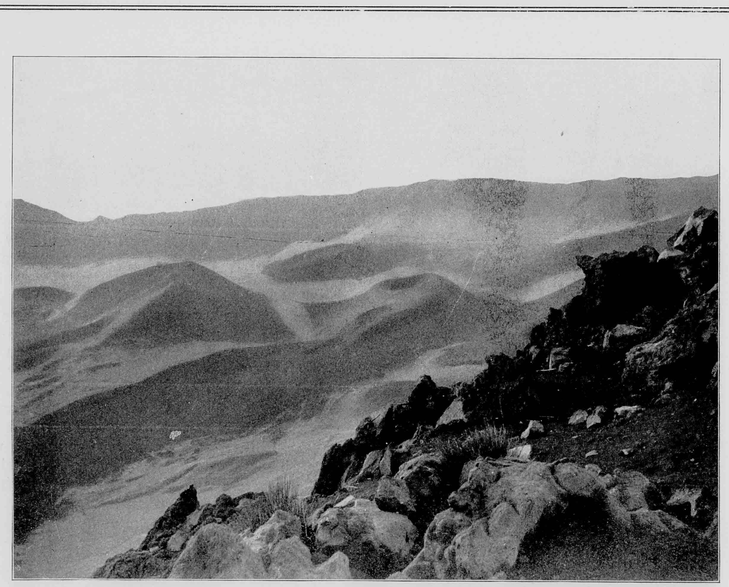


PHOTO BY DAVEY — KILAUEA IN ACTION — SEE PAGE 11

The Queen gently raised the old woman, calling her "mother," as was the Hawaiian custom when speaking to even favorite retainers.

"Where are Oluolu and her husband?" asked Kaahumanu.

"Coming soon with the pink taro you so dearly love," was the reply.

While the favorite Queen of Kamehameha was visiting with her old nurse, a happy young couple came from the near-by taro patch. The young man carried a bunch of rare bananas. When he saw the Queen he prostrated himself at her feet, and without thinking, gave the bananas to her.

Kaahumanu laughed gaily, saying: "O, my thoughtless one, you have tempted your queen to break tabu."

A horrified expression crossed his face and he hastily started to withdraw the bananas. But the Queen was wayward and self-willed. Her hand was on the bunch as she said:

"This is mine. It is your offering to your chief. I will eat of these bananas." In a moment she was eating the delicious fruit.

Then the old woman began to wail: "Auwe, auwe! The Queen must die and we shall all be destroyed!"

"Hush, mother," said the young man, as he glanced significantly over to Oluolu, who had evidently some secret knowledge of the way to violate tabu. "Many people think that the tabu is not right, and that the threatened punishments come not from the gods, but from the priests themselves. The white men in Kamehameha's court do not keep tabu, nor do they die. Even the King does not require human sacrifices. Old things are passing away."

"But the gods will punish the people for the growing unbelief," murmured the grandmother.

"Not if the belief is false," said Oluolu.

Kaahumanu listened in astonishment. She had done many things secretly which she did not care to have come to the ears of the priests, but she could scarcely believe that the common people did the same. She said:

"Is this the talk of the common people?"

"No," answered Oluolu. "Only a few speak freely one to another. The dread of the priest is over the land."

When Kaahumanu returned to the King's houses she kept these things in her heart. She saw the priests and their spies becoming more vigilant and more violent. She realized that the foreigners were exerting a strong influence against the tabu system. Her outspoken speeches, for which the priests did not dare to punish her, were bearing fruit. The indignation of the queens of the great King Kamehameha was aroused when a priest commanded that a little girl who had been caught eating bananas should have one of her eyes gouged out. Then came a carousal, after which a tipsy woman stumbled into her husband's eating house and was put to death for violating the tabu. Kaahumanu talked these and many other similar experiences over when she visited the old grass house, gaining new ideas and new confidence from her loyal retainers; but the old woman, with aching heart, sat in the door, muttering incantations to keep her Queen and her children from the danger which their words seemed to invite.

Kamehameha died about 2 o'clock in the morning of May 8, 1819. When he knew that his illness was serious he gave the kingdom jointly to Kaahumanu and his son, Liholiho, and committed the war god, Kaili, to the valiant chief, Kekuaokalani.

The very morning of Kamehameha's death six chiefs came to Kaahumanu with the proposition that she use her authority and declare the tabu at an end. But there was an indescribable scene of riotous confusion and revelry and lust. Even the ordinary restraints of savage society were laid aside. Kahunas were occupied with signs and incantations to discover some one who might have prayed the great King to death. Kaahumanu's party of practical unbelievers were under suspicion. Therefore the Queen decided that the time had not yet come to take such an eventful step. However, some of the people violated different tabus and suffered no injury. Keeaumoku, the Queen's brother, broke the tabu staff of the kahunas, and Hewahewa later gave his influence not only toward the suppression of the tabus, but also toward the destruction of the idols and their temples.

After a few days Liholiho and Kaahumanu, in their most regal apparel, met and together assumed the government of the Hawaiian Islands. At that time Kaahumanu proposed that they henceforth disregard the tabus. But the King, although under the influence of liquor, was not quite ready to take this step. Some of the chiefs also opposed such action. Kalanimoku and Kalakua (Kaahumanu's sister) visited Liholiho's mother and persuaded her to join in the attempt to abolish tabu. Keopuolani asked the King to eat with her. But Liholiho delayed the answer, and yet did not go. Then she took his little brother (afterward Kamehameha III) and induced him to eat with her. This gave an example of the most sacred tabu chief in the land violating tabu with her little son. Soon the King yielded and openly ate and drank with the queens at a feast in which many tabu articles were placed. The word passed rapidly from island to island, and was hailed with joy by the mass of the people.

But the guardian of the war god, Kaili, felt responsibility placed upon him by the dying charge of Kamehameha. He felt that it was his high trust to protect the tabus and the worship of the gods. Kekuaokalani was strong and fearless. The priests and chiefs who wished to perpetuate tabu gathered around him and a rebellion was instituted.

The story of the "battle of Kuamoo" must be told very briefly. It was the death struggle of the fanatics. It was the attack of the handful upon the better armed and larger army. It was a long drawn-out conflict. At last the guardian of the war god, wounded and bleeding, fought seated upon a block of lava. By his side his wife, Manono, stood, also fighting bravely. As Kekuaokalani, struck by a musket ball, fell back dead, Manono cried out: "I surrender!" But at that moment a ball struck her in the temple and she fell dead by the body of her husband.

How the tabus were laid aside, the idols destroyed and the temples burned—all this is a matter of history. But no writer has chronicled how the young husband carried the news from Kailua to the grass house under the cocoanut trees. No one has written of the joy of Oluolu in the life of broader privileges secured by abolishing the tabu system. And no one has described the old woman who could not understand the new order of things, but sat in the door of the grass house in the valley and grieved over the shattered doctrines of her forefathers.

THE BUFFALO IN HAWAII

This is a picture of the true buffalo of zoology. A cant name is water buffalo, derived from the fact that it inhabits marshy places. What is commonly known as the buffalo in wild portions of the western United States is incorrectly named, American bison being the proper appellation. The animals in our illustration belong to Asia and are of a different subdivision of the genus *bos*. They are larger and less docile than common oxen. Because of their natural predilection for mud and water, the triangular, and curved in the form of a half moon, and its thick hide covered sparingly with coarse hairs, which become still more scanty with age. Although it has for ages been under the control of man the tame buffalo shows little or no variation from the wild form. The wild buffalo is found in great herds throughout India and the adjacent islands, eating the long coarse grass which abounds in marshy tracts, and loving to roll itself in the mire or to plunge up to the ears in any

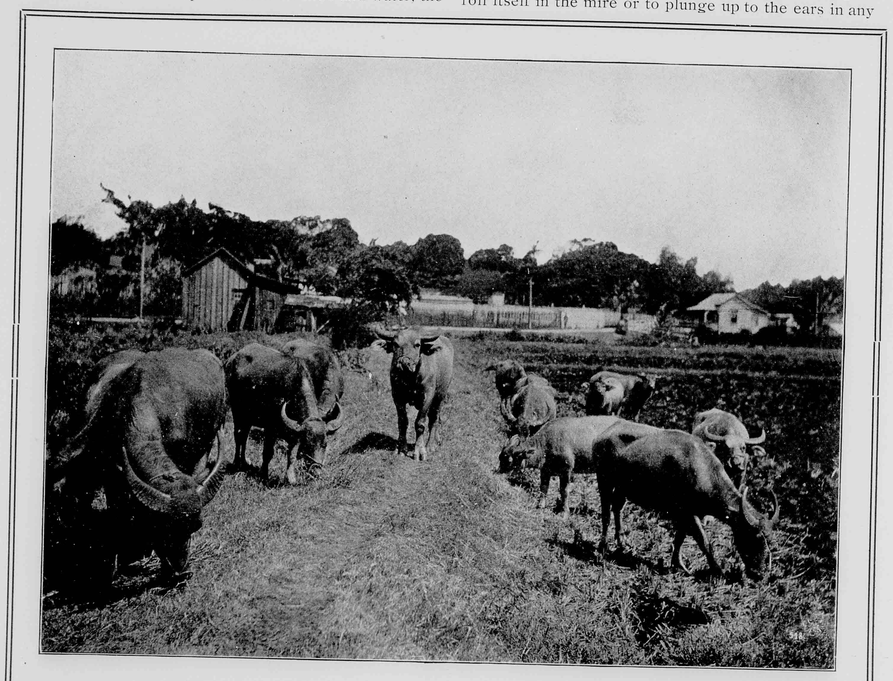


PHOTO BY HONOLULU PHOTO SUPPLY CO. A HERD OF BUFFALO IN HONOLULU

Chinese rice growers of Hawaii find them particularly adapted to their service in the rice swamps. In fact this is the only available animal power they can get for drawing the plow. A few of them were brought here many years ago from South China and now they are scattered about the several rice plantations of the group.

The domesticated buffalo of Hawaii, which is the subject of this article, is characterized by its arched forehead, large horns compressed at the base, slightly pool or stream it may come upon. This fondness for moisture is equally marked in the tame variety, and is decidedly inconvenient when harnessed to the plow yields to its instinct and lies down in the swamp. The period of gestation with this animal lasts for ten months, and the female produces one or two calves at a birth. The wild buffalo is powerful and courageous, capable of overthrowing an elephant and generally more than a match for the tiger, which usually declines the combat when not impelled to it by hunger. The Indian driver of a herd of tame buffaloes does not shrink from entering a tiger-frequented jungle, his cattle, with their massive horns, making short work of any tiger that may come in their way. Buffalo fights and fights between buffaloes and tigers form great features in the public entertainments of Indian princes. In Ceylon the buffalo is put to more useful purposes, where the natives make an ingenious use of it when shooting water-fowl in the salt marshes. Being an object to which the birds are accustomed the Singhalese train the buffalo to the sport, and concealed behind the animal, browsing listlessly along, they guide it by ropes attached to its horns, and thus creep undiscovered within shot of the flock. The milk of the buffalo in Hawaii is plentiful and of excellent quality, but the flesh is not held in much estimation.

A SOLAR MOTOR

It is a South Pasadena, California, man who has demonstrated the practical utility of he sun glass. He conducts an ostrich farm and makes such a good profit out of the plumes he sends to London that he can afford the novelty of a "solar motor," as it is called, for generating steam power necessary to draw water. In the locality of this farm the natural habitat of the ostrich is found. The soil is made dry and sandy by the absence of rain seven months of the year, and there is a scarcity of fuel. Altogether it partakes of the character of the homeland of the ostrichs' Arabian or African ancestors. The *Engineering News* says of the motor:

"The two principal features of the machine are the reflector and the boiler. The reflector takes the form of a truncated right circular cone. The greatest diameter is about 33 feet, the smallest diameter 16 feet. The surface of the reflector is made up of 1,788 plane mirors, whose reflecting sides form the inner surface of the cone. These mirrors are of glass, of the thickness of ordinary window glass, and are covered on the back with three coats of pure silver, and over this is a preparation to render them weather-proof.

"it will be seen that if the axis of the cone is in line with the sun, all rays incident upon the mirrors will come to focus on the axis. The reflector is put in this position in the morning and is automatically kept in focus by an escapement device which is operated electrically by a clock every twenty seconds throughout the day.

"The whole machine is suspended in two trolley-ways by two heavy cables. The rollers are pivoted on top of either tower and the tracks are double and curved, so that the entire reflector may be revolved on the rollers to secure the proper inclination.

"The structural work is entirely of iron and is designed to resist a wind velocity of 100 miles per hour.

"The boiler is, of course, in the focus of the rays at the axis of the reflector. It is 13 feet 6 inches in length and has a capacity of 100 gallons of water, with an additional space of 8 cubic feet for steam. The shell of the boiler is a large, straight steel tube, with a steam dome at the upper end.

"The interior of the boiler is of a special design, as is at once seen to be necessary, since it must be turned with the reflector through nearly 180° every day in order to follow the sun. A special device prevents water from siphoning over into the engine as the boiler is tipped back and forth. The managers do not wish to describe this feature of the apparatus at present. The boiler is, of course, furnished with a safety-valve and water-gauge. It works at a pressure of 150 pounds, which is attained in one hour after the reflector is placed in focus. The boiler is covered with a preparation containing lampblack.

"The most obvious application of solar power is to pump water from the thousands of wells which are used for irrigation in vast regions of Southern California, Nevada, New Mexico, and Arizona. The days in those localities are almost absolutely cloudless from April to October, and the heat in many places is intense.

"The chief obstacles to the development of large portions of these lands are scarcity of water and the high cost of fuel. If the solar motor succeeds in providing the former, while avoiding the cost of the latter, all the more desirable parts of the great American desert can be brought to a fair degree of productiveness.

"It is thought that it will not be found advisable to increase the size of the machine over the one now in operation. This one now furnishes fully 10-horse-power, and improvements now under way will probably increase this to 15-horse-power.

"Where large power is required, several reflectors and boilers may be used to furnish steam to one large engine."

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.

The Furrow, published at Moline, Illinois, has a good deal to say about the Islands and illustrates its story with a number of fine halftones previously given in the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC. Referring to a prominent hardware house, it says:

"The agricultural interests of the Islands are growing rapidly. The transformation from the Honolulu of thirty years ago to the Honolulu of today, as above described, is fully paralleled by the transformation in agricultural methods, which are now carried on with modern agricultural implements, American-made, of course. Not least in importance among these is the John Deere plow, which is handled in Honolulu for the Island trade by the Pacific Hardware Co., a picture of whose handsome new building is presented on page 7.

"This building was especially constructed for the Pacific Hardware Co., and has every convenience in the interior arrangements to facilitate wholesale and retail transactions of the hardware and implement trade.

"Tourists from the States pronounce it a model store. This popular house is first, last and always, a planters' supply store."

OAHU

Land where the rainbow shines in ghostly splendor,
Beneath the moonbeams' cold and pulseless light,
Thou dost inspire my soul with feelings tender,
Till all the world grows lovely in my sight,
Till life becomes as radiant as the starlight,
Streaming from those orbs of light above,
And my heart within my bosom warmly beating,
Vibrates to blissful thoughts of holy love!

Land of rugged mountains clad in verdure,
Whose mighty crags appear like castles old,
With stately towers and battlements dismantled,
Where armed knights, and warriors strong and bold,
Once fought for woman's love, and died to please her.
Oh! back ye bring the immortal past to me,
Until my mind is rapturously pulsating
With grand desires of fame and chivalry!

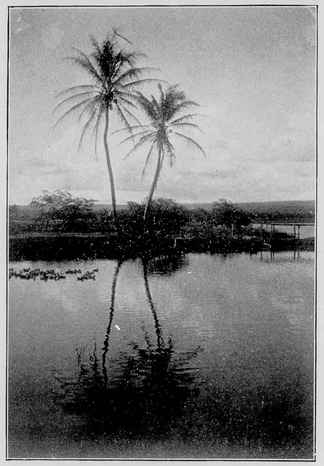
Land of sparkling seas and golden sunlight,
Land of mirth and music, and of flowers,
Where lissom-limbed and black-eyed dusky maidens
Beguile with song and dance the slumbrous hours,
Fain would I revel in your vernal beauty,
Mid sights and sounds I worship and adore,
Dreaming of peace and love and things of gladness,
Till life on earth for me shall be no more.

HONOLULU, June, 1901. P. MAURICE MCMAHON.

PEARL CITY

Occasional bits of information come from Washington that the Pearl Harbor improvement project is being attended to and that operations initiating the erection of a fortress, the deepening of the harbor and the construction of wharves are about to begin. The Secretary of the Navy has lately been seized with the apprehension that the landholders in the vicinity of the lochs are going to try to make some money out of Uncle Sam by stiffening the value of certain properties most desired by the government. This is natural, and if true is commendable on the part of the fortunate real estate owners there. The United States government has had nearly a quarter of a century to consider this matter, and if values have increased with the progress of the Islands it is not the fault of the property owners, who have been patiently paying taxes on their algeroba forests all these years in the hope that some day the long-contemplated naval station would materialize.

The accompanying vignette presents two cocoanuts that make a landmark near the approach to Pearl City. The view is a charming bit of landscape taken at sunrise, when the Chinese ducks are out in the water feeding, and the placid pond reflects the tops of the lofty palms. It is typical of the surroundings of Pearl City, which is reached from Honolulu by rail or by sail-boat skirting the south shore of Oahu. The place was laid out in streets and avenues in 1890, one portion occupying the old locality known by the natives as Manana, and the other covering the peninsula, which is really the preferable section for home sites, being favored by cooling breezes from the ocean and having advantages of a water front, where boating and bathing may be given full indulgence. The calm waters of the loch are chosen annually by the Honolulu rowing clubs for their regatta. A spur of the Oahu Railway connects the two sections of Pearl City, making the peninsula as easy of access from Honolulu as the upper section. There are some pretty homes there, occupied principally by those Honolulu people who, after



the business cares of the day, like a reposeful retreat of this sort. Some of the richest agricultural land on Oahu surrounds this quiet little hamlet. Rice and cane are extensively cultivated and pineapples and bananas grow luxuriantly in the gardens about the homesteads. The overcrowded condition of the burying grounds in Honolulu has made it necessary, from a sanitary standpoint, to create a cemetery in Pearl City, where a funeral occurs almost every day, a special car for this service being furnished by the Oahu Railway. The plot of ground given to this purpose is conveniently situated and, under proper care, will become an ornamental feature of the general landscape in the course of a few years.

DR. STUBBS

The visit of Dr. William C. Stubbs to Hawaii a short time ago has for one of its results the publication by the U. S. Department of Agriculture of a 100-page report on the agricultural resources and capabilities of the Islands. This work has been pretty freely circulated throughout the group and is commented upon considerably. That it contains many errors, the hurried manner of its preparation renders unavoidable, yet it bears evidence of some careful research on the part of Dr. Stubbs, which gives it a local value. The need of an experimental station is clearly shown, and we may naturally expect Mr. Jared Smith, who is now here, to work along the lines indicated by Dr. Stubbs.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG JAPANESE

From "The Student" of June

In one respect there is more demand for boarding schools for both lads and lasses in Hawaii than there can be in Japan. In the fatherland most of the children have parents who have homes, at least they have older relatives, some of whom are possessed of homes of some degree of permanency;—while in these Islands the most of the Japanese parents as well as their children, are homeless. By this, we do not mean to say that at night they sleep without a roof over-head, but, the most are without a permanent residence, or any abode that they can call their own, or any place in which they can expect to remain for months or years.

Home, a home for a family of children requires a residence of some degree of permanency, and some measure of comforts. Where only discomforts abound, where unrest and turmoil prevail, where uncertainty continually broods, where the relationships and mutual responsibilities of life are scarcely recognized, how are the graces of love, of fidelity and service, to be cultivated?

Not all the Japanese children in Hawaii are so badly off as the conditions above suggested,—but many, too many are. The memory of many Japanese parents in this land, goes back to the peaceful conditions of their own early childhood in far Japan; and when they compare those conditions with the circumstances which today surround their beloved children, then the parental heart cries out for some help for their children. These are the parents who plead that their needy little ones be taken into the Christian Boarding School. How many such yearning hearted parents there are in Hilo and Hamakua Districts, God only knows; but we do know, that many parents in that region of our land, rejoice to place their dearest treasures in the safe-keeping of Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Sokabe in the Honomu Boarding school. In this happy school the children about 50 in number receive what the parents most value for their children, loving parental care. Here, the children find a home, here, they have constant loving Christian care and instruction. The heart of these children is as good ground; the sower sows the good seed of Gospel truth; the loving care of Christian teachers waters the ground; and the Blessed Spirit of God causes the seed to grow, and the results are seen today in the conduct and in the faces of these happy children. And this is but the beginning. The seed sown in this soft, fertile ground of infant hearts will bring forth fruit through life and in eternity.



HONOLULU JAPANESE PRIMARY SCHOOL.

God bless the faithful teachers who are sowing Gospel seed in the hearts of boarding school scholars, day school scholars and Sabbath school scholars!

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Hawaii's density of population is about like that of Maine and Arkansaw.

The Philadelphia Record celebrated its twenty-fourth birthday on the 1st inst. by issuing an elephantine edition of 32 pages. *The Record* is first an all-round newspaper and then a home paper. It has nearly reached the 185,000 mark in its circulation and it takes pride in saying that the sun never sets on it. *The Record* is one of the very best dailies in America.

We are in possession of some photographic views of Hilo and environs taken by Mr. Frank Medcalf. They will be transferred to copper plates in time for printing in the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC for August, when our Hilo readers will have the pleasure of seeing some entirely new pictures of their pretty town.

In justice to Mr. Davey we take pleasure in crediting him with photographing the fine view of Nuuanu Valley, reproduced on page 10 of the May number of the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC. It was not made by the Honolulu Photo Supply Co. as noted below the picture.

An efficient public servant was James H. Hunt, chief of the Honolulu Fire Department, who died on the Second inst. He was born in Waltham, Mass., 48 years ago, and had been connected with the local Fire Department in various capacities for nearly 20 years.

Rapid progress is being made in the compiling of the Honolulu Blue Book. The city has been thoroughly canvassed and only a few of the distant island localities remain to be heard from. The best mercantile establishments at home have given the work hearty support and a liberal patronage has come from the mainland. The book will be a complete and reliable roster of the representative people of Hawaii and will have at least a thousand circulation.

The directory of the Pan-American Exposition extends to the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC an appreciable courtesy in the form of a gratuitous permit of admission for the season.

Nearly a hundred steamers carried 15,000,000 bunches of foreign bananas to San Francisco, New Orleans, Boston, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and other American seaports last year. As this trade was worth about $6,000,000 it could bear a duty of twenty per cent.

On account of his pro German sentiments King Mataafa has been presented by the German Emperor with a magnificent baton made of ebony, ornamented with silver edcorations and a white horsetail standard.

The most peculiar ratios of male and female population are shown by Hongkong and Hawaii. Hawaii has 533 women, Hongkong only 409, for each 1,000 men.

The Sanitary Steam Laundry has grown to be an important industry as well as a necessary factor of the public's domestic economy. Its machinery equipment is valued at $25,000 and it has in its employ a large force of people, the more skilled of of whom getting wages of $25 per week. It was needed here thirty years ago, when fastidious Honolulans had their washing done at home, and it has the best patronage of the city to-day because it conducts its operations along hygienic lines, which, in this era of plague and cholera activity on routes of travel centering at Honolulu, are highly significant matters.

The introduction of an act from Julius Caesar at a recent sociable held in Mills Institute was a novel innovation indeed. The cast was composed of Chinese students dressed in the classic Roman togas, and the manner in which the young men acted their parts evinced a good understanding of the play. The last time this great play was seen at its best west of the Rockies was 12 years ago, when Booth and Barrett appeared together at the Bush Street theatre in San Francisco.

J. L. Voss, a master mariner, and Norman Luxton, a newspaper man, left Victoria on the 21st ult. in an Indian canoe for a trip to Australia. Their boat is forty feet long, four feet wide and contains a cabin large enough for both to sleep in. At each end is a water tight bulkhead and the craft is so constructed that capsizing will be impossible. They have six months provisions aboard and will eventually sail to England, where, according to the present program, they will arrive in two years.

The Elleford Company and Jessie Norton are giving Honolulu a series of enjoyable plays at the Orpheum. Full houses greet them nightly, much of the old Orpheum spirit being revived after a long monotonous rest. "The Burglar" is the best piece put on thus far. In the comedy sketches Miss Norton is given full scope to amuse the audiences in her inimitable manner.

Rice & Perkins, the Beretania street artists, are furnishing some excellent harbor scenes for the Water Front department of the *Advertiser*. The going and the coming of ships and the general doings at the wharves, which are such important features of Honolulu's commercial activity, are faithfully reported by W. F. Sabin, who has made for the *Advertiser* a conspicuous name for reliability in harbor news.

The most generally discussed topic in judicial circles has been the U. S. Supreme court decision respecting the relations of the constitution to the flag in these Islands. It probably means a rebate by the Territorial government of nearly a million dollars in duties paid by local importers between Aug. 12, 1898, and June 14, 1900.

Another season promises to go by without a Hawaiian base ball league. No organized series of games has been played for a long time, or since certain questionable actions on the part of some players were made flagrant in the public eye. That crookedness once condemned league games is no reason why a new league should not be formed now and another trial given to the great out-door sport.

German traders have $60,000,000 invested in Central America and will add several more millions to that sum by the time the Nicaragua Canal is completed. They control their own shipping facilities and thus have a hold on their commerce that cannot be shaken. The United States had dealings with Central American states last year amounting to $14,000,000, which is considerably less than Hawaiian sugar exports. There would be a grand opportunity for the expansion of trade in their country if the volatile people of those small republics would place their governments under the bona fide protectorate of some strong commercial nation. But what power would undertake the contract?

The first anniversary number of *The Honolulu Republican*, published on the 16th inst., contained 16 pages and was an edition of which any newspaper office might be proud. The leading feature was a descriptive article of Kilauea, accompanied by new illustrations, from the pen of Editor Gill, who, writing from personal observations, made a lucid portrayal of the great wonders of that place. Other subjects of local import were the Chinese of Hawaii, the Moana Hotel, the Oahu Railway and "Hawaii's School System," all embellished with halftone pictures. Ed. Towse was the author of a very apt little sketch on the "Hawaiian's Sense of Humor." Many readers of *The Republican* regarded this handsome number as a sort of souvenir and purchased extra copies to send away. Its circulation abroad will certainly be of great public benefit. *The Republican* is but of a year's growth in newspaperdom ,having come into the world with the Territory of Hawaii, but it is solidly on its feet and carving out a useful career by leading a way to some wholesome reforms.

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HONOLULU, H. T.

American residents of Manila complain that American newspaper enterprise does not follow the flag. Evidently they are in need of a live daily over there.

While the Federal government is about to collect a riot indemnity from China many Chinese of Honolulu are endeavoring to secure several hundred thousand dollars fire indemnity from the Territorial government. On the day of settlement China may present her small contra account.

The first thing noticed by the impressionable visitor from California at this season is the refreshing verdure on mountain slopes, valleys and plains and the abundant foliage of trees and shubbery in the city. California scenery now, barren of the living green, is anything but pleasant or inviting, and the change effected by a seven-days' voyage on a luxurious mail steamer with Nature's paradise at the terminus is one of the delights of life that well-to-do Californians have become accustomed to appreciate.

Mrs. E. A. White is visiting Hilo in the interests of the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC, which!, in its new form, presents a much handsomer appearance than ever before in the history of that publication. While taking subscriptions for the periodical Mrs. White is at the same time collecting material for a descriptive article on Hilo and the surrounding country which will be illustrated with halftone engravings. Mr. Langton, editor and manager of the Paradise, is an expert in the printing line and the engravings in the paper present a finished appearance that at once appeals to the lover of art. Compiling names for the much talked of Blue Book is another of Mrs. White's duties while in Hilo.—*Hawaii Herald.*

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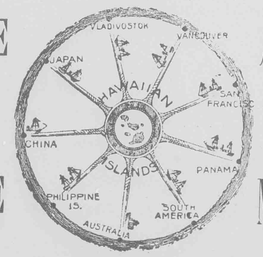

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Day of Month.	Jan.			Feb.			Mar.			April			May			June			July			Aug.			Sept.			Oct.			Nov.			Dec.		
	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.
1	65	77	66	68	77	70	69	76	68	70	78	72	70	78	71	70	84	73	75	87	76	72	87	76	75	85	76	70	86	77	73	80	71	71	79	72
2	65	76	65	67	78	70	67	77	70	72	83	73	70	78	71	69	83	74	74	86	76	74	87	76	75	86	77	75	83	76	71	78	73	69	81	74
3	62	75	68	62	78	66	69	78	68	70	82	73	70	78	72	70	83	73	72	86	75	71	87	76	76	85	77	75	80	74	67	75	67	68	80	68
4	60	75	67	69	77	69	65	78	69	69	84	72	71	82	73	67	84	74	72	87	76	75	89	78	75	86	76	74	84	76	70	76	70	68	81	72
5	62	75	62	64	73	66	62	79	70	68	83	74	72	79	74	69	84	75	73	85	73	76	88	79	74	86	76	73	80	75	69	79	72	72	77	71
6	60	75	69	66	73	69	66	78	72	72	82	73	72	81	72	72	85	75	72	87	75	74	85	78	73	86	75	72	80	72	70	79	72	69	77	73
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30	66	74	68				66	78	68	63	79	69	74	86	75	76	87	77	75	87	78	74	86	74	69	85	74	74	80	75	67	80	73	56	72	67
31	66	74	68				63	77	70				71	84	73				72	84	74	77	86	77				72	79	76				61	72	67

Observation taken at 50 feet above sea level. Maximum, 89; Minimum, 56; Average, 72.05.

HONOLULU RAINFALL FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS

From W. R. Castle's Rain Gauge. Elevation 50 Feet.

Months	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
January	1.07	.06	.38	5.85	.78	.87	2.00	1.19	6.50	2.57	3.08	2.38	2.20	.94	3.97	.87
February	1.68	.67	.94	13.04	1.98	.77	9.85	4.84	3.18	13.45	12.42	1.81	1.30	.79	7.60	3.55
March	4.06	2.96	1.63	2.24	2.25	.38	7.83	.69	.29	.75	1.51	1.46	3.11	1.20	9.66	3.73
April	3.52	5.11	1.19	2.35	2.36	.94	4.84	.88	1.60	2.22	.25	1.01	2.40	.93	1.20	.81
May	.44	11.56	1.61	4.10	1.97	.81	1.20	.23	5.10	1.50	.10	.93	1.51	.96	.68	1.44
June	.48	2.51	.63	.95	.47	.97	.86	.43	.67	.29	.59	.90	.78	.99	2.07	.86
July	1.40	4.27	.56	.67	.15	.48	1.30	.58	.53	.28	.45	.45	.00	.81	.63	.11
August	.83	2.85	.43	1.02	4.22	1.16	1.00	.58	1.14	1.04	.08	1.41	1.33	.39	.58	1.04
September	.32	1.17	2.26	.95	2.80	1.81	.60	.47	.42	.91	.56	2.15	.39	2.66	.15	.35
October	4.66	.03	1.84	.44	1.31	.95	1.36	3.62	3.10	.64	1.76	.41	2.04	1.61	.52	3.70
November	.54	1.40	8.74	1.84	3.39	1.50	1.80	.39	.35	8.33	8.33	4.27	2.31	1.88	.50	.17
December	3.76	3.14	3.47	6.37	18.08	2.82	1.64	1.50	3.97	1.30	2.41	12.02	5.54	.51	.77	1.95
Total	22.76	35.73	23.68	39.82	39.76	13.46	34.28	15.40	26.85	33.28	31.54	29.20	22.91	13.67	28.33	18.58

For the year 1900 the rainfall by months was as follows: January, .41; February, .93; March, 1.30; April, 4.08; May, 1.06; June, .39; July, 1.65; August, 1.40; September, 1.17; October, 7.08; November, 12.72; December, 1.06. Total, 33.25.

Average for 17 years, 27.21 inches. Maximum, 39.82 inches. Minimum, 13.46 inches.

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[Corrected Monthly by Authority.]

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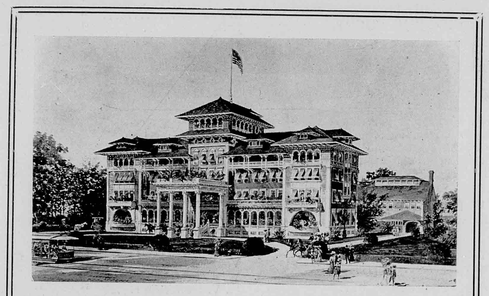

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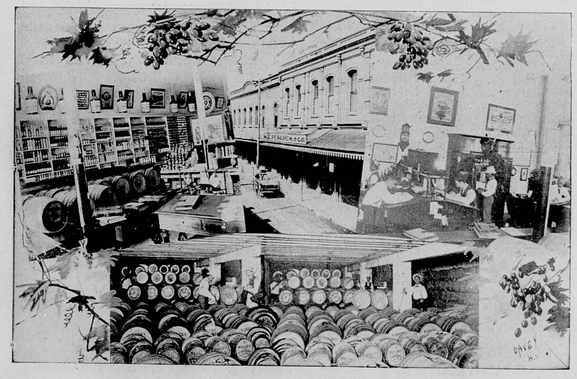

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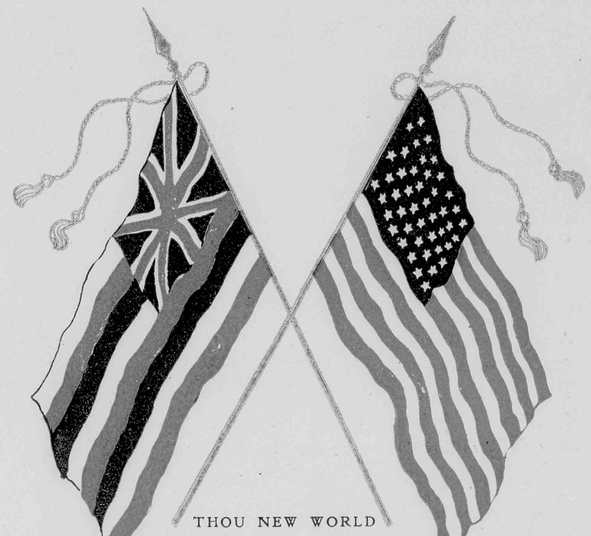

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JULY, 1901

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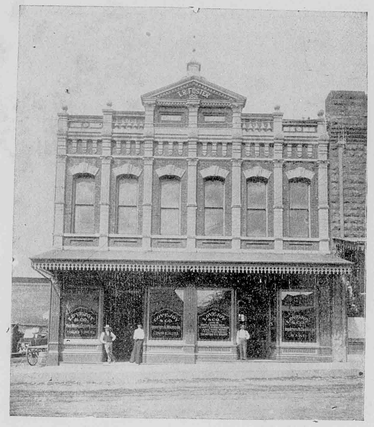

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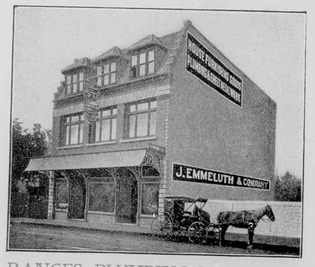

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NUMBER 7 JULY, 1901 VOLUME XIV

HAWAII A COUNTY?

The visit of President David Starr Jordan to Honolulu this summer has not only caused a flutter in college and school circles, where the distinguished educator has been cordially welcomed, but in political circles. Doubtless President Jordan was innocent of the consequences when he threw out the suggestion at this crucial time that Hawaii be annexed to California as a county. It had been debated with much heat some years ago at the meetings of the American League and Annexation Club, and was almost forgotten. Now there comes a stranger from the mainland to reopen the argument and set some of our most reputable citizens by the ears.

NICARAGUA CANAL

The Nicaragua Canal question is just as near settlement as it was last winter, but there is not a little degree of consolation felt in seeing the recent action of the British cabinet in the matter. Of course the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is now in the way, a measure that is not without the range of possibilities of being mutually abrogated. English commercial men desire an early construction of the great waterway and have influence enough to prevail upon their government to relinquish its treaty rights in consideration of some compensating service of the United States. The whole subject will be ripe enough for another argument when Congress convenes in December. The debates will furnish interesting reading to all Islanders, who hope before they die to see a steamer cover the distance between New York and Honolulu in five weeks.

AUWE!

"Luhia of Honolulu" is the title of a tearful story that is displacing news and sundry prosaic matter in the columns of the mainland daily papers. It is a tender romance, calculated to gratify the senses of those who like to read about the real thing in conjugal devotion. The interest in the narrative is heightened by the statement of the author that all the circumstances are facts, happening in the twentieth century. Luhia is the daughter of a chief, and, like Rhoda, lives in a pagoda. She is also a native belle, gowning herself in the conventional manner of the Hawaiian villagers in Buffalo. Lui Hulapa, a poor devil who chucks sugar on the Oceanic wharf, marries her. After two years he finds he has leprosy, and eagerly seeks segregation on Molokai. He has written a farewell letter to his young wife, and she naturally "takes on" terribly about it. She asks the Board of Health's permission to folow him, and they sternly refuse her request. Nothing daunted, she consults an oracle, the old family hack driver, and, as hack drivers know everything, even so he tells her to feign leprosy and thus gain the gates of Molokai. He employs a kahuna to put up a nostrum which, he tells her, will make her face "look like thirty cents." After disfiguring her beautiful countenance with the drug she reappears before the Board of Health. Those worthies, who are as quick at detecting leprosy as bubonic plague, discover the fraud and would send her away again, but the desperation of her methods so impresses them that their hard hearts soften and they kindly accede to her wishes. With great rejoicing Luhia takes the little steamer for Molokai and immures herself with her beloved husband among the ostracized colonists.

Doubtless the Board of Health feel very much grieved at this reflection on their discipline, but their grief is nothing compared with that of the gentle reader, who, following the lovely Luhia through her sorrows, must naturally shed tears of sympathy.

THE GREAT STRIKE

A strike for more pay and a strike for shorter hours resolve themselves to the same equivalent. The trades' strikes are gathering strength week by week, and the latter part of the summer is destined to witness the greatest lock-out of labor ever known. Laborers and artisans have been fortifying themselves for this demonstration during the past year, and it is with no misgiving of success that they take their present stand. The large textile, lumber and steel manufacturers who enjoy the benefit of "community of interest" plan are amassing mighty fortunes at the expense of the toilers in their employ, and it this unequal division of profits that has aroused the discontent of the overworked. The hurry of the times, with no compensating pay, exacting so much physical force, has been the basic cause of the cry against long working hours. Giving the workingman his due, it must be ad-

mitted that he feels an inordinate pressure put upon his powers, else he would not make such strenuous demands for shorter hours. The artisan in 1901 has the command of more literature to his liking than his grandfather, and consequently has a greater incentive to read and study, for the mechanic is always an investigating individual. A taste of education has aroused a desire for domestic seclusion, and it is this very change from the noisy workshop to the peaceful home that is now stimulating thought and evolving the wonderful inventions that are bringing wealth to American factory owners. Almost every invention tending to lighten toil has had its conception in the brain of the industrious, home-loving mechanic. The artisan today performs with his own hands more in an hour than he did fifty or even twenty-five years ago, not counting the help of new mechanical appliances. It is argued by some that humanity is degenerating physically and unable to bear the burden of labor to which the generation of ,say, five decades ago was accustomed; but on the other hand it is claimed that the rapid development of all kinds of labor-saving devices has compelled the mechanic to redouble his mental and bodily energies in order to keep pace with the advanced electric and steam propelling motors of industry.

In the Paradise of the Pacific, where rugged toil produces qualms of Nature, certain classes of iron workers have requested their employers to lessen the duration of the working day. Like their fellow workmen on the mainland, they see the multiplying profits of the steel masters, and believe in a fair division of the profits. They know, too, that there is no logic in recent advances of iron-manufactured goods beyond the price-pooling of manufacturers, and they are obliged to work just as many hours, at just the same wages, as before the advance.

AGAIN THE MOSQUITO

Never before has there been so much organized effort tending to the extermination of the mosquito. It would seem as though this sangniuary little insect gives mankind more concern than anything else in the category of torments. In the Hawaiian Islands the pest will exist as long as we grow rice and taro, and our only safety lies in such methods of defence as wire screens and cotton netting afford. One can secure an evening of comfort by surrounding himself with buhach or tobacco smoke, but there are those who regard such a remedy as bad as the mosquito itself. In some parts of New Jersey an attempt is being made to prevent the breeding of the specially vicious New Jersey variety, by a liberal use of kerosene, in which work it is expected that the Department of Agriculture at Washington will assist. In Connecticut town meetings have been called to devise ways and means for eradicating the evil. The health officers of Baltimore have appealed to citizens to pour kerosene into all pools and drains where stagnant water may collect. Petroleum would be a cheaper and more effective remedy.

Then again medical science is attacking the mosquito on account of its being a transmitter of disease. No scientific explanation is needed to demonstrate this fact. It is apparent. Those sections of the world where petroleum is produced have almost perfect immunity from this plague, and in the neighborhood of petroleum refineries the insect cannot exist. Paradisean nights were those in this little island world before the days of Captain Cook, when the cloudless skies, the balmy breezes, the pealing of the ocean breakers and some of Nature's most exquisite scenic works conspired, in the absence of the mosquito, to delight every human sense. The mosquito came here with civilization, and the native calls it *mokika,* which, in pronunciation, approaches English very nearly.

THE RUBBER TREE

The thousand and more uses of rubber play such a part in the necessities of our lives that we cannot see how we could get along without it. Though nature is extremely generous with this gift to man, it is an expensive article and worthy of cultivation in many of the waste places of Hawaii. Bruise the stem of the common milkweed and a glutinous milk exudes. The rubber tree belongs to the same family, as well as to the gigantic banyan. The name of the rubber tree is legion, and it grows outside the region usually assigned to it, that is, 500 miles on both sides of the equator. There are wild rubber trees on the Islands, but systematic, profitable cultivation is going to be taught by Jared Smith when the United States Experimental Station is established. The oldest rubber plantation in the world was started in Java in 1864, from plants of the *Fiscus elastica.* In 1898 its 72 acres produced 6,731 pounds, valued at $4,213 above expenses. There are now millions of trees in the Amazon basin and the Congo Free State that have never been tapped, and will endure for generations. In Central America, the nearest rubber country to Hawaii, the tree grown is the *Castilloa elastica,* which flourishes in a rich but not a wet soil.

The rubber gatherer carries into the forest a basket of tin cups, a lump of adhesive clay and a narrow hatchet. Upon reaching a tree he makes three gashes in the fibrous ducts which contain the milk, taking care not to cut too deep and kill the tree. Below each incision he presses a daub of clay, and against that a cup. The creamy juice begins to flow drop by drop. When the cups are filled he collects the milk in a calabash and ther proceeds to coagulate it over the smoke of a fire in an earthenware furnace. Taking a paddle, the blade of which is plastered with clay, he dips it in the milk and holds it over the smudge. He turns the blade constantly and adds milk from time to time until the coagulated mass resembles an unshelled cocoanut. The odor is not offensive. Returning again to his trees, he collects more gum until the supply for the season is exhausted. Afterward it undergoes other processes before the manufacturer places the finished article on the market. Para leads the world in quality and quantity, and realizes today one dollar a pound.

Jose Horta, an experienced agriculturist of Guatemala, calculates that a ten-year-old plantation will produce double the amount expended during the time, taking into account that for seven years there is no yield of milk. The net annual product will be incomparably more remunerative than that which coffee under the best and most favorable circumstances can yield. During the seven years of waiting he advises the cultivation of vanilla simultaneously. The trees require little care, but, as in coffee, cash and patience are needful for success.

THE LATE HON. PAUL NEUMANN

Death has just claimed Paul Neumann, who had the friendship of many and the respect of everybody. His sterling character, superior mental attainments and genial disposition—he was ever genial—made a personality that entrenched him in high esteem among all his fellow men. At the Hawaiian bar, where he practiced many years, he was one of the leaders; in the social circle he was invariably the center, for his exuberant wit was never caustic, and in the home he was everything that a devoted husband and father could be.

He first saw the light of day in Prussia, on the Twelfth of December, 1838, and, after receiving an education in his native town, went with his parents to California in 1853. The family settled in Downieville, where young Paul grew up. He made himself generally liked in that lively mining community, as many an old pioneer now says, but in 1861 he concluded to better his fortunes and so removed to San Francisco, where he commenced the study of law. He was soon a prominent personage in San Francisco courts, even at this early age. In 1870 he and Elise Dinklage were married at 125 Silver street, San Francisco, by no less a distinguished magistrate than the Chief Justice of California. His wife survives him.

Before coming to Honolulu, in 1882, Mr. Neumann led a busy life in San Francisco, practicing his profession of lawyer and engaging in politics. A large clientage made his business lucrative and he one time served his district in the Legislature. Like all politicians, however, he suffered some disappointments, and after one of these adversities came to the Islands. King Kalakaua liked him as a brother, made him Attorney General in his cabinet and conferred on him the decoration of Knighthood of the Order of Kalakaua, an honor greatly esteemed at that period. The new cabinet minister proved a valuable counselor to the King and it was greatly to the latter's regret that Mr. Neumann resigned in 1886 to take up private practice. Mr. Neumann could easily have been one of the richest lawyers in the Islands had not a generous nature forbidden it. However, he was always well-to-do and a liberal provider for those dependent upon him. In the court room his best talents were displayed. Always a hard fighter for his client, leaving no precedent of law unturned and throwing the great force of his eloquence into his pleadings, it was never a fault of his if justice was sometimes given an opposite interpretation by judge or jury. His victories in important cases were numerous. He was the staunch advocate of the Hawaiian Tramways Company in the face of an opposition constituting the entire community. He was a stickler for the ethics of the profession as well as for court etiquette, and it was this trait that made him so popular among the legal fraternity. Then, too, he always showed the greatest consideration for aspiring advocates of lesser years, offering them counsel and encouragement.

When a resident of California he was an uncompromising Republican, though still not what one would call a political bigot. Here he soon affiliated himself with the side that sought the Hawaiian's advancement. He was the best political speaker the Islands had, and it was to his forensic labors that some of the National Reform party's successes were due. Had he a tincture of wormwood in his nature to combine with his rare wit he could have made himself a foeman to be hated in a political canvass, but he made his points tell without inflicting cankerous wounds. He far preferred a man's friendship to his enmity.

In the social circle his whole geniality came out. Ready to take a joke and much readier at repartee, he was the sociable good fellow that every man liked and some loved. He always held his membership in the Bohemian Club in San Francisco, where he was wont to go when business took him up there. He was the life of their gatherings and his mourners will be many in that popular resort.

The deceased had not enjoyed very good health for some months past, and in the last days of June his failing became quite noticeable to his family and friends. His trouble culminated in a stroke of brain paralysis, of which he died early in the morning of the 2nd inst., surrounded by his wife, Mrs. Saucedo, Mrs. Focke and Messrs. Hasson, Dinklage and Focke. His children are: Eva, the eldest daughter, who married Alfred Fowler of England; Ynez, the second daughter, married to W. F. C. Hasson; Anita, the third daughter, married to Herman Focke; Paul, the eldest son, now in the University of Edinburgh; Edward, the second son, at present a cadet at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., and Lillian, the youngest daughter, now at school in England.

At daylight, when the death of Mr. Neumann was publicly announced, flags were half-masted on the Territorial buildings and preparations were made for the funeral. The Hawaiian Lodge of Masons, of which the deceased was an old member, took charge of the obsequies.

At four o'clock in the afternoon the cortege left the Masonic Temple, preceded by a platoon of police, a drum corps and one of the military companies of the National Guard. The pall bearers were Mr. Neumann's old friends in life—A. S. Hartwell, F. M. Hatch, M. M. Estee, W. A. Whiting, W. G. Irwin, A. G. Hawes, J. A. Hassinger and Andrew Brown. The tribute of flowers was copious, coming from many a home where the departed had made hours glide rapidly by his cheerful visits.

Canon Hobson, the founder of the Policeman's Christian Association, arrived at New York recently. This association was founded eighteen years ago in a cellar in Liverpool. It had three members at the start, but today has over 100,000 throughout Great Britain and her colonies. He crosses the Atlantic to visit his sister, in Fulton, Oswego county, N. Y.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER

It is called "Old Glory" because it is the oldest of all national flags, having undergone practically no changes for 124 years, and because it has been borne through so many glorious victories, counting from Burgoyne's surrender to the destruction of Cervera's fleet. There is not an ensign in Europe or Asia that bears the same device today that it did 124 years ago. Almost every schoolboy on the mainland knows something of the origin of the banner—how the task of constructing one was entrusted to Betsy Ross, the patriotic Philadelphia woman. She made it from a pencil sketch drawn by General Washington when he, with Robert Morris and Colonel Ross, was delegated by a committee with authority to design a suitable United States flag. Correct proportions of the flag of any size are now 36 units of length by 19 of width, and it must contain 45 stars to represent the 45 States. For a number of years General Butler's bunting factory in Lowell, Mass., turned out all the material used by the government in the manufacture of official flags. When the doughty General made his great annexation speech in Congress a number of years ago, saying he would like to see the American flag all over the North American continent, vying with the brilliancy of the aurora borealis at the Arctic circle, it was thought that he might have a business motive in wishing for such a spectacle. It remained for the 41st Regiment to carry the flag completely around the world, and this event was consummated only a month ago. Sailing out from New York on a transport, the gallant 41st bore the banner to the Philippines, and, after a long campaign there, started eastward on another transport for San Francisco. After reaching the Golden Gate the regiment traveled across the continent and were mustered out on the Atlantic seaboard. It was not a victorious progress, to be sure, as the Philippine Islands were the only hostile country the regiment went into, but it was notable as being the first instance of a body of soldiers circling the globe with the American flag.

In Monterey, Cal., in 1896, a living flag was formed by two hundred little girls. Those dressed in red were arranged in rows for the red stripes, those in white fell in line for the white stripes, while those dressed in blue and wearing large flat hats on the top of which were fastened the stars, were grouped for the blue field dotted with white stars. One of the Southern cities gathered a thousand children for her living flag. Each of the forty-five representing the stars bore the ensign of one of the States, the Governor of each State being asked to present an emblem for the purpose. In order to uphold and preserve the loyal respect which is due to our ensign by every citizen living under its folds, a society has been recently formed for the purpose of enforcing the law which forbids the use of the device for trading and advertising purposes. Its misuse had come to be a common occurrence by advertisers, who openly defied the law, and generally had immunity from punishment because no single individual or government official saw fit to burden himself with the trouble of having the offenders arrested. The society referred to is going about its patriotic labor without fear or favor, and heavy penalties are falling on the heads of those who desecrate the colors. Sometimes, we must admit, the guilty parties are ignorant of the law, and sometimes they are inspired with a mistaken motive of patriotism when they flaunt the flag of their country, the emblem of liberty, freedom and every sacred principle of their national existence, as a means of drawing attention to a soap, or bicycle, or other commodity of trade. There may be no intention to offer insult, but the advertising practice is pernicious in that it tends to detract from the glorious significance of the flag.

HISTORY of HAWAII'S FLAG

By Rev. W. D. Westervelt

The flag which had floated over the Hawaiian Islands for nearly a century is a combination of the "Union Jack" and stripes rather than the "Stars and Stripes," to which it now gives precedence. The Union Jack fills the upper or "halyard" corner, and eight stripes, red, white and blue, constitute the "fly" of the old flag of Hawaii.

This flag has a story worth hearing.

Vancouver visited "the Sandwich Islands" with Captain Cook. Nearly fifteen years later he returned in command of an expedition. February 21, 1794, he entered into an agreement with Kamehameha I and his council of chiefs to receive the Islands under the protection of Great Britain. February 25, with great ceremony, the English flag was raised over Kamehameha's royal home on the Island of Hawaii. Probably this flag was the first "Union Jack" adopted by King James, 1603-1625, on the political union of England and Scotland. The English annals state that "on the union of the two crowns James I issued the proclamation that 'all ships subject to this isle and the Kingdom of Great Britain should bear in the main top the red cross commonly called St. George's cross, and the white cross commonly called St. Andrew's cross, joined together according to the form made by our own heralds.'"

This flag was succeeded in 1801 by the present Union Jack, which is made by placing three crosses upon a blue field—St. George's of England, a red cross; St. Andrew's of Scotland, a white cross, and St. Patrick's of Ireland. The Irish addition to the flag consisted of St. Patrick's red cross laid upon St. Andrew's white cross, and half covering it. This was the second Union Jack. The name "Jack" is said to have come from the red cross on the "jacque"—the coat of mail or outer coat of the soldiers of England.

The second Union Jack was the second flag to float authoritatively over the Hawaiian Islands. The action of Kamehameha in placing the English flag over his government has sometimes been construed as a technical "cession of the Islands to the English crown." But the astute Kamehameha, while looking for English protection from the greed of other nations, stipulated that the Hawaiians should "govern themselves in their own way and according to such laws as they themselves might impose." This action of Vancouver was not ratified in England, owing to more important European questions, and a real protectorate was never established. Nevertheless, there was a nominal guardianship afforded by the presence of the English flag floating over the Hawaiian grass houses and fleets of boats.

It should be said that during preceding centuries each high chief had carried a pennant of colored native cloth at the masthead of his double war canoe, but these were individual and family rather than national banners.

At first the English flag was established only upon the Island of Hawaii. Then it passed with Kamehameha from Island to Island as he conquered the high chiefs and became the sole ruler of the group. When the king made Honolulu his chief royal residence the flag floated over his house near the sea shore. On Kauai, the Island fartherest north of all the group, there was a strong Russian influence. The Russians built a fort at the mouth of one of the rivers. Against their armed possession of any part of the Islands King Kamehameha made strong objection, but, according to the statements of sailors, the Russian flag was used by the high chief of the Island until finally displaced by the Hawaiian flag.



CEREMONY OF ANNEXATION

The English flag over Honolulu was a warning to other nations, and also to lawless individuals. No man could tell exactly how far to go in the presence of that flag. The sailors of those days unquestionably ran riot in wickedness, and the early influences of white civilization were absolutely awful. But there was a limit beyond

which the lawless element did not dare to pass. The flag would permit England to advance whatever claim might be desired in case of any great trouble.

This continued from 1794 to 1812. Then war broke out between England and the United States. Alexander, in a report to the Hawaiian Historical Society, says that upon the outbreak of this war a friendly American persuaded Kamehameha I "to have a flag of his own."

An English Captain (George C. Beckley) some time near the beginning of the century brought a small ship to the Islands and sold it to the chiefs. He then settled in Honolulu and became a friend of the king, who made him a "tabu-chief." He married an Hawaiian woman of high priestly family. Nevertheless "she had to kolo-kolo or crawl on her hands and knees whenever she entered the house of her husband, the tabu-chief."

To Captain Beckley was entrusted the task of probably designing and making the first Hawaiian flag. The pattern flag, the first one made, was afterward "fashioned into a child's frock and worn on special occasions by each one of the children in succession, and was long preserved as an heirloom in the family."

This was apparently a compromise between the flags of the two antagnoistic English-speaking nations. The Jack was retained to show the king's friendship for England. The stripes were said to represent the red, white and blue of the American flag. They were eight in number, to represent the eight principal Islands of the group. It was a combination of Hawaiian with European and American interests.

The old king was very proud of his beautiful new flag, and displayed it from his palace and over the royal homes in other Islands. It superseded the Russian flag on Kauai. He built a new coral rock fort, 300x400 feet dimensions, with walls twelve feet high and twenty feet thick. In it he placed forty guns, six, eight and twelve pounders, from which thundering salutes were fired on every possible occasion. He gave command of this fort to Captain Beckley, and over it probably flung his new flag to the breeze.

He sent his flag to China at the masthead of a ship he had purchased for the sandal wood trade. The captain of this ship, Alexander Adams, found trouble waiting for him at Canton, "because the Chinese authorities refused to recognize the Hawaiian flag, which had never before been seen in that port." We have the statement on good authority that Captain Adams had to pay such heavy harbor dues that the report thereof to Kamehameha taught the Hawaiian king one of the principles of civilized business, *i. e.*, to charge fees for every boat entering his harbor. He lost about $3,000 in this voyage to China, "chiefly owing to the new flag." The lesson learned concerning the harbor dues was probably worth all that was lost, although the king lived less than two years afterwards to enjoy his new source of income.

The flag has figured prominently in several international episodes.

The Hawaiian Islands were fertile fields to greedy land-loving rovers of the seas. In 1842 and 1843 Mr. Charlton, an English consul, made trouble for the Hawaiian chiefs by laying claim to a very valuable piece of land in Honolulu, which the chiefs claimed could not possibly have been given to him by the rightful owners. This was the foundation of a series of disagreements. The consul was an open advocate of English annexation, and reported a dangerous state of affairs to England. Finally, leaving his consulate in the hands of a friend, he went to England to present his own claims. Meanwhile, a captain of an English frigate, Lord George Paulet, was sent to Honolulu. He seized upon every pretext for advancing his intention of seizing the Islands in the name of the English crown. The king, Kamehameha III, meanwhile made earnest protest and planned resistance, but his wise counselors persuaded him not to give Lord Paulet any pretext for seizing the Islands, but to forestall him by making a provisional cession of the kingdom pending the appeal to the protection of the United States and England. On February 25, 1843, the Hawaiian flag was hauled down and the Union Jack was once more raised over a part of the Islands. On February 25, 1794, forty-nine years before, Vancouver's flag-raising ceremony had taken place. Like Vancouver, Lord Paulet evidently had little doubt aout England's glad welcome of a new colonial possession.

Kamehameha III made a short speech of protest, closing with the words: "I have hope that the life of the land will be restored when my conduct shall be justified." Lord Paulet then took possession of the fort, confiscated Hawaiian ships, compelled natives to enlist to form an English army, and began to increase taxes to meet the expenses of his new government. The king withdrew to another Island, and, with his cabinet, disclaimed the authority of Lord Paulet, and continued to appeal to England.

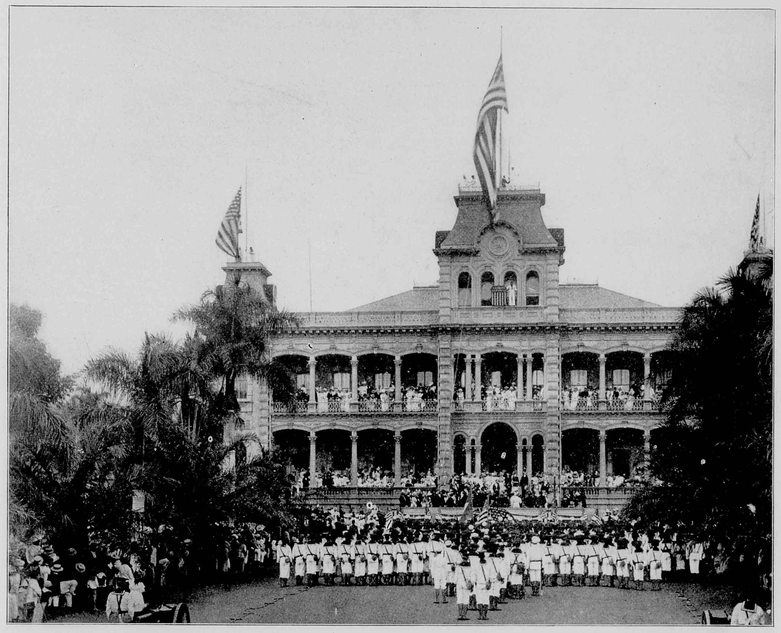
This triumphal flight of the English flag was not at all permanent. In the first part of July, about four months and a half after Lord Paulet's seizure of the Islands, Commodore Kearney, in the old U. S. frigate onstitution, entered Honolulu harbor. The native chiefs visited his ship. He raised the Hawaiian flag over them and fired a salute in its honor, to Lord Paulet's helpless indignation.

A few days later Admiral Thomas, commander of the English navy in the Pacific, arrived in Honolulu, and "in most courteous terms solicited a personal interview with the king." It a few hours it became known that he had come to restore the independence of the Islands.

On Monday morning, July 31, 1843, the admiral issued a proclamation restoring the Islands to their king, and incidentally mentioned in high terms the work of the American missionaries. Monday forenoon "a parade of several hundred English marines appeared on the plain of Honolulu (now known as Thomas Square), with their officers, their banners waving proudly and their arms glittering in the sunbeams. Admiral Thomas and the suspended king proceeded thither in a carriage, attended by the chiefs and a vast multitude of people. The English standard bearers advanced towards his majesty, their flags bowed gracefully, and a broad, beautiful Hawaiian banner exhibiting a crown and olive branch, was unfurled over the heads of the king and his attending chieftains. This was saluted by the English troops with field pieces, then by the guns of Lord Paulet's ship, whose yards were manned in homage to the restored sovereign. Then

succeeded the roar of the guns of the fort, Punchbowl battery, the admiral's ship, the United States ships and others."

"Thomas Square" was so named and set apart as a perpetual park near the heart of the city, in honor of this action of Admiral Thomas. Monday afternoon the king and chiefs and several thousand people gathered in the new native stone church, Kawaiahao, and held an enthusiastic praise meeting. The king in an eloquent speech uttered a motto worthy of the highest statesmanship. This was later adopted as the national motto and inscribed on all Hawaiian coins: *Ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono.*



RAISING OLD GLORY

"Perpetuated is the life of the land by its righteousness," or "The perpetuation of the life of the land depends upon the righteousness thereof." The church was beautifully decorated and on the pulpit was the restored Hawaiian flag. The "army" enlisted by Lord Paulet gladly renounced allegiance to England. The ships were restored and the king's cabinet again took the reins of government. It was not long before word came that Europe and America had, as early as April, recognized the independence of the Hawaiian Kingdom.

Undeterred by this English experience, a Frenchman thought it worth his while to secure the little kingdom. In 1849 Admiral Tromelin sailed into Honolulu harbor and made some emphatic demands, alleging that the king had unlawully fined a French ship. The king replied that the ship had violated his laws and was necessarily held responsible. The admiral at once landed an armed force with field pieces and scaling ladders and captured the fort. The king, however, had withdrawn his troops, leaving an empty fort with the Hawaiian flag flying from its staff. The Frenchman did not quite dare to pull that flag down in the face of very earnest protests from both the English and American consuls. The French smashed calabashes, spiked the guns, poured powder into the harbor, wrote on the walls of the fort that they were *"Le Braves"* and then withdrew, turning their trouble over to their home government. For nearly two years the French made trouble. At last the king, Kamehameha III, became tired and placed his kingdom "provisionally under the protection of the United States," declaring that the protectorate should be "perpetual" if the relations with France were not placed on a better footing. The Frenchmen soon discovered that the difficulties could be easily settled, and the long list of grievances "were reduced to two points, viz., the liberty of Catholic worship and the trade in spirits." This last meant the abundant

entrance of French brandy. "Nothing more was heard of the rest of the demands."

Flag episodes after these experiences were limited to ordinary affairs of government. Sometimes it floated proudly over fort and palace, while salutes were fired from men-of-war entering the harbor. Sometimes it hung at half mast over the palace while the body of some member of the royal family or some one of high chief blood lay in state. Sometimes its absence from the palace marked the king's departure for some other Island. Its reappearance was the signal of the king's return. It floated over ministers' and consuls' offices in different parts of the world and fulfilled its modest duty as the representative of one of "the little kings."

Then came the turbulent times of internal dissensions through the reign of Kalakaua and that of his sister, Liliuokalani, resulting in the overthrow of the monarchy in 1893. January 14, 1893, the queen thought herself strong enough to abrogate the constitution of the Islands and promulgate a new constitution suited to her own wishes. She found that she had opened a volcano under her feet. She prorogued the Legislature in the forenoon and attempted to install her new constitution. Her cabinet objected. A group of prominent citizens gathered in W. O. Smith's office and strengthened the cabinet. An impromptu mass meeting was held in the afternoon and a committee of public safety of thirteen was appointed. This was Saturday. Sunday was a day of suppressed excitement. Monday, January 16, over 1,300 citizens gathered in the armory and authorized this committee of public safety to take such steps as might be necessary. That afternoon at 5 o'clock 300 United States marines and sailors were landed. The marines were stationed at the American legation and the sailors at Arion Hall.

The next day, January 17, the committee of public safety issued the following proclamation:

"First—The Hawaiian monarchial system of government is hereby abrogated.

"Second—A Provisional Government for the control and management of public affairs and the protection of public peace is hereby established, to exist until terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed upon."

This Provisional Government, with President Dole at its head, under the old Hawaiian flag, was at once recognized, under date of January 17, as the "de facto government of the Hawaiian Islands," by Minister Stevens of the United States. January 18 ministers and consul generals from several nations hastened to hand in their recognition of the new government, and on the 19th English and Japanese ministers practically completed the list.

This continued until February 1, when negotiations had progressed so far that United States Minister Stevens felt safe in raising the Stars and Stripes over the government buildings and declaring a protectorate. This was the fourth time that a far-away representative of a foreign power had felt certain that his annexation of Hawaii would be joyfully received by his home government. And this fourth act was subject to reversal. Five prominent men went to Washington, empowered to make a treaty of annexation with the United States. March 4, 1893, President Cleveland was inaugurated. He withdrew the treaty from consideration by the Senate. Then came the visit of "Paramount Blount," who arrived in Honolulu March 29.

The Provisional Government was strongly entrenched, and Mr. Blount found that the only thing he could do was to withdraw United States protection.

April 1st the announcement was made in the morning papers that the United States flag would be lowered at 11 o'clock, and the Hawaiian flag restored as the emblem, the second time, of the Provisional Government. For the brief space of almost two months the Stars and Stripes had floated over Hawaii.

Hundreds of people flocked to the spacious grounds around the government buildings. It was a curious crowd, nations—Oriental, Europeans, Africans and Americans—mingling together. The Stars and Stripes slipped down the rattling lines from the flagstaff when the bugle call was sounded. "There was another gleam of color and the Hawaiian flag crawled up the now taut ropes and shook itself free, its blue, white and crimson bars floating in their accustomed place. The silence was undisturbed. The troops of the Provisional Government presented arms, but the American men-of-war in the harbor did not salute the restored flag."

As time passed President Cleveland's desire to restore the monarchy became more and more apparent, and under the same old Hawaiian colors, "on July 4, 1894, the Constitution of the Republic of Hawaii was promulgated," and all designs for United States interference were thwarted. The beautiful and loved flag of Hawaii, the royal flag from the times of Kamehameha I, the ensign of the Provisional Government, unchanged, became the banner of the first Republic of the Pacific Ocean.

It remained the flag of the Republic until the news reached Honolulu that President McKinley on July 7, 1898, had signed the joint resolution of annexation adopted by both houses of Congress.

It was necessary that the officials of the newly annexed Islands should take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and that the final change of government should be marked by a new and authorized flag-raising ceremony. Great preparations were made for the solemn exercises attending the transfer of the Republic of Hawaii to the Republic of the United States. On August 12, 1898, thousands of people again crowded into the government grounds. The National Guard of Hawaii and companies of United States marines were drawn up around the former palace. In front of the palace, now the Capitol Building, was a grandstand, about which the Hawaiian and United States colors were intertwined.

The Hawaiian and United States officials, the diplomatic corps and a few friends filled the grand stand. After prayers came the formal transfer of sovereignty.

The final salute to the Hawaiian emblem of an independent nation was fired. As the last report died away in echoes among the surrounding hills, the Hawaiian national anthem "Hawaii Ponoi," in solemn grandeur, stirred the hearts of the multitude. Mrs. Garland, an eye-witness, said: "The music ceased and for one instant the Hawaiian flag still floated, then as it was slowly lowered, utter stillness held every one mute. A great wave of intense feeling seemed to flow over the people. For the moment we were in a country without a flag. There were few who did not weep. Then a clear sounding call from the bugles of the Philadelphia, a sudden stir through all the throng, and then with the triumphant ringing strains of the Star Spangled Banner, up rose majestically our own dear flag, reaching the truck with the last grand chord. Three mighty cheers burst forth. Men grasped each other by the hand, and hats and handkerchiefs waved. A group of Hawaiian young women stood behind us. As the Stars and Stripes went up, from one came the repressed exclamation, 'O, you beautiful thing.'"



LAST GUN FOR THE HAWAIIAN COLORS

Then President Dole and his cabinet took the oath of allegiance to the United States. The soldiers marched to their barracks to be sworn into their new service. The crowd dispersed, while salutes were fired from the ships in the harbor. The American flag floats in its own influential place over the palace, not as a kingly, but as a republican flag. The Hawaiian flag still floats over many a home in the Islands. Ardent annexationists as well as loving royalists keep the Hawaiian colors flying from the tall poles in their yards.

The Hawaiian flag is surrounded by many historical memories which mean much to residents of both native and foreign descent, and they are not yet willing that the dear old flag shall be lost from the nation's history. As one writer says, this feeling shows that "the flag does not represent so much a particular form of government as it does the great heart of the people which throbs beneath."

There is no reason why it should not remain perpetually as the Territorial or State flag, filling its own honored place in the Islands of its birth.

THE PHILADELPHIA

Coincidental with our publication of the "History of Hawaii's Flag" there appears in the harbor of Honolulu the U. S. S. Philadelphia, which played such an important part in the ceremony of substituting the American flag for the Hawaiian flag. This ship was the sole representative of the United States navy on the occasion. The illustration on page 13 gives a view of the racade of the Capitol and the splendid body of the Philadelphia's sailors and marines drawn up in front of the building. Numerous photographs were taken of this inspiring spectacle.

SPORT WITH GUN AND DOG

By Captain James H. Black

The sportsman who seeks fur and feather has as good a chance of gratifying his desires in parts of the Hawaiian Islands as elsewhere, provided he has the proper gun and a good retriever. Our mountains and seashores abound with pheasants, plover and other varieties of feathered creatures in their respective seasons, and while not as plentiful as in former years, when game were not annoyed by the destructive mongoose, there are enough for the moderate demands of the true sportsman. A man will tramp further and work harder for a few pheasants or plover than he will for their equivalent in dollars and cents, but labor of love lightens the toil, and the exercise in the bracing mountain or sea air so invigorates one that he finds good health a greater reward than his game dinner. People who come down here for their health ought to get out of Honolulu every day or so in dungaree clothes and ramble over the mountains and through the valleys, now scaling a cliff by climbing over the tops of hau bushes, and anon chasing the nimble wild goat as it skips along the mountain sides. It's fun when one gets used to it, and that is not long after the initial effort is made. Every muscle of the body is brought into action, and the faculties of thought are sharpened by the presence of danger that often attends these excursions. Hard mental and physical exertion of this sort in this glorious climate is the true stimulant for the nervous, run-down body who has sat too long at his desk in the close atmosphere of busy San Francisco.

But this short story relates to hunting. Side lines of country rambles are not wanted here, though they appertain to the sportsman's life. Let us start at one o'clock on a fine October morning, in quest of pheasants, the finest game bird known here or anywhere else. We take a double team and drive to, say, Leilehua, where we leave the horses and wagon and take up along the ridges. We may walk ten or twenty miles that day, and probably bring back to Honolulu early in the evening six or a dozen pheasants. There are two kinds, the Mongolian pheasant and the Japanese blue pheasant, and they will weigh five or six pounds. The former variety was introduced in 1868, when a steamer came here from New Zealand with a dozen birds. A party of us bought them and turned them loose. Other lots came afterward, and Kamehameha V bought some for the Island of Molokai, where they are very plentiful. It nests on the ground, and in going through the gulches the hunter is almost upon his game before he sees it. The dog points it and up it comes from the deep grass or bush, like a shot, and flies away at the rate of 17 yards a second. This sudden appearing and vanishing give to the pheasant its gamy characteristic, which is the delight of the hunter. Exceedingly swift of wing, it will easily elude an amateur, and it requires any amount of practice to bring one down. The novice gets a kind of "buck" fever when one rises in his path. On the table, after a hard day's sport, it makes a delectable dish. The season is from the 15th of September to the last of April. The Mongolian species was introduced into the United States after we had been shooting them here. The Japanese blue pheasant was brought to Hawaii about six years ago. This bird will alight in a tree when disturbed, but its Mongolian cousin never. The California quail is very abundant on Kauai and Molokai, but few are seen on this Island. On Molokai there is also the royal quail, called in California the mountain quail. It is like the pheasant in appearance, only smaller. I have shot thirteen at a time on Molokai. The wild turkey season is concurrent with the pheasant season, and one must go to the Ewa and Waianae mountains to find this sort of game plentiful. It feeds on guavas, ohelos and all manner of insects, and gets plump before Thanksgiving. Sometimes it will weigh twenty pounds dressed, being quite a load to pack on a man's back over mountain trails. There are lots of turkeys on the other Islands, too. Other things you see up in the valleys and on mountain slopes are peacocks and guinea hens, though never in abundance. Some of these have escaped from domestic keeping and grown to be as wild as the turkeys. The Chinese pigeons, commonly called doves, are legitimate game from July 1st to January 1st, and I noticed several gentlemen out in the country at the beginning of the season this month, seeking this well known bird.

