HAWAIIAN
Almanac and Annual

FOR

1886.

A HAND BOOK OF INFORMATION

On Matters Relating to the Hawaiian Islands, Original and Selected, of Value to Merchants, Planters, Tourists and Others.

THOS. G. THRUM, COMPILER AND PUBLISHER,

TWELFTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

COPYRIGHTED ACCORDING TO LAW.

HONOLULU:
PRESS PUBLISHING CO., PRINTERS.
1886.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>Jun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1886</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th>Oct</th>
<th>Nov</th>
<th>Dec</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1886</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IN presenting this twelfth issue of the Hawaiian Almanac and Annual the editor and compiler would gratefully acknowledge the valuable aid of contributors and the courteous assistance from the various departments of the government to his labors for the diffusion of reliable in formation and statistical tables of reference relating to Hawaii, and trusts by watchful care and revision to continue to merit the confidence and support of the public.

The new articles of this issue, prepared with special reference to answer many enquiries that are made abroad relative to Hawaii, it is hoped will prove of value and meet the expressed desires.

To those journals, local and foreign, that have recognised the claim of the Annual as a reliable hand book of information on matters pertaining to the Hawaiian Islands, of value to Merchants, Planters, Tourists and others, is due no small share of the publisher's gratitude.

The constantly increasing circulation and enquiries from abroad, as also the liberal extracts from and reference to its tables, etc., is complimentary to its value as an advertising medium second to none on these Islands.

THOS. G. THRUM.

Honolulu, November 1885.
HAWAIIAN ANNUAL CALENDAR FOR 1885.

Being the 108th year since the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands by Captain Cook:

The latter part of the 110th and the beginning of the 111th year of the Independence of the United States of America. Also,

The year 5646-47 of the Jewish Era;
The year 1304 of the Mohammedan Era;
The year 2639 since the foundation of Rome, according to Varro.

HOLIDAYS OBSERVED AT THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

* New Year .................. Jan. 1 | * Kamehameha Day ............ June 11
Chinese New Year ............ Feb. 3 | American Anniversary .......... July 4
* Accession of Kalakaua ........ Feb. 13 | * His Majesty's Birthday ....... Nov. 16
* Kamehameha III. Birthday .... Mar. 17 | * Recognition of Hawaiian Independence .... Nov. 28
Good Friday ................ April 23 | Birth of Queen Victoria .......... May 24 | * Christmas ................ Dec. 25
Decoration Day .............. May 30

Those prefixed by a * are recognized by the Government.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter .............. C | Solar Cycle .................... 19
Epact .......................... 15 | Roman Indiction ................. 14
Golden Number ................. 6 | Julian Period .................. 6599

CHURCH DAYS.

Epiphany .................... Jan. 6 | Ascension Day .................. June 3
Ash Wednesday .............. March 10 | Whit Sunday .................. June 13
First Sunday in Lent ......... March 14 | Trinity Sunday .............. June 20
Good Friday ................ April 23 | Corpus Christi ............... June 24
Easter Sunday ................ April 25 | Advent Sunday ............... Nov. 28
Rogation Sunday ............ May 30 | Christmas ..................... Dec. 25

ECLIPSES IN 1886.

Prepared for the Annual by Prof. W. D. Alexander, as are also the Moon's Phases, and Sun rise and Sun set calculations for this issue.

In the year 1886 there will be two eclipses—both of the Sun.

1. An annular eclipse of the Sun March 5th, visible here as a partial eclipse.
   Beginning of the eclipse at 10 h. 20 m. A. M. Honolulu time.
   Greatest obscuration at 11 h. 50 m. A. M. Honolulu time.
   End of the eclipse at 1 h. 20 m. P. M. Honolulu time.

   Magnitude of the eclipse = 0.35

2. A total eclipse of the Sun, August 28-29, visible in South Africa, the Atlantic Ocean, the West Indies, and parts of North and South America.
In the year 1884 there was imported into the Islands $86,411.72 worth of bags and bagging material for the needs of our sugar and rice plantations, while reeds or rushes suitable for bag making are obtainable in any quantity in almost all parts of the Islands for the cost of gathering. No systematic effort has been made to establish a local industry of this nature, though it would seem as if there was a home market for all that might be produced.
### CENSUS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, TAKEN DECEMBER 27, 1884

#### BY DISTRICTS AND ISLANDS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Island</th>
<th>Hilo</th>
<th>Punalu'u</th>
<th>Kohala, North</th>
<th>Kohala, South</th>
<th>Hamakua</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oahu</td>
<td>7,988</td>
<td>944</td>
<td>3,483</td>
<td>1,773</td>
<td>1,895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kauai</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,483</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>3,908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maui</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molokai</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanai</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>24,991</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### BY NATIONALITY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Honolulu</th>
<th>Waikiki</th>
<th>Lahaina</th>
<th>Hilo</th>
<th>Hilo</th>
<th>Lihue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natives</td>
<td>9,303</td>
<td>1,850</td>
<td>1,282</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half-castes</td>
<td>4,218</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiians born of foreign parents</td>
<td>2,040</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>99</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>572</td>
<td>7,973</td>
<td>1,984</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8,935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norwegian</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>20,487</td>
<td>5,814</td>
<td>2,268</td>
<td>7,988</td>
<td>1,984</td>
<td>83,578</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### COMPARATIVE TABLE OF POPULATION OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Islands</th>
<th>Est. 1823</th>
<th>Census 1832</th>
<th>Census 1836</th>
<th>Census 1853</th>
<th>Census 1860</th>
<th>Census 1866</th>
<th>Census 1872</th>
<th>Census 1884</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>85,000</td>
<td>45,792</td>
<td>39,304</td>
<td>24,450</td>
<td>21,481</td>
<td>19,808</td>
<td>16,901</td>
<td>24,091</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maui</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>35,099</td>
<td>24,199</td>
<td>17,574</td>
<td>16,400</td>
<td>14,935</td>
<td>12,334</td>
<td>15,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oahu</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>59,755</td>
<td>27,869</td>
<td>19,126</td>
<td>18,275</td>
<td>17,799</td>
<td>16,671</td>
<td>18,268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molokai</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>10,977</td>
<td>8,931</td>
<td>6,993</td>
<td>6,827</td>
<td>6,993</td>
<td>4,993</td>
<td>1,835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanai</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>3,667</td>
<td>2,864</td>
<td>2,299</td>
<td>1,349</td>
<td>961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niihau</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>646</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kahoolawe</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>790</td>
<td>647</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>233</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>142,050</td>
<td>130,313</td>
<td>108,570</td>
<td>73,138</td>
<td>60,800</td>
<td>62,050</td>
<td>40,08-</td>
<td>50,478</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Kauai and Niihau.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>APRIL</th>
<th>MAY</th>
<th>JUNE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>D.</strong></td>
<td><strong>H. M.</strong></td>
<td><strong>D.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Thrus.</td>
<td>5.52.9</td>
<td>6.14.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Fri.</td>
<td>5.52.0</td>
<td>6.15.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Sat.</td>
<td>5.51.1</td>
<td>6.15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 SUN</td>
<td>5.50.2</td>
<td>6.15.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Mon.</td>
<td>5.49.3</td>
<td>6.16.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Tues.</td>
<td>5.48.4</td>
<td>6.16.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Wed.</td>
<td>5.47.5</td>
<td>6.16.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Thur.</td>
<td>5.46.6</td>
<td>6.17.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Fri.</td>
<td>5.45.7</td>
<td>6.17.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Sat.</td>
<td>5.44.9</td>
<td>6.17.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 SUN</td>
<td>5.44.0</td>
<td>6.18.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Mon.</td>
<td>5.43.2</td>
<td>6.18.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Tues.</td>
<td>5.42.4</td>
<td>6.18.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Wed.</td>
<td>5.41.6</td>
<td>6.19.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Thurs.</td>
<td>5.40.8</td>
<td>6.19.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Fri.</td>
<td>5.40.0</td>
<td>6.19.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Sat.</td>
<td>5.39.1</td>
<td>6.20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 SUN</td>
<td>5.38.3</td>
<td>6.20.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Mon.</td>
<td>5.37.5</td>
<td>6.20.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Tues.</td>
<td>5.36.7</td>
<td>6.21.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Wed.</td>
<td>5.35.9</td>
<td>6.21.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Thurs.</td>
<td>5.35.2</td>
<td>6.21.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Fri.</td>
<td>5.34.4</td>
<td>6.22.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Sat.</td>
<td>5.33.7</td>
<td>6.22.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 SUN</td>
<td>5.33.0</td>
<td>6.22.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 Mon.</td>
<td>5.32.3</td>
<td>6.23.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 Tues.</td>
<td>5.31.6</td>
<td>6.23.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Wed.</td>
<td>5.30.9</td>
<td>6.24.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Thurs.</td>
<td>5.30.2</td>
<td>6.24.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Fri.</td>
<td>5.29.6</td>
<td>6.24.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For a recognition of Christmas and other holiday and birthday claims of the juvenile portion of the Island community on their elders, the custom house tables for 1884 showed the valuation of imports of toys alone to be $7,243.12. In 1875 the imports of this line of goods reached but $3,194.90. It is well to bear in mind, too, that this class of trade is confined almost exclusively to the foreign population; the Hawaiian and Chinese being but occasional imitators of their European brethren in this respect.
LIST OF FREE IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES BY TREATY.

When Properly Certified to before the Hawaiian Consul, at the nearest Port of Shipment.

Agricultural Implements; Animals.

Bacon; Bags, (cotton or textile manufactures); Beef; Bells; Books; Boots and Shoes; Bran; Bricks; Bread and Breadstuffs of all kinds; Brushes; Bullion; Butter.

Cement; Cheese; Coal; Cordage; Copper and Composition Sheathing; Cotton and Manufactures of Cotton, bleached and unbleached, and whether or not colored, stained, painted or printed; Clocks, if without glass and of wood; Cutlery.

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

Edging, Embroidery, (if of cotton); Eggs; Engines and parts thereof.

Fish and Oysters, and all creatures living in the water, and the products thereof; Fruits, Nuts, and Vegetables, green, dried or undried, preserved or unpreserved; Flour, Furs.

Grain; Gloves, Gimps, Girdles (if of cotton); Guns and Pistols (unless mounted in ivory, rubber or nickel).

Ham; Hardware; Harness; Hay; Hides; dressed or undressed; Hoop Iron.

Ice; Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof; Nails; Spikes and Bolts; Rivets, Brads or Sprigs; Tacks.

Lanterns (without glass); Lard; Leather, and all manufactures thereof; Lumber and Timber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed, and manufactured in whole or in part; Lime.

Machinery of all kinds; Meal and Bran; Meats, fresh, smoked or preserved; Mitts (if cotton); Mattresses (all except hair).

Nails, Naval Stores; including Tar; Pitch; Resin; Turpentine, raw and rectified. Oats.

Pictures (on paper); Purses (if of leather); Picture frames; Parasols and Umbrellas (if of cotton); Paper and all manufactures of Paper or of Paper and Wood; Petroleum, and all oils for illuminating or lubricating purposes; Plants, Shrubs, Trees and Seeds; Pork.

Rice.

Salt; Shooks; Shoe Horns (if of iron or steel); Skins and Pelts, dressed or undressed; Staves and Headings; Starch; Stationery; Soap; Sugar, refined or unrefined.

Tallow; Textile Manufactures made of a combination of wool, cotton, silk or linen, or of any two or more of them, other than when ready-made clothing; Toys (when made of wood, or of wood and metal, or iron or steel); Tobacco, whether in leaf or manufactured.

Wagons and carts for the purposes of agriculture or of drayage; Wood and manufactures of Wood, or Wood and Metal, except Furniture either upholstered or carved, and Carriages; Wool and manufactures of Wool, other than ready-made clothing.

For list of articles of Hawaiian produce admitted free under the treaty into the United States see page 18.

For full text of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, see Annual for 1877.
### THIRD QUARTER, 1885.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>DAY OF WEEK</th>
<th>SUNRISE</th>
<th>DAY OF MONTH</th>
<th>SUNRISE</th>
<th>DAY OF MONTH</th>
<th>SUNRISE</th>
<th>DAY OF MONTH</th>
<th>SUNRISE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Moon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Quarter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full Moon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Moon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ten years ago the valuation of imports for the Islands of books and stationery amounted to $25,472.07. Five years later this had increased to $53,694.79, and in 1884 the figures for this line of imports showed a valuation of $69,167.23. Of this amount, $17,921.86 is found to be for miscellaneous printed books and $11,021.02 for periodicals and papers, other than receipts through the regular mails.
### INTER-ISLAND DISTANCES BY SEA, IN SEA MILES.

#### AROUND OAHU.

**FROM HONOLULU, ESPLANADE WHARF, TO:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Miles</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bell Buoy</td>
<td>1 1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diamond Head</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koko Head</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makapuu Point</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mokapu</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kahu</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lau Kauai</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kealakelua</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kealakekua</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilo, N. P. of Oahu, via Kaena</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### HONOLULU TO:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Miles</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lue o ka Lua, S. W. pt. of Molokai</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West point of Lanai</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalaupapa Leper Settlement</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lahaina</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanai</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hana</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maalaea</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makena</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahukona</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### HONOLULU TO:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Miles</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Koloa, Kauai</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nawiliwili</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niihau</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### LANAI TO:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Miles</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kuonela</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanai</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### KAILUAHAI TO:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Miles</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mahukona</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waipio</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honokaa</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laupahoehoe</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kailua</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kealakekua</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### HILO TO:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Miles</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>East point of Hawaii</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keahou, Kauai</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North point of Hawaii</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South point of Hawaii</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### WIDTH OF CHANNELS—EXTREME POINT TO POINT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Miles</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oahu and Molokai</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diamond Head to S. W. point Molokai</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molokai and Lanai</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molokai and Maui</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maui and Lanai</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maui and Kauai</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii and Kauai</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kauai and Oahu</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niihau and Kauai</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### OCEAN DISTANCES—HONOLULU TO:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Miles</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>2,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland</td>
<td>4,020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vancouver</td>
<td>2,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tahiti</td>
<td>3,380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auckland</td>
<td>3,810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sydney</td>
<td>4,884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hongkong</td>
<td>5,693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yokohama</td>
<td>4,440</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### AREA, ELEVATION, AND POPULATION OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Islands</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Height in feet</th>
<th>Population, 1880</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>4,210</td>
<td>1,305</td>
<td>24,991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maui</td>
<td>760</td>
<td>2,590,000</td>
<td>10,032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oahu</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kauai</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>360,000</td>
<td>4,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molokai</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanai</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niihau</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kahoolawe</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>1,450</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Kahai and Niihau.
In 1875, the year before the reciprocity treaty with the United States went into operation, the value of imports of machinery into the Islands was $23,605,12. The value imported in 1884, as shown by the Import Table on page 15, was $211,172,50, of which $144,803,98 came under the "free by treaty" list. This growth of importation is on a par with the steadily increased facilities of the Honolulu Iron Works to supply the growing demand of plantations, mill men and others.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hilo to</th>
<th>Miles</th>
<th>Hilo to</th>
<th>Miles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Keanu</td>
<td>9 1/2</td>
<td>Opihikao</td>
<td>7 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makuu</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Kaimu</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sand Hills Nanawale</td>
<td>18 1/2</td>
<td>Kaipana</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puula</td>
<td>21 1/2</td>
<td>Panau</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kapoho</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Volcano House</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poloke-Rycroft's</td>
<td>20 1/2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TO VOLCANO.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hilo to</th>
<th>Miles</th>
<th>Hilo to</th>
<th>Miles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edge of Woods</td>
<td>4 1/2</td>
<td>Kaneohe upper Half-way Houses</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coconut Grove</td>
<td>7 1/2</td>
<td>Upper Woods</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Through Ki Swamp</td>
<td>9 1/2</td>
<td>Volcano House</td>
<td>30 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawelu's Half-way House</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**THROUGH HILo DISTRICT.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hilo to</th>
<th>Miles</th>
<th>To Hilo</th>
<th>Miles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Honoli Bridge</td>
<td>2 1/4</td>
<td>Honohina Church</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pauka Mill</td>
<td>2 1/4</td>
<td>Waiauamalo Bridge</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papaikou-Office</td>
<td>4 1/2</td>
<td>Polhakuupuka Bridge</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onomea Church</td>
<td>6 1/4</td>
<td>Mauia Gulch</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kukamakua Cross Road</td>
<td>10 1/2</td>
<td>Kawaihalii Hill Bridge</td>
<td>24 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kolekole Bridge</td>
<td>11 1/2</td>
<td>Lidgate's House</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hakalau, east edge gulch</td>
<td>15 3/4</td>
<td>Laupahoehoe Church</td>
<td>26 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umauma Bridge</td>
<td>16 1/4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**THROUGH HAMAKUA.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Laupahoehoe Church to</th>
<th>Miles</th>
<th>Laupahoehoe Church to</th>
<th>Miles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hind</td>
<td>1 1/2</td>
<td>Mills' Store, Honokaa</td>
<td>18 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom Kawalu Gulch</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
<td>Horokaia Church</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ookala, Manager's House</td>
<td>4 1/2</td>
<td>Kualaula Gulch</td>
<td>22 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soper</td>
<td>4 1/2</td>
<td>Kapulenua Church</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kesalakaha Church</td>
<td>6 1/4</td>
<td>Waianapaniaha</td>
<td>24 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaala Church</td>
<td>6 1/8</td>
<td>Bicknell's</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kukaiu Gulch</td>
<td>8 1/4</td>
<td>Stream at Kukuihaele</td>
<td>26 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horner's</td>
<td>8 1/2</td>
<td>Edge Waipo</td>
<td>26 1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Church, Kainee</td>
<td>9 1/2</td>
<td>Bottom Waipo</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notley's, Paalulu</td>
<td>10 1/4</td>
<td>Waimann (approximate)</td>
<td>33 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaumoali Bridge</td>
<td>12 1/2</td>
<td>Kukuihaele to Waimea (approximate)</td>
<td>10 3/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom Kalopa Gulch</td>
<td>14 1/4</td>
<td>Govt Road to Hamakua Mill</td>
<td>1 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K. A. Lyman's, Paahau</td>
<td>15 1/2</td>
<td>&quot; Paahau Mill</td>
<td>1 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paanu Mill</td>
<td>16 3/4</td>
<td>&quot;&quot; Pacific Sugar Mill, Kukuihaele</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**THROUGH KOHALA.**

| Kawaiihe to Waimea | 11 3/4 | Kawaiihe to Hind's, Kohala (approx) | 14 1/2 |
| Kawaiihe to Pua'ko | 5 1/2 | Waimea to Kohala Plantation (approx) | 25 1/2 |

**FOREIGN CHURCH, KOHALA, TO:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foreign Church, Kohala</th>
<th>To</th>
<th>Miles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edge of Pololu Gulch</td>
<td>4 1/4</td>
<td>Star Mill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notuli Mill</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
<td>Star Mill R. R. Station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Wight's Store, Halawa</td>
<td>1 1/4</td>
<td>Union Mill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halawa Mill</td>
<td>1 1/2</td>
<td>Union Mill R. R. Station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ha'apua Landing</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
<td>Honokaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Thompson's, Kaupukuea</td>
<td>6 1/4</td>
<td>Hind's, Hawaii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dramatic Hall, Kaupukuea</td>
<td>10 1/4</td>
<td>Hawi R. R. Station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kohala Mill</td>
<td>5 1/2</td>
<td>Honopiu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kohala Mill Landing</td>
<td>1 1/4</td>
<td>Mahukona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Church</td>
<td>1 1/4</td>
<td>Puuheue Ranch</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### HAWAIIAN ALMANAC AND ANNUAL

#### OVERLAND DISTANCES.

**ISLAND OF OAHU.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HONOLULU POST-OFFICE, TO:</th>
<th>Miles</th>
<th>HONOLULU POST-OFFICE, TO:</th>
<th>Miles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Waikiki Grove</td>
<td></td>
<td>Waimanalo</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diamond Head</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kaneohe Plantation</td>
<td>9 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coco Head</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Kaalaen Plantation</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewa Church</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kualeo Plantation</td>
<td>19 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waialua Church</td>
<td>13 1/2</td>
<td>Punaluu Rice Plantation</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waianae Church, Pokai</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Laie Settlement</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuuanu Pali</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kahuku</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ISLAND OF KAUA‘I.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HIKU TO:</th>
<th>Miles</th>
<th>KOLOA TO:</th>
<th>Miles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Waialua Falls</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Hanapepe</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaua‘i</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Waimea</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilauea</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Waimea to Mana Point</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanalei</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Nawiliwili to Mana Point</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ISLAND OF MAUI.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LAHAINA TO:</th>
<th>Miles</th>
<th>KALEPOLEPO TO:</th>
<th>Miles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kaanapali</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Makee’s</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wailuku</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Makawao</td>
<td>13 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAHULI TO:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wailuku P. O.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Makawao</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makawao</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>MAKAWAO, SAVRE’S STORE, TO:</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanaka‘u, through Hamakua</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Summit of Haleakala</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KALEPOLEPO TO:</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Makee’s Plantation</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makee’s Plantation</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>ULUPALAKUA TO:</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makawao</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Hana, via Kaupo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES AS ADOPTED BY THE HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT SURVEY.

(CORRECTED FOR THE ANNUAL BY PROF. W. D. ALEXANDER.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATIONS.</th>
<th>LATITUDES.</th>
<th>LONGITUDES.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Deg. Min. Sec.</td>
<td>Deg. Min. Sec.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu Transit of Venus Observatory, as determined by Captain Tupman</td>
<td>21 17 57</td>
<td>157 51 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu Light House</td>
<td>21 17 54 99</td>
<td>157 52 13 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diamond Head Summit</td>
<td>21 15 20 59</td>
<td>157 48 58 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tantalus, Puu Ohia</td>
<td>21 13 43 20</td>
<td>157 49 03 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makapuu Station (east point of Oahu)</td>
<td>21 10 15 57</td>
<td>157 39 20 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mokapu Station, Kaneohe</td>
<td>21 27 00 07</td>
<td>157 44 04 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kahuku Point (northeast point of Oahu)</td>
<td>21 44 19 20</td>
<td>157 35 39 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barber’s Point, Laeloa</td>
<td>21 37 32 03</td>
<td>158 6 32 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puuola (windmill)</td>
<td>21 19 11 76</td>
<td>158 47 25 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laie Point</td>
<td>21 38 40 05</td>
<td>157 55 16 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaena Point (northwest point of Oahu)</td>
<td>21 34 13 10</td>
<td>158 16 53 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haleakala, Station on Summit</td>
<td>20 42 35 04</td>
<td>156 15 06 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lahaina Court House</td>
<td>20 50 24 34</td>
<td>156 40 50 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kauiki Point (east point of Maui)</td>
<td>20 45 01 17</td>
<td>155 59 3 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puu Olai, or “Miller’s Hill” (south of Makena)</td>
<td>20 45 37 56</td>
<td>156 27 4 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halawa (east end of Molokai)</td>
<td>21 9 0 6</td>
<td>156 43 44 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kahoolawe Summit</td>
<td>20 33 39</td>
<td>156 35 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kawaihe Light House (approximate)</td>
<td>20 09 12 5</td>
<td>155 39 5 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauna Kea, Station on Summit (approximate)</td>
<td>19 49 16</td>
<td>155 28 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halai Station, back of Hilo</td>
<td>19 47 44 7</td>
<td>155 5 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kailua, Hawaii, Transit of Venus Observatory, as determined by Captain Tupman</td>
<td>19 47 44</td>
<td>155 5 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waima‘e, Kauai, Transit of Venus Observatory, as determined by Captain Tupman</td>
<td>21 57 12</td>
<td>159 40 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### COMPARATIVE TABLE OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, 1876-80 TO 1884-86.