The migratory birds are hunted extensively. They are chiefly the plover, curlew, akekeke, ulili, spoonbill, widgeon and sprigtail, the three last belonging to the duck family. They migrate to the shores of Behring Sea during the first week of May, and return with their newly hatched young in the first week of August. How long they have been making the Hawaiian Islands their home nine months of the year the Creator only knows. Their habits make an interesting study in natural history. I have noticed occasionally that geese and brant come with them when they return in August, this circumstance being a certain indication of an early and hard winter up north. I am very glad that there is one species of game that the mongoose cannot molest, for these birds that bring their young from over the sea have no nesting place here. "As rare as a plover's nest" is a saying in Hawaii that means the same as "as rare as hens' teeth" elsewhere. The web-footed species, the spoonbill, sprigtail and widgeon, get a good deal of their food in fresh water ponds in the neighborhood of the seashore, while the plover eats insects, grass and grain in the fields. The curlew is the king of them all to the man with a gun. It has a bill five inches long, with which it digs into the beach for its food. Its call is a sort of whistle, and when this is heard by the sportsman a thrill of excitement comes over him, for this bird is a *rara avis*. I remember when Mr. Cunningham first went shooting on this Island. He got separated from me on the beach and I heard his gun banging away like a battery. Soon I joined him and asked him what he had been doing. "O, I've killed a lot of these things," he said, and he showed me half a dozen curlew. Then I had the satisfaction of telling him, to his great pleasure, that he had shot the rarest game on the beach. We continued our pursuit of curlew that day and brought in fifteen. The plover is common, but furnishes plenty of sport. It flies against the wind and the hunter gets flock shots when he is in a line of the flight. The event of migration is worth traveling across the Island to see. All these migratory creatures congregate in a great field and, amid a babel of vociferous quackings and screechings, for I fancy each variety of bird has a language of its own, they prepare for their annual flitting.



RESULT OF TWO HOURS' SHOOTING NEAR HONOLULU

Their noisy and seemingly angry debates must bear directly upon the organization of their forces, for the very best discipline prevails when they ascend in a spiral course and catch a south-west wind above the trade wind clouds. In this current they are carried northerly and northeasterly to their temporary home in the icy north. The illustration accompanying this article is good evidence of what two can do with plover and other birds in a day's outing. These trophies of the hunt were brought down in the spring of 1894. Mr. Cunningham and I took a trip only a few miles from Honolulu and obtained in two hours 17 pheasants, 15 ducks and 12 plovers. The success of our trip made quite a stir in the city at the time, and as a consequence our photographs with the "red stuff," accompanied by Mr. Cunningham's pointers, Honolulu Duke No. 30858 and Honolulu Sport No. 28766, were taken. That this is just the habitat for the plover its exceeding fatness in February testifies. When it comes in August it is of normal size, speckled and golden, but in six months it is heavy, very plump and black-breasted.

Mr. Albert Wilcox is a benefactor to the sporting fraternity in Kauai in this way: Within the past six years he has imported at considerable expense American pheasants, prairie chickens, grouse and partridges, engaging a man to come down with the coveys. Furthermore, he offers a large reward to anyone who will furnish him with the name of any person taking a mongoose to the Island of Kauai. Two got into a box of machinery one time and smuggled themselves into the Island. A regular hue and cry was started by Mr. Wilcox's order to find them. A big force of men and dogs finally ran the little animals down and they were quickly dispatched.

The deer of Hawaii are confined exclusively to Molokai, where, owing to the infrequency of hunters' visits, they increase and multiply and lose much of the shyness that is characteristic of their species. Some forty years ago a small herd were brougt to Honolulu from Portland, Oregon. A buck and a doe were turned loose at Kahuku and the rest were sent by Kamehameha V and Governor Dominis to Molokai, where their progeny now exists. A

buck and a doe were also sent to Hawaii, but in the case of that Island and of Oahu no profitable results came of the breeding, the wild dogs killing the fawns. The parent deer died of old age. Another lot afterwards came from Ceylon, and again more were imported from China, all being allowed to mix with the other wild ones on Molokai. I have never shot deer in Hawaii. About three years ago the Republic of Hawaii employed two experts at $40 per month to come from California and slaughter deer on Molokai, as it was thought the animals were destroying the forests. They started at the work and in a short time killed over 4,000. Otto Meyer, who lives on Molokai, shoots every year from 1,000 to 1,400, and ships the skins to C. Brewer & Co., who pay him 40 cents apiece for them.

The hunters of Honolulu, that is the active ones who are out for game every season, are few in number, considering the scope we have for sport. They are H. M. Whitney, Jr., E. I. Spalding, George Robinson, Wilhelm Lanz, W. M. Cunningham, S. G. Wilder, G. P. Wilder, E. R. Adams, E. H. Wodehouse, E. A. McInerny, Fred Whitney, R. Ivers, S. E. Damon, Wm. Mutch, C. B. Wilson, C. P. Iaukea, W. A. Whiting, Henry Davis, J. M. Dowsett, H. J. Burniston and myself. W. C. Wilder is an old-time sportsman and a good one, though he is seldom seen in the field. Kinney Rawson, the jeweller, who died in 1876, was a favorite companion of mine, and so was Mr. Park, a carriage painter. We filled many a bag together.

Wild cattle, pigs and goats furnish abundant chances for indulging in rough, hard sport. In the wilds of the Island of Hawaii wild cattle are plentiful, and on every Island the land owners are very glad to get the pigs and goats killed off. The smaller quadrupeds make good game for boys to practice on.

The Hawaiian Islands possess two kinds of game that are peculiarly their own, being seen in no other part of the world. They are the Hawaiian goose and the Hawaiian teal duck. The former is found only in the wild strawberry belt at the base of Mauna Loa, on Hawaii, where it feeds on strawberries and ohelos. It is a handsome, speckled bird, weighing from six to ten pounds, and very symmetrically formed in body, neck and head. It nests on the ground and it is so unlike the ordinary wild goose that one can approach it within five or ten yards and shoot it with a revolver. There are only a few hundred of them left of what in ante-mongoose days was an enormous colony. When the volcano is unusually active they fly around the crater. I have killed and eaten them, and they are fine. The Hawaiian teal duck is very similar to its web-footed namesake in America, the difference being that it feeds in fresh water. In the daytime it rests in the gulches and at night it comes down to the taro and rice patches for its food. It is eagerly sought by all sportsmen and is getting scarcer in all parts of the group every year.

I will say a few words about the pretty skylark that is seen along our country roads and then I am finished. About thirty years ago I bought 48 of these birds for $24. They came here on a steamer from Australia. I gave them their liberty in the Hawaiian Hotel grounds and never saw a feather of them for three or four years afterward, when suddenly they appeared all over the Island. They sing like meadowlarks and are distinctively a ground bird. No one thinks of shooting them.

BENEATH The BANYAN

Stories of Hawaii Founded on Her Ancient Legends

By William F. Sabin

THE LOVE OF A LEPER

Not far from where the rugged Pali rears its angry form on the Isle of Oahu, on that side which is ever kissed by the faithful winds, there dwelt, not many years ago, with her aged parents, a maiden as beautiful as the morning star, who had a lover, a man possessed of great courage and a noble presence, who loved her with all the strength of his brave heart.

Now the day was set when these two were to become man and wife, and it was placed only far enough in the future to allow sufficient time for the man to build a home to shelter his beloved and himself and those who were to come after.

This little home was being builded at some little distance from where the maiden dwelt, so that it was but seldom that the sweethearts met, for the man was very busy with planning and carying out his plans.

One day a learned doctor visited the valley where the maiden dwelt, seeking for those who might be afflicted with a dread disease, that he might cause them to be separated from the people with whom they lived, and taken away to the Isle of Molokai, thus removing all danger to the unafflicted.

When the doctor came to where the maiden lived with her aged and feeble parents, he first examined the old couple, and finding in them no sign of sickness, turned his attention to the maiden. Great was her consternation when she was declared a leper, and heart-breaking her appeal to the man of medicine when he told of the necessity of her going to the Isle of Molokai.

It was only a little sign that he had found, only a very slight indication of the awful malady.

But the will of a few must be sacrficed for the good of the many, and when at last the maiden understood this she grieved not for herself, but for the man who loved her and whom she loved with all the strength of a woman's heart. So, bidding her parents say to him when he should come to see her, that she was dead, the maiden allowed herself to be taken away to where those stricken with the disease lived apart on the Isle of Molokai. Because of her love for her lover did the maiden prefer his thinking her dead to knowing her real fate.

It was not long before the man hastened, heart-hungry, to the maiden's home, only to find, upon arrival there, her aged parents fading quickly since the sunshine of their lives had gone.

"Where hides the keeper of my heart," said he, "she

for whom the ready home awaits in the valley yonder?"

"She is dead," said the old ones.

"Not so," the youth returned, "for if she had died she would have come to me; our spirits are not strangers that they should leave each other without a word."

Then did the ancient folk confess, and a fury took possession of the mind of the young man when the knew the truth.

"My love is the more needed now," he muused, when the heat of anguish had given place to reason. I will go to her. Are women cattle, that a man should say this one is stricken with sickness, therefore will I think no more of her?—the maiden loves me, even as I love her; nought mars the sweetness of her soul. I'll hasten to her side, for to each other we belong."

And the lover made haste to the Isle Molokai and sought out the place where his beloved lived in death. At night he stole to her side.

"Touch me not," she cried, "lest thy dear self should suffer ill."

Then did love teach the man a lie.

"I am a leper also, star of my destiny," he whispered. "Fear not that I should caress you." And he urged the maiden to steal away from the guarded place, "just for a little walk." When they together arrived without the limits of the guarded place, unseen, the man led his comrade to where two fleet horses were hidden in the bushes. Deftly he swung the maiden into a saddle and quickly he vaulted into the other. All night they rode and when morning dawned many miles were between them and the guarded place.

A few days later the home that the man had builded on the Isle Oahu covered them both and they were man and wife.

One day the wife remembered that her husband had told her that he too was a leper, and something prompted her to doubt whether he had spoken the truth. Questioning him on this matter and seeking truth, she found it.

"I loved you, my wife," he said.

That night, unwilling that her husband should be longer endangered, she went away and hid in the mountains, living on bananas and various roots, until one day, realizing that soon she would be no longer alone, she crept back to her husband's home, where he welcomed her, rejoicing, knowing well that it was through love she had left him.

And when their child was born life held so many joys for them that the cloud which had darkened some of the days of their lives was forgotten.

They are old people now and many children call them father and mother. The sign of leprosy in the woman has long since disappeared. Nature plays strange tricks sometimes—or was it a mistake?

THE ROMANCE OF A RAMBLER

Pua was a true daughter of her people and a child of nature. Maui, one of the islands of the ocean, was the country of her birth and her ever happy home.

Strange things had happened in the islands not long before Pua came into the world, and strange things were still happening. Everybody loved Pua, and Pua generously gave the world a little corner in her big, warm heart. Her grandparents often told her tales of the islands before the coming of the haoles, and Pua often wished that things were in her time as they had been in the days when the Hawaiians ruled the islands and were a great people.

The fair young girl was sent by her father to the school of the haoles, and there she learned their language and their religion. "It is a very pretty teaching," she said, "that of the strangers, and I shall believe it, but I shall not forget my own religion, for it makes me happier than the new idea."

Pua said this because she treasured in her heart the saying of a kahuna whom she had questioned as to what the future had in store for her. The words of the kahuna had been:

"One day, in the year that is to come, your happiness shall come to you. It is for you to wait. A stranger, a traveler, is even now seeking you out, wandering the world over in search of you, for you are his twin soul, and he will find you. In a great ship will he come to claim you, and you and he, who were one in the long ago, shall again be united—wait!"

And this was the reason that Pua gave the world in general only a little corner in her big, warm heart, for she already loved the stranger, and saw him in her dreams. When those who loved her asked her to make them happy with her love and friendship, she would always answer: "My heart is not my own." These lovers soon found other maidens as fair to them as Pua, and ceased to wonder at her answer.

Time, unmarked by any seasons in the tropic isles, flew quickly by, and one day, almost a year since Pua had been answered by the kahuna, she received a message from one who had known her in the days when she had learned civilization and religion at the haole schools, asking her to go and while away the days in her company. Pua's friend had married and was living in a very beautiful place on the windward side of the Island of Maui. It was an ideal spot for happy times. And there the girl, faithful to her unseen, unknown lover, enjoyed life for many days, seeing always her lover in her dreams.

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The sun had not long passed the meridian; his almost perpendicular rays beat down upon the lazily rippling waters of a little inlet on the windward side of the Island of Maui. All was still, save the sleepy rustle of a few restless leaves in the timid wind. The day seemed to be pausing half way on its journey to the past, as if it were giving a backward look at its first accomplishments ere it continued to greater and more glorious efforts.

Stretched upon the sands a stranger lay. Presently, conscious of the sun's tropic strength, he arose and, stripping, plunged into the waters of the inlet, that his day-dreams might be dispelled by the water's touch. The sun himself dried the stranger with his fierce rays. After the bath, seated in the shade of a thick bush, the stranger drew forth a little book and read, and he read aloud,

reading as if he had read the words many times, in many places:

"Atlantis is no more,
And yet, disciple of her ancient lore,
Go forth and find the one you knew before!
Tortuous the way to that far distant place,
And weary the time before you see her face;
Yet peresevere, for destiny commands—
Go! Meet again thy fellow spirit in a far off land."

The reading of these words seemed to rouse the stranger, for he arose and hurried on. From the far east he had journeyed through many countries around the world; many, many months had he sought for peace and happiness in the finding of his own. Much of suffering and hardship had he endured, searching the earth for his other self. In a great ship he had at last reached the islands of the ocean, and now was he journeying through each of the islands, feeling ever a guiding hand; and now, more than ever before, feeling that his journey's end was near.

* * * * * * * *

The day, the month and the year were ending when they met. Pua had sought a favorite dream spot of her own that evening beneath the banyan near to the pathway by the seashore; she was very happy, for she had dreamed of her lover's coming. The stranger passing along the pathway, saw her—their eyes met, and in a way peculiar to souls, they knew each other. That is all.

THE MARRYING OF MALIA

Before the great swift canoes, driven through the seas by the sweat of heated water, came to the shores of the Sandwich Islands, a big white-winged boat was one day wrecked upon Oahu. The master and his men landed upon the island, and being drawn by the beauties of the spot, decided to make the little paradise their home. Nor could other ships, which occasionally visited the country, induce them to leave their chosen land.

The crew of the wrecked vessel scattered over the island as their fancies guided them, many finding native maidens who were willing to share their happiness and their troubles—though troubles were not plentiful in Oahu in those days.

Now, the master of the wrecked ship, a hardy king of the ocean, a man who had faced death and danger in all their many moods, felt a longing for a quiet life come over his spirit, a desire to no more be a fellow to the raging elements and the waters' mysteries. Nature in her tropic prodigality turned his thoughts from the trackless deep to this munificent, entrancing isle. Perfumed breezes wafted from his mind the thoughts of the salt sea winds, and the green of perennial leafage soothed the eye so long accustomed to the ocean's changing hue.

Man cannot fully taste the joy of living without a companion, so the master sought a wife.

In his search of the island he one day came across a settlement whose appearance bespoke the industrious care of one of his own race. He stopped to acquaint himself with the facts. Happy indeed was he on finding in the owner of the place an old sea captain, a one-time pirate and smuggler, with whom he had served as a boy on many ships and in many seas. His former commander, now his delighted friend, welcomed him most hospitably and set before him pig and red poi, also a pleasing drink made from the root of a native shrub.

When the two had feasted and smoked together, the old man presented his friend to his handsome native wife and his four beautiful daughters, Loke, Ohike, Pua and Malia. Sons had the old man also, but they were away in the mountains hunting the wild goat, and the man seeking a wife let not his thoughts dwell on them.

The younger man later addressed the elder on the subject nearest his heart, saying: "Your example is a most excellent one and I would wed and abandon my former love, the fickle sea, to cleave to a desirable maiden, one like unto thy daughters."

"Choose, then, from among them," replied the graybeard, "for they have been dreaming long enough alone; let one of them awake to the pleasures and responsibilities of married life."

So the master of the wrecked vessel obtained audience with Loke, the tall and stately Loke. But Loke and her sisters had been discussing the stranger among themselves while he and their father were engaged in conversation together. "He is too old," said Loke. "I want a man who can do other than blow smoke from his nose and words from his month."

"I fear that some day he would leave me to return to the sea," said Ohike. "I will not entrust my heart with one who might some day take it away with him and leave me in unhappiness."

"I have not thought on the matter," said Pua. "When the stranger speaks to me on the subject then I will consider."

Of the sisters Malia only was silent. She avoided the questioning looks of the others and went away to gather flowers wherewith to make a lei for the stranger.

When the master of the wrecked vessel asked Loke to be his wife, she blushed and answered that her love was already given to another. Then the stranger sought Ohike, Ohike, the little "crab," so called on account of her always running along sidewise. Her story was that she had had a dream foretelling her marriage to one other than the sailor. Pua's excuse was short. "I don't love you," she said.

Now Malia, Malia with the tender eyes and silent manners, loved the stranger with an affection as strong as it was sudden, but her pride was aroused at the thought that if she accepted him it would be after her three sisters had refused him. So when she in her turn was questioned by the master of the wrecked vessel, her reply was: "My head is small and love is a big thing; I must think; by and by I will answer you."

The stranger tarried at the house of his old friend for as many days as it takes the new moon to become old and new again—and in that time did he learn love; whereas before he had heard of love; associating love with a wife, had determined to secure a wife in order to obtain love. Now he felt love first and —"I love you, too," she said.

* * * * * * *

Now, after the master of the wrecked vessel and

Malia had been married a few years a great longing to make another voyage on the ocean in a white-winged boat came over the spirit of the sailor, and he bade good-bye to his wife Malia and their two little children and sailed away from Oahu, promising to return home ere another year should be added to their lives. Malia was very sad when her husband was gone, and with her sadness jealousy was mingled. She was jealous of her husband's first love, the fickle sea. "What if the sea should claim him!" she cried in her loneliness. "Did he not sufficiently love me, that he should leave me thus?" Over and over again did Malia ask herself this question, and there was no one to answer it for her, for no one knew the sadness in her heart.

Years passed slowly by, years of watching and waiting, and yet no message came to the patient, faithful Malia of her husband. Her father had passed to the Great Beyond and her two children had grown to be man and woman, when one day a sailor from a vessel visiting the island, having made inquiries, sought Malia out and told her how her husband had been wrecked with him upon a lonely island in the southern seas, and how for years they had lived alone on food saved from the vessel, the husband dying at length with one word only upon his lips: "Malia."

And when Malia heard this an awful calm pervaded her spirit and she stole away from her friends unobserved, and going down to the seashore, entered a canoe and paddled away out to sea. Night spread his wings over the waters, the stars came out. Malia paddled toward the south until the paddle fell from her tired hands, and she lay in the bottom of the canoe and slept.

And as she slept she dreamed—a real dream.

She was going to meet her husband; she would meet him; his first love, the fickle sea, should not, would not separate them.

"Malia!"

Was it the wind that whispered—was it the sea that spoke? Malia knew the voice.

"Love, I come—I come." Thus did Malia answer.

And the jealous sea claimed what Malia left—when her spirit joined its mate.

FIRST SALUTE TO OUR FLAG

It was while wintering on the French coast in the famous little naval boat Ranger that Captain Paul Jones conceived a daring idea. The Ranger had been in winter quarters at L'Orient, being overhauled. On a certain Friday orders were given to set sail, and the Ranger made her way along the coast to Quiberon and anchored there at sunset, before the bay's entrance, facing the great curve of the shores. She had much shipping for comrpany. Further in there lay a fine show of French frigates with a convoy, and four ships of the line. The captain scanned these through his glass and welcomed a great opportunity. He had come upon a division of the French navy and one of the frigates flew the flag of a rear admiral—La Motte Pique.

The wind had not fallen at sundown. All night the Ranger tossed about and tugged at her anchor chains, as if she were impatient to continue her adventures, like the men between her sides. All the next day she rode uneasily and clapped her sail cloth and thrummed her rigging in the squally winter blast, until the sea grew quieter toward sundown. Then Captain Paul Jones sent a boat to the French fleet to carry a letter.

The bay was now alive with small Breton traders, and at a short distance away there was a droll little potato fleet making hopefully for the Ranger. The headmost boat, however, was the Ranger's own, with an answer to the captain's letter. He gave an anxious sigh and laid down his glass. He had sent to say frankly to the rear admiral that he flew the new American flag, and that no foreign power had yet saluted it, and to ask if his own salute to the royal navy of France would be properly returned. It was already in the last fluster of the February wind, and the sea going down; there was no time to be lost. He broke the great seal of his answer with a trembling hand, and at the first glance pressed the letter to his breast.

The French frigates were a little apart from their convoy, and rolled sullenly in a solemn company, their tall masts swaying like timekeepers against the pale winter sky. The low land lay behind them, its line broken here and there by strange mounds and by ancient altars of the Druids, like clumsy, heavy legged beasts standing against the winter sunset. The captain gave orders to hoist the anchor. Nobody knew why, and he spread the sails when it was no time to put to sea. He stood like a king until all was done, and then passed the word for his gunners to be ready, and steered straight in toward the French fleet.

They all understood now. The little Ranger ran slowly between the frowning ships, looking as warlike as they; the men swarmed like bees in her rigging; her colors ran up to salute the flag of His Most Christian Majesty of France, and she fired, one by one, her salute of thirteen guns.

There was a moment of suspense. The wind was very light now. The powder smoke drifted away, and the flapping of the sails sounded loud overhead. Would the admiral answer back, or would he treat this bold challenge like a handkerchief waved at him from a pleasure boat? Some of the officers on the Ranger looked incredulous, but Paul Jones still held his letter in his hand. There was a puff of white smoke and the great guns of the French flagship began to shake the air—one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine—and then were still, save for their echoes from the low hills about Carnac and the great Druid Mount of St. Michael.

"Henry Gardner, you may tell the men that this was the salute of the King of France to our Republic, and the first high honor to our flag," said the captain, proudly, to his steersman; but they were all huzzaing now along the Ranger's decks—that little ship whose name shall never be forgotten while her country lives.

The captain lifted his hat and stood looking up at the flag.

"We hardly know what this day means, gentlemen," he said, soberly, to his officers, who came about him. "I believe we are at the christening of the greatest nation that was ever born into the world. The day shall come when America, republic though she may be, will salute no foreign flag without receiving gun for gun!"

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Having promised a "Flag Number" for July the publishers of the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC present this magazine as a fulfillment of their promise. Not only is a considerable space devoted to entertaining stories of the American and Hawaiian flags, but four pages are added to the twenty-four usually given, making altogether a beautiful number of twenty-eight pages. As fast as the public shows appreciation of a high class periodical so it will be our pleasure to increase the volume of reading and pictorial matter in this publication.

All Hawaiian school children to-day speak English, but they converse more fluently in their mother tongue. Compulsory attendance at school and the entire absence of the usage of Hawaiian in the schools have forced English upon the rising generation, but when the Hawaiian language will cease to be used commonly is a question impossible to answer. Its contact with the virile English is not conducive to its longevity, and it may be relegated to a place among the dead languages seventy-five years hence. A large number of adult natives, that is, pure Hawaiians, particularly those who have lived all their lives in country districts, are unable to carry on a conversation in English, and these people, of course, will perpetuate the Hawaiian tongue to their dying day.

Estimates of the raw sugar shipments for the year ending July 1, 1901, bring the figure up to 310,000 tons.

The Sunday band concerts were commenced five years ago this month. The public is indebted principally to Mr. H. E. Cooper for inaugurating this kind of Sabbath diversion.

A native woman in Honolulu, upon seeing a photograph of the Hawaiian villagers at Buffalo, and recognizing her husband in the group, promptly rolled up a pair of pants he had left behind and dispatched them to him by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.

In our Foreign Representative list, which appears in the Official Directory on the cover page, there are two changes noted this month. Mr. Vizzavona has come amongst us again as the Consul of France. He has been away a number of years, and his absence was greatly felt by those who had enjoyed his acquaintance during a previous residence. Mr. W. R. Hoare, the British Consul, has moved into the residence on King street recently vacated by Mr. T. Rain Walker.

The South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition opens at Charleston on the First of next December and closes on the First of June, 1902. The time for preparing the Hawaiian exhibit is now.

It is now in order, in the young days of the Territory, to organize a Floral Emblem Society, whose object shall be to seek the adoption, through the Legislature, of a floral emblem for Hawaii Territory. The question once submitted to the public's taste will arouse much discussion, for there are a dozen or more very popular flowers growing in these Isles.

The yell, which philologists aver has its most forceful expression among the Comanche tribe of North American Indians, has grown into the curriculum of every university, academy and school in the land. The final number of the program given by the Kamehameha Boys School the other evening was the "Kamehameha Manual Yell," in which every student raised his voice to a sky-splitting pitch, greatly to the delight of parents and teachers, who applauded the lusty-lunged boys generously.

Mr. Edward Pollitz's present visit to the Islands has for its object the establishment of a sugar refinery of such capacity as will receive all the raw sugar made at island mills for ten years to come. According to this calculation it must of necessity be large enough to handle at least 400,000 tons annually. Its exact location is not determined. To what extent the plantations will co-operate with Mr. Pollitz in his laudable enterprise is a moot question. Such an undertaking was seriously considered by the planters at the dawn of annexation, but their contracts with the Sugar Trust stood in the way of starting a refinery then.

The May number of the *Patriotic Review* completes the first volume of that attractive periodical. Its mission is to foster a spirit of co-operation between all patriotic societies. It is not the organ of any society or individual, but it takes a decided stand on the flag bill, urging additional legislation for the flag's protection, and it devotes much space to special articles of value. It is edited by Miss Marion Howard Brazier at Trinity Court, Stuart Street, Boston, and costs only a dollar a year.

The Model Block has as good appointments, architecturally considered, as any other edifice of Honolulu's New Era, and it has on its ground floor a mercantile establishment that has long been a popular resort of the ladies when on their shopping errands. It is the Pacific Import Co., where goods of the latest importations are displayed. The windows are rendered attractive by an extensive exhibit of novelties, in which the finest and most fashionable ready-made skirts and shirt waists are conspicuous features. All of the new fancies of underwear are also shown. One of this company's specialties is laces of the best quality, a bewildering variety of which is submitted for inspection. Where there is a complete stock of dress goods, such as this store carries, ladies have no trouble in making selections.

The Metropolitan Meat Co. have absorbed the Honolulu Market Co. Incompetency is the rock on which many well meaning mercantile enthusiasts go to pieces. A business like the purveying of meats and provisions to the public requires the closest economy in buying and a watchful care of the demand Mr. G. J. Waller, manager of the Metropolitan Meat Co., has been confronted with trying problems at times, when meat of all kinds was scarce, but he never disappointed a customer.

The last day of Chinese registration was June 14th, when 28,936 persons had had their names officially recorded. This number means those individuals of all ages and both sexes in the Territory who have a particle of Chinese blood in their veins. Those not registered will be speedily deported as soon as detected. It is believed by the officials that very few have failed to comply with the law.

After all it is the horse race that receives more attention than any other public entertainment in the Islands. The races of Kamehameha Day and Admission Day so filled the Honolulan's cup of happiness that he cared nothing for Fourth of July sports. The first Independence Day of the Twentieth Century went into local history with not so much significance as a government pay-day. In Hilo there was the greatest celebration in many years. Mr. Rodenberg delivered a finished oration, and a program of excellent races was carried out.

Local wireless telegraph stock was some what affected last month on account of a suit for $8,000 being brought by the parent concern, the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co., of London.

The "History of Hawaii's Flag," which we publish this month, is taken from Cram's Magazine.

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HONOLULU, H. T.

Hearts and Home.

Home is where the heart is,
Ah! how true these words,
'Tis the message whispered,
E'en by little birds.
Nature whispers daily
Such sweet words as these,
Home is where the heart is,
That's the place to please.

Plant your flowers there, love,
Say your sweet words, too,
Then in home and loved ones,
Paradise you'll view.
Then as little birds will,
Hasten home at night,
So will be your pleasure
And your fond delight.

Happy smiles will greet you,
Fond embraces, too,
Loving, tender welcomes,
From the hearts so true.
Voices of dear children,
Making music sweet,
Liken home to blessed
Paradise, complete.

Joyous hearts together
Make a happy home,
And from out its shelter
Hearts are loath to roam.
'Tis the heart and love, dear,
That make home so bright,
And the loving kindness
Making all things right.

MARTHA SHEPARD LIPPINCOTT.
Moorestown, N. J.

A Honolulu gentleman has just made the record trip between here and Boston, covering the distance in 9 days and 23 hours.

After many years a third trial has been made in the manufacture of beer in the Islands. On the First inst. the Honolulu Brewing and Malting Co. put their steam beer on the market in direct competition with Seattle, San Francisco and St. Louis brands. Among home consumers quality will be considered before price in the contest for favoritism.

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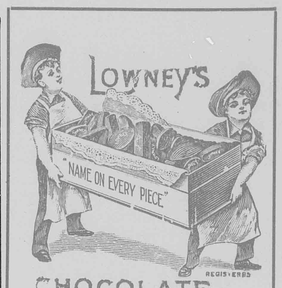

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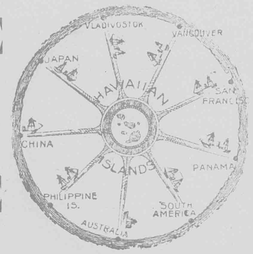

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Day of Month.	Jan.			Feb.			Mar.			April (D)			May			June			July			Aug.			Sept.			Oct.			Nov.			Dec.		
	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.
1	65	77	66	68	77	70	69	76	68	70	78	72	70	78	71	70	84	73	75	87	76	72	87	76	75	85	76	70	86	77	73	80	71	71	79	72
2	65	76	65	67	78	70	67	77	70	72	83	73	70	78	71	69	83	74	74	86	76	74	87	76	75	86	77	75	83	76	71	78	73	69	81	74
3	62	75	68	62	78	66	69	78	68	70	82	73	70	78	72	70	83	73	72	86	75	71	87	76	76	85	77	75	80	74	67	75	67	68	80	68
4	60	75	67	69	77	69	65	78	69	69	84	72	71	82	73	67	84	74	72	87	76	75	89	78	75	86	76	74	84	76	70	76	70	68	81	72
5	62	75	62	64	73	66	62	79	70	68	83	74	72	79	74	69	84	75	73	85	73	76	88	79	74	86	76	73	80	75	69	79	72	72	77	71
6	60	75	69	66	73	69	66	78	72	72	82	73	72	81	72	72	85	75	72	87	75	74	85	78	73	86	75	72	80	72	70	79	72	69	77	73
7	69	77	73	67	76	68	67	80	72	71	83	74	71	80	72	70	85	74	73	87	76	76	87	79	74	86	76	69	84	70	71	77	68	71	76	70
8	69	75	70	66	77	66	69	81	70	68	83	72	71	80	71	71	85	74	74	86	77	76	85	78	75	86	76	68	83	76	64	79	72	63	78	71
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29	60	74	67				64	79	69	63	78	67	68	84	74	76	87	77	76	87	78	77	83	77	70	84	75	73	81	76	72	80	70	63	76	66
30	66	74	68				66	78	68	63	79	69	74	86	75	76	87	77	75	87	78	74	86	74	69	85	74	74	80	75	67	80	73	56	72	67
31	66	74	68				63	77	70				71	84	73				72	84	74	77	86	77				72	79	76				61	72	67

Observation taken at 50 feet above sea level. Maximum, 89; Minimum, 56; Average, 72.05.

HONOLULU RAINFALL FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS

From W. R. Castle's Rain Gauge. Elevation 50 Feet.

MONTHS	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
January	1.07	.06	.38	5.85	.78	.87	2.00	1.19	6.50	2.57	3.08	2.38	2.20	.94	3.97	.87
February	1.68	.67	.94	13.04	1.98	.77	9.85	4.84	3.18	13.45	12.42	1.81	1.30	.79	7.60	3.55
March	4.06	2.96	1.63	2.24	2.25	.38	7.83	.69	.20	.75	1.51	1.46	3.11	1.20	9.66	3.73
April	3.52	5.11	1.19	2.35	2.36	.94	4.84	.88	1.60	2.22	.25	1.01	2.40	.93	1.20	.81
May	.44	11.56	1.61	4.10	1.97	.81	1.20	.23	5.10	1.50	.10	.93	1.51	.96	.68	1.44
June	.48	2.51	.63	.95	.47	.97	.86	.43	.67	.29	.59	.90	.78	.99	2.07	.86
July	1.40	4.27	.56	.67	.15	.48	1.30	.58	.53	.28	.45	.45	.00	.81	.63	.11
August	.83	2.85	.43	1.02	4.22	1.16	1.00	.58	1.14	1.04	.08	1.41	1.33	.39	.58	1.94
September	.32	1.17	2.26	.95	2.80	1.81	.60	.47	.42	.91	.56	2.15	.39	2.66	.15	.35
October	4.66	.03	1.84	.44	1.31	.95	1.36	3.62	3.10	.64	1.76	.41	2.04	1.61	.52	3.70
November	.54	1.40	8.74	1.84	3.39	1.50	1.80	.39	.35	8.33	8.33	4.27	2.31	1.88	.50	.17
December	3.76	3.14	3.47	6.37	18.08	2.82	1.64	1.50	3.97	1.30	2.41	12.02	5.54	.51	.77	1.95
Total	22.76	35.73	23.68	39.82	39.76	13.46	34.28	15.40	26.85	33.28	31.54	29.20	22.91	13.67	28.33	18.58

For the year 1900 the rainfall by months was as follows: January, .41; February, .93; March, 1.30; April, 4.08; May, 1.06; June, .39; July, 1.65; August, 1.40; September, 1.17; October, 7.08; November, 12.72; December, 1.06. Total, 33.25.

Average for 17 years, 27.21 inches. Maximum, 39.82 inches. Minimum, 13.46 inches.

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[Corrected Monthly by Authority.]

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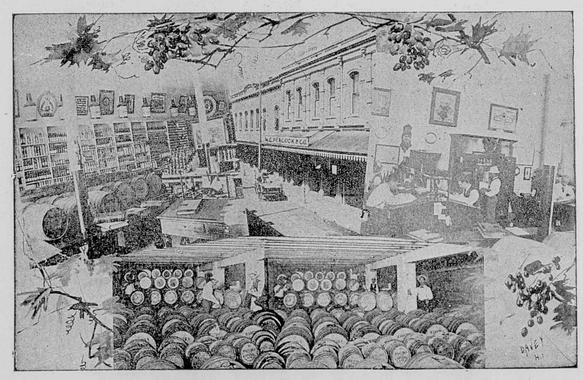

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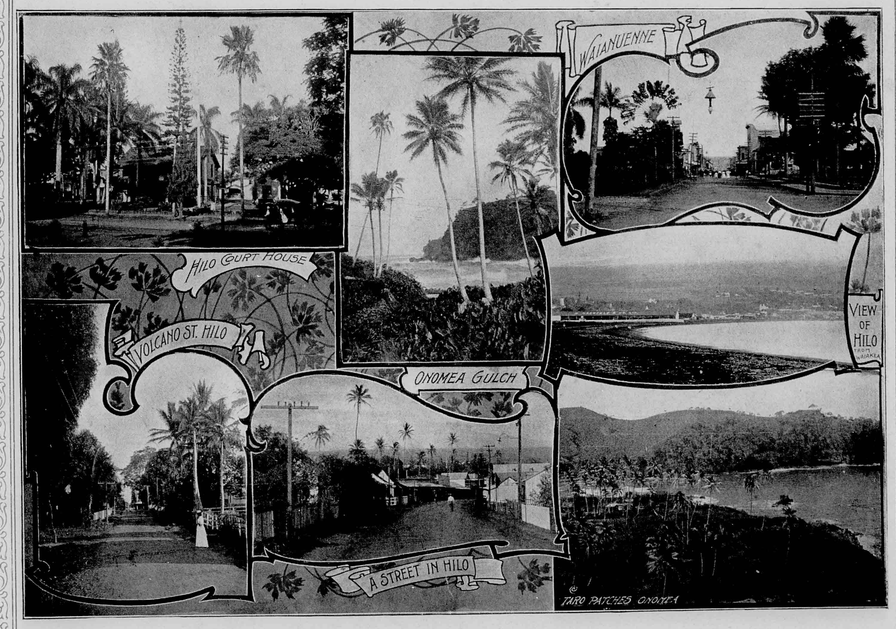

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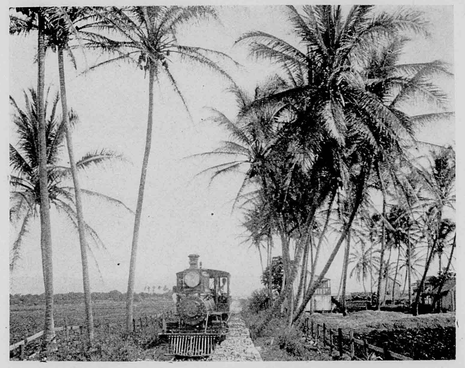

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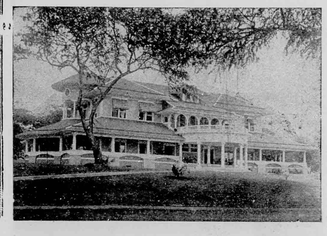

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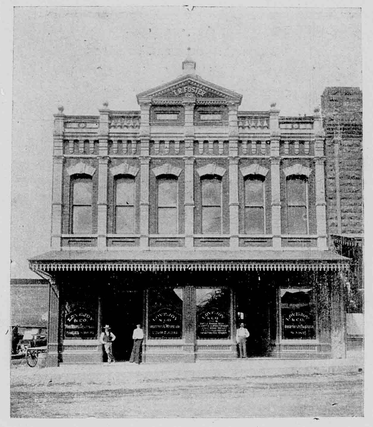

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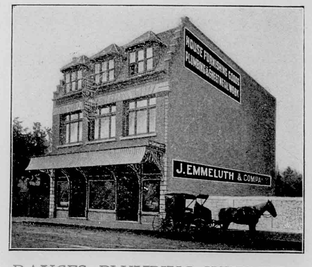

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Paradise of the Pacific

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TROPIC COOLNESS

Those of our readers who live in the large cities along the Atlantic seaboard, where hundreds of fatal heat prostrations occurred in June and July, will peruse with interest our meteorological tables published on page 22. Honolulu is just within the tropics, considerably south of the 22nd parallel of latitude, and never knew a heat prostration. The highest temperature for the summer months last year was 89, which was recorded in the middle of the day on one day only. The same condition of atmosphere that wards of sunstroke offers an effectual barrier to that dread malady, hydrophobia. People who have recovered from sunstroke, but suffer from its effects in every recurring summer, get relief from their trouble by a residence in the Hawaiian Islands.

JUDICIAL SENSATION

The greatest judicial sensation of many years was the decision of Judge Gear, Second Judge of the First Circuit Court, last month, nullifying the transition period, which was supposed to cover the time between the moment of raising the American flag on August 12, 1898, and the moment of ceremoniously trasferring these Islands to the United States on June 14, 1900. In these twenty-two months Judge Gear maintained that the jury system of the United States was good in Hawaii. By the Hawaiian law, without the previous indictment by a grand jury, a prisoner could be convicted by a majority of six, eight or ten, whereas by United States law a jury must be unanimous. It appears that during the transition period nearly thirty men, most of them being Japanese, Chinese and Hawaiians, were convicted of crimes ranging from murder to larceny, by juries not unanimous in their decisions, and, as Judge Gear holds these convictions were illegal while the American flag was flying over the country, the same men are entitled to their liberty. There is an appeal to the Territorial Supreme Court and again to the United States Supreme Court, but Judge Gear believes he has followed the trend of the United States Supreme Court in its celebrated insular decisions, recently handed down. In the meantime, while the happy prisoners are released and allowed to leave the Islands it is folly to attempt their reincarceration, as the Attorney General deems it his duty to do.

STATEHOOD

It is thought in the East that there will be such a clamor for statehood on the part of New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arizona at the opening of Congress next December that they will all be admitted either as separate states or as contiguous territory to other states, thus doing away with three annoying territorial agencies of the administration. California annexationists will probably be prepared at that time to offer Hawaii as a county of California, allowing it to fall into line with the remaining three territories of the United States. As New Mexico and Oklahoma are solidly Republican, there will be little opposition to their appeal for new habiliments. Arizona is Democratic. Hawaii's political complexion is unknown, but just now it is strongly for the Hawaiians. The territory could pass into California without creating any perceptible change in the presidential vote of 1904. It is pretty generally understood, however, that if a plebiscite were taken on the question Hawaii would remain a territory.

POSTAL ECONOMY

Some of the Chinese of Honolulu, Hilo, Wailuku and other places employ an ingenious method of getting cheap postage on their letters to China. They form a special hui for this purpose and engage some leading merchant who regularly corresponds with Hongkong or Canton by every mail steamer to transmit their messages to relatives and friends in those cities. The missives are written on very light Chinese paper and handed, unsealed, to the forwarding correspondent, who collects them in one large envelope, to which he affixes the proper U. S. stamps and mails it to his correspondent in Hongkong or Canton. The Chinamen in those cities expecting letters from Hawaji and knowing where to call for their mail, are afforded all the conveniences that the full postoffice service could give, while the expense of sending the news or other information from this point is but a small fraction of what Uncle Sam would charge for a single ordinary letter. If a Chinaman saves four cents in a transaction of this kind it is an item that counts with him. It is such a good rule, economically considered, that it works both ways, east as well as west, and the Chinese in the old country, where nickels are scarcer than here, have a greater appreciation of the scheme than their compatriots in prosperous Hawaii.

CARPETBAGGERS AND ANNEXATION

True to the many prophecies made in ante-annexation days, the carpetbaggers are here, some as Federal office-holders and some engaged in other occupations. If the people and the daily press were not discussing this circumstance with so much zeal it would be farthest from our purpose to speak of it, as it lies outside our province as a magazine; but inasmuch as we are drawn into the debate we must rise to remark that the newcomer is not as bad as he has been painted.

The I-told-you-so's of today who were prominent in the anti-annexation ranks extract much joy from the troubles that have come upon the country with annexation, just as though the annexationists of 1893-98 did not foresee a train of evils coming with the new regime. What could not be horoscoped by the ardent annexationists was eagerly fashioned into bugaboos by royalists equally as ardent. The planters knew the contract labor system would be stopped and that they would have to hustle as they never did before to obtain cane field hands. The so-called missionaries expected a municipal government for Honolulu, with a slack rein given to the liquor traffic and to the enforcement of Sunday laws. The taxpayer knew the public treasury would suffer by the transfer of the custom house, postoffice and other sources of revenue to the Federal authorities. Most of the employes of the Republic expected to lose their positions by the changes and many of them resigned in anticipation of such events. The control of the first Legislature of the Territory by the Hawaiians did not surprise those members of the last Legislature of the Republic who voted for annexation.

If annexation could be called a cloud, there was a silver lining of promise around it. The people of Hawaii had many years in which to weigh the pros and cons of political union with the United States, and they decided well. When the American flag went up on that memorable day, three years ago, an immediate and permanent taboo was put upon all riots and revolutions. Events of this nature had been periodically depleting the public treasury like a plague, and offering a constant menace to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Political differences were coming to a pass where every election was to mean a bloody contest for spoils. An expensive soldiery was to be maintained by whatever oligarchy was in power. The little Republic and the little Monarchy had both learned by dearly bought experience in their time that they were at the mercy of any potentate in heathendom, from the Mikado of Japan to the Jobberwok of Swat. Without annexation to the United States—our nearest neighbor and, admitted by all, our best friend—we were liable at any time to compulsory annexation to some European or Asiatic power. The political benefits coming with the new era are so great that the shortcomings of the first Legislature and the curtailing of the revenues are but petty annoyances in contrast. Under the wholesome laws of the United States there is no danger of an unrestricted importation and sale of opium to jeopardize the lives of the whole Hawaiian race, or the licensing of such iniquitous swindles as the Louisiana lottery. Looking at annexation from an economic standpoint, we see the sugar industry, our very bread and butter, protected and fostered by United States laws, whereas before it was like a toad under a harrow, subjected to every whim of the tariff tinkers in Washington. While one Congress let sugar in free, its successor might impose a high duty on it, and the latter was tantamount to complete industrial prostration for employer and employe. It was this playing fast and loose with Hawaii's interests, when the Islands were supposed to be under the protection of the United States, that roused the merchants, manufacturers and wage-earners to appeal for annexation. If the cost of living has advanced here since the flag raising it is because commercial combinations on the mainland have recently made food and clothing higher there; and if Honolulu landlords exact more rent than formerly they have a full warrant by reason of the new influx of people to the country. The building boom now in progress is already relieving the congested hotels and lodging houses, and consequently rents will soon come down to their normal figure. Those who pine for the days of the Islands' "single blessedness," when the rifle was the arbiter in politics, when families were divided against themselves and the members went gunning for one another, when every steamer's news threatened a change of the sugar tariff, when Asiatics came ashore at the rate of a thousand a week, and when the voting franchise was denied the poor man, may have Elysian ideas of personal happiness, but they are out of date in this century.

A thousand years or so after the arrival in England of the first Anglo-Saxon carpetbagger, Hengist, the race began to scatter all over the earth, and during the past century sturdy representatives have been coming to Hawaii from America and England. Those persons who have the good fortune to be born in these Isles of the blest escape the sobriquet of carpetbagger, but it applies to almost everybody else living here. Some came to improve their exchequer, some to improve their health and some to improve the country in which they had been residing. We trust they came with one or more changes of raiment in their carpetbag, though we have heard reports of some who are now estimable citizens swimming ashore from whaleships, clothed in such unconventional garments as a suit of pajamas afforded. The man with the bag, sans valet and sans trunk, has been arriving here numerously since Flag Raising Day, and he usually gets the glad hand on this hospitable beach. That he does not always secure lucrative employment is his own fault. Honolulu has been the asylum of hundreds of inferior mechanics and professional men in the last three years, and when these persons become discontented and return across the big water they never fail to cast anathemas upon the Islands, the Territorial government and the people, even though they come down in the steerage and go back in the cabin. A man invariably likes the country in which he prospers, and we have thousands of quondam carpetbaggers amongst us who, having accumulated money, are as loyal to the country as the natives themselves. The carpetbag and clothes they came down the gang plank with have disappeared and they are now arrayed in fashionable attire of white duck, with Panama hat, and conforming to the practical customs of the country. Those carpetbaggers whose Americanism is not too strenuous can be broadened out and taught that there is some good in all things—in the manners of the European, Hawaiian and Asiatic. The man who goes to a Hawaiian social function and eats poi with his fingers makes a better citizen than he who uses a fork.

It is the mission of the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC to encourage every industrious and intelligent individual within the range of its circulation to become a carpetbagger and emigrate to Hawaii, where there is room for a million. It is hoped that as long as more of the civilized element is needed here to carry on the increasing agricultural, manufacturing and commercial industries of the country that a proper regard will be shown for the welfare of the honest carpetbagger, whose advent on these shores means nothing but good for the common weal.

MISAPPLIED PHILANTHROPY

The princely gifts bestowed by Andrew Carnegie upon public libraries existing in a more or less struggling condition throughout the mainland have aroused considerable criticism of the manner in which the donor discriminates in these acts of liberality. The public, represented by its press, is never particular in matters of decorum, and is often apt to pry very searchingly into the private business of individuals. While Mr. Carnegie is permitted to do with his millions as he likes, the people think that there are eleemosynary institutions far more worthy of charity than libraries, of which the country has a plethora. Hospitals, asylums and homes for the deserving poor, only too feebly aided by the state, are places where Mr. Carnegie's money would do real good and, if he is in search of fame, glorify and perpetuate his name. Benefactions extended in such directions would be genuine philanthropy. The world teems with books, and the average public library is patronized more for grainless fiction than for wholesome literature. The benefit of a public library is often overbalanced by the injury it exerts in circulating trashy novels. The Public Library of Honolulu is well endowed, and it would certainly be in bad taste for its trustees to ask assistance of Mr. Carnegie.

Another multi-millionaire who distributes his wealth publicly and lavishly is John D. Rockefeller. His fad is colleges and churches. Unlike Andrew Carnegie, he amassed his colossal fortune with the utmost good will of his employes. The Standard refineries, National Transit Co. and allied industries were never confronted by a labor strike. Mr. Rockefeller's liberality, at least the major part of it, like Mr. Carnegie's might be turned into a better channel, where much human suffering and want could be relieved. Thirteen millions of dollars have been donated to American colleges this year, and, though Mr. Rockefeller did not happen to be one of the contributors, the fact is an evidence of the abnormal growth of a peculiar spirit of philanthropy among the rich men of the land.

HAWAIIAN HEIRESSES

Should there be an invasion of penniless young Americans seeking Hawaiian heiresses, as encouraged by Chicago newspapers, it will become the duty of matchmaking mammas and guardians to prepare the girls for the siege. The P. Y. A. have scored many successes in landing H. H. in the past and setting jokes aside, there are yet quite a number of chances left for young men of integrity and industry. The Hawaiian girl with beauty and money will detect the scapegrace adventurer as quickly as her sister on the mainland, though she has sometimes allowed herself to be trapped with her eyes open. The average Hawaiian maiden has charms of person and disposition, to say nothing of deportment and vocal accomplishments, that are most decidedly alluring, particularly to the young man who has lately come to the country. On her part she also shows a liking for the young malihini, if he has the address and mode of good society. The Chicago papers that advised young men to go to Hawaii to get heiresses were perpetrating no josh.

HAWAIIAN JEWELRY

Tourists and others need have no trepidation about wearing Hawaiian coin jewelry. The Kalakaua silver money is regarded as obsolete by the United States Treasury department, and it only serves the purpose of counters in the Islands. The belts, chatelaines, buttons and stick pins which are fashioned so skillfully by Mr. Foster in the Arlington block, and which have given him such popularity among the visitors at the Moana and Hawaiian, are the only really artistic souvenirs of the Islands that go abroad.

AROUND THE WORLD IN 62 DAYS

It is not generally known that there is a schedule trip now around the world in sixty-two days, and thus is Jules Verne outdone by prosaic fact. Atlantic greyhounds and American overland expresses now admit of the following mail schedule every three weeks: London to San Francisco, 11 days; Honolulu, via Sierra, Ventura or Sonoma, 16 days; Samoa, 22 days; Auckland, 27 days, and Sydney, 31 days. The A. & A. line, co-operating with the great steamship companies which ply to Australia via the Suez canal and the Cape, has established a series of round the world routes which are almost certain to meet the requirements of the most fastidious passengers. This trip around the world can be made for $685, exclusive of the cost of a berth across the United States.

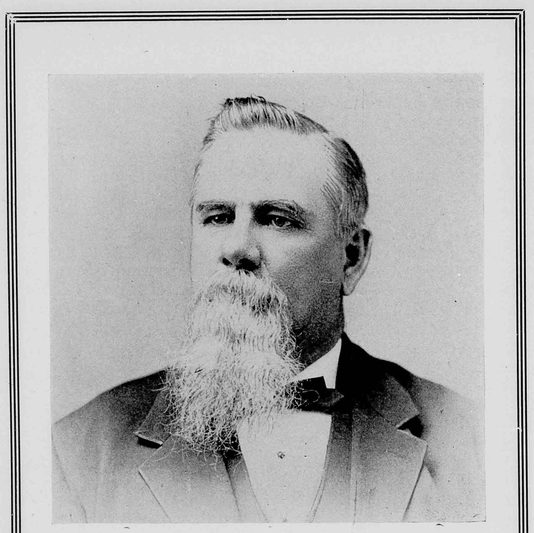
The theory upon which the Japanese work to produce their famous artificially dwarfed trees is to limit the root system and reduce the number of leaves so that practically only sufficient food is assimilated to maintain the plant in health, without there being any surplus to provide material for added growth. This counter-checking of the natural growth is done to such a nicety that a tree more than three hundred years old may not attain a height of more than two or three feet.

HON. WM. C. WILDER

Born January 1, 1835
Died July 11, 1901

The sudden illness and death of Hon. William C. Wilder at his residence on Pensacola street early last month was a shock to the entire community. He was one of the very foremost men in the city and the Islands, an estimable and valuable citizen.

He was born in 1835, in Canada, where his parents had moved from Massachusetts a few years previously. When still a child his parents returned to the United States, settling in Illinois, where he grew to manhood.



THE LATE HON. W. C. WILDER

On November 12th, 1861, he married Miss Eliza Scott, who survives him. Shortly after this, in his stout, lusty young manhood, he enlisted in the army and was engaged in many of the hard encounters of the great civil war. Emerging from the army when peace was restored, he wore a captain's epaulets, his services to his country having been particularly distinguished. Then he settled down to business in his Illinois home, residing there until 1869, when, at his brother's, S. G. Wilder's, solicitation, he came to the Islands, where he remained two and a half years, returning then to Illinois. In 1873, when his brother opened a lumber business in Honolulu, he again sent for him, and this time Mr. Wilder took up his permanent residence here, a few years subsequently launching into public affairs and becoming a leader among commercial men. Samuel G. Wilder died July 28, 1888, at the age of 57 years, greatly lamented, and the management of his extensive properties in steamships, railroads, real estate and lumber was left to his brother William, who showed from the outset of his stewardship exceptional business acumen in conducting these varied affairs. He was made president of Wilder's Steamship Company and the Kahului Railroad.

In the political realm Mr. Wilder was a tower of strength, whose influence in any cause bore great weight, yet at no time did he ever put himself forward as seeking a position. The office sought him when he became the first Vice President of the Republic, and whenever he sat in legislative halls or spoke from the rostrum it was at the earnest request of his friends. He was always an energetic though quiet advocate of good government and commercial progress. It was he who traveled with Messrs Thurston, Castle, Marsden and Carter to Washington just after the revolution of 1893, to secure annexation for the Islands, and he was an indefatigable worker in that cause ever after. He took considerable interest in Grand Army of the Republic matters, rarely failing to attend important meetings and Memorial Day gatherings. Besides his wife to mourn his death the deceased leaves four sons, Gardiner K., William C., Jr., Charles T. and Harry.

THE SAMOANS

Those interesting inhabitants of the Samoan group who came under Uncle Sam's protection about the time of the annexation of Hawaii are spoken of by Commander B. F. Tilley, U. S. Navy, governor of the United States possessions in Samoa, in the following manner:

We have permitted the natives to follow their own customs when they were not pernicious. It was necessary to reform their customs regulating marriage and divorce. The uniqueness of the conditions and the remoteness from higher authority compelled me to act the part of a supreme law-giver as well as that of an executive officer. I issued ordinances forbidding the transfer of real property to whites by natives, and regulating contracts between natives and whites. The ordinances were necessary for the protection of the natives, and the general laws of the United States do not fill the conditions in the islands.

The possessions are divided into counties, each governed by a native officer, appointed by the American commander. This system has pleased the Samoans. Recently the chiefs at Faga Togo offered the waterfront land to the government at a reasonable price, and announced that they would build a Presbyterian church with the money. The London Mission works among them. All the natives are Christian and extremely religious.

Peace was what the islanders needed. They had been warring perpetually, and the warfare interfered with production. The soil voluntarily yields breadfruit, cocoanuts and everything the Samoans require to eat, and there is really no reason why they should work. It is not surprising, therefore, that they are inclined to idleness.

Under the American stimulus the product of our possessions ought to double within a year or two. The area of plantation is increasing. Copra is the principal production, although the cocoa and tobacco crops are worth notice. The white population of American Samoa is about 110 all told.

Evidence of the docility of the natives is the fact that recently they raised a tax levy of $7,500, paid in copra, to defray the cost of the native part of the government.

The Samoans are not permitted to have whisky; but they do not like it anyway, and it is no trouble to keep them sober. They are a brave, warlike, hospitable people, quite the finest "natives" I have ever seen. Our government ought, if possible, to preserve the race from admixture. We have enlisted 85 Samoans in the navy as landsmen, ordinary seamen, seamen and petty officers. They are kept ashore and are the military resource of the island. They are wonderfully proud of their uniforms. They take to firearms like ducks to water, and rapidly become experts in the school of the soldier. An enlisted Samoan, drawing $16, $20 or $30 in American money, is a tremendous swell among the natives. He makes a good soldier, fighting being the Samoan's specialty.

I do not think the commerce of the islands ever will amount to a great deal. The chief value of the islands to this country is the great harbor, which is protected against hurricanes, and can easily be made secure against an enemy. Congress has passed an appropriation to enable us to enlarge the coal storage capacity of the harbor to 10,000 tons, enough to coal a fleet. The harbor is 2,000 miles from Honolulu, 1,400 from Auckland and about 2,000 from Sydney. German Samoa is doing well under Governor Solf, a broad-minded man.

RABBIT ISLAND

About 100 fathoms to seaward from Waimanalo is Rabbit Island, an extinct volcano comprising five acres. The crater is like that of Punchbowl in the city of Honolulu, and in its bottom there grows coarse grass, which is the only vegetation on the island. The reason for naming it Rabbit Island is made quickly apparent to the visitor who approaches it in a boat. Almost every foot of the ground is seen to be occupied by a rabbit; in fact it is one of the most thickly populated rabbit colonies in the world. A few of the small rodents were taken there many years ago by some party or parties unknown, and now they are innumerable. They have so denuded the place of all edible vegetation that they are obliged to subsist on small shell fish which they find along the beach. There being no spring there, they get drinking water from dew and rain deposits. Mr. John Cummins has several hundred of them killed off every year, the meat being salted down and eaten as required. The island is sometimes visited by hunters, who, for sport's sake, only shoot those at a long range.

THE FISHERIES

It may be two years before the United States government takes any action toward the regulation of the Hawaiian fisheries. Messrs. Jordan and Cobb, the agents of the Fish Commission, will be engaged on their report for probably a year hence. In the meantime, in the absence of any new legislation at home, the old laws will be enforced. Mullet, which is the principal edible fish in these waters, is scarce enough in the summer months to be almost a luxury. Even ulua is never so plentiful as to be within reach of the poorer natives. The causes assigned to this paucity of fish food are various. One is that the Chinese fishermen, who for years have controlled the mullet catch, limit the quantity they place on the market each day. The Chinese are adepts in manipulating a "community of interest" plan.

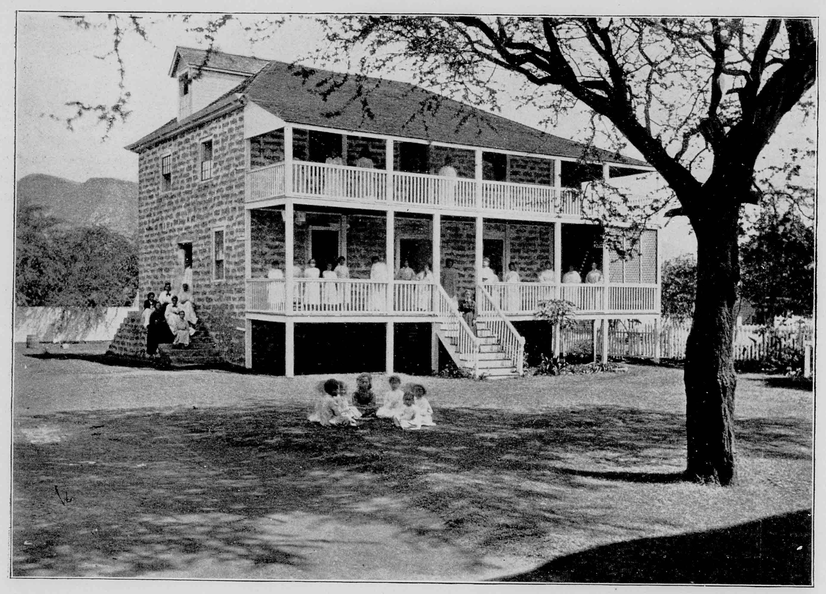
TUBERCULOSIS

At the Tuberculosis Congress recently held in London, Professor Koch read an exhaustive paper on tuberculosis. He opposed the contention that the dread disease can be transmitted to human kind by infected cattle—that is, by man partaking of milk or meat from bovines that are afflicted with tuberculosis.

Dairymen and others in Honolulu now have the very highest authority for questioning the right of the Board of Health to slaughter cattle affected with tuberculosis. Hundreds of valuable cows having been destroyed in the past by order of the health authorities, many dairymen felt like giving up their business. Professor Koch's paper will shortly be published as a pamphlet, which, it is hoped, will be procured by the Board of Health and studied by its members.

EARLY PRINTING IN HONOLULU

Following closely upon Christianity and civilization came the printing press to the Islands. The picture of the building where the first Hawaiian Bible was printed gives a large two-story coral structure facing the rear of what is now the Kawaiahao Seminary on King street. The photograph was taken at the time the building was used by the Kawaiahao Seminary and just before demolition, which occurred some years ago. It was about 1836 that the structure was put up and dedicated to the art preservative of arts by the American Board, who were almost as zealous in the cause of education as in the propagation



WHERE THE FIRST HAWAIIAN BIBLE WAS PRINTED PHOTO BY WILLIAMS

of the gospel, recognizing the printing press as a prime medium of disseminating popular and religious education. The printing plant was liberally equipped, the quarters were ample and the executive force the best that could be obtained in the States. The basement was occupied by the presses, the first story by the types and bindery and the second story by the stock. E. O. Hall had charge of the printing and Henry Dimond of the binding. The first printer, however, to come to the Islands was Elisha Loomis, who arrived in 1821 and began work somewhere in Honolulu in January, 1822. In 1827 he returned to his home in the States on account of failing health. Other early printers were Stephen Shepard, who came in 1828, and Edmund H. Rogers, who arrived in 1832 from Newton, Mass. The latter was employed by Mr. Hall and in after years succeeded him. With no other power than manly muscle Mr. Hall and his helpers began the printing of native newspapers and a quantity of native school and religious books as soon as the building was completed. All these works were circulated throughout the entire group of Islands, for the Hawaiians were eager to receive Christian teachings in those days. But the greatest value of this enterprise of the American Board was to be realized in 1839, when the herculean task of printing the first Hawaiian Bible was accomplished in this building. As great a work as the printing was the translating from the English and the preparation of the manuscript. The printing involved countless revisions of proofs and unremitting inspections. The production of a Bible today by any of the Honolulu offices with their linotypes and electric power cylinder presses would be regarded as a high achievement. For about thirty years a general printing business was conducted by this establishment. Rev. H. H. Parker remembers, when a boy attending Oahu College, he edited a college paper which was printed in the Hawaiian language in this old house, Mr. Rogers then being manager of the business.

It is somewhat significant that in the year the gospel was first given to the Hawaiians in their own tongue the cornerstone of Kawaiahao Church was laid. There was indeed a great manifestation of the evangelical spirit at that period.

In April, 1867, the building underwent some repairs in order to become the Kawaiahao Seminary, which was quartered there until it occupied the modern and commodious frame building fronting King street. It is regrettable that the old edifice was not preserved as a memorial of the labors of the first missionaries.

HILO SCENES

(FRONTISPIECE)

The grouping of scenes of Hilo and vicinity, shown on another page, will be of marked interest to all of our many readers on the "Big Island." The town of Hilo, which is situated on the eastern shore of Hawaii, about midway between the northern and southern extremities of the Island, has a population of 4,550 souls and many fine residences and mercantile buildings. With a broad bay in front of it and such towering mountains as Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa behind it, this second city of the Territory has a charm that is very suggestive of the picturesque. Those modern conveniences and comforts, such as good hotels, efficient telephone and electric light service, pure water supply and clean streets, that go to make a place habitable for tourists are here found. The town is also well parked and well policed.

The Court House, seen in the upper left hand corner of our picture, is quite embowered. Hon. Gilbert F. Little holds forth here as Judge of the Fourth Circuit Court, while Judge G. W. A. Hapai presides as District Magistrate in the same building. In front of the structure are a flagstaff and a sun dial, the latter being placed there during the reign of King Kalakaua. Waianuenue street, incorrectly named by our artist, is the leading thoroughfare. On this street some of the principal mercantile houses are located. Volcano street, in the lower left hand corner of the group, is an important residence street, and the next picture is Front street. The *Hawaii Herald* edited by James T. Stacker, is established on this thoroughfare, and it is from this point that the celebrated "Coffee Shop" philosophy emanates. The *Hilo Tribune* has its headquarters in Bridge street. The general view of Hilo and the sketches about Onomea are studies by themselves and ought to be seen in real life to be appreciated.

Among the places of interest about Hilo are Cocoanut Island, the popular picnic ground; Mokuola, or sick-healing island; Hilo Rifle Range, the Driving Park, Riverside Park with its natural displays, "Bridal Veil," "Maid of the Mist," "Lover's Leap," and "Silver Cascade," and, greatest of all other sights, "Rainbow Falls," where two heavy streams of water precipitate themselves nearly 100 feet. On bright afternoons the mist always serves to create a rainbow.

Recent signs of an outbreak in Kilauea have a tendency to turn all eyes towards Hilo. Should the scenes of two years ago at the old crater be repeated the tourist capacity of the town will be pressed beyond the limit.

FAKE ADVERTISING

Honolulu has come to be recognized among the advertising grafters on the Pacific slope as a veritable mark, and probably this gentry is warranted in holding such a belief by the easy manner in which local merchants are enticed into signing swindling advertising contracts. For several years there has been a systematized plan of operations carried on by firms in San Francisco with a view to faking Honolulu in the advertising line. Almost everything in the way of publicity has been essayed with the result that considerable sums of money have been ineffectually expended. Directories embalming the names of the dead, hurriedly prepared and full of glaring errors have been foisted on credulous Honolulans year in and year out, and yet the public lends them its support.

The program ogre is probably the one who is really feared among the business men. He always claims to represent some local club or society whose favor or good will the merchant feels he needs in his business. An advertisement is placed in an ephemeral program or dodger that is strewn about the streets, and the victim is thankful that an expenditure of five dollars or so saved him from offering an offense to the high jinks of the Rollicking Gramfoozlers or the amateur theatricals of the Chosen Elect. It is generally some irresponsible person who solicits the advertisement, and if he escapes from the Islands without paying his bills, as is often the case, his landlord, his tailor, his printer and other creditors suffer.

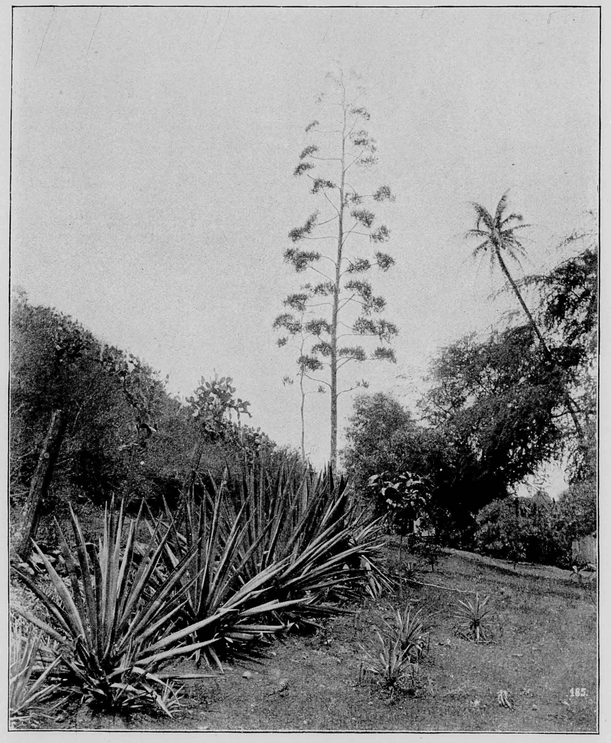
Advertising should be done judiciously. It is sometimes a considerable item of expense in the course of the year and it is just as easy to place it in advantageous positions as to throw it broadcast into nondescript prints that are barely read and never preserved.

HOME OF MUSIC

The Bergstrom Music Co., Ltd., in the Progress Block, Fort Street, was incorporated a little over three years ago and has by industrious and conservative methods built up a large and growing business. It handles only standard goods such as the Chickering, Kroeger, Crown, Kimball, Emerson, Story and Clark and other pianos. Its line of small goods is most complete, including such well known goods as the Mauer, Washburn, Martin, and Stewart mandolins and guitars. All the classic and popular music will be found there and special attention is given to teachers' work. Pianos and organs are sold for cash or time payments to suit the trade. Remember, the Bergstroms are always glad to show their goods for there is nothing like testing goods before purchasing.

SISAL CULTURE IN OAHU

Our illustration is that of a few sisal plants growing wild in Manoa valley. They resemble the Spanish dagger of California. Sisal gets its name from a port of Yucatan by that name, whence, in former years, most of this species of hemp was shipped. The botanical name is *Agave Americana*, tropical America being its home. That it easily finds another home in these Islands one has but to visit the flourishing sisal plantation of the Hawaiian Fibre Co., a mile and a half southwest of Ewa mill, on the line of the Oahu Railway to acquaint himself with the fact. Nearly 150 tons of the fibre will be harvested this year and, as the manager is now in the east procuring machinery for decorticating the fronds, there will soon be busy scenes in that vicinity.



SISAL PLANTS PHOTO BY PHOTO SUPPLY CO.

Hot temperature and a coral soil with no irrigation are what sisal requires. The life of the plant is from 15 to 20 years, and as three years are generally required for maturing, it is the plants that were set out three years ago that are furnishing the fronds for this crop. Healthy sisal gives forth fully developed leaves every six months after maturity.

In other climes there are other uses for this plant. The juice taken immediately before flowering is used in Central America for the manufacture of an intoxicating beverage. In Ecuador the spongy substance of the flower stem is used instead of tinder, and in schools the green leaves serve as paper. A punishment among the Aztecs was introducing the spiny points of the leaves into the skin. The plant often delays flowering for many years, and then pushes up flowering stalks with great rapidity, sometimes at the rate of one foot or even two feet in 24 hours. The fibrous matter procured by maceration supplies pita flax.

HAWAIIAN GENEALOGY

BY DR. WM. C. STUBBS

The origin of the inhabitants of these Islands has never been definitely solved. The botanical affinities of the plants and the ethnological resemblances of the animals, including the people, all point to the islands of the south and southwest. Professor Alexander, in his History of the Hawaiian People, states that "the inhabitants of all the groups of islands in the eastern Pacific from New Zealand to Hawaii, and also to Easter Island, scattered over a distance of 4,000 miles, may be considered as one race, which is commonly called the Polynesian race, for they all speak dialects of the same language, have the same physical features, the same manners and customs, the same general system of 'tabus,' and similar traditions and religious rites." They have in common the names of the principal gods, stories of the origin of fire, about the deluge, etc. The Polynesian language is a member of a large and widely spread family, including those spoken in Micronesia, the Philippine Islands, the Malay Archipelago and Madagascar. It is thought the Polynesians originally came from southwestern Asia, but it is positively known that their progenitors were emigrants from the Indian Archipelago.

It is fairly well determined that the Island of Savaii, in the Samoan group, is the point of departure for all of the Polynesians of the eastern Pacific. The Maoris of New Zealand, closely resembling the Hawaiians, have a tradition that their ancestors came from Hawaiki. The Marquesians claim that their ancestors came from Hawaii in the west, stopping at Fiji, Vavau and Tonga. The dialects of all of these islands are similar to the Hawaiian.