#### REVENUE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1878-80</th>
<th>1880-82</th>
<th>1882-84</th>
<th>Estimated 1884-86</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Custom House</td>
<td>$582,846</td>
<td>$719,245</td>
<td>$944,638</td>
<td>$954,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Commerce</td>
<td>122,946</td>
<td>141,744</td>
<td>178,149</td>
<td>172,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Taxes</td>
<td>465,252</td>
<td>596,615</td>
<td>680,397</td>
<td>703,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fines, Fees, Perquisites, etc.</td>
<td>190,265</td>
<td>99,986</td>
<td>233,710</td>
<td>198,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Realizations</td>
<td>318,527</td>
<td>393,586</td>
<td>374,291</td>
<td>306,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Stocks</td>
<td>23,900</td>
<td></td>
<td>668,900</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crown Commissioners</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash in the Treasury April 1, 1884</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td>$1,703,736</td>
<td>$2,050,276</td>
<td>$3,092,085</td>
<td>$2,336,870</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### EXPENDITURES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1878-80</th>
<th>1880-82</th>
<th>1882-84</th>
<th>Estimated 1884-86</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civil List</td>
<td>$65,500</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>$148,500</td>
<td>$127,931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Settlement</td>
<td>15,075</td>
<td>19,512</td>
<td>20,347</td>
<td>22,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislature and Privy Council</td>
<td>16,523</td>
<td>19,338</td>
<td>24,942</td>
<td>40,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judiciary Department</td>
<td>79,667</td>
<td>92,870</td>
<td>115,892</td>
<td>139,095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of War</td>
<td>67,993</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>36,830</td>
<td>129,353</td>
<td>252,641</td>
<td>245,934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Interior</td>
<td>656,810</td>
<td>1,204,703</td>
<td>1,824,795</td>
<td>1,818,554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Finance</td>
<td>260,057</td>
<td>299,436</td>
<td>319,062</td>
<td>723,887</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Attorney-General</td>
<td>123,664</td>
<td>163,527</td>
<td>266,730</td>
<td>282,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bureau of Public Instruction</td>
<td>79,605</td>
<td>84,249</td>
<td>91,755</td>
<td>191,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>93,973</td>
<td>169,608</td>
<td>151,742</td>
<td>264,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td>$1,495,697</td>
<td>$2,282,596</td>
<td>$3,216,406</td>
<td>$3,856,755</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Estimated.

*Merged into Department of Foreign Affairs.

†Board of Health.

---

### Table of the Revenues and Expenditures of the Hawaiian Kingdom for each Biennial Period, from 1856-7 to 1884-6.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Expenditures</th>
<th>Deficit</th>
<th>Surplus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1856-7</td>
<td>$639,041 37</td>
<td>$666,788 83</td>
<td>$27,747 46</td>
<td>$12,768 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1858-9</td>
<td>$655,866 68</td>
<td>$643,098 40</td>
<td>$13,634 92</td>
<td>$22,626 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860-1</td>
<td>$668,186 56</td>
<td>$681,821 48</td>
<td>$12,679 24</td>
<td>$146,476 05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1862-3</td>
<td>$688,687 21</td>
<td>$666,661 10</td>
<td>$9,302 14</td>
<td>$98,064 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1864-5</td>
<td>$728,817 07</td>
<td>$582,341 02</td>
<td>$3,006 57</td>
<td>$146,476 05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1866-7</td>
<td>$831,148 98</td>
<td>$834,157 55</td>
<td>$13,019 67</td>
<td>$146,476 05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1868-9</td>
<td>$834,112 65</td>
<td>$934,100 29</td>
<td>$26,827 99</td>
<td>$282,720 05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870-1</td>
<td>$964,956 35</td>
<td>$969,784 14</td>
<td>$5,827 99</td>
<td>$191,720 05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872-3</td>
<td>$1,136,523 95</td>
<td>$1,192,511 79</td>
<td>$55,987 84</td>
<td>$88,834 92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874-6</td>
<td>$1,008,191 85</td>
<td>$919,356 93</td>
<td></td>
<td>$41,240 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876-8</td>
<td>$1,151,713 45</td>
<td>$1,110,472 90</td>
<td>$41,240 55</td>
<td>$208,039 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878-80</td>
<td>$1,703,736 00</td>
<td>$1,495,679 00</td>
<td>$212,319 06</td>
<td>$124,320 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880-82</td>
<td>$2,070,256 94</td>
<td>$2,282,599 00</td>
<td>$212,319 06</td>
<td>$208,039 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882-84</td>
<td>$3,092,085 42</td>
<td>$3,216,406 05</td>
<td>$124,320 63</td>
<td>$124,320 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884-86</td>
<td>$2,336,870 42</td>
<td>$3,856,755 00</td>
<td>$1,519,884 58</td>
<td>$1,519,884 58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## IMPORTS AT OTHER PORTS, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VALUE GOODS PAYING DUTY</th>
<th>VALUE GOODS FREE BY TREATY</th>
<th>VALUE GOODS IN BOND</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ale, Porter, Beer, Cider $27,496 46</td>
<td>$ 85,906 36</td>
<td>$ 45,093 85</td>
<td>$ 75,690 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animals and Birds $85 00</td>
<td>$ 85,906 36</td>
<td>$ 45,093 85</td>
<td>$ 75,690 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Materials $60,916 93</td>
<td>$ 64,175 82</td>
<td>$ 1,800 38</td>
<td>$ 65,981 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing, Hats, Boots $168,209 84</td>
<td>$ 133,697 56</td>
<td>$ 7,452 23</td>
<td>$ 171,147 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crockery, Glassware, Lamps and Lamp Fixtures $46,457 14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$ 46,457 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugs, Surgical Instruments and Dental Materials (Cottons) $45,886 32</td>
<td>$ 2,312 18</td>
<td>$ 2,312 18</td>
<td>$ 45,886 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linens $13,871 81</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$ 13,871 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry Goods (Silks) $29,716 69</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$ 29,716 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Woolens) $58,849 22</td>
<td>$ 3,973 53</td>
<td>$ 3,973 53</td>
<td>$ 58,849 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixtures $18,846 84</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$ 18,846 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fancy Goods, Millinery, etc. $80,172 50</td>
<td>$ 5,360 73</td>
<td>$ 6,767 11</td>
<td>$ 86,500 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish (dried and salt) $11,135 67</td>
<td>$ 63,009 18</td>
<td>$ 7,000 00</td>
<td>$ 71,144 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flour $3,260 34</td>
<td>$ 160,660 09</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits (fresh) $5,833 82</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$ 5,833 82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture $53,543 61</td>
<td>$ 40,937 45</td>
<td>$ 2,118 47</td>
<td>$ 96,639 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grain and Feed $984 44</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$ 984 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groceries and Provisions $108,289 45</td>
<td>$ 300,006 26</td>
<td>$ 1,740 77</td>
<td>$ 420,036 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guns and Gun Materials $6,984 24</td>
<td>$ 2,909 45</td>
<td>$ 1,171 97</td>
<td>$ 11,065 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gun Powder $4,382 92</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$ 4,382 92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardware, Agricultural Implements and Tools $104,317 57</td>
<td>$ 176,716 64</td>
<td>$ 4,963 12</td>
<td>$ 286,097 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron and Steel, etc. $26,856 87</td>
<td>$ 14,503 68</td>
<td>$ 290 00</td>
<td>$ 41,650 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewelry, Plate, and Other Articles $38,709 75</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$ 38,709 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather $790 28</td>
<td>$ 41,349 66</td>
<td></td>
<td>$ 42,139 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumber $50 60</td>
<td>$ 283,851 41</td>
<td></td>
<td>$ 284,402 01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinery $62,667 48</td>
<td>$ 144,803 98</td>
<td>$ 3,701 04</td>
<td>$ 210,170 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matches $701 36</td>
<td>$ 3,435 01</td>
<td>$ 344 90</td>
<td>$ 4,475 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musical Instruments $8,734 10</td>
<td>$ 5,572 24</td>
<td></td>
<td>$ 14,306 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval Stores $6,082 40</td>
<td>$ 35,377 59</td>
<td>$ 179 36</td>
<td>$ 42,539 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oils, (cocoa nut, kerosene, whale, etc.) $26,800 00</td>
<td>$ 61,718 54</td>
<td>$ 42 00</td>
<td>$ 88,560 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paints and Paint Oils, and Turpentine $30,727 13</td>
<td>$ 2,920 50</td>
<td>$ 783 94</td>
<td>$ 34,331 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perfumery and Toilet Articles $9,570 33</td>
<td>$ 2,905 90</td>
<td>$ 507 05</td>
<td>$ 13,003 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railroad Materials, Rails, Cars, etc. $20,099 11</td>
<td>$ 78 00</td>
<td></td>
<td>$ 20,177 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saddlery, Carriages and Materials $34,177 17</td>
<td>$ 33,452 47</td>
<td>$ 2,827 75</td>
<td>$ 69,452 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoos and Containers $77,338 97</td>
<td>$ 18,831 63</td>
<td>$ 10,585 51</td>
<td>$ 106,755 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits $4,594 78</td>
<td></td>
<td>$ 136,881 61</td>
<td>$ 141,476 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery and Books $14,732 25</td>
<td>$ 53,969 60</td>
<td>$ 1,188 38</td>
<td>$ 69,690 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea $22,321 35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$ 22,321 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin and Tinware and Materials $10,563 68</td>
<td></td>
<td>$ 136 16</td>
<td>$ 10,700 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobaccos, Cigars, etc. $8,600 03</td>
<td>$ 93,657 39</td>
<td>$ 36,158 68</td>
<td>$ 124,425 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wines (light) $6,124 81</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$ 6,124 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundry Merchandise not included in the above $53,340 40</td>
<td>$ 35,843 02</td>
<td>$ 2,900 00</td>
<td>$ 92,083 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charges on Invoices $48,271 30</td>
<td>$ 34,669 39</td>
<td>$ 4,216 61</td>
<td>$ 87,157 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95% added on Uncertified Invoices $3,080 14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$ 3,080 14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$1,437,634 94 $2,280,384 59 $310,935 62 $4,037,954 25

Discounts, Damaged and short $58,404 47

3,979,250 68

Value of goods free by Civil Code, at all ports $4,037,954 22

Total Hawaiian Islands $4,037,954 22

SPECI... $1,185,61 54
### Imports Hawaiian Islands, Country from which Imported.

#### Value of Goods Paying Duty, Imported from

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States, Pacific Ports</td>
<td>$293,966.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States, Atlantic Ports</td>
<td>29,076.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>510,150.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>184,017.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia and New Zealand</td>
<td>18,806.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>141,333.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>12,807.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islands in the Pacific</td>
<td>717.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micronesia Islands</td>
<td>269.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Honolulu</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,390,034.54</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Hilo</td>
<td>49,550.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Mahukona</td>
<td>2,778.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Kawaihae</td>
<td>16.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total at all Ports</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,440,750.73</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Value of Goods Free by Civil Code from

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>$1,158.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>51,872.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>28,107.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia and New Zealand</td>
<td>42,651.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Countries</td>
<td>1,483.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Honolulu</strong></td>
<td><strong>$241,623.24</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kahului, from United States</td>
<td>9,881.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilo, from United States</td>
<td>4,992.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahukona, from United States</td>
<td>1,261.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total at all Ports</strong></td>
<td><strong>$257,758.90</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Value of Goods Free by "Treaty" from

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States, Pacific Ports</td>
<td>$1,976,765.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States, Atlantic Ports</td>
<td>308,377.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total, Honolulu</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,285,143.29</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kahului</td>
<td>203,087.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilo</td>
<td>85,175.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahukona</td>
<td>40,952.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kawaihae</td>
<td>7,588.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total at all Ports</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,619,511.74</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Value of Goods Imported Free.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animals and Birds</td>
<td>$7,101.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bags and Containers</td>
<td>2,857.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal and Coke</td>
<td>71,112.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diplomatic Representative (Sundries)</td>
<td>970.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertilizer and Fertilizer</td>
<td>20,072.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>His Majesty (Sundries)</td>
<td>12,445.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Government</td>
<td>51,817.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron, Steel &amp;c.</td>
<td>19,768.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants and Seeds</td>
<td>9,182.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returned Cargo</td>
<td>1,467.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundries, by Permission</td>
<td>30,534.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheathing Metal</td>
<td>7,229.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundry Personal &amp; Household Effects</td>
<td>14,793.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total at Honolulu</strong></td>
<td><strong>$241,623.84</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kahului</td>
<td>9,881.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilo</td>
<td>4,992.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahukona</td>
<td>1,261.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$257,758.90</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Customs Receipts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Import Duties Spirits</td>
<td>$270,578.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Import Duties Goods</td>
<td>174,407.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Import Duties Bonded Goods</td>
<td>38,671.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blanks</td>
<td>13,637.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fees</td>
<td>4,123.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wharfage</td>
<td>21,513.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registry</td>
<td>213.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warehouse Storage</td>
<td>1,087.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerosene Storage</td>
<td>3,670.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coasting License</td>
<td>3,679.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. H. Fund.</td>
<td>1,444.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage</td>
<td>10,050.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lights</td>
<td>1,171.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>5,166.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital Fund</td>
<td>107.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buoy</td>
<td>338.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passports</td>
<td>2,097.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fines and Forfeitures</td>
<td>964.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esplanade Storage</td>
<td>3,517.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Towage</td>
<td>4,165.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honolul</td>
<td>543,294.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kahului</td>
<td>7,336.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilo</td>
<td>803.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahukona</td>
<td>308.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total 1884</strong></td>
<td>$551,796.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total 1883</strong></td>
<td>$577,339.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Decrease 1884</strong></td>
<td>$25,543.88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Table of Principal Domestic Exports, Showing the Country to which Exported.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Pacific Ports, U.S.</th>
<th>Australia and New Zealand</th>
<th>Islands in Pacific</th>
<th>China</th>
<th>South Am. Ports</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sagar, lbs</td>
<td>142,654,923</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molasses, galls</td>
<td>110,530</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paddy, lbs</td>
<td>46,224</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice, lbs</td>
<td>9,493,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>4,100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee, lbs</td>
<td>4,231</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fulu lbs</td>
<td>465</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fungus, lbs</td>
<td>2,447</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bananas, bchrs</td>
<td>58,040</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goat Skins, pcs</td>
<td>20,125</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hides, pcs</td>
<td>21,026</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tallow, lbs</td>
<td>2,864</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wool, lbs</td>
<td>200,306</td>
<td>109,354</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betel Leaves, bxs</td>
<td>416</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calf Skins, pcs</td>
<td>117</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep Skins, pcs</td>
<td>8,038</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dried Bananas, bxs</td>
<td>106</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Domestic Exports.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Pacific Ports, U.S.</th>
<th>Australia and New Zealand</th>
<th>Islands in Pacific</th>
<th>China</th>
<th>South Am. Ports</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sagar, lbs</td>
<td>142,654,923</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molasses, galls</td>
<td>110,530</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paddy, lbs</td>
<td>46,224</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice, lbs</td>
<td>9,493,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>4,100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee, lbs</td>
<td>4,231</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fulu lbs</td>
<td>465</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fungus, lbs</td>
<td>2,447</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bananas, bchrs</td>
<td>58,040</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total valuation $7,977,908 82.**

### Total Value Domestic Produce Exported.

- Total Value Domestic Produce Exported, Honolulu: $6,524,364 46
- Total Value Domestic Produce Exported, Kahului: 1,286,807 97
- Total Value Domestic Produce Exported, Hilo: 166,736 39

**Total: $8,067,648 82.

### Total of all Exports, Hawaiian Islands.

- Value of Domestic Goods Exported: $7,977,908 82
- Value of Domestic Goods Furnished as supplies (estimated): 89,740 00
- Value of Foreign Goods Exported: 117,273 81

**Total: $8,184,922 63.

### Resume, Imports Hawaiian Islands.

- United States: $3,367,585 76
- Great Britain: 769,004 82
- Germany: 225,543 59
- Australia and New Zealand: 72,006 81
- China: 179,161 75
- France: 21,720 59
- Other Countries: 2,471 10

**Total: $4,637,514 22.
### SELECTIONS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE TABLES, 1884

**Passengers Statistics, Arrivals and Departures, Port of Honolulu.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FROM AND TO</th>
<th>CHINESE.</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FROM</td>
<td>TO</td>
<td>FROM</td>
<td>TO</td>
<td>FROM</td>
<td>TO</td>
<td>FROM</td>
<td>TO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adults</td>
<td>Children</td>
<td>Adults</td>
<td>Children</td>
<td>Adults</td>
<td>Children</td>
<td>Adults</td>
<td>Children</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>862</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>832</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>940</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon and Washington Territory</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria, B. C.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>1730</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1318</td>
<td>38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China and Japan</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia and New Zealand</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islands in the Pacific</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Ports</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1110</td>
<td>601</td>
<td>1373</td>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Ports</td>
<td>1110</td>
<td>601</td>
<td>1373</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>1110</td>
<td>601</td>
<td>1373</td>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Michaels and Western Islands</td>
<td>1110</td>
<td>601</td>
<td>1373</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>1110</td>
<td>601</td>
<td>1373</td>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td>2226</td>
<td>805</td>
<td>1187</td>
<td>326</td>
<td>2671</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>1373</td>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total arrivals for the year:** 5,739
**Total departures for the year:** 2,930

**Excess of arrivals:** 2,809

**IN TRANSIT—** From Australia and New Zealand bound to San Francisco... 1175
From San Francisco bound to Australia and New Zealand... 906
From Victoria, B. C., bound to China... 650
From China bound to San Francisco... 101

---

**ARTICLES ADMITTED INTO THE UNITED STATES FREE OF DUTY, UNDER THE RECIPROCITY TREATY,**

From the Hawaiian Islands, when Properly Certified to before the U. S. Consul, or Consular Agent at the Port of Shipment.

Arrow-root; Bananas; Castor Oil; Hides and Skins, undressed; Pulu; Rice; Seeds, Plants, Shrubs or Trees; Muscovado, Brown, and all other unrefined sugar, commonly known as "Sandwich Island Sugar;" Syrups of Sugar Cane, Melado and Molasses; Taliow; Vege tables, dried and undried, preserved and unpreserved.

For Full text of the Treaty of Reciprocity with the United States, see Annual for 1877.

For list of articles admitted free under the Treaty from the United States, see page 8.

---

**BEARINGS AND DISTANCES.**

Honolulu Lighthouse to summit of Diamond Head, S. 50° 37' 40" E. (true) 24,550 feet.
Punohia to Diamond Head Station, S. 2° 15' 37" E. (true) 26, 515 feet.
Haleakala to Mauna Kea, S. 39° 23' 30" E. (true) 79.2 statute miles.
Average Magnetic Declination south pr. of Oahu, 9° 55' E., A. D. 1885.
### COMPARATIVE TABLE OF LEADING IMPORTS OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