The first settlement of the Hawaiian Islands was made long ago, since human bones are found under coral reefs and ancient lava flows. Judge Fornander thinks the Islands were inhabited as early as 500 years A. D. Whether the earlier settlers were driven from other islands in war or left them designedly, whether they were seeking new islands or were driven out of their course by storms to known ones, will never be known. The original Hawaiians were great navigators, performing voyages of many months' duration in large canoes, sailing with outriggers to the windward, well provisioned, etc. They sailed by the stars at night and by the sun in the day. Thus the settlement of all of the islands of the Pacific may be accounted for.

After separation from the world for many generations intercourse with the South Pacific islands was established, and many of these famous voyages have been celebrated both in song and story. Most of these voyages were made to Kahiki (Tahiti), but the intercourse ceasing over 500 years ago, the Hawaiians lost definite ideas of the locality of these islands, and so in time Kahiki came to mean any foreign country.

The Hawaiians were divided formerly into three classes, with wide permanent distinctions between them: (1) The nobility, consisting of the kings and chiefs; (2) the priests, sorcerers, doctors; and (3) the common or laboring class. The first class were the sole owners of the land and all that grew upon it. They were also owners of the fish of the sea, and of the time and labor of the people. The latter owned absolutely nothing. The feudal system was practiced here in an intensified form, the common laborers not receiving more than one-third of the products of their toil. The second class were the learned men and kept alive the knowledge of astronomy, history, medicine, etc. Wars were common and very destructive. The vaquished were either destroyed or branded on the forehead as slaves and made to serve the remainder of their lives. Marriage was practiced by all, but the tie was not strong, the husband dismissing his wife at pleasure. Polygamy was practiced by all who could afford it. Descent came through the mother only, hence every king and chief sought a wife of noble birth. This custom lent dignity and respect to womanhood. Infanticide was universally practiced, the girls being more frequently destroyed than the boys.

Cannibalism, formerly so freely and frequently charged against the people, was unknown, and was looked upon by all with horror and detestation. They lived upon taro, sweet potatoes, yams, bananas and fish. Cereal grains, as well as cotton, flax and wool, were unknown to them. Cloth (kapa) was made from the bark of the mulberry tree, beaten out with heavy wooden mallets elaborately carved. This kapa was of different quality and thickness, and frequently dyed and varnished. Its uses were manifold. No such thing as a loom was known. There was an entire absence of metals; no beasts of burden; in fact no domestic animal save the dog and the pig. The Hawaiians therefore remained unduly long in the "stone age." The absence of domestic animals and the lack of extensive tracts of fertile land prevented them from being a pastoral people. They were obliged, therefore, to confine their efforts to such work as could be performed by their hands and to such burdens as could be carried on the backs of men and women. Considering their environment, the early Hawaiians made remarkable industrial progress, evidences of which are everywhere to be seen on the Islands.

Terraces, artificial fish ponds, ditches for irrigation, large trenches for their sports, and temples are everywhere to be seen, memorials of the ingenuity, thought and industrial activity of these ancient people. In the magnificent Polynesian museum in Honolulu, dedicated in memory of his wife (a descendant of the line of Kamehameha I) by Mr. Bishop, are found stone and lava hatchets, knives, and fishhooks of sharks' teeth. Kapa cloth of endless qualities and colors, mats, fans, fish nets, ropes, baskets, numerous domestic implements made of hard wood or stone, calabashes of large size and beautiful finish made from the hard wood of the Islands, pans for the evaporating of salt from sea water, spears, javelins, daggars, slings made from the fiber of the cocoanut husk or of human hair, long and deep canoes of wonderful carrying capacity and extremely seaworthy when lashed together, and with masts carrying sails made of bark, all testified to the skill, enterprise and industry of these wonderful people, isolated for over five hundred years from the world.

PAPAIA TREE AND FRUIT



PAPAIA TREES PHOTO BY WILLIAMS

The papaia (*carica papaya*) is a common fruit tree in the Islands, sometimes attaining a height of 45 feet. The fruit resembles in shape, color and consistency a small pumpkin, but as an esculent is far superior to the ground vegetable. When plucked from the tree early in the morning and eaten raw at breakfast with salt and pepper it furnishes a digestible principle like pepsin. It is also good after being kept in the ice chest over night. Some housewives make pie of it, and then its resemblance to the pumpkin is realized. In the illustration it will be seen that the papaias grow in clusters just under the branches. The tree is a native of Brazil and was introduced to the Islands nearly a hundred years ago.

When the value of this fruit is considered, together with the rapidity with which the tree grows, it is somewhat singular that the papaia is not more common than it is. It is not an ornamental tree, but it will flourish anywhere in these islands. Like the alligator pear the papaia must be tried several times before a taste of it is acquired. After becoming accustomed to it in the first breakfast course one will desire it regularly. Chinese fruit vendors generally have them in their baskets when they make their early morning calls and they sell them for a nickel apiece. They are to be seen in all fruit stores where Island produce is kept. They are too perishable for export

NIGHT BLOOMING FLOWERS



THE NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS PHOTO BY WILLIAMS

Our illustration of the night-blooming cereus (*cereus triangularis*) shows this gorgeous flower as it appears on hedges and stone walls about the city of Honolulu on these summer evenings. The old wall that partly encloses Oahu College grounds is fairly luminous with them. This particular species of cactus is perfectly at home in Hawaiian soil, growing and flourishing without any care whatever. The flower consists of a tube, more or less elongated, on the outer surface of which, toward the base, are developed small and at first inconspicuous scales, which gradually increase in size upwards, and at length become crowded, numerous and petaloid, forming a funnel-shaped blossom, the beauty of which is much enhanced by the multitude of conspicuous stamens which with the pistil occupy the center.

* * *

This is the season of the mammee apple, though it is rarely seen in the fruit stalls.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

The English sparrow, better known as the chippy, the little combative creature that assails every other bird that crosses its patch or flight, was brought here from San Francisco many years ago. It was introduced in the United States in 1858, when a gentleman of Portland, Maine, brought six birds from England and liberated them in his garden. They became such thorough exterminators of tree insects that in after years a large quantity was taken to New York and Philadelphia, whence they rapidly travelled westward and spread over the whole continent.

Rev. Alexander Mackintosh is a traveller who knows how to entertain others with what he sees abroad. In the *Anglican Church Chronicle* he recounts his visits to historical places in England and Scotland in a style that makes his readers long for an opportunity to ramble among those storied scenes of mediaeval activity. We trust these letters will long continue to be a part of the paper's contents.

"A Peep into an Ocean Palace" is the title of an artistic brochure issued by J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co., of San Francisco. It contains tinted halftones of the interiors of those magnificent sister steamers, Sierra, Sonoma and Ventura, which are making the fastest records on this ocean. The pictures bring into full prominence the palatial appointments of these ships, and give to the prospective voyager an idea of the accommodations and comfort he may expect between San Francisco and Sydney. The ships were built to comply with navy regulations and Lloyd's highest register.

The attempt to corner Hawaiian quarter-dollar pieces for speculation will require a large capital, as there are fully 400,000 of these coins in circulation. The Kalakaua dimes, of which there were 250,000 coined, went out of general use three years ago, when the soldiers passing through here for the Philippines gathered thousands of them as souvenirs to send back to their friends on the mainland. They have now reached a numismatic value of fifty cents each. A few collectors in Honolulu have a large number of them, which they are holding for a further advance.

American manufacturers using large quantities of sugar in their works will make an attempt before the several State Legislatures this coming winter to put through bills requiring beet sugar makers to label their product "beet sugar." Laws are quite stringent in regard to false butter makers in some States, and now the sugar consumers are going to claim a protection for their rights.

Old Father Punchbowl, the mighty bald faced hill that frowns upon pretty Honolulu, was the center of interest in two lively commotions recently. A Japanese sign painter undertook one day to emblazon the story of a special manufacture of wall paper on the grim front of the ancient volcano, and he had hardly finished his work when a policeman arrested him. The vandal letters were seen far out in the harbor, and that the citizens and public officials were considerably jarred goes without saying. Again, at the quarry on the slope of Punchbowl the powder men set off an unusually heavy blast of dynamite and, lo, rocks weighing two and three hundred pounds went hurtling through the air and landed on the house-tops of rich and poor indiscriminately. Great showers of smaller rocks and gravel were widely distributed. The report sounded as though there might be a great disturbance in the bowels of the volcano, and a simultaneous quaking of the earth supported such a theory. People flew out of their houses like the proverbial shot out of a gun, fearing another disaster like that of Pompeii. Considerable damage was done by this reckless act, but luckily no person was harmed.

The ninth of this month is the twentieth anniversary of the great lava flow from Mauna Loa, which extended to a point within a mile of Hilo. Princess Keelikolani was present near the scene at the time and, engaging a sugar-cane cart, went with the driver and others to a place some distance up the stream of lava, where she threw into the flood two live white roosters and a bottle of three-star brandy, uttering some native incantations, for the purpose of stemming the torrent. There are eye-witnesses of the ceremony alive today who say that the flow of lava stopped almost immediately. Great is the occult power of the rooster that hath all its feathers white and of the brandy that goeth by the name of three stars.

The field for the photograph business in the Hawaiian Islands is large and lucrative. The demand for the better class of pictures of Island scenery is greater than the few photographers here can supply. Every tourist that comes here buys liberally of Island views, and goes away regretting that the variety of pictures offered for sale is so small. On the large islands of Kauai and Maui the camera is never seen unless it be in the hands of some travelling amateur. The scenery on those islands is in several places superb, and has been waiting many years for the enterprising artist to reproduce it. It is in the by-ways of travel that the scenic gems are often found. Some of the camera clubs of the mainland would find a vacation well spent in rambling through our valleys and along our seashores, enriching their collections with entirely novel views of this mid-ocean paradise.

The third number of that new publication, *The Western Printer*, came out in July brighter and more attractive than ever. It is the finest specimen of the printer's art west of New York. Among its contributors are Geo. H. Benedict, Edward D. Taylor, Henry H. Taylor, Wallace Irwin, Samuel J. Steinberg, Joseph Zaehnsdorf, Thomas H. Guptill, Chas. A. Murdock and E. W. Stutes. There is also an interview with Geo. E. Matthews, President of the United Typothetæ of America. A short account is given of *The Star of Hope*, a bi-weekly published in Sing Sing penitentiary, and edited by Julian D Hayne, formerly of Honolulu. A quantity of news of general interest to the newspaper fraternity is also given. *The Western Printer* is published by the Stanley-Taylor Co. in San Francisco.

Some of the lady school teachers of Honolulu are making inquiries about Manila and other places in the Philippines with a view to filing applications for situations there. In all probability there would be chances of advancement there for those in lower grades here, but it is hardly advisable for such teachers as are contentedwith their desks and salaries in Hawaii to seek the Philippines, where social surroundings and personal comforts are not of the kind to which they have been accustomed.

Four handsome rubber trees, ten years old, growing in front of a residence on upper Fort street, will soon be made a sacrifice to street improvement. In March they yield a copious quantity of the latrix when tapped. There is a good opportunity now to obtain cuttings of these trees for transplanting.

One of the American beers that have stood the most searching analytical tests for purity is Lemp's, of St. Louis, which comes here in ten-car-load lots consigned to S. I. Shaw & Co. It is one of the very few malt beverages that have physicians' commendation for the family table.

Francisco de Paula Marin, who came to these Islands in 1791, was the pioneer horticulturist. He established an experimental station and died here in 1837.

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* says: "The kiss that Governor Allen, of Porto Rico, bestowed upon a Porto Rican girl was entirely official and diplomatic in its character. He was merely sampling one of our new possessions." It is now up to Governor Dole to likewise sample one of the fair ones of our new brand of coolies.

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OUR NEIGHBORS' OPINIONS

The current number of the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC, the frontispiece of which is the American and Hawaiian flags crossed, and done in colors, is the handsomest magazine ever published in these Islands. The halftone illustrations of local scenes are as clear-cut as those of Harper's Weekly. As usual the literary contents of the PARADISE are good reading and of the kind a Hawaiian likes to send abroad.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC for July is out. It is handsomely illustrated, and as a work of art cannot be excelled by similar publications elsewhere. William F. Sabin contributes a patriotic poem.—*Sunday Volcano.*

We must congratulate the editor of the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC on his excellent numbers of late. He gets great commendation from friends abroad.—*Anglican Church Chronicle.*

The "Flag Number" of the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC is one of the handsomest periodicals, typographically, that comes to this office. W. M. Langton, the editor, is making his journal a credit to the Islands. —*Hawaii Herald.*

By far the most notable contribution to the July number of the *American Review of Reviews* is "Count Tolstoy in Thought and Action," by R. E. C. Long. Whatever is written now about Tolstoy while the venerable philosopher is in the maelstrom of his trouble with the Greek Church is eagerly seized upon by the reading public everywhere. Tolstoy is certainly the most interesting personage of the period and Mr. Long writes of his thoughts and actions as though he were a familiar acquaintance.

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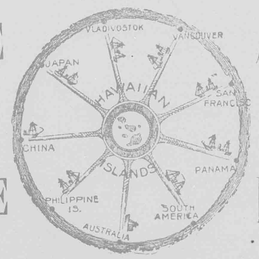

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Day of Month.	Jan.			Feb.			Mar.			April			May			June			July			Aug.			Sept.			Oct.			Nov.			Dec.		
	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.
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2	65	76	65	67	78	70	67	77	70	72	83	73	70	78	71	69	83	74	74	86	76	74	87	76	75	86	77	75	83	76	71	78	73	69	81	74
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14	67	77	71	59	76	66	62	78	66	66	84	71	69	78	71	75	87	76	72	87	75	71	84	76	75	86	78	70	83	69	68	75	67	72	79	67
15	69	78	71	66	71	66	61	78	72	72	83	72	71	83	74	75	87	76	73	84	75	72	85	76	75	86	78	66	84	73	75	79	72	71	79	73
16	66	72	67	65	74	68	66	80	71	65	74	68	70	82	72	74	85	75	73	86	75	69	87	75	75	85	74	75	80	72	72	76	71	71	79	72
17	67	72	67	62	80	72	66	78	71	66	75	67	72	83	73	75	86	77	71	86	76	71	87	79	73	86	77	75	82	76	71	82	77	62	78	64
18	66	75	69	70	80	69	67	78	72	63	74	69	70	82	73	73	85	77	74	85	76	78	84	79	75	85	77	76	83	75	75	81	76	62	73	70
19	68	76	68	64	79	65	71	79	72	68	74	69	68	84	71	72	86	76	75	85	75	78	87	79	76	85	77	74	83	76	76	81	72	68	79	71
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31	66	74	68				63	77	70				71	84	73				72	84	74	77	86	77				72	79	76				61	72	67

Observation taken at 50 feet above sea level. Maximum, 89; Minimum, 56; Average, 72.05.

HONOLULU RAINFALL FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS

From W. R. Castle's Rain Gauge. Elevation 50 Feet.

MONTHS	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
January..	1.07	.06	.38	5.85	.78	.87	2.00	1.19	6.50	2.57	3.08	2.38	2.20	.94	3.97	.87
February.	1.68	.67	.94	13.04	1.98	.77	9.85	4.84	3.18	13.45	12.42	1.81	1.30	.79	7.60	3.55
March....	4.06	2.96	1.63	2.24	2.25	.38	7.83	.69	.29	.75	1.51	1.46	3.11	1.20	9.66	3.73
April....	3.52	5.11	1.19	2.35	2.36	.94	4.84	.88	1.60	2.22	.25	1.01	2.40	.93	1.20	.81
May.....	.44	11.56	1.61	4.10	1.97	.81	1.20	.23	5.10	1.50	.10	.93	1.51	.96	.68	1.44
June.....	.48	2.51	.63	.95	.47	.97	.86	.43	.67	.29	.59	.90	.78	.99	2.07	.86
July.....	1.40	4.27	.56	.67	.15	.48	1.30	.58	.53	.28	.45	.45	.00	.81	.63	.11
August...	.83	2.85	.43	1.02	4.22	1.16	1.00	.58	1.14	1.04	.08	1.41	1.33	.39	.58	1.04
September	.32	1.17	2.26	.95	2.80	1.81	.60	.47	.42	.91	.56	2.15	.39	2.66	.15	.35
October..	4.66	.03	1.84	.44	1.31	.95	1.36	3.62	3.10	.64	1.76	.41	2.04	1.61	.52	3.70
November	.54	1.40	8.74	1.84	3.39	1.50	1.80	.39	.35	8.33	8.33	4.27	2.31	1.88	.50	.17
December.	3.76	3.14	3.47	6.37	18.08	2.82	1.64	1.50	3.97	1.30	2.41	12.02	5.54	.51	.77	1.95
Total..	22.76	35.73	23.68	39.82	39.76	13.46	34.28	15.40	26.85	33.28	31.54	29.20	22.91	13.67	28.33	18.58

For the year 1900 the rainfall by months was as follows: January, .41; February, .93; March, 1.30; April, 4.08; May, 1.06; June, .39; July, 1.65; August, 1.40; September, 1.17; October, 7.08; November, 12.72; December, 1.06. Total, 33.25.

Average for 17 years, 27.21 inches. Maximum, 39.82 inches. Minimum, 13.46 inches.

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[Corrected Monthly by Authority.]

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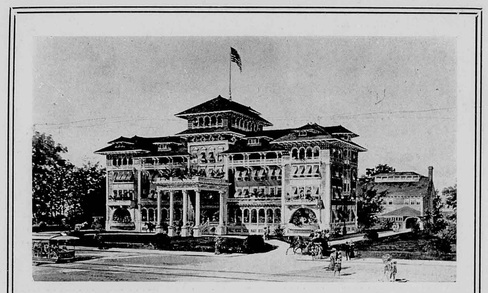

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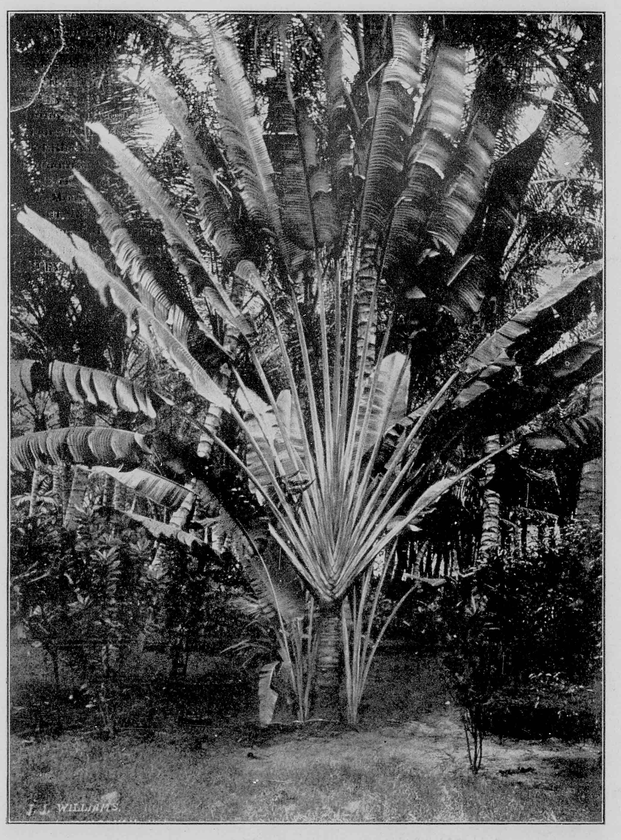

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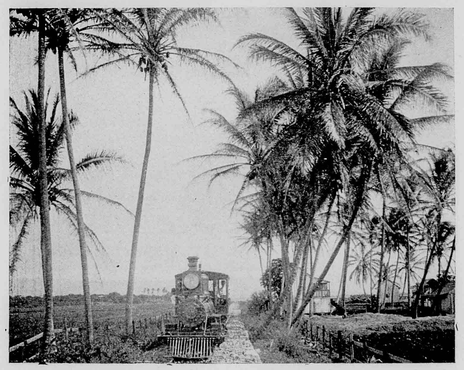

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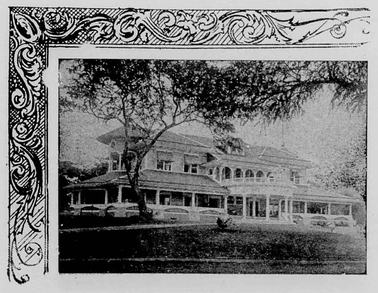

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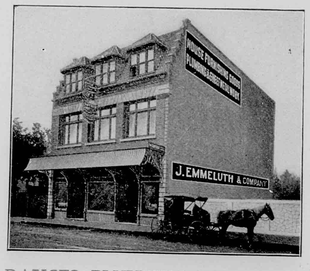

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FRONTISPIECE—TRAVELER'S PALM

The magnificent specimen of the traveller's palm illustrated on the cover is the product of a Honolulu garden. There are many of this kind in the Islands, but few as beautiful as the one our artist has chosen for his camera. It is a native of Madagascar, forming a characteristic feature of the scenery of many parts of that island. The stem resembles that of the plantain tree, but sends out leaves only on two opposite sides, like a great expanded fan. The lower leaves drop off as the stem grows, and in an old tree the lowest leaves are sometiemes 30 feet from the ground. A tree often has twenty or twenty-four leaves, the stalk of each leaf being six or eight feet long, and the blade four or six feet more. The blade of the leaf is oblong, bright green and shining. The fruit is woody, capsular, three-celled. The seeds are arranged in two rows in each cell, and are surrounded by a pulpy blue aril. Forty or fifty fruits grow in a bunch, and three or four bunches may be seen at once on the tree. The leaves in some countries are much used for thatch and for many other purposes, and the leaf stalks for the partitions and often even for the walls of houses. It receives its popular name, traveller's tree, from the French (*arbre des voyageurs*) on account of the stores of pure water found in the large, cup-like sheaths of its leaf stalks, and which is readily obtained by tapping the sheaths at the base. There is a similar tree called traveller's fountain in the Malay peninsula. The botanical name is *ravenala Madagascarensis.*

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS

The reopening of schools and colleges this month after the long vacation, wherein pupil and teacher have freshened their mental vigor by sea voyages, overland journeys and mountain rambles, is a happy event. It will witness changes in faculty and curriculum and an advancement of grade among all the boys and girls. In the past few years the system in Hawaii has conformed with that on the mainland, in order to facilitate the progress of the children who come here from California schools. Radical changes in studies are prone to set the average pupil back. More attention is given to music and drawing and the elements of polite culture than to the old classics, without a good knowledge of which, only a short time ago, one was not considered even ordinarily educated. Latin and Greek and the earlier languages are now left to those who expect to take a university course. The High School commences this term by installing a business department. In time it will graduate full fledged young business men instead of messengers and entry clerks. The Normal Training School and those of Kamehameha are progressing most satisfactorily. The able faculty of St. Louis College will bring up another class of bright youths to graduate next June.

Athletics, of which the books have reason to be jealous, will never flag as long as legs and arms grow on Hawaiian schoolboys. Is there a class of youth in the wide world more devoted to field sports than the boys of Honolulu? Every one of the several nationalities, except perhaps the Japanese, who congregate on the recreation grounds of the schools indulge freely and fully in base ball and foot ball. The popularity of these two games in particular is due probably to the fact that they can be indulged in the year round. The larger schools have their uniforms, colors and yells, and when they meet on the diamond or gridiron the wildest enthusiasm prevails, as the rivalry for athletic honor is keen.

HAWAII'S POSSIBILITIES

Half a century ago the annual sugar consumption of the average American was 25 pounds; now it is 65 pounds. Sugar is the largest item of our imports today, and our sugar bill abroad will be very close to $100,000,000 this year, more than half of this sum being expended for the beet product of Europe. The beet industry is making great advances on the mainland, there being something like 35 factories there, turning out $9,000,000 worth a year.

Next to sugar, coffee is the largest item in the im-

portation of foodstuffs, $75,000,000 going annually to Brazil, Java, Guatemala and other foreign countries. It is confidently asserted by the Department of Agriculture at Washington that Porto Rico, the Philippines and Hawaii can profitably produce this enormous quantity and so keep the money from going abroad. Coffee culture here is quite an ancient affair, though it never assumed a business stage till nine years ago, when the "small farmer" began to think he had the chance of his life. Our contention has always been that the Hawaiian berry is not up to the commercial point, and until a new method of cultivation is invented for this particular climate the jobbers will refuse to pay what it costs to produce it. Its unique flavor, greatly admired by some, is not enough to guarantee a successful competition with stronger varieties. A tariff might be beneficial to the Hawaiian growers, but hardly just to the millions of consumers, unless the Philippines and Porto Rico could produce a great quantity. When the tariff was removed, many years ago, the Brazilian government straightway put on a heavy export duty, thus compelling the "astute" Yankee to pay as much for his morning draught as before, and enriching their own treasury.

For some reason, probably best known to the trade, there has never been any great amount of money made in sending fruit from Hawaii to the coast. No one ever heard of a Banana Baron or a Pineapple Prince in this land, though there are a number of citizens who are called Sugar Barons. There are expectations of canning enterprises, and when they come fruit will have to be grown more extensively and sold cheaper than it is now.

Cane fields are extending their area year by year and fertilizers are cheap. While one crop yields such golden returns it is folly to attempt diversified farming on land that will produce sugar.

HAWAIIANS FOR REGULARS

The Hawaiians make fine appearing soldiers, and it is hoped a battalion will be enlisted here for service in the United States army. General Breckenridge's suggestion is a good one. We believe the natives would eagerly enlist, as the life of the soldier, with its outdoor exercise and freedom from hard labor, is exactly suited to the Hawaiian taste. The old Household Troops were a splendidly drilled body of men, and the native policemen of Honolulu, when armed with rifles and performing military drill, are the equal of any company of United States regulars.

The United States has a model little army in the Samoan Islands, according to the officers of the cruiser Philadelphia, recently here, who state that the Tutuila Naval Guard is one of the best drilled bodies of troops in the world. The natives look upon the soldier business with great enthusiasm when given a chance to enlist under the American flag, and they have been drilled until they show great perfection in military movements. The Samoans wear red turbans, white navy undershirts, blue dungaree "lava lavas," of breech-cloths, with two red straps around the hem. The legs and feet are bare.

THE CARPETBAGGER

Our juvenile contemporary, the Hilo *Tribune,* says we have written slightingly of the carpetbagger. We have always maintained that the honest and industrious immigrant, even though he be possessed of such a meagre wardrobe as can be carried in a carpetbag, is a worthy addition to the population, and if the *Tribune* reads us rightly it has good reason to know we never said anything to the contrary. The PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC is responsible for a larger immigration of American and European mechanics, merchants and capitalists than any other journal or information bureau in the Territory. Counting its readers by the hundred in every state and territory of the Union, it exerts a potential influence in advancing the commercial interests of the Islands. Hence come these nomades with the bag, bringing with them also brains, money and muscle. The government subsidy, to which the *Tribune* covetously alludes, will be cheerfully relinquished by us to the *Tribune* if the latter can prove its ability to earn it. If the *Tribune* ceased its cynical aspersions on Governor Dole, the heads of government departments and some of the best families in the Islands, and applied itself to newspaper work, it might render some return for the dollars donated by the community of Hilo for its aid.

VERSIFIERS

If the poets are all dead the versifiers are not. Never before was there such a mass of good, bad and indifferent verses circulating through the daily, weekly and monthly journals of the land; yet the quantity printed is only a tithe of what is written. With some writers rhymes flow from the pen much easier than prose, which is regulated by such rules of diction and grammar that the construction of any sort of entertaining story or essay becomes an art. Poetic license is so prodigal that rhyme, reason and everything else may be complacently thrown to the winds and the thoughts or sentiments of the writer so jumbled up in an incongruous conection of words that they are extremely difficult of recognition by the reader. It is this license that encourages the bad versifier to scribble.

The preponderence of verse submitted to magazine editors for publication has prompted the editor of the *Dilettante* to remark:

"I am tempted to offer a medal for the most satisfactory explanation of this condition. Why is it that some of these writers of passable and, in some instances, of really meritorious verse, cannot or do not turn to prose writing. While I have never found myself over-supplied with really worthy verses, there have always been plenty of offerings from which to choose, while I have returned but a few prose compositions since the *Dilattante* was established, and returned those, in every case, on grounds of length or other unsuitability rather than lack of merit."

In the neighborhood of Philadelphia there is a wealthy publishing house that makes a specialty of bringing to publicity the thoughts of obscure writers of financial means. It publishes about six volumes of verses a week. The books do not sell, neither do they appear in stores. Their editions are large enough to supply about 500 copies to the newspapers to review and 500 copies to the authors for distribution among their friends.

RAPID TRANSIT

The Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company chose the last day of August for opening their new trolley road to the public. An inaugural ceremony at the power house, in which Governor Dole and Manager Ballantyne delivered short, felicitous addresses, was folowed by an excursion over the line. Ten cars loaded with invited guests enjoyed the novelty of being swiftly propelled through the city's streets by electric power. The Territorial Band in the forward car lent an air of gayety to the event by discoursing all sorts of popular airs. The track at present extends the whole length of the city proper, from Punahou to Liliha street, but this is only a small fraction of what the system will be when completed. The scheme embraces Waikiki and a number of ramifications from the existing line. Traffic is now going on as smoothly as on an old road. The accidents and runaways which were freely prophesied have not yet materialized.

LABOR DAY

Labor Day was fitly celebrated on the 2nd inst. The unions of the various trades and the United States troops formed a procession and paraded through the streets. The notable features of this display were the insignia of industry borne on wagons, that of the sailors being the most meritorious. The sons of the sea in navy uniform marched fifty strong behind a large full rigged ship correctly trimmed, which won the plaudits of the critically nautical public of Honolulu.

Another event of Labor Day was the reception of Queen Liliuokalani at Washington Place. It was her 63rd birthday, and, with her princely generosity, she had invited almost everybody in the city to partake of a luau. The historic premises were thronged from morning till night by natives and foreigners.

OIL FOR COAL

Six months ago the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC first broached the proposition of using petroleum for fuel on plantations, showing at that time its economy in various ways and its safety in cane fields, where too many disastrous conflagrations have been started by locomotive sparks. Today this journal has the satisfaction of seeing railroad men and planters following its suggestions and arranging for a regular supply to be shipped from California. It is believed by the planters that its use will be one more step in reducing the cost of making raw sugar, and this fact will have an important bearing in the near future, when cane and beet are to be drawn into closer competition. It requires far less labor to manipulate than coal, and the wastage, compared with that of coal, is insignificant. The greatest expense of the new system will be the introduction of pumps, storage tanks and pipe lines and the alteration of furnaces under boilers and of locomotive tenders. Petroleum being practically free from sulphur, it can be used to great advantage at the plantation blacksmith shops and in the manufactories in the city of Honolulu.

MOSQUITOES AND MALARIA

Science is up in formidable array against the mosquito, which with the fly, flea and gnat, is pretty well proven to be a sure transmitter of zymotic and other diseases. It is not a new discovery, but the cumulative evidence of many old ones. Suspicion has always been strong against the flying and hopping insects, and now the microscopists have learned that disease germs are frequently present in their internal organisms, susceptible of being inoculated into the human body. Scientists are experimenting all over the world with a view to driving the mosquito off from the earth. Petroleum appears to be the surest and quickest shot, though by no means the handiest; and the castor plant and eucalyptus tree are fairly antipathetic. It will never do to pour petroleum into rice and taro patches, for in such places myriads of the larvæ are developed, but it is practicable to plant the eucalyptus and castor bean about the home, thus warding off much of the annoyance and danger. Filth will breed cholera and bubonic plague and the mosquito will disseminate them in the neighborhood. It is not true, as some investigators aver, that mosquito-stricken localities are always malarial. The Hawaiian Islands are pre-eminently salubrious, yet the valleys, plains and shores are infested with mosquitoes. Malarial fever is but little known, and the only time that typhoid got a foothold here was when it broke out in the unsanitary camp of the First New York regiment.

A WRONG IMPRESSION

After having been refined, sugar is sugar, no matter what it is made from, and to the great mass of the people this is the chief consideration.—*Philadelphia Record.*

The above is a common impression and it is erroneous. Those who use sugar for manufacturing and culinary purposes prefer the cane variety. It has even been suggested in California that at the next meeting of the Legislature a bill be introduced compelling beet manufacturers to label their containers "beet sugar."

FIRE CLAIMS COMMISSION

The Fire Claims Commission, which adjourns *sine die* on the 24th inst., is a unique court. It considers the claims of all persons who lost property in the necessary plague fires of last year, but it does not agree to recommend their payment by the Territorial government. There are 7,000 claimants asking for $3,000,000, a sum which will be materially reduced when the Commission reaches its conclusions. Some claims are beyond all bounds of reason, but the majority have the appearance of fairness. The Chinese are the heaviest losers.

CURIOSITIES OF PUNA

This picture of a warm water pond is one of the curiosities of the Puna district on the large Island of Hawaii. It is on the property of Captain J. E. Elderts, the Deputy Sheriff of Puna, and everyone who calls at the Captain's ranch visits this wonderful body of water, the temperature of which is sufficient to partially cook an egg. No doubt it gets its heat from some subterranean channel leading from the volcano of Kilauea, which is about 50 miles to the westward. One of its peculiarities is the magnifying properties of the water, a newspaper placed at any depth beneath the surface being legible to a person standing above the water. It has no outlet and its exact source has never been definitely determined.

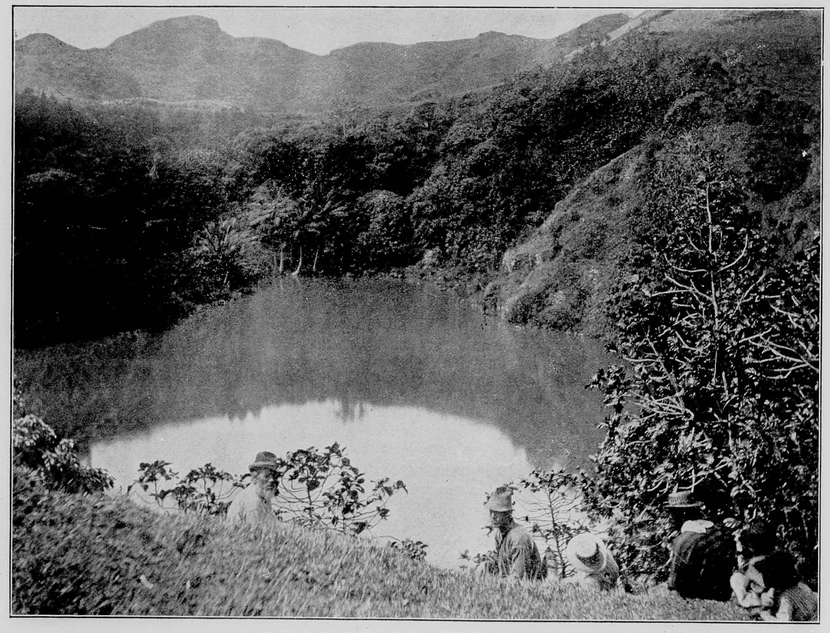


PHOTO BY WILLIAMS

HOT SPRING IN PUNA

Another natural wonder, far more interesting than this spring on Captain Ederts' place, is the hot lake under the Roman Catholic Church at Kahana, some miles nearer the volcano. It is a bathing resort, tickets for the privilege of enjoying this novel ablution or swim being sold for ten cents each. The visitor enters a cave, after donning a bathing costume, and generally engages a native to carry a torch for him. The pool of water has no bottom and extends an unknown distance under the earth. One can read a paper by torchlight when the paper is placed 30 feet under the surface. This translucence is not the only remarkable thing about the pond. The bather finds that a red perspiration comes through the pores of that part of his body that is under water, and with the natives the water has the additional effect of making their complexions appear white. Among the Puna romances of the long ago is one wherein the magical property of this water takes a prominent part. With the Spanish navigators who were believed to have taken up a brief residence in Hawaii about 350 years ago was a young man who became enamored of a beautiful Puna maiden. She returned his affection, falling desperately in love with him. He would marry her and take her back to Spain with him if she were only white like himself, and her woman's wit quickly found a way of removing the impediment. She invited him to take a bath with her in the hot water of the cave, and there by the torchlight he saw she was as white as any Caucasian. Knowing that the Castilian's high sense of honor would bind him to any oath he might take, the girl extorted from him a solemn promise that he would make her his wife. He plighted his troth, but as they emerged from the darkness of the cavern her skin reassumed the light chocolate color peculiar to the Puna natives. However, the young sailor kept his word and lived with her the rest of his days in Puna. He did not return to his native land, and it is said his descendants still live in the wilds of Puna.

In some places the roof of this cavern is 12 feet above the swimmer's head and, under the flare of the kukui torches, presents a weird appearance. Those who have swam in this mystic pool relate that all desire for exploring its boundaries is dispelled by a strange fear that takes possession of them shortly after entering the water.

If Puna possessed the crater of Kilauea the district would contain more natural objects of interest to the tourist than any other section of Hawaii Territory. It is most prolific in wild fruit. The very inhabitants differ in complexion and physique from other Hawaiians, being of lighter color and larger frame.

An antiquity shown to tourists is a stone roadway three feet wide and many miles long, moss-grown with age. One section, four miles in extent, is as straight as the most skillful engineer could construct it, a monument of a lost Hawaiian art. A horseback journey through the by-ways of Puna will furnish the traveler with considerable information regarding the primitive customs and styles of the natives, for here the sons of the soil live closer to nature and are more like what the Lord made them than many of their brothers of the settlements, whose minds and bodies have been poisoned by the lusts of civilization.

MOCKING-BIRDS

We are in receipt of a letter from a Hilo lady inquiring of the fate of the mocking birds imported a few years ago and turned loose in the Queen's Hospital grounds.

That they were given their freedom in the said premises is no indication that their presence there at all times was desirable, for they are the noisiest songsters in the world. Half a dozen of them were released and three days afterward one was found dead on the ground a short distance from the hospital compound. That is all we can say of their fate. The dead one appeared to have died naturally. The remaining five vanished completely. The supposition is that all six died of starvation. It was greatly deplored at the time that these highly interesting creatures did not remain in the land to increase and multiply. The mocker is from nine to eleven inches long, slender, clean-cut and elegant; breezy and full of grace; dull and insignificant of plumage in the shade; bright of eye, sociable, pugnacious, insolent and overbearing; a welcome friend, an endless nuisance; a cheery neighbor, a clear-witted rascal and—excepting the nightingale—the most gifted singer of the feathered race. Some of its characteristics do not improve on long acquaintance, and perhaps there might have been regrets had it continued to live in the Islands. Nevertheless, its merits so counteract its faults that it would have been a much more desirable inhabitant than the sparrow or mynah, the latter being an incorrigible chatterer and thief. Florida is the home of the real mocking-bird, other southern states having counterfeits. The forests of Florida furnish food that cannot be obtained in Hawaii, and on this account it will be useless to attempt to propagate mocking-birds in the woods and valleys here.

A JUDICIAL VORTEX

The act of annexation, or the organic act, has thrown Hawaii into a judicial vortex from which the country can only be extricated by the Federal courts. Last month we referred to the decision of Judge Gear nullifying the transition period and releasing many prisoners who had been confined under the rule of the Hawaiian jury system. Afterwards Justices Frear and Perry of the Supreme Court, Justice Galbraith dissenting, reversed the Gear *habeas corpus* decision, declaring the Hawaiian jury system legal under the organic act between August 12, 1898, and June 14, 1900. Furthermore, the same majority of the Supreme Court decided the income tax law as constructed by the last Hawaiian Legislature to be legal. This law was practically the same that the United States Supreme Court once declared unconstitutional. Bitter feeling has been engendered by the decisions, each side having earnest partisans among the members of the bar. In view of such an unhappy state of affairs, where personal rancor is apt to be manifested by judges of one court towards those of another, and by judges toward lawyers of an opposite faction, there is a want of confidence in both courts shown by litigants who have cases to be tried and appealed. The *habeas corpus* cases have peculiarities that make them without precedent, and they mayhap be again appealable. The income tax will certainly be tested in a Federal court by the three commercial associations that brought it before the Territorial Supreme Court.

SIXTO LOPEZ

Sixto Lopez' brief sojourn in Honolulu was not marked by any great outburst of enthusiasm on the part of American citizens. He is deserving of respect as a patriot of his country, but those so-called Americans on the mainland who extended to him hospitality, and in various ways encouraged his armed compatriots in the Philippines should be ostracized from the society of loyal Americans. The members of the Boston Anti-Imperialistic League and others of that ilk scattered through the United States are almost directly responsible for a large percentage of the sufferings and deaths of American soldiers in the Philippines. The ignorant citizens of Boston once had a rope around William Lloyd Garrison's neck and would have hung him but for police intervention. During the Philippine rebellion the intelligent citizens of Boston had opportunities of performing a similar office to a finish for Edward Atkinson.

BOYS' BRIGADE

A little more than two years ago the project of organizing a Boys' Brigade on the lines adopted by such institutions in various parts of the mainland was broached by a prominent gentleman of the city, and he had little difficulty in enlisting the co-operation of other public spirited citizens toward the furtherance of the work. Every city has hordes of idle boys who roam the streets at night,



CARPENTER SHOP

often on mischief bent, bidding defiance to curfew laws, as they do in Honolulu. It is generally the brightest youths who engage in deviltry or mischief, and it is this class that the promoters of the Boys' Brigade had in view when they established their industrial school. An unpretentious building on King street, Ewa of the river, is used as headquarters, where the club room and carpenter shop are located. Thursday evening is the principal meeting night, when there are short religious services as well as a course of manual training with the jack-plane and other carpenter implements. Some of the lads with a natural bent for mechanics have become quite proficient in the handling of tools.

The bright particular feature of the school, so dear to the boyish mind, is the military arm, which is the Brigade proper. It is commanded by Major E. J. Wilson, and otherwise officered as follows: Captain and Adjutant, Ezra Watson; Captain Company A, Peter Travens; Captain Company C, M. K. Nakuina; Captain Company E, Molokai; Captain Company G, Wm. Dunn. These officers are soon to be fully uniformed, and the privates will have regulation suits later on. Hawaiian boys preponderate in the Brigade, and there is a good number of Portuguese, with a few Americans, English and Germans. The attendance at school has been as high as 140. There are now about 20 regular attendants and 25 who go now and then. The supporters of this worthy movement are such well known residents as Mrs. S. N. Castle, J. B. Atherton, P. C. Jones, C. H. Atherton, C. M. Cooke, J. A. Gilman and F. W. Macfarlane. The Treasurer is J. P. Cooke. The gentlemen who have taken the more active part in making the school "go" are President Theodore Richards and Superintendent John D. Waldron.

B. Paul Neuman, a prominent worker in the boys' clubs of London, realizing the importance and difficulty of inculcating religious teachings in the training of the boys, writes as follows: "The ideal plan would be for a club to spring up in connection with some place of worship, availing itself of the existing organizations, as for as possible, drawing perhaps its first members from the Sunday school and its first workers from the congregation; then, as it grew, seeking premises of its own, near, if possible, to the parent institution, in cordial but independent relations with it, governed by men and women familiar with the work and in warm sympathy with it, many of them naturally belonging to the church. Such conditions would not only favor the development of a flourishing club, but would also serve the best interests of its parent."

The illustrations with this article present the field where athletic sports are carried out, a high jump of one of the boys, and the carpenter shop at the King street headquarters. The boys always appreciate an outing in the suburbs, where games are prepared and a good dinner served. The carpenter shop is a very busy place during working hours, and yet withal it is quite a place of recreation, for it is play for the boys to handle planes, saws and hammers, and make things. Where one shows a particular adaptability to the trade others are sure to imitate his work.

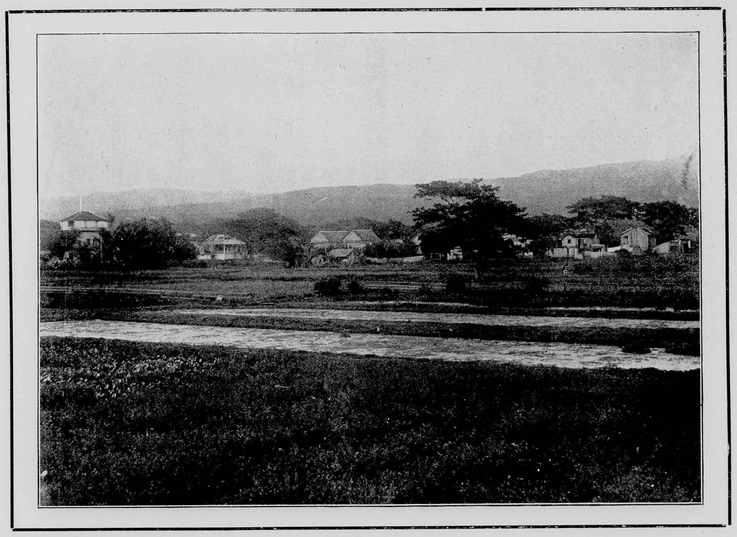


FIELD DAY—HIGH JUMP

President Richards, in his annual report, just published, expresses the following views:

"The possibilities in the athletic line are almost immeasurably greater than we have been able to determine by experiment so far. It is perhaps nearly settled in the minds of those in charge of the clubs that the calisthenic part of the Thursday night program, though not given a fair chance in some of the clubs, is thoroughly 'played out' in others. Inclosed athletic grounds under supervision is the thing devoutly to be wished. Permits for various clubs or squads of boys to play on the grounds at particular times, will stimulate lots of healthy athletic rivalry in all parts of the city and among boys who are nearly sure to become loafers if left alone. It is very clear to those initiated that most boys with sufficient life to play ball or to do an athletic turn can and will turn their energy to good account in some serious activity if given half a chance. It is the nerveless, shiftless gambler and physically deficient ne'er-do-well that is the menace to society. As to the present status of the ground negotiations, this can be said: The Government has offered us a half of the proposed grounds and the Bishop Estate has made a provisional offer of the other half,—the rental to be practically free, but with conditions in the matter of preparing the land. We can hardly permit to slip without the most strenuous effort the opportunity to obtain the fine five-acre plot which we have in mind. Such a lot, so near the heart of the city, could hardly be duplicated. If we obtain this land, and always, it will be a most important item to secure just the right Athletic Committee. Who's the man for chairman?

"Perhaps the largest undeveloped field of all is the line of entertainment,—not alway amusement by any means. Herein lie all the rich possibilities for instruction. We originally had the idea that music was about the only available means of self-entertainment which the boys could plan and execute for themselves or that we could carry to them. In point of fact, notwithstanding conscientious efforts of the committee, we failed to score any success to speak of even from the amusement standpoint. Among the things practicable (first, of course, comes the securing of the right committee) is a series of planned entertainments at each club, which may consist of illustrated talks, experiments in natural phenomena, travel and historical sketches with the stereoptican, besides evenings of song or of purely amusing features. These can be in routine to go from club to club."



ATHLETIC FIELD

SOME ORNAMENTAL TREES

Prince of all the ornamental trees on the Islands is the royal palm, which by its stately, straight trunk and graceful top gives picturesqueness to nearly every lawn in Honolulu. The original tree on the Islands now stands in the front yard of Mr. Charles Gray. From it have come the seeds which have produced the great number now growing at nearly every home. Its botanical name is *Oreodoxa regia. Phoenix dactylifera* is the date palm, and it grows quite extensively on the Islands.

Perhaps the most valuable introduced tree on the Islands is the algaroba. It grows immediately on the seacoast and in situations so dry that scarcely any other tree or shrub can live. It makes a fair shade and bears an immense quantity of pods filled with beans which contain considerable quantities of sugar. These beans are highly relished by cattle, horses, sheep and hogs. They are in many instances harvested and fed to animals.

Analysis of Algaroba Bean Meal.

	Per cent.
Water	9.59
Ash	5.19
Protein	8.75
Fiber	20.33
Nitrogen, free extract	54.18
Fat	1.96

The botanical name for the tree is *Prosopis juliflora.* It is of quick and easy growth, freely planted in lowlands, and spreads spontaneously. Honey bees are exceedingly fond of the nectar of the flowers and the sugar of the beans. Many apiaries in algaroba groves produce honey of attractive appearance and delicious flavor. The parent tree from which all in the Islands have come still stands near the Roman Catholic Cathedral on Fort street.

A permanent shade tree, attaining a large size and growing a dense foliage, is the samang, or monkey pod, known botanically as *Pithecobobium samang.* It is in high favor all over the Islands, nearly every yard or square containing one or more trees.

Prominent in nearly every yard in Honolulu and lending a charm and beauty to the tropical scenery of this city is the royal poinciana, with its large, brilliant red flowers and deep green foliage. Its botanical name is *Poinciana regia.*

Intermixed with the red and green poinciana may be seen the golden shower, with its pendants of yellow flowers. Is is one of the many species of cassia which thrives so well on these Islands, its botanical name being *C. fistula.*

The *Morus regia,* black mulberry, was early introduced and originally cultivated for silkworms, but is now naturalized.

A number of species of the genus Cæsalpinia are cultivated or found escaped. Among them may be mentioned the following: *C. pulcherrima,* pride of Barbados, which has escaped from cultivation. Two varieties are recognized, one with yellow, the other with orange-red flowers. *C. sepiaria* is planted in hedges; *C. sappan* yields a well known dye, and *C. coriarea* a plant rich in tannic acid.

Schinus molle, the pepper tree, grown so extensively around San Francisco, is also cultivated on the Islands.

The pride of India, *Melia azedarach,* is found in all of the Islands.

Terminalia catappa (native Kamaui), called Mexican almond, is a beautiful shade tree popular in and around Honolulu. It bears an almond-shaped fruit enclosed in a very thick hull.

Bougainvillea spectabilis is a grand shade tree and very justly esteemed by all.

The banyan tree (*Ficus bengalensis*), with its numerous trunks or roots penetrating the ground from its limbs, is frequently found. Several enormous trees are found in Honolulu. Among the largest may be mentioned the one in Governor Cleghorn's yard, the late home of Princess Kaiulani.

Several species of eucalyptus are grown, constituting the chief trees in the lately planted forest between Punchbowl and Tantalus. These will in time furnish timber for piles, railroad ties, bridges, fence posts and electric poles. Monterey cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*) is occasionally planted.

INCREASE OF MAORIS

The Maori population of New Zealand has increased about eight per cent. in the past five years, though what proportion of this increase is pure Maori and what is half-caste the census enumerators do not state. The Melbourne *Argus* makes the following observations in this matter:

"The increase suggests a chance of permanent survival. * * * Think of the helplessness of all Pacific islanders against European microbes! We willingly spend enormous sums of money to keep out smallpox and bubonic plague. The Pacific islanders have had no defense. Consumption, measles, influenza—to which we have become by long acquaintance in some degree immune or hardened—have devastated the islands. So the Maori suffered. His way of living, his contempt for sanitary usages and precautions, exactly suited our microbes. They attacked the tattooed warriors and vanquished them with appalling ease. They could not stand up against their invisible foes. The race seemed doomed to disappear, and the other race deplored the prospect. For though the Maori in his primitive state was a savage, and given to eating as well as killing his enemy, he had some fine qualities. He had a gift of logic and another of poetic imagination; he was eloquent as well as brave, and his code of conduct was not without lines of nobility. He loved the soil on which his ancestors had fought and devoured one another, and he longed with a pathetic intensity that his people might always live. When the two races became reconciled the white New Zealander also wished that his dusky countryman might be spared. He treated him handsomely. To the fullest extent possible he admitted him to the rights and privileges of citizenship. And the Maori responded to the British kindness and justice. Only the microbes threatened his survival. Let us hope that the improvement disclosed by the census announces that the race is getting the upper hand in the struggle. The survival of the Maori will make picturesque history."

FEDERAL SUPPORT OF LEPERS

A question of financial importance to Hawaii is to come before Congress next winter relating to the national support of lepers. In the subjoined extract from the New York *Tribune* nothing is said about the thousand lepers living in this Territory, though the commission must have been aware of their presence here. The unfortunate residents of the leper colony on Molokai, while having every reasonable attention bestowed upon them by this Territorial government, would fare just as well, if not better, under the care of the Federal government. Says the *Tribune*:

"The commission, consisting of Surgeon J. H. White, chairman, and Passed Assistant Surgeons G. T. Vaughn and M. J. Rosenau, have been working under congressional authority since 1899, making a scientific investigation of the extent of leprosy in America. They sent circular letters to physicians, health officers, hospital superintendents and others in six hundred localities, covering the entire country, asking for reports and information regarding leprosy patients. Eight thousand circulars have been sent out and only two thousand replies have been received. From these 277 lepers have been located and their names and addresses obtained. About one hundred are known to live in New Orleans, many of whom are well-to-do persons of good families. In Minnesota about twenty cases have been reported, the disease having been found mostly among the Scandinavians living in the rural districts. In New York seven cases have been reported, while in Chicago only three have been found so far. In San Francisco fifteen cases are known, twelve of which are confined in the pest house. There are fifteen in North Dakota and only two in South Dakota. In New Mexico there are at least a dozen, and Baltimore reports three cases. The remainder are scattered throughout the country. Owing to the fact that three-fourths of the circulars have brought no replies, especially from suspicious districts, the authorities estimate that only about one-fourth of the cases of leprosy have been reported.

"The commission will almost certainly recommend to Congress in its forthcoming preliminary report in December that national lazarettos be established in several parts of the country—one, perhaps, at New Orleans, one in New Mexico and another in Minnesota or Montana. A generous appropriation will be asked, large enough to cover the erection of fine, isolated buildings, attractively equipped with every imaginable convenience for the comfort and pleasure of the sufferers. By this means it is hoped to overcome the general antipathy to isolation of the diseased, and thus remove the greatest obstacle in the way of preventing the disease from spreading.

"Not the least interesting result accomplished by the investigation is the conviction of the experts that, notwithstanding the widespread distribution of leprous patients in the United States and the increase in the last decade, there is little ground for alarm. They are assured that the disease is not so fatal or so readily transmitted by contagion, infection or association as tuberculosis. It has also been shown that cases are not uncommon where lepers are temporarily cured by a couple of years' treatment. Under ordinary conditions, such as exist in New York, for instance, in the opinion of the experts, there is at least a hundred times more danger of contracting consumption than there is of falling a victim to the contagiousness of leprosy."

Mrs. Alexandria Kalanikauikaalaneo Kilioulaninuiamamao De Fries has just added four new melodies to the Hawaiians' repertory. They were first rendered in public by Mrs. Alapai and Miss Keliiaa, accompanied by the Territorial Band, at an out-door concert on Aug. 22nd, and were received with loud acclamations of approval by the multitude of auditors. Mrs. De Fries is a talented composer.

The special autumn fashion number of the *Ladies' Home Journal* contains the last of that journal's prize photographs of rural scenes, which embrace a variety of farm and village views from California to New England. Some of Miss Louisa M. Alcott's letters are published for the first time in this number. Though of a purely personal nature, being written to the original "Laurie" of her "Little Women," they sound like her sparkling stories.

The residence and office of Jared Smith at the United States Experiment Station, near Mount Tantalus, has just been completed, and when Mrs. Smith returns from Australia the place will be occupied. The house has one story, but is very roomy and convenient, being thirty-nine feet wide and fifty-nine feet long. The office is twelve by twenty-two. Both structures were erected for $4,000 by Jorgen Jorgensen, who has accomplished a very creditable piece of work.

A lady's coiffure is not properly adjusted for the surf plunge at Waikiki unless her head is tied up with a silk handkerchief. There is a fashionable mode of knotting the corners together. The ends must be tied firmly, after smoothing the kerchief to fit the head. Finally the free ends of the kerchief must be turned up so that they resemble a hare's ears, a couple of hairpins holding them in place. Belgian hare's ears are a necessary detail of the head-dress of the fashionable surf bather.

More new liquor licenses, wholesale and retail, have been granted during the past six months than in any other period of similar duration in Island history. Even though the price of licenses seems inordinately high the licensees pay without a murmur and live up strictly to the full requirements of the law, infractions being extremely rare. The revenue from liquor licenses is one of the most reliable resources the Territorial treasury has.

OLD PLANTATION

One of the beautiful homes of old Honolulu—and the city is noted for such things throughout the world of travel—is the residence of Mrs. Victoria Ward at the "Old Plantation" on King street. This is one of the few spots that have not been invaded by the late-coming builder, who, while tearing down the old and erecting the new, has perceptibly marred the quaint picturesqueness of many parts of the city. The homestead is about as it was twenty years ago, a model home, showing the artistic tastes of its founder amid the wild beauty of the forest. The estate covers 30 acres, running along the street quite a distance and extending towards the sea about 900 feet. Mr. Curtis P. Ward, upon coming to the Islands many years ago, established his home on the Waikiki road at "The Sunny South," adopting this name in honor of his home section in the United States. In 1870 he purchased the property now occupied by his widow and children, and ten years later erected a homestead thereon. His death occurred about this time, however, but his family have lived there and preserved the estate in all its natural and artificial attractiveness. It is now one vast cocoanut grove, containing upwards of 2,000 trees, which wave their feathery tops 60 and 100 feet aloft and command the admiration of every sight-seer driving out King street. It is the largest collection of cocoanut palms in Hawaii and must yield nearly 100,000 nuts a year. Though no accounting has ever been made of a harvest, such a figure is considered a safe estimate. A tree begins to bear from the fifth to the seventh year of its age, each stock carrying from 5 to 25 nuts, the tree maturing on an average 50 nuts yearly. Among the active gatherers of the nuts are the rats and mongoose, it being impossible to keep the little pests away from the premises. They ascend the trees in the night and choose the young nuts for their food. The halftone picture on opposite page gives a section of the grove near the street and shows the old artesian well which supplies water for the whole estate.

Botanists find it impossible to distinguish the original habitat of the cocoanut palm. It grows in every tropical country near the seashore and exists in the smallest coral islets of this ocean. It thrives better in those islands nearer the equator than Hawaii. The first operation in cocoanut planting is the formation of a nursery, for which purpose the ripe nuts are placed in squares containing about 400 each. These are covered an inch deep with sand and sea-weed or soft mud from the beach, and watered daily till they germinate. The nuts put down in April are sufficiently grown to be planted out just before the rains of the present month, and they are then set out in holes 3 feet deep and 20 to 30 feet apart. Before putting in the young plant it is necessary to bed the roots with soft mud and sea-weed, and for the first two years they must be watered and protected from the glare of the sun, under shades made of the plaited fronds of the cocoanut palm. The fruit, which is oblong and triangular in cross sections, from 12 to 18 inches long by 6 to 8 inches in diameter, consists of a husk, within which is the ordinary nut of commerce. The uses of the nut, the fronds and the trunk are multifarious, differing in various localities. The manufacture of oil is still carried on to some extent in Honolulu. It is obtained by pressure or boiling from the kernels, which are first broken up into small pieces and dried in the sun, when they are called copra. A thousand full-sized nuts will yield 25 gallons of oil. This oil is used by native women for making their hair soft, luxuriant and glossy. If it could be deodorized it would be the most valuable hair tonic extant. It is also used in the manufacture of marine soap.

THE BRITISH CABLE

The visit of a British cable ship, which came here to take a supply of coal, brings to mind the fact that the missing link in the world-around cable is shortly to be supplied. British Columbia will be connected with Australia in another year, and Hawaii will be brought within 220 miles of a world telegraph station, Fanning's Island, which will appear to us in the looming, as it were.

Money and talk, chiefly the latter, have been extravagantly expended in the cause of coupling the Islands with Cape Mendocino, and beyond a few superficial surveys, pigeonholed in the Hydrographic Bureau in Washington, there has been no cable progress since the days of Wakea and Papa, his wife. The cable propositions have failed of fruition so often that they bear the resemblance of fables of the Fata Morgana stripe. Though appearing well on paper, and giving signs of promise, they quickly turn to Dead Sea fruit. In view of the United States government's inertia, the most rational plan for advancing the commercial interests of the Islands is for the Legislature of 1903 to grant a franchise with a subsidy for some local company to lay a cable to Fanning's Island, and thus enable the people of the Islands to touch the telegraphic pulse of the world.

CHINESE SUGAR MILLS

In a consular report on the trade of Samshui, in China, it is stated that the methods used by the natives in preparing sugar are very simple. The cane is crushed three times between two upright cylindrical stones turned by a couple of water buffaloes: the juice is then boiled in earthenware basins, and after the scum has been taken off is laid on clean mats, where on cooling it is cut into slices and packed in earthenware jars. The crushing of the cane and the preparation of the sugar are done in temporary mat sheds, the expense being shared by some forty or fifty local farmers, who join together for that purpose. In the autumn the country is dotted with these sheds, the presence of which is indicated by dense volumes of smoke arising from the rice straw which is burned in the ovens.



PHOTO BY RICE & PERKINS

A SECTION OF THE OLD PLANTATION

NOTES AND COMMENTS

LOVE WILL FIND THE WAY

How can we ease another's pain,
Their sorrows e'er dispel?
When they are sore depressed with gloom
How can we break the spell,
And make their sad lives brighter seem,
By driving grief away?
'T's only loving kindness can.
Ah! love will find the way;

For it can change the darkest day
Into the sunshine bright;
For its sweet mission e'er hath been
To be the soul's true light.
Though shadows overcloud the heart,
Fear not; they will not stay;
There is a power to dispel,
And love will find the way.

Though doubt should enter in the mind,
And fill it with despair,
Until the world seemed going wrong
And nothing e'er seemed fair,
It will not always thus appear,
But hope will come some day
And drive away all doubts and gloom,
For love will find the way.

No matter what our trials in life,
Our sorrows, grief and care,
There e'er will be a soothing balm
In the sweet power of prayer.
Believe, and for our every trial
There'll be relief some day;
Do not despair and cease to hope,
For love will find the way.

MARTHA SHEPARD LIPPINCOTT.
Moorestown, N. J.

The *Literary Digest*, in common with other leading magazines in the east, devotes considerable space to the proposition of annexing Hawaii to California, though, from the very nature of its rule, refraining from uttering its own comments. It cites the opinions of the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC, *Volcano* and *Advertiser* and allows its readers to judge whether public opinion here is for or against it. The *Literary Digest* permits the light of every plausible argument to shine on the subjects it lets into its pages.

The Portland (Maine) *Board of Trade Journal*, in its midsummer edition, has a surf scene for a frontispiece, which in color, shade and delineation is as perfect a reproduction of nature as printers' ink can effect.

The Chinese have been wonderfully energetic during the past summer in putting up brick and wooden buildings between Nuuanu street and the river. Many of the structures are very substantial, providing accommodations for large retail and wholesale stores on the ground floors. As customary with the Chinese, the second stories are devoted to living rooms. The money expended on the new work in this limited section alone is close to a million dollars, which comes mainly from the pockets of the plague-fire sufferers of January, 1900. While the recuperative ability of the Orientals had much to do with this restoration of old Chinatown, their credit with local bankers and capitalists proved of considerable assistance to them. Generally speaking, it is not in the nature of the Chinaman to repine, though there are a few individual cases where complete dejection and even suicide have followed financial disasters. After the conflagration of 1886 an improved Chinatown grew up over the ashes, and the new Chinatown is far better than its predecessor in every way. Should the population again become lax in sanitary matters, there is now a corps of inspectors to enforce proper discipline. In other parts of the city there is much activity among Chinese builders. The Chinese and Japanese are becoming very neighborly, occupying the same buildings and mixing up socially. English being the only medium of speech between them, the natural volubility of the Asiatic receives a severe check when a lady from Nagasaki haggles with a gentleman from Canton about the price of a holoku.

"How to Become a Good Mechanic" is a booklet of today written by a mechanic. It is specially beneficial to the young man learning a trade, being full of practical hints and suggestions. The work is issued by the Industrial Publication Co., No. 16 Thomas street, New York.

The wild rice grown in different parts of the mainland, but very extensively in northern Wisconsin, is more nutritious than the cultivated cereal of the southern states and Hawaii, being richer in starch and sugar and containing more of the blood and muscle principles. If it could be cultivated with any certainty it would long ago have become a staple.

The annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on the 14th ult. was devoid of any important business. Treasurer Spencer reported a balance of $539.21 in the treasury. Mr. Waldron was elected a member to represent Wolters, Waldron & Co. The following officers were elected to serve one year: President, Wm. G. Irwin; Vice-President, C. M. Cooke; Secretary and Treasurer, James Gordon Spencer; Arbitration Committee, C. M. Cooke, F. A. Schaefer, J. B. Atherton, F. M. Swanzy and W. F. Allen. Future meetings will probably be held in the directors' room of H. Hackfeld & Co., the use of that apartment being offered free of charge by Mr. H. A. Isenberg.

The cantaloupe, the most delicately flavored vegetable that grows, a small, round, ribbed variety of muskmelon, flourished in these Islands not many years ago. Then a destroying worm came and stopped the cultivation forever. The vegetables were retailed by the Chinese at five cents each and an acre would safely yield several thousands. Another trial of this species of garden truck might be made by some of the intelligent white farmers at Wahiawa.

The eighteenth instant is the 25th anniversary of the first cargo of merchandise from the United States, under the Reciprocity Treaty, entered at Honolulu. It is also the seventh anniversary of the wreck of the bark G. N. Wilcox, when a hui of local speculators bought the cargo, though saved but little of it.

Regatta Day this year occurs on the 21st inst. The regatta committee are preparing an elaborate program of aquatic sports.

When angry contentions mar the honeymoon and the onerous duties of framing laws for an ungrateful public come at the same time, then is one's measure of worry filled. A member of the last Legislature suffered this trying experience. To add to his solicitude the Evil One, he said, took possession of his soul and prompted him to treat his delicate young wife in a cruel manner. He had strange delusions and at one time thought he was in some loathsome place. The very horror of the situation startled him and he came to a realization of riding in a tramcar. His wife sued for a divorce, but relented upon the adjournment of the Legislature, when he suddenly ceased his violent actions and became entirely free from the thralldom of the Evil One. The couple are now living as happily as though the Hawaiian Legislature of 1901 had never been.

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AMERICAN BEET SUGAR

According to the Secretary of Agriculture, the United States, which now imports $420,000,000 worth of agricultural products a year, may soon grow all that its people consume and so cease to be dependent upon other countries for food. Secretary Wilson said to the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* a short time ago:

"The principal product purchased abroad is sugar, which comprises nearly one-fourth of the total products imported. The department in the past has been making experiments to ascertain in just what sections of the country sugar can be raised to such an advantage as to obviate the necessity of going to foreign markets to complete our supply. We want to raise beets, as therein lies the principal source of our sugar product. Within the United States there will be over thirty beet-sugar factories in operation by next fall. They will be situated in almost every State along the northern border from New York to California. I believe that within a few years we will produce all the sugar we require, and we will then be in position to ignore the foreign product. Our experiments have shown that the sugar produced from our quality of beet is much richer than that manufactured in foreign countries. Our product, therefore, will be much more desirable. When this result shall be attained the Sugar Trust will, in my opinion, vanish, for the reason that the trust refines imported brown sugar, while all the American factories will finish the product and place it in entire readiness for sale on the markets."

Attorney-General Knox having decided that a Chinese who has a right of residence in the mainland has a right to come here, cautiously refuses to commit himself as to the privilege of such a Chinaman, once in the Hawaiian jurisdiction, to return to the mainland.

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" Boutons, Wafers, in 1-4 lb. boxes.
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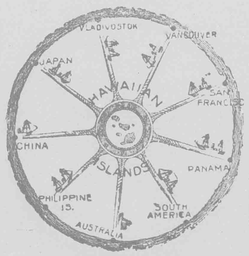
FIRE — LIFE — AC'D'T. — Marine



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HONOLULU, H. T.



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Lemp's Extra Pale and Tally BRANDS

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HONOLULU TEMPERATURE FOR 1900

W. R. CASTLE, ESQ., OBSERVER.

Day of Month.	Jan.			Feb.			Mar.			April			May			June			July			Aug.			Sept.			Oct.			Nov.			Dec.		
	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.
1	65	77	66	68	77	70	69	76	68	70	78	72	70	78	71	70	84	73	75	87	76	72	87	76	75	85	76	70	86	77	73	80	71	71	79	72
2	65	76	65	67	78	70	67	77	70	72	83	73	70	78	71	69	83	74	74	86	76	74	87	76	75	86	77	75	83	76	71	78	73	69	81	74
3	62	75	68	62	78	66	69	78	68	70	82	73	70	78	72	70	83	73	72	86	75	71	87	76	76	85	77	75	80	74	67	75	67	68	80	68
4	60	75	67	69	77	69	65	78	69	69	84	72	71	82	73	67	84	74	72	87	76	75	89	78	75	86	76	74	84	76	70	76	70	68	81	72
5	62	75	62	64	73	66	62	79	70	68	83	74	72	79	74	69	84	75	73	85	73	76	88	79	74	86	76	73	80	75	69	79	72	72	77	71
6	60	75	69	66	73	69	66	78	72	72	82	73	72	81	72	72	85	75	72	87	75	74	85	78	73	86	75	72	80	72	70	79	72	69	77	73
7	69	77	73	67	76	68	67	80	72	71	83	74	71	80	72	70	85	74	73	87	76	76	87	79	74	86	76	69	84	70	71	77	68	71	76	70
8	69	75	70	66	77	66	69	81	70	68	83	72	71	80	71	71	85	74	74	86	77	76	85	78	75	86	76	68	83	76	64	79	72	63	78	71
9	63	79	68	63	77	68	61	79	67	68	79	69	70	81	72	71	84	73	75	85	75	73	83	77	75	87	75	70	83	73	73	76	72	69	75	70
10	70	79	73	63	75	67	59	76	69	68	75	69	71	78	71	69	84	74	74	82	74	74	86	76	73	87	74	71	82	74	71	76	71	66	77	69
11	70	78	72	62	73	65	64	76	71	69	81	73	70	81	71	72	85	76	73	84	76	75	83	75	73	85	76	74	87	76	69	73	71	69	78	71
12	71	78	71	56	74	64	72	78	67	71	81	72	68	82	63	71	83	74	72	86	77	74	85	77	74	87	78	72	84	75	71	77	68	73	78	72
13	70	78	72	58	76	64	58	77	68	72	82	72	69	82	73	73	85	76	74	87	74	75	85	74	77	86	77	72	84	72	71	77	68	71	78	74
14	67	77	71	59	76	66	62	78	66	66	84	71	69	78	71	75	87	76	72	87	75	71	84	76	75	86	78	70	83	69	68	75	67	72	79	67
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16	66	72	67	65	74	68	66	80	71	65	74	68	70	82	72	74	85	75	73	86	75	69	87	75	75	85	74	75	80	72	72	76	71	71	79	72
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20	68	78	72	64	79	66	71	78	72	70	75	71	68	83	73	72	85	76	70	86	75	77	85	78	75	84	75	74	82	74	68	81	70	68	79	68
21	69	77	69	62	78	71	70	78	73	68	81	71	74	83	75	74	86	76	71	85	76	76	82	75	72	83	75	70	76	75	69	81	72	64	77	69
22	66	77	68	66	82	68	71	77	72	68	79	71	75	82	74	73	88	77	73	87	76	74	84	76	73	84	76	74	79	76	68	81	72	68	78	70
23	61	77	67	65	79	67	71	78	72	66	77	70	73	83	71	74	82	75	75	86	77	73	83	76	73	83	74	76	80	75	69	79	73	67	78	72
24	66	75	68	62	79	68	71	78	72	68	81	71	72	82	75	73	87	76	76	85	76	75	84	77	71	83	73	73	79	73	72	78	76	73	79	68
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27	61	74	68	70	80	72	70	81	71	65	80	68	72	84	74	73	80	75	74	86	77	77	85	78	75	85	76	74	79	74	69	79	72	61	71	65
28	68	76	66	68	77	70	69	79	70	65	77	70	70	82	73	75	85	76	75	86	75	76	85	77	70	85	75	74	79	74	69	79	72	61	71	65
29	60	74	67				64	79	69	63	78	67	68	84	74	76	87	77	76	87	78	77	83	77	70	84	75	73	81	76	72	80	70	63	76	66
30	66	74	68				66	78	68	63	79	69	74	86	75	76	87	77	75	87	78	74	86	74	69	85	74	74	80	75	67	80	73	56	72	67
31	66	74	68				63	77	70				71	84	73				72	84	74	77	86	77				72	79	76				61	72	67

Observation taken at 50 feet above sea level. Maximum, 89; Minimum, 56; Average, 72.05.

HONOLULU RAINFALL FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS

From W. R. Castle's Rain Gauge. Elevation 50 Feet.