For Alternate Years 1876—1884.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1876</th>
<th>1878</th>
<th>1880</th>
<th>1882</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ale, Porter, Beer, Cider</td>
<td>$19,792</td>
<td>$30,548</td>
<td>$36,150</td>
<td>$36,414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animals and Birds</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>18,860</td>
<td>81,585</td>
<td>74,622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Materials</td>
<td>21,996</td>
<td>107,043</td>
<td>89,287</td>
<td>65,395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing, Hats, Boots</td>
<td>176,188</td>
<td>206,599</td>
<td>226,169</td>
<td>344,078</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crockery, and Glassware</td>
<td>14,197</td>
<td>11,790</td>
<td>25,841</td>
<td>36,773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugs and Medicines</td>
<td>17,029</td>
<td>17,945</td>
<td>27,818</td>
<td>46,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry Goods—Cottons</td>
<td>167,451</td>
<td>165,159</td>
<td>151,134</td>
<td>261,013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linens</td>
<td>9,163</td>
<td>8,518</td>
<td>13,318</td>
<td>20,876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silk</td>
<td>12,712</td>
<td>21,370</td>
<td>25,638</td>
<td>35,474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woolens</td>
<td>40,067</td>
<td>20,407</td>
<td>30,375</td>
<td>115,590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixtures</td>
<td>25,321</td>
<td>37,737</td>
<td>32,889</td>
<td>48,181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fancy Goods, Millinery, etc</td>
<td>53,118</td>
<td>53,759</td>
<td>66,637</td>
<td>116,503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish (dry and salt)</td>
<td>17,681</td>
<td>47,706</td>
<td>35,725</td>
<td>75,601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flour</td>
<td>58,870</td>
<td>102,878</td>
<td>100,088</td>
<td>171,433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits (fresh)</td>
<td>2,030</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>1,451</td>
<td>5,347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture</td>
<td>27,662</td>
<td>49,482</td>
<td>73,345</td>
<td>123,043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furs and Ivory</td>
<td>2,066</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>1,930</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grain and Feed</td>
<td>14,513</td>
<td>34,595</td>
<td>73,951</td>
<td>171,525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groceries and Provisions</td>
<td>90,668</td>
<td>126,573</td>
<td>137,709</td>
<td>451,101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guns and Gun Materials</td>
<td>5,599</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>10,749</td>
<td>123,908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gun Powder</td>
<td>2,715</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>5,317</td>
<td>7,038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardware, Agr. Implements &amp; Tools &amp;c</td>
<td>105,828</td>
<td>210,599</td>
<td>251,083</td>
<td>372,672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron, Steel, etc</td>
<td>20,587</td>
<td>36,654</td>
<td>29,843</td>
<td>62,797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewelry, Plate, Clocks</td>
<td>24,032</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>34,295</td>
<td>74,447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather</td>
<td>8,666</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>20,665</td>
<td>47,586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumber</td>
<td>98,222</td>
<td>242,659</td>
<td>221,211</td>
<td>248,557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinery</td>
<td>37,331</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>47,997</td>
<td>182,347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matches</td>
<td>5,513</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>4,457</td>
<td>12,298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musical Instruments</td>
<td>6,892</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>10,389</td>
<td>19,706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval Stores</td>
<td>35,871</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>38,414</td>
<td>73,882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oils (co'nut, kerosene, whale, etc.)</td>
<td>78,081</td>
<td>97,868</td>
<td>75,883</td>
<td>105,661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paint, Paint Oils &amp; Turpentine</td>
<td>13,548</td>
<td>23,803</td>
<td>24,874</td>
<td>30,824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perfumery and Toilet Articles</td>
<td>13,054</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>11,057</td>
<td>17,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saddlery, Carriages, etc</td>
<td>34,536</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>76,441</td>
<td>74,466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shooks and Containers</td>
<td>53,948</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>50,192</td>
<td>72,257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>34,944</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>30,166</td>
<td>81,132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery and Books</td>
<td>3,513</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>4,457</td>
<td>12,298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>7,258</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>90,415</td>
<td>14,237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin and Tinware</td>
<td>5,914</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>5,474</td>
<td>6,266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco, Cigars, etc</td>
<td>57,475</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>66,018</td>
<td>106,111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whalebone</td>
<td>38,134</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>15,760</td>
<td>12,756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wines (light)</td>
<td>9,475</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>6,094</td>
<td>10,727</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### AVERAGE MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL TABLE, HONOLULU, FROM 1873 to 1877, inclusive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>1873</th>
<th>1874</th>
<th>1875</th>
<th>1876</th>
<th>1877</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>30.08</td>
<td>74.5</td>
<td>1.98</td>
<td>20.93</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>30.07</td>
<td>73.4</td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td>29.83</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>30.06</td>
<td>72.4</td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td>29.75</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>30.05</td>
<td>71.4</td>
<td>1.97</td>
<td>29.67</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>30.05</td>
<td>72.4</td>
<td>1.97</td>
<td>30.04</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>30.04</td>
<td>71.4</td>
<td>1.97</td>
<td>29.97</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>30.03</td>
<td>70.4</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>29.96</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>30.02</td>
<td>69.4</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>29.94</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>68.4</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>29.93</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>67.4</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>29.92</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>66.4</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>29.91</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>65.4</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>29.90</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>Domestic Prod. Exported</td>
<td>Foreign Prod. Exported</td>
<td>Total Customs House Receipts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1846</td>
<td>$598,382</td>
<td>$689,850</td>
<td>$620,505</td>
<td>$63,395</td>
<td>$32,506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1847</td>
<td>710,138</td>
<td>264,206</td>
<td>209,038</td>
<td>33,551</td>
<td>55,206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1848</td>
<td>605,618</td>
<td>300,370</td>
<td>266,819</td>
<td>185,063</td>
<td>55,658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1849</td>
<td>799,739</td>
<td>318,310</td>
<td>255,869</td>
<td>185,063</td>
<td>55,658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>1,063,578</td>
<td>279,212</td>
<td>352,590</td>
<td>31,490</td>
<td>160,622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1851</td>
<td>1,832,821</td>
<td>1,692,311</td>
<td>821,300</td>
<td>381,410</td>
<td>160,622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1852</td>
<td>759,868</td>
<td>638,393</td>
<td>257,251</td>
<td>113,001</td>
<td>50,687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1853</td>
<td>1,401,875</td>
<td>471,996</td>
<td>281,397</td>
<td>191,301</td>
<td>135,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1854</td>
<td>1,548,974</td>
<td>519,064</td>
<td>270,813</td>
<td>191,301</td>
<td>135,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1855</td>
<td>1,384,385</td>
<td>572,600</td>
<td>274,741</td>
<td>209,813</td>
<td>135,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1856</td>
<td>1,151,422</td>
<td>706,826</td>
<td>465,378</td>
<td>204,541</td>
<td>50,687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1857</td>
<td>1,130,165</td>
<td>473,524</td>
<td>244,308</td>
<td>222,222</td>
<td>140,777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1858</td>
<td>1,089,660</td>
<td>789,084</td>
<td>399,666</td>
<td>257,113</td>
<td>161,138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1859</td>
<td>1,233,749</td>
<td>807,459</td>
<td>562,316</td>
<td>279,897</td>
<td>121,294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>761,100</td>
<td>659,774</td>
<td>476,872</td>
<td>182,900</td>
<td>40,380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861</td>
<td>998,239</td>
<td>838,448</td>
<td>526,541</td>
<td>251,882</td>
<td>107,490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1862</td>
<td>1,175,493</td>
<td>1,085,824</td>
<td>744,443</td>
<td>355,539</td>
<td>200,595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1863</td>
<td>1,172,241</td>
<td>1,062,181</td>
<td>555,431</td>
<td>203,280</td>
<td>122,045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1864</td>
<td>1,496,255</td>
<td>1,808,257</td>
<td>1,523,211</td>
<td>297,045</td>
<td>118,961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1865</td>
<td>1,993,821</td>
<td>1,234,576</td>
<td>1,053,251</td>
<td>242,785</td>
<td>125,047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>1,973,410</td>
<td>1,079,667</td>
<td>1,344,122</td>
<td>365,539</td>
<td>120,595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>1,042,631</td>
<td>1,134,379</td>
<td>778,201</td>
<td>290,597</td>
<td>78,066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1868</td>
<td>1,013,241</td>
<td>1,134,379</td>
<td>778,201</td>
<td>290,597</td>
<td>78,066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>1,192,127</td>
<td>1,134,379</td>
<td>778,201</td>
<td>290,597</td>
<td>78,066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>1,749,765</td>
<td>1,400,685</td>
<td>1,400,685</td>
<td>346,275</td>
<td>122,875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>1,631,871</td>
<td>1,469,340</td>
<td>1,351,699</td>
<td>282,875</td>
<td>122,875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>1,748,406</td>
<td>1,400,685</td>
<td>1,400,685</td>
<td>346,275</td>
<td>122,875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>1,505,670</td>
<td>1,400,685</td>
<td>1,400,685</td>
<td>346,275</td>
<td>122,875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>1,811,770</td>
<td>1,570,041</td>
<td>1,570,041</td>
<td>355,234</td>
<td>127,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>2,534,356</td>
<td>2,349,247</td>
<td>2,349,247</td>
<td>366,234</td>
<td>127,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>3,050,270</td>
<td>3,264,437</td>
<td>3,264,437</td>
<td>372,234</td>
<td>127,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>2,738,525</td>
<td>2,891,275</td>
<td>2,891,275</td>
<td>369,234</td>
<td>127,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>3,655,140</td>
<td>3,890,275</td>
<td>3,890,275</td>
<td>376,234</td>
<td>127,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>2,537,268</td>
<td>2,360,437</td>
<td>2,360,437</td>
<td>372,234</td>
<td>127,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>2,518,540</td>
<td>3,168,437</td>
<td>3,168,437</td>
<td>379,234</td>
<td>127,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>2,457,979</td>
<td>2,965,043</td>
<td>2,965,043</td>
<td>386,234</td>
<td>127,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>3,079,425</td>
<td>4,159,043</td>
<td>4,159,043</td>
<td>393,234</td>
<td>127,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>3,813,424</td>
<td>5,103,434</td>
<td>5,103,434</td>
<td>399,234</td>
<td>127,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>2,537,514</td>
<td>2,618,029</td>
<td>2,618,029</td>
<td>406,234</td>
<td>127,770</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note.—Where blanks occur in the earlier years, there was either no record or the figures, when given were unreliable. The first transhipment of Oil and Bone was in 1853, so far as any record can be found for statistical purposes.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>LBS. SUGAR</th>
<th>GALLS. MOLSS'S</th>
<th>LBS. RICE</th>
<th>LBS. PADDY</th>
<th>LBS. COFFEE</th>
<th>PCS. HIDES</th>
<th>LBS. TAL'OW</th>
<th>GOAT SKINS</th>
<th>LBS. WOOL</th>
<th>LBS. PULU</th>
<th>LBS. FUNGUS</th>
<th>TONS SALT</th>
<th>BUNCH'S BANAN'S</th>
<th>TOTAL VAL. ALL DOM. EXPORTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>1,144,271</td>
<td>108,613</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$349,926.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861</td>
<td>2,662,498</td>
<td>128,259</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>404,172.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1862</td>
<td>3,005,603</td>
<td>130,445</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>332,949.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1863</td>
<td>5,292,121</td>
<td>114,413</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>678,213.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1864</td>
<td>10,414,441</td>
<td>349,436</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>970,228.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1865</td>
<td>15,318,067</td>
<td>542,819</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,430,211.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>17,729,161</td>
<td>851,795</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,396,621.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>17,127,187</td>
<td>544,994</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,205,622.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1868</td>
<td>18,312,926</td>
<td>492,839</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,340,464.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>18,302,110</td>
<td>338,311</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,659,091.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>18,783,639</td>
<td>216,662</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,123,025.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>21,760,773</td>
<td>271,219</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,403,025.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>16,995,402</td>
<td>192,105</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,458,583.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>23,129,101</td>
<td>146,459</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,650,478.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>24,566,611</td>
<td>90,060</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,555,355.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>25,080,182</td>
<td>93,722</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,774,061.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>26,072,429</td>
<td>139,073</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,994,833.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>25,575,965</td>
<td>151,462</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,363,866.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>30,441,435</td>
<td>93,136</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,270,483.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>49,022,972</td>
<td>87,475</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,889,194.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>63,524,871</td>
<td>198,355</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,070,704.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>93,789,483</td>
<td>263,597</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,061,990.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>114,177,938</td>
<td>221,293</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,070,704.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>114,107,155</td>
<td>193,997</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,070,704.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>142,654,923</td>
<td>110,530</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,070,704.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>121,873,375</td>
<td>27,526</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6,125,625.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Six months to July 1st.
Comparative Table of Import Values at the Hawaiian Islands, from Various Countries since 1875.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRIES</th>
<th>CLASS OF IMPORTS</th>
<th>1876</th>
<th>1877</th>
<th>1878</th>
<th>1879</th>
<th>1880</th>
<th>1881</th>
<th>1882</th>
<th>1883</th>
<th>1884</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Dutiable.</td>
<td>$688,733</td>
<td>$583,119</td>
<td>$329,240</td>
<td>$395,600</td>
<td>$306,812</td>
<td>$476,775</td>
<td>$629,804</td>
<td>$732,882</td>
<td>$473,641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bonded.</td>
<td>88,673</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>1,100,641</td>
<td>1,190,987</td>
<td>6,386,608</td>
<td>18,453,13</td>
<td>118,177,94</td>
<td>140,325,82</td>
<td>135,242,08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Free.</td>
<td>343,300</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>1,190,987</td>
<td>2,206,557</td>
<td>6,386,608</td>
<td>145,223,52</td>
<td>117,979,73</td>
<td>128,478,84</td>
<td>123,348,17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>Dutiable.</td>
<td>60,550</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>249,880</td>
<td>374,404</td>
<td>798,261</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>577,061</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>730,398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bonded.</td>
<td>26,800</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>41,857</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>34,713</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>43,063</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>62,002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Dutiable.</td>
<td>190,184</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>193,345</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>96,442</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>185,869</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>44,777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bonded.</td>
<td>15,329</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>8,884</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>20,304</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>4,876</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>3,011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tahiti</td>
<td>Dutiable.</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1,053</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>865</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bonded.</td>
<td>7,177</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>Dutiable.</td>
<td>14,965</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>4,870</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>99,838</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bonded.</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>06</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia and N.Z.</td>
<td>Dutiable.</td>
<td>37,060</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>54,064</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>42,081</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>65,922</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>51,725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bonded.</td>
<td>5,589</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>22,591</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>30,959</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>11,428</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>8,690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>Dutiable.</td>
<td>48,947</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>30,772</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>18,223</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>86,443</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>58,753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bonded.</td>
<td>1,996</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1,346</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>28,540</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>39,453</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>18,289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Dutiable.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bonded.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other countries</td>
<td>Dutiable.</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>807</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>1,566</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>3,502</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>18,341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bonded.</td>
<td>21,540</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>54,341</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>23,109</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>1,887</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>1,093</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bonded.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nationality of Vessels Employed in the Foreign Carrying Trade of the Hawaiian Islands, 1875—1884.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nation</th>
<th>1875</th>
<th>1876</th>
<th>1877</th>
<th>1878</th>
<th>1879</th>
<th>1880</th>
<th>1881</th>
<th>1882</th>
<th>1883</th>
<th>1884</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>41,250</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>75,659</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>84,417</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>102,681</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>99,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>4,901</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>5,081</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>5,406</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>6,101</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>6,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>4,473</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>2,748</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>26,592</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>34,336</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>37,363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,265</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>777</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2,408</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6,106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,350</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1,350</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>558</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1,981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All others</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1,148</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1,253</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1,986</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13,115</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td>139</td>
<td>93,120</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>108,200</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>120,907</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>153,640</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>151,576</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