Months	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
January..	1.07	.06	.38	5.85	.78	.87	2.00	1.19	6.50	2.57	3.08	2.38	2.20	.94	3.97	.87
February.	1.68	.67	.94	13.04	1.98	.77	9.85	4.84	3.18	13.45	12.42	1.81	1.30	.79	7.60	3.55
March....	4.06	2.96	1.63	2.24	2.25	.38	7.83	.69	.29	.75	1.51	1.46	3.11	1.20	9.66	3.73
April.....	3.52	5.11	1.19	2.35	2.36	.94	4.84	.88	1.60	2.22	.25	1.01	2.40	.93	1.20	.81
May.....	.44	11.56	1.61	4.10	1.97	.81	1.20	.23	5.10	1.50	.10	.93	1.51	.96	.68	1.44
June.....	.48	2.51	.63	.95	.47	.97	.86	.43	.67	.29	.59	.90	.78	.99	2.07	.86
July.....	1.40	4.27	.56	.67	.15	.48	1.30	.58	.53	.28	.45	.45	.00	.81	.63	.11
August...	.83	2.85	.43	1.02	4.22	1.16	1.00	.58	1.14	1.04	.08	1.41	1.33	.39	.58	1.04
September	.32	1.17	2.26	.95	2.80	1.81	.60	.47	.42	.91	.56	2.15	.39	2.66	.15	.35
October..	4.66	.03	1.84	.44	1.31	.95	1.36	3.62	3.10	.64	1.76	.41	2.04	1.61	.52	3.70
November	.54	1.40	8.74	1.84	3.39	1.50	1.80	.39	.35	8.33	8.33	4.27	2.31	1.88	.50	.17
December.	3.76	3.14	3.47	6.37	18.08	2.82	1.64	1.50	3.97	1.30	2.41	12.02	5.54	.51	.77	1.95
Total..	22.76	35.73	23.68	39.82	39.76	13.46	34.28	15.40	26.85	33.28	31.54	29.20	22.91	13.67	28.33	18.58

For the year 1900 the rainfall by months was as follows: January, .41; February, .93; March, 1.30; April, 4.08; May, 1.06; June, .39; July, 1.65; August, 1.40; September, 1.17; October, 7.08; November, 12.72; December, 1.06. Total, 33.25.

Average for 17 years, 27.21 inches. Maximum, 39.82 inches. Minimum, 13.46 inches.

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[Corrected Monthly by Authority.]

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Alex. G. Hawes, Jr.... Private Sec'y to the Gov.

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Wm. M. Kekoa.....Koloa
J. Kapuniai.....Waimea
John Kakina.....Hanalei
Z. Kakina.....Kawaihau

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Miss Goldie Gurney.....Typewritist

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V. Bergau..... " " Hanalei
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W. Vannatta.....Supt. Hilo Water Works
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Charles William.....
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J. Kaelepakule..Sub-Agent Third Land District
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J. S. Emerson.....Assistant Surveyor
O. L. Sorenson..... " "
Curtis J. Lyons.....Meteorologist
Jno. M. Donn.....Draughtsman

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Miss Mae Weir.....Office Stenographr

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A. N. Sinclair, M. D.....Outside Physician

INSANE ASYLUM.

R. M. Malster M. D.....Res. Med. Supt,
F. H. Kilby.....Assistant Superintendent

LEPER SETTLEMENT.

C. B. Reynolds.....Superintendent
R. Oliver, M. D.....Resident Physician

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JAPAN—Miki Saito, Consul; residence Nuuanu avenue. S. Harai, Eleve Consul; residence Nuuanu avenue.
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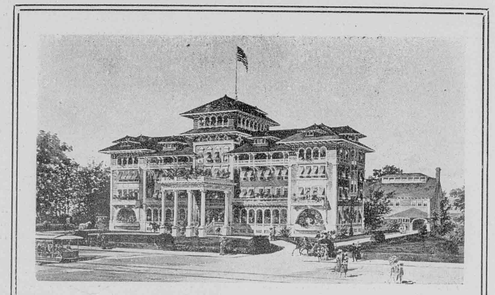

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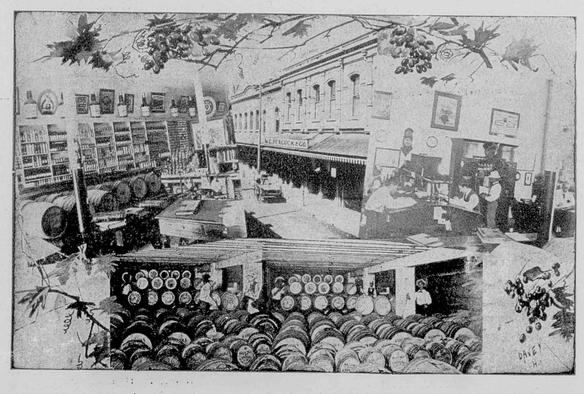

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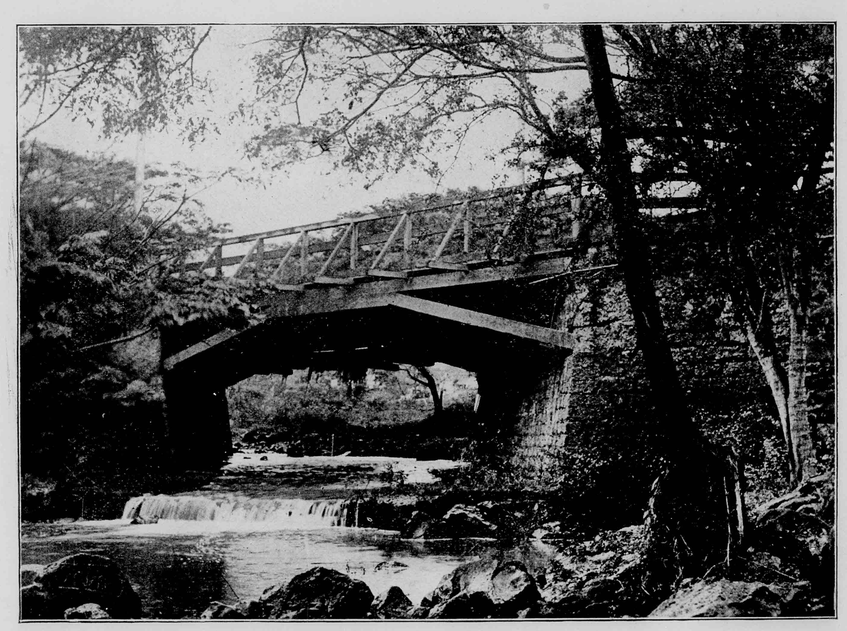

BRIDGE ACROSS NUUANU STREAM.

OCTOBER, 1901

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, UNITED STATES of AMERICA

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES PRICE 15 CENTS

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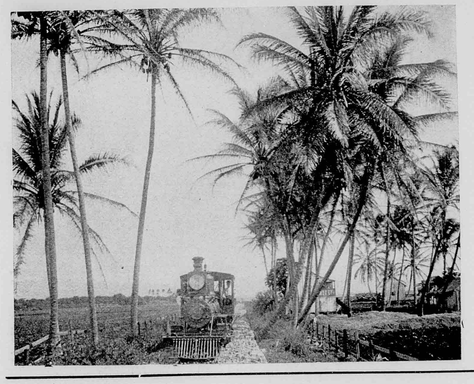

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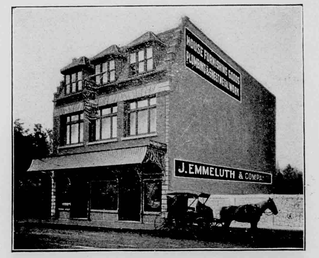

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NUMBER 10 OCTOBER, 1901 VOLUME XIV

FRONTISPIECE—BRIDGE ACROSS NUUANU STREAM

The old bridge on Nuuanu avenue, spanning Nuuanu river, is the subject of this number's cover picture. As far back in history as the battle of Nuuanu, when Kamehameha led his victorious army from the water front to the Pali, there has been some sort of a crossing of this stream at this point. Too deep and too turbulent in early times to cross by fording or swimming, trunks of trees served the natives as a bridge. In after years a foot-bridge was built, then a light wagon-bridge and finally, as traffic up the valley grew and the foreigner introduced the horse-car, a firm, substantial structure, with stone abutments, as illustrated, was thrown across the rushing water. It is traversed by hundreds every day and is close to the northern terminus of the tram-car line. The little river that flows beneath it, hurrying to the sea, has its source four miles up the valley. Sometimes it is a great, foaming, roaring torrent, threatening destruction to everything that stands close to its banks, but in a season like the present it is a peaceful, purling rivulet, suggesting the poetic fancies that are said to be found in brooks and lending a rustic character to one of the frequently traveled precincts of the city.

ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

In the midst of unexampled prosperity and in that full sensation of happiness which a condition of peace and plenty inspires, the American nation was suddenly confronted by an incident that sent profound sorrow into every loyal home from the Atlantic to the Pacific. On the afternoon of September 6th, as President McKinley stood in the Temple of Music at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, receiving the greetings of his fellow-citizens in the free and unreserved manner of his open nature, a young man named Leon Frank Czolgosz, an anarchist, feigning friendship, grasped the outstretched hand of the President, and with the other hand, which held a pistol concealed by a handkerchief, fired two pistol balls into the President's body. Mr. McKinley reeled backwards and was assisted to a seat. His assailant was seized by bystanders and hurried to jail. The wildest excitement prevailed in the vast assemblage about the stricken President, who was carefully removed to the hospital on the grounds. After a superficial examination of the wounds, he was taken to the residence of Mr. Milburn, the President of the Pan-American Exposition, where a corps of the ablest surgeons in the land were summoned to attend him. One bullet was extracted from the chest, but the other one, which had entered the stomach, could not be recovered. For several days the vigil and ministering care of doctors, nurses, loving wife and near relatives were kept unremittingly at the bedside, seventy-six millions of American people in the meantime hoping for the best results of surgeons' skill. During this trying period an occasional ray of hope lightened the gloom whenever the patient exhibited a slight improvement, but on the sixth day succeeding the tragic event the doctors began to fear the worst. At a quarter past two o'clock on the morning of the 14th Mr. McKinley breathed his last and the work of the assassin was done. Not since the death of President Garfield, twenty years before, was there such mourning in the country. Insignia of grief were seen on every hand. From Maine to California and from the great lakes to the gulf the memory of the martyred Chief was revered. The President's remains were removed to Washington, and, after lying in state for a brief period in the Capitol, were taken to Canton, Ohio, where, on September 19th, the funeral obsequies took place.

William McKinley was born in Niles, Ohio, in 1843, and, while attending school, in 1861, enlisted as a private in the United States Army. He served through the civil war, being mustered out in 1865 as brevet major. In 1867 he began the practice of law. His public career commenced shortly after his marriage, which was in 1871. He went to Congress in 1876, and while a member of that body served twice on the important committee of ways and means and drafted the celebrated McKinley bill in 1890. Afterwards he was twice elected

Governor of Ohio. By this time he was the undisputed champion of the Protectionists, who made him their standard-bearer in the Presidential campaign of 1896. In his four years' occupancy of the White House he so strengthened his popularity that the people elected him for a second term, and he succeeded himself last March. It was the good fortune of the Western and Pacific slope people to get acquainted with this man a few months ago, when he crossed the continent and met many thousands of his countrymen who never get an opportunity of going to Washington.

In reviewing the dead President's life, one must see the fitness of his character in the leadership of men. Springing from the common walks of life, where the foundation of greatness has to be self-wrought, his upward progress was slowly and sturdily accomplished. His late Congressional service, though mainly partisan in the advocacy of a protective tariff, was honestly rendered and of inestimable benefit to the adherents of that policy, be the policy wise or unwise. His conduct as President, however, was as free from political partiality as could be expected of one who is constantly importuned by place-hunters to give to the victors the spoils. In dispensing public patronage in Hawaii, it is well known that Democrats were equally favored with Republicans. Every one accords the meed of praise to President McKinley for the manner in which he presided over national affairs during the Spanish war and in handling the vexatious Oriental questions that followed that stirring event. The nobility of the man shone better in the White House home and in the company of his intimate friends. His tender allusions to his sorrowing, invalid wife as he lay on his bed of pain were pathetic examples of conjugal affection.

Over the Hawaiian Islands the pall of gloom is suspended. Many thousands of the population who were aliens before annexation lament with native American residents the death of their Chief Magistrate. Flags are half-masted; public buildings, residences, stores and offices are draped with emblems of sorrow; a memorial meeting of all classes of citizens was held in Kawaiahao church, in this city, on the morning of September 28th; societies of various kinds have taken procedure in memoriam, and the little island Territory bows with grief over the tomb of the man whose deed of pen made possible our annexation to the great Union.

McKINLEY'S LAST SPEECH

The last public speech of President McKinley, delivered at the Pan-American Exposition the day before his assassination by Czolgosz, voiced a very hearty approval of reciprocity, the need of a merchant marine, an isthmian canal and a Pacific cable, matters of the utmost importance to the Hawaiian Islands. He said:

"The period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. Commecial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good-will and friendly trade relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not."

Reciprocity of trade was the greatest commercial boon ever confered on the Islands prior to annexation, but new reciprocity treaties now with the sugar-producing nations of Europe would be quite another proposition. The planters here can only rely on the prevailing spirit of trade protection in America for the upholding of their interests when treaties begin to be discussed in Congress. There are many ways of guarding home products while satisfying foreign demands, and no one undesrtood them better than Mr. McKinley, who, besides being a President, was a political economist of the highest attainments. He never framed the celebrated "McKinley Bill" without a careful study of the interests of American manufacturers and farmers, even to the detriment of the group of small, defenseless islands in the sea that were then viewed in a semi-alien light, but soon to come under the sovereignty of the United States. Sugar shippers will remember the celerity with which the season was rushed in the spring of 1891, it being necessary to get the sugar into San Francisco before April 1st, when the "McKinley Bill" went into effect. Mr. McKinley was noted for always keeping in happy accord with the industrial classes. He knew that there was about to be a great revival of the recipocrity sentiment among the large manufacturers of the east, who are to hold a convention next month for the purpose of enlarging trade relations in South America and Europe.

Mr. McKinley regretted that we had inadequate steamship service. He said: "We must encourage our merchant marine. We must have more ships. They must be under the American flag, built and manned and owned by Americans. These will not only be profitable in a commercial sense; they will be messengers of peace and amity wherever they go." His reference to the canal and cable, though brief, was full of meaning.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Vice President Theodore Roosevelt, who became President upon the death of President McKinley, is one of America's new men. He arrived at manhood's estate in post bellum days and is the youngest man that ever occupied the White House. Ten years ago he was hardly known outside New York city, where he commenced his career as a reformer of local politics. He succeeded in changing nearly the entire police force of the city and swept the corruption from the public works department. In this task he showed such public spirit and executive ability that he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy by President McKinley. Then the trouble with Spain broke out and he was the first to organize a volunteer regiment of cavalry, which was popularly known as the Rough Riders. He got his baptism of fire in the Cuban campaign, where his regiment performed valorous service. After the short, sharp struggle with Spain he resigned his commission in the army and became the Republican candidate for Governor of New York, an office which he gained by a very flattering majority of votes. His next advancement was the candidacy for Vice President on the ticket with Mr. McKinley in 1900. He was the close friend of Mr. McKinley from that time. The country trusts him. Though he has been before the people but a few years, he has shown in every instance where a test of character was required a conscientious regard for public duty. He was a capable Governor of New York and he will be a capable President of the United States.

NAVAL INQUIRY

The official inquiry into the manner of destroying Cervera's fleet at Santiago would be the absorbing topic at Washington were it not for the sudden change of administration. However, the righting of a wrong, which is a paramount American principle, if a wrong has been done, carries with it a public interest which is second to that of Mr. Roosevelt's ascendancy to the White House. The result of the inquiry will neither make nor break Admiral Schley. In navy circles, and in army circles too, there is bitter strife, chiefly emanating from jealousy, going on all the time, in peace and in war. Sometimes the public hears of it. The Spanish war developed open expressions of the bad feeling between Generals Miles and Eagan, of the Army, and Admirals Sampson and Schley, of the Navy. The civil war during its long, four years' course was fruitful of sharp, wordy conflicts among the officers of the Federal forces. Grant had more enemies in the army than any other man, but Lincoln saw his worth and kept him in command. Halleck, Butler, McClellan and Fitz John Porter were violently assailed by the press. Admiral Porter was the laughing stock of the world for exploding a great quantity of powder in front of Fort Fisher. Farragut had the fuss and feathers of General Scott and was barely loyal to his subordinate officers. Court-martials and investigations were frequent during the rebellion, but no incident like the Sampson-Schley case ever came to pass. It is unique, and because it is unique it commands world-wide attention among naval men.

CZOLGOSZ

Leon Frank Czolgosz, the murderer of President McKinley, was born in Detroit, Michigan, in 1872, of Polish parents, who, at the time of his birth, had lived in America only 13 years. Though Czolgosz professes no religion, his parents were Hebrews. After receiving a common school education in Detroit, he went to Cleveland, where, in the course of a few years, he became imbued with anarchistic ideas. He worked a little and traveled about some, going to Chicago and other cities. A violent anarchist harangue delivered in Cleveland by Emma Goldman, a well-known Russian nihilist speaker, set him on fire, as he expressed it, and he resolved to assassinate some ruler or other man in high position. He chose President McKinley, and went to Buffalo on September 1st with the intention of killing him. For several days he watched for a chance and secured an opportunity on the 6th, when he accomplished his design. He will be electrocuted on the first of November. His father, stepmother, eight brothers and one sister are living in Cleveland. They are poor but worthy people.

Anarchy ,though despised, has a mighty force. In striking down the head of a government, as it does somewhere in the world every year or so, it exerts a greater power than the law of the ballot or of heredity. It can reverse the will of a whole nation of people. Having the control of devotees who are willing to sacrifice their lives in enforcing its commands, it can stalk through any land and destroy whom it pleases. It glories in its deeds and thrives on its punishments. It was born of poverty and persecution, and, where once its gory hand struck the tyrant, it now falls upon any ruler, the just as well as the unjust. The men who do its bidding are not fanatics. Under the spell of excitement they promise to do their bloody work and carry all secrets to the grave. When they commit the deeds their minds are cool and collected. They do what they deem their duty and die without a scintilla of regret.

ADVERTISING ABROAD

There is a problem before the Merchants' Association respecting the most expeditious and efficient way of advertising the agricultural and industrial interests of the Hawaiian Islands on the mainland. Several propositions tending to the solution of the problem have reached them from various local promoters of publicity, but none seems to possess, in the eyes of the association, that "sure-thing" element so devoutly wished by people who spend good money for advertising. That is why the Association is pausing and guessing. It is certainly commendable in the Association asking a guarantee that whatever expenditure it may make in this direction will be amply returned in golden dollars which liberal tourists and home-seekers will spend here, but it is a monstrous absurdity to suppose that any dealer in advertisements would or could bind himself to deliver such goods. While it is universally conceded that printers' ink is the standard conveyance of disseminating business announcements, it is for the advertiser to determine the value of this or that method of publishing his wares. The dodger that is blown about the street, the fence poster that is invariably defaced, the theater program that lives but three hours, the daily paper that is generally read and the illustrated magazine that goes into the home, where it is preserved and read by old and young, are mediums employed by most merchants. On the mainland the monthly magazine is in high favor among the advertisers, all the leading mail-order firms, book publishers and real estate dealers of the country acknowledging its worth by an extensive patronage. Considering the art features and literary excellence of most of the American monthly publications, it is hardly to be wondered that they are popular in the family circle, the very audience that the judicious advertiser is most anxious to address. Coming to Hawaii, the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC is worthy of being considered a first-class purveyor of publicity, entering as it does hundreds of homes on the mainland and hav-

ing countless realers in the leading public libraries of every State and Territory of the Union. It tells of the beauties and attractions of Hawaii to thousands every month and, without guaranteeing definite returns for money invested in its advertising pages, feels safe in assuring its patrons that it will perform more service for the advancement of Hawaii's business interests than any other advertising agency extant.

REGATTA DAY

The third Saturday of September, according to annual custom, was devoted to aquatic pastimes in Honolulu harbor, nearly half the population of the city assembling at the water front to witness the various contests among yachts and barges. The ships in the harbor flew all their flags and pennants, the club houses were profusely decked with bunting, and the multitude of people, particularly the feminine portion, were in gala attire. Such signs of festivity along the wharves were in sharp contrast to the sombre appearance of the upper portion of the city, where closed doors and quiet streets told of a general suspension of trade. Though the little harbor was full of swiftly-moving craft and the wharves were packed with human beings, not an accident occurred, nor did any incident arise to seriously mar the pleasures of the water festival. Ignorant of the fact that the President of the Republic had died but a week previously, Honolulu went out for a good time, and it got it.

Most of the interest centered in the yacht races. It was nearly noon when the first-class yacht race was started, and in this event the Mary L. was the victor, the Gladys being second and the Helene last. It was a pretty race and was no walkover for the Mary L. The second-class race was wholly devoid of interest, there being only one starter, the Dewey. After going over the course she was given the race and prize. The start among the third-class yachts was a beauty, the seven contestants getting away together. The Pirate and Hihimanu both losing their rudders while the race was well on, became incapacitated and withdrew. On the home stretch the five remaining yachts were becalmed, but the Myrtle, with a rudder designed for sculling, wriggled out of the lull and finished first, securing the award. The Oio came in shortly afterward, and then the Shamrock III, Vi-ke and Skip in the order named. A heated debate then ensued as to the right of the Myrtle to resort to sculling. Shamrock III showed herself a speedy little craft in the hands of her owner, Charley Walker, and on the following day proved her superiority over the Myrtle by beating her in a match race. Contrary to expectation, the fourth-class event was tame. Pokii took the race easily from Abbie M.

Every one's optical faculties were wrought to a high tension when the open six-oared barge race between the great rival clubs, Myrtle and Healani, came off. As in the third-class yacht race, an incident occurred coming home that spoiled the sport. Near the lighthouse the oars of the two crews got mixed up and the Healanis, pulling out and recovering their own water, crossed the line ahead of their adversaries, who, at the time of the accident, temporarily stopped rowing. A protest and a counter-protest were filed, and the judges decided no race. The freshmen's barge race was taken by the Myrtles, who came in 15 seconds ahead of the Healanis. The Myrtles were also successful in the intermediate barge race, where the Healanis were thoroughly outclassed. In four-oared shells, two Healani crews rowed against each other. Then the pair-oared race between the Myrtles and Healanis was won by the former, closing the day's contest of the closely-matched rowing clubs. The red, which had gone down before the blue on several occasions of recent years, was once again in the ascendant, and the rejoicing in Myrtle circles was all the more intensified by reason of this recovery of the lost palm. Other diversions of Regatta Day were swimming and diving, gig and whaleboat races, an aquatic tug of war among Japanese and miscellaneous trials of oarsmanship among crews from coasting vessels in the harbor. The evening was given to dinners and voluminous opinions and arguments respecting nautical men and nautical things.

The current number of the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC continues the record made by preceding issues of the Langton series for typographical beauty and literary grace.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

The *Eastern Chronicle*, of New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, one of the old, solid journals of that province, established 57 years ago, speaks of this magazine as follows:

"We are indebted to Mr. Daniel Logan, of Honolulu, for the August number of a journal entitled PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC. It contains articles of a purely Hawaiian character, and is very interesting. It is printed on heavy paper and is well illustrated."

For a cover-piece the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC for September has an engraving of the traveler's palm. "Curiosities of Puna," one of the descriptive articles, has a beautiful picture of a hot spring. An article on the Boys' Brigade is finely illustrated with several cuts. A section of the Old Plantation is another striking specimen of the photo-engraver's art. In subject matter and typography this number of the PARADISE keeps well up to the standard established by its present publishers. It should be bought in hundreds by business houses and sent abroad to advertise the country.—*Evening Bulletin.*

PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC is out for September. It is a handsome number. Several artistic halftones appear in the number. "The Hot Spring in Puna" is a splendid piece of work. The reading matter is instructive. The paper will greatly interest your friends abroad, as there is no other publication in the Islands that approaches it in illustrations and articles relating to Hawaii nei.—*Sunday Volcano.*

OLD MAN *of The* MOUNTAIN

By Rev. W. D. Westervelt

Far away in New England one of the rugged mountain sides has for many years been marked with the profile of a grand face. A noble brow, deep-set eyes, close-shut lips, Roman nose and chin standing in full relief against a clear sky, made a landmark renowned throughout the country. The story is told of a boy who lived in the valley from which the face of the old man of the mountains could be most clearly seen. The years passed, the boy grew into a manhood of sterling character. When at last death came and the casket opened to receive the body of an old man, universally revered, the friends saw the likeness to the stone features of the old man of the mountain and recognized the source of the inspiration which had made one life useful and honored.



OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN PHOTO BY HANNA

Near Honolulu, just beyond one of the great sugar plantations, is a ledge of lava deposited centuries ago. The lava was piled up into mountains, now into slopes of the richest sugar-land in the world. And yet sometimes the hard lava, refusing to disintegrate, thrusts itself out from the hillsides in ledges of grotesque form.

On one of these ancient lava ridges is the outline of an old man's face, to which the Hawaiians have given the name, "The Old Man of the Mountain." The laborers on the sugar plantations, the passengers on the railroad trains, and the natives who still cling to their scattered homes, look with superstitious awe upon the face made without hands. In the days gone by they have called it the "Akua pohaku" (the stone god). Shall we hear the story of Kamakau, who at some time in the indefinite past dwelt in the shadow of the stone face?

Kamakau means "the afraid." His name came to him as a child. He was a shrinking, sensitive, imaginative little fellow. He was surrounded by influences which turned his imagination into the paths of most unwholesome superstition. But beyond the beliefs of most of his fellows, in his own nature he was keenly appreciative of mysterious things. There was a spirit voice in every wind rustling the tops of the trees. Spirit faces

appeared in unnumbered caricatures of human outline whenever he lay on the grass and watched the sunlight sift between the leaves. Everything he looked upon or heard assumed some curious form of life, or else was revealed to him from the spirit world. The clouds were most mysterious of all, for they so frequently piled up mass upon mass of grandeur, in such luxurious magnificence and such prodigal display of color, that his power of thought lost itself in his almost daily dream of some time wandering in the shadow valleys of the precipitous mountains of heaven. Here he saw also strangely symmetrical forms of man and bird and fish. Sometimes cloud forests outlined themselves against the blue sky, and then again at times separated by months and even years, the lights of the volcano goddess, Pele, glorified her path as she wandered in the spirit land, flashing from cloud peak to cloud peak, while the thunder voices of the great gods rolled in mighty volumes of terrific impressiveness. Even in the night Kamakau felt that the innumerable stars were the eyes of the au-makua, the spirits of the ancestors. It was not strange that such a child should continually think that he saw spirit forms which were invisible to his companions. It is no wonder that he fancied he heard voices of the menehune (fairies), which his companions could never understand. As he shrunk from places where it seemed to him the spirits dwelt, his companions caled him "Kamakau," "the afraid." When he grew older he necessarily became keenly alive to all objects of Hawaiian superstition. He never could escape the overwhelming presence of the thousand and more gods which were supposed to inhabit the Hawaiian land and sea. The omens drawn from sacrifices, the voices from the bamboo dwelling places of the oracles, the chants of the prophets and powers of praying to death he accepted with unquestioning faith.

Two men were hunting in the forests of the mountains of Oahu. Tired with the long chase after the oo, the bird with the rare yelow feathers from which the feather cloaks of the highest chiefs were made, they laid aside spears and snares and lay down for a rest. "I want the valley of the stone god," said one; "its fertile fields would make just the increase needed for my retainers, and the 'moi,' the king, would give me the land if Kamakau were out of the way."

"Are there any other members of his family, O Inaina, who could resist your claim?"

"No, my friend Kokua. He is the only important chief in the valley."

"Pray him to death," was Kokua's sententious advice.

"Good, I'll do it," said Inaina; "he is one who can easily be prayed to death. 'The Afraid' will soon die."

"If you will give me the small fish pond nearest my own coral fish walls I will be your messenger," said Kokua.

"Ah, that also is good," replied Inaina, after a moment's thought. "I will give you the small pond, and you must give the small thoughts, the hints, to his friends that powerful priests are praying Kamakau to death. All this must be very mysterious. No name can be mentioned ,and you and I must be Kamakau's good friends."

It must be remembered that land tenure in ancient Hawaii was almost the same as that of the European feudal system. Occupancy depended upon the will of the high chief. He gave or took away, at his own pleasure. The under-chiefs held the land as if it belonged to them, and were seldom troubled as long as the wishes of the high chief, or king, were carried out. Inaina felt secure in the use of his present property, and believed that he could easily find favor and obtain the land held by the Kamakau family if Kamakau himself could be removed. Without much further conference the two hunters returned to their homes. Inaina at once sought his family priest and stated his wish to have Kamakau prayed to death. They decided that the first step should be taken that night. It was absolutely necessary that something which had been a part of the body of Kamakau should be obtained. The priest appointed his confidential hunter of sacrifices to undertake this task. This servant of the temple was usualy sent out to find human sacrifices to be slain and offered before the great gods on special occasions. As the darkness came on he crept near the grass house of Kamakau and watched for an opportunity of seizing what he wanted. The two most desired things in the art of praying to death were either a lock of hair from the head of the victim or a part of the spittle, usually well guarded by the trusted retainers who had charge of the spittoon.

It chanced to be "Awa night" for Kamakau, and the chief having drunk heavily of the drug had thrown himself on a mat and rolled near the grass walls. With great ingenuity the hunter of sacrifices located the chief and worked a hole through the thatch. Then with his sharp bone knife he sawed off a large lock of Kamakau's hair. When this was done he was about to creep away, but a native came near. Instantly grunting like a hog, he worked his way into the darkness. He saw outlined against the sky in the hands of the native the chief's spittoon. In a moment the hunter of sacrifices saw his opportunity. His past training in lying in wait and capturing men for sacrifice stood him in good stead at this time. The unsuspecting spittoon-carrier was seized by the throat and quickly strangled. The spittoon in falling from the retainer's hand had not been overturned. Exultant at his success, the hunter of sacrifices sped away in the darkness and placed his trophies in the hands of the priest. The next morning there was a great outcry in Kamakau's village. The dead body was found as soon as dawn crept over the valley, and the family polished hand-calabash was completely lost. When the people went to Kamakau's house with the report of the death of his retainer, they soon saw that the head of their chief had been dishonored. A great feeling of fear took possession of the village. Kamakau's priest hurried to the village temple to utter prayers and incantations against the enemy who had committed such an outrage.

Kokua soon heard the news and came to comfort

his neighbor. After the greeting, *"Auwe! auwe!"* (Alas! alas!) Kokua said: "This is surely praying to death, and the gods have already given you over into the hands of your enemy. You wil die. Very soon you wil die." Soon Inaina and other chiefs came with their retainers. Among high and low the terrible statement was whispered: "Kamakau is being prayed to death, and no man knows his enemy." Many a strong man has gone to a bed of continued illness, and some have crossed the dark valley into the land of death, even in these days of enlightened civilization, simply frightened into the illness or death by the strong statements of friends and acquaintances. Such is the make-up of the minds of men that they are easily affected by the mysterious suggestions of others. It is purely a matter of mind-murder.

It is no wonder that in the days of the long ago, Kamakau, moved by the terror of his friends and terrible suggestions of his two enemies, soon felt a great weakness conquering him. His natural disposition, his habit of seeing and hearing gods and spirits in everything around him made it easy for him to yield to the belief that he was being prayed to death. His strength left him. He could take no food. A strange paralysis seemed to take possession of him. Mind and body were almost benumbed. He was really in the hands of unconscious mesmerists, who were putting him into a magnetic sleep, from which he was never expected to awake. It is a question to be answered only when all earthly problems have been solved. How many of the people prayed to death have really been dissected and buried while at first under mesmeric influences! The people gathered around Kamakau's thatched house. They thought that he would surely die before the next morning dawned. Inaina and Kokua were lying on the grass under the shade of a great candle-nut tree, quietly talking about the speedy success of their undertaking. A little girl was playing near them. It was Kamakau's little Aloha. This was all the name so far given to her. She was "My Aloha," "my dear one," to both father and mother. She heard a word uttered incautiously. Inaina had spoken with the accent of success and his voice was louder than he thought. He said: "We have great strength if we kill Kamakau." The child fled to her father. She found him in the half-unconscious state already described. She shook him. She called to him. She pulled his hands and covered his face with kisses. Her tears poured over his hot, dry skin. Kamakau was aroused by the shock. He sat up, forgetting all the expectation of death.

Out through the doorway he glanced toward the west. The sinking sun was sending its most glorious beams into the grand clouds, while just beneath, reflecting the glory, lay the old man of the mountains. The stone face was magnificent in its setting. The unruffled brow, the never-closing eyes, the firm lips, stood out in bold relief against the glory which was over and beyond them. Kamakau caught the inspiration. It seemed to his vivid imagination as if ten thousand good spirits were gathered in the heavens to fight for him. He leaped to his feet; strength came back into the wearied muscles; a new will power took possession of him, and he cried: "I will not die! I will not die! The stone god is more powerful than the priests who pray to death!" His will had broken away from its chains, and, unfettered from all fear, Kamakau went forth to greet the wondering people and take up again the position of influence held among the chiefs of Oahu. The lesson is still needed in these beautiful ocean-bound islands that praying to death means either the use of poison or the attempt to terrify the victim by strong mental forces enslaving the will. In either case the aroused will is powerful in both resistance and watchfulness.

OUR NEXT VOLUME

The end of the current year will witness the close of the fourteenth volume of this journal. Established in 1888, it has nearly completed 14 years of steady, uninterrupted service to the industrial, commercial and social interests of the Hawaiian Islands, and we trust it has proved a source of enertainment and instruction to the many thousands who have perused its pages. Its exclusive Hawaiian character, formed at the first, has been steadfastly maintained, only that which was most worthy of note among Hawaiian affairs finding a place in its columns. The history of the Hawaiian people, with their folk lore and romances, the beauties of scenery, the virtues of climate, the wealth of agriculture and the advantages of commerce, treated with due regard to accuracy, have always been special features. This magazine made its advent before the halftone period, and first essayed the illustrations of its leading articles by means of wood cuts. It was not so very long ago, yet the early numbers of the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC have today a quaint appearance. It was shortly after photographic reproductions appeared in Harper's and Frank Leslie's that the halftone process began to be utilized for the illustrations of this journal, to the great delight of its readers. During the past year the improvement in this direction has been so marked that general wonder is expressed, many of our business friends finding it hard to believe that such excellent press work can be done at so great a distance from industrial centers. Three-color work, tinting and bronzing are entirely new features that were introduced in the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC a year ago, and it is superfluous for us to say that this novel departure has been met with a hearty appreciation by all our readers and advertisers. The ancient illuminated styles in book-making are returning, and it is prophesied that magazines and books ten years hence will be profusely colored. The linotype, without exception the most remarkable mechanical contrivance of the age, has come upon the field since the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC began publication, and of late years has very materially lightened the labor of setting type. As we expect to keep abreast of the time, we can assure our readers that the fifteenth volume, beginning next January, will be better in every respect than the fourteenth. We have made plans to increase the number of illustrations and enlarge the scope of subjects, maintaining the name and character that this journal has always borne—a Hawaiian magazine for Hawaii.

BENEATH THE BANYAN

Tales of Hawaii, Founded on Her Ancient Legends

By William F. Sabin

WHERE HIS CRIME KNEW HIM

In the olden times in Oahu, the people, among their many other forms of innocent amusecent, used to gather together every little while to enjoy the hula, even as now we moderns congregate in large halls or houses to seek enjoyment in the dance.

On the windward side of the Island the various chiefs encouraged the graceful art, and those who were skilled in the popular dance held their heads high, each attempting to surpass the other in excellence of execution and grace.

One night the chief of Makao gave a great luau and hula, and all the high chiefs, brave men and beautiful women of the surrounding country attended. Great good cheer and happiness waited upon the festivities. One only was there among the gay dancers who had not the joy of the occasion in his heart. Jealousy was making misery in his breast, for a woman of surpassing beauty, whom he loved most desperately, had not cast upon him once that night her usual friendly glance of greeting. She was with another, now going through the fascinating motions of the old-time hula, her partner a hated enemy of him whose jealous eyes watched them both.

After the dancers had grown weary and the merry-makers had gone to their several homes, he whose brain was tottering with jealousy's subtle poison followed her whom he loved, and overtaking her on the seashore on the way to her father's house, questioned her concerning her seemingly strange behavior. But not one soothing word fell from her lips for him. She was angry because of his reproach.

Uneasy in her soul and longing in her heart for the man of her choice, the fair hula dancer, on the following day, went up into the mountains to gather certain flowers wherewith to make a lei for her jealous lover.

The eyes of the jealous one, however, were upon the movements of the beauteous hula dancer, and, unseen he followed her to the lonely mountains and surprised her plucking the sweet blossoms with which she intended crowning him. Crazed by his evil imaginings, the jealous one seized the woman there and killed her, hiding the lovely form from which he had stolen the life, deep in the mountain side.

His fancied wrongs revenged, the murderer returned to his home by the seashore, where every night the beating breakers on the coral reef mocked him in his now conscious guilt and utter loneliness.

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But a few days passed after the unsuspected crime when the chief of Hauula gave a luau equal in every way to that given by his friend, the chief of Makao. And the same great gathering of noble ones attended. While the dancing was at its height the absence of her who had been the queen of the hula was observed by all; and one of the guests, turning to him on whose soul the foul blot of murder was hidden, enquired after his former sweetheart, the most accomplished and beautiful of all hula dancers. Then did a lie pass the lips of the guilty one as he spoke, saying that his beloved was ill and unable to grace the assembly with her presence.

Even as the lie was spoken all eyes turned to the entrance of the house and beheld the charming dancer herself entering, dancing as she came, her gaze fixed on the now terror-stricken murderer, her finger pointing him out to all.

To the middle of the feasting room the spirit guest advanced, commencing to hula as none had ever done before. And as she danced she sang, and her song was of a woman slain in the the lonely mountains and her body hidden away; of where the body was to be found; of him who did the awful deed, and of the fearful havoc played by devilish jealousy. The startled merry-makers saw all things clearly now, and understood.

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Next day there was one led forth by many up into the mountains to a certain place in the mountain side, and there was he slain, in the place where his crime knew him.

* * *

THE COMING OF THE HAOLE

This happened in the days when the haoles first dwelt in Oahu.

On that side of the Island from which the rising sun can be seen and glorified, under the frown of a rocky cliff, there dwelt an old chief and his beautiful daughter, together with their household servants.

And many honored guests were continually with the old chief also, for his favor was much courted and he was esteemed a high authority on many subjects.

Early in the morning would the household rise from their sleeping mats and descend to the seashore to bathe, after which they would all sing a song of happiness together, thanking the great powers that they were alive and able to enjoy another day of pleasurable existence.

Now the old chief had a cousin who lived apart in the mountains somewhere, who was a kahuna, and nothing was there in the past, present or future that he could not reveal; and it happened one day that the beautiful daughter felt a desire come over her spirit to know what the future had in store for her.

So the beautiful daughter sought out the famed kahuna and begged him to interrogate the fates as to her destiny. The kahuna resorted to his mystic exercises and delivered himself of the following:

"Trouble awaits thy family, for a stranger of greed and cunning even now is entering thy father's house."

The beautiful daughter placed poi and tender pig and pounded kukui near to the hand of the kahuna, and, thanking him, withdrew from the reverend presence to return to her father's house. As she neared the central building, where the old chief sat, sounds of revelry were borne to her ears by the winds. Many persons were gathered around her father, and the old chief was talking loudly and commanding his guests to eat bravely of the good things set before them,

As the beautiful daughter gazed around the group upon her arrival at the feast, her glance rested upon the face of a stranger, a haole, one of those who had been in her country only a little while.

When the stranger's eyes fell upon the beautiful daughter they sparkled, and he addressed the old chief inquiringly, who answered with a show of great pride:

"She is my daughter!"

And the glances of the haole were the glances of love, so that the beautiful daughter covered her eyes with her lashes and turned away her head in confusion.

At this a young chief, who for many days had loved the beautiful daughter, grew very angry, and, arising, led her away from the feast.

"Tell me, precious one, do'st thou love me?" said he when they were alone.

"As ever!" she answered him.

"Then, listen, for trouble has come upon thy family; the stranger hath played the friend to thy father and hath poisoned his mind with a strong drink so that in his silliness he hath given away his land for a few pieces of gold, with which he hopes to procure more of the poison-water. The haole hath stolen thy father's home; he shall not rob me of my love. Promise that none of the stranger's drink shall pass thy lips to steal away the love in thy heart for me."

"Kiss me once, my chief, and that kiss shall be a sentinel at my lips to let no poison pass." So said the beautiful daughter.

And as the days passed the old chief and his household went away from their home under the frowning rock and wandered from place to place, eating poi with their friends; and no more did they feel it in their hearts to greet the rising sun with a song, for the stranger held their houses and their lands.

And the young chief married the beautiful daughter, and they traveled to that part of the Island where many haoles dwelt and many ships could be seen. And one day a little son made them very happy, and they secretly named him The Avenger in memory of the wrong the stranger had done the old chief and his household.

And the son grew up and became a man and studied the religion of the strangers. And one part of their religion he found very difficult to understand, to love one's enemies.

But he understood this better when he met the daughter of the stranger who had robbed the old chief of his lands and houses, for he loved her. And as the days passed he married her, and they were exceedingly happy; and one day her father, the stranger who had robbed the old chief of his lands and houses, died and left great riches to his daughter.

And they took some of the money and bought back the land under the frowning cliff, on the side of the Island from which the rising sun can be seen and glorified, and there they dwelt happily until they died.

And he who had been secretly named The Avenger rose early in the morning always and sang a song of thanks to the great powers that he was alive.

HAWAII FLORA

In considering the present flora of the Islands, including of course its cultivated plants, it would be well to separate them into three distinct groups. (1) indigenous plants, those that were found by the Hawaiians when they first settled the Islands, reckoned by Judge Fornander to have been about A. D. 500; (2) those introduced by the Hawaiians and brought from other islands in the Pacific, and (3) those introduced since the discovery of the Islands by Captain Cook, in 1779.

By carefully differentiating these groups, a knowledge, not only of the botany of the Islands, but also of the various crops and plants which can be successfully grown from past experience, will be obtained. The peculiar isolation of the Islands has given a peculiar flora, containing a lager proportion of endemic plants than any other known country. Hillebrand, in his "Flora of the Hawaiian Islands," describes 844 species of phanerogamic plants distributed over 335 genera, and 155 vascular cryptogamic plants distributed over 30 genera, making a total of 999 species and 365 genera. Of these it is believed that 115 speceis have been introduced since the discovery of the Islands by Captain Cook. These are included in 101 genera, 22 of which contain indigenous species. They cover cultivated plants and trees, escapes from cultivation and accidental introductions, but well established. This number has already increased since the publication of Hillebrand's Botany, and will contniue to increase with each recurring year.

Beside the above, the native Hawaiians are believed to have introduced in pre-historic times at least 24 species. Deducting both those introduced by natives and by the white man since 1779, and there will remain 860 species as original inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands, distributed over 365 genera. Of these 653 are endemic and peculiar to the Islands; 250 of these species belong to 40 endemic or peculiar genera. Of the dicotyledonous plants over 85 per cent are endemic. The number of endemic plants on any individual island of the group depends upon the age of the island. In fact, the comparative age of an island, or any part thereof, can almost be determined by the number of endemic plants found.

The Islands not only vary among themselves as to the character of flora found, but each individual island varies in its flora in proportion to altitude. Therefore the flora of th Islands may be divided into groups occupying different zones of elevation. Hillerbrand divides them into five groups, viz: (1) The lowland zone, the open country covered with grass only after rains, with isolated trees, represented by few genera. The littoral species are included. (2) The lower forest zone, extending to a height of 2,000 feet above the sea. The kukui oil tree grows exclusively in this belt. (3) The middle forest zone, which lies within the region of the clouds and develops the greatest luxuriance in trees and jungles. Here the tree ferns luxuriate, attaining enormous dimensions. This zone extends to 6,000 feet. (4) The upper forest zone, reaching up as high as 9,000 feet, is characterized by stunted trees. Here strawberries and the ohela berry (Vaccinium) flourish. (5) Spe-

cial groups of bog flora, found on the high table-lands of Kauai and West Maui. Here mosses, sedges and tussock-like grasses prevail. These zones are not fixed, but vary considerably with their exposure, rising higher under the lee than on the windward side of the Islands.

The size and characteristics of the plants vary in accordance with their environment. Heat and dryness of the air, a scanty soil, especially undecomposed lava, check life and dwarf the plants and sometimes impose new properties. A period of short growth follows an occasional rainfall, and then a long repose with great effort to sustain life. These varying conditions, acting through a series of years, have the power of modifying pre-existing qualities and impressing new ones, thus producing variations from the normal type. Varieties change ultimately to species ,and species, perhaps, to genera. Hence the large number of endemic plants on these Islands. The family of gymnosperms (pine, cypress and cedar) is not represented on the Islands, and this is accounted for on the ground that these Islands were formed subsequently to the geological age in which they were universally distributed. A striking peculiarity of Hawaiian trees is their low height. Only the cocoanut palm exceeds 100 feet. Other trees rarely exceed 60 feet. Another peculiarity of the Hawaiian flora is that nearly all native plants are perennial and woody.

HONOLULU NEWSBOYS

The picture of a lad offering papers for sale is a good presentation of the typical Honolulu newsboy. Although the subject is a little Chinaman who typifies the class of youthful traders to which he belongs, his is not the nationality represented by the entire newsboy contingent. The majority of news venders are Portuguese, and the minority are made up principally of Chinese-Hawaiians, Chinese and Hawaiians, Young America holding an unimportant place in this particular line of trade. Fully ninety per cent of them are born in the Islands, and all are technically young Americans, but in common parlance they are nationalized by the nativity of their parents. As the child easily acquires speech foreign to its mother tongue, so do these boys readily learn two, three and even four languages, most of them conversing well in three. The Portuguese and Chinese have three languages at their tongues' end always. The Hawaiians speak two, and also have command of some very sharp Chinese phrases when they get into altercations with the children of Far Cathay. English, as spoken by university savants, is not heard among this cosmopolitan class. Hawaiian is sprinkled all through their conversation, and colloquial terms mystify the stranger. For instance, "plenty news" means all the news. With their boyish ambition to sell their papers quickly the thought has never entered their youthful pates that they can sometimes make their wares go like hot cakes by crying out their sensational contents. They would rather hold the choice morsels of news in their possession than bruit them freely to the world. Publishers of daily papers who would, for a pecuniary reason, like to see the community startled by loudly bawled announcements of murders, suicides and fires are baffled in their wishes by the youngsters who have the sensations in their temporary keeping.

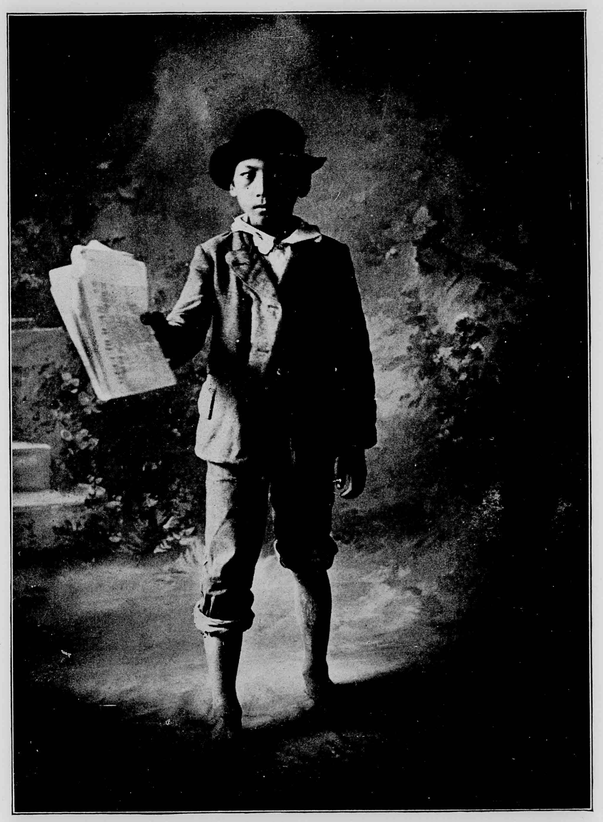
The boys earn all the way from 25 cents to $1.50 per day, most of them going to school too. The Territorial law enforces school attendance when and where it can, but some youngsters, aided and abetted by their parents, evade the law entirely, or play truant. Selling papers in the morning and evening does not interfere with school duties, and a lad who is in any way energetic can earn a dollar every day of the week and not miss a fair education. This would mean on week days the sale of 20 morning and 20 evening papers, the publishers selling them for two and a half cents per copy. The retail price being five cents, the boy clears 50 per cent on his sales. The best sellers are the Chinese-Hawaiians, who, possessing the commercial acumen of their fathers and the boldness and vigor of their mothers, push their papers where others fail. The Chinese lads are a trifle behind their half-caste cousins, and then come the Portuguese, who make up in numbers what they lack in shrewdness, though there are a few among them who regard a dollar a day, especially on Sunday, as poor business. It is this horde of urchins, always barefooted and often ragged, who are the sole agents of the publishers' street business. It is their labor in sun and rain and mud and dust that conduces to the support of the daily paper. The character and value of a newspaper is generally measured by its street circulation, which is built up without solicitation.

When obliged to wait for the presses to start, or when they have disposed of their last morning or afternoon paper, thoughts of craps become uppermost and a game is quickly started, for who among the whole fraternity will not "stand the hazard of the die" if there is a nickel or two in his pocket for a stake? In the pressroom, in the alley or behind a pile of lumber a group of half a dozen kneel down and watch the rolling dice, with their eyes starting from their sockets. The game may mean a day's business gone for naught, or it may mean a liberal indulgence in cigarettes and soda water.

The newsboys, like the flower girls, have one specific holiday, and that is Thanksgiving, when the proprietors of two of the afternoon papers give them a feast of turkey and a ride about the city and country. Then the entire guild, constituting 100 examples of sprouting manhood, their ages ranging from 7 to 13, arrayed in their best attire, accept the bounties of their patrons and fill the city with shouts and laughter as they are whirled through the streets in wagonettes to the place of the feast, where their hearts are filled with joy and their stomachs satiated with Thanksgiving cheer. On such occasions the happiness of youth is contagious and everybody gets an inspiration of gladness from the spectacle of the newsboys' outing.

LEMP'S PRODUCTS

The St. Louis number of *Harper's Weekly* contains among other works of art a page advertisement of the Wm. J. Lemp Brewing Co., the leading brewers of America. In the center of the page is the shield of the house and from a point behind it there burst rays of light. It is a beautiful conception. S. I. Shaw & Co. are the sole Hawaiian agents of this popular beverage.



A HONOLULU NEWS BOY

NOTES AND COMMENTS

H. E. Amoore writes us from Kagoshima, Japan, that he has 25 acres of land on which he is setting out a nursery and orchard of American and Japanese seedless orange trees. He is desirous of obtaining from Hawaii some young banana plants, or suckers, for fruit propagation.

Twenty years ago this month King Kalakaua returned from his memorable tour of the world, having been absent from his kingdom just nine months. The royal progress was marked by continued ovations, in fact no European monarch could have been shown more respect in the various world capitals that were visited.

In showing marks of respect for the memory of the deceased President the store keepers of the city produce some notable effects in the draping of their windows, the most prominent of these exhibitions being those of B. F. Ehlers & Co., the Lace House and the Pacific Hardware Co., which are really artistic in their construction and impressive in the sentiment they convey.

The encouragement given by the old government to small farmers is well illustrated by the flourishing colony of Southern California agriculturists established at Wahiawa, where government land formerly lying idle is now producing a great abundance of vegetables and tropical fruits. There are thousands of acres of arable soil in various parts of the group that can be had by industrious Americans and Europeans. The Wahiawa colonists are happy, contented and prosperous. They are now arranging with the authorities for an increased water supply.

Sometimes the value of a magazine's influence is more clearly seen in distant parts than at home, where long acquaintance or familiarity fails to arouse that certain element of interest which a stranger quickly shows. Mr. Scipio Craig, one of the leading authorities on horticulture and irrigation in Southern California, and the editor of *The Citrograph*, a journal engaged exclusively in upbuilding the whole agricultural industry of that section of the mainland, sees the policy of spreading the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC all over the Union, for he says: "The PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC for August is a very interesting number. As is usual with this magazine, the illustrations are superb, the master hand of William Langton being easily discoverable in the presswork. Two or three thousand copies of this elegant magazine should be thoroughly and systematically spread over the United States every month. It would do more to attract attention to these beautiful islands of the Pacific than any other agency we wot of, and would prove a paying proposition in attracting tourists and settlers."

The Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture for 1900 has just been published, and mailed to us by the courtesy of Delegate Robert W. Wilcox. It contains many more illustrations than previous editions and shows evidence of the same careful research that has always characterized the work of the Department. Hawaii gets but slight attention in the publications of this Department now, but upon the full development of the new Experiment Station the agricultural condition and possibilities of the Islands will be set forth. The Secretary of Agriculture reports that in 1900 the domestic exports from the mainland to Hawaii were over $9,000,000 greater than in 1896. The enormous increase of exports across the Pacific to the Orient during the past few years is also noted.

Honolulu is scourged with hoodlums. Their latest acts of rascality are placing large rocks on the Rapid Transit track at night for the purpose of wrecking cars. They came very near succeeding in throwing a car full of passengers into Nuuanu river. Formerly they annoyed the tram car drivers in the suburbs by hailing cars and tampering with the brakes. They have utterly destroyed many of the enameled street signs and just now they are giving their attention to the corner letter-boxes, into which they thrust all sorts of rubbish. The passing Chinaman or Japanese is always a butt for their horseplay. Their depredations in the public squares are old stories. Either more policemen are needed or more rigorous punishment should be inflicted on the culprits when they are caught.

The growth of interest in forestry and forest protection has been followed with approval by all lovers of natural scenery. Yet not a few of them have bestowed this approval under a serious misapprehension. The science of forestry aims not at the preservation of the forest in its primeval state, in which tree after tree grows up, decays, falls, and becomes covered with moss; its object is rather the exploitation of the forest. It would substitute systematic cultivation of the tree, with its removal at the proper time, for the present ruthless slaughter of the goose that lays the golden egg—but it comes to bring upon the forest not peace but a sword. When they realize this fact for the first time, lovers of the picturesque are apt to be indignant.—*Literary Digest.*

Condemning the proposed Honolulu Guam and Manila cable because it would be the most expensive cable in the world is hardly in line with twentieth century progress. Honolulu and Guam are highly important naval stations of the United States Government and as such require a cable at any expense. Wars are averted and peace secured by the Navy Department at Washington being kept in close touch with its ships and coaling depots. Nothing is more expensive than a war and the cost of even a brief unpleasantness may easily roll up into the millions. The northern route through the Alaskan costal archipelago, the Aleutian islands and thence to Japan may be cheaper, on account of the shorter spans, but it would not give as good service.

The recent visit of Mr. Du Roi in California and the East signifies much for B. F. Ehlers & Co., who are just now filling their shelves with a heavy stock of autumn novelties purchased by Mr. Du Roi at the large dry goods centers. The spacious store is very generally resorted to by the ladies on their down-town shopping errands. Mothers are particularly interested in the handsome sailor waists, with embroidered collars and cuffs, for children. These take in a bewildering variety of patterns and colors. All in all the display of children's articles is something rarely attempted by home merchants. There are also ladies' requisites in many qualities of ready-made skirts, kid gloves, shirt waists and Hawaiian hats. Mr. Du Roi procured some exquisite effects in lace curtains that are finding high favor with those who are furnishing new homes.

One's health in the tropics is best conserved by a residence at an altitude considerably above the sea, where natural surroundings favor the enforcement of hygienic laws and where contact with the sickness-breeding mosquito is avoided. The Los Angeles, on upper Fort street is a new rooming house with all the conditions that personal comfort and health require.

The Seventeenth inst. is the seventeenth anniversary of the death of Mrs. Bernice Pauahi Bishop, the last descendant of the Kamehamehas. Her good deeds will live as long as Hawaiian history.

The first number of *Side Lights*, a Hilo publication, appears this month. It contains information relating to the sugar, railroad and steamship industries of the Islands. It is edited by Mr. C. L. Clement, who is well known in newspaper circles.

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SHIPPING BANANAS

Regarding the new steamship line between Hilo and the coast the *Hawaii Herald* has the following to say:

"When the steamer Enterprise reaches Hilo on her first voyage in this line the business men should declare a holiday and give everyone a chance to celebrate the event. It has been declared many thousand times that the banana industry in this part of the Territory was stunted by lack of shipping facilities. This excuse cannot be said to exist after the new service begins, and persons who have land in which they do not wish to plant cane cannot do better than to begin the planting of bananas at once. This steamer is unquestionably the forerunner of others in the line and though the steamer may not arrive here more than once a month it will bring Hilo in closer touch with the outside world than ever before."

The Honolulu Rapid Transit Co. might, in all propriety, do as the Buffalo Street Railway Co. does, post placards in its cars showing the right and the wrong way to alight from a car. One view illustrating a Chinaman jumping from a car with his back to the front end and performing a back summersault in the street and the other exhibiting a haole gracefully alighting with his face to the front would not only be instructive to Asiatics but afford some amusement to wear off the tediousness of the long rides to Punahou or Chinatown.

The Honolulan in San Francisco seeks those good things in life that he cannot get here and invariably finds his way to Dunn Brothers' cafe on Market Street, opposite Seventh, where the hospitality and good fellowship which always prevail there make the wandering Islander feel at home.

A WONDERFUL INVENTION.

They *cure dandruff, hair falling, headache*, etc., yet costs the same as an *ordinary* comb. Dr. White's Electric Comb. The only patented Comb in the world. People, everywhere it has been introduced, are *wild* with delight. You simply comb your hair each day and the comb does the rest. This wonderful comb is simply unbreakable and is made so that it is *absolutely impossible* to break or cut the hair. Sold on a written guarantee to give *perfect* satisfaction in *every* respect. Send stamps for one. Ladies' size 50c. Gents' size 35c. Live men and women wanted everywhere to introduce this article. Sells on sight. Agents are wild with success. (See want column of this paper.) Address D. N. ROSE, Gen. Mgr., Decatur, Ill.

WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen to introduce the "hottest" seller on earth. Dr. White's Electric Comb, patented 1899. *Agents are coining money.* Cures all forms of scalp ailments, headaches, etc., yet costs the *same* as an *ordinary* comb. Send 50c in stamps for sample. D. N. Rose, Gen. Mgr., Decatur, Ill.—



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Assorted Nuts, 1-4 lb. box, 1-2 lb. box.
Chocolate Almonds, 1-4 lb. box, 1-2 lb. box.
" Peppermints, Wintergreen, assorted, in 1 lb. Japanese boxes.
" Boutons, Wafers, in 1-4 lb. boxes.
Fig Confiture.
Marshmallows. 1 lb.
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American Beauties, 1 lb.
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Lime, Licorice, Lemon, Orange, Rose, Violet Wintergreen.

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The three last steamers carry His Majesty's Mails between San Francisco, Auckland and Sydney every three weeks, touching each way at Honolulu.

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And quaff the brewage of the malt.

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W. R. CASTLE, ESQ., OBSERVER.

Day of Month.	Jan.			Feb.			Mar.			April			May			June			July			Aug.			Sept.			Oct.			Nov.			Dec.		
	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.
1	65	77	66	68	77	70	69	76	68	70	78	72	70	78	71	70	84	73	75	87	76	72	87	76	75	85	76	70	86	77	73	80	71	71	79	72
2	65	76	65	67	78	70	67	77	70	72	83	73	70	78	71	69	83	74	74	86	76	74	87	76	75	86	77	75	83	76	71	78	73	69	81	74
3	62	75	68	62	78	66	69	78	68	70	82	73	70	78	72	70	83	73	72	86	75	71	87	76	76	85	77	75	80	74	67	75	67	68	80	68
4	60	75	67	69	77	69	65	78	69	69	84	72	71	82	73	67	84	74	72	87	76	75	89	78	75	86	76	74	84	76	70	76	70	68	81	72
5	62	75	62	64	73	66	62	79	70	68	83	74	72	79	74	69	84	75	73	85	73	76	88	79	74	86	76	73	80	75	69	79	72	72	77	71
6	60	75	69	66	73	69	66	78	72	72	82	73	72	81	72	72	85	75	72	87	75	74	85	78	73	86	75	72	80	72	70	79	72	69	77	73
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10	70	79	73	63	75	67	59	76	69	68	75	69	71	78	71	69	84	74	74	82	74	74	86	76	73	87	74	71	82	74	71	76	71	66	77	69
11	70	78	72	62	73	65	64	76	71	69	81	73	70	81	71	72	85	76	73	84	76	75	83	75	73	85	76	74	87	76	69	73	71	69	78	71
12	71	78	71	56	74	64	72	78	67	71	81	72	68	82	63	71	83	74	72	86	77	74	85	77	74	87	78	72	84	75	71	77	68	73	78	72
13	70	78	72	58	76	64	58	77	68	72	82	72	69	82	73	73	85	76	74	87	74	75	85	74	77	86	77	72	84	72	71	77	68	71	78	74
14	67	77	71	59	76	66	62	78	66	66	84	71	69	78	71	75	87	76	72	87	75	71	84	76	75	86	78	70	83	69	68	75	67	72	79	67
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16	66	72	67	65	74	68	66	80	71	65	74	68	70	82	72	74	85	75	73	86	75	69	87	75	75	85	74	75	80	72	72	76	71	71	79	72
17	67	72	67	62	80	72	66	78	71	66	75	67	72	83	73	75	86	77	71	86	76	71	87	79	73	86	77	75	82	76	71	82	77	62	78	64
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19	68	76	68	64	79	65	71	79	72	68	74	69	68	84	71	72	86	76	75	85	75	78	87	79	76	85	77	74	83	76	76	81	72	68	79	71
20	68	78	72	64	79	66	71	78	72	70	75	71	68	83	73	72	85	76	70	86	75	77	85	78	75	84	75	74	82	74	68	81	70	68	79	68
21	69	77	69	62	78	71	70	78	73	68	81	71	74	83	75	74	86	76	71	85	76	76	82	75	72	83	75	70	76	75	69	81	72	64	77	69
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28	68	76	66	68	77	70	69	79	70	65	77	70	70	82	73	75	85	76	75	86	75	76	85	77	70	85	75	74	79	74	69	79	72	61	71	65
29	60	74	67				64	79	69	63	78	67	68	84	74	76	87	77	76	87	78	77	83	77	70	84	75	73	81	76	72	80	70	63	76	66
30	66	74	68				66	78	68	63	79	69	74	86	75	76	87	77	75	87	78	74	86	74	69	85	74	74	80	75	67	80	73	56	72	67
31	66	74	68				63	77	70				71	84	73				72	84	74	77	86	77				72	79	76				61	72	67

Observation taken at 50 feet above sea level. Maximum, 89; Minimum, 56; Average, 72.05.

HONOLULU RAINFALL FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS

From W. R. Castle's Rain Gauge. Elevation 50 Feet.

Months	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
January..	1.07	.06	.38	5.85	.78	.87	2.00	1.19	6.50	2.57	3.08	2.38	2.20	.94	3.97	.87
February.	1.68	.67	.94	13.04	1.98	.77	9.85	4.84	3.18	13.45	12.42	1.81	1.30	.79	7.60	3.55
March....	4.06	2.96	1.63	2.24	2.25	.38	7.83	.69	.29	.75	1.51	1.46	3.11	1.20	9.66	3.73
April.....	3.52	5.11	1.19	2.35	2.36	.94	4.84	.88	1.60	2.22	.25	1.01	2.40	.93	1.20	.81
May.....	.44	11.56	1.61	4.10	1.97	.81	1.20	.23	5.10	1.50	.10	.93	1.51	.96	.68	1.44
June.....	.48	2.51	.63	.95	.47	.97	.86	.43	.67	.29	.59	.90	.78	.99	2.07	.86
July.....	1.40	4.27	.56	.67	.15	.48	1.30	.58	.53	.28	.45	.45	.00	.81	.63	.11
August...	.83	2.85	.43	1.02	4.22	1.16	1.00	.58	1.14	1.04	.08	1.41	1.33	.39	.58	1.04
September	.32	1.17	2.26	.95	2.80	1.81	.60	.47	.42	.91	.56	2.15	.39	2.66	.15	.35
October..	4.66	.03	1.84	.44	1.31	.95	1.36	3.62	3.10	.64	1.76	.41	2.04	1.61	.52	3.70
November	.54	1.40	8.74	1.84	3.39	1.50	1.80	.39	.35	8.33	8.33	4.27	2.31	1.88	.50	.17
December.	3.76	3.14	3.47	6.37	18.08	2.82	1.64	1.50	3.97	1.30	2.41	12.02	5.54	.51	.77	1.95
Total..	22.76	35.73	23.68	39.82	39.76	13.46	34.28	15.40	26.85	33.28	31.54	29.20	22.91	13.67	28.33	18.58

For the year 1900 the rainfall by months was as follows: January, .41; February, .93; March, 1.30; April, 4.08; May, 1.06; June, .39; July, 1.65; August, 1.40; September, 1.17; October, 7.08; November, 12.72; December, 1.06. Total, 33.25.

Average for 17 years, 27.21 inches. Maximum, 39.82 inches. Minimum, 13.46 inches.

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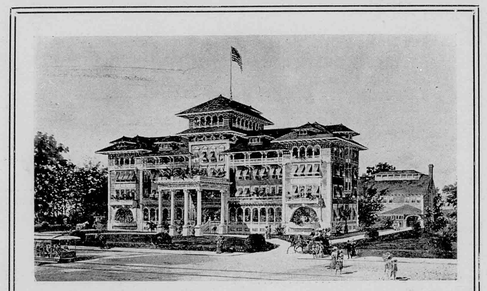

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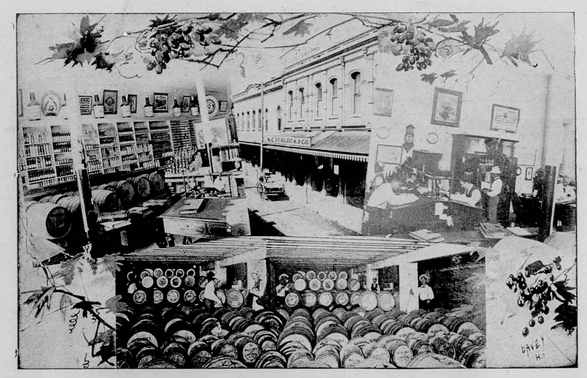

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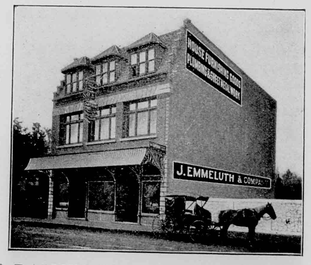

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Paradise of the Pacific

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FRONTISPIECE

A typical native village in the heart of a tropical forest is presented on the cover page this month. There is a barbaric beauty about this scene that makes it a study in these twentieth century days. The huts are very old, having been occupied by many generations of aborigines. The surrounding forest of cocoanut and wild banana trees and the waters of the sea furnished an abundance of food for the primitive natives in all seasons. Why should they have had a care for the morrow? One day was a good deal like another in climate, and the products of land and sea were never failing. What with eating and sleeping and an occasional war to give spice to existence and keep the growth of population within bounds the "rude forefathers of the hamlet" spun out the allotted time of their lives in their own separate world, leaving behind them a heritage of cloudy traditions for philologists and historians of the present day to clear up.

OUR HOLIDAY NUMBER

The Holiday Number of the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC will appear on December 10th in time for mailing to those places across the water that are desired to be reached by Christmas. It will not only be the largest edition ever issued by this magazine, but it will eclipse all other attempts hitherto made to illustrate and describe the Hawaiian Islands in a single work. It will contain 84 pages of the size of those of the regular editions. The contents will embrace most subjects of public interest within the boundaries of this Mid-Pacific land, historical, social and commercial features of Island life having leading positions.

The illustrations will be halftone engravings exclusively, these being the only true mediums of reproducing natural scenes. It goes without saying that the same artistic effort that has characterized the PARADISE pictures in the past will be displayed in the Holiday Number. Every view will be wholly original, having been taken expressly for this edition. The mighty volcanic upheavals of pre-historic times, which created the towering mountains, palisades and valleys of the Hawaiian Islands, being described by the camera far better than by any other means, it is the purpose of the coming work to present some of the grandest of Hawaii's physical features in photograph.

The liberal financial patronage and the encomiums bestowed upon our Holiday edition last year encourage us to repeat the effort this season and even to increase the size of the magazine and introduce more illustrations knowing that the extra expense is sure to meet with the public's appreciation.

At a recent meeting of the Chamber of Commerce a resolution was passed recommending that the individual members of that body purchase copies of this Holiday Number and mail them abroad. The same action was taken last year, when we printed several hundred extra copies for the members. This time we shall run off 6,500, which, we trust, will meet the demand.

The price of this beautiful Number will be 50 cents. Advertisers sending in their copy now will secure the favored positions.

ANARCHY AND TREASON

Efforts will be made in State Legislatures as well as in Congress this winter to affix a penalty to anarchistic speeches. Though anarchy is a monster that should be destroyed, it does not now threaten the nation in the manner that the Anti-Imperialistic League does. One is bold, ignorant lawlessness striking ruling individuals in the expectation of discouraging government. The other cunningly enters the camp of the enemy and encourages rebellion. Both use the specious excuse of "free speech." There is a good law now for the punishment of such treason as this hateful League propagates, and after the Federal Government has attended to its enforcement it can consistently turn to the lesser evil, anarchy.

THANKSGIVING

Before very many years the third centennial anniversary of the initial Thanksgiving will be celebrated throughout the United States. It is a long lapse of time since the day that the members of Plymouth Colony first formally thanked the Almighty for the plentiful crops of New England's rock-ribbed hills, and great changes have been wrought in national, religious and social affairs, yet the spirit that prompts the people now to assemble in their several places of worship and give thanks for the bounties of field, forest and mine is the same that prompted the devotions of the hardy pioneers of America. Having the special recommendation of the President, it becomes the most national holiday we have. If it does not bring with it the noise and martial eclat of the Fourth of July, it bears a sentiment that is felt just as deeply in the American heart. The giving of thanks with religious impressiveness in the morning, the attendance at a theater or a football game in the afternoon, and the enjoyment of a dinner that is little better than any other dinner are its distinctive functions.

President Roosevelt issues his first Thanksgiving proclamation. In it there is a touch of sadness that reminds the nation of its recent loss. Around us is the abundance of divine goodness, such as no other nation knows, yet the sorrow caused by the death of a beloved President still fills the land. Mr. Roosevelt has not been wholly proved, but there is sufficient reason to express gratitude on the day of Thanksgiving for the promise he gives of being a faithful successor of Mr. McKinley. In the lone island Territory the Creator ever increases His blessings. Never before was Hawaii so wealthy or so productive, nor never before was it favored with such freedom from local disorders. The force and wisdom of the Washington Government are being felt more and more in the upbuilding of Island industries and in establishing confidence in delegated Federal authorities. Islanders will offer fervent thanks for beneficences received in the past year.

HONOLULU'S PROSPERITY

To those who were residents of Honolulu prior to 1898 a wonderful growth of business must now be apparent. It is only a little more than three years since the flag-raising, and yet how changed is the appearance of the whole city to-day! Improvements are almost innumerable. We feel safe in stating that the city is five million dollars richer in public and private improvements to-day than it was on the memorable 12th of August, 1898, this increase being created in spite of the great plague fires of 1900, which wiped out many substantial blocks in Chinatown. Besides the elegant new business palaces in the heart of the city, great advancement has been made in the way of wharf facilities, the United States Government and the Oahu Railway & Land Co. contributing largely in this direction; two first-class electric car lines; a luxurious seaside hotel; a modern system of sewers; street widening; water works construction; iron and steel manufactures; brewing, and general marine and land transportation. The scenes now on our streets are much like those of a booming city of the Western states of the mainland. Within a radius of a quarter of a mile of the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC building we count thirty-three brick and stone structures in course of building, several of them costing more than $50,000 each and one reaching the figure of a quarter of a million. While this progress is astonishing, it is not phenomenal. There is a practical reason governing it all. The men who are paying for these improvements have in almost every instance made their money in Honolulu, and who better than they can judge of the city's future? Honolulu is noted all over the Coast for possessing a most conservative class of business men, a class who are extremely wary of investing a dollar without having a definite understanding about getting it back. There is as bright a future as any country can expect. The cable is no longer a mirage; that colossal body, the isthmian canal, is moving slowly; Transpacific commerce is expanding faster than the shipbuilders can put up vessels to accommodate it; and in minimizing the cost of raw sugar production, Hawaii can compete with any other country in the world if it is forced to.

Population keeps pace with the growth of trade, more wage-earners having come into Honolulu since flag-day than in the ten preceding years. Old Honolulu is now performing the greatest feat of hustling of its life and all because of annexation and the American progressiveness that has come with it.

PLANTATION LABOR

The laborers employed in fields and mills at the sugar plantations comprise about 25 per cent. of the whole population of the Territory. The following table, compiled from the most reliable data obtainable, presents the labor status on the 20th of last June:

Hawaiian Men	1,433
Hawaiian Women	37
Portuguese Men	1,947
Portuguese Women	120
Portuguese Minors	350
Japanese Men	26,151
Japanese Women	1,386
Chinese Men	4,976
Porto Rican Men	1,772
Porto Rican Women	323
All other nationalities, chiefly men	1,092
Total	39,587

Allotting the above number to islands, we find there were 14,401 employed on Hawaii, 8,789 on Oahu, 8,327 on Kauai and 8,070 on Maui. Since the table was compiled there has been an increase of 75 per cent. among the Porto Ricans, but with other nationalities there has been little change. As a single example of the wonderful advance of the sugar industry, it might be noted that the number of hands employed to-day is almost double that of five years ago. Americans, British and Germans comprise 60 per cent. of the 1,092 of "all other nationalities."

EXHIBITS AT BUFFALO

The Philippine Island exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition naturaly aroused great curiosity. A large portion consisted of agricultural implements and products. There were the primitive plow and rake used in the rice fields, knives for cutting rice straw, rice sifters, baskets and sieves, models of rice mills, and finally the rice itself. Next came the world-famous manila hemp in huge skeins, looking like our sisal, or made up into rope sand cables. There were sugar of various grades, tobacco, coffee, indigo, dye stuffs, cocoanut fibre and oil, and the beautiful and wonderfully delicate lina cloth, made from pineapple fibre. Most abundant of all was the bamboo, which the Filipino adapts to every conceivable use. There were bedsteads of bamboo, chairs, tables, brushes, milk jars, rakes, rafts and, strangest of all, musical instruments. Hardly less important was rattan, of which the native constructs baskets, balls, mats and numerous other household articles. The palm leaf was everywhere in evidence for roofs, hats, cloaks, fans and baskets. The collection included all sorts of fishery apparatus, lines, nets, rafts, boats and baskets. The tools of various trades were also shown, such as a complete carpenters' kit, carriage and harness-makers' tools, masons' tools, a tinsmiths' outfit and farrier's implements. Visitors found much to interest them in the household utensils, not the least curious of which were the little earthen-ware stoves, of which no well-appointed kitchen contains less than six. There were also spoons and bowls of cocoanut shells, knives and forks of buffalo bone, grass brooms, bamboo bird cages, pottery and water bottles. Another side of life in the Philippines was shown by the gorgeous embroidered silk and satin gowns worn by the belles of Manila, lace mantillas, embroidered and lace handkerchiefs and scarfs, neck laces, bracelets and other jewelry. Intellectual products were not forgotten. There were books on all subjects printed in Manila, school books and examination papers, and printed music, including a piece dedicated to Aguinaldo. Among the art products were shell, horn and wood carvings. A reminder of Spanish power was found in the collection of coins, postage stamps, paper money, tax receipts and proclamations. There were also Spanish guns and other weapons. Alongside of these were many curious and crude native weapons captured by United States soldiers. One of the most interesting objects was a wooden cannon bound around with wire. The exhibit was supplemented by a great quantity of mounted photographs, colored pictures of flowers and plants and a small collection of animals.

It is too late to prepare a Hawaiian exhibit of the size of the above mentioned for the Charleston fair, which opens next month, but there is ample time to arrange a splendid exhibition of Hawaiian products for the great St. Louis show, which opens in 1903. A commissioner has been detailed to visit these Islands in the interest of the St. Louis affair, and when he arrives local planters and manufacturers should be ready to promise him hearty co-operation. The Islands are in a condition now to make a very creditable display of sugar, coffee, rice, bananas and pineapples as well as a few manufactures. The American public will expect it, and will indeed think it strange if a full representation of Island industries is not made there. It may be the impression on the mainland that life in the Hawaiian Islands is *sans souci*, a perpetual round of hula dancing and singing "Aloha Oe." If such an error is prevalent, we should correct it at once by showing through our works what a serious, earnest, busy community we are.

OLD TIMES AND NEW TIMES

The other day a kamaaina friend of the PARADISE was in a reminiscent mood, a state of mind into which the old residents easily fall when town topics are being discussed. It was his opinion that the present days are not like the "good old days," when life wore along smoothly; when the tradesmen had sure sales and comfortable profits without the jolts that the competition of latter days has inflicted on them; when the natives had money; when bickerings and strife with the constituted authority were hardly known; when people went to bed without locking their doors, and when the Sabbath was kept holy. "I could not help contrasting the other Sunday with a Sunday of, say, only 15 years ago," said he. "All the yachts were out on a pleasure cruise; the Territorial militia were having a sham battle in Manoa valley; the steam, electric and horse cars were crowded with pleasure-seekers; two Sunday newspapers were being sold on the streets; and the Chinese and Japanese fruit and tobacco stores and barber shops were wide open all day. What would have been thought of such Sunday doings 15 years ago? Then there prevailed in addition such a spirit of worldly recreation as fast driving about the streets, hunting game in the suburbs, bathing parties at Waikiki and baseball games in vacant lots imply. I don't know how many luaus there were—perhaps a dozen. It seems to me that the old crust of puritanism is almost broken through, and that the Sabbath, instead of being the quietest day of the week, is going to be the gayest and noisiest. Another circumstance that struck me as a sign of the times was this: In spite of the unusually enthusiastic temperance campaign that was started early this year with the magnetic Francis Murphy as the leader, more new liquor licenses have been granted since the month of June than in any ten previous years of Honolulu's history."

BANANAS OF HAWAII

The banana is one of the never-failing fruits of Hawaii. It is ubiquitous, thriving as well under one's window as in the plantation. It is one of the few incorruptible plants of the Islands, withstanding blight of every kind, and therefore a source of profit for its cultivator.

Musa sapientum (native maia) is the banana of commerce. It is at present found growing wild in the mountain gorges, where once the natives cultivated it. It is also largely cultivated, being one of the exports from the Islands to San Francisco. The natives have been cultivating this plant from time immemorial, and recognize several varieties, one of which with a reddish

sap, tenacious fibre, and copper-colored fruit, occasionally producing seed, is perhaps indigenous. Since the introduction of the Chinese, the Chinese banana, M. cavendishi, has almost superseded all other varieties. This is due to its low height—a protection against the prevailing trade winds—and its superior fruiting properties. The Brazilian variety, much taller, is also grown to some extent, but does not share with the Chinese the power to withstand the destructive effects of the wind. Both of these varieties were introduced from Tahiti. The fine apple flavor of the Brazilian variety gives it high favor over all others, but it is only a moderate bearer. It is never exported. On the Islands is to be found also the Musa textilis of the Philippines, which furnish the manila hemp of commerce. It was introduced in 1866 and is now well distributed over all of the Islands. It has a few undeveloped black seed in its fruit, which enables an identification of this variety at once. It grows to the height of 18 to 20 feet, and freely multiplies by suckers. The growing of this plant on a large scale for its fibre in the manufacture of manila rope is one of the possible future industries of the Islands. The cultivation of bananas on a large scale is performed in rows 8 to 12 feet apart, with a stream of running water between each row. The Cavendish variety is usually grown, and the surplus yield of fruit is disposed of by export to the mainland. This industry can be profitably increased. In the gardens in and around Honolulu many varieties of bananas may be found.

CANE VS. BEET

The fight between the American Sugar Refining Co. and the beet sugar producers of the Western states is not having much effect on prices in the East. The fight, which is confined to the Missouri river centers, was brought on by the action of the beet sugar producers in making contracts to sell sugar ten cents a hundredweight less than the American Sugar Refining Co.'s prices, no matter what these prices should be. Mr. Havemeyer evidently decided to oppose the beet sugar producers, and he is apparently willing to do so even at the loss of from four to five cents a bag. To sell standard refined granulated at three and three-quarter cents a pound wherever the beet sugar trade is an important factor means that much of a loss. There is very little American-grown beet sugar sold in the East. The beet men do some business in Pittsburg and New York, but not to amount to much.

The Columbia-Shamrock II race having served to bring yachting into such prominence again as a clean, healthful sport, and the unusual interest awakened in our own Regatta Day this year, have been largely instrumental in effecting an organization of Honolulu yachtsmen under the name of the Hawaii Yacht Club. The owners of all yachts of any local repute are its members. The club had its first cruise, with an elaborate luau and speeches on the side, on the 26th and 27th ult.

GOVERNMENT BANKS

President Roosevelt had hardly taken the oath of his new office when he outlined his future policy, keeping as close to the measures and principles of his illustrious predecessor as possible. Among other things, he advocated the protection of the savings of the people in banks by placing in positions of trust men of only the highest integrity. This meant Government recommendation of bank officials.

If the President is inclined to receive a humble suggestion from the Island Territory, we would advise him to ask Congress to institute a Postal Savings Bank, such as the Kingdom and the Republic of Hawaii successfully conducted. It was an institution that was extinguished with one or two other excellent things at the time of annexation. The Government being responsible for the deposits, it had the confidence of everybody. The Portuguese were its most numerous patrons, having $160,000 in the bank at one time, while many Hawaiians were listed on its account books. The rate of interest was not high, but the security, which the thrifty money-saver considered first, was all that could be desired. There are good, sound banks in Honolulu now to receive the surplus earnings of the mechanics, clerks and laborers, but still the old Postal Savings Bank is missed. A United States Postal Savings Bank, with Uncle Sam as cashier, would smack of paternalism and, perhaps, socialism, but countries far more conservative than the United States conduct them with profit to the public exchequer and to the people.

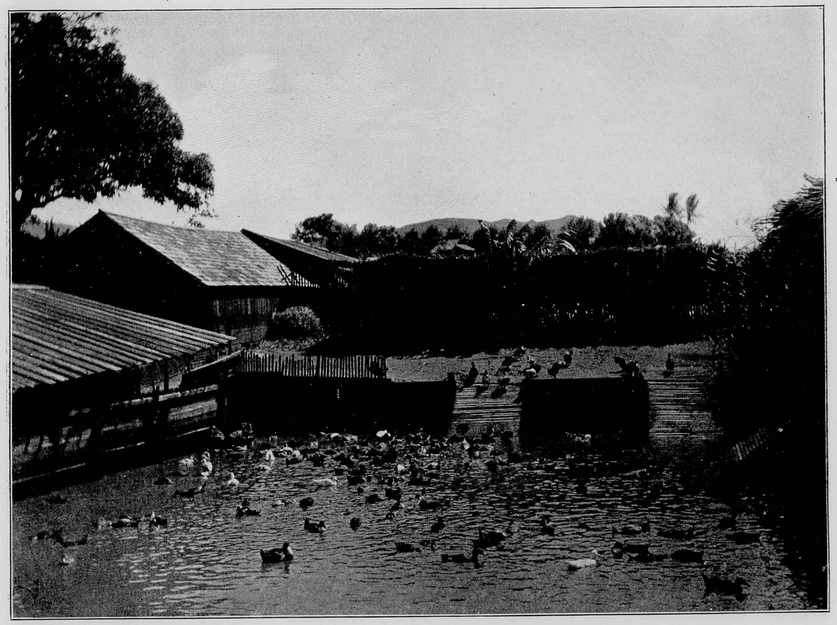
SHAM BATTLE

On the last Sunday of October Companies A, B, C, E, F, G and H, of the National Guard of Hawaii, engaged in their annual sham battle, Manoa Valley being selected as the field. There were 300 officers and men engaged, and when the exercises were finished 6,000 rounds of ammunition had been expended. Not since the unpleasantness of 1895 had the peaceful pastoral precincts of this valley resounded with such a shock of arms. The battle was planned like the real engagement of historic San Juan hill. At the brow of a hill was a block house represented by wide strips of muslin, the enemy being marked by long stretches of muslin half hidden by an embankment. It was an infantry attack in three columns, the men advancing and firing, and then protecting themselves by falling. Considering the fact that the fire was not returned by an enemy, the action presented to the great host of spectators a pretty fair idea of what the battle of San Juan was like. The discipline among the men was good, but the most satisfactory result of the battle was the showing of marksmanship. The event was voted a success by the soldiers and their friends.

Costa Rican coffee is quite similar in appearance to Java coffee, grains of both varieties being thick, oblong, and of a yellowish and sometimes greenish hue. In Europe and to some extent in the United States Costa Rican coffee is often sold in the name of "Java."

CHINESE DUCK RANCH

Wherever the Chinese make an abiding place the duck industry flourishes. These foreigners take as naturally to ducks as the latter do to water, and in the low, marshy tracts of the Islands, where encroachments of sea water can be prevented and a liberal supply of fresh water obtained for ponds, there one will find the duck ranches, sometimes dotting the shore for miles. The picture given here shows the ranch of a prosperous Chinaman on the southern shore of the Island of Oahu. An artificial pond in the foreground is the feeding place of the ducks. The sloping walk gives them access to other parts of the farm, where they make their nests and hatch their young. These rudely built enclosures with their environment of Chinese shacks, always innocent of whitewash or paint, add no beauty to the landscape. On the contrary, they are the most painful eyesores in the whole breadth of shore views, seriously marring the artistic elements of some otherwise very picturesque scenes. But if the Chinaman recks not of appearances, he is most attentive to his business, plying his vocation on lines of strictest economy, watching the coming and development of every duckling among his several hundreds, freshening the water of the feeding grounds on the most approved plan, and exercising a strict surveillance against the invasions of mongoose. Often he is a banana grower, and then he makes two uses of his wide irrigation ditches, the water that moistens the banana roots affording his ducks an ample swimming pond. There is an extensive local commerce in these water fowls and their eggs, the latter being used in the many Chinese restaurants of Honolulu.



CHINESE DUCK RANCH

If the rancher be a regular "duck man" from the old country he will handle his stock in trade with a dexterity that will astonish an American farmer. He loads his wagon for the city market, generally on Saturday morning, long before sunrise, and in going the rounds of his flocks for the most marketable or the most available, the toughest or the tenderest, according to the class of trade he has in view, he is as quick as a cat in seizing the sleeping fowl, securing its feet and throwing it into a basket. He fills the bottom of an ordinary spring wagon with baskets of ducks and drives into town, his

quacking freight denoting from afar his approach to the market place. He will probably have 50 ducks and realize $25 for them. What they cost is a trade secret with him, but that the whole transaction is profitable is evidenced by the earnestness with which he pursues his farming and the regularity with which he brings his products to Honolulu. His countrymen are his best customers, the white residents generally preferring the fatter fowls that come from California in cold storage.

The house to house trade is carried on by a Chinaman who purchases from the farmer at wholesale rates and packs his wares in two bowl-shaped baskets suspended from either end of a long pole, which the bearer places across his shoulders. This man, like others of his race, is an adept at burden bearing, and, as he walks or trots along, allows the pole to spring up and down with the rise and fall of his shoulders, thus lightening very materially the weight of his load. He has a mental blue book of all families who eat ducks, and sometimes a business understanding with the Chinese or Japanese cooks of those families. If he treats with the lady of the house the parly is something like this:

"Where you catch duck?"

"My farm."

"Where you farm?"

"Waikiki."

"I think Waikiki duck no fat."

"Best kind. Number one. He eat good water."

"How much two pieces?"

"One dollar hap."

"Too dear, too dear; I think you make cheaper."

"No can. I try hard get good ones. Before, plenty duck; now no more. Sure."

"I give you one dollar quarter."

[The Chinese cook appears on the scene.]

"Hi-yah-la-ka-cheenee-enyah."

"Si-i-i-himayi-mi-i-negonee-quong-bah-feeyah."

[The cook informs the lady in very good English that the peddler has absolutely the only ducks left in the market, and he cannot part with them for less than a dollar and a half a pair.]

Then the lady closes the incident by paying the sum first quoted.

THE WAY OF A WOMAN

BY WM. F. SABIN

That which I am about to relate happened not many years ago, when a certain band of great schemers were engaged in relieving a harmless people of their country.

On one of the beautiful Islands of Hawaii there dwelt a native boy who regularly every day, at the time of the setting of the sun, would seek out a charming maiden and pour into her willing ears the fervent tale of his enduring love. And the maiden returned the love of the boy with all of her great heart.

Now it happened that the mother of the maiden was continually unwell and suffering, so that the maiden dwelt with her always and ministered to her many needs.

"When shall we two become one?" earnestly inquired the impatient youth of the maiden, as they bade good night under the cocoanuts, just as the curious moon peeped between the huge waving leaves one evening.

"When my mother has left me for the great beyond, when I can give thee my whole love, not until then, dear heart."

Tears in the eyes of the maiden as she said these words, glistened in the moonlight.

Vexed and disturbed that the object of his love could not yet become one with him, the young man sought to forget his disappointment in fishing and other pastimes. But as this kind of life was one that did not fill his mind to the exclusion of his unhappiness, his thoughts turned to more weighty subjects, and he formed a friendship with one of the great schemers who were engaged in relieving a harmless people of their country, so that when the great schemers were successful the young man was presented with a desirable position, to which was attached a munificent remuneration.

It was while he was meditating on the progressiveness of the age one day, many weeks after the acceptance of the desirable position, that the news reached him of the mother of the maiden having passed to the great beyond. Straightway he sought out the maiden, as was his wont of old, and with burning words he told her once more of his love, saying:

"When shall we two become one?"

The dark eyes of the maiden flashed with a sudden fire.

"Never will I become a traitor's wife!" were the brave words that passed the maiden's lips.

"While the great schemers rule the land it is well to hire out to them, for one must eat and drink and be clothed; but thou, once loved by me, hast schemed with the great schemers against thine own country; therefore art thou a traitor."

And the native son went away for a long time and thought over the things the maiden had told him. At length, however, he returned to his home, only to find that the heart of the maiden was still turned against him; and he learned further that one of the great schemers loved her and would have her become his wife. His jealousy aroused, he once more sought out the maiden and accused her of entertaining in her heart affection for one of the great schemers. And this is the answer the maiden gave:

"It is true, I love one of the great schemers, and before many days have been lost in the past shall become his bride; I admire a great schemer, for he is only an enemy. Hate, when it turns to love will remain love always, and when once love turns to hate it remains hate forever. I can love an enemy, and the great schemer whom I love shall rule my heart, even as the great schemers rule my country. A traitor I despise."

So the native son returned to his former desirable position with the munificent remuneration attached, and meditated on the progressiveness of the age.

And the maiden changed her name.

MAKING AND EATING POI

The picture of two Hawaiian men seated on the ground, pounding poi, the staff of life among the pure Hawaiian race, is a recent scene, but the faithful presentation of an ancient custom. The first settlers of the Islands brought their Polynesian or South Sea ideas with them, of course, one of them being the steaming of food in an underground oven with heated stones. As in our photograph the steamed taro is in a wooden tray between the two men, who pound it with stone pestles and moisten it with water. The koa calabashes at their side will receive the poi when it is made. After being pounded for about three hours the mass is allowed to stand and ferment, when it is cooked again, coming forth from the last stage in a soft, sticky condition of a light slate color, ready to be eaten with fingers or fork.

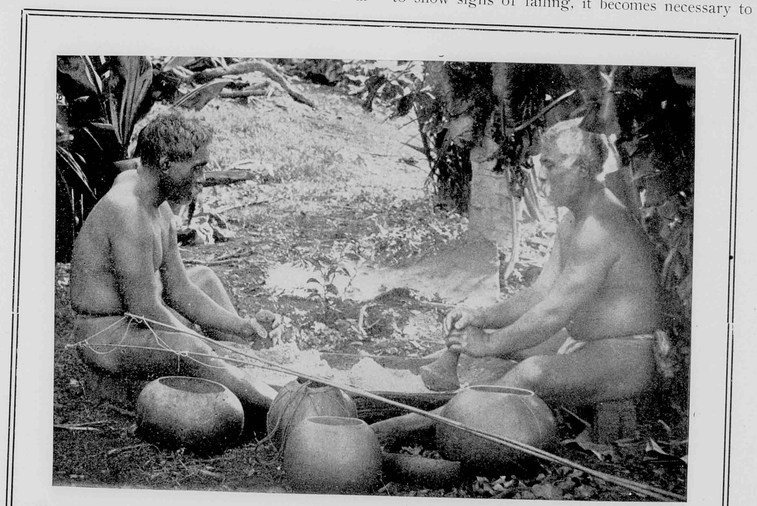


PHOTO BY WILLIAMS POUNDING POI

The taro plant (*colocasia antiquorum*) is a tuber that generally grows in water, the vegetable itself being just below the surface, with from five to seven celery-like stalks, having wide leaves, protruding from the top. Nearly all the taro of the Islands is produced by Chinese and Hawaiians, though the latter's part in the cultivation is comparatively small. It must be raised on a large scale to insure profit to the farmer, and so tracts of land five acres or more in extent are secured along river banks or near the heads of well watered valleys, for taro patches. The Chinaman who understands rice farming is best adapted to taro farming. The tops, or *hulis*, of a previous crop are set out in the shallow pond like rice, at any season of the year, and ten or twelve months afterwards, according to the quality of the soil or the supply of water, or both, the tuber is fully matured and ready to be manufactured into poi. The increasing scarcity of taro throughout the group tempts the growers to harvest their crop before it is fully matured, and for this reason the poi nowadays is not considered by kamaainas as good as formerly. The work is laborious, owing principally to the care required in keeping the water at the standard depth. Should the supply from the spring or river begin to show signs of failing, it becomes necessary to resort to civil engineering tactics in the re-forming of dikes. A drouth means ruin. There is an upland taro and a pink taro also grown for poi making, the latter being highly esteemed.

To illustrate the modern method of manufacture, it would be necessary to show the steam poi factory at Kalihi, conducted by Judge W. L. Wilcox, or the hand operation of the Chinese. The former is said to be the most extensive poi works on earth, and very likely such is the truth, for it has no competitor in its system. A paint grinder, such as is used at the large paint factories on the mainland, is run by steam power and substitutes the manual labor of pounding and kneading. Factory-made poi has the merit of absolute cleanliness. A Chinese poi shop can be set up in any place where there is a Chinaman, a wooden tray and a stove. A square piece of

white cloth waving from a small pole over the front door signifies that poi is manufactured and sold within. The chief factor required in producing this food, after steaming, is elbow grease; consequently the Chinese, being the only people in Hawaii who will perform hard, tedious, indoor labor, make all the poi that does not come from the factory. It retails for about 25 cents a gallon.

Poi is very wholesome and nutritious. While it is the chief dish with the Hawaiians—that is, the pure Hawaiians—it is consumed quite extensively by half-whites and half-Chinese. It frequently appears on the tables of some of the so-called foreigners, or whites. At the hotels it is offered to tourists as a sample food of the country. Sometimes it is mixed with water and sometimes with milk, and yet again it enters into an early morning stimulant, when it is called a cocktail, being a superior tonic for a weak stomach.

Among the working class of the natives a calabash of poi stands in the center of the family group at meal time, and each person helps himself or herself with the fingers. Raw mullet, with salt, is usually eaten at the same time. In other Hawaiian circles, where some pretension to table etiquette is made, individual poi calabashes are the vogue. At the sociable, out-door banquets, or luaus, where the whole company seat themselves on the grass, poi vies with pig and fish in the favor of the feasters. Most people who have tasted it like it, though it has no claim to any pronounced flavor. It is said to possess flesh-making properties, and that natives who are disposed to rotundity acquire their surplus tissue by the steady consumption of poi. This theory, however, is not substantiated by another condition, which is that a very large proportion of the aboriginal race whose daily diet is poi are lean and spare.

THE WORLD'S LEPROSY

It is thought by many experts that this malady is bursting forth with fresh vigor in various parts of the world and that of the earth's population there are a million individuals now afflicted, Europe containing some thousands and Asia the majority. On the origin and progress of the disease, there is the greatest divergence of medical opinion, as witnessed by the discussions at the Berlin conference in 1897. A hundred years ago doctors thought leprosy was confined to Palestine, China and India, but it has been proved since that there were then small isolated colonies of lepers in France. The crusaders brought the malady from Asia to Europe in the middle ages, and it has never been thoroughly eradicated. Hutchinson, an English expert, and Zambaco, a Turkish expert, both declare that the use of decayed fish and thirst-giving salted meats is one of the most efficacious causes. In the far east and in Spain the leper is pitied and allowed great liberty, his disease being regarded as a comparatively ordinary one, but in more enlightened countries the isolation is compulsory and permanent.

That it is due to a bacillus was discovered by Dr. Hansen, a Norwegian, who began his studies of the malady about 30 years ago among some leprous fisher folk in his own country. Many incurable skin diseases have been confused with leprosy, notably lupus. Leprosy attacks not only the skin, but all the nerves, and this gives us two forms of leprosy—that of the nerves, or anternine leprosy, and that of the skin, or leonine leprosy. When the bacillus attacks the nerve tissue it produces a degree of local insensibility to pain which is almost incredible. Instances have occurred in the Islands where persons have burned themselves at a fire without feeling it. In regard to inoculation, doctors disagree. In Japan the lepers and non-leprous persons live in the most intimate association without communicating the malady one to the other, while it is related of missionaries in that country who, after devoting themselves to the care of lepers, are sooner or later stricken down themselves. There is one fact conceded by all investigators and that is that the bacillus is very easily killed.

SPARK ARRESTER

The need of a practical spark arrester for use on locomotives passing through cane fields is apparent to all plantation corporations that have suffered the loss of growing cane by fire. George H. Parshall, of Sistersville, W. Va., believes he has designed a practical apparatus for the work of confining the sparks within proper bounds. At the rear of the smokestack on the engine is placed a branched tube, with perforated cylinders at the ends of the branch. The top of the stack is provided with a deflector, which throws the smoke and cinders back into the rear pipe, where the air current divides, a portion of it passing out through the top, while the main body of smoke and cinders is carried downward into the cylinders. Here the balance of the smoke readily passes off, while the cinders remain in the tube, which is emptied at intervals. Perhaps a more effectual way of preventing cane fires would be the use of petroleum fuel, which is now being seriously considered.

OCEAN ISLAND ANNEXED

Ocean island, west of the Gilbert Islands, was recently visited by the British cruiser Pylades and formally annexed to Great Britain. The island has heretofore been under British protection and is rich in phosphates.

That stanch old house, C. Brewer & Co., celebrated its 75th anniversary on the afternoon of the 30th ult. The main feature of the event was a reading of the history of the house, prepared by Mr. P. C. Jones. Nearly all the leading commercial men of Honolulu were gathered in the office at the time. The Brewers are models of conservatism and integrity, and Honolulu is proud of them.

HAWAII'S PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

BY DR. WM. C. STUBBS

Beyond our western coast, 2,100 miles southwest from San Francisco, Cal., lies the new Territory of Hawaii. This Territory consists of a series of islands exending from northwest to southeast, resting like a cluster of emerald gems in midocean, 2,000 miles or more from their nearest neighbor. They are of recent volcanic origin, and are fringed with coral reefs. This group consists of twenty islands lying between the nineteenth and thirtieth degrees of latitude, and one hundred and fifty-fourth to the one hundred and seventy-second degrees of longitude east of Greenwich. Of these, eight—Hawaii, Maui, Oahu, Kauai, Molokai, Lanai, Kahoolawe and Niihau—are inhabited, though the last two are small in area and in population. The smaler ones are only temporarily inhabited by workmen of the guano companies, who collect the eggs and the manure deposited upon them by the myriads of sea birds and turtles which permanently abide there. Their names are Molokini, Lehua, Kaula, Bird, Necker, Johnson, Laysan, Lysiauski, Ocean, Midway, French Frigate Shoal and Pearl Reef. In the past these Islands were isolated from the centers of civilization, but in recent years, with the development of commerce between the Occident and the Orient, they have become directly in the line of travel and form a halfway house or coaling point for steamers, bound from San Francisco or Vancouver to Australia, and from the same ports to China and Japan. Since the purchase of the Philippine Islands by this country they have become also the resting as well as the coaling station between these islands and the United States.

The smaller islands are mere rocks and reefs and are known only for their guano deposits, their shark-fishing grounds, and for their sad tales of shipwreck. Of the eight larger islands, five only are considerably populated, the other three—Niihau, Lanai and Kahoolawe—being used mainly as stock ranches. Hawaii, the largest island, gives its name to the group and the present Territory. It is 90 miles long from north to south, and 74 miles broad from east to west. Its area is 4,210 square miles. This island is an aggregation of three enormous volcanies, which from many points of view appear as sublime domes, bold and majestic in outline; their bases joining each other suggested the name of the "Triplets," which they sometimes receive. Mauna Kea, 13,805 feet in height, is the loftiest, and is at present inactive. Mauna Loa presents the only living volcano in this group. On its summit is the occasionally active crater of Mokuaweoweo, whose highest rim is 13,675 feet. Hollowed into the side of Mauna Loa, at an elevation of 4,000 feet, is the famous crater of Kilauea, always manifesting strong indications of eruption and sometimes, as in 1899, furiously active. To this volcano weekly excursions are made by tourists from Honolulu. An excellent road (30 miles long) from Hilo to this volcano has been constructed, and a comfortable hotel at the crater has been erected for the accommodation of visitors. The volcano is one of the attractions of the Islands, and to those who can stand a rough sea and a long carriage ride, a visit will give great pleasure and much instruction.

Hualalai, the third of the "Triplets," has a height of 8,275 feet. It has been inactive since 1801. Although this island is well within the tropics, hail and snow are of frequent occurrence upon these volcanoes at altitudes above 9,000 feet. Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa are capped with snow the greater portion of the year. In the extreme north of the island are the Kohala mountains, whose highest peak reaches 5,505 feet. The coast line is regular, sometimes precipitous, but with few bays and no regular harbors. At Hilo, on the east, the bay might be made a respectable harbor. Considerable shipping is done from this port, where recently a small wharf has been constructed and where a fairly safe anchorage for ships can be secured.

On the west of the island are the small, insecure bays of Kailua and Kealakeakua, and on the northwest is Kawaihae bay. Artificial landings have been established at nearly every plantation for the purpose of traffic. The island is divided into the following districts: Kohala, Hamakua, Hilo, Puna, Kau, and Kona.

Hawaii leads the other islands in size and picturesqueness, and in diversity of soil and products. It grows the largest quantity of sugar, coffee and live stock. The variations in climatic conditions, due to altitude and location (whether windward or leeward), together with available arable soil at all altitudes, justify the belief and warrant the assertion that almost every tropical and temperate plant can somewhere be grown successfully on this island. When shipping facilties are increased and the island more densely populated, one may expect with confidence a varied agricultural development which will render famous this attractive isle.

Maui is the second island in size, with a length of 46 miles and a breadth of 30 miles. It contains 760 square miles. Here we have two mountain formations of unequal size. The smaller consists of a series of serrated ridges, rising in extreme height to 5,800 feet, with deep, narrow, fertile valleys between. On the northeast and southwest are sufficient level, arable lands to permit of extensive sugar culture and stock raising, while steep precipices overlook the ocean on the north. Iao Valley, justly ranked as one of the most beautiful and fertile in the Territory, is found in the eastern portion of this part of the island. Haleakala, one of the largest extxinct volcanoes in the world, rising to the height of 10,030 feet, may be regarded as the center of the larger portion of this island. Along its slopes tropical and temperate agriculture may both be practiced, and at its base are found some of the finest sugar plantations of the world. Maalaea Bay on the south and Kahului Bay on the north of the neck of land joining the two parts of the Island, are shipping

points. The districts of this island are: Lahaina, Wailuku, Makawao, and Hana.

Oahu is the third island in size, but first in population, due to the city of Honolulu, which is the capital of the Territory and the chief seaport of the Islands. It is 46 miles long by 25 miles broad, being, however, irregular in shape. The Koolau range extends from the extreme eastern point of the island to the northwestern coast, with transverse ridges running in the southern portion almost from ocean to ocean. On the opposite side of the island is the Waianae ridge, with spurs running almost to the ocean. On this ridge occurs the highest peak, 4,030 feet. For its size, this island has the largest producing power. Its sugar plantations are justly esteemed as the best in the world.

Honolulu is the only improved harbor on the coast, with a depth to the wharves of 30 feet. Pearl Harbor, 12 miles west of Honolulu, a port ceded to the United States during the reign of King Kalakaua upon the execution of the treaty of reciprocity with these Islands, is capable of being made one of the largest and safest harbors in the world. The districts of Oahu are: Kona, Koolauloa, Koolaupoko, Waialua, Hecia, Ewa and Waianae.

Kauai has a length of 25 miles, with a breadth of 22 miles and an area of 590 miles. Geologically it is the oldest island of this group. Accordingly, we find it better supplied with streams and cascades, the former originally furnishing the power to mills for grinding wheat, corn and sugar cane. Its soils, too, have been more thoroughly disintegrated, and therefore possess more fertility than soils elsewhere in the archipelago. Hence the name so proudly applied to it by its inhabitants, the "Garden Isle." The island is noted for its excellent sugar plantations, on the ocean side of which extensive rice fields abound. The northwestern portion of the island has a line of lofty cliffs 7 miles long. Waialeale is a large mountain mass, nearly in the center of the island. Its northern portion extends nearly to the ocean in lofty ranges, while its southern end slopes gradually to the sea. There are several small bays on the island, but no secure harbors. The districts of this island are: Lihue, Koloa, Kawaihau, Hanalei, and Waimea. This island is so near the temperate zone that it partakes of some of its climatic characteristics. A few trees shed their leaves in winter, new ones appearing in spring. inclosed on three sides by the ocean and on the south by The orange and pear trees bloom in February, and the fig trees bear two crops each year, one in the spring and the other in the fall. Elsewhere in the Islands these fruit trees have no definite period for blooming, but continue to bloom and fruit throughout the year, often at the same time. The temperature varies greatly, often falling in winter to 50 deg. F.

Molokai is 40 miles long and has an area of about 310 square miles. The western half of the island is an elevated plain, 1,000 feet above the sea, without running streams, but covered with grass and shrubs, furnishing feed for herds of cattle, etc., which roam over it. The eastern end has several valleys with bold, precipitous sides, with streams which frequently go dry. The northern coast is mainly precipitous, presenting but few landings, but near the center is a tongue of land projecting into the ocean, 10 miles in length and 1 in breadth, which was selected by the Hawaiian government over thirty years ago as a home for the lepers. It is a grassy plain, inclosed on three sides b vthe ocean and on the south by an impassable escarpment over 1,000 feet high. It is well sheltered from the strong sea winds by the highlands in the rear. It is an appropriate location for an asylum. There are about 6,000 acres in the tract, with a fertile soil, affording abundant pasturage for cattle and horses required by the unfortunate inmates.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN AGAR

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of a recent date contains the following account of the death of Captain Agar, a pioneer of the Coast:

Captain John E. Agar, one of the strong and picturesque pioneers for which early California was noted, was laid to rest yesterday afternoon. His funeral took place from 324 Bartlett street, and was held under the auspices of California Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M.

Captain Agar was born in Washington, D. C., seventy-seven years ago. Coming to California in 1850 he was a fire fighter at one of the big fires that swept over San Francisco and later a member of the famous vigilance committee. He mined in Sierra county for two years, and then for several years superintended the operations of Langton's Pioneer Express, which had headquarters in Downieville and forty offices in Sierra and adjoining counties. Millions of dollars in treasure passed through the company's hands, and no consignment was ever lost. In 1860 as Captain of the Sierra Guards Agar marched his men to Nevada and assisted in quelling the Washoe Indian insurrection. In 1864 the head of the Langton company died, and Agar returned to San Francisco. He held responsible positions with San Francisco express companies until 1870, when he became local manager for a big insurance company. This position he held until six years ago when failing health compelled his retirement from business. He leaves a son and three daughters.

[Captain Agar was connected with the New York Mutual Life Insurance Co. before his death. His passing away numbers one more of the departed list of the sterling men who built up the golden west—Ed.]

The contest of cane sugar and beet sugar will be like the thirty-years' war of the Standard Oil Company and the independent refiners: The strongest battalions will win.

Under the management of J. A. Fenger the N. S. Sachs Company are increasing their business. In lace curtains their stock is complete, as well as in ladies' apparel, of which there is a variety of textures. A new manager in touch with the demand means much.

A SCENE IN PUNA

The illustration entitled "Tree Ferns and Wild Bananas" has its original in the Puna district of Hawaii, on the trail to the crater of Kilauea. Many varieties of ferns flourish in this section, one specimen in the picture attaining a great height. Wild bananas grow in high altitudes on every island and are eaten by the feathered denizens of the forest, such as turkeys and pheasants. A ramble through a Hawaiian forest is an unalloyed pleasure, there being no snakes or savage animals to fear. The traveller has undisputed right of way along every trail or path, and if he is a naturalist he has abundant opportunities to collect specimens of insects and birds. Representatives of the British Museum and of Sir Lionel Rothschild have gathered fac similes of every indigenous insect and bird in Hawaii, though sometimes their labors were attended with difficulty. One of them camped on a mountain top, without a tent or any other shelter, throughout the whole of a very rainy week in February in order to catch an oo. He succeeded in his quest and believed his efforts were liberally repaid.

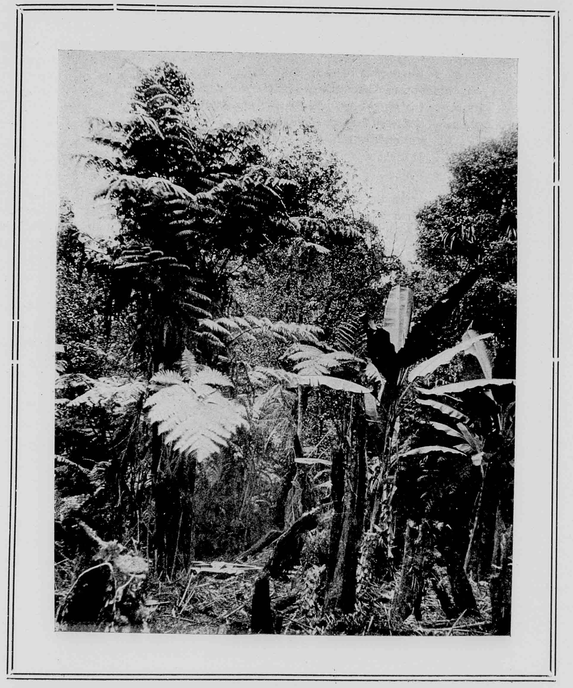


PHOTO BY WILLIAMS TREE FERNS AND WILD BANANAS

BISHOP MUSEUM

The Bishop Museum was founded in 1889 by Hon. C. R. Bishop, who placed it in the custody of the trustees of the Kamehameha Schools. It is built of native stone and is one of the handsomest architectural ornaments of Honolulu. The collection of Polynesian antiquities contained therein offers a mine of wealth to the historical student, embracing as it does the works of various Pacific islanders from time immemorial. The museum makes a special representation of Hawaiian antiquities in the way of idols and domestic apparel and utensils. There are better collections of our Island corals in Boston and New Haven, of our fishes in Cambridge and Washington, and of our insects in Dublin, but in a short time the result of labors now being prosecuted will be a duplication of all the specimens that are abroad. Among the relics is a silver teapot given to Boki by a king of England and a large silver cup given by Queen Victoria to Queen Emma. A small piece of a mirror shown by Vancouver to Kamehameha the Great is cherished there.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

It was twenty-three years ago on the 3d. of this month that the bark Eskbank was wrecked off Diamond Head.

The Woman's Exchange is first in the field with a 1902 calendar. It contains a series of beautiful Hawaiian scenes and is having a large sale, which it deserves.

The popular insurance, real estate and financial agent, P. H. Burnette, has taken an office upstairs in the McIntyre building for his increasing business.

Should one feel the pressing need of a clove, between acts, at the Orpheum this season he will not have to go far to get one. Jack Gillis has just opened The Orpheum, a few doors above the theatre.

The 60th birthday anniversary of King Edward VII, on the 9th inst., was not celebrated by Britons in Hawaii with the spirit and enthusiasm they were wont to display upon Queen Victoria's birthday.

The Western hemisphere yields nearly nine tenths of the world's coffee. Brazil produces far more than any other country and consequently regulates the value. The consumption is increasing rapidly throughout the world.

United States Marshall E. R. Hendry has the distinction of being President Roosevelt's first appointee in Hawaii. As he is a favorite member of the Elks the members of that society presented him with a jeweled badge of his new office. H. W. Foster, the designer and manufacturer of the emblem, produced a finished work of art.

The heavy folds of crape and the half raised flags are no longer conspicuous in the city. By executive direction these emblems of mourning were removed after the 24th ult. Upon the death of King Kalakaua in January, 1891, the same general expression of sorrow was manifested throughout Hawaii. The King's body lay in state in the present Executive Building for 17 days.

The following ocean liners now calling regularly at Honolulu are each furnished monthly with six copies of the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC for reading purposes in the social hall: Sierra, Sonoma, Ventura, Alameda, Mariposa, Moana, Aorangi, Miowera, Peking, Peru, China, Doric, Coptic, Gaelic, America Maru, Hong Kong Maru and Nippon Maru.

Home Land is the appropriate name of a booklet issued by the San Diego Chamber of Commerce, the author being Mr. H. P. Wood, formerly Hawaiian Consul in that city. Bay and climate are expatiated upon and the little volume is full of fine photographic views. Poor old San Diego! Sitting by one of the finest harbors in the world and possessing a climate second only to that of Honolulu, she patiently awaits the second coming of Opportunity.

The Manufacturers' Association of Seattle has published in a convenient pocket edition a list of all the commodities manufactured in Seattle and vicinity. The variety and number of these articles are surprising and must give to that flourishing little city of the northeast the character of a manufacturing center. Its Pacific commerce is not the least feature of its industry. Seattle with its energy and wealth is a good thing for Honolulu to get next to in a commercial way.

On the 28th ult. Honolulu was honored by a visit from Rear Admiral Evans and Captains Glass, Harrington, Cooper and Thomas, of the United States Navy, who were on their way to sit at the court martial of Commander Tilley at Pago Pago. They came in the Solace. On the day previous to their arrival the Wisconsin with Rear Admiral Casey aboard sailed from this port for Pago Pago, the Admiral being appointed to the same duty as that of his brothe officers.

D. G. Camarinos grows in the estimation of the public as the years gather about him. Highest in importance among his new enterprises is the opening of an Athenian cafe at King and Alakea streets, where he touches the hearts of his friends through their stomachs. Downtown business men say his lunches are subjects of fond anticipation in the morning and of pleasant reflection in the afternoon, while his suppers, after an evening at the office, make them wish they were bachelors again. It is with Camarinos as with Ben Jonson: "As we journey through life let us live by the way."

The international yacht race, which was decided early last month in favor of the cup defender, Columbia, aroused a good deal of pleasurable excitement in the Islands, where aquatic contests of all kinds hold a paramount position in the sporting line. Horse-racing, football, baseball and even golf are completely eclipsed when a yachting event is on the tapis. Though more than 5,000 miles away from Sandy Hook, Honolulu with its British and American population took as keen an interest in Shamrock II and Columbia as New York or London. Perhaps the absence of cable communication heightened the fever somewhat, the news of the race's progress coming in driblets from steamer to steamer.

A globe trotter stopping at one of the hotels remarked to a Honolulu gentleman that Constantinople had only a few more dogs per capita than this city, but, he added, while the Turkish dogs were of some service as scavengers the Hawaiian dogs sleep on the sidewalk by day and join the roosters in keeping people awake at night, being of no use whatever. The visitor makes an expose of the dog nuisance in a few words. Where there is one dog of good breeding there are a dozen unpoisoned, disease-breeding whelps that disgrace their masters and the whole community. From a sanitary motive the Board of Health should extend its crusade of rat extermination to unlicensed dogs.

Manufacturers of figured linen and cloths frequently get their ideas for new patterns from unexpected sources. A New York manufacturer happened to be discussing the handiwork of Hawaiian native women with an American woman who lived in the Islands for several years, when she spoke of the original designs that were worked into some of the rugs and mats which the natives made. The manufacturer showed great interest in what she said and asked to see a sample of this work. An excellent sample of tapa cloth was shown. Its design suggested that of blankets made by the Indians, but it was clearly original and very effective. The manufacturer proposed to reproduce it in linen. If the native woman who made this particular piece of tapa cloth should by any chance ever happen to see the linen reproduction of it she would probably be very much puzzled at the honor done to her handiwork.

The *Philadelphia Record* coincides with the sugar planters on the labor question, for it says: "In Hawaii Nature has showered her gifts in profusion. They will all be wasted, however, unless the labor shall be provided with which to turn them to account. Expediency and self-interest demand that Hawaii should not be allowed to become a burdensome addition to our territory. Since, then, the people of the Territory themselves declare they need Chinese, common justice should actuate Congress in enabling the Mongolians to be brought in, heedless of our present absurd Chinese Exclusion law."

The recent discovery, in Northwestern Russia, of a skeleton of the parieasaurus, which has created such a great commotion among natural history scholars, is well told by Prof. Amalitzky in this month's *Metropolitan Magazine*. The animal is believed to be the connecting link between the reptiles and mammals.

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HONOLULU BRANCH CABLE

In connection with the Canadian-Australian cable, which is now under construction, it is interesting to note that at Honolulu there is some talk of the organization of a private company to lay a cable to Fanning island, the British island at which the transpacific cable will land. This point is seven hundred miles from Honolulu, and a cable for that distance would cost half a million dollars. By this means the United States would be brought into communication with the Territory of Hawaii as soon as our cable is completed. Certainly there would be no objection from a British source, for the American messages would form a welcome source of revenue from a quarter hitherto not counted upon.—*Vancouver Province.*

MONGOOSE DISAPPEARING FROM MAUI

The mongoose is fast disappearing from the Spreckelsville cane fields and consequently rats are on the increase there. From other localities it is also reported that the rat-destroying animal is also vanishing. The only cause mentioned is ticks. Owing to the destruction of the lizards by the mongoose ticks have increased in such numbers as to overwhelm and almost to annihilate the mongoose. Is this retribution a just one?

WOODPECKERS WANTED

The Hamakua Ditch Co. has made application to the authorities in Honolulu for permission to introduce wood-peckers and other insectivorous birds into the forests of East Maui mauka of Huelo and Keanae, for the purpose of destroying a worm—a kind of borer that is fast killing the koa trees.

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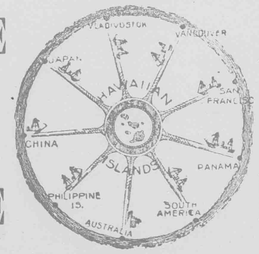

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HONOLULU, H. T.



S. I. SHAW & Co.

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Lemp's St. Louis Beer

Lemp's Extra Pale and Tally BRANDS

The Best of all Table Beers.

CULMBACHER

A special Beer recommended by physicians as an unsurpassed Tonic for invalids.

Better Than Malt Extracts.

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Coal

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AND IN BOTTLES

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Real Estate, Insurance and Financial Agent

NOTARY PUBLIC ROOM 2, OVER CASTLE & COOKE, ENTRANCE KING ST.

GAMBRINUS GARDEN

'Neath waving pa'm we'll call a halt
And quaff the brewage of the malt.

The passing tourist can see the luxuriant growth of tropical plants at this picturesque resort. It is kept by

CAMARINOS

Alakea Street

HONOLULU TEMPERATURE FOR 1900

W. R. CASTLE, ESQ., OBSERVER.

Day of Month.	Jan.			Feb.			Mar.			April			May			June			July			Aug.			Sept.			Oct.			Nov.			Dec.		
	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.
1.	65	77	66	68	77	70	69	76	68	70	78	72	70	78	71	70	84	73	75	87	76	72	87	76	75	85	76	70	86	77	73	80	71	71	79	72
2.	65	76	65	67	78	70	67	77	70	72	83	73	70	78	71	69	83	74	74	86	76	74	87	76	75	86	77	75	83	76	71	78	73	69	81	74
3.	62	75	68	62	78	66	69	78	68	70	82	73	70	78	72	70	83	73	72	86	75	71	87	76	76	85	77	75	80	74	67	75	67	68	80	68
4.	60	75	67	69	77	69	65	78	69	69	84	72	71	82	73	67	84	74	72	87	76	75	89	78	75	86	76	74	84	76	70	76	70	68	81	72
5.	62	75	62	64	73	66	62	79	70	68	83	74	72	79	74	69	84	75	73	85	73	76	88	79	74	86	76	73	80	75	69	79	72	72	77	71
6.	60	75	69	66	73	69	66	78	72	72	82	73	72	81	72	72	85	75	72	87	75	74	85	78	73	86	75	72	80	72	70	79	72	69	77	73
7.	69	77	73	67	76	68	67	80	72	71	83	74	71	80	72	70	85	74	73	87	76	76	87	79	74	86	76	69	84	70	71	77	68	71	76	70
8.	69	75	70	66	77	66	69	81	70	68	83	72	71	80	71	71	85	74	74	86	77	76	85	78	75	86	76	68	83	76	64	79	72	63	78	71
9.	63	79	68	63	77	68	61	79	67	68	79	69	70	81	72	71	84	73	75	85	75	73	83	77	75	87	75	70	83	73	73	76	72	69	75	70
10.	70	79	73	63	75	67	59	76	69	68	75	69	71	78	71	69	84	74	74	82	74	74	86	76	73	87	74	71	82	74	71	76	71	66	77	69
11.	70	78	72	62	73	65	64	76	71	69	81	73	70	81	71	72	85	76	73	84	76	75	83	75	73	85	76	74	87	76	69	73	71	69	78	71
12.	71	78	71	56	74	64	72	78	67	71	81	72	68	82	63	71	83	74	72	86	77	74	85	77	74	87	78	72	84	75	71	77	68	73	78	72
13.	70	78	72	58	76	64	58	77	68	72	82	72	69	82	73	73	85	76	74	87	74	75	85	74	77	86	77	72	84	72	71	77	68	71	78	74
14.	67	77	71	59	76	66	62	78	66	66	84	71	69	78	71	75	87	76	72	87	75	71	84	76	75	86	78	70	83	69	68	75	67	72	79	67
15.	69	78	71	66	71	66	61	78	72	72	83	72	71	83	74	75	87	76	73	84	75	72	85	76	75	86	78	66	84	73	75	79	72	71	79	73
16.	66	72	67	65	74	68	66	80	71	65	74	68	70	82	72	74	85	75	73	86	75	69	87	75	75	85	74	75	80	72	72	76	71	71	79	72
17.	67	72	67	62	80	72	66	78	71	66	75	67	72	83	73	75	86	77	71	86	76	71	87	79	73	86	77	75	82	76	71	82	77	62	78	64
18.	66	75	69	70	80	69	67	78	72	63	74	69	70	82	73	73	85	77	74	85	76	78	84	79	75	85	77	76	83	75	75	81	76	62	73	70
19.	68	76	68	64	79	65	71	79	72	68	74	69	68	84	71	72	86	76	75	85	75	78	87	79	76	85	77	74	83	76	76	81	72	68	79	71
20.	68	78	72	64	79	66	71	78	72	70	75	71	68	83	73	72	85	76	70	86	75	77	85	78	75	84	75	74	82	74	68	81	76	68	79	68
21.	69	77	69	62	78	71	70	78	73	68	81	71	74	83	75	74	86	76	71	85	76	76	82	75	72	83	75	70	76	75	69	81	72	64	77	69
22.	66	77	68	66	82	68	71	77	72	68	79	71	75	82	74	73	88	77	73	87	76	74	84	76	73	84	76	74	79	76	68	81	72	68	78	70
23.	61	77	67	65	79	67	71	78	72	66	77	70	73	83	71	74	82	75	75	86	77	73	83	76	73	83	74	76	80	75	69	79	73	67	78	72
24.	66	75	68	62	79	68	71	78	72	68	81	71	72	82	75	73	87	76	76	85	76	75	84	77	71	83	73	73	79	73	72	78	76	73	79	68
25.	61	74	65	64	80	68	71	78	71	67	80	68	71	81	73	74	86	75	76	86	75	74	87	78	71	84	76	74	82	76	70	73	71	67	76	71
26.	61	70	66	67	80	70	69	80	72	65	81	68	72	81	73	74	85	74	72	84	73	76	86	78	75	85	76	74	78	75	71	73	72	70	75	68
27.	61	74	68	70	80	72	70	81	71	65	80	68	72	84	74	73	80	75	74	86	77	77	85	78	73	86	74	74	80	74	70	78	72	65	74	66
28.	68	76	66	68	77	70	69	79	70	65	77	70	70	82	73	75	85	76	75	86	75	76	85	77	70	85	75	74	79	74	69	79	72	61	71	65
29.	60	74	67				64	79	69	63	78	67	68	84	74	76	87	77	76	87	78	77	83	77	70	84	75	73	81	76	72	80	70	63	76	66
30.	66	74	68				66	78	68	63	79	69	74	86	75	76	87	77	75	87	78	74	86	74	69	85	74	74	80	75	67	80	73	56	72	67
31.	66	74	68				63	77	70				71	84	73				72	84	74	77	86	77				72	79	76				61	72	67

Observation taken at 50 feet above sea level. Maximum, 89; Minimum, 56; Average, 72.05.

HONOLULU RAINFALL FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS

From W. R. Castle's Rain Gauge. Elevation 50 Feet.

Months	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
January..	1.07	.06	.38	5.85	.78	.87	2.00	1.19	6.50	2.57	3.08	2.38	2.20	.94	3.97	.87
February.	1.68	.67	.94	13.04	1.98	.77	9.85	4.84	3.18	13.45	12.42	1.81	1.30	.79	7.60	3.55
March....	4.06	2.96	1.63	2.24	2.25	.38	7.83	.69	.29	.75	1.51	1.46	3.11	1.20	9.66	3.73
April.....	3.52	5.11	1.19	2.35	2.36	.94	4.84	.88	1.60	2.22	.25	1.01	2.40	.93	1.20	.81
May.....	.44	11.56	1.61	4.10	1.97	.81	1.20	.23	5.10	1.50	.10	.93	1.51	.96	.68	1.44
June.....	.48	2.51	.63	.95	.47	.97	.86	.43	.67	.29	.59	.90	.78	.99	2.07	.86
July.....	1.40	4.27	.56	.67	.15	.48	1.30	.58	.53	.28	.45	.45	.00	.81	.63	.11
August...	.83	2.85	.43	1.02	4.22	1.16	1.00	.58	1.14	1.04	.08	1.41	1.33	.39	.58	1.04
September	.32	1.17	2.26	.95	2.80	1.81	.60	.47	.42	.91	.56	2.15	.39	2.66	.15	.35
October..	4.66	.03	1.84	.44	1.31	.95	1.36	3.62	3.10	.64	1.76	.41	2.04	1.61	.52	3.70
November	.54	1.40	8.74	1.84	3.39	1.50	1.80	.39	.35	8.33	8.33	4.27	2.31	1.88	.50	.17
December.	3.76	3.14	3.47	6.37	18.08	2.82	1.64	1.50	3.97	1.30	2.41	12.02	5.54	.51	.77	1.95
Total..	22.76	35.73	23.68	39.82	39.76	13.46	34.28	15.40	26.85	33.28	31.54	29.20	22.91	13.67	28.33	18.58

For the year 1900 the rainfall by months was as follows: January, .41; February, .93; March, 1.30; April, 4.08; May, 1.06; June, .39; July, 1.65; August, 1.40; September, 1.17; October, 7.08; November, 12.72; December, 1.06. Total, 33.25.

Average for 17 years, 27.21 inches. Maximum, 39.82 inches. Minimum, 13.46 inches.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

TERRITORY OF HAWAII

[Corrected Monthly by Authority.]

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Hon. Henry E. Cooper...Sec. of the Territory
Alex. G. Hawes, Jr... Private Sec'y to the Gov.

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Hon. Clinton A. Galbraith,.....Associate Justice
Hon. Antonio Perry.....Associate Justice

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Hon. Geo. D. Gear.....Second Judge
Geo. Lucas, J. A. Thompson, P.D. Kellett, Jr. A., G. Kaulukou, Clerks Supreme and Circuit Courts

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Jas. N. K. Keola.....Clerk

Third Circuit.

Hon. W. S. Edings.....Judge
M. F. Scott.....Clerk

Fourth Circuit.

Hon. Gilbert F. Little.....Judge
Daniel Porter.....Clerk

Fifth Circuit.

Hon. Jacob Hardy.....Judge
H. D. Wishard.....Clerk

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Lyle A. Dickey, Second.....Honolulu
S. Kahookano.....Ewa
J. Kekahuna.....Waianae
A. S. Mahaulu.....Waialua
Wm. K. Rathburn.....Koolauloa
E. P. Aikue.....Koolaupoko

District Magistrates Island of Maui.

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S. E. Kaleikau, Second.....Wailuku
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Chas. Copp.....Makawao
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J. K. Piimanu.....Kipahulu
J. H. Mahoe.....Molokai
S. Kahcohalahala.....Lanai

District Magistrates Island of Hawaii.

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W. P. McDougall, Second.....North Kohala
Z. Paakiki.....South Kohala
Henry Hall.....Hamakua
J. Waiohinu, Second.....Hamakua
Wm. Kamau.....Puna
J. H. Waipuilani.....East and West Kau
Geo. Clark.....North Kona
Thos. Aiu, Second.....North Kona
S. W. Kaai.....South Kona

District Magistrates Island of Kauai.

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Wm. M. Kekoa.....Koloa
J. Kapuniai.....Waimea
John Kakina.....Hanalei
Z. Kakina.....Kawaihau

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Miss Ethel Gurney.....Stenographer
Miss Goldie Gurney.....Typewritist

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J. J. Dunne,.....Ass't. to Attorney General
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C. F. Chillingworth.....Deputy Sheriff
H. M. Dow.....Clerk to High Sheriff
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C. B. Cooper M. D.....Physician Oahu Jail
N. B. Emerson M. D. Physician Receiving Station
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A Fernandez..... " " Hamakua
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Z. Paak ki ..... " " S. Kohala
J. K. Nahale..... " " N. Kona
W. J. Yates ..... " " S. Kona
F. C. E ton..... " " Kau
J. E. Elderts..... " " Puna
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A. N. Hayselden...Deputy Sheriff of Wailuku
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F. Wittrock..... " " Hana
Geo. Trimble ..... " " Molokai
F. Pahia .. .. " " Koolaupoko and Koolauloa
Andrew Cox ..... " " Waialua
John Fernandez .... " " Ewa a d Waianae
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W, H. Rice, Jr.....Deputy Sheriff of Lihue
C. K. Haae..... " " Kawaihau
V. Bergau..... " " Hanalei
W. O. Crowell..... " " Koloa
H. V. Halverson .... " " Waimea

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H. C. Hapai..... Registrar Public Accounts
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Gustave Rose.....License Clerk
Henry Peters.....Recording Clerk
J. Batchelor.....License Inspector
Jas. W. Pratt.....Tax Assessor First Division
A. D. Thompson. Deputy Assessor First Division
W. T. Robinson. .Tax Assessor Second Division
N. C. Willfong ... Tax Assessor Third Division
E. E. Conant....Tax Assessor Fourth Division
Thos. G. Thrum.....Registrar of Conveyances

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H. C. Meyers.....Deputy Auditor
G. W. R. King.....Bookkeeper
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T. Treadway .....Clerk
Frank Kupihea.....Clerk
S. Mahelona .....Clerk

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Marston Campbell....Asst. Supt. Public Works
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W. Vannatta... .....Supt. Hilo Water Works
W. E. Bal, Supt. Wailuku & Kahului W. Works
H. Blake ..... Supt. Koloa Water Works
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Thos. A. Lloyd ...Road Supervisor, Honolulu
W. L. Frazee.....Inspector Electric Lights
A. E. Murphy.....City Numberer
Samuel Johnson.....Supt. Excavator Service
J. Van Huysen.....Supt. Sewers
A. Fuller .....Harbor Master, Honolulu
J. Fitzgerald.. .. " " Hilo

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J. R. Macauley .....
M. N. Sanders .....
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J. Fitzgerald.....Port of Hilo
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Charles Thurston, Chief Engineer.

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Charles L. Hopkins .....
Mrs. W. W. Hall .....
E. A. Mott-Smith.....
} Commissioner

T. H. Gibson.....Inspector-General of Schoo
J. K. Burkett, C. W. Baldwin, S. Keliinoi..
.....Normal Instructors
Charles T. Rodgers ..Secretary of Departmen
Miss Rose C. Davidson.....
Asst. Secretary and School Agent for Honolulu
Miss Anita Phillips..Book Clerk & Stenographer

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George Rosa.....Land Patent Clerk
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Charles William.....
..... Sub-Agent Second Land District
J. Kaelemakule..Sub-Agent Third Land District
W. O. Aiken..Sub-Agent Fourth Land District

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Wray Taylor..... .....Commissioner
Miss Melika Peterson .....Stenographer

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J. S. Emerson.....Assistant Surveyor
O. L. Sorenson..... " "
Curtis J. Lyons.....Meteorologist
Jno. M. Donn.....Draughtsman

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Clifford Charlock.....Secretary
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E. C. Shorey....Food Commissioner & Analyst
James Keliipio....Food Inspr. & Purch. Agent
H. Myrhe.....Milk Inspector
H. C. Tracy..... ...City Sanitary Officer
E. G. Kean..... ....Plumbing Inspector
J. F. Kiernan .. ..Ass't Plumbing Inspector
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Robert Henderson.....
.....Registrar Births, Marriages and Deaths
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Miss Mae Weir..... Office Stenograph,

City Dispensary.

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A. N. Sinclair, M. D. .....Outside Physician

Insane Asylum.

R. M. Malster M. D.,.....Res. Med. Supt.
F. H. Kilby.....Assistant Superintendent

Leper Settlement.

C. B. Reynolds.....Superintendent
R. Oliver, M. D. .....Resident Physician

Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs are Agents of the Board of Health for their respective Districts.

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Portugal—A. de Souza Canavarro, Consul-General; residence Pensacola street.
Japan—Miki Saito, Consul; residence Nuuanu avenue. S. Harai, Eleve Consul; residence Nuuanu avenue.
Great Britain—W. R. Hoare, Consul; residence 1120 King St. T. R. Walker, Vice-Consul.
France—A. Vizzavona, Consul.
Italy—F. A. Schaefer, Consul. (Dean of the Consular Corps).
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Denmark—H. R. Macfarlane, Consul.
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Peru—Bruce Cartwright, Consul.
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Germany—J. F. Hackfeld, Consul.
Belgium—R. F. Lange, Acting Consul.
Spain—L. F. Alvarez, Vice-Consul.
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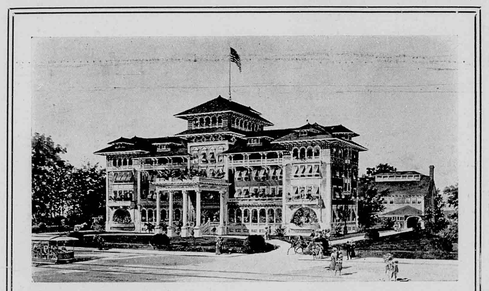
FINISHED
FURNISHED
AND OPENED
IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

All its Appointments, from Basement to Roof Garden Represent the Modern Ideas in Hotel Construction. Apartments for 150 Guests A Spacious Dining Hall Overlooks the Ocean. Complete System of Electric Lighting. Telephones in all Rooms. Refrigerating Plant and Steam Laundry on the Premises. Wide Verandahs, Commanding Views of Mountains and Ocean. Surf Bathing Accommodations Unexcelled

A SHORT DRIVE FROM THE CITY OF HONOLULU



AMERICAN PLAN

MOANA HOTEL CO., LTD.
PROPRIETORS

W. C. PEACOCK & CO., LTD.

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Pommery and Greno Champagne
Crown Distilleries Co. "Cyrus Noble" Whiskies
Hiram Walker & Sons "Canadian Club Whisky
Green River Whisky
Vaughan-Jones "C. I. G." Scotch Whisky
Andrew Usher & Co.'s Scotch Whisky
J. J. Melcher's "Elephant" Gin
The Famous "Freebooter" Gin
Vaughan-Jones "Dry" and "Old Tom" Gins
B. Dreyfus & Co. California Wines
Gundlach, Bundshu California Wines
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CHRISTMAS NUMBER

1901

HONOLULU, H.T.U.S.A.

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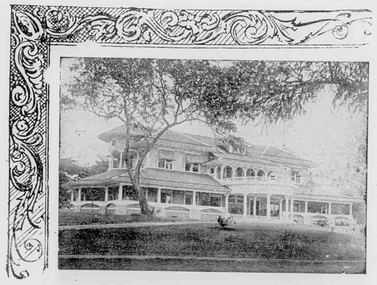

The park surrounding HALEIWA is kept at all times in the approved style of landscape art, thus being a delightful retreat for those who seek rural seclusion.

The hygienic conditions of the place are far above those of most pleasure resorts, the air being invigorating and the temperature of the atmosphere equable. Natural spring water is used for domestic purposes. At the time of the construction of the House special attention was given to sanitary plumbing, only the most modern fixtures of the best manufacturers being introduced.

CURTIS P. IAUKEA, Manager.

Haleiwa
E HUKAI O PUAENA
Ikaehukai o Puaena.
Waialua

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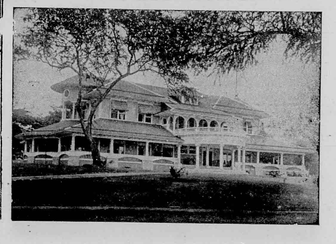

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Ika Ehukai o Puaena.
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Express Wagons and Drays Always on Hand
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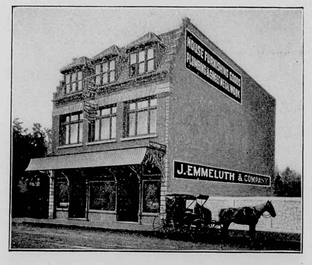

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Fine Enameling and Watch Repairing

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When looking at a bit of Scenery!

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OFFICE AND WORKS

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Hawaii Ponoi, the Hawaiian anthem, is being set to the tune of America, and the music will soon be offered by the Hawaiian News Co., who are also having six new Hawaiian songs printed in the East.

Shakespearean Notes and New Readings, by John Phin, offers some new interpretations of the writings of the great dramatist. The author claims to have discovered a gross Shakespearean error committed by four of the large English dictionaries. The work is from the press of the Industrial Publication Co., of New York.

The first number of *The Oahuan* is out. It represents the students of Oahu College and is edited and published by them, Wm. H. Heen being editor-in-chief. There are twelve pages of reading matter devoted chiefly to college topics. A capital short story, Mistaken Identity, is one of the contributions. The magazine will be published monthly during the school year.

We have received from the Secretary of the Interior the Abstract of the Eleventh Census: 1890. It is massive in figures, giving the most accurate statistics obtainable regarding population, agriculture, manufactures, fisheries, mineral industries, wealth, debt, taxation, real estate mortgages, transportation, education, churches and insurance.

Much as Honolulu would like to be in commercial touch with Seattle the fates seem to be against such a consummation. The steamers that have been engaged in bringing cargoes to Honolulu have utterly forfeited the confidence of business men here. They have either bumped upon rocks, developed weaknesses in their machinery or made distressingly slow voyages.

Masters of sailing vessels calling at Honolulu find the Honolulu Sail Loft, at the foot of Nuuanu street, a convenience when their sails have been carried away in a stormy voyage around the Horn. Cashman & Nelson are practical sailmakers and, with their ten employes, can make any repairs or furnish a new suit of sails. They have put up the awnings on all the new business blocks in the city.

The total consumption of sugar in the United States last year was 2,219,847 tons, and based on the average increase of 6.34 per cent. during the past 19 years, the consumption this year now closing should be 2,360,585 tons. Of this quantity 1,000,000 tons in round figures come from American sources, say the Southern states being able to produce 350,000 tons, United States beet factories 150,000, Hawaii 350,000 and Porto Rico 150,000, all being free of duty, leaving 1,360,585 tons to come from other sources and on which an average duty of $36 per ton is assessed.

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Delicacies in Game and Fish.

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DICK DALY
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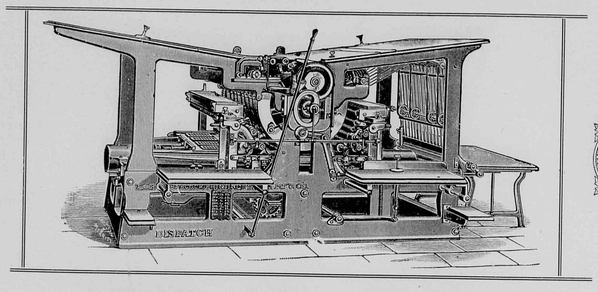


SONG *of The* PRESS

[The following poem, like other excellent literary work that is discovered from time to time, is of unknown authorship. Our copy of the verses was written 25 years ago by a member of the mechanical staff of the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC, upon the dictation of Iram B. Biggs, an old-time Illinois printer and publisher, whose remarkable memory had retained the song after one or two readings.]

I AM SILENT tonight in my basement dim,
And the shadows around me are vague and grim,
But my nerves reach out where the home groups are,
Where the home lights are glittering near and far,
And I feel a glad thrill in my iron heart
For the comfort and cheer that I there impart;
And though I am but a dumb machine,
I speak with a wonderful power, I ween.

There are beautiful stories that I can tell,
Which fall on the ear like a magic spell,
And I whisper them softly to one and all—
So softly that even the tear-drops fall—
To the maiden who sits in the cottage low,
To the lover who longeth her heart to know,
To the poet who dreams and the child who waits
For the princess to open the fairy gates.

I am King and my subjects are scattered wide;
Though other kings fade and their kingdoms wane,
Forever and aye must my own remain;
'Tis one to grow greater through the lapse of time
And tower through ages to heights sublime;
And the cry of my subjects for aye shall be:—
"*Vive la Press!* for our King is he."

"*Vive la Press*"—a prophetic cry,
For it tells that the glorious by-and-by
Shall be nearer to all for the will I own,
And that all mankind on the earth's broad zone
Shall the Gospel of Liberty plainly hear,
Then error and darkness shall disappear,
And the weak and the lowly, the poor and oppressed,
Uplifted shall be and supremely bless'd.

There are monarchs who tremble at the power I hold,
And who fear that the years of their reign are told—
Who would hamper me down with an iron hand
And make me a slave to their command;
There are vices that hide from my sight away
As they shrink from your gaze in the glare of day;
There are follies that render a people weak—
And they quake with fear at the words I speak.

There are crimes that forever unknown would rest,
But arrayed before me they stand forth confessed;
There are savans who ever unwept shall sleep
Till the story I tell will a world make weep;
And the mightiest truths the earth has known
Were only as myths till I made them known;
And the good that is coming shall await its time
Till I make for the nations a glorious prime.

I have quickened the pace of the waning years
Till the far-away future at hand appears—
The far-away future the ancients saw,
When the earth should live under a nobler law;
And the light that all over the land shall stream
Will be filled with His glory who reigns supreme;
When the tumult of battle and strife shall cease
And the march of the years be crowned with peace.

Oh, I day after day at my labor sing,
For I know of the gladness I widely fling
With my fingers of iron across the earth,
From the grate of the rich to the cottage hearth,
And all who live are richer by far for the gifts I give—
And a million of hearts look up and bless
That truest of blessings—THE PRINTING PRESS.