British Almanac and Annual.
### MERCHANTMEN AND TRADERS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGISTER</th>
<th>CLASS</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>TONS</th>
<th>REGISTERED OWNERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>161</td>
<td>Schr</td>
<td>Kapiolani</td>
<td>86-95</td>
<td>Pacific Nav Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>165</td>
<td>Bark</td>
<td>Iolani</td>
<td>78-95</td>
<td>H Hackfeld</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>169</td>
<td>Bark</td>
<td>Kaka'aka</td>
<td>76-95</td>
<td>J F Colburn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172</td>
<td>Schr</td>
<td>Malolo</td>
<td>69-95</td>
<td>J Swenberger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>176</td>
<td>Schr</td>
<td>Gen. Seigel</td>
<td>65-95</td>
<td>R Macfarlane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180</td>
<td>Schr</td>
<td>Jennie Walker</td>
<td>67-95</td>
<td>William Creig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>184</td>
<td>Brig</td>
<td>Ninito</td>
<td>66-95</td>
<td>H R Macfarlane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>187</td>
<td>Brig</td>
<td>Hazard</td>
<td>69-95</td>
<td>Pacific Nav Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>191</td>
<td>Bark</td>
<td>Lily Grace</td>
<td>70-95</td>
<td>J C Cooke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>195</td>
<td>Bark</td>
<td>Thos. R. Foster</td>
<td>79-95</td>
<td>T R Foster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>199</td>
<td>Bark</td>
<td>Aliee Rowe</td>
<td>78-95</td>
<td>E C Rowe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>203</td>
<td>Schr</td>
<td>Ke Au Hau</td>
<td>67-95</td>
<td>Pacific Nav Co</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### COASTERS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGISTER</th>
<th>CLASS</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>TONS</th>
<th>REGISTERED OWNERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>233</td>
<td>Schr</td>
<td>Kinya</td>
<td>86-95</td>
<td>Pacific Nav Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>237</td>
<td>Schr</td>
<td>Mary E Foster</td>
<td>66-95</td>
<td>Paul Isenberg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>241</td>
<td>Schr</td>
<td>Waioli</td>
<td>68-95</td>
<td>Inter Island S N Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>245</td>
<td>Schr</td>
<td>Kealohi</td>
<td>57-95</td>
<td>Wilder Steamship Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>249</td>
<td>Schr</td>
<td>Luka</td>
<td>75-95</td>
<td>Allen &amp; Robinson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>253</td>
<td>Schr</td>
<td>Lehua</td>
<td>67-95</td>
<td>Wilder Steamship Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>257</td>
<td>Schr</td>
<td>Mokuola</td>
<td>67-95</td>
<td>T Aki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>261</td>
<td>Stmr</td>
<td>James Makee</td>
<td>67-95</td>
<td>Inter Island S N Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>265</td>
<td>Schr</td>
<td>Kaukea'ou</td>
<td>70-95</td>
<td>Allen &amp; Robinson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>269</td>
<td>Stmr</td>
<td>C R Bishop</td>
<td>66-95</td>
<td>Inter Island S N Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>273</td>
<td>Schr</td>
<td>Mana</td>
<td>67-95</td>
<td>Pacific Nav Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>277</td>
<td>Schr</td>
<td>Sarah</td>
<td>67-95</td>
<td>N Kanauauo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>281</td>
<td>Schr</td>
<td>Iwakani</td>
<td>48-95</td>
<td>Inter Island S N Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>285</td>
<td>Stmr</td>
<td>Josephine</td>
<td>88-95</td>
<td>R Macfarlane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>289</td>
<td>Schr</td>
<td>Emma</td>
<td>83-95</td>
<td>G W and H R Macfarlane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>293</td>
<td>Schr</td>
<td>Ehukai</td>
<td>48-95</td>
<td>Pacific Nav Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>297</td>
<td>Stmr</td>
<td>Planter</td>
<td>48-95</td>
<td>W F Williams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>301</td>
<td>Stmr</td>
<td>Waimoku</td>
<td>48-95</td>
<td>H Judd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>305</td>
<td>Schr</td>
<td>Rainbow</td>
<td>93-95</td>
<td>J Paiko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>309</td>
<td>Schr</td>
<td>Mamo</td>
<td>75-95</td>
<td>L Stubblebeen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>313</td>
<td>Stmr</td>
<td>Planter</td>
<td>75-95</td>
<td>W F Williams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>317</td>
<td>Stmr</td>
<td>W C Hall</td>
<td>75-95</td>
<td>Inter Island S N Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>321</td>
<td>Schr</td>
<td>Sarah &amp; Eliza</td>
<td>75-95</td>
<td>Inter Island S N Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>325</td>
<td>Schr</td>
<td>Kaukailani</td>
<td>75-95</td>
<td>Inter Island S N Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>329</td>
<td>Schr</td>
<td>Kalamau</td>
<td>75-95</td>
<td>Inter Island S N Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>333</td>
<td>Stmr</td>
<td>J. I. Dowsett</td>
<td>75-95</td>
<td>S. C. Allen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>337</td>
<td>Schr</td>
<td>Domitata</td>
<td>75-95</td>
<td>J Paiko</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Tons are given with the notation of Pacific Navigation Company (Pacific Nav Co), Paul Isenberg, and Inter Island Steamship Company. Owners include individuals and companies such as W F Williams, H Judd, and J Paiko.
### TABLE OF ELEVATIONS OF PRINCIPAL LOCALITIES THROUGHOUT THE ISLANDS.

From the Records of the Government Survey. Measurements are from Mean Sea Level.

#### OAHU PEAKS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BEET.</th>
<th>FEET.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kaala</td>
<td>4030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palikea, Waianae M'tns</td>
<td>3111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Komahulani Peak, S. of Pali</td>
<td>3106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanihuli Peak, N. of Pali</td>
<td>2780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tantalus or Puu Ohia</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olympus, above Manoa</td>
<td>2447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round Top or Ualakaa</td>
<td>1049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punchbowl Hill or Puowaina</td>
<td>498.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diamond Head or Leahi</td>
<td>762</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### LOCALITIES NEAR HONOLULU.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FEET.</th>
<th>FEET.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nuuanu Road, corner School Street</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuuanu Road, second bridge</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuuanu Road, corner Judd Street</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuuanu Road, cemetery gate</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuuanu Road, mausoleum gate</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuuanu Road, Schaefer's gate</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuuanu Road, Queen Emma's</td>
<td>358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuuanu Road, Woodlawn Dairy corner</td>
<td>429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuuanu Road, large bridge</td>
<td>715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuuanu Road, Lualaka Gate</td>
<td>847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuuanu Road, Pali</td>
<td>1207</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### MAUI.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FEET.</th>
<th>FEET.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Haleakala</td>
<td>10032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Maui, about</td>
<td>5820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piilolo, Makawao</td>
<td>2256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puu Io, near Capt. Makee's</td>
<td>2841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. Makee's, about</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puu Olai, (Miller's Hill)</td>
<td>355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makawao Female Seminary</td>
<td>1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grove Ranch, Makawao</td>
<td>981</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### MAUNA KEA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FEET.</th>
<th>FEET.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Waimanu in mountain</td>
<td>4000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilawe Falls</td>
<td>1700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parker's Falls, Manoa</td>
<td>3505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honokaa Store</td>
<td>1100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower edge forest, Hamakua</td>
<td>1700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower edge forest, Hilo</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laupahoehoe Pali</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maulua Pali</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kauku Hill</td>
<td>1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puu Alala</td>
<td>762</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### HAWAII.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FEET.</th>
<th>FEET.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Waipio Pali, on N. side</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waipio Pali, on S. (Road)</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waipio Pali, in mountain</td>
<td>3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waimanu, at sea</td>
<td>1600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# HAWAIIAN ISLANDS POSTAL SERVICE.


### POSTMASTERS ON OAHU.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waialua</th>
<th>S. N. Emerson</th>
<th>Kamehameha</th>
<th>A. Ka</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Waianae</td>
<td>H. A. Widemann</td>
<td>Punahou</td>
<td>J. W. Kaapu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE, OAHU.

Leaves Honolulu at 10 A.M. on Wednesday, each week, for the circuit of the Island, arriving back Friday morning. For Waianae, mail carrier leaves every Tuesday, at 10 A.M. Steamer James Makee takes a mail for Waianae and Waialua every Friday or Saturday.

### POSTMASTER ON MOLOKAI.

| Kaunakakai | R. W. Meyer | Pukoo | R. W. Meyer |

### POSTMASTER ON LANAI.

| Lanai | Jesse Moorehead |

### POSTMASTERS ON KAUAI.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kapa</th>
<th>G. H. Dole</th>
<th>Hanalei</th>
<th>J. C. Long</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kilauea</td>
<td>R. A. McFie</td>
<td>Lihue</td>
<td>O. Scholz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kekaha</td>
<td>W. Meier</td>
<td>Koloa</td>
<td>E. Strehz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waimea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. G. B. Rowell</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### POSTMASTERS ON MAUI.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lahaina</th>
<th>H. Turton</th>
<th>Kipahulu</th>
<th>Thos. K. Clark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wailuku</td>
<td>E. H. Bailey</td>
<td>Kahului</td>
<td>W. J. Lowrie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makawao</td>
<td>Jas. Anderson</td>
<td>Paia</td>
<td>C. H. Dickey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hana</td>
<td>John Grunwald</td>
<td>Haiku</td>
<td>H. P. Baldwin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamoa</td>
<td>L. J. Lioarons</td>
<td>Hamakua poko</td>
<td>C. H. Wallace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulupalakua</td>
<td>J. J. Halstead</td>
<td>Honokowai</td>
<td>J. A. Kaukaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spreckelsville</td>
<td>G. C. Williams</td>
<td>Honokohau</td>
<td>L. K. Kalama</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### POSTMASTERS ON HAWAII.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hilo</th>
<th>L. Severance</th>
<th>Hakalau</th>
<th>J. F. Morrison</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kawaihae</td>
<td>John Stupplebeen</td>
<td>Hookolani</td>
<td>G. W. Willfong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahukona</td>
<td>Thos. E. Wright</td>
<td>Oooka</td>
<td>J. N. Wright</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kukuihaele</td>
<td>W. Horner</td>
<td>Paahau</td>
<td>A. L. Yamanaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waipio</td>
<td>W. H. Holmes</td>
<td>Kauhulu</td>
<td>J. Kaelemakule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waimea</td>
<td>Rev. L. Lyons</td>
<td>Keauhou</td>
<td>J. G. Hoapili</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kohala, Hualaw</td>
<td>H. P. Wood</td>
<td>Kealakekua</td>
<td>H. N. Greenwell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kohala, Puehehu</td>
<td>H. P. Wood</td>
<td>Nawaapoi</td>
<td>S. W. Kino</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paalilo</td>
<td>Chas. Notley</td>
<td>Honolula</td>
<td>D. S. Kelikuli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hookena</td>
<td>D. H. Nahinu</td>
<td>Palala</td>
<td>T. C. Willa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laupahoehoe Plantation</td>
<td>J. M. Lydigate</td>
<td>Halea and Honuapo</td>
<td>C. N. Spencer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laupahoehoe Beach</td>
<td>O. Masche</td>
<td>Waiohinu</td>
<td>C. Meinecke</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From Lahaina to Wailuku, Makawao, Haiku and Ulupalakua—on Tuesdays or Wednesdays.
From Lahaina to Kaanapali and Kahakulua, weekly, on arrival of steamer from Honolulu.
From Ulupalakua to Hana, weekly, on arrival of mails from Honolulu.
From Haiku to Hana, weekly, on arrival of steamer mails.
From Kahului to Makawao and Haiku, weekly, on arrival of steamer mails.
Steamer Likelike leaves Honolulu every Monday or Tuesday for Kahului, Huelo, Hana, Kipahulu and Kaupo.

OVERLAND MAIL ROUTES, HAWAII.

From Hilo to Kawaihae, leaves weekly, on Monday, and to Kau, Wednesday or Thursday, on arrival of steamer from Honolulu.
From Kau to Kona, leaves weekly, on Monday morning.
From Kawaihae to Kona and Kahakulua, weekly, on arrival of steamer mails.

This mail service around Hawaii is intended to be a weekly service of the circuit of the Island.