THE HONOLULU DAILY PRESS

That the progressiveness of a town is gauged by the character of its daily newspapers is a truth as old as the first daily paper itself. What with five daily papers the field of news is pretty thoroughly gleaned, and he who reads them all keeps himself pretty well informed about his neighbors' doings.

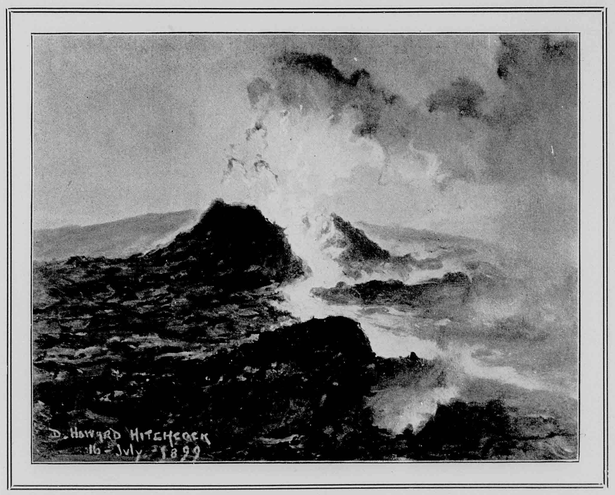
Honolulu is proud of its fourteen-page *Advertiser,* which was established as a weekly in 1856. It grew into a daily not very many years after, and is now—bright, newsy, aggressive and picturesque—the leading journal of the Territory. It was when Walter G. Smith took the editorial chair that it bounded into great popularity, though it had able conductors before. He is surrounded by a class of talent who, like himself, are not afraid of work. For a paper 2100 miles from a telegraph wire the *Advertiser* has a remarkable hold upon the reading public.

Last among the newspaper comers is the *Republican,* a year and a half old, but conversant with all Hawaiian affairs. It is published every morning except Monday, offering an abundant measure of the current news with editorial comment. The editor, Edwin S. Gill, infuses his own public spirit into his writings and gives the *Republican* a high place in political and commercial circles.

For a vigorous afternoon paper with a splendidly sustained news department the *Bulletin* stands conspicuous. The fact that it is the dean of the dailies does not imply that any weight of years hampers its efforts in competing with its contemporaries. On the contrary, its age means, by virtue of a ripe experience and a wide acquaintance with Island men and Island history, an ability to grasp public measures easily and to keep a steady course in its policy. The responsible man in the editorial chair is W. R. Farrington.

The *Independent* is the spice-box of the service daily offered to the public by the local press. With good humor and an occasional fling of satire, it warms up every new subject and has a faculty of giving zest to any old discussion it may start up. Like other newspapers, it has troubles, which, in its own case, are confined to an anxiety for the official deportment of Federal and Territorial employes and for the moral status of members of the Legislature. Edmund Norrie handles the editorial reins of this paper.

The *Hawaiian Star* is one of the evening lights. It is a significant factor of Honolulu's journalism and enjoys financial prosperity.



VOLCANO OF KILAUEA

The Prince of Peace

BY
WILLIAM F. SABIN



PEACE! Holy peace! To all the world, sweet peace!
Let no blaspheming cannon roar today!
Love doth command! Let war's foul murder cease!
Behold! The Prince of Peace shall pass this way!

Let guns be beaten into roads of steel,
To pave the path of progress 'round the world;
Let swords become the flying engine wheel;
Let foemen's banners evermore be furled.

Let peace, and progress, and prosperity,
Draw all men near in one great brotherhood;
Let love, and honor, and humanity,
Unite all nations for the common good.

The Prince of Peace was born on Christmas Day;
'Twas then love came to teach men how to live.
A babe, the Saviour in a manger lay—
'Twas all the world of luxury could give.

'Twas long ago Christ taught the art of peace;
The world is long in learning love's command;
And tho' the message nevermore shall cease,
Today there is not peace in any land.

Against the weak the mighty take their stand;
Against the poor, the selfish wealthy fight;
Against the servant is the master's hand;
Against the people is the ruler's might.

Come quickly, Christ! and bid the battle cease—
(Blood thickens on the warring world's red hand)—
Not as the gentle Jesus, teaching peace,
But in Thy glory, to assume command.

Paradise of the Pacific

Published Monthly, Cor. Nuuanu and King Sts., Paradise of the Pacific Building, and entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu as second-class matter by the Austin Publishing Company. The subscription price is $1.50 by the year or 15 cents a copy. Advertising rates will be made known upon application. Contributions on subjects of a purely Hawaiian character solicited, and if accepted will be paid for. Address WM. M. LANGTON, Editor and Manager, Postoffice box 789, Honolulu, H. T., U. S. A.

NUMBER 12 DECEMBER, 1901 VOLUME XIV

CHRISTMAS

CHRISTMAS has returned to mark another year in the age of Christianity and to remind the world of the humble genesis of the Savior of man. The day calls up the magnificent achievements performed in the name of the Christian religion—the trials of faith under Roman persecution, the conversion of barbarous Europe and the spreading of Christ's teachings among the dark races of the earth. There are yet great nations and countless tribes of men to be taught, but the outlook becomes more hopeful with each advancing year.

The gladdest, brightest, merriest day of the year is Christmas. Kept in all climes, by every manner of people, it is more generally observed than any other festival in the world, and if, in non-Christian calendars, there are days of great religious significance, none commands the reverence of such a large body of humanity as the anniversary of the birth of Jesus.

Primarily a day of present-making, it brings to the surface much of the good will of human nature, inspiring thoughts for the welfare of those of our neighbors who in the sharp, daily competition for the means of existence have fallen behind in the race. Many deeds are done on this day that make happy many hearts, even though the charity rendered is but temporary. It is the poor that receive the lesser gifts, though they are appreciated quite as much as the costly gifts exchanged among the wealthy.

In some places in Europe one day does not suffice for the gala period. Several days and even a week are devoted to Christmastide, when every species of mental and physical entertainment is devised for the event. It too often happens that pleasure is pursued to excess in parts of those countries, the orgies of those over-zealous in the faith amounting to a sacrilege.

KING SUGAR

Despite the forebodings of the calamity seekers, who dwell in every land, the raw sugar industry was never so prosperous as in these closing days of 1901. Dividends may not reach such a high percentage as in some former years, but the profits accruing from the business are more widely distributed, and, by reason of the extension of acreage, increasing the crops, the volume of dividends has grown greater. Wherever expansion has been possible on the large estates it has been accomplished. Cattle, coffee, rice and even taro lands have been gathered into the cane area. The changes of even two years have so altered the aspect of some plantations that they will astonish absentee officials when they return after a few seasons' journeying abroad. Sugar is a greater king than ever.

Three hundred and fifty thousand tons is a safe estimate of the raw sugar production of the Hawaiian Islands for 1901. This is valued at nearly $28,000,000, which represents the bulk of the Territory's income. This is a remarkable showing of wealth for the sugar-producing islands, which have only 6,430 square miles, a greater part of which are mountainous and inarable. Where water will not flow naturally it has been coaxed and forced by artesian means. Nature has been entrapped everywhere to moisten the planter's land. Costly irrigation systems now in vogue were not dreamed of fifteen years ago. Capital could not be secured then for constructing them, even had they been proposed. It is the drill that went down into the inexhaustible aqueous stores of the undiscovered strata of earth that gave the impetus to cane growing during the past ten years. Canal building was a far more extensive plan at the start, but as plantations grew richer and acquired the means of making this improvement the canal was introduced. It has proved to be the most economical system in places where natural mountain reservoirs are available. Every invention and idea tending to cheapen the manufacture of crude sugar have been grasped by our enterprising managers, irrigation, pumping and transportation having undergone decided improvements in the past few years.

The corporations are haunted by beets and by Cuban reciprocity or free sugar, but there is no occasion for serious alarm. A country with as rich a soil and climate as Hawaii can successfully compete with any other country.

HONOLULU CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Chamber of Commerce, as the embodiment of the entire trade interests, exerts an influence in its quiet, unobtrusive way that gives Honolulu a high position and character among the seaports of the world. One gets better acquainted with this fact in San Francisco when the status of this or that community of merchants is brought into question. This place, through the representation of its Chamber of Commerce, gets a superior rating at all times and every possible commercial favor is extended by foreign shippers to the local importer or exporter who is known to be affiliated with the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce.

This year the Chamber instituted exercises at Kawaiahao Church in memory of the late President McKinley and invited the public to participate. For this act and the accompanying resolutions the Chamber received, through President William G. Irwin, a letter from Secretary Hay, expressing appreciation of the tribute. A month or so ago the Chamber of Commerce guaranteed the Fire Claims Commissioners their expenses of $4,000 in their labor of adjudicating the claims of the plague-fire sufferers. This sort of surety gave better satisfaction to the members of the Commission than any act of the Legislature could. The sum of $7,602.32, incurred by Castle & Cooke for the quarantine wharf expenses of plague time, is to be paid to that corporation by the Chamber. Mr. Haywood, who represents the commercial interests of the Territory of Hawaii at Washington, is in the employ of the Chamber of Commerce and the Hawaiian Planters' Association. Among the latest benevolent deeds of this body are the donations of $3,300 to the Galveston flood sufferers and $250 to the widow and children of General Lawton.

Following are the members of the board: W. G. Irwin, President; C. M. Cooke, Vice-President; James Gordon Spencer, Secretary and Treasurer; C. M. Cooke, J. B. Atherton, F. M. Swanzy, F. A. Schaefer and W. F. Allen, Arbitration Committee; T. May, J. F. Hackfeld, G. H. Robertson, Wilder & Co., E. C. Macfarlane, W. W. Hall, M. Hyman, W. L. Hopper, R. R. Berg, H. A. Parmelee, H. Waterhouse, S. C. Allen, M. Phillips, John Ena, F. W. McChesney, T. J. King, H. F. Lewis, R. T. Lange, H. E. Waity, B. Cartwright, H. M. Von Holt, Geo. W. Smith, F. W. Macfarlane, C. L. Wight, W. W. Dimond, J. G. Rothwell, E. W. Jordan, A. V. Gear, G. J. Waller, J. J. Eagan, J. P. Cooke, A. J. Campbell, J. F. Morgan, Cecil Brown, F. J. Lowrey, W. H. Hoogs, J. M. Dowsett, G. R. Carter, A. A. Young, D. P. R. Isenberg, C. Bolte, B. F. Dillingham and F. L. Waldron.

In 1820 the sandalwood industry was at its height. There are a good many trees now in the Islands, but not enough to warrant a renewal of the trade.

CABLE AND CANAL

The steamship Alameda, arriving on the 29th ult., brought glad tidings. From London came the news that the contract for the construction and laying of the cable between Honolulu and San Francisco had been let, and from Washington we learned that Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote had signed the long-pending isthmian canal treaty. It is something of a coincidence that these two mighty auxiliaries of Pacific commerce should be given their first practical advancement within a day of each other.

It is to John W. Mackay and his associates that the Islands will be indebted for bringing them out of semi-isolation into full world-life. Honolulu remains the last community of any importance to be connected with the earth's system of telegraphy. Though the Mackay company contemplate Manila as the western terminus of their line, the extension beyond Honolulu will not create world-wide interest. The link from San Francisco to this port will cost $3,000,000 and will supply us with outside news in about a year, which is a comparatively short time to wait.

Of far greater importance than the cable is the canal. The new convention between the United States and Great Britain abrogates the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, affixes another foreign endorsement to the Monroe doctrine and leaves no misapprehension of the part the United States is to perform in directing the affairs of the canal. While there is every assurance that the great ditch will materialize some day, it is yet a question as to which route across the isthmus will be taken. The completion of the old Panama canal appears to be the most feasible plan. For less than $200,000,000 it can be brought down to sea level and made a practical shipway without locks. The Nicaragua canal will of necessity require eight locks and cost $350,000,000. The United States Commissioners who have been viewing and considering the Nicaragua route so long have recommended its adoption, though it is thought their report is unconsciously tinctured with prejudice. After the ratification of the treaty by the Senate it is expected that one route or the other will soon be decided upon.

THE CHARLESTON SHOW

The opening of the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition at Charleston this month will be of special interest to Hawaii on account of the display of sugar cane, rice, coffee and tropical fruits that is there. Many Islanders will visit the great fair and they will doubtless come away with some regret that their homeland was not represented. Such an enterprise as this has our best wishes, of course, but it does seem as though the exposition business is being overdone. Last month the Pan-American Exposition closed its gates with a deficit of over $3,000,000, which means that the stockholders will be out of pocket for every dollar they paid in. Very few expositions have paid a net profit. Only one of the Paris exhibitions ever paid a substantial profit. The last one came out with an adverse balance-sheet. In the United States it is of record that most of the expositions have failed to pay interest and dividends out of net profits. The Philadelphia Centennial pulled through because of the interest in the occasion, which was of the red-letter order. The White City at Chicago turned out a balance on the wrong side, and the New Orleans and Atlanta enterprises of the kind resulted in the same way. The Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha was a notable exception and financial success. The cities in which such shows are given, however, reap benefits from the generosity of their public spirited men, who are willing to sacrifice a couple of millions or so. Charleston will be better known to the world than before, whether the promoters of the exposition make a dollar or not.

RAT EXTERMINATION

The bubonic plague is all but eradicated in Oriental ports, this very satisfactory condition being due to the wholesale destruction of rats in those places. Japanese officials are particularly energetic in this sanitary measure. Honolulu is now a most inhospitable port for the sea-roving rodents, for, should one of them be cunning enough to get ashore, it is sure to run into some deadfall at the waterfront, set by more cunning man. There is a noticeable decrease in the number of rats throughout the city. Concerted action on the part of the people will exterminate the pest and insure the community against a second visit of the plague.

It is said that rats, as well as mosquitoes, were put on earth by the Creator to fulfill some useful mission, but man ever fails to comprehend the wisdom of any proceeding that interferes with his personal health and comfort. Rats are of some service as scavengers, and that is all the good we see in them, but in this age of government paternalism we have carts that go about the city collecting refuse. Honolulu has a well-equipped garbage service with attentive employes, and the citizens are willing to dispense with the rats and their useful mission and stand the consequences.

Last month the *Evening Bulletin* issued a handsome Industrial Edition of forty-six pages that tells the whole story of the sugar business and other commercial activities in which Hawaii is engaged. All the important sugar estates, as well as the principal coffee plantations, in the group are described in detail. Photographic illustrations of the different stages of sugar planting, cultivating and manufacturing are plentiful throughout the edition. Such industries as the Honolulu Iron Works and Oahu Railway & Land Company are also given careful attention. The whole undertaking, which appears to have accomplished its object, is a credit to the enterprising *Bulletin*, and the work will prove a valuable reference for people abroad seeking information regarding sugar cane.

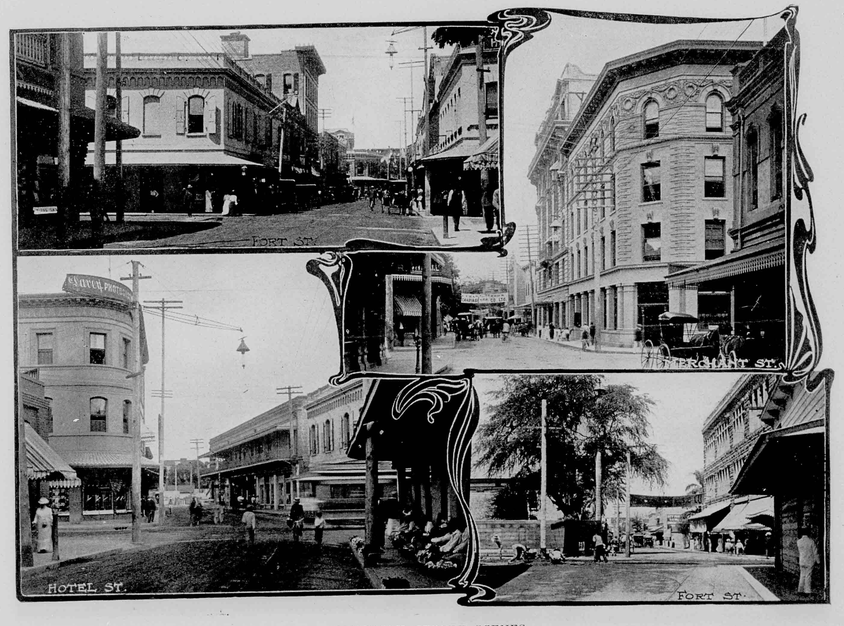


PHOTO BY WILLIAMS

HONOLULU STREET SCENES



SOME PRODUCTS OF HAWAII



UAVAS GROW wild and are cultivated all over Hawaii. In some places they are as rank as lantana. The tree is from fifteen to twenty feet high and has leaves short stalked, egg shaped or oblong, with strongly marked veins, and covered with a soft tomentum or down. The fruit varies considerably in size, shape and color, numerous forms and varieties being known and cultivated. The variety whose fruits are most valued is that which is called the white guava, which is pear-shaped, about the size of a hen's egg, covered with a thin, bright-yellow or whitish skin filled with soft pulp, also of a light yellowish tinge, and having a pleasant sweet-acid and somewhat aromatic flavor. Another species is a more globular or apple-shaped fruit, sometimes called the red guava. The pulp of this variety has a darker color than the former and not of so fine a flavor; therefore the first noted is most esteemed for eating in a raw state. Both, however, are used in the manufacture of guava jelly, very little of which is exported. The raw fruit is too perishable to export.

ALLIGATOR PEAR

The alligator pear is becoming more plentiful every year. It is more prolific around Hilo than anywhere else. It is somewhat obovate in outline, five inches long, and contains in the center a large loose seed. Two varieties are grown in the Islands, one having a green skin with lighter spots, and the other dark purple or nearly black. The pulp is rather firm in appearance, suggesting butter. The following are the many names it receives in different parts of the world: Aguacate, ahuacate, chico, ahuacate grande, avocado pear, alligator pear, midshipman's butter, vegetable butter and vegetable marrow. No one is favorably impressed with its oily and rather uncertain flavor on first acquaintance, but it is to be doubted if any tropical esculent leaves such a void and so clings to the longing memory as does this pear. Add to this the fact that it is nutritious and of excellent influence on the digestive organs, and it is plain that this fruit should be more widely cultivated. It is usually used on the table raw with pep-



PHOTO BY WILLIAMS HAWAIIAN PRODUCTS

per and salt; as a salad with vinegar; in soups or spread on bread. Fruiterers pay the growers a dollar a hundred for them. Only a few reach the San Francisco market.

MANGO

The mango tree, which is all over Honolulu, grows rapidly to a height of thirty or forty feet, and its dense, spreading and glossy foliage secures its cultivation for the sake of its shade and beauty alone. Its fruit, a drupe, though in the wild variety stringy and sour from its containing much gallic acid, and with a disagreeable flavor of turpentine, has become sweet and luscious through culture and selection, to which we owe many varieties, differing not only in flavor but in size, from that of a plum to that of an apple. When unripe they are used to make pickles, pies, chutney and preserves; ripe, they are a wholesome and very agreeable table fruit. The kernel of the seed is also edible. Not only the flesh and kernel of the fruit, but also the bark and resin are of some medicinal value. The tree is usually propagated by grafts, or by layering or inarching, rather than by seed. Householders who possess these trees have to guard them as carefully in June and July as a gardener on the mainland watches his apple and peach trees in August. The small boy seems to think the mango is grown for his special delectation, and he will get up into a tree with the agility of a monkey and eat the ripe and unripe fruit to his heart's content unless a dog or some other force superior to his own thwarts his desires.

PAPAIA

The tropical pumpkin which grows on a tree is a good, off-hand description of the papaia. It is a coarse, rapidly growing fruit similar to the pumpkin in shape, flesh and flavor. In size it is about like a muskmelon. It has often been described in the pages of the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC and requires but little notice now. It is another one of our Hawaiian fruits that are never seen away from home, it being too perishable for shipment. It is valuable for its pepsin properties.

BETEL NUT

The betel nut is the fruit of the areca palm, a graceful tree which grows to some extent in the Islands, being purely tropical. The fruit of this palm is about the size of a small hen's egg and within its fibrous rind is the seed or nut, the albumen of which is very hard and has a prettily mottled gray and brown appearance. The fruit is gathered between August and Novmber, before it is quite ripe, and deprived of the husk. It is prepared by boiling in water, cutting up into slices and drying in the sun, by which treatment the slices assume a dark-brown or black color. When chewed a small piece is wrapped up in a leaf of the betel vine with a pellet of shell lime or chunam, and in some cases a little cardamom, turmeric or other aromatic is added. The mastication causes a copious flow of saliva of a brick-red color and gives the mouth, lips and gums of the chewer a repulsive appearance. The habit blackens the teeth, but it is asserted by those addicted to it that it strengthens the gums, sweetens the breath and stimulates digestion. In this fashion it is used by people in Southern China and East India, but rarely by inhabitants of Hawaii. The tree is grown here for its ornamental value. The nuts are exported from Honolulu to the mainland for medicinal use, as they have come into repute as a vermifuge. A tree will sometimes produce 300 nuts.

TAMARIND

Tamarinds are pods of a leguminous tree which are hard externally, but within filled with an acid juicy pulp containing sugar and various acids, such as citric and tartaric, in combination with potash. The acid pulp is used as a laxative and a refrigerant. The tree is widely distributed in the Islands, but its native country is eastern tropical Africa from Abyssinia south to the Zambesi. In Arabia it is called the Indian date. The tree will grow as high as eighty feet, bearing elegant pimate foliage and purplish or orange veined flowers arranged in terminal clusters. The flower tube bears at its summit four sepals, but only three petals and three perfect stamens, with indications of six others. The stamens, with the stalked ovary, are curved away from the petals at their base, but are directed towards them at their apices. The anthers and the stigmas are thus brought into such a position as to obstruct the passage of an insect attracted by the brilliantly colored petal, the inference of course being that insects are necessary for the fertilization of the flower. The tree is cultivated chiefly for ornament and shade. Rats climb into the branches at night and eat the contents of the legumes.

BREAD FRUIT

Breadfruit is a very important food staple in some of the tropical islands of this ocean. In Hawaii it is eaten baked by whites and natives, and, when properly seasoned, it is a very agreeable article of food. The tree attains a moderate height, has very large, acutely lobed, glossy leaves, the male flowers in spikes and the female flowers in a dense head, which by consolidation of their fleshy carpels and receptacles form the fruit. The fruit is globular in shape, about the size of a large cantaloupe, with a tuberculated or nearly smooth surface. Three varieties of the tree are cultivated in the Islands. The fruit, which in distinct varieties in other countries ripens at different periods, affording a nearly constant supply throughout the year, is here gathered for use in the fall, just before it ripens, when it is found to be gorged with starchy matter, to which its esculent value is due. It may be cooked and prepared for use in a great variety of ways, the common practice being to bake it entire and scoop out the interior, which, when rightly cooked, has a soft, smooth consistence, fibrous only towards the heart, with a taste like boiled potatoes and sweet milk. With meat and gravy it is a superior vegetable. With sugar, milk, butter or molasses it is a delicious pudding, having a very slight and delicate but characteristic flavor, which, like that of good bread and potatoes, one never gets tired of. Among savage and semi-savage inhabitants of the South Seas the fruit is preserved for use by storing in pits, where it ferments and resolves itself into a mass similar in consistency to new cheese, in which state it emits an offensive odor; but after baking in an imu it yields a pleasant and wholesome food. Some housewives in Honolulu preserve the fruit by cutting it into thin slices, which are dried in the sun. From such dried slices a flour is made which is useful in the preparation of pudding, bread or biscuit, or the slices may be baked and

eaten without grinding. Three-quarters of a century ago in these Islands cloth was made from the fibrous inner bark of the young trees; the wood was used for canoes and articles of furniture, and a kind of glue and caulking material were obtained from the viscid, milky juice that exuded from incisions made in the stem. The breadfruit's introduction into the West Indies is connected with the famous mutiny of the ship Bounty. When Captain Cook found this valuable tree in the islands of the Pacific he recommended that it be transplanted to the British colonies of the West Indies. In 1787 the Bounty was fitted out to proceed to Tahiti to carry plants thence to the West Indies; and it was after the cargo had been secured and the vessel was on her way that the mutiny broke out.



PHOTO BY WILLIAMS HAWAIIAN PRODUCTS

The commander and some of the crew were turned adrift and the mutineers put back to Tahiti, afterwards settling on Pitcairn Island. The commander ultimately reached England and was again commissioned to undertake the work of transplanting the plants, which, in 1793, he accomplished. The jack-fruit must not be confounded with the real breadfruit.

TARO

Taro, or kalo, as the natives term it, has its most extensive cultivation in the beds of very shallow artificial ponds. It is propagated by placing the tops in the mud like rice, and much care is bestowed on its growth. The Chinese are adepts at taro culture and to them is due nearly the whole supply; in fact, the Celestial attends to its cultivation as well as its manufacture into poi, the national dish. Taro is to the Hawaiian what wheat is to the white population of the earth, only it is a totally different article in appearance. It is plainly a tuber, requiring ten months for development. Like the potato, it is unfit to eat raw, but when peeled, steamed and pounded into a sticky consistency called poi, it is palatable and nutritious. It is supposed to have come to the Islands with the early colonists from the South Seas several hundred years ago, for the plant is referred to in the ancient chants and traditions of the native people. There is also a dry land taro, superior to that grown in water, produced on Hawaii and Maui, and it would be more generally cultivated if more of the proper soil could be obtained.

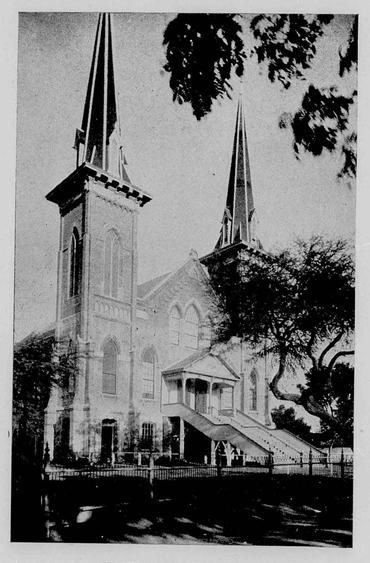
LICHEE NUT

Lichee nuts are esteemed only among the Chinese residents. The trees, of which there are only three in Honolulu, grow to a height of forty feet and are prolific bearers. They are ornamental as well. Chinese New Year which is two moons in the future, will find the Chinese well supplied with the nuts imported from the fatherland. The fresh fruit resembles a very large and richly colored strawberry, being about one and one-fourth inches in diameter with a single large brown seed. *Nephelium litchi* is the botanical term.

CHURCHES OF HONOLULU

Views of six of Honolulu's churches are presented here.

Of the Congregational denomination there are three churches in Honolulu. The oldest is the native Hawaiian, usually known as the Kawaiahao Church. It was originally organized in the year 1825, by the pioneer missionary, Rev. Hiram Bingham. Its present church edifice was dedicated in the year 1841, the corner stone being laid in 1837. Rev. Henry H. Parker has been pastor since 1863. The second church organized was also native Hawaiian, founded by Rev. Lowell Smith, in 1837. They worshiped until 1900 on the site on Beretania, head of Smith street,where, until the other day, stood the walls of their brick edifice, destroyed in 1900 by fire. They expect to erect a new house of worship opposite the Reform School in Palama. The third organization is that of the Central Union Church, whose house of worship is on the corner of Richards and Beretania streets. This is a church of white people, organized in 1888, by the union of the two previously existing churches known as the Fort Street and the Bethel. Its present membership is about 750. Rev. W. M. Kincaid is pastor.

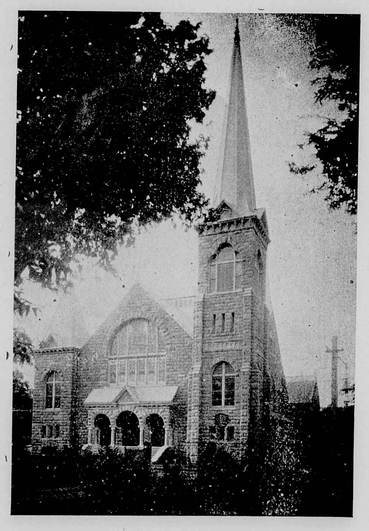


KAUMAKAPILI CHURCH

St. Andrew's Cathedral, the rear portion of which is shown in the picture, was established by the Church of England, but during the present month passed to the jurisdiction of the American Protestant Episcopal Church. It has a very large attendance, the majority of the congregation being British residents. Rev. Alexander Mackintosh is the rector.

The Kamehameha Memorial Chapel is in Palama. It was erected by Hon. Charles R. Bishop in memory of his wife and given to the uses of the students of the Kamehameha Schools. It is a beautiful edifice outside and inside, and a fitting tribute to the memory of Mrs. Bishop.

At the eastern end of the city, in an almost deserted locality, stands Kamoiliili Church, one of the early structures put up by the Congregational missionaries for native worshippers. It was vacant for a long time, but recently came into use again, though it has but a small attendance.



CENTRAL UNION CHURCH

About the first of next month the new Convent of the Sacred Hearts, on Fort street, under the direction of the Sisters of the Sacred Hearts, will be ready to receive the 450 girl students of this establishment. It will be a handsome school home for the young Misses who are fortunate enough to be in attendance there. It is a two-story brick structure, extending 173 feet makai of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, having a width of 40 feet and a height of 35 feet. The outer walls are cemented, the facade presenting a very ornamental appearance. The instription, "A. D. 1859," occupies a place near the upper left-hand corner. Near the center, above the second tier of windows, is a statue of the Virgin Mary. The main entrance is gained from Fort street through double iron gates, over which, on the stone arch, are disposed the respective shields of the three Bishops who have presided over this see.

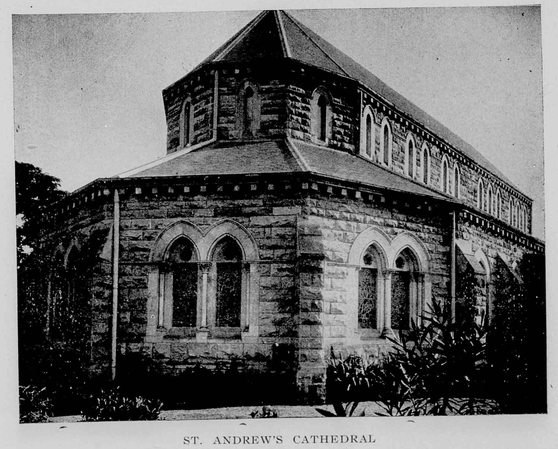
The interior finish and furnishings will meet all the necessary requirements of convenience and comfort and render the place attractive to the day scholars.

Including the lay members, there are 29 Sisters of the Sacred Hearts, all of whom act as teachers in the Convent, their offices in the line of instruction taking a wide scope of studies. The ages of the pupils ranging from 5 to 17, a diversified curriculum is necessary.

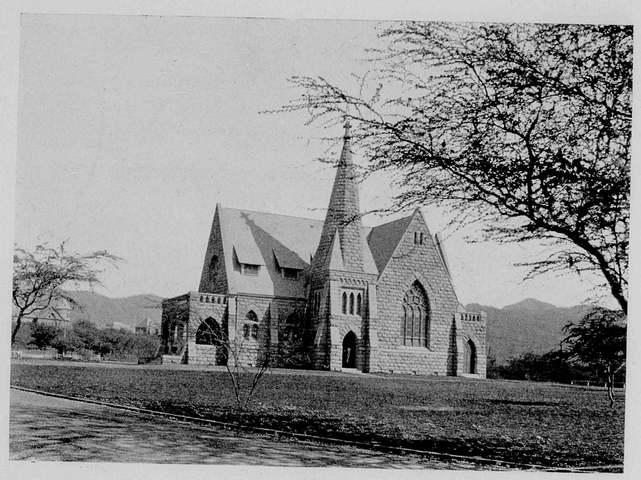
The Hawaiian Engineering and Construction Co., who have undertaken the contract for $31,000, commenced work last July. Rev. Father Sylvester supervises the building for the Sisters. It is the intention to extend the structure 57 feet toward Hotel street during the coming year.



CATHEDRAL OF NOTRE DAME DU PAIX



ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL



BISHOP MEMORIAL CHAPEL



PHOTOS BY WILLIAMS KAMOILILI CHURCH

BETHEL ❦ CHURCH

The picture of the Bethel is brought out here to interest the kamaainas, who well remember the old edifice that succumbed to the conflagration of 1886. A low frame building was ereected in 1832, but it did not assume the proportions of the church in the illustration till some years later, when the tower and other parts were added. It was dedicated to the exertion of religious influence among seamen; hence the original name, Seamen's Chapel. Afterwards it was called the Bethel. The first pastor was Rev. Mr. Deil, who was succeeded by Rev. S. C. Damon, popularly known as Father Damon. Afterwards the Rev. Mr. Ogel presided in the pulpit. It had a very large attendance throughout its fifty-four years of existence. In the small frame structure within the paling, near the corner, D. W. Clark rated chronometers for captains of sailing vessels calling here. On the corner outside the enclosure stood the public drinking fountain. This is now the busy corner of King and Bethel streets. The great fire of Sunday, April 18th, 1886, wiped out Chinatown and the old Bethel as well. Worshippers then went to the Fort Street Church, which stood on the site of the Progress block. Pieces of the bell that called the members of the Bethel to prayer meetings and Sunday worship are preserved as relics by some of Honolulu's residents.

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PHOTO BY WILLIAMS BETHEL CHURCH

It was just a hundred years ago that a great eruption of lava took place from a crater in Kaupulehu, on the western slope of Hualalai, which filled up the fish-pond of Paiea and destroyed several villages and cocoanut groves.

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The Portuguese on Punchbowl understand the method of having ripe grapes in their vineyards the year round.

KAWAIAHAO CHURCH

The sight of old Kawaiahao Church is familiar to most everybody. It is an enduring stone monument of the early labors of the Congregational missionaries, having been founded by Father Bingham and dedicated July 21, 1844. The original structure cost $33,000, a very large sum of money in those days. It is interesting to read Father Bingham's account of the building of this edifice, how the natives went out to the coral reef and quarried the stone blocks for the walls and also or being converted into lime, and how the great timbers as the national motto.It is the Territorial motto also *Ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono*. Another trite remark uttered by Kamehameha III on a different occason was : " Debt is a moth and rum a poison god."

Kawaiahao was once the place of gathering of the Legislatures for religious exercises. On June 19th, 1854, Kamehameha IV and Queen Emma were married here with great pomp and ceremony. Other historical incidents of lesser importance transpired in this famous fane. In 1889 its tower was made a fortress for the



BY COURTESY OF THE ADVERTISER KAWAIAHAO CHURCH

were raised into position. The corner stone was brought from Waianae and beneath it was placed, among other articles, a bible printed in the Hawaiian language not many months previously and not very far from the very spot. An event of much historical import occurred within these walls on July 31, 1843, when Admiral Thomas restored the Hawaiian flag to the people, it having been previously displaced by the British flag. King Kamehameha III made his great enduring speech on the church platform, saying among other things : " The life of the land is established in righteousness," which carried such strong, good sense with it that it was adopted Honolulu Rifles when they were engaged in subduin. the Wilcox rebellion. The present pastor is Rev. H. H. Parker, who has labored here many years, and whose services, given for the spiritual welfare of the Ha waiians, are above appraisement by wordly standards-

Improvements made on the grounds during the past two or three years have rendered the Kawaiahao premises one of the beauty spots of the city. Many people go there to rest under the great trees or to recline on the well kept lawn. The place is as free as any of the public parks and it is a much pleasanter spot for idle recreation.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS

BY SUPERINTENDENT A. T. ATKINSON

The accompanying plate gives views of St. Louis College, Oahu College, Kamehameha School and the Castle Kindergarten, while the general view of Palama shows the Kamehameha Memorial Chapel. These schools and colleges have no connection with the government school system, but have been endowed or supported by private munificence and bequests. These colleges and schools are a credit to the city, and would be to any city.

OAHU COLLEGE

If the Congregational missionaries who came to these shores in the first half of the last century were zealous in the cause of propagating the Gospel here, they were almost as earnest in planting the three R's for the good of their children and their children's children. In 1841 the little missionary colony took steps towards the establishment of Oahu College by appropriating $2,000 of the mission fund for necessary school buildings to be located at Punahou, declaring at the time that the foundation of the institution should be laid with faith in God. From its inception Oahu has been a Christian though nonsectarian college. Some little time before the workmen began to rear the new structure Rev. Hiram Bingham, who occupied an adobe dwelling near the present Dole Hall, had opened a temporary school for the tuition of missionaries' children, in his sitting room, and here, in 1841, Oahu College may be said to have commenced its growth, though the class of youths was then known as Punahou School. Mr. Bingham generously donated his landed property for college purposes. The first building, a one-story double quadrangle, was finished and occupied in 1842, and Rev. Daniel Dole, father of the present Governor of the Territory, became the President.

At the commencement there were fifteen pupils, whose ages ranged from seven to twelve years. For the first 12 years of the school's history financial resources were limited and it was necessary to practice economy everywhere. The school had a small farm, which, being worked by the boy students, furnished much of the food supply. The discovery of gold in California, in 1849, was not without its beneficial influence on Island commercial interests. Property owners and sugar planters felt a little richer, and in 1853 the trustees of Punahou, getting expanded ideas, gave the name of Oahu College to their institution, which now embraced Rice and Dole Halls. The work of improving and extending has never seemed to flag in the life of this College, though its supporters have at times suffered long seasons of business depression. The same indomitable spirit which the first missionaries exercised in overcoming heathenish obstacles has been shown by the later generations in maintaining the efficiency and high character of old Oahu in periods of adversity. Twenty-nine scholarships have been founded since 1850, three by the late Hon. Samuel N. Castle, four by the late Rev. Samuel C. Damon, eight by Hon Charles R. Bishop, and the others by different persons who have taken an interest in education. There is need of more.

The art collection is quite valuable, consisting mainly of gifts from the College's friends. There are Island scenes by local painters and some religious works by renowned masters. The scientific apparatus in Bishop Hall is interesting and valuable. Pauahi Hall, seen in our illustration, has an observatory, with a six-inch telescope. An earthquake pendulum, sent to the college by the seismic expert, John Milne, of the Isle of Wight, occupies a special building. In the library there are 5,000 volumes devoted to Hawaiian, biblical, historical, biographical, belles lettres, pedagogical and scientific research. The course of study embraces religion, philosophy, Greek, Latin, German and French with their respective literatures, English literature, history, economics, mathematics, chemistry, physics, biology, commerce, art and music. Rev. Dr. Arthur M. Smith is President, having come here from the University of Chicago a little more than a year ago. The faculty who assist him are Laye H. Miller, Mary E. Lewis, Katharine M. Graydon, Susan G. Clark, Anna L. Hasforth, William M. Burns, Levi C. Howland, Mary G. Ridgway, Franz A. Ballaseyus and Alice M. Woods. There are 106 pupils in the College proper, many of them boarding on the premises, and the capacity of the halls will soon be overtaxed.

The whole estate of 75 acres embraces lawn, groves, gardens, hill and plain, the College buildings being 80 feet above sea level. The grounds immediately surrounding the College have that peculiar beauty that comes with many years of cultivation. On the town side of the great lawn is an antique stone wall to which the night-blooming cereus clings, the large, luminous flowers of this plant presenting a rare spectacle when the season for their appearance arrives. This old hedge in its wild, uncouth aspect, has a fascination for every Oahu student, past and present. Since 1890 there have been planted 100 cocoanut palms, 20 mango trees and about 100 lime, lemon and China orange trees. Ornamenting the walks and drives are about 300 royal palms. A cement swimming tank containing 65,000 gallons of Punahou spring water and fitted with bath rooms and gymnastic apparatus is one of the institutions on the grounds that is appreciated by the students. Athletics is vigorously pursued the year round, the faculty being liberal in furthering this health-promoting pastime. The College is governed by 13 trustees, every one of whom is a prominent resident of the Islands.

KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOLS

BY REV. CHARLES BARTLETT DYKE, PRINCIPAL.

The founder of the Kamehameha Schools, Princess Pauahi, afterwards Mrs. Charles R. Bishop, was the last of the royal line of Kamehameha; hence the name of the schools. The Princess was born December 19, 1831, and died October 16, 1884. In her will she bequeathed all of

her estates, real and personal, excepting a small portion for the support of aged retainers, for the erection and maintenance, in the Hawaiian Islands, of two schools, each for boarding scholars, one for boys and one for girls, to be known as the Kamehameha Schools. Although by the terms of the will the youth of Hawaiian blood are to be given the preference, no limitations of race or conditions are put on this generous bequest. The trustees appointed to execute the will were her husband, the Honorable Charles R. Bishop, President; Dr. Charles M. Hyde, Vice-President; Mr. Charles M. Cooke, Mr. W. O. Smith and Mr. Samuel M. Damon. Their first meeting took place at Mr. Bishop's home, April 9, 1885. The Manual Training School for Boys was formally opened November 4, 1887, with the Reverend W. B. Oleson, Principal, and four assistants composing the faculty. The site selected for the School for Boys is a little more than two miles west of the business part of Honolulu. An elevation of 75 feet gives a perfect view of the city, the harbor and the ocean beyond.

The course of study as outlined at first provided for a four years' training in the common English branches, in shop work and in the care of buildings and grounds. The boys were employed from 5:30 a. m. to 8:30 p. m., with occasional breaks for recreation. These were not intended to be charity schools, and a charge of $43.00 per year for board, room and tuition was made. This fee has since been increased to $50.00 per year. A Preparatory department for boys from six to twelve years of age was organized in 1888, and the School for Girls in 1894. The School for Girls offers a course of five years in the common English branches, thorough training in domestic science and domestic art, and in the care of the school building. The school life partakes of a well appointed home. The course of study in the Manual School for Boys has been lengthened from four to six years. Thorough training is given in the common English branches, with work in book-keeping in the last year. During the first three years manual training is given in sewing, elementary carpentery, wood-turning and forge work, besides work on the farm one and a half hours each morning. In the last three years of the course trade work is offered in printing, carpentery, blacksmithing and machine work. An excellent Agricultural Department has been established to encourage industry and the pursuit of farming among the Hawaiians. Students unable to pay their bills in cash are given a work scholarship, in which case they work certain hours daily at productive labor in the shops or on the farm. Their wages are rated according to the value of their labor.

Social life is encouraged by frequent social gatherings of the students of the School for Girls and of the School for Boys.

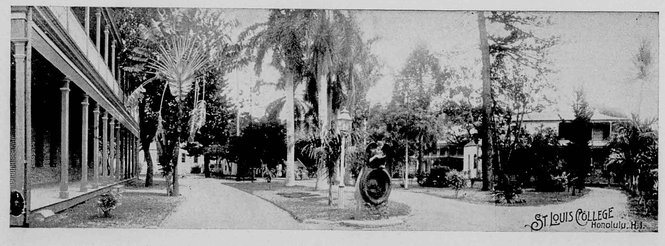
Regular church services are held in the beautiful Memorial Chapel, built in memory of the founder by her husband, the Honorable Charles R. Bishop, at which services the students attend. A Sunday school service is held every Sunday morning, and much missionary work is carried on by the students in the community and in the surrounding churches. These schools stand as a noble monument to the founder, and for the education of a people who are in need of moral, religious and industrial training, together with a thorough grasp of the common English branches. The present enrollment is as follows:

Kamehameha School for Boys, Manual Dep't	144
Kamehameha School for Boys, Preparatory Dep't	65
Kamehameha School for Girls	90
	299

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE

BY BROTHER BERTRAM.

St. Louis College is located in Kamakela, Honolulu, on the Ewa banks of the Nuuanu stream. The numerous detached buildings are brick and frame. They can lay no claim to architectural beauty, but the tropical grounds are a dream. They comprise about five acres and were formerly known as the bontanical gardens of the Islands. The College is conducted by the Brothers of the Society of Mary, but it belongs to the Roman Catholic Mission, of which Right Rev. Gulstan is the head. It was formerly located at Ahuimanu, Koolau, but in 1881 it was transferred to its present site and was then under the management of Rev. Sylvester, assisted by Rev. Clement of this Mission. In September, 1883, five Brothers from Dayton, Ohio, arrived and took charge of the educational work, Rev. Sylvester remaining Manager. In 1893 they took entire charge and organized a Free Department for poor Catholic pupils. In 1898 a new two-story rustic frame was added to the group of buildings and occupied by the classes of the Free Department. It is now known as the St. Francis School and is entirely separte from the College, although under the same management. The attendance is 236.



The College proper has an attendance of 380, of whom 80 are boarders, which is the limit of accommodation. The faculty numbers sixteen teachers and the course of instruction embraces the branches of a Christian and commercial education. Greek, Latin, French and German are optional and free of charge. Special attention is paid to painting, also to drawing, both industrial and free-hand. The Brothers have achieved gratifying results, and it may be mentioned here that the diploma obtained at the great World's Fair of 1893 testifies to good methods in this direction. The Music Department of the College is also worthy of special mention. The orchestra has made creditable showings at all the musical and dramatic entertainments, of which there are several every year in the spacious and finely equipped College Hall. The brass and reed band, numbering about 28 pieces, has also delighted the community on many occasions. The members of the band are pupils in actual attendance; hence it is found necessary to reorganize it every session. Adjoining the College is a neat Natural History Department. The Science Department is fairly well furnished with suitable apparatus.

CASTLE KINDERGARTEN

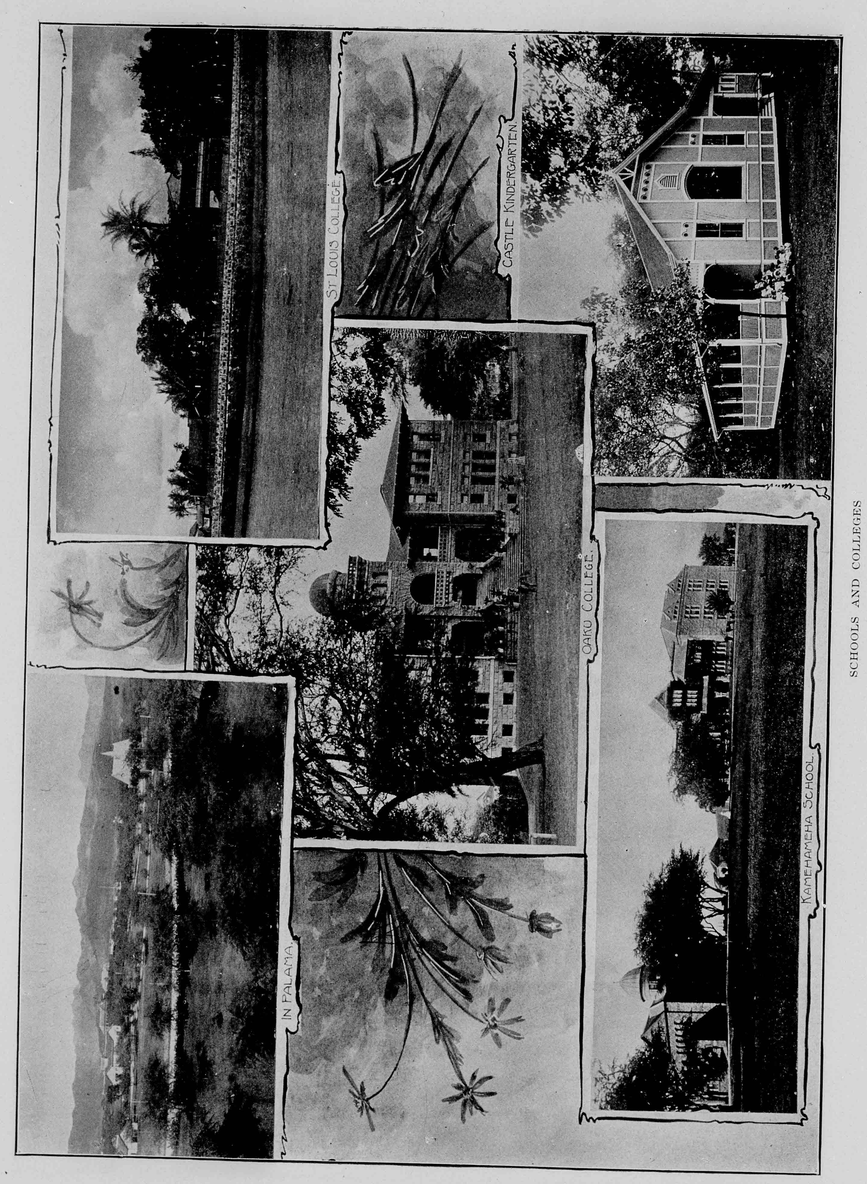
BY MISS CORA F. PANABAKER, DIRECTOR.

The disaster to the North German Lloyd steamer The Elbe, on the 30th of January, 1895, which brought sudden deep sorrow to many hearts, brought also its meed of comfort, and its opportunities for the generous outpouring of unselfish love. If Mr. Henry Castle could have lived to bring his daughter home, his devoted care would have been given to guard and guide her safely to a gracious womanhood. Through his death the love of his sorrowing relatives has overflowed to protect and guide the lives of many children who, through their uplifting to higher purposes, shall strengthen the growth of sure and noble purposes throughout all time. Situated near the borders of what is rapidly becoming a congested portion of Honolulu, the Henry and Dorothy Castle Memorial Kindergarten meets the needs of many little ones and of their barren homes. Its sheltered, grassy lawns provide a place of safety from the streets; its garden plots give exercise to delving instincts; its see-saw and its turning pole give opportunities for physical development, while within the beautifully finished and appointed building are all the furnishings needed to develop the child educationally during the play stage or period of his growth. Partly under the supervision of Miss Florence La Victoire, who prepared herself especially for this work under the guidance of Dr. John Dewey, of the Chicago University, the building was erected and equipped, and from the first the work assumed a cosmopolitan character.

Plague difficulties retarded the work of the kindergarten for many months, but its evils were found to be mixed with good, since it made the mingling of alien races easier, and the first year of the kindergarten, 1900, saw the gathering of Hawaiian, Chinese, Japanese and Portuguese children in harmonious activity. Since the beginning the capacity of the kindergarten has been strained by the numbers needing admission, the highest enrollment being 66. The aim of kindergarten work is two-fold: First, to meet the needs of the children during the present stage, and, secondly, to meet the needs of the homes. The kindergarten guides the child in its natural unfolding, endeavoring to establish habits of self-reliance, self-control, kindliness and honesty, and to encourage the gaining of a common language and of a united purpose in life.

In the kindergarten may be seen articles which show the possibilities of encouraging self-reliance in quite young children. Small rakes, shovels and hoes meet the needs of garden work; mops, brooms, dust cloths and caps meet the needs of the child's house work; small baskets, carts, wagons, etc., meet the needs of marketing or carrying, and small weaving frames, with threads drawn from the cotton plant, show the possibilities of making cloth. In every way possible the child is encouraged to do his work himself; therefore twelve small children may be seen before twelve small stoves, with twelve small pots of beans which have possibly been gathered from the children's garden, steaming before them; or, out in the yard, they may be seen each with hammer and saw, at work as carpenters. The habit of self-reliance and industry thus established must follow the child through life.

In establishing a habit of self-control, the meeting together of sixty small children, the clashing of children's wishes and of children's rights; the sympathy awakened by children's injuries and children's wrongs, does more to regulate the establishment of individual and social government than any possible amount of guidance in isolated states. In meeting the needs of children, the kindergarten also meets the needs of their homes, encouringing cleanliness, order and advanced comfort, and raising, surely, the true ideal of home life. In all these purposes and aims the other kindergartens of Honolulu share, and the Henry and Dorothy Castle Memorial Kindergarten, established by generous love, shall stand among the noblest monuments to perpetuate the memory of loved ones gone before.



SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

KEAHI'S NEW GOD

BY REV. W. D. WESTERVELT

IN THE LITTLE grass house by the brookside, not far from the surf breaking over the black lava reefs, and not far from the ragged, precipitous masses of piled up lava which formed the base of the black mountain, Hualalai, lived Keahi. Here she had been brought by the young chief Mahukona, and here she had cared for her little family. She was not like other Hawaiian women. Her skin was of lighter hue and her hair was tinged with red. Keahi was more difficult to restrain than her neighbors, and she was more tenacious of purpose. Her standards of life were higher. She scorned untruth and she kept her home for herself and Mahukona. It was said that more than a thousand moons before Keahi was born, a strange ship was driven by fierce storms upon the reefs of South Kona, Hawaii. Riotous waves and bitter winds struck and shook that ship until it lost all strength to live and fell to pieces in the relentless waters.

Lava reefs seldom wear smooth. The tide rushes in and out, wearing and disintegrating, until the rocks break, and ragged, sharp edges, topped and fringed with rough coral, grind and tear any wreck quickly to pieces. Woe to tired men and weak women when dashed back and forth over such reefs. The tradition-tellers relate the coming to shore of a man and woman, the only survivors from that wreck. They knelt on the beach for a long time—so long, indeed, that the natives marvelled, and named the place Kulou, a name retained for almost four hundred years, even unto the present day. This man and woman, compelled to make their home among the Hawaiians, soon adapted themselves to the new circumstances, married into the families of rank, and left traces of their white blood in descendants scattered throughout the Islands. Keahi proudly numbered herself as one of the children of the white sailor. Because of that trace of strange blood and the resulting peculiar traits of character, she was permitted a limited freedom of thought beyond the reach of her ignorant native friends. It is barely possible that in her home some lessons of life and some comprehensive truths had been emphasized by the wrecked Spaniard and handed down from generation to generation. Keahi, however, knew only the worship of the Hawaiian gods and trained her children to bow first to the great gods, then to the gods of the community, then to the spirits of the ancestors, and then to the white father who had founded her family. He was the greatest in her record of aumakuas or ghosts of ancestors. She named her first born Makaala, "The Lifted Eyes," or "The Watchful," and taught him a noble self-control from his earliest childhood. This did not mean very much when compared with the ideals of noble men in civilized lands, but it meant moral royalty compared with the low standards prevailing among the Hawaiians of the long ago.

Makaala loved the sea. He was a well-built lad of perhaps twelve years of age, strong and daring. A storm had swept over the great ocean south of Kailua Bay, and the waves were rolling inland crowned with towering masses of white surf. A group of lads watched the enticing sea. Each had his surf-board and longed for a ride on the crested waves.

"My papa-nalu (surf-board) is very thirsty," said Makaala, and he patted it affectionately.

"My surf-board has been lazy and wants to climb the water hills."

"And mine is full of play and cannot stay away from a game with the fish."

"My board has found wings and wants to fly on the waters."

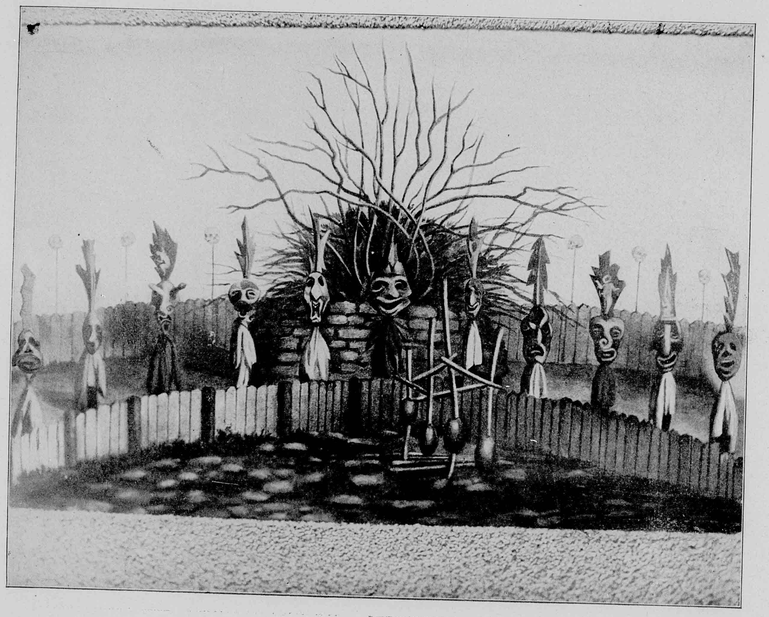
"My surf-board is hungry for a victory. Come, let us try the sea."

Thus the boys voiced their hearts' desire, and, lifting their burdens skillfully, dashed under and through the heavy surf, pushing and pulling and paddling their boards until far out from land. Surf-riding is coasting on the very brink of a water precipice, borne shoreward by the ever-changing waters and hurled forward and downward as the waves break and become part of the strong undertow. There is enthusiasm and a tumult of exhilaration in conquering the sea waves and compelling them to hold the riders safely in their turbulent arms.. But the Hawaiian boys could conquer the sea and in triumphant array ride the white waters in safety.

It unnerves a brave man to look down into sudden and awful danger from a position of supposed absolute safety. Two or three of the boys, riding side by side, looked into the clear waters where their surf-wave was just about to break. It was a deep pool near the shore, into which skilled surf-riders delighted to guide their boards. They were already gliding down the steep side of the breaking wave when the boys saw the great outline and dark shadow of a large shark below them. Down the went, petrified by fear, down toward the white belly which was being turned up toward them, down against the wicked eyes and the open mouth, down into the jaws of death. Makaala was the first to recover himself. He had but a second in which to think. He gave his surf-board a quick twist, then pushed his nearest comrade to one side, causing him to roll over upon the shark's body, while he himself struck the gaping mouth headfirst. It was all over in a moment. The waves were dyed with blood. The shark lashed the surf from side to side. The boys for whom Makaala had given his life escaped to shore and quickly secured

aid from fishermen living near. With heavy wooden knives and spears the natives attacked and killed the shark and brought it to land. The dismembered fragments of the body of Makaala were all that remained of the once strong and beautiful boy.

It was with a broken heart that Keahi crept that night as near the Kailua temple as a woman usually dared to go. She wanted the comfort which the heart of humanity almost universally seeks in the presence of religion. On the outside of the wall of the temple was a row of ghastly skulls, the remains of human sacrifices which had been thrown in a mass of putrid animals and rotting fruits on the altars before the principal gods. The first feeling



INTERIOR OF HEATHEN TEMPLE AT KAILUA

was one of revulsion against cruel death at the hands of the religious leaders of the nation. Near the gates of the temple were grotesquely carved cocoanut trees. These had died long ago, leaving long, slender stems. Skilled workmen, taking their sharpest stone knives, had climbed to the dead tops and hacked out of the hard wood, crude resemblances to human faces. These were sentinel guardians of the temple.

The gray light of the stars and the thin crescent of the waning moon brought these gods of the trees into strong relief against the sky. Night-birds passing by circled for a moment overhead and then rested on the heads of the gods, uttering their plaintive cries. Keahi felt the utter futility of any appeal to the tree gods. They were coarse and cruel. But the night-birds touched her deep sorrow. They were something more human, more sympathetic than the heartless faces cut in the trees. She uttered a soft, low prayer to the birds and felt a measure of peace steal into her heart. Then she reasoned within herself, "Better gods must be dwelling within the temple walls." She had heard of the power of the great gods. If she could see them and look into their faces surely she would find comfort for the death of her boy. Truly, the great gods were wise. Keahi allowed her mind to dwell upon the chants and prayers she had heard. They surely would reveal to her the heart of the powerful ones. But all that she could remember seemed to make them cruel and heartless.

She wanted sympathy and help. Her sore heart and stricken mind needed healing. Her unspeakable desire was for some one who could understand her sorrow. She had beaten the bark of the mamake tree into paper cloth for the purpose of adorning the gods. She had given her finest wreaths of rare feathers to be thrown over their heads. She had sent the best of her animals and fruits to the temple, and now she must have some return for the service. To her dim light it seemed as if the gods were in debt to her and should make some adequate return.

Stray wisps of clouds drifted across the sky from time to time. Involuntarily with the shadows she crept close to the temple wall, and then a little nearer and nearer still to the gate. There, hid by the darkness of the wall, she longingly looked inside. A row of images faced her. As the light came from under the clouds she looked into the awful faces of the temple gods. The foundations of her faith sank beneath her. Her hope for comfort was shattered. The temple became a place filled with faces mocking at a mother's love and a mother's misery. Keahi crept aimlessly away from the temple. The face of her brave boy, with its regular features, its laughing eyes and strong mouth, its broad forehead and curly hair—the face she had cherished in all its changes from infancy to boyhood—this loved face was always before her in strong contrast with the images of the temple. She seemed to see her boy in the beauty and strngth of life leading her on. Down the slopes she stumbled until at last she was by the brookside and near the little grass house she called home. In this brook her boy had spent many a happy hour. She could almost hear his silver laugh echo from the bluffs, and hear his light step rustling the grass as if running to play. Down by the brook she sank and, burying her face in her arms, cried out: "O my boy! Why is it that thou art more beautiful than the gods, and why art thou kind, while they are cruel? Is there not somewhere a god as good and as kind as thou art?" It was a strange, new thought, but great peace and comfort came stealing through the shadows of her sorrow. "Somewhere there is a god as good and as kind as my boy. That god shall be my god." So in the midst of a people with cruel, bitter gods, she reared in her heart an altar to the unknown God and ignorantly worshipped Him. Thus Keahi's new god came to her, and she trusted Him the best she knew. She was a little more of an ignorant child than the better-housed and better-taught child of God in Christian lands, and yet of both perhaps the angels say: "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

Thus in heathen lands it may be that the spirit of the Christ-child has often found a dwelling-place, and that human hearts have felt the coming of the Messiah, and without knowing the reason thereof have entered into Christmas and its joy.

CHRISTMAS MAGAZINES

The Christmas magazines vie with each other, according to their annual custom, in bringing out artistic effects on covers and in general illustrative work. Every holiday season witnesses such improvement over the one of the year before that it is a cause of common wonder how far the development in color and decorative printing will go.

Lippincott's has a complete novel, Ralph Tarrant, by Louis Evan Shipman, a romance of the eighteenth century, in which a young American is the hero and some French personages take prominent parts. The action of the story is very lively and holds the interest of the reader to the finish. Mrs. Belloc-Lowndes writes of King Edward's Coronation as it will be seen next June, using the present tense in giving her views. The grand event is being talked of all over England, where very few people have ever beheld such a gorgeous ceremony. Prefacing her article with these words: "No one with any imagination or feeling for the romance of history can remain unmoved by so august a ceremony as a coronation," she vividly colors all the historical significance of the function, making her word pictures impressive. I. Zangwill contributes two poems, inscribing one to the Sea of Marmora and the other to Smyrna Harbor. Other features of this exceptionally good Christmas number are A Naval Tale, by C. T. Brady; The Oppression of Gifts, by Agnes Repplier; The Best Books, by Edmund Gosse, and Christmas Stories of the Saints, by Abbie F. Brown.

The most entertaining article in *The Strand Magazine* is Rudolph De Cordova's narrative of Things of Most Price in the British Museum. Anything of this sort delights not only the student of classical history but the seeker of ordinary knowledge, the antiquary and the bibliophile. Photographic illustrations of some of these greatest treasures, such as the Portland vase, one of the Siris bronzes, the Marlborough cameo, one of the Ninevah bulls, the Codex Alexandrinus, the Bristol Cup and the Petition Crown, are of high interest to those who have never had the good fortune to view the exhibits of the Museum. The author appraises many of these objects of art and virtu in pounds sterling, which, in view of the fact that they are held priceless by the Museum, seems rather unnecessary. Dr. Conan Doyle gives another adventure of Sherlock Holmes in The Hound of the Baskervilles. There are some lively English stories in Illustrated Interviews, by Stanhope A. Forbes, and a sketch of Peter Gruber, better known as Rattlesnake Pete, who is a fearless handler of the poisonous reptiles. Gruber has been a snake charmer for twenty years and is now living in Rochester, N. Y. The rest of the contents are: A Queer Guide Book, by Leonard Larkin; The Friends' Trysting Place, by G. H. Page; Military Novelties, by James Scott; A Labor of Love, by Winifred Graham; Battery Fifteen, by Frank Saville; Confessions of a Caricaturist, by Harry Furness; Miss Donne's Great Gamble, by Richard Marsh; Wonders of the Polariscope, by Fred W. Saxby; Cartown, by Leslie E. Gilliams; A Cemetery for Horses, by Harold J. Shepstone; A Whistle Blown by Mother Earth; at Sunwich Port, by W. W. Jacobs; The Giant's Hand, and Curiosities.

Christmas, 1901

BY CLARENCE M. WHITE

Fair Christmas time
In golden clime;
Where earth and sky and ocean rhyme,
Where golden bows
And mellow glows
Enhance the languorous repose.

From ocean's breast
To mountain's crest
Prevails a tender, tranquil rest;
Our mortal eyes
Greet Paradise,
And earth is mirrored in the skies.

Soft zephyrs dip
And gently sip
The moisture of the ocean's lip;
Through airy space
Their course retrace
And vail with beauty heaven's face.

By breezes mild
Entranced, beguiled,
All elements are reconciled.
What wonder then
Our souls should ken
Sweet peace on Earth, good will to men?

Yet I, who stand
Upon the strand
Of this bright nature-favored land,
See other climes,
Hear other chimes,
That rang out clear in by-gone times.

Again I see
The Christmas tree,
And hear the shouts of youthful glee,
Or note a pause
Ensue, because
We might offend old Santa Claus,

When prayers were said,
Each to his bed
Retired to rest his weary head,
And visions told
Of gifts of gold
Which Santa Claus could not withhold.

When morning's light
Had banished night
What eager scramble and delight,
Our sweets to share,
Our treasures rare,
To proudly fondle and compare!

My hair is gray
And wisdom's sway
Has swept illusions all away;
And yet I feel
The mute appeal
Of days when Santa Claus was real.

THREE CHRISTMASES

BY WALTER G. SMITH



THE FIRST CHRISTMAS I can recall seems longer ago even than it is. My father's home was in a little hamlet of a far place and my brother and I were his only children. We lads did not doubt Santa Claus and had thought to sit up in hiding and see him at his gracious task. But the fire in the tall stove burned low, the wind made dismal clamor in the chimney and stormed at the window panes, buffeting the glass with crystals almost as fine as sand. Vaguely listening, we fell asleep and awoke, bewildered, in our bed. Light was dim on the frosted panes and the house creaked in the storm as houses do in that boreal land. At any other time so early in the morning we children would not have crept from our safe, warm place and braved the shadows and the cold that lay beyond the bedside, in the outer room; but it was Christmas, and father and mother, albeit sleeping, were near by. A candle was on the bureau and I lit the waxen dip and then, hand in hand with the smaller child, led the way to the place where the long stockings had been hung. In the weak glare of the candle light what wonders were revealed! The stockings that had fallen so limp from their pegs the night before were bulging now like the good saint's furry bag; and on the stand below rested a Noah's ark, gorgeous in bright paint, a handkerchief with horses' heads painted on the edges, some picture books, and mittens; and on the floor a green sled with a name painted in yellow on its shining plane. But for the moment these things were scarcely seen. The stockings must be emptied. Ah me! The gifts within were not bought with a prince's ransom, but what mattered that! The top, the rubber ball, the jackstraws, the sticks of candy, the pocket knife, the mouth organ, and the orange in the toe of the long stocking were worth as much to us as the presents to the little King of Rome had been to him; and the love that came with them from father and mother both, how it spans the chasms of the years and lays its benedictory touch upon the heart of the elder lad and upon the grave of the little one.

It was Christmas on the coast of Southern California, and what a Christmas it was! When the sun rose above the big range where jagged peaks had loomed athwart the moonlit sky all night like silhouettes upon a yellow and blue frieze, it glittered upon a sea that once more lay as silent as it had on that primeval morning before God's spirit moved upon the waters. The infinite ocean seemed a floor of glass. On the far horizon islands reared their ochered bulk and some of them took strange shapes in the mirage that had fallen upon them like a spell. It was worth the pangs of early rising to see old Padre Serra's cloistered world take on the gallant hues of dawn. As the sun mounted higher its light flashed back from the granite sides of the island of the Blessed Dead, tipped the lighthouse with a lambent flame, lingered scarlet in the eastern window panes, and lost itself among the gray defiles of Mexico. As the day grew and the breeze came, the sky was swept so clear of clouds that it looked like an inverted bowl of turquoise with a flaming jewel in the center. There was never a more perfect day since the new sky bent over the bower of the first man and the first woman. On the wide, warm lawns, people dreamed of bygone holidays and thought of sleigh bells and the creak of snow underfoot while about them, amid the opening blooms of flowers the humming bird and butterfly made carnival. The orange trees with their golden spheres; the climbing roses that hung the loveliness of June upon the calendar of December; the geraniums and the fragrant shrubs, vied with the palms and acacia and grevillia tres in making Christmas day worthy of the New Italy it had come to bless.

And what a day it was for the white-clad children, playing in the open air with the gifts St. Nick had brought them. And what a day it was for everybody, high and low, rich and poor; a day of pleasure and abundance, of a sunshine all could share, of a charity that all were minded to bestow and of which few needed to partake.

As the shadows crept into the day, softening the landscape and sobering the wide sea, the very air, fragrant and murmurous, seemed to bring back the evensong of the gray Franciscan monks. It was an hour of waiting and of undertones, of the bowing down of hearts before the descending Host. And when the sun had passed below the sea, the western sky was glazed with amber, against which the island called Corpus Christi, the Body of Our Lord, became like a dark altar waiting for the sacrifice. Soon moonlight softened the stark lines of the great rock, and the ocean about it, as if powdered with star dust from the Milky Way, sparkled like a field of the cloth of gold. And so Christmas came and went as with royal progress and in a pomp and circumstance and solemn majesty that befitted the kingly memories and glories of the day and the seer-seen tragedy to come.

There was a weird, strident, wailing cry in the air when I awoke on Christmas morning in a walled town of the Manchus—a captured town whose sons lay dead in heaps outside, their frozen eyes glaring with dull hate at the stranger passing unchallenged through their gates. Still dazed from a draught of lethal fumes, I thought that the ravening, uncanny sounds, now rising like the growl of beasts now sinking to a single inarticulate

shriek, were some goaded chorus from the Pit, some passionate clamor of the damned and lost. Slowly the light grew, the mind cleared, things got back their natural look and the sound, heard now in the distance, sent back a human note, uncanny enough, God knows, but gratefully and surely human. Afterward I knew that I had heard the matin song of a pagan soldiery, choired upon the gray old city walls in uncouth salutation to the dawn. But how sad and desolate it made the morning of the Christian holiday. Faint and alone, prone on a brick bed in a room where men had lived but yesterday and now were dead, myself still near the dark valley through which I had mind, and hunger pressed for food. Then footsteps crunched the snow and in the army doctor came, and after him a comrade of the field, who stood by with pleasure in his rugged face when the man of science said I was getting better and must take the air. Hot broth was brought, and the breast of a fowl and a brimming glass; and so it came about that, with strength renewed, I ventured to say yes when pressed to join old friends and new that night in a Christmas feast. They would make me comfortable, they said, and if fatigued I might creep into a sleeping bag and rest on an army cot. Chums of camp and battlefield would be there; the old Field Marshal was the guest

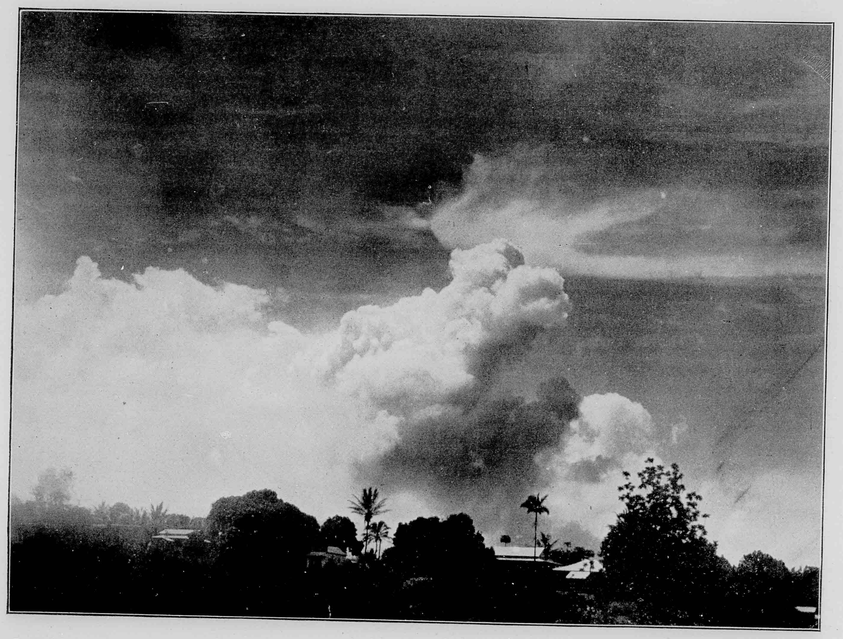


Photo by Silva CLOUD EFFECT

been led by an unseen hand—perhaps the hand of him whose baby fingers had been clasped in mine on that Christmas morning so long ago. I had no heart to rise. Outside the tatters of white winter lay upon the ground; ravens croaked upon the tiled roof or hopped awkwardly through the snow; the cold was bitter, and far above, hid by scurrying clouds, the genii of the gales hastened like petrels of the upper deep to the gathering of a mighty storm. Weary and hopeless of the day, I fell asleep.