POST OFFICE STATISTICS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Letters Received</th>
<th>Letters Forwarded</th>
<th>Letters Received</th>
<th>Letters Forwarded</th>
<th>Letters Received</th>
<th>Letters Forwarded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1864 to 1865</td>
<td>15,594</td>
<td>13,652</td>
<td>7,650</td>
<td>9,570</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1865 to 1866</td>
<td>21,642</td>
<td>14,896</td>
<td>14,379</td>
<td>16,078</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1866 to 1867</td>
<td>23,282</td>
<td>16,607</td>
<td>30,082</td>
<td>22,821</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1867 to 1868</td>
<td>25,873</td>
<td>19,013</td>
<td>23,733</td>
<td>25,535</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1868 to 1869</td>
<td>27,543</td>
<td>19,547</td>
<td>25,920</td>
<td>25,986</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869 to 1870</td>
<td>27,433</td>
<td>19,806</td>
<td>25,233</td>
<td>24,499</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870 to 1871</td>
<td>29,147</td>
<td>19,118</td>
<td>28,596</td>
<td>28,091</td>
<td></td>
<td>25,811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871 to 1872</td>
<td>24,655</td>
<td>23,333</td>
<td>26,364</td>
<td>35,715</td>
<td></td>
<td>26,772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872 to 1873</td>
<td>27,717</td>
<td>24,199</td>
<td>41,662</td>
<td>41,340</td>
<td></td>
<td>25,020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873 to 1874</td>
<td>38,313</td>
<td>25,007</td>
<td>45,816</td>
<td>44,233</td>
<td></td>
<td>26,679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874 to 1875</td>
<td>35,545</td>
<td>23,488</td>
<td>39,232</td>
<td>39,027</td>
<td></td>
<td>26,112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875 to 1876</td>
<td>38,186</td>
<td>23,564</td>
<td>35,630</td>
<td>44,233</td>
<td></td>
<td>31,742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876 to 1877</td>
<td>36,349</td>
<td>29,558</td>
<td>32,250</td>
<td>49,977</td>
<td></td>
<td>33,244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877 to 1878</td>
<td>42,109</td>
<td>37,094</td>
<td>33,472</td>
<td>52,181</td>
<td></td>
<td>42,465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878 to 1879</td>
<td>57,997</td>
<td>47,957</td>
<td>43,605</td>
<td>67,153</td>
<td></td>
<td>45,682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879 to 1880</td>
<td>72,953</td>
<td>63,936</td>
<td>46,496</td>
<td>69,480</td>
<td></td>
<td>50,352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880 to 1881</td>
<td>85,649</td>
<td>76,255</td>
<td>55,170</td>
<td>83,757</td>
<td></td>
<td>70,882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881 to 1882</td>
<td>104,157</td>
<td>106,374</td>
<td>64,487</td>
<td>85,858</td>
<td></td>
<td>77,461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882 to 1883</td>
<td>114,056</td>
<td>130,992</td>
<td>75,113</td>
<td>100,936</td>
<td></td>
<td>97,765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883 to 1884</td>
<td>121,391</td>
<td>138,680</td>
<td>72,971</td>
<td>108,736</td>
<td></td>
<td>117,901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884 to 1885</td>
<td>123,681</td>
<td>152,145</td>
<td>66,442</td>
<td>98,810</td>
<td></td>
<td>136,642</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Since 1882, the official record of the Postoffice has been kept from January 1 to December 31, to conform with the Postal Union requirements.
CLIPPER PASSAGES TO AND FROM THE COAST.

The following is a list of the most remarkable passages between these Islands and San Francisco and other ports on the Coast during the last twenty-eight years:

1858—Am. bark Yankee, 11 days to San Francisco.
1859—Am. ship Black Hawk, 9 days and 9 hours from San Francisco.
1861—Am. ship Fair Wind, 8 days and 17½ hours from San Francisco.
1861—Am. ship Norwester, 9 days and 16 hours from San Francisco.
1861—Am. bark Comet, 9 days and 20 hours from San Francisco.
1861—Am. bark Comet, 10 days and 12 hours to San Francisco.
1862—Am. ship Storm King, 9 days and 10 hours from San Francisco.
1864—Am. ship Matapan, 10½ days from San Francisco.
1864—Am. bark A. A. Eldridge, 11 days to San Francisco.
1866—Am. bark Ethan Allen, 11 days to San Francisco.
1878—Am. barkentine J. A. Falkinburg, 11 days to Astoria.
1879—Am. barkentine Catherine Sudlen, 9 days and 17 hours to Cape Flattery.
1879—Am. schooner Claus Spreckels, 9½ days from San Francisco to Kahului.
1880—Am. schooner Jessie Nickerson, 10 days from Honolulu to Humboldt.
1880—Am. brigantine J. D. Spreckes's, 10 days and 13 hours from San Francisco.
1881—Am. brigantine Consuelo, 10 days 20 hours from San Francisco to Kahului.
1881—Am. brigantine Wm. G. Irwin, 8 days and 17 hours from S. F. to Kahului.
1884—Am. schooner Emma Claudina, 9 days and 20 hours from Hilo to S. F.
1884—Am. schooner Rosario, 10 days from Kahului to S. F.
1884—Am. brigantine Consuelo, 10 days from Honolulu to San Francisco.

---

Quick Passages of Ocean Steamers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Miles</th>
<th>Steamer</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>d. h. m.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liverpool to New York</td>
<td>3,350</td>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>Oct., 1883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia to Queenstown</td>
<td>3,010</td>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>Dec., 1876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York to Havana</td>
<td>1,925</td>
<td>City of Vera Cruz</td>
<td>Aug., 1879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Havana to New York</td>
<td>1,235</td>
<td>City of New York</td>
<td>May, 1875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York to Aspinwall</td>
<td>2,300</td>
<td>Henry Chauncey</td>
<td>1875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspinwall to New York</td>
<td>2,300</td>
<td>Henry Chauncey</td>
<td>1875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco to Yokohama</td>
<td>4,764</td>
<td>City of Peking</td>
<td>1875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yokohama to San Francisco</td>
<td>4,764</td>
<td>Oceanic</td>
<td>1875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York to Queenstown</td>
<td>2,950</td>
<td>Etruria</td>
<td>Aug., 1885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York to Queenstown</td>
<td>2,950</td>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>Sept., 1883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York to Queenstown</td>
<td>2,950</td>
<td>Servia</td>
<td>Jan., 1884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queenstown to New York</td>
<td>3,050</td>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>April, 1884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queenstown to New York</td>
<td>2,950</td>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>1884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queenstown to New York</td>
<td>2,950</td>
<td>Etruria</td>
<td>Aug., 1885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queenstown to New York</td>
<td>2,950</td>
<td>Servia</td>
<td>1885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanghai to London</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>Sterling Castle</td>
<td>May, 1883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amoy to New York</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>Glenavon</td>
<td>June, 1883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plymouth, Eng., to Sydney</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>May, 1883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yokohama to San Francisco</td>
<td>4,764</td>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td>Oct., 1882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu to Auckland</td>
<td>3,610</td>
<td>Zealandia</td>
<td>April, 1883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco to Honolulu</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>City of Sydney</td>
<td>1886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco to Honolulu</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>Zealandia</td>
<td>April, 1886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco to Honolulu</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>Mariposa</td>
<td>July, 1883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco to Honolulu</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>June, 1883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu to San Francisco</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>Zealandia</td>
<td>Aug., 1883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu to San Francisco</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>Zeelandia</td>
<td>Oct., 1883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu to San Francisco</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>Mariposa</td>
<td>Aug., 1883</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Best on record. | Total time. Actual steaming time, 24d., 24h., and 45m. |
*Including all stoppages. | Steaming time; or a little over 36 days, including all stoppages. |
The following extracts from the Hawaiian Tariff and Digest of the Laws and regulations of the Customs, Pilot and Harbor regulations, &c., revised, is re-published by request for the benefit of the Mercantile Marine. The full text of the Tariff and Digest can be had in the Annual for 1880.

PORT REGULATIONS—PILOTAGE.

Upon the arrival of any vessel making the usual signal for a pilot, it shall be the duty of the pilot at the port to immediately put off to such vessel, taking with him a white and yellow flag; to enquire into the sanitary condition of the ship and the health of those on board; and upon being assured to his satisfaction that there is no danger to be apprehended from any contagious disease, he shall board such vessel, but not otherwise.

Upon boarding the vessel, the pilot shall present the commanding officer with a Health Certificate to be signed by him, and in case the same shall be signed, the white flag shall be immediately hoisted at the main, and the pilot shall be at liberty to bring the vessel into port; but in case the commanding officer shall decline to sign the certificate of health, the pilot shall deliver him a yellow flag, which the master shall hoist at the main, and the vessel shall be placed in quarantine, outside of the harbor, and anchored where the pilot may direct.

Any pilot who shall conduct a vessel into any port in this Kingdom, in violation of the provisions of this law, or any of the Regulations of the Board of Health, knowing that there is just ground to suspect the existence of contagion on board, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars.

Every vessel, the master of which shall have declined to sign a certificate of health as above prescribed, shall, upon entering port, be liable to seizure, confiscation and sale.

If the pilot, after boarding any vessel, shall discover the existence of a contagious disease, he shall not return on shore; neither shall it be lawful for any of the ship's company or passengers to land or communicate with the shore, or board any other vessel, without permission of the Board of Health, or the Collector, under penalty of a fine not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars.

The Pilots of Honolulu shall bring the vessel which they may take charge of, fully within the harbor, and anchor her in a suitable and convenient place, under penalty of forfeiting their commission.
If any foreign or Hawaiian vessel engaged in foreign trade shall enter or depart from any of the ports for which pilots may be appointed, without a pilot, such vessels shall be liable to one half pilotage.

All vessels anchoring outside the reef at Honolulu shall, when so requested by the Harbor Master or any pilot, change their anchorage and anchor in such place as he may direct, under penalty of a fine not exceeding One Hundred Dollars.

At ports where there are no pilots, the regularly appointed boarding officers shall do and perform all the duties prescribed for pilots.

The pilot's fees, boarding officer's fees and health fees shall form a part of the port charges, which shall be paid by every vessel to the Collector of the port before a clearance is granted.

**PILOT'S FEES.**

- For all mail steamers of 1000 tons or upwards, in or out: $50.00
- For all transient steamers of 1000 tons or upwards, in or out: $75.00
- For all war vessels, in or out, per foot draught: $2.00
- For all sailing vessels under 200, in or out, per foot: $1.50
- All other vessels and steamers, in or out, per ton: $0.5
- For anchoring a vessel outside: $20.00
- In case such vessel comes into the harbor (an extra): $10.00
- If detaining pilot over 24 hours, additional pay per day: $7.00
- Boarding Officer, at port where and when no pilotage is done: $5.00

**TOWAGE RATES—PORT OF HONOLULU.**

- Vessels under 500 tons: $40.00
- Vessels over 500 tons: $45.00
- Vessels under 200 tons: $30.00
- Vessels over 1,000 tons: $50.00

**ARRIVAL AND ENTRY OF VESSELS.**

**MERCHANTMEN.**—The commanding officer of any merchant vessel, immediately after her arrival at either of the legalized ports of entry, shall make known to the Collector of Customs the business upon which said vessel has come to the port, and deliver him, under oath, a full, true and perfect manifest of the cargo with which said vessel is laden before allowing any parcels to be landed, except the Mail Bags delivered to the order of the Postmaster; which manifest shall contain an account for the packages, with their marks, numbers, contents and quantities, also the names of the importers, or consignees, and shippers; and furnish him with a list of her passengers before allowing any baggage to be landed; and deliver him under oath a list of all stores on board his vessel, under a penalty of forfeiting all stores not mentioned in such list and a fine of one hundred dollars.
Any such officer failing to perform any or all of the acts above mentioned within forty-eight hours after his arrival, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

* * * * *

HARBOR REGULATIONS.

The Harbor Masters of Honolulu and Hilo shall have authority over the anchoring, mooring and making fast of all hulks, coasters, boats and other craft in their respective harbors, and are charged in general with the enforcement of all harbor regulations. They shall also be wharfingers at the ports for which they are appointed. They shall be entitled to receive, in condition to their usual fees, all amounts disbursed by them for the use of boats, warps and labor in mooring and making fast any vessel, and if necessarily detained on board more than two hours at any one time, they shall be paid at the rate of one dollar per hour for such extra detention.

All vessels that may enter any port shall be anchored in the place designated by the Harbor Master, and moved from one anchorage to another as he may direct; and no vessel, except coasting vessels, under fifty tons burthen and vessels about to leave the harbor, shall quit her anchorage or moorings until the commanding officer shall have received the written permission of the Harbor Master under penalty of a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

* * * * *

HARBOR MASTER'S CHARGES.

WHARFAGE.—Per registered ton (Sundays and Government holidays not counted), 2 cents per day.