When I awoke again it was early afternoon. The wind had gone far past and there was a beam of sunshine slanting through a ragged hole in the paper window by my bed. The long sleep had refreshed both body and

of honor, unless a Prince of the Blood should come; and noblemen of European armies had been summoned to the board.

It was a never-to-be-forgotten Christmas night. The dining room, a manger carpeted deep with rushes, was a symbol of the Birth. Through the broken roof the stars shone with cold, inclement light; and about the table of the feast torches flared and quivered as the hanging goatskins at the doorway were thrust aside to disclose a snowy guest. At one end of the manger a great dragon flag, captured in a fierce fight near by, hung from upper beams, and at the other end a queer painted cartoon, flushed red with Japanese victory, was blazoned in bas-relief against

the dark. Swords and bayoneted guns were hung or stacked about; spears and guidons were there, while the flags of many countries, brought by the Admiral from his fleet, were intertwined as if in pledge of everlasting peace.

And the generous banquet. It was as cosmopolitan as the guests. Prince and Marshal and Admiral found the tidbits that meant Home. The splendid Russian had his white vodka and his black, hard, smooth caviar, unknown on western tables; the French viscount found Parisian dainties and vintages of his grape-trellised land; the taotai of the ancient city plied his lacquered chopsticks upon food fit for his pagan gods; the Britons and the American feasted as they might have done under the holly and after the grace in their Most Christian countries. And as the night went on into the middle and dead vast of things, from somewhere in the yamen near at hand came one's own music, played by an imperial band—the Oriental chant with which Japan hails her Emperor; the stately hymn, hearing which the Russian stood with his right hand at salute; the Marsellaise, swinging into the march of armies, surcharged with memories of pike and torch and sword and liberty from kings; "God Save the Queen," God wot, and then, stirring the soul of the American stranger like the first glimpse of his country after exile, came the "Star Spangled Banner," sonorous, compelling, august!

In the end the British colonel asked his guests to rise, lock arms and hands and sing "Auld Lang Syne." Not all could phrase the Gaelic melody, but even the dark Marshal and the taciturn Prince felt the spirit of the song; and as the billowing air rose and fell I could feel the hand of brave old General Odera tighten in mine. As we parted he said: "When we return home after the war I hope we shall meet again!"

Alas! for the kind, white-haired commander. It was on another holiday, a little later, the day of the Chinese New Year, when I saw his division sweep through a torrid zone of battle and, like a tidal wave, overwhelm a hostile fort. Down came the dragon banner, and soon the staff was tipped by a tiny flag with the sun disc of Japan gleaming redly, a cyclopean eye, upon the white field. A "banzai" from the victors and all was still. Then from the enemy's fleet, cornered in the bay below, a single shot was fired. It mounted in its great curve and descended like a lightning bolt into the parade ground of the fort. There was a flash, a puff of whitest smoke, and riven by a ragged piece of shell, Odera yet stood erect, unawed, defiant of the summons that had come to him. Then turning proudly, his white lips firmly set, he marched half way to his waiting horse and then fell dead. For him the war had ended. He had gone home. Perhaps, who knows, we comrades shall meet again, not forgetting, even in the music of the spheres, that simple Gaelic song of Christmastide.

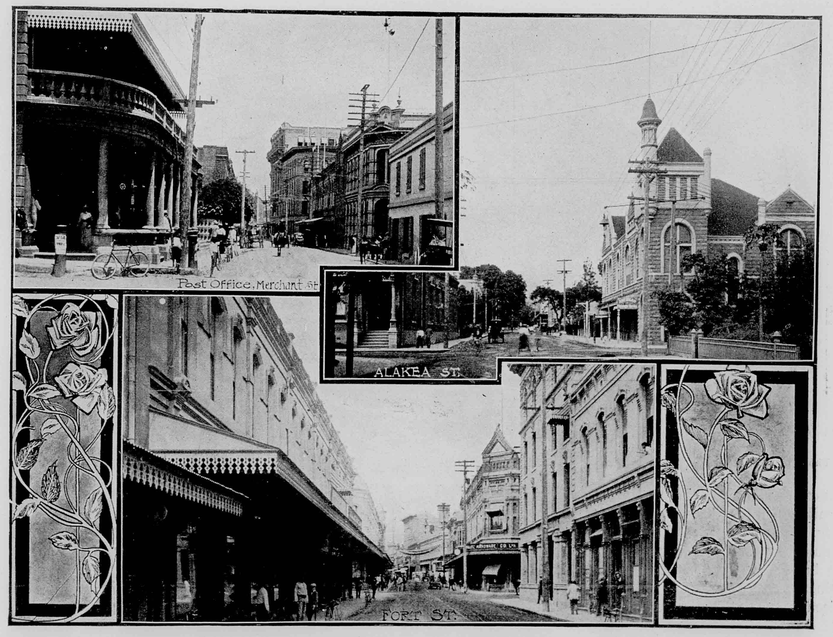


Photo by Williams HONOLULU STREET SCENES

PINEAPPLE CULTIVATION

BY BYRON O. CLARK



PINEAPPLE cultivation, although one of the minor industries of the Islands, bids fair to be one of considerable importance. Like all new industries in any country, it has difficulties to overcome. As with the sugar industry of the Islands, the pioneer efforts were not always profitable, but with experience, improved methods of preparing the fruit for the market, the present stage in the development of the industry seems to be on a more solid basis. At this time there is an active demand for the Hawaiian canned pineapples, with only a very limited supply. I am informed the only cannery now established could have sold ten times the present season's pack had it been available. At present only one of the pioneer pineapple plantations is in operation, all others having been converted into sugar plantations, and this one sold their lands on the lower altitudes, and re-established their plant at a higher altitude, where the rainfall is sufficient to mature the crop, doing away with expensive irrigation. At the present time plantings are being extended on the higher lands of this Island above the cane belt. The soil and climate of Wahiawa colony, situated from 800 to 1200 feet elevation, has proven well suited for the growing of this fruit. The first crop on the colony matured this summer, and the fruit was of very superior quality, which has encouraged the colonists to plant quite extensively, being limited only by their ability to secure plants. There will be one, and possibly two, canneries established at this place. This will make the crop a safe and profitable one for the small grower as well as for the two new companies now being formed for growing the fruit on an extensive scale.

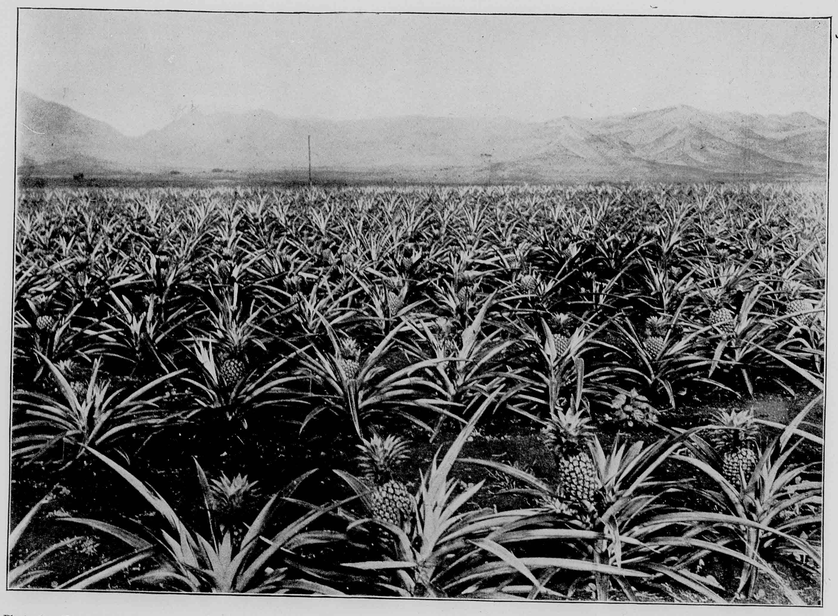


Photo by Hanna

PINEAPPLE PLANTATION AT WAHIAWA

There is no industry on the Islands today that seems to promise as speedy and profitable returns to the investor of small means as the growing of pineapples for canning. The quality of canned goods placed on the markets from here has been pronounced very much superior to what is generally offered to consumers in the United States, as the fruit is allowed to fully mature and ripen on the plant before being put into cans. Only those who have eaten Hawaiian pineapples thus ripened have any idea of the great difference between them and immaturd fruit shipped to the States for use in a fresh state, or for canning, with its fibrous texture and acid juice. I predict that when consumers once become acquainted with the excellence of properly packed pineapples they will be one of the most popular fruits in the markets, and the consumption will exceed the production of these Islands. Consumers only need to learn that our canned pineapples are put up to eat and not merely for a novelty, when they will become as popular as the various canned fruits of California, which lead the world's markets. Pineapples can be produced here and placed on the markets at figures which will enable consumers to buy at as reasonable prices as are paid for other first-class canned goods. Thus the consumption can be increased one hundred fold during the next five years, if the canners are careful to put up A1 goods and place them on the markets in a business-like manner. First-class goods can only be put up from perfect fruit, and the best of everything in the way of raw material, and packing after the most approved methods. In laying the foundation for this industry the standard should be placed high and none but the best allowed on the market. Our profits will depend on maintaining this high standard.

The present high quality of the Hawaiian pine is due largely to favorable soil and climatic conditions, together with the selection of the variety which has proved so well suited for canning here—the smooth Cayennes. Others may be found which will prove better for conditions here, but for the present we should hold fast to this variety. Thus far it has proved the best general purpose fruit of many kinds tested by the pioneers of the industry. The variety alone will not maintain the high quality of the fruit even under our most favorable conditions, unless the best methods of cultivation are used, and the fertility of the soil kept up. I believe the present system of close planting most generally followd here, and copied from the Florida custom, is not only more expensive, because it will not permit cultivation by horse, but will soon result in soil exhaustion if continued. I believe the wiser plan is to plant wider apart, thus permitting cultivation with horses, whch is certainly more thorough than hand cultivation, and the plant has more room for development—more breathing and growing space. The engraving, made from a photograph of a Wahiawa plantation, shows a field planted two feet by eight feet, which gives freedom for horse cultivation, and it certainly has many advantages over close planting. I am inclined to think, however, that two feet by six feet would answer quite well, and be more economical of land and a better plan for large plantations. However, it is yet to be demonstrated which is the more economical method of planting, for the man with a small tract of land especially—close planting and heavy fertilizing, or give the plants more room with more thorough cultivation. To me, planting two plants where one would thrive better, seems very much like "burning the candle at both ends," and in the aggregate will be poor economy.

ISLAND OF MAUI

Maui, with an area of 760 square miles, is second in size. It consists of two circular volcanic groups of mountains connected by a long sandy isthmus about three miles wide. The western group is the smaller of the two, the highest peak of which is 5,800 feet. On east Maui is Haleakala, an extinct volcano 10,032 feet high, on the summit of which is the largest crater on the globe. Around the bases of the mountains are the sugar plantations. There are produced on this island, besides sugar, profitable crops of rice, taro and potatoes. Iao Valley is the great scenic attraction of the island, and is consequently much resorted to by tourists. Wailuku is the principal town and Kahului is the chief seaport. Lahaina was once the capital of the Islands and the rendezvous of the whaling fleets. Maui can be well watered by artesian sources and the soil has the rich properties that make cane grow.

In 1807 Queen Keopuolani was dangerously ill at Waikiki. A priest declared her illness was caused by the gods, who, he said, were angry because certain men had eaten tabu cocoanuts. Then by the King's orders three men were slain and offered as a sacrifice in the heiau at the foot of Diamond Head.

THE HOGANS

The title of "Honolulu's Favorites" is given to Ernest Hogan's colored minstrel company by popular acclamation, for no other travelling troupe, whether in the line of tragedy or comedy, ever held such a spell over the theatre-goers of this place. Their first engagement at the Orpheum, nearly two years ago, made such an impression on the risibilities of the public that they got an encore last month. Since November 21st they have occupied the boards of the Orpheum nightly and done all sorts of clever skits to amuse the people. Hogan allows nothing to pall on the taste. Fresh jokes, glad thoughts and witty plays are introduced in rapid succession, so that a program is never seen long enough to get old. There are some fine voices, too, among the troupe, the singing being of an exceptionally good quality.

At the instance of the fire insurance companies the big New York department stores abandoned the usual elaborate displays of Christmas gimcracks and finery in their show windows. The danger of fire was deemed of sufficient peril to vitiate policies of insurance.

The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey will have on January 1, four magnetic observatories co-operating in the international magnetic work to begin on that date and to continue during the period of Antarctic exploration. They are one at Cheltenham, Md., near Washington; another at Baldwin, near Lawrence, Kan.; a third at Sitka, Alaska, and a fourth near Honolulu.

ROYAL HAWAIIAN HOTEL

Covering nearly a whole city block and almost embowered by stately trees and tropical plants, quite near the business center of Honolulu, stands the Royal Hawaiian Hotel and its cottages. To the founder of this house credit must be given for choosing such an advantageous site. It is close by the Capitol, formerly Iolani Palace; the electric and tram cars pass the two main entrances, and the environment of the premises is one of the most favored residential portions of the city. In the picture given here the facade fronting Hotel street is shown. The foreground is a beautiful park with an ornate music stand near the street, where the Territorial Band gives public evening concerts for the entertainment of guests and the populace of the city. The music of this famed band, which even in King Kalakaua's reign had a world-wide reputation, is one of the features of the Royal Hawaiian's hospitality that lingers long in the memory of the departed tourist. The Hotel has every accommodation for voyagers crossing the Pacific and for tourists bent on recreation in these sunny isles. There are apartments provided with all the appointments of the best mainland hotels for upwards of 200 guests. Such incidental accessories of comfort as commodious bath rooms and barber shop are not forgotten. A spacious lanai and broad verandahs afford accommodations in leisure hours, and the shaded walks always invite a stroll. The dining room, extending the length of the house, often presents an interesting scene of cosmopolitan life when, on the days of steamer arrivals, the globe trotters of everywhere are discussing with their dinner the hapenings of the voyage or their first impressions of this tropic land. The cuisine is in keeping with the other excellent features of the house, which is saying that it embraces everything that can be reasonably desired. An important element of the perfect sanitation of the place is an artesian well on the grounds, which furnishes an abundance of the purest water for all domestic purposes.

It is a pleasant carriage drive over a fine road from the Hotel to the Hotel Annex on Waikiki Beach, where guests are accorded the same prerogatives as at the Hotel in town, with the additional privilege of surf bathing, which is enjoyed the year round on this beach. This oceanside resort was built specially for recreation and repose, and it is really a delightful place with its home-like cottages, luxurious pavilion, giant trees and soft ocean breezes. An object of great interest on the Annex property is an old native grass house, a style of dwelling which is fast becoming exceedingly rare in the Hawaiian Islands. It was constructed by order of Kamehameha V when he was a prince. He made it his seaside bungalow as long as he lived. When he was King he assembled his councils and cabinets there. In the olden times, long before the days of Kamehameha the Great, a bloody battle was fought near this spot. A party of invading natives from another Island rowed their canoes up the little stream that empties into the ocean near this hut, and camped at Ainahau (Cold Land), the estate of the late Princess Kaiulani. Afterward they engaged the Oahu men in battle and many were slain on both sides.

All the Royal Hawaiian Hotel interests are under the supervision of Mr. H. Wingate Lake.

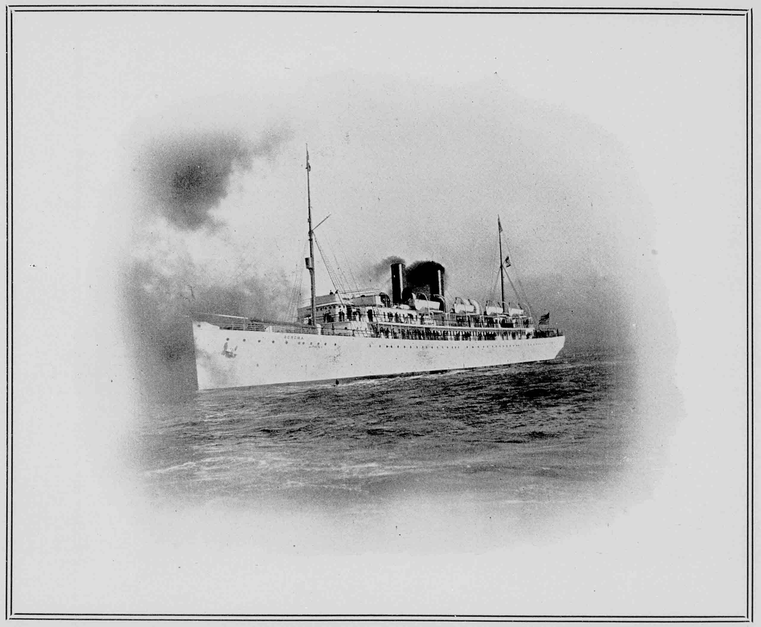


PHOTO BY DAVEY

ROYAL HAWAIIAN HOTEL

WM. G. IRWIN & COMPANY, LIMITED

The house of Wm. G. Irwin & Company has long been identified with the commercial interests of this port and the promotion of sugar plantations on the various Islands. The senior member of the firm, and First Vice President, is Mr. Claus Spreckels, who has had a national reputation in the sugar business for a quarter of a century. It was he who really brought these Islands into prominence as a sugar-producing country. He was the first to establish great estates and grow sugar on a large scale. Mr. Wm. G. Irwin, the President and Manager, is more in touch with the business men of the Islands, for his residence is here and he gives his personal attention to the extensive interests of the company. This year the house shipped to the mainland over 60,000 tons of sugar, the product of the following plantations: Honolulu, Paauhau, Hutchinson, Hakalau, Hilo, Kilauea, Waimanalo and Olowalu. This was about one-sixth of the entire Hawaiian crop, but it is only a fraction of the annual business of the house. Its steamship interests embrace the affairs of the Oceanic and Union Steamship Companies at this port, the Oceanic being the popular ferry of Honolulu residents going to and fro between San Francisco and home. The new steamers, Sierra, Ventura and Sonoma, are always sought by business men who like dispatch and are averse to tedious trips over the ocean. The fact that the British Government, after having made a successful experiment, has definitely arranged to forward the Australian-English mails by way of the Oceanic Steamship Company to San Francisco, thence across the mainland by rail until they shall again be under the English flag on the voyage from New York to Southampton, is not only an illustration of the business-like way in which the British consider every question affecting their foreign relations, but a tribute to the activity of the Oceanic Steamship Company, which enables the saving of four days' time over the old Suez Canal route. The triplet ships, Sierra, Ventura and Sonoma, are the greyhounds of the Pacific, fulfilling the new century requirements. The Alameda, another ship of this line, is the reliable packet plying between Honolulu and the Coast, taking the place of the old Australia, of pleasant memory.



THE NEW OCEANIC STEAMSHIP SONOMA

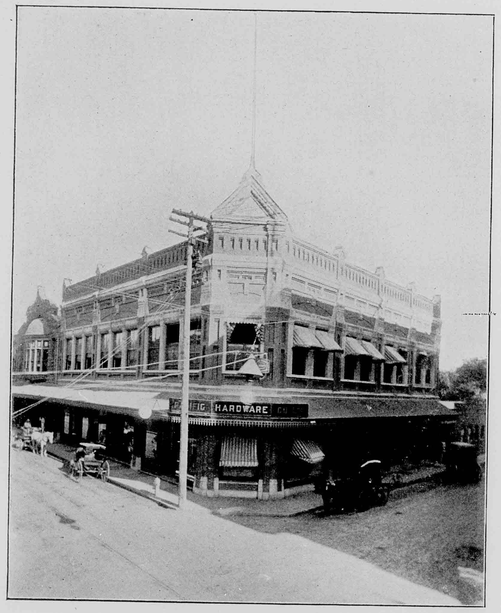
Wm. G. Irwin & Company occupy a suite of roomy offices on the ground floor of the Spreckels block, on Fort street, where the various departments of their business are attended to by a corps of clerks under the direction of Mr. Walter M. Giffard, Second Vice President, and Mr. H. M. Whitney, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer.

PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY, LIMITED

The Pacific Hardware Company occupy the large two-story block at the corner of Fort and Merchant streets. They and their predecessors can trace a line of trading career back to the early forties, when many articles now offered for sale in hardware stores would amaze the pioneers of the business. The company are considered the greatest plantation supply house in the Islands. Forty thousand coolies in the group wear out a good many hoes, shovels and knives; the great machinery of the mills requires many barrels of oil and pounds of packing; a prodigious quantity of nails, bolts and screws is needed in repair work, and in a thousand other lines the plantations are always wanting something, while their wants are never satisfied. Though the Pacific Hardware Company cannot command all this trade, quite a generous share of it falls to them, and they are obliged to carry enormous stocks in their warehouses and main store to meet Island orders. By having a resident agent in San Francisco they are enabled to buy on the most economical basis, thus giving to their customers the same advantages they would secure by purchasing on the mainland.

The activity in building operations has stimulated the hardware business considerably, and they are compelled to keep an unusually heavy stock of carpenter's tools, nails, door fixtures, window glass, paint, oils and varnishes. These come from the better class of manufactories in the east and are all of standard make. In the way of interior house furnishings the stock is very comprehensive.

A visit to the Art Department gives one an idea of the new fashions of art decorations for the home. There are some beautiful designs in lamps and oddities in bric-a-brac. The gallery of pictures contains a variety of pencil and brush work, executed by well known amateurs and professionals. An extensive assortment of picture frames is shown. All kinds of pictures are mounted and framed by skilled workmen.

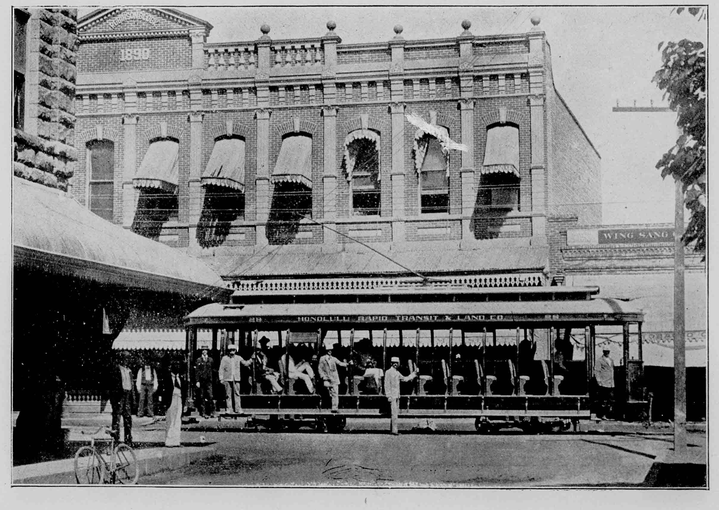


PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., COR. FORT AND MERCHANT STS.

A branch store, specially devoted to household supplies, is on Bethel street, where a bewildering array of utensils and ornaments, suitable for every room in the house, from the parlor to the kitchen, is temptingly exhibited.



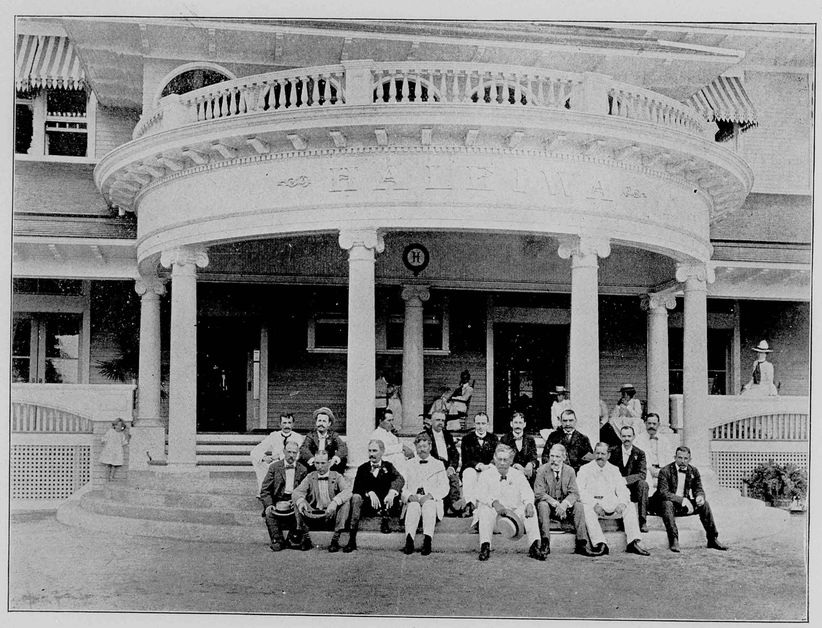
Photo by WILLIAMS INTERIOR OF PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.'S BETHEL STREET STORE



HONOLULU TROLLEY CAR

HALEIWA HOTEL

Haleiwa has its own special attractions that offer a very agreeable change from the hotels in the city. In order to see the country the thorough-going tourist will "board around." The trip down to Haleiwa from Honolulu is made delightful by mountain and ocean scenery, and other game, in the neighborhood, offers a temptation to sportsmen that is hard to resist. As only guests of the hotel are permitted to hunt in this preserve, the hotel is becoming very popular with devotees of gun and dog sport. The latest innovation at Haleiwa is golf links,



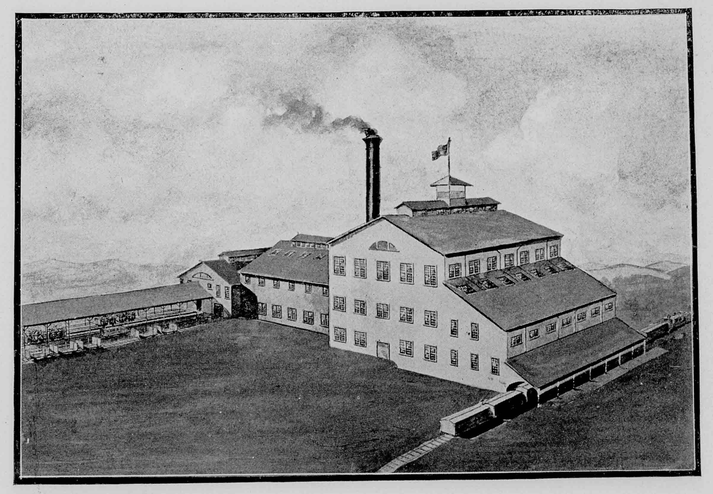
FRONT PORCH OF HALEIWA HOTEL

views of plantations and a well equipped railroad service. The hotel is a thoroughly modern affair with large, cool apartments, broad verandahs, an unexcelled table, electric lights and telephones, free billiard parlor, beautiful grounds, and a manager who is always on duty and ever attentive to guests. The ocean in front of the house affords the opportunities of surf bathing, while a vast expanse of wild country, abounding in pheasants, turkeys which are being made superior to all others in the Territory.

In our illustration there appear grouped about the front of the house a coterie of some of the leading citizens of Honolulu, who have evidently been enjoying a day's outing and are waiting for the train to take them back to the city. Haleiwa has a live and progressive manager in Colonel Curtis P. Iaukea.

OLAA SUGAR COMPANY

Olaa is destined to be a prodigy. The soil is of superior quality and water is there in abundance. Furthermore, it is ably managed by Mr. F. B. McStocker, whose portrait is here given. Like other brand new sugar estates, which are enabled to profit by the experience of the old ones, it establishes itself with the best machinry to be had in the world, and adopts the most approved methods of irrigating, planting, harvesting and transportation. The Olaa Sugar Company owns 16,000 acres about eight miles southwest of Hilo and leases 5,000 acres more in the neighborhood. It is on the line of the Hilo Railroad, the only standard gauge system in the Islands, and can ship its product to the wharf in the town of Hilo, an advantage not possessed by every plantation on the Island of Hawaii. It pulled off its maiden crop this year and had it reduced to raw sugar at the mill of another company, realizing 1,200 tons. This month it has its fine new mill in operation, and inside of another five months it will have manufactured over 20,000 tons from the 4,400 acres now being cut, the capacity of the mill being 175 tons a day. The mill is an excellent exhibition of the very latest methods of turning out raw sugar. There are two nine-roller mills and one quadruple-effect evaporator with a rated capacity of 350,000 gallons of cane juice concentrated per twenty-four hours. The three vacuum pans are alike, each one striking twenty-five tons of dry sugar three times in twenty-four hours. There are also fourteen crystallizers and twelve 40 x 24 centrifugals. In the clarifying-house are ten filter presses having an aggregate surface of 5,000 square feet. There are two Corliss engines, one driving the mill proper and the other the crusher. The lighting system embraces eight arc and 400 incandescent lamps. Adjoining the mill is a machine and blacksmith shop, where ordinary repairs are made.



OLAA SUGAR MILL

THE OAHU RAILWAY

The six scenes along the Oahu Railway give a general idea of the appearance of the northern shore of Oahu in the vicinity of Waialua. The mountains approach the sea in some places, where the track has to crowd between the high breakers and the cliffs. Kaena Point, a bold headland, is a particularly interesting section of the line. In one picture a vast field of waving cane with the mill in the distance is seen. At the right of the mill the roofs of the laborers' houses appear. In another illustration there is a broad, sandy beach, an ideal spot for plover shooting at this season. The hotel with the rustic bridge in the foreground in the famous Haleiwa, where every tourist who passes over the Oahu Railway tarries for at least a few hours . The river is the Waialua.

The Oahu Railroad has been in operation twelve years. It runs to Kahuku and has 85 miles of track in use. It connects Honolulu with five large plantations and several minor agricultural industries, which furnish an immense amount of traffic, there being some ten or twelve Baldwin locomotives and over 250 freight and passenger cars running daily. What has tended to maintain the popularity of the road more than anything else is the first-class condition in which the management keep the equipment. Nothing is considered good enough. Every new improvement in railroad operation that is brought out on the mainland is adopted by this road.

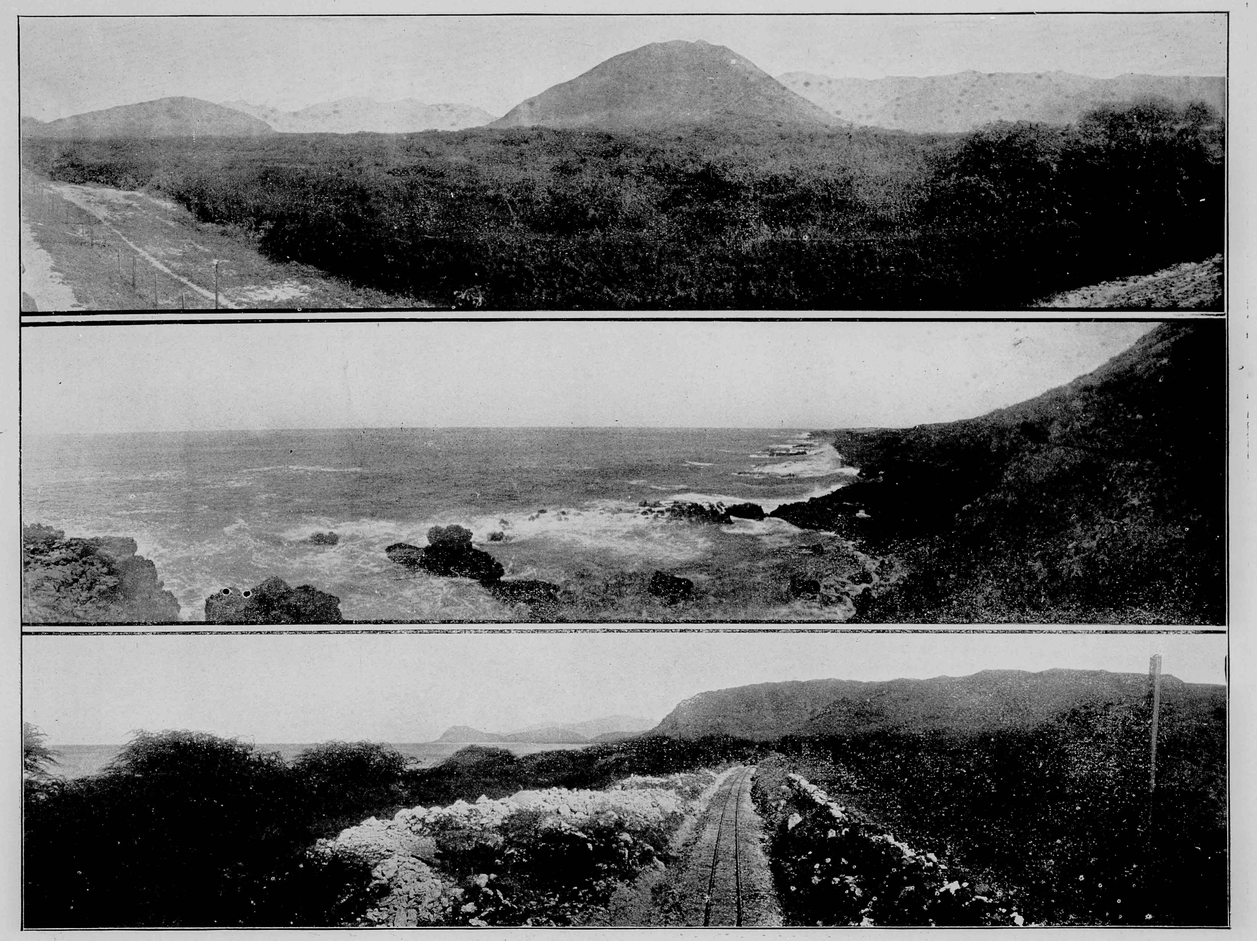


Photo by Honolulu Photo Supply Co.

ALONG THE OAHU RAILWAY

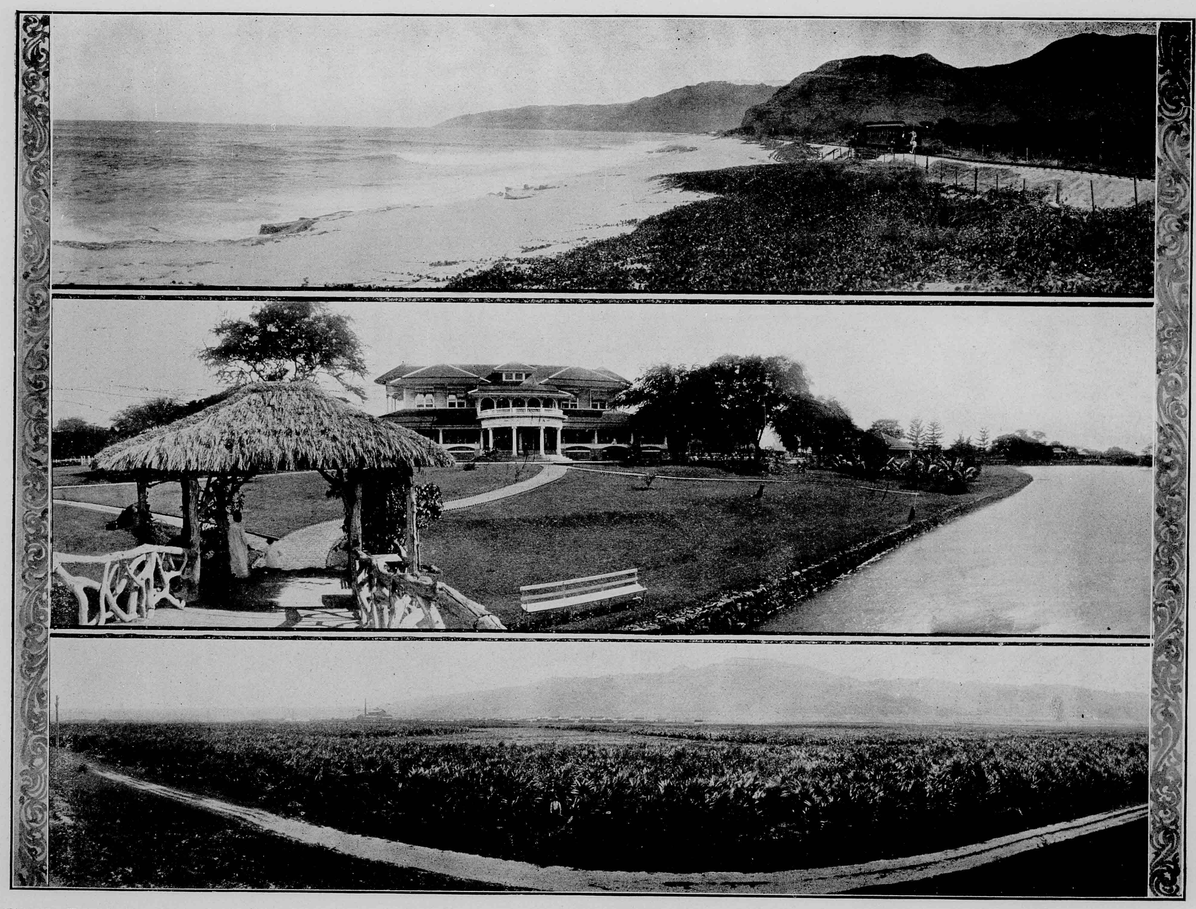


Photo by Honolulu Photo Supply Co.

ALONG THE OAHU RAILWAY

THE ISLAND of HAWAII

ON THE SHORE of a crescent-shaped bay, on the south-east coast of Hawaii is Hilo, the second city of the Territory and the metropolis of the largest island of the group. Entering the bay on one of the Island steamers, or by one of the numerous vessels that ply between the mainland and that port, the town presents a rather picturesque sight, with its middle ground of hills and background of the loftiest mountains in the group.

For years Hilo was at a standstill in so far as either growth or improvements were concerned; buildings which had done service as stores in the days of the whalers were considered good enough for the purpose up to a few years ago, when the coffee indstry in Olaa district attracted the attention of Honolulu merchants who saw profits in having branch establishments there. Such an innovation, however, required better facilities than Hilo afforded, and in order that room might be made the Spreckels of San Francisco, owners of valuable lots in the business section, erected a "block" at the corner of Front and Waianuenue streets, which was at once leased by L. Turner, a dry goods merchant, already doing business there, and Theo. H. Davies & Co., who wished to start a branch. This block may be considered as the advance guard of the improvements which Hilo was destined to have during the next few years.

As a home site Hilo presents advantages unexcelled elsewhere in the Territory; nearly all year 'round the trade winds blow in from the sea durng the day, and at night the cooling winds from the snow-clad peaks of Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea make the nights pleasant. Hilo once boasted of a rainfall of 160 inches per annum, but that seems to be reducing as the years go by. It seldom happens that there is not at least a light shower during the night, enough to settle the dust but not sufficient to make the streets uncomfortably muddy, even where the ground is not porous enough to take up the water as rapidly as it falls.

The mercantile business is confined to four streets lying contiguous to the water front, though numerous small traders, principally Chinese and Japanese, are to be found invading the precincts set aside for residence sites. But Hilo has ample room at her back in which to spread, and already business men are erecting homes in Olaa, Kaumana and Kawiki, agricultural districts presenting many advantages in the way of soil and climate to the busy man who wants to leave business behind him at the close of the day. Fine roads make these places accessible by carriage, and to Olaa one can go by train in a few months to within a few miles of the Volcano House, thirty miles distant.

The public school system of the district is the same as in other parts of the Territory. In Hilo there are the Union and the Riverside Schools, presided over by competent teachers. At Waiakea, the locality near where the wharves are located, is another school, and at the other end of town, or rather beyond the limits of the town a short distance, is still another. Kaiwiki has one school and Olaa three within a few miles distance of each other. In Hilo there is also a Catholic school for boys, under the charge of Brother Henry, of St. Joseph's Society, and within a half mile of this the Catholic Mission

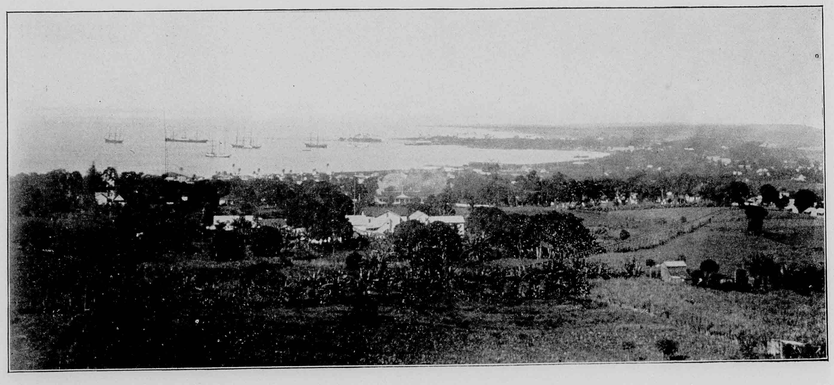


PHOTO BY SILVA

HILO FROM HAILI HILLS

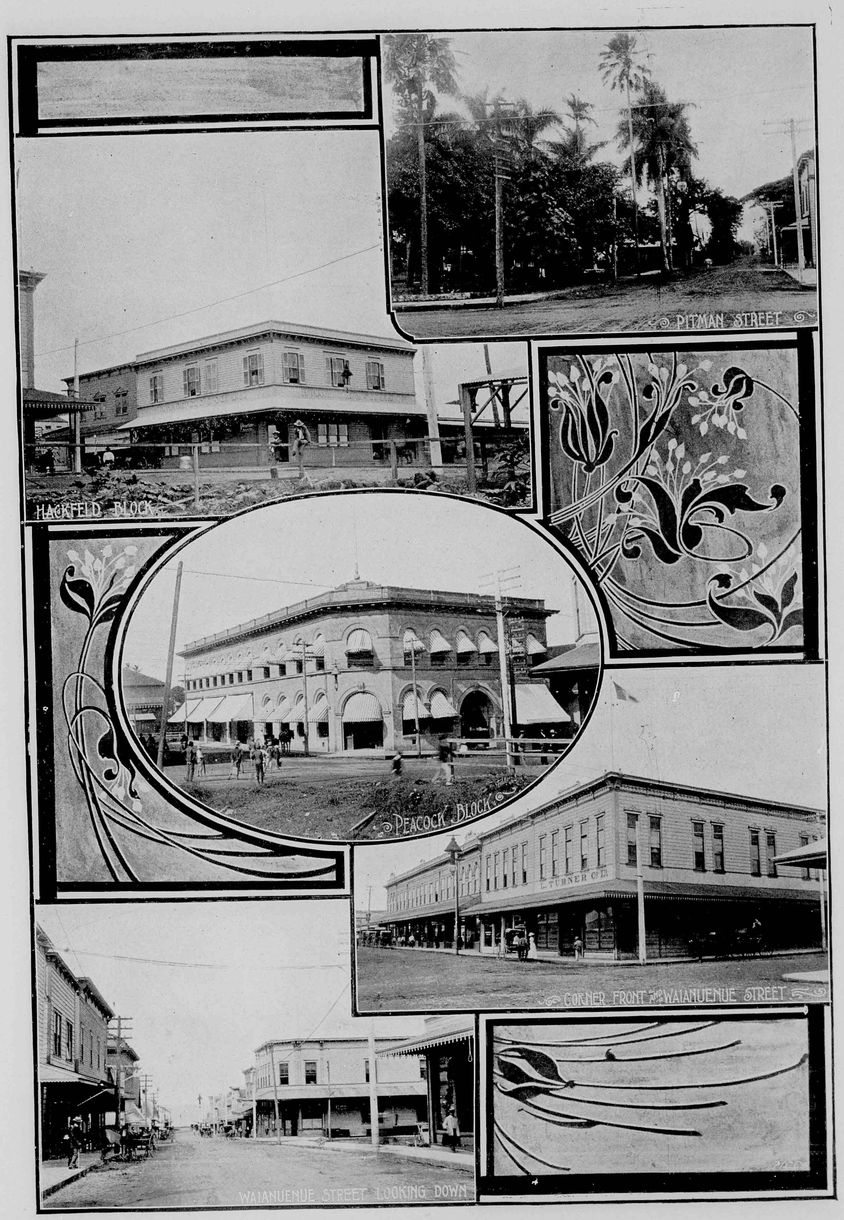


Photo by Silva

HILO STREET SCENES

has erected a handsome school building and home for the Sisters of St. Joseph, who have charge. These buildings are of modern style of architecture and a credit to the place. Every care has been taken to assure perfect ventilation and sanitary arrangements.

The health of Hilo compares favorably, is perhaps above the standard of other sections of the group where there is a cosmopolitan population and the buildings crowded together as is the custom with those inhabited by Asiatics. The white people, to quote a Hilo physician, "are distressingly healthy." Hilo has no sewer system to speak of, neither has it epidemics. Ample provisions have been made by the government and through private donations for a hospital for the care of the sick. The original building of the hospital was constructed by the government and furnished by the citizens. To this was added a ward known as the Victoria Annex, built and furnished by citizens of Great Britain residing in the district. The latest addition is the Hackfeld Ward, built by H. Hackfeld & Co. in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the firm in the Islands. The buildings are located on the banks of the Wailuku river and are surrounded by spacious grounds. There is a delightful view from the verandas and the convalescents derive much benefit from the pure air which is constantly circulating. The management of the affairs of the hospital is in the hands of trustees and the details of the work are looked after by Miss Elsa Grubb, superintendent, and a corps of nurses.

As a shipping point Hilo ranks easily next to Honolulu in importance. The Island of Hawaii produces 38 per cent. of all the sugar in the group, and of this at least 90 per cent is shipped from this port to San Francisco and to ports on the Eastern seaboard. Louisson Bros., of Honokaa, and E. W. Barnard, of Laupahoehoe, the most extensive coffee growers on the windward side of the Island, send most of their product to Hilo, from which point it is distributed. In order that the shipping facilities may be increased, a dock company was recently organized in Hilo for the purpose of building a dock. This will be near the present wharf of the Wilder S. S. Co. and will extend 800 feet out from the shore. When it is completed the tracks of the Hilo Railroad Company will be extended so that freight may be taken from vessels and placed directly on the cars.

The construction of the Hilo railroad from Hilo to Puna and through Olaa district did not give the town the boom that characterizes such enterprises on the mainland; it merely filled a long felt want and is duly appreciated. At present the line extends from Waiakea, Hilo, to Puna, a distance of 26 miles. Eight miles from Hilo, at Olaa Mill, the road branches and runs to 22 miles on the Volcano road, through dense tropical forests for a portion of the distance and through several miles of cane fields belonging to the Olaa Sugar Co. After leaving the mill the view of mountains and sea is one long to be remembered. The route to Puna is similar to that to Olaa, with the exception that the rails cross some of the famous lava flows that are wonders to the average tourist. At the terminus of this line, Kapoho, is the headquarters of the Puna Sugar Co., of which W. H. C. Campbell is the manager. Near the Puna Sugar Co.'s lands are the famous hot springs and Green Lake. These are among the wonders of the district and a movement is under way tending toward the establishment of a summer resort near them. The interests of Hilo and the sections immediately adjoining are so closely allied that they may be safely considered together. Most of the supplies used there are drawn from Hilo and every improvement in the district is a benefit to Hilo. One instance may be cited. When the Olaa Sugar Company decided to erect a flume, which with its branches would be twenty miles long, tenders were asked for the lumber and the contract was awarded to a local firm, and on another occasion 5,000,000 feet of lumber was sold in one day by the same firm.

The stores of Hilo conducted by Anglo-Saxons are large and the stock of goods well selected and displayed. No town of equal size and with the same mixed population, if one could be found, in the States can boast of better ones or show more artistic effects in the art of window dressing. As will be noticed in the engravings accompanying this article, the buildings, while not fireproof in the sense that the term is used, present a substantial appearance. Much of the land in the business section is owned by the government and is leased to the persons who have erected the buildings. Under the leases made within the last few years a fire-proof building must be erected within four years after the lease is made, and this will have a tendency to insure a better class of buildings in the future. W. C. Peacock & Co., Ltd., did not wait the specified time, but erected a fine building of cement and brick about two years ago. This was the first fire-proof building on the Island of Hawaii.

Waianuenue street, beginning at the water front and continuing for several miles to Kaumana, is one of the most attractive in the city. It is on this thoroughfare that the leading stores are situated. It has cement sidewalks for a long distance and the street is sixty feet wide.

CHURCHES

Hilo has four established places of worship and a fifth looming up in the distance. In point of years St. Joseph's Catholic Church ranks the others, and the same may be said as to attendance. The church was built in 1857, by Jesuit fathers, and was put together without nails, hardwood plugs being used instead. It is located in that portion of town that is being utilized rapidly for business purposes. The mission owns land on the makai side of the building for several hundred feet, and extending from King to Waianuenue. With the exception of the ground occupied by the church building and priests' house, the lots are occupied by business houses. Father Maxime has charge of the church property as well as the spiritual welfare of the parish. He has two assistants who alternate at the church services.

Next in point of age and congregation is the Haili native church, on Church street. Rev. S. L. Desha is the pastor. This building has a seating capacity of 550 and the services are well attended. Recently the trustees made extensive improvements in the interior, refurnishing the entire interior and installing a fine organ. Rev. Desha has the welfare of his people at heart and is very popular. He is an orator among Hawaiians and he holds his audience with his sermons.

The Hilo First Foreign church building is a modern structure, having been designed by Ripley and Dickey of Honolulu. The exterior is shingled, and age is giving the material a color that makes it appear almost like blue stone. The auditorium, when the partitions are raised, will accommodate about three hundred. The building is arranged so that one-half the floor is used as a Sabbath school, in which there are nearly 500 enrolled. Rev. J. A. Cruzan is the pastor and Mr. W. S. Terry is superintendent of the Sabbath school.

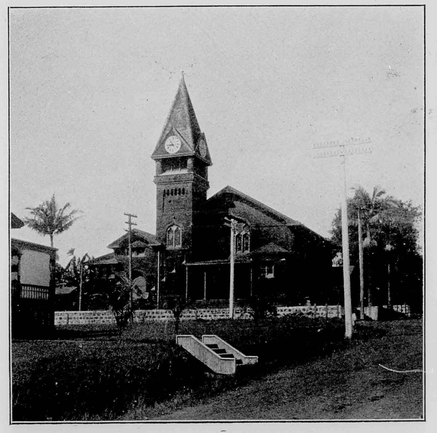
The Portuguese Protestant church is but a few steps distant from the Foreign church. As a majority of the Portuguese residents are of the Catholic faith, the congregation is not a large one, but it is pleasant to note that under Mr. Baptiste's administration it is growing. The Sabbath school is satisfactory as to number of pupils and average attendance.



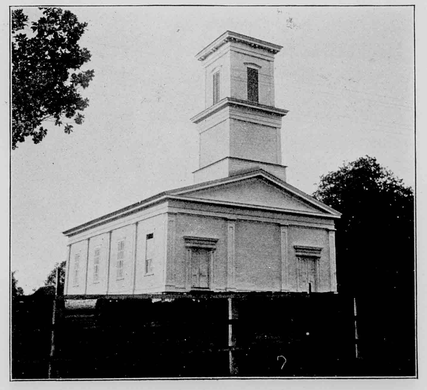
ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH



PORTUGUESE PROTESTANT CHURCH



FOREIGN CHURCH



HAILI CHURCH

HOMES

Architecturally Hilo is changing rapidly and the grass house, so dear to the heart of the tourist, is becoming rare. A few years ago the prospective builder told his carpenter that he wanted a house containing so many rooms and a verandah, and the builder proceeded to put the four walls together with little thought as to beauty of design. A few years ago, less than five, the change came. E. E. Richards wanted to build a dwelling in Puueo, a locality that had been transformed from a cane field to building lots by C. S. Desky, and he consulted an architect with the result that he had a residence beautiful to the eye and with all the conveniences of a city dwelling. had given orders for homes and they were being built on modern lines.

In Hilo, less than Honolulu, on account of a cooler climate, people do not live quite as much on verandahs, but for all of that every dwelling, however humble, has one, and care is taken by the housewives in the matter of floral decorations. The yards attached to most dwellings are laid out with an idea to circles and angles and the choicest of vines and flowering plants cultivated. As a rule the residences, even those erected prior to the boom, are inviting, and in the older homes the palms and other tropical plants in many instances hide the defects in architecture.

The most costly dwelling in Hilo is that of Philip Peck, the last of the more expensive houses in the Puueo

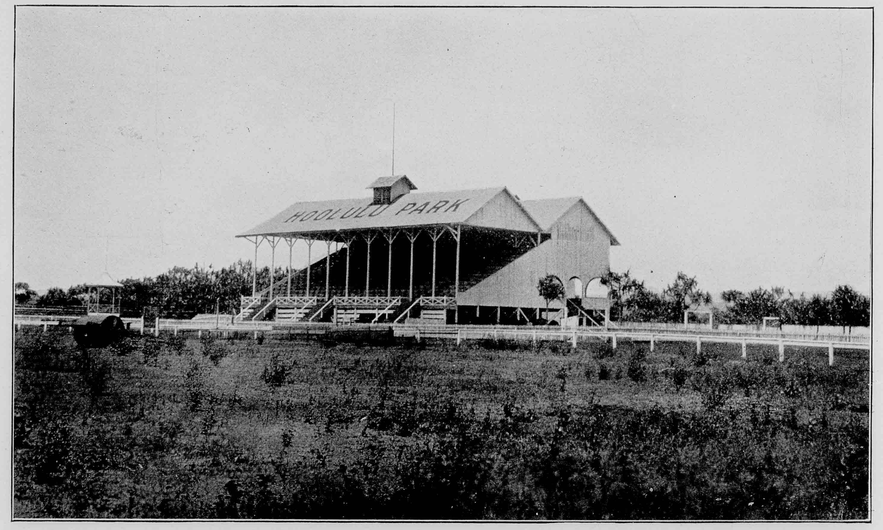


Photo by Silva HOOLULU DRIVING PARK

This is a half-mile race track one mile from Hilo. The grand stand holds 2,000 people. Adjoining it is a hall for public uses, 65x120, capable of seating 600 persons. The construction of this park with its buildings cost $15,000. The Volcano Stables & Transportation Company are the proprietors.

This was the entering wedge in the building line and others followed.

Reed's Island, a delightful spot in the Wailuku river, had been thrown open by Mr. Desky and proper safeguards put around persons who wished homes in a locality where Asiatics were barred. J. R. Wilson was the first to build and he set the pace for others by erecting a house that cost him $13,000, and which, on leaving the country, he sold to W. H. Shipman at a profit. At the same time J. S. Canario and Mrs. E. G. Hitchcock began the erection of dwellings, one on the Volcano road and the other on School street, and these buildings have added immensely to the sections in which they are located. In the meantime artisans were not idle on Reed's Island. Anthony Richley, Mrs. Dr. R. H. Reid and Dr. Harold Elliot district, but in the opinion of some its appearance is marred by a tower which carries the architectural scheme from the fashionable colonial to something of the mediæval order. But as the plan suits the owner the public should not concern itself as to details. The interior of the Peck dwelling is most elaborate with its polished koa trimmings, stained glass windows and conservatory. The rooms are all large and, like the hotel in the play, "all of them front." The residence is built on a knoll and commands a grand view of Mauna Kea, Mauna Loa and the Hilo harbor.

It is to be regretted that the same due attention has not been paid to the construction of the business blocks as characterizes the more recent dwellings. Up-to-date Hilo has but two fire-proof buildings, Peacock's and Serrao's,

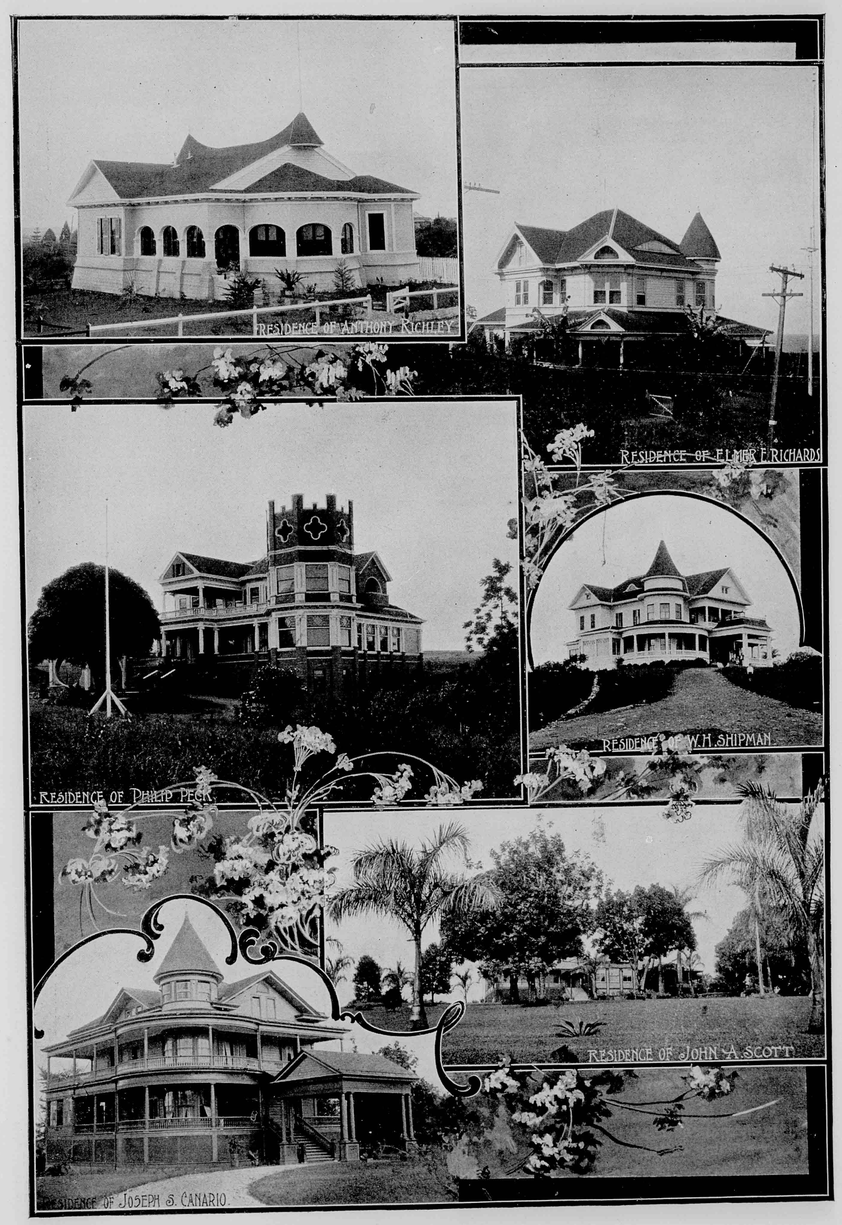


Photo by Silva HILO RESIDENCES

and they are on the same street and less than a block apart. That of Mr. Serrao is still incomplete. It is built of island rock and while not large it will be substantial. Both of these buildings have been erected within three years. Peacock's is in the way of an experiment, because the effect of an earthquake on a stone building was unknown, but in the construction of this every care was taken to provide against possible accidents. Since its completion there has been one good shock and several minor ones, but absolutely no damage has been done to any building or its contents in the district.

HOTELS

Tourist accommodations in Hilo are limited to two hostelries: The Hilo Hotel, of which Robert L. Scott is manager, and Demosthenes Cafe, owned and managed by Demosthenes Lycurgus. Of the former it may be said that it is delightfully situated, its cuisine is good and the

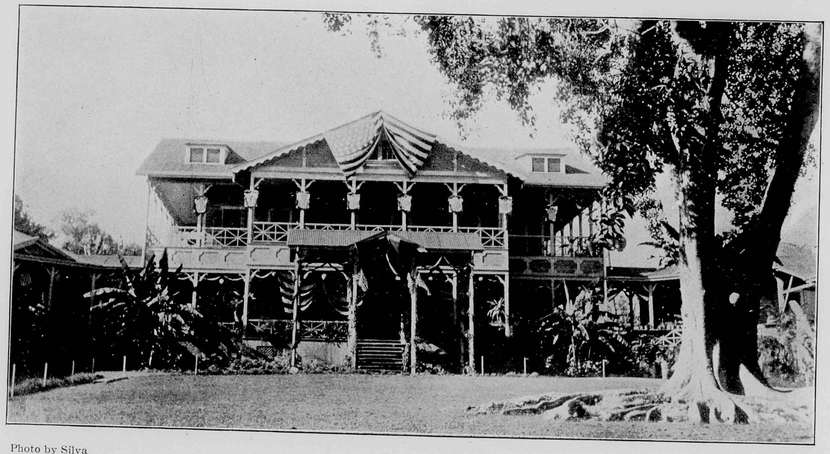


Photo by Silva HILO HOTEL

arrangements for the comfort of guests unexcelled. In addition to the main house, as shown in the picture, there are a number of roomy cottages connected with the hotel by a broad, covered verandah. At present most of these are occupied by families who prefer hotel life to housekeeping. The main building is two stories and has a large verandah on both stories and facing the sea. Since Mr. Scott's advent the hotel has become popular with residets, which in itself is a recommendation, for the permanent boarder is critical, and if he is satisfied the tourist should have no ground for complaint.

Demosthenes is a down-town resort that has become famous for its elegant dinners, where "the long cold bottle and the small warm bird" are on call at all times. This is a two-story building, the upper part being divided into sleeping rooms. Mr. Lycurgus has some rules governing his establishment which remind old-time visitors to Boston of the famous Young's Hotel. Besides the large dining rooms there are a number of handsomely fitted grill rooms for private parties.

BANKS

For many years Hilo was without a bank. Financiers came from Honolulu and the mainland, marveled at the absence of such an institution, and began discussing the subject with a view to beginning business. Nothing came of these agitations until three years ago, when the First American Bank of Hawaii opened a branch. When this was done Mr. Philip Peck had well under way a similar institution whose capital should be almost entirely local. He visited Honolulu and the coast and completed his arrangements for banking connections, and a few months after the First American opened its doors, the First Bank of Hilo was established in elegant quarters in the Peacock building. Being backed by local capital, depositors were many and at the end of the first year a dividend of over 12 per cent. was paid the shareholders. In March last the bank was organized as a limited liability company, with a capital of $200,000, and the business has grown apace. It is on a sound financial basis, and as the branch of the First American discontinued early in the year, the First Bank of Hilo is the axis around which many heavy deals revolve. The officers are: P. Peck, President; C. C. Kennedy, First Vice-President; John T. Moir, Second Vice-President; C. A. Stobie, Cashier, and A. E. Sutton, Secretary.

THE HILO PRESS

The press in Hilo is represented by the *Tribune, Herald, Elele Hawaii, Hilo Shimbun, Voz Publica* and *Side Lights*. They are given here in the order of their respective ages. The *Tribune* was started about seven years ago, backed by ample capital and in the interest of the then Conservative Club, an organization that died several

years ago. It was essentially a planters' organ, and the two industries, at that time the leading ones, sugar and coffee, were well represented. Six months after the *Tribune* was launched on the sea of journalism a few of the young Americans who had recently arrived in the Islands felt that an organ was the one thing needful to their happiness. There was no difficulty met in interesting capitalists in the enterprise, and in August 1895, the first issue of the *Hawaii Herald* was sent forth, and it is said that the editorials were so warm that applications of soda and Pond's extract were necessary to the comfort of each of the readers. The columns fairly burned the fingers. The policy of the paper for a few issues seemed to be to drive from the beach everyone connected with the sugar industry, as well as those who had interests in "that other paper." In time the editorial writers, of whom there were many, learned that neither Mr. Scott nor Mr. Kennedy had horns; that they were human beings whose hands were frequently in their pockets reaching for money with which to assist in public enterprises. During the first two years there were changes in the editorial rooms

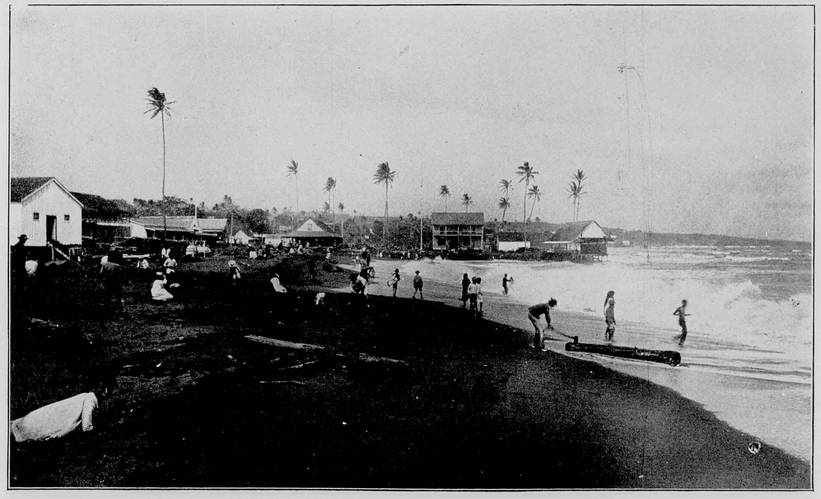


Photo by Silva HILO BAY

of both papers until their affairs settled down to a straight away business basis with the advancement of Hilo as their policy.

In 1896 W. H. Smith retired as editor of the *Herald* to accept a similar position on the *Tribune*, and J. T. Stacker, the present editor and manager of the *Herald*, succeeded him. A. C. Steele, an old compositor from Honolulu, was made business manager of the *Tribune* and to his efforts is due much of the success of that paper. The policy of the *Herald* changed with Mr. Stacker's advent and both papers have worked incessantly for the past four years to bring Hilo to the front. The *Tribune* is erecting a building on King street, and the *Herald* contemplates building one on Waianuenue street in the near future. In a financial way the papers have been successful, the *Herald* paying its shareholders a good dividend. It has a complete printing, stereotyping and bookbinding plant, the latter having been installed about a year ago. Electricity is used as a motive power. L. A. Haworth is the editor and manager of the *Tribune*. He is a thorough newspaper man and has improved the columns of his paper to an inconceivable extent. He recently left the Honolulu *Bulletin* to assume the editorship of the Hilo paper, and is rapidly making friends for himself and money for his stockholders. As is usual in small towns where there are two papers of the same political faith—in this instance Republican—both are leading and each has the largest circulation.

A Voz Publica is a Portuguese weekly edited by G. F. Affonso and is issued every Wednesday afternoon. It is growing in patronage and will soon be enlarged to eight pages.

Side Lights is a monthly edited by C. L. Clement. It is a breezy brochure, full of pithy suggestions for those who use the advertising columns of the press as a business help. The editor aims at getting true facts and data relative to the conditions of the Territory for his journal, and in this way he brings to foreign readers plausible reasons why they should advertise in the periodicals of the Islands. He aims at the truth and usually hits the mark.

Elele Hawaii is published in Hawaiian and is edited by William Kino. In politics it is Republican and has a large circulation.

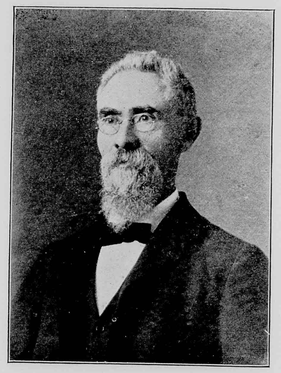
The *Shimbun* is published by a company of Japanese. It is printed from metal type and has a good circulation.

REPRESENTATIVE MEN OF HILO

To publish the portraits of all the citizens who have been interested in the upbuilding of Hilo would require more space than the limits of this article will permit. All Hilo, it may be said, has worked toward the desired end, and much, too, is due to residents of Honolulu for the things accomplished. Without B. F. Dillingham, M. P. Robinson or L. A. Thurston the Hilo Railroad and the Olaa and Puna Sugar Companies would have been the merest possibilities. Those gentlemen saw the opportunity to give to Hilo, and with profit to themselves, one of the largest plantations in the Territory, and to them nothing is impossible. The enterprises are here and success is assured. In the group of portraits presented herewith are men identified with the varied interests of the district. John T. Moir, manager of the Onomea Sugar Co., is essentially a self-made man and, it may be added parenthetically, a well-made man. Nearly fourteen years ago he came to Hawaii from Aberdeen, Scotland, to work for the Waiakea Mill Co., where, his Scotch friends say, he was to recive $50 a month and "a hoose." At the end of fourteen months his reputation as an overseer was so well known that offers of positions on other plantations were frequent. He accepted one at Wainaku, because the duties were more to his fancy, the pay higher and the opportunities for advancement greater. Every day in the fields added to his experience and knowledge of cane cultivation. He became familiar with soils and knew what quantity and kind of fertilizer was best adapted to any particular field. It was not long before Mr. Moir's reputation was more than local, and other managers sought his services. After two years at Wainaku Mr. Moir accepted a position with W. W. Goodale, manager of Onomea Sugar Co. Here he was put on one section only, to be advanved to a more important one as vacancies occurred, and it is said of Mr. Moir that he never demurred at the responsibilities put puon him. Finally he became head overseer of Onomea, and from that to manager of Honomu was but a step. As manager of Honomu his success was a replica of Moir the overseer, and when Mr. Goodale accepted the management of Waialua plantation Mr. Moir was his logical successor as manager of Onomea, at that time one of the largest plantations on the Island of Hawaii, and the output is gradually increasing under his direction of the company's affairs. When the Puna and Olaa Sugar Companies were being promoted Mr. Moir was selected by some capitalists as an expert to investigate the conditions of soil and climate, and upon his report many thousand dollars were invested in these enterprises, because those people had confidence in his judgment. He is one of the most popular men in Hilo district, and has recently been elected Worshipful Master of Kilauea Lodge of Masons, and is interested in many of the enterprises in Hilo.

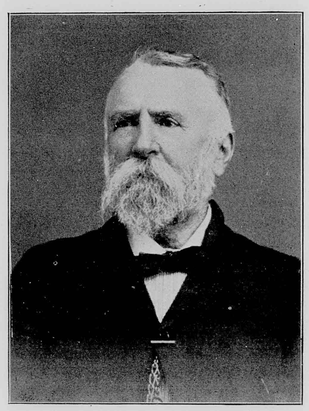


JOHN T. MOIR



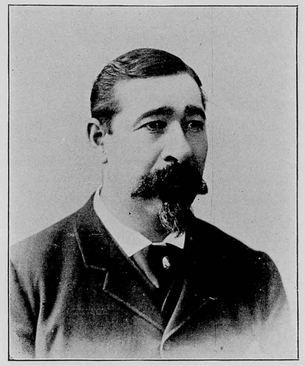
PHILIP PECK

Of the men of Hilo best known and who enjoys the confidence of the community, Philip Peck, President of the First Bank of Hilo, stands pre-eminent. His residence in the Islands dates back to the turbulent times in '87, when Kalakaua's throne seemed to be tottering. Mr. Peck came to the Islands an invalid, the result of an accident, and sought health and found it in the balmy climate and sea baths. At the end of a year he returned to San Francisco completely restored to health. The Islands impressed him and he decided to locate here permanently. After completing his arrangements he embarked in the commission business in the Arlington block, Honolulu. During his frequent visits to the Island of Hawaii he became acquainted with Mr. Hitchcock and through him was induced to investigate Olaa lands with a view of planting coffee. At that time the industry was in embryo, but Mr. Hitchcock knew of wild coffee trees that were bearing well. With the assistance of two native guides Mr. Peck made a tour through the jungle above Mountain View and managed to get lost in the thicket. Another conversation with Mr. Hitchcock resulted in his deciding to secure sufficient land to warrant him in planting coffee on a large scale. He made a trip to Denver, where he interested friends and organized the Kona Coffee Co., with 5,000 acres of the best land obtainable in Olaa. Work of development began and Mr. Peck was soon recognized as the pioneer of a new industry in Hawaii. Once the Kona Company started more friends wanted to invest and he secured 1400 acres more for the Aloha Coffee Company, and out of this sprung the Mauna Coffee Company, with 500 acres. On this plantation many thousand dollars was spent in development, and Hilo got the benefit of it. When the Olaa Sugar Company was promoted 500 acres of the Kona Coffee Company's lands were sold, and of the balance of that which was originally taken up by Mr. Peck and his associates there are now 425 acres planted to coffee. With the death of the coffee industry in Olaa, Mr. Peck, who had been manager of the coffee estate, decided to carry out a long cherished plan to establish a bank in Hilo. He was successful in his efforts and is today the president of the institution. He is a prominent Mason of the Thirty-second degree and is public spirited in every sense of the term.



LUTHER SEVERANCE

Luther Severance settled in Hawaii so many years ago that he may be considered the dean of the American colony. He literally grew up in the Islands and became a distinctive part of Hilo. Away back in the early days when there were fewer job-chasers in Hawaii than there are today, it is said there were not enough men to fill positions, and whenever a new office was created for Hilo Mr. Severance was invariably selected to perform the duties which the office called for. At one time, but that was years ago, he had in his office seven different commissions tacked on the wall, and every one was alive. As the town grew and was settled the offices were divided, until finally Mr. Severance performed the duties of postmaster and school agent, two offices which he still holds. He has been agent for the Spreckels interests for many years, and a trustee in the Foreign church, as well as in the Hilo Free Library. He has a fund of "old time" stories of the days before roads and steamers, and is a good entertainer. He resides with his wife and daughter in a pretty residence on the bluff which overlooks the bay.



J. S. CANARIO

Among the progressive Portuguese residents of Hilo, J. S. Canario easily takes front place. He came to the Islands in 1871 and, after a residence of fifteen years in Honolulu, decided to try Hilo, which was then less like a town than a hamlet on the American frontier. Mr. Canario located in his business on Front street. There were no houses on the beach front then and the proprietor could stand in his store door and look far out to sea. He saw a future for Hilo, and he believed that deeds to land along Front street were pretty good assets. As opportunities offered he made purchases of real estate in the business as well as what afterward became the residence portion of Hilo. Later he invested in agricultural land and established coffee estates in Puna and Kaumana. As his business prospered he invested more money, some of it in land and some in shares of the Portuguese Sugar Mill Co., of which he became president. When the company sold to H. Hackfeld & Co. it is said the value of the shares was several times above par. In this way Mr. Canario has amassed a fortune sufficient to keep several wolves from the door. His residence on Volcano street stands in the center of a two-acre lawn and commands a fine view of the surrounding country. When the Hilo Wine and Liquor Company established a jobbing business in Hilo Mr. Canario took an interest and became its manager. He has quite a large family of boys and girls, and those who were old enough were sent to Boston to receive finishing touches to the education they had received in the Islands. He has one son attending Georgetown College and another at St. Louis College, Honolulu. The former was attending school in Illinois when President McKinley issued a call to arms to put down the revolutionists in Manila. When it was too late to stop him Mr. Canario received word that his son and heir had donned the kahki and left for the front. The boy, for he is yet a stripling, served with distinction and was discharged from the service on being incapacitated by wounds.

Mr. Canario has shares in nearly every corporation in Hilo, in several of which he is either an officer or

director. He has out-of-town residences in Kaumana and Puna, which with his family he occasionally visits, though his town house presents greater attractions for him, and his active business life demands most of his time in Hilo.

Frank B. McStocker, the manager of the Olaa Sugar Co., is best known in Honolulu, where he resided for many years after coming from San Francisco. His early connection with waterfront affairs broadened his acquaintance with seafaring people throughout the group. Some years ago he accepted a position in the Custom House, and when James B. Castle concluded to resign his position as Collector Mr. McStocker was chosen to succeed him. At that time there was a far greater quantity of business transacted in the Custom House and the duties devolving upon the chief of that service were weighty and important. In the 1895



FRANK B. McSTOCKER

unpleasantness Mr. McStocker was made Commander of the Citizens Guard, which was composed of about 1000 civilians interested in protecting the Republic. While Collector of Customs he was approached by the directors of the newly organized Olaa Sugar Co. and offered a handsome salary to become the first manager. He accepted their offer and at once took his family into the Olaa district to reside. Since then he has been constantly in the saddle, one might say, overseeing the operations of planting and milling. He is making a great success of the enterprise and has proved himself to be the very man for this responsible post.

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On account of limited space we are obliged to omit the publication of the relief map of Hawaii. It will appear in one of the ensuing numbers.

August Humberg, manager of the Hilo branch of H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., entered the employ of the firm as junior clerk in Honolulu about twelve years ago. Gradually he was advanced until the Hilo store was established, when he was selected as assistant to Manager George Rodiek. Later he was assigned to the management of the Kailua branch and while in that position he developed a conservatism that won the admiration of the firm, and when the manager of the Hilo firm, George Rodeik, was



AUGUST HUMBERG

called to Honolulu as a director, Mr. Humberg received the appointment to succeed him. His career has won for him the plaudits of his house. While a young man, he bears the responsibilities of his position with the *sang froid* of a veteran. He is a careful buyer and a careful seller in the matter of credits. The rapid advancement of Mr. Humberg is a demonstration of the appreciation by his firm of the faithful efforts of its employes.

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HILO BAY

By Clarence M. White

Hilo Bay! Hilo Bay! Fringed with bright, living green,
Where the sunbeams of heaven kiss the waves' silvery sheen,
Where the cocoanut waves in the sunlight's bright glow.
And the loveliest plants in luxuriance grow.
What whispering breezes the foliage sway:
Hilo Bay! Hilo Bay! Hilo Bay!

Hilo Bay! Hilo Bay! As we walk by thy shore
How softened the music of ocean's deep roar.
What skies float above, lit by heaven's own smile.
What views lie around us, the sense to beguile.
Forever enfold us the soft airs of May:
Hilo Bay! Hilo Bay! Hilo Bay!

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN HAWAII

HERE IN the Hawaiian Islands the event which led up to the introduction of the Catholic religion was the baptism of Kalaimoku, Kamehameha II's Prime Minister by M. l'abbe de Quelin, chaplain of the French covette l'Uranie, which arrived in Kailua, Augus 8th, 1819. A few days after the ceremony Boki, Governor of Oahu, a younger brother of Kalaimoku, also received baptism from Abbe De Quelin. It is within the range of probability that had l'Uranie called at the Islands a few months earlier Abbe



FATHER DAMIEN'S MONUMENT

De Quelin would have had an opportunity of converting Kamehameha the Great to Christianity, as the King, who died in May, 1819, made many inquiries shortly before his death concerning the good works of the missionaries in the Society Islands at that time. In 1823 Kamehameha II and his consort embarked on an English whaleship for a visit to England. Their suite consisted of Governor Boki and his lady, Colonel Kekuanaoa, Captain Manuea, Mr. John Reves and several attendants. In May, 1824, they arrived in London and were shown every attention due their rank. The King and Queen were taken ill in London and both died there, but in the King's last hours, while his senses were still unshaken, he appointed Governor Boki the representative of his nation in England, after his decease, and the guardian, in conjunction with Kalaimoku, of his younger brother, the next legal successor to the throne of Hawaii. After the King's death Mr. Reves paid a visit to his old home in France, carrying with him a commission from Boki to procure in France a certain number of priests of the Catholic faith to proceed to Hawaii as missionaries, there to instruct his benighted countrymen in the principles of the religion of the cross. Boki then returned to Hawaii on H. B. M. frigate Blond with the remains of the King and Queen. In the course of time Reves made application to the college of Picpus in Paris for priests to be sent to the Hawaiian Islands, which, after some delay, was favorably received, and in July, 1826, Rev. John Alexius Augustine Bachelot, member of that institution, was constituted

Apostolic Prefect of the Hawaiian Islands by Pope Leo XII. On November 17th of that year, in company with two other Catholic clergymen, Messrs. Armand and Short, and four laymen, he sailed from Bordeaux in the French ship Comet and arrived in Honolulu July 7, 1827. On the following day the three priests went ashore and were received by Boki, the guardian of the young King, in the most open and friendly manner. He promised them his protection and support and engaged to supply them with houses and land. On the 12th of the month the missionaries were installed in their promised home and two days afterward celebrated in their own dwelling

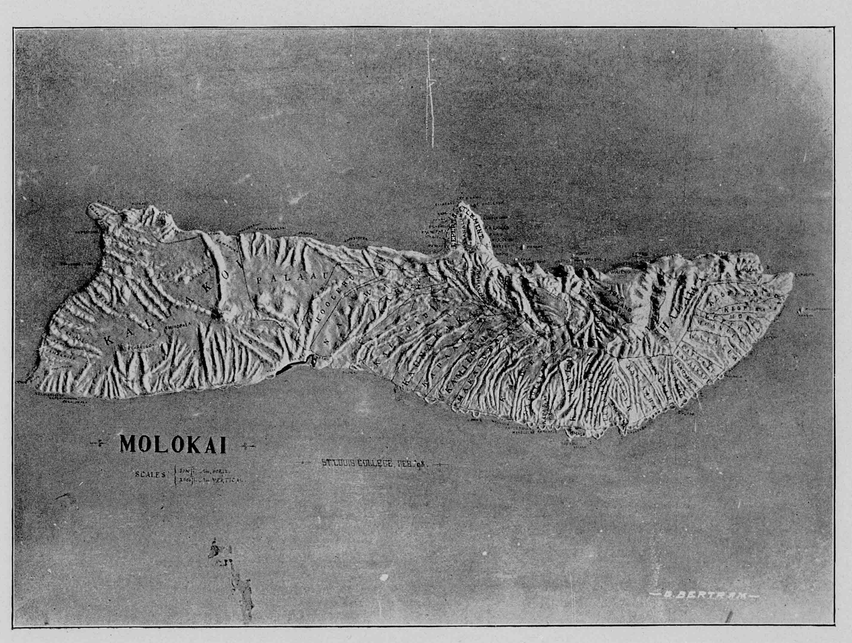


Photo by Williams A SCENE ON MOLOKAI

the first mass ever performed in Hawaii. The next day they were visited in the most friendly manner by several of the principal chiefs, when their hearts were made glad by the prospect of commencing without difficulty the labors of their mission. In January, 1828, the clergymen moved to a new residence on a large section of land given to them by their friend, Governor Boki. The next Catholic missionary to arrive was Rev. Robert Walsh, an Irish priest from the college of Picpus, who came in the brig Garafilia from Valparaiso in 1836. Rev. Louis Maigret, afterwards bishop, arrived in the next year. In the meantime, or since the year 1829, a persecution of the Catholic missionaris and their converts by the heads of government and by Protestant residents had been going on. Fathers Bachelot and Short were banished in December, 1831, and went to San Pedro, California, but returned in 1837. Father Bachelot, however, remained only seven months, going away again with Father Maigret on November 23, 1837. The former was already broken in health and died at sea. His body is buried on the island of Bonabe. His humble tomb there stands as the monument of his exalted character. After the departure of the two priests the King issued a severe edict, proscribing the Catholic religion throughout his domain. There is a dark decade of Hawaii's history that Protestants wish had never been written. It was a most remarkable epoch for nineteenth century civilization to witness.

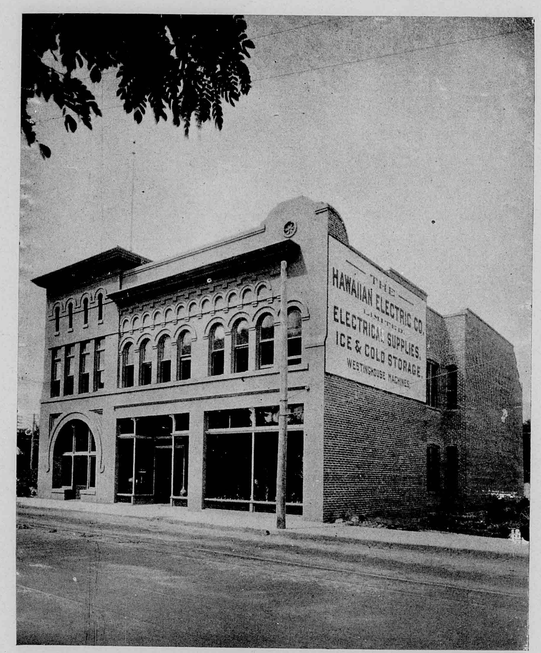
On June 17th, 1839, wise counsels prevailing, the King issued a proclamation tolerating Catholic worship and forbidding punishments on account of religious belief. In May, 1840, Father Maigret returned to Honolulu, bringing with him Bishop Steven Rouchouse. The corner-stone of the Cathedral of Notre Dame du Paix, on Fort street, was laid July 9, 1842. In the following year the edifice was dedicated and thirty years after it was remodelled. The first resident Bishop of this See was

Bishop Maigret, who took the office a few years after the dedication. At his death he was succeeded by the Bishop of Olba, and he by the present incumbent, the Bishop of Panopolis. Besides the Bishop the officials now at the Cathedral are: Rev. Father Mathias, Provincial; Rev. Father Clement, Vice Provincial; Rev. Father Valentine, Treasurer; Rev. Father Leonore, Rev. Father Andrew and Rev. Father Sylvester, Assistants. A history of the Catholic church would involve a history of the Islands from almost the dawn of civilization here, and these pages will permit of only a brief sketch of the religious work it has performed. That its missionaries have been assiduous in propagating Christianity throughout the land the existence of 104 churches and chapels attest. A Bishop and twenty-four priests are in the field. The number of communicants is about 18,000, of whom two-thirds are Hawaiians. Notable among the labors of the priests was their brave and sympathetic devotion to the wants of the sick natives during the smallpox epidemics of 1853, 1872 and 1881. For an instance of single heroism there is the sacrifice of Father Damien, who, on his knees, begged of Bishop Maigret permission to go to the leper colony on Molokai and nurse and console its diseased inhabitants. The story has gone around the world and needs no repetition here. A few years after the death of the martyr priest, which occurred in the spring of 1889, a monument to his memory was erected beside the chapel at the settlement. Our illustration gives the scene of the dedication. For raising this memorial contributions were made by Protestants and Catholics in different parts of the world, King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, being one of the donors. The inscription on the pedestal is Scriptural and particularly fitting: "Greater good can no man do than he who giveth his life for his fellowman."



THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC CO.

The Hawaiian Electric Company, whose general office and warerooms are here shown, have the exclusive franchise for wiring the streets of the city for lighting and power purposes. This company had their beginning on King street, near the Lincoln block, some ten years ago, Mr. W. W. Hall then being the controlling stockholder. They soon outgrew their quarters and put up the large brick structure at the corner of Alakea and Halekauwila streets, where they installed a complete set of machinery



HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC CO.'S OFFICE

motors being employed in many small workshops and printing establishments, a vast amount of energy must of necessity be turned out daily by the Hawaiian Electric Co., the government plant in Nuuanu Valley supplying only a limited number of customers. Next to the Honolulu Iron Works it is the busiest manufacturing concern in the city, its fires never going out. Mr. F. W. Macfarlane is the President and Mr. A. Gartley, Manager.

It was King Kalakaua who conceived the idea of for generating electricity on an extensive scale. Here, too, the demand upon their capacity increased to such an extent that they were obliged to enlarge their plant from time to time. Cold storage and the manufacture of ice were embodied in their general business. Only recently they moved into their present quarters, which are fitted up in excellent style. Electric lighting having come into pretty general use in this city of 45,000 inhabitants, and lighting his palace and all other public buildings, as well as the streets, by electricity. A steam power plant was erected in the palace yard, but shortly afterward another system of supply was constructed at Luakaha and run by water power. The down town works were then abandoned. Except in time of drouth the government system gives satisfactory service.

E. O. Hall & Son's Former Block

A night fire scene is a novel feature in these pages. There are two views of the E. O. Hall & Son building, one taken shortly after its completion and the other taken during the progress of the fire in the early morning hours of August 6th, 1901, when the whole structure and contents were destroyed. The building was finished on January 1st of this year, having been put up on the site of an old brick structure, where the firm had been carrying on trade many years. It was conspicuous among all the blocks on Fort street for its artistic finish, while the interior, arranged for the special display of hardware, was a vertitable mercantile palace. It cost about $55,000 and was insured for $25,000. It contained goods valued at more than $100,000, on which there was $66,000 insurance. Thus it will be seen that the loss by the fire was about $70,000, a hard blow to this corporation, who had already sacrificed much trade by doing business in obscure quarters, pending the completion of their new block, which they were privileged to occupy only seven months. They are now installed in the Ehlers building, awaiting the construction of yet another business home, which is going up over the ashes of the last building. The contract for the new edifice was let to Fred Harrison on the 15th of last October. It will be three stories high and of stronger construction than its predecessor. It will probably be occupied about the first of next May.

E. O. Hall & Son have the sympathy of the entire business community in their late misfortune. They are among the oldest and most public-spirited of Honolulu merchants and deserve better treatment from the fates than the calamity which befell them last summer.

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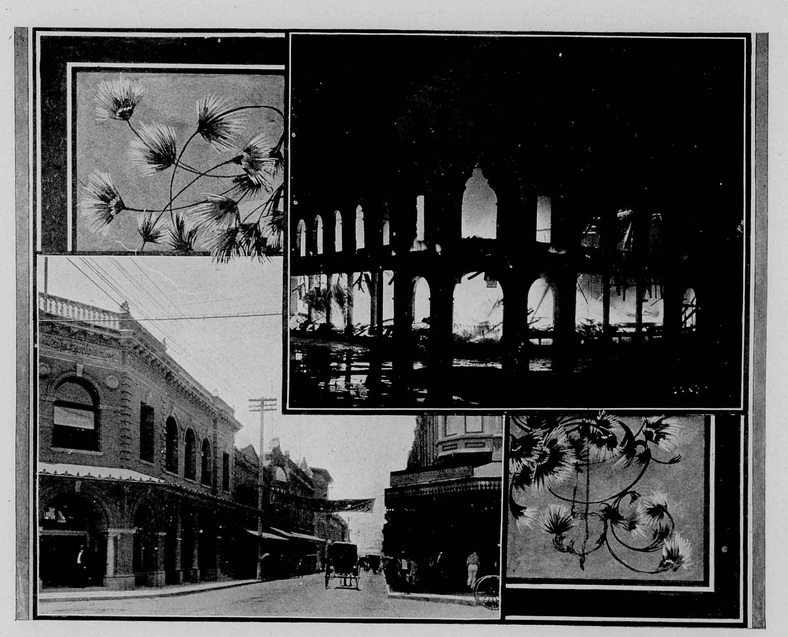

DAY SCENE PHOTO BY WILLIAMS — NIGHT SCENE PHOTO BY DAVEY

HALL BLOCK BEFORE AND DURING THE FIRE

The lotus, *nelumbium speciosum,* is an aquatic plant, a kind of lily whose home is on the Nile. Some of the fresh water ponds about Honolulu are fairly covered with the leaves. Some bear white and some blue and pink flowers. They are given much attention in Kapiolani Park.

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The Hawaiian Islands have six ports of entry.

♣ ♣ ♣

Many Island trees produce tannic acid. Hides could be tanned at home.

THE BIG DOWSETT RANCH

Cowboy life on the big Dowsett estate, which embraces the Mikilua ranch and lands at Ewa, Waianae, Leilehua, Halawa, Lualualei, Puuloa and Aiea, between thirty and forty thousand acres, is fraught with a good deal of wild adventure and laborious tasks. These lands are famous for the raising of fine horses, some of the best stock now used on this Island having been bred there. Our illustration portrays the branding of cattle; a group of ranchmen, including the manager, Mr. W. A. Buick; cowstables, milking, and a body of cowboys on horseback. The branding is done in April and May and engages the services of every man on the ranch. A fire is built on one side of the corral and the branding irons are heated. An animal is lassoed by the head and thrown on its side, where its feet are secured and it lies helpless. The horses bearing the men with the lass stand with head on and feet braced. The hot iron is pressed on the animal's side till it sears the skin, and a knife mark is made by cutting down a piece of the skin of the neck so that it hangs down about four inches, like a tongue. Dexterity in throwing the rope is only acquired by long and constant practice. The most exhilarating occupation, however, is rounding up the cattle or horses for purposes of making selections. When steers are to be taken to market a trap is arranged for catching the most promising or most marketable. One by one they enter a corral to drink. A man stationed close by selects those that are to go to the butcher by opening a gate leading to another corral, which they enter. Those not required are permitted to leave by the gate they entered and so mix with the rest of the herd.

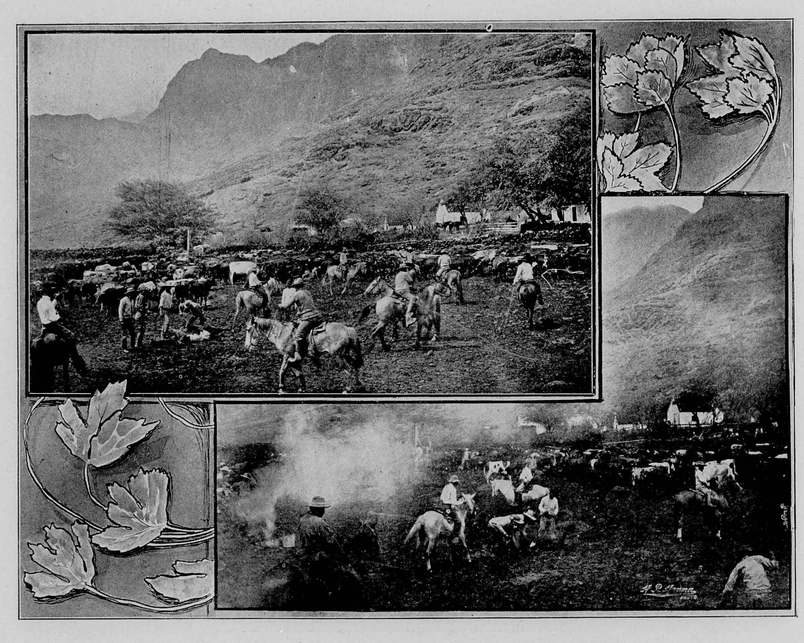


Photo by Hanna BRANDING CATTLE

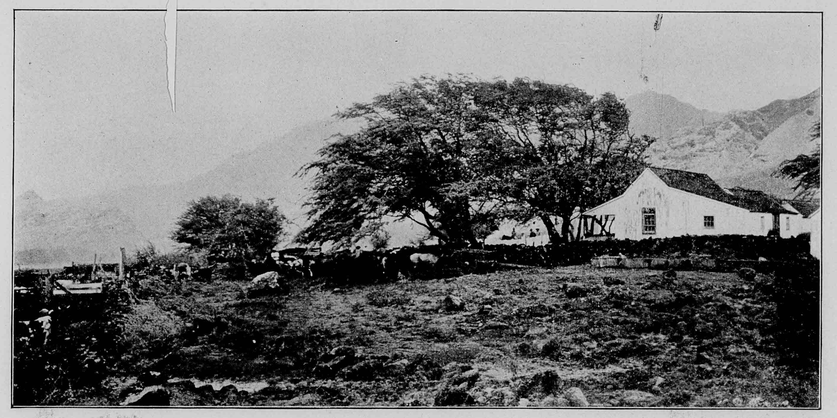
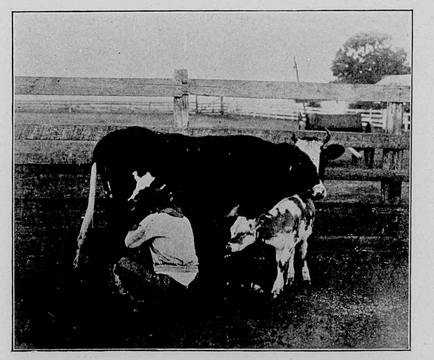


Photo by Hanna RANCH HOUSE

The group of ranchmen are chiefly Hawaiians, who are most skillful horsemen and experts with the lass. Living out doors much of the time the year round, they have rugged health. The stables shelter the milch cows and calves. On horseback the cowboys are perfectly at home. The row of them seen in the picture are ready for a descent upon the range to make a roundup.

In the milking picture the calf is tied to its mother's right front leg and left to stand there and butt while its parent is being milked. Of course this is somewhat troublesome compared to milking in a regular dairy, where the milker sits down and the calf is disposed of elsewhere. But stock raising is the main business at this ranch and butter making merely a side issue. Most of the cattle are well bred polled Angus and make excellent beef.



MILKING



Photo by Hanna MANAGER BUICK AND HIS HELPERS



Photo by Hanna A COLUMN OF COWBOYS

The Untaught Command

By H. M. Ayres

They know not much of Christmas Day
Or what the name imparts,
But Christmas love and fellowship
Abideth in their hearts.

For but a few of native blood,
The saintly organ rolls;
Still, all unguessed, God's orchestra
Finds echo in their souls.

The stranger in their land today
Prates of the Prince of Peace,
And tells of universal love,
And bids dissensions cease.

And all the while old Mother Church
With discords sore is rent,
And bickerings and pride of place
Displace Love's sacrament.

Unblessed, Hawaii's swarthy sons,
With beauteous gifts of mind,
They down the centuries preserve
The secret, to be kind.

O priceless heritage which makes
The world more glad, more bright!
Seize it, ye captains of the Church!
Go bathe you in its light!

Take to yourselves its gentle rays!
Let it your souls suffuse!
Then to a world of aching hearts
Your radiancy diffuse.

You have your faults and grievous faults,
O race of sun-kissed men!
Yet shall your utter kindliness
Inspire the poet's pen.

Aloha! say ye to the world,
Aloha! friends, to you,
Who all untaught learned Christ's command
And keep it through and through.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

The evolution of methods of finance to conserve the mutual interests of state and people has resulted in the national banking system of the United States, the survival of the fittest. The First National Bank of Hawaii, the only national bank west of San Francisco, is comfortably located in the McIntyre block, a photographic view of which is presented here. It commenced business on October 1st, 1900, with a capital stock of $500,000, and now carries individual deposits to the amount of $750,000 and loans and discounts to the extent of $800,000. The surplus to guarantee circulation is $45,000. It is the United States Depository, a commission of the Treasury Department that is given only to the most approved national banks of the country. Its correspondents abroad are the Anglo-Californian Bank in San Francisco; Merchants Loan and Trust Company in Chicago, and the National City Bank and Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Co. in New York. Letters of credit on leading banking houses in Europe are granted. The officers of the bank are: Cecil Brown, President; Mark P. Robinson, Vice-President, and W. G. Cooper, Cashier, all of whom are well known in local business circles.

The First American Savings and Trust Co. of Hawaii does business in the room occupied by the First National Bank of Hawaii and is officered by the same men. It was organized before the National bank and is really the parent of that institution. The deposits are $200,000, interest being allowed at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent per annum. A general banking business is conducted.

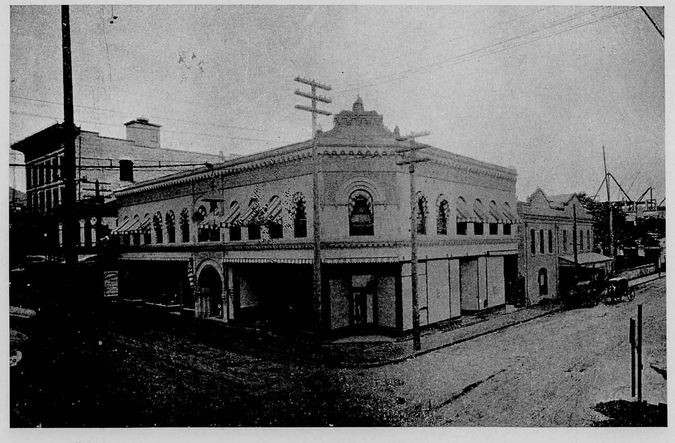


PHOTO BY HONOLULU PHOTO SUPPLY CO. FIRST NATIONAL BANK

CHRISTMAS TREES

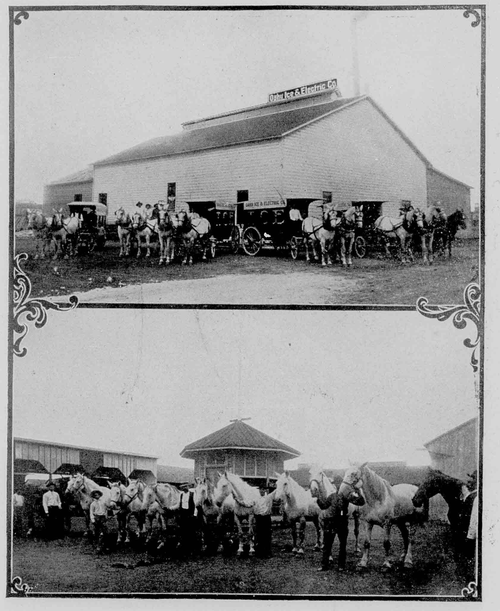
The majority of families think that a Christmas tree is a luxury, a vast undertaking entailing great expense, and involving not only labor, but that the outlay does not repay in pleasure for the money and time given, so one of the most lovely remembrances of the Yule-tide is each year laid aside. There is, however, no custom so thoroughly enjoyable or that leaves in its train such a flood of tender memories. We may grow into the sere and yellow leaf of the threescore years and ten, but the remembrance of our first Christmas trees remains ever green and omnipresent in the turned-down pages in Time's old scrap book. A dear friend said she had never realized what she had missed in her childhood until it chanced, ill and alone, she spent a Christmas in a hospital. Awakening on the morn of this wonderful holiday, she found that her nurses had placed in the window beside her bed a bough from a large Christmas tree, a spray of holly, strings of popcorn, a candle or two, with a bit of fruit and a trifling gift. It was her first Christmas tree. The tears came—but they were joyful tears—she was a child again, and there and then she resolved that no matter what trouble, what inconvenience or expense, her children should always have a Christmas tree.—*Woman's Home Companion.*

OAHU ICE AND ELECTRIC CO.

To be without ice in Honolulu is to suffer. How the people existed before the ice machine came here is something painful to contemplate. The beauty of Eugene Field's poetic verses, which turned to passionate music the clink of the ice in the pitcher as it was passed through the hall, would have been lost on the old residents here, who had never partaken of nature's liquid fruit on ice.

The Oahu Ice and Electric Company, on Hustace avenue and Dreier street, are making ice cheap and plentiful now and delivering it promptly everywhere. Their plant is made up of all the latest special devices for manufacturing this commodity, and so they are enabled to bring it out as clear and pure as spring water itself. They have a deep artesian well on their premises which yields a never failing supply of *aqua pura.*

In the distributing service they employ several teams and find it necessary to make additions to it occasionally. Ships and steamers are the largest ice consumers, contracts for many tons being made almost daily with owners and agents. The management of the business is in the hands of Theodore Hoffman and John Markham, Mr. Hoffman having had more experience in this branch of business than any one else in the Territory.



OAHU ICE AND ELECTRIC CO.

Bishop & Co. did all the banking business of the Islands before Claus Spreckels & Co. opened their doors They have much of the kamaaina patronage still.

♣ ♣ ♣

Thirteen hundred pounds of No. 1 sugar were exported to Australia this year.

♣ ♣ ♣

Peanuts grow to perfection in Hawaii. Two crops a year can be gathered. Peanut oil is manufactured by the Chinese.

Waterfront property-owners are very much in earnest about the extermination of rats.

♣ ♣ ♣

The first horse was brought to the Hawaiian Islands ninety-eight years ago. Its beauty and mettle excited the wonder and admiration of the natives.

♣ ♣ ♣

Captain Cook's tragic death deterred white navigators from visiting these Islands for over seven years afterward.

♣ ♣ ♣

The first Chinese coolies came to Hawaii in 1852. Many of their countrymen had preceded them years before.

ISLAND OF KAUAI

Kauai is the island on which Captain Cook first set foot, in 1778. It makes considerable pretensions as a rich sugar country and is also well up in rice production. It contains 590 square miles, approximately. The center of the island being mountainous, the land falls gradually in every direction toward the sea coast. Hanalei Valley is the pride of every resident of the island, and well it might be, for no fairer landscape can be seen anywhere. The barking sands of Mana are visited by all strangers who go to Kauai. At Kamaile lives a native who performs a species of jugglery that would tax the skill of some Hindoo magicians. In the dead of night he will ascend the side of a cliff 500 feet, with no other guiding light than a lantern, and while standing on a narrow ledge shoot flaming rockets of his own peculiar construction a hundred feet towards the sky. The upward draft of air in the valley assists the ascent of the fireworks, another current carries them out over the sea and yet a third current bears them back, when they fall on the beach. So rare is this sight that spectators who witness it seize the burning brands on the beach and sear their flesh with the points in order that they may afterward show proof of having viewed the miracle of Kamaile. The rockets are light sticks of hau strung with kukui nuts and wrapped with kukui leaves. When the native sets a match to them the oil in the nuts causes them to burn brightly. As many rockets will be discharged as there are dollars put up by the tourist party looking on. The knowledge of the trick came to the present performer through the direct male line of his ancestors many generations back.

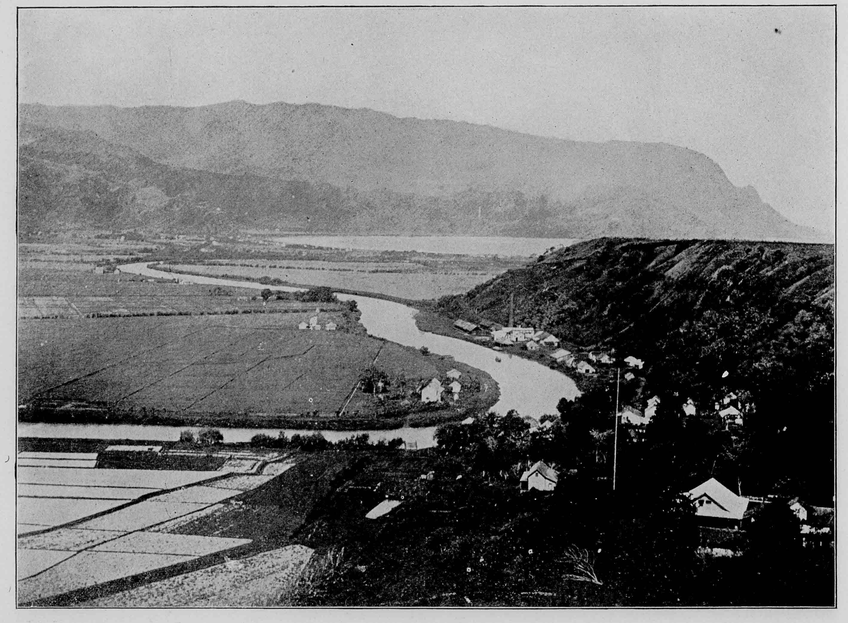


PHOTO BY WILLIAMS — SCENE ON THE HANAPEPE RIVER



VIEWS ON ESTATE OF W. H. RICE, KAUAI



PHOTO BY HANNA — COWBOYS IN KAUAI

THE BUNGALOW

The Bungalow, a long, two-story structure in the northwest corner of the Capitol grounds, has been occupied successively by Queen Kapiolani and Queen Liliuokalani, and is now the headquarters of the Officers Club, which is composed of the line officers of the National Guard of Hawaii. It is well adapted to club purposes and is nicely furnished. It was the place of assemblage of many solemn councils in royalty times. When, in the summer of 1898, the city was filled with United States troops en route from the mainland to Manila, the Officers Club threw open their hospitable doors to all United States army and navy officers and entertained them generously. Quite a number of men who have been prominent in the Spanish war, notably Generals Wheeler and Funston, have been guests in these apartments.

While the building is now the headquarters of the sociability of the sons of Mars, in a previous period it had its baptism of fire. On the day of the Wilcox *emeute*, July 30, 1889, when six of the rioters were killed and twelve wounded, the Bungalow became the place of refuge about 6 o'clock in the evening, and the rifle fire of the Honolulu Rifles and a small force of citizens was turned upon the building, which was filled as full of holes as the proverbial pepper-box. Bombs were also thrown upon the roof. Wilcox and his men stood this assault for about an hour and then surrendered. The roof of the Bungalow was almost destroyed and every article of furniture and every ornament inside the building were broken. It was a long time before repairs were made and the building re-occupied.

The picture in the upper right hand corner of the plate represents what is commonly known as the barracks It faces the Capitol and is at present occupied by the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army. It was originally the headquarters of the Royal Household Guard, then it became the rendezvous of the Hawaiian Band, and then, some time after annexation, it was utilized as at present.



PHOTO BY HANSA

THE BUNGALOW, BAND STAND AND OLD BARRACKS

LEWERS & COOKE, LTD.

Chief among the lumber houses, and occupying a place in the first rank of the large commercial concerns of Honolulu, are Lewers & Cooke, Ltd., a corporation formed Jan. 1, 1901, to take over the business of the firm of Lewers & Cooke who had been importing and selling building material fifty years. Their yards, in three different sections of the city, aggregate eight acres, and their warehouses are capable of storing enough builders' goods to supply the trade six months ahead. Like other business men of the early days, they had a small beginning, inporting in limited quantities and being satisfied with small sales. Many natives were living in houses of thatch when Lewers & Cooke launched into the lumber trade, boards being a luxury to them. Coral had been extensively used by the foreign element for the foundations and walls of their structures, and seventy years or so ago a few houses, knocked down and ready to be put together with nails, were brought around the Horn from Boston. Some are still standing. When Lewers & Cooke commenced loading vessels in the Sound and bringing their house hardware, paints, glass and wall paper from the Atlantic side, wooden houses and stores became plentiful and even comparatively cheap. Huge spiles were imported for wharves and, as the city grew in size with the advancement of the sugar industry, a demand for the heavier sizes of lumber was created, and fifteen years ago the firm could not secure the particular charters they desired for their business. About ten years ago they put on the handsome and commodious four-masted schooners Robert Lewers and Alice Cooke, the prides of the lumber and sugar fleet. The mighty forests of pine and cedar in the great wooded States of California, Oregon and Washington are Lewers & Cooke's main resources, their supply of hardwoods—oak, ash and hickory—coming from the Middle and Atlantic States. In this latter quality of lumber they carry a complete and thoroughly seasoned stock for cabinet, carriage and wagon work. A recent enterprise of theirs was taking the agency of the local brick-yard up Nuuanu Valley, the products of which are being extensively used in the numerous brick structures now going up throughout the city.

Their line of builders' hardware includes not only such standard articles as nails, screws, galvanized roofing, hinges and locks, but all the newly patented appliances that tend to the saving of labor in housekeeping. They have everything a painter wants in the way of indoor and outdoor paints, oils and varnishes, as well as brushes and other tools. Their glass takes a broad range, from the heaviest plate to the common window pane. The plates of most of the new stylish office fronts about the city have been supplied by this firm. In the matter of wall, ceiling and window decoration, which is always the profoundest study of those people of taste who are building new houses or renovating old ones, Lewers & Cooke are prepared to offer expert suggestions and submit for inspection the latest art works of Eastern manufacturers. They are the recognized leaders in wall papers, and have an array of novelties that ought to suit the most fastidious.

In short, a home-seeker coming to Honolulu or any other part of Hawaii can buy a $1,000 or a $50,000 house in Lewers & Cooke's store and get the best the market affords. Local contractors recognize this establishment as a builders' emporium, where they can procure everything necessary for the construction of their work. The corporation officers are: F. J. Lowrey, President and Manager; W. W. Harris, Vice President and Assistant Manager; W. A. Hadden, Secretary and Treasurer; C. H. Cooke, Auditor; Robert Lewers and Chas. M. Cooke, Directors.

STEAMER DAY

Honolulu's "steamer day" is Tuesday, as the larger steamers bound for the principal ports on the islands of Hawaii, Maui and Kauai get away on that day. It is the busiest day of the week and a much greater quantity of goods go out of the back doors than out of the front doors of mercantile establishments. Every merchant, bookkeeper, salesman and shipping clerk are feverish with business, and should an impolite word fall from their lips in the course of the day it can be justly ascribed to that high tension of fret and worry which is always brought on when one is compelled to perform half a dozen duties at once within a limited time. The drummer, the collector or any kind of canvasser who approaches the inner office on Tuesday is sternly repelled. Everything is subordinated to shipping—to getting the goods down to the steamer. The plantation trade is cherished, favored, pampered and petted, and the whole office, floor and shipping force will take off their coats and bend their backs, neglect their luncheons and go home to cold dinners so as to fill the orders and make up the invoices on time.

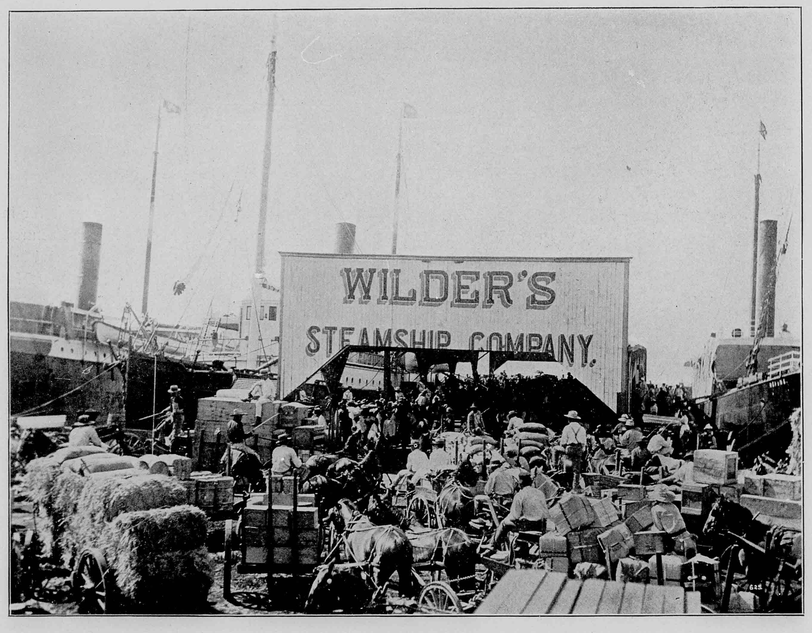


PHOTO BY HONOLULU PHOTO SUPPLY CO. WILDER'S STEAMSHIP WHARF

Our picture of the jam of drays on Wilder's wharf, where the Kinau and Claudine are being loaded for Hilo, Lahaina and other places, is a common weekly spectacle. The scene is so vivid that one can almost hear the babel of tongues of Hawaiian, Chinese and Japanese draymen and Portuguese longshoremen. The steamers take away from Honolulu such articles as sugar machinery, wagons, carriages, dry goods and food supplies, and bring back sugar, coffee, cattle and garden vegetables. There are other steamers of the Wilder fleet and still more of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co., all of which have good passenger accommodations and most of the year are full of freight.

The waters of the bights or coves on the other islands where the steamers going from Honolulu discharge their freight are usually rough in the spring and winter months, and it requires much skill, which only Hawaiians can command, to manage the lighters. The native lightermen are really indispensable to the steamship companies. They are agile, strong, fearless of the waves and exceptionally good swimmers. Passengers leaving or boarding vessels need never fear of drowning if they fall into the water. Horses and cattle consigned to Honolulu are compelled to swim out to the steamer. Occasionally an animal leaves a leg to a hungry shark, but is quickly put out of its pain. Entrance to some bays are so hazardous in rough weather that a steamer will pass by.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Burglars have been doing some fine work and the police some coarse work in the city.

Thirty-five per cent. of the average sugar plantation's gross receipts is expended for field and mill labor.

The corner stone of the Capitol was laid twenty-two years ago the 31st of this month by the Masonic fraternity.

The current number of *Side Lights*, published in Hilo, contains some expert testimony on advertising methods.

To the disgrace of the Department of State in Washington Miss Stone, according to latest advices from Europe, is still held by brigands.

The murderer or murderers of Herman Lubeck are still at large. It may be that some Sherlock Holmes is now working for that $500 reward.

Maile Lehua is a little eight page monthly issued by the children of Kaahumanu school. It affords the pupils good exercise in the composition of English.

It is just fifteen years ago that the Kaimiloa sailed with the Hawaiian Embassy on her memorable voyage to Samoa. It is said that this venture was inspired by the opera of Pinafore.

Mr. Canavarro, who represents the Portuguese government in Hawaii, will return from his visit to his native land in about a month. He has been advanced to a higher rank in the Foreign Office at home and will receive more salary than formerly.

Grape culture is carried on by a great number of the Portuguese on the sunny slope of Punchbowl. The people of this nationality have been vine growers for many centuries. A good grapevine becomes more productive each year until it is exhausted, and it may be planted in some place so as to really take up no room. It takes care of itself the greater portion of the year, and will pay handsomely for any care or attention bestowed.

The Anglican Church in Hawaii has passed to the jurisdiction of the American Protestant Episcopal Church and Bishop Alfred Willis has resigned his position. This is one of the logical consequences of annexation. This diocese being fully organized on synodical principles the American church will find it a simple matter to continue the government on episcopal lines. Bishop Willis has been a faithful missionary and church officer, a sincere friend of the Hawaiian people, and an earnest promoter of education.

The government plan of defending Honolulu contemplates twelve stations for batteries placed at intervals along a line several miles west from Koko Head, one central or main battery being at a commanding point near the city. It is thought this scheme will render the city impregnable. The vexatious quandary into which government representatives and real estate experts are plunged relative to the value of Pearl Harbor land is not encouraging to the advancement of government works, and when the other stations are considered it is quite probable difficulties of like character will be met.

What is to be the largest sailing vessel afloat is now building at Fore River yard, in Boston harbor. The limit in size has been reached in wooden vessels and this monster schooner is to have her hull of steel. The dimensions of this big craft, which is to have seven masts, are as follows: She will have a beam of 50 feet and a depth of hold of 30 feet, drawing 27 feet of water when loaded. The height of her stern will be no less than 58 feet, or taller than most four-story dwelling houses. She will spread an enormous amount of canvas, 43,000 square feet, or over an acre, and can point higher and thus outfoot any square-rigger afloat.

There are more Father Damiens among foreign missionaries. Father John Beyzim, a Polish Jesuit, who has charge of the leper establishment at Ambahivoraka, in Central Madagascar, is rounding up a career essentially the same as that of the martyr-priest of Molokai. An account of his work appears in a recent missionary organ, with illustrations that add realistic horror to the pathetic story of misery and woe. Father Beyzim himself writes in a matter-of-fact style: "I have given myself, body and soul, to these poor sufferers. I shall get the leprosy and must die; but the Blessed Virgin will send out another Polish Jesuit, and the work will be kept up."

Shortly before his death Lorenzo Snow, well known in Hawaii, made a public statement of the tenets and purposes of Mormonism. In it he said his church, out of deference to the law of the land, had laid aside the practice of patriarchal or plural marriage, but all the other principles taught by Joseph Smith are in force. Nearly 2,000 missionaries are kept in the field laboring without purse or scrip. Every worthy male member of the church holds some office in the priesthood. The world's population of Latter-Day Saints is nearly 300,000, most of whom dwell in the Rocky Mountain region. There are 49 subdivisions of the church and 14 missions. A new mission in Japan is contemplated.

Very few writers have succeeded as well as Rev. W. D. Westervelt in relating Hawaiian folk lore. Like the impressionable stranger, Mr. Westervelt having resided here but a comparatively short time, he sees the odd features of Hawaiian life and customs with a keener eye than another who has grown familiar with native ways from his birth. The charm of Hawaiian romance with which he invests his scenes; the animation which he gives to his men and women characters; the faithfulness with which he adheres to standard traditions or written history, and the comprehensive manner of his expression are making his short stories an exceedingly entertaining feature of the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC.

Admiral Evans has reason to be impressed with the dangers as well as the beauties of Nuuanu Pali. While riding with an acquaintance, in a carriage, along the road above the precipice the other day a huge boulder fell to the ground from the cliff overhead, just grazing the hind wheels of the vehicle. Had the rock struck the top of the carriage it might have killed the occupants. That the gallant admiral should have passed through the naval battle of Santiago unscathed and faced the inquisitors of the Schley investigation unflinchingly and yet come so near death in this out-of-the-way spot on the earth while pursuing the peaceful diversion of viewing our mountain scenery is one of those truths that are stranger than fiction.

The widow, dependent for support upon the few thousands her husband may have left her, the prudent mechanic, with a small amount of savings which he is desirous of increasing, or any one seeking a secure investment for any amount of money should consult Henry Waterhouse & Co., who, in their capacity of investment agents, can offer sound business advice, based upon a life time's successful experience with local financial enterprises. The senior member of this firm, Mr. Henry Waterhouse, has a wide reputation for careful and conservative dealings in stocks and real estate. These gentlemen are also sugar factors and insurance agents. In their real estate department they are just now handling twelve or fifteen new houses in Makiki, which will make very pleasant and attractive homes.

The Honolulu Blue Book, now in press, will make its appearance about the first of the year and will be delivered to subscribers throughout the Islands. It contains the names of all residents of Oahu, Hawaii, Maui and Kauai whose standing in business or social circles is in any way notable. Some of the features of the directory are soceity ladies' reception days, summer homes of various families and the division of Honolulu streets by blocks. The full membership of such societies and clubs as Kilohana Art League, Hilo Cotillon, Pacific Club, Officers' Club and the boat clubs is given. The names of United States army, navy and civil officials residing in Honolulu, Territorial officials and other classes of prominent people are also published. The advertising pages are filled with announcements of local and mainland business houses artistically arranged and printed in two colors. The work embraces 150 pages of superior book paper and will be handsomely bound in blue cloth. It will have a place in every family that moves in the social world.

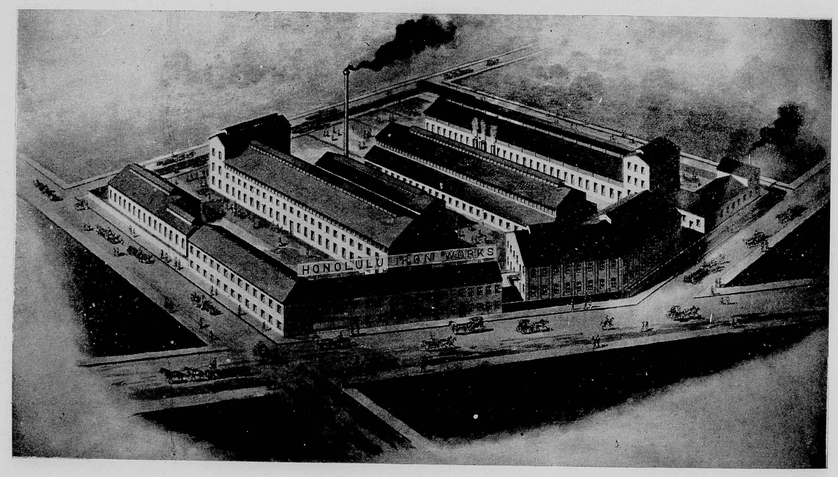
HONOLULU IRON WORKS

Covering more than six acres on the water front, east of the United States navy esplanade, is the plant of the Honolulu Iron Works Company, the greatest mechanical industry in the Islands. Being of recent erection, it combines in buildings and machinery all the new elements that go to make efficiency and secure economy in steel and iron manufacture. It is the most interesting exhibit Honolulu has to offer in the industrial line. The collection of buildings given in the illustration are made entirely fire-proof, of steel structural material and bricks. Light and ventilation are well provided for. The vast works of the interior constitute the best products in machinery and machine tools that can be obtained in the United States. Organized with a special aim to meet the requirements of the planter, the Honolulu Iron Works Co. has introduced the highest class of facilities for constructing and repairing sugar mill machinery. It is now finishing the last two of five sugar houses. It has recently completed two 3,000,000-gallon pumping engines, and more of this class of work is expected. United States war vessels and transports calling here find that nearly all the repairs they require can be done in these shops, and some work of this kind is on hand constantly. A small iron steamer is now being built here, and its launching will awaken much interest in the city.

Most of the skilled mechanics employed come from the mainland, and the laborers are almost exclusively native Hawaiians, no Asiatic labor being used. The force of men varies according to season and size of orders. Sometimes there are 600 on the pay roll, but 475 has been the average number during the last three years.

Aside from the manufacturing department there is the store and merchandise division, which is located in the buildings occupied by the former shops. These warehouses cover two acres and contain a large assortment of brass and malleable fittings, oil, packing, boiler tubes, tubing, brass and iron valves, a full equipment of engineers' and plumbers' supplies, blacksmith's coal and coke. There is also an extensive variety of small engines, from two to twenty horse power, small boilers, hoisting engines, gasoline engines and machine tools, such as lathes, drill presses, shapers and planing machines. The mercantile feature of the company's business is a convenience to planters and captains of vessels, who often find themselves suddenly confronted by pressing wants in the line of light machinery and fixtures which, in this mid-ocean locality, were not formerly obtainable nearer than San Francisco. At the store rooms there is now being erected a handsome office building, where a clerical force of about fifteen young men will attend to orders.

While the Honolulu Iron Works Company is the largest manufacturing establishment, it is also the oldest, being organized in 1853. For many years it was known as "the foundry," and so it is called today by most of the older residents. It stood where the storehouses are now until a year or so ago, when the works were dismantled,



HONOLULU IRON WORKS

the fine large structures where present operations are conducted being ready for occupancy. Its business has increased steadily from the day it had a single forge, and its reputation for thorough, painstaking mechanism is known by steamship and sailing captains the world over. At home the plantation people fully appreciate its value. It was incorporated as a stock company thirty years ago, business men, sugar planters and steamship owners in the Hawaiian Islands being among its members. Mr. C. Hedemann is the manager.

CLAUS SPRECKELS & CO.

The banking house of Claus Spreckels & Co. is second in point of age but second to none in financial stability. It was established by Mr. Spreckels many years ago to fill a want and it has met the exigencies of the business community very satisfactorily. It carries on an extensive exchange business with the leading banks of the mainland and Europe, its San Francisco correspondent being the Nevada National Bank. The bank is a partnership of Mr. Spreckels and Mr. Irwin. The cashier is Mr. E. I. Spalding.



INTERIOR OF HONOLULU IRON WORKS

If you are looking for something nice to give a lady for a Christmas present you will be safe in presenting her with a Chiffon Neck Ruff. Dame Fashion has decreed Chiffon Ruffs as the proper thing to wear. The largest assortment in Honolulu, at popular prices, at N. S. Sachs Dry Goods Co.

They had been standing at the gate for two hours and the next day was fast approaching. The soft Waikiki zephyrs fanned her cheek and tossed her auburn tresses wildly about, but he was pouring out his soul in rapturous words and she heeded naught else but the sweet cadence of his voice. When he concluded she raised her great lustrous eyes up to his and said:

"O, Augustus, can I trust you?"

"Sure," he replied.

"Then get me one of those lovely boxes of handkerchiefs at Kerr's for Christmas."

The four island relief maps which are published in this number of the PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC appear in print for the first time. The originals were executed at St. Louis College by Brother Bertram, being the result of nice scientific calculation and painstaking effort. They were photographed by J. J. Williams and from him we procured the pictures reproduced in our copper plates. We had made arrangements for illustrating Kauai, but failed to get the plate in time for publication. It will be given in a future issue.

Don't ask a favor of a business man before he has had his dinner. When you see him coming out of the Palace Grill with joy and satisfaction depicted on his countenance you may know he has just had a splendid dinner, and if you ask him right away to endorse your note he will.

HONOLULU TEMPERATURE FOR 1900

W. R. CASTLE, ESQ., OBSERVER.

Day of Month.	Jan.			Feb.			Mar.			April			May			June			July			Aug.			Sept.			Oct.			Nov.			Dec.		
	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	9 p. m.
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14.	67	77	71	59	76	66	62	78	66	66	84	71	69	78	71	75	87	76	72	87	75	71	84	76	75	86	78	70	83	69	68	75	67	72	79	67
15.	69	78	71	66	71	66	61	78	72	72	83	72	71	83	74	75	87	76	73	84	75	72	85	76	75	86	78	66	84	73	75	79	72	71	79	73
16.	66	72	67	65	74	68	66	80	71	65	74	68	70	82	72	74	85	75	73	86	75	69	87	75	75	85	74	75	80	72	72	76	71	71	79	72
17.	67	72	67	62	80	72	66	78	71	66	75	67	72	83	73	75	86	77	71	86	76	71	87	79	73	86	77	75	82	76	71	82	77	62	78	64
18.	66	75	69	70	80	69	67	78	72	63	74	69	70	82	73	73	85	77	74	85	76	78	84	79	75	85	77	76	83	75	75	81	76	62	73	70
19.	68	76	68	64	79	65	71	79	72	68	74	69	68	84	71	72	86	76	75	85	75	78	87	79	76	85	77	74	83	76	76	81	72	68	79	71
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29.	60	74	67				64	79	69	63	78	67	68	84	74	76	87	77	76	87	78	77	83	77	70	84	75	73	81	76	72	80	70	63	76	66
30.	66	74	68				66	78	68	63	79	69	74	86	75	76	87	77	75	87	78	74	86	74	69	85	74	74	80	75	67	80	73	56	72	67
31.	66	74	68				63	77	70				71	84	73				72	84	74	77	86	77				72	79	76				61	72	67

Observation taken at 50 feet above sea level. Maximum, 89; Minimum, 56; Average, 72.05.

HONOLULU RAINFALL FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS

From W. R. Castle's Rain Gauge. Elevation 50 Feet.

Months	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
January..	1.07	.06	.38	5.85	.78	.87	2.00	1.19	6.50	2.57	3.08	2.38	2.20	.94	3.97	.87
February.	1.68	.67	.94	13.04	1.98	.77	9.85	4.84	3.18	13.45	12.42	1.81	1.30	.79	7.60	3.55
March....	4.06	2.96	1.63	2.24	2.25	.38	7.83	.69	.29	.75	1.51	1.46	3.11	1.20	9.66	3.73
April.....	3.52	5.11	1.19	2.35	2.36	.94	4.84	.88	1.60	2.22	.25	1.01	2.40	.93	1.20	.81
May.....	.44	11.56	1.61	4.10	1.97	.81	1.20	.23	5.10	1.50	.10	.93	1.51	.96	.68	1.44
June.....	.48	2.51	.63	.95	.47	.97	.86	.43	.67	.29	.59	.90	.78	.99	2.07	.86
July.....	1.40	4.27	.56	.67	.15	.48	1.30	.58	.53	.28	.45	.45	.00	.81	.63	.11
August...	.83	2.85	.43	1.02	4.22	1.16	1.00	.58	1.14	1.04	.08	1.41	1.33	.39	.58	1.04
September	.32	1.17	2.26	.95	2.80	1.81	.60	.47	.42	.91	.56	2.15	.39	2.66	.15	.35
October..	4.66	.03	1.84	.44	1.31	.95	1.36	3.62	3.10	.64	1.76	.41	2.04	1.61	.52	3.70
November	.54	1.40	8.74	1.84	3.39	1.50	1.80	.39	.35	8.33	8.33	4.27	2.31	1.88	.50	.17
December.	3.76	3.14	3.47	6.37	18.08	2.82	1.64	1.50	3.97	1.30	2.41	12.02	5.54	.51	.77	1.95
Total..	22.76	35.73	23.68	39.82	39.76	13.46	34.28	15.40	26.85	33.28	31.54	29.20	22.91	13.67	28.33	18.58

For the year 1900 the rainfall by months was as follows: January, .41; February, .93; March, 1.30; April, 4.08; May, 1.06; June, .39; July, 1.65; August, 1.40; September, 1.17; October, 7.08; November, 12.72; December, 1.06. Total, 33.25.

Average for 17 years, 27.21 inches. Maximum, 39.82 inches. Minimum, 13.46 inches.

HAWAIIAN OPERA HOUSE

The Hawaiian Opera House was completed in 1896 and opened to the public in the fall of that year. William T. Porter painted the scenery. The theater will hold 1,000 persons, seating 600, and was designed by C. B. Ripley, though Mrs. Irwin, with her well known taste for architectural effects, made valuable suggestions. It contains four large proscenium boxes, independent structures of a quasi-Hindoo-Moorish type, the front balustrading, however, being an acanthus leaf fronted with electric lights in pairs at intervals.

The ceiling is in twenty-four square panels, each containing a large ornamental boss in stamped steel, and each carrying five incandescent bulbs, arranged one in the center and one at each corner. The center and corner lights are on separate switches, so that both or either sets can be used as desired. The walls are shrimp pink and the ceiling is painted in tints of pale blue and white, the ornamental metal work in bronze tipped with gold. The splay of the proscenium arch is bordered by twenty-one gilded ornamental panels of a renaissance design, each with a lamp. It is pierced by doors leading to the electrician's switchboard and stage manager's room. The switchboard, controlling hundreds of lights both in the house and on the stage, has a series of indicator lights corresponding to those in operation. The stage lighting includes portable electric reflectors for colored light effects. The whole installation was the work of Theodore Hoffman, the well known electrician. The stage has 485 incandescent lamps in all.



INTERIOR HAWAIIAN OPERA HOUSE

BANK of HAWAII

The Bank of Hawaii, at the corner of Fort and Merchant streets, is but five years of age, yet it has an unusually large clientelle. According to its last public statement it was carrying loans and discounts to the amount of over a million dollars, while its individual deposits were a much larger amount. Commencing with a capital of $200,000, it increased this to $400,000 and again to $600,000, the present capital stock. The volume of business has been growing steadily. This bank is the correspondent of Wells, Fargo & Co., who do business all over the world. Under the direction of such men as Chas. M. Cooke, P. C. Jones, Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless, C. H. Cooke and F. C. Atherton it is a solid pillar of finance.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LIMITED

H. Hackfeld & Co., who occupy quite an area of city real estate at the corner of Queen and Fort streets with their general offices, coffee factory and warehouses, do more business per annum than any other concern in the Territory. They established themselves in Honolulu in 1849 and have so grown up with the country that they are known by everybody from Hawaii to Niihau. Their new block, pictured on this page, with its stately dome and imposing front looking more like a public building than a business house, is not yet ready for occupancy, though the interior decorators and finishers promise completion before many months. It is the finest edifice in the Territory. The Capitol may have a more commanding appearance from its conspicuous position but it lacks the structural solidity of the Hackfeld block. The outer walls are of stone and the supports of the interior are chiefly steel. The offices will occupy the favored position near the corner. At present the many clerks, salesmen and other employes are working in crowded quarters in the old Legislature building back of the new structure.

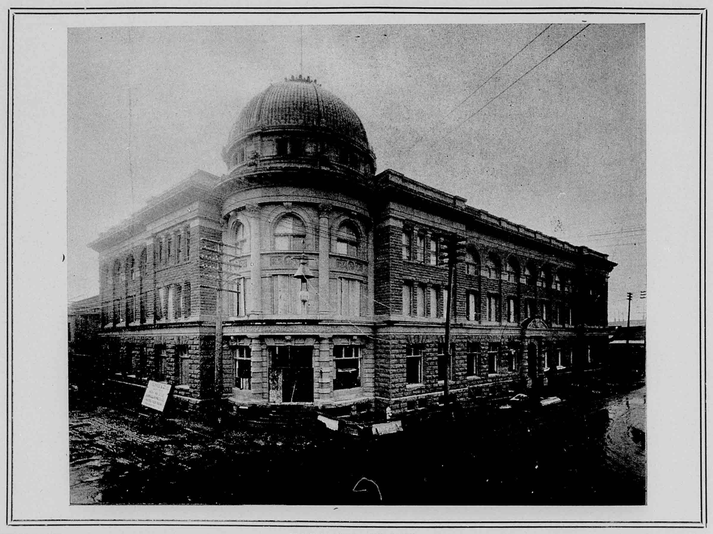

PHOTO BY CHURCH HACKFELD BLOCK

The Hackfelds have a vast sugar, steamship and insurance business. They are agents for the following plantations: Oahu, Kukaiau, Hawaii, Kipahulu, Pioneer, Kekaha, Koloa, Grove Farm and Lihue. This year they shipped to the mainland more than 65,000 tons of the product of these estates. They are also agents for the largest fertilizing works in the Territory, the Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co., who have their plant in the western part of the city. Their extensive sugar, coffee and general merchandise business on the other Islands has compelled them to maintain branch offices and warehouses in Hilo and Kailua, on Hawaii, and Lahaina, on Maui.

A few years ago they erected a complete coffee mill on their premises at the corner of Queen and Fort streets. It stands in the rear of the new block. They take large consignments of the coffee berry just as it comes from the tree, then pulp, clean, dry and roast it for the mainland or European market. They also put up in packages a very superior brand of the ground Hawaiian coffee. The machinery they employ in this industry is of the most modern German make.

The steamship interests of this house find representation in the agencies of such popular lines as the Pacific Mail, Occidental & Oriental, Toyo Kisen Kaisha, American-Hawaiian and Bremen and Liverpool packets. Practically all the Oriental frieght coming to this port passes through the custody of H. Hackfeld & Co., and the handling of this is a great business by itself.

Though nearly all the gentlemen connected with this house are German subjects, they evince the highest public spirit when matters concerning the political or industrial welfare of the Territory are at stake. When enterprises for the good of the community are set on foot, or when a worthy cause of charity presents itself, H. Hackfeld & Co. are invariably found to be liberal subscribers.

SISAL GROWING

SISAL is going to be an important industry in the land, if it is not already, the incipient stages of culture having been passed successfully. The Hawaiian Fibre Company have a plantation of 3,000 acres about a mile and a half southwest of Ewa Mill, on the line of the Oahu Railway and Land Company. limestone, or coral, soil and a tropical temperature. It will grow well, and faster perhaps, on some other soils with water, but the fibre will be inferior. The plantation on Oahu is level land and the plants develop uniformly. An occasional shower is good for young growths, but the older plants will thrive like the cacti in dry ground. The plants on this plantation were started in the old Ewa nursery.

From three to four years are required for maturing. The life of the sisal is from 15 to 20 years, at the end of which time, if not disturbed by the harvester, it will have leaves 8 feet long and attain a height of 25 feet, shedding then a prodigious quantity of young plants. Throughout the life of the plant a crop is taken off every six months



PHOTO BY HANNA SISAL PLANTATION

The harvesting consists of cutting off the lower fronds of the plant, which are usually matured when about three feet long. The fronds, or leaves, are the crude fibre, and after undergoing the process of decortication the sisal of commerce is produced. An acre produces a ton of the marketable product, the price of which varies with a very irregular market.

The cultivation is simple and inexpensive compared with that of sugar cane, requiring no ploughing, no irrigation and but little weeding. Hawaiian soil and climate are everything for the propagation of sisal, which requires

The promoter and manager of this agricultural enterprise is Mr. A. H. Turner, a young man who came from the mainland a few years ago imbued with the progressive ideas concerning Hawaii's resources. He obtained some encouragement from Mr. B. F. Dillingham, who is ever ready to help a project for land development, and then selected the present site of the Hawaiian Fibre Company. The fruition of the venture has not been secured without hard work and ceaseless attention, which are necessary for all new projects.

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A CROW-CHECK

Residents of tropical cities like Honolulu are greatly annoyed in the night by the crowing of roosters. On moonlight nights the crowing is almost incessant. An Eastern man has patented a device to keep roosters from crowing during the night or early morning. An arrangement is fastened to the rooster's bill at night by a clasp, which does not interfere in any way with the bird's breathing. When it attempts to crow, however, its clarion note will not come until its owner chooses to remove the clasp. The inventor believes that, after a time, the rooster that wears the anti-crower will cease wanting to crow even when the device is not attached to its bill, in which event a further hope is entertained that a race of non-crowing fowls may be raised. Almost everybody in Honolulu with a quarter of an acre or more about his house keeps chickens. The rooster that disturbs one the most is always the neighbor's and for this reason the crow-check must be universally adopted to secure perfect nocturnal calm.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

Dr. Wayson's suggestion that a McKinley Memorial take the shape of a free hospital for children is thoughtful and wise. Who better than a physician, going into the homes of the poor as well as the rich, is acquainted with the needs of the little sufferers, who are too often neglected? Most Hawaiian families lack the means or knowledge of giving their children proper nursing when sick, and Dr. Wayson and other physicians are aware that a properly conducted hospiral would be the means of saving many young lives. Those who instituted the Victoria Memorial Hospital have accomplished much in alleviating suffering, and their noble example is worth following by those of our citizens who desire to see a fitting memorial to our late lamented President.

TRANSPORTING SOLDIERS

In military circles the prospect of abolition of the army transport service across the Pacific is viewed with undisguised alarm. For many years to come, no doubt, Federal troops in large numbers must be ferried over to Manila and back to the United States, at a cost which will be recognized in time as a permanent charge of War Department administration. It is scarcely conceivable that so juicy a plum in the army contract line should escape the notice of spoils-seekers and spoils-mongers.

A new parasite has attacked sugar beets in Hungary and consequently an alarm is felt in the beet districts of Austria, Germany and France. The growing of sugar beets in Europe is already overdone and a decrease of the supply may not create any great hardship there.



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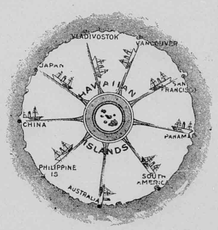

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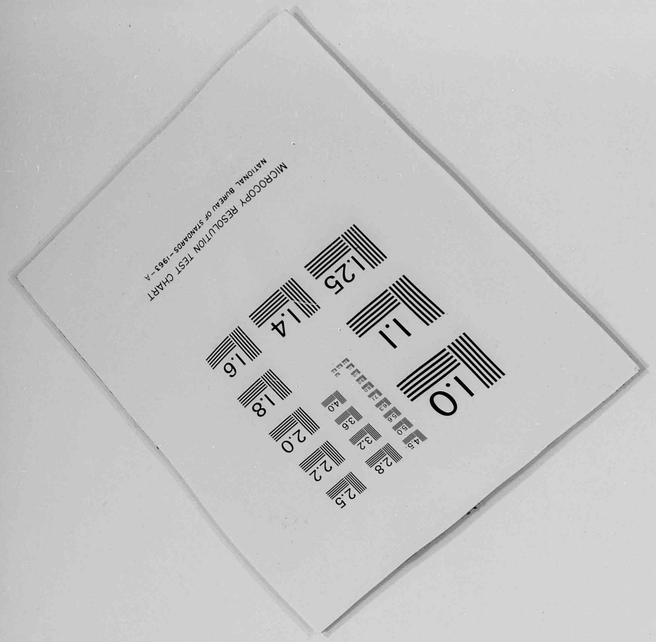
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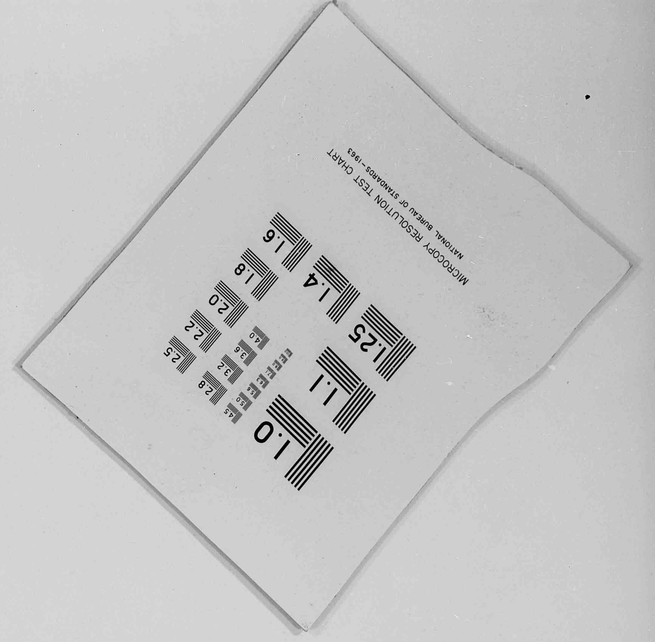
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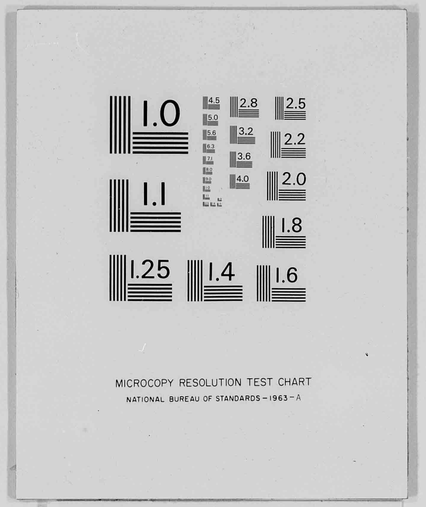
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