STORAGE.—Bricks, Coal, Coolers, Kettles, Stone Ballast, Sand, (space of 32 square feet measurement), 1 cent per day; Oil, on whaves, for every 10 bbls., 1 cent per day; Lumber, Firewood, (space of 32 square feet measurement), 1 cent per day; Anchors, Chain, Pig Ballast and Old Iron, per ton of 2,000 lbs., 1/2 cent per day.

HARBOR MASTER'S FEES.

Boarding vessel on arrival ....... $3.00 | Boarding vessel on departure ...... $3.00
Moving vessel, each time ......... 3.00

SHIPPING AND DISCHARGING NATIVE SEAMEN.

Shipping, each man .............. $0.50 | Shipping Articles, Stamp ........ $1.00
Discharging, each man ........... 50 | Master's Bond, Stamp ............ 1.00
Government Tax, each man ....... 6.00 | Application to Governor ........ 1.00

[All the above charges must be paid by the ship.]
HAWAIIAN ALMANAC AND ANNUAL.

DISCHARGING FOREIGN SEAMEN.

Seaman's Permit .................................. $0.50  
Seaman's Bond ..................................... $1.00

Permit for deserter to ship ........................................ 50

HONOLULU.—A Lighthouse has been erected on the inner edge of the western reef, bounding the entrance of the channel into Honolulu harbor. The light is a Fresnal of the fourth order, at an elevation of twenty-six feet above the sea level, and can be seen from the deck of an ordinary sized vessel at the distance of nine nautical miles in a radius from S. E. by E. to W. from the lighthouse.

LAHAINA, MAUI.—A lighthouse has been erected at the landing, port of Lahaina. The window on the sea side of the light-room is of 20x24 inch glass, with red glass at the N. W. and S. E. ends. The colored glass stands at equal angles, side and front, and a vessel in ten fathoms of water will have two bright lights for about half a mile each way from directly in front of the lighthouse. At a greater distance, it will show a colored light until the lights almost appear like one, or the red light like a reflection from the other light. The light towards Molokai is the brightest, so that the lights now have the appearance of a large and small light close together. The lights stand about twenty-six feet above the water, and can be seen across the Lanai channel.

MOLOKAI POINT.—On the extreme southwest point of the island of Molokai (known as Lae o ka Laau) is a fixed white Fresnel light of the fourth order, showing from all points of the compass. The light is fifty feet above the sea level, and is visible from a distance of eleven miles. The tower is painted white, the lantern red, and is located in Latitude 21° 6' N. and Longitude 157° 18' W. From seaward the following are the magnetic bearings (varying 9° E.) extreme points of land being taken.

South point of Oahu N. 81° W.; East point of Oahu N. 66° W.; Mokapu, N. E. Oahu N. 56° W. N. W. point of Molokai N. 8° E.; Lahaina light S. 78° E.; N. E. point Lanai S. 72° E.; S. W. point Lanai S. 49° E. Mariners are especially cautioned against confusing this with the N. W. point of Molokai, bearing as above, distant nine miles.

LIGHT DUES.—There shall be levied upon all vessels arriving from abroad at any port of this Kingdom where a lighthouse may be established, the sum of three dollars, which shall be paid before departure, to the Collector General of Customs.

All vessels engaged in the coasting trade shall pay ten cents per ton as light dues, in consideration of which they shall be entitled to visit all ports where lighthouses may be established, for the term of one year, without further charge.
CUSTOM HOUSE GUARDS.—The Collector shall provide an officer to be present on board any vessel during her discharge, or at any other time when he may deem it necessary, to superintend the landing of her cargo, and see that no other or greater amount of goods are landed than is set forth upon the permit to discharge.

It shall be the duty of the commanding officer of any vessel when boarded by an officer of the Customs to furnish him promptly with any and all information which he may require in regard to the vessel, her cargo, stores, passengers, &c., and exhibit for his inspection her manifest, register, or other papers relating to the same.

PASSENGERS.—If the master of any vessel arriving at any port of entry of this Kingdom from a foreign port shall suffer the baggage of any passengers on board his vessel to be removed on shore from such vessel, unless a permit therefor has been obtained from the Collector of the port, such master shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars in the discretion of the Collector of Customs.

If any passenger so arriving shall remove his baggage on shore from such vessel without first obtaining a permit therefor from the Collector of the port such passenger shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars.

Any passenger arriving from a foreign port at any of the ports of this Kingdom shall be subject to a tax of two dollars, for the support of hospitals for the benefit of sick and disabled Hawaiian seamen, which shall be paid to the Collector of Customs before any permit is issued to such passenger to land his baggage.

MARINE HOSPITAL TAX.—The master or owner of every ship or vessel under the Hawaiian flag, arriving from any foreign port, or from sea, at any port of the Hawaiian Kingdom, shall before such ship or vessel is admitted to entry, render to the Collector of such port a true account of the number of seamen who have been employed on board since the last entry at any Hawaiian port, and pay to said Collector at the rate of twenty-five cents per month for each and every seaman so employed, for the benefit of the Marine Hospital Fund, which amount such master or owner is authorized to retain out of the wages of said seamen.

The master of every vessel employed in the coasting trade of the Hawaiian Kingdom, shall render quarterly to the Collector General of Customs, or to any Collector under his directions, a true list of all sea-
men employed by him during the preceding three months, and pay to said Collector General, or Collector, at the rate of twenty-five cents per month for each seaman so employed, which said master is authorized to retain out of the wages of such seaman.

The returns required as above shall be made under oath, in such manner and form as the Collector General may prescribe. If any owner or master shall make a false return, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury and punished accordingly.

PASSPORTS.—Every adult who may have resided on these Islands for more than thirty days, wishing to leave the Kingdom, shall make application to the Collector of the port from which he intends to sail, for a passport.

PORTS OF ENTRY.—No goods of foreign growth or production shall be unladen from a foreign vessel, or Hawaiian vessel from a foreign port, at any other port of the Hawaiian Islands than a port of entry for foreign vessels as created by law, under a penalty of seizure and forfeiture of the vessel and of the goods imported therein, and so landed or unladen.

The following are the legal ports of entry: Honolulu, Island of Oahu; Lahaina and Kahului, Island of Maui; Hilo, Kawaihae, Mahukona and Kealakekua, Island of Hawaii; Koloa, Island of Kauai.

CUSTOM HOUSE CHARGES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For visit of Health Officer when required</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When necessarily detained on board, per day</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health fee, vessel not anchored by the pilot</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Bill of Health on departure</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilot's and Boarding Officer's Fees (see Pilotage)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buoys</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lights—Vessels from abroad</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coasters, each year—per ton</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inward or Outward Manifests</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mail Oath</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inward Entry, Goods paying duties</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goods free under Reciprocity Treaty</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goods Bonded</td>
<td>$4.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outward Entry, Goods Bonded</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transit Entry</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bond to secure payment of Duties</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passports</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passport Protest</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Every Stamped Certificate or Blank furnished by the Collector</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recording Bill of Sale, Mortgage or Hypothecation of a vessel, or copying the same, or copying Certificate of Registry, per one hundred words</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acknowledgements, each</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Custom House charges for all other acts and duties not expressly provided for by law, as also the rates of storage, shall be such as may from time to time be prescribed by the Minister of Finance.

DEPARTURE OF VESSELS.

Any vessel having, through her master or agent, fully complied with the laws and regulations affecting foreign trade, and with all the laws regulating the shipment and discharge of Hawaiian seamen, shall be entitled to depart after receiving from the Collector of the port a clearance in the form provided by law.

In case any vessel does not sail within forty-eight hours after receiving a clearance, it shall be the duty of the master to report the same to the Collector of the port, under a penalty of not exceeding twenty-five dollars, to be imposed by said Collector.

No vessel shall be entitled to a clearance unless all proper charges at the Harbor Master's office shall have been settled, and the Collector may require the master or agent of the vessel to produce the Harbor Master's certificate to that effect.

* * * * *

CONSULAR.

Every Minister, Commissioner, Consul or Vice-Consul of the Hawaiian Islands, in any foreign country, may take and certify under his official seal, all acknowledgements of any deed, mortgage, lease, re-lease, or any other instrument affecting the conveyance of real or personal estate in this Kingdom, and such acknowledgement shall entitle such instrument to be recorded.

HONOLULU LIGHTS—OMISSION FROM PAGE 31.

From the lighthouse the Spar or Fairway Buoy bears (magnetic) S. 11° W. 6½ cables; the eastern end of the new wharf, N. 35° E. 1½ cables; Diamond Point, S. 56° E.; Barber's Point, S. 88° W. and the eastern corner of the Custom House, N. 15° E. near to which corner another Light Tower has been erected, at any elevation of twenty-eight feet above the sea level, and can be seen about five miles out at sea. The light in this tower is green.

To enter the harbor by night, bring these two lights in one, bearing N. 15° E. (magnetic), and keep then in one till within a cable's length of the lighthouse on the reef, when by hauling a point to the eastward you will avoid the end of the spit on which the lighthouse is built,
extending off from it about twenty-five feet to the eastward. Steer for the east end of the new wharf, and when half way between the light on the reef and the new wharf, keep away N. W. and along the Esplanade to an anchorage inside. All bearings magnetic.

Hilo, Hawaii.—A lighthouse has been erected at Paukaa Point, entrance to Hilo harbor, Hawaii. The light is at an elevation of fifty feet above the sea level, a plain fixed light, and can be seen easily ten miles out at sea. From the lighthouse the outer point of the reef bears S. 58° E.; inner point of the reef, S. 39° E.; Governess' flagstaff (about the center of the harbor), S. 22° E.; Leleiwi Point, S. 79° E., and Makahanaloa Point, N. 2° W. Bearings magnetic.

Kawaihae, Hawaii.—For the anchorage at Kawaihae a white light about fifty feet above the sea level, has been erected, at a point bearing from the N. E. corner of the reef N. E. by N. ½ N. The light can be seen at a distance of ten miles out at sea. With this light bearing E. N. E. there is a good anchorage in eight fathoms of water, about a quarter of a mile from the shore. All bearings magnetic.

---0---

SUGAR PLANTATIONS AND MILLS.

Those marked with an asterisk (*) are planters only. Those marked with a dagger(†) are mills only. All others are plantations complete, owning their own mills.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plantation</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Agents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pepeekeo Plantation</td>
<td>Hilo, Hawaii</td>
<td>C Afong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wailuku Sugar Co.</td>
<td>Wailuku, Maui</td>
<td>C Brewer &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Maui Stock Co. *</td>
<td>Makawao, Maui</td>
<td>C Brewer &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Maui Plantation Co.</td>
<td>Makawao, Maui</td>
<td>C Brewer &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onomea Sugar Co.</td>
<td>Hilo, Hawaii</td>
<td>C Brewer &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paukaa Sugar Co.</td>
<td>Hilo, Hawaii</td>
<td>C Brewer &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honomu Sugar Co.</td>
<td>Hilo, Hawaii</td>
<td>C Brewer &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Princeville Plantation Co.</td>
<td>Hanalei, Kauai</td>
<td>C Brewer &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Agricultural Co. Kau, Hawaii</td>
<td>C Brewer &amp; Co</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaneohe Plantation</td>
<td>Kaneohe, Oahu</td>
<td>C Brewer &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halawa Sugar Co.</td>
<td>Kohala, Hawaii</td>
<td>C Brewer &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papaikou Sugar Co.</td>
<td>Hilo, Hawaii</td>
<td>Castle &amp; Cooke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kohala Plantation</td>
<td>Kohala, Hawaii</td>
<td>Castle &amp; Cooke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waialua Plantation</td>
<td>Waialua, Oahu</td>
<td>Castle &amp; Cooke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiku Sugar Co.</td>
<td>Haiku, Maui</td>
<td>Castle &amp; Cooke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paia Plantation</td>
<td>Paia, Maui</td>
<td>Castle &amp; Cooke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grove Ranch Pln. Co.</td>
<td>Paia, Maui</td>
<td>Castle &amp; Cooke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A H Smith &amp; Co*</td>
<td>Koloa, Kauai</td>
<td>Castle &amp; Cooke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union Mill Co†</td>
<td>Kohala, Hawaii</td>
<td>T H Davies &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kynnersley Bros.</td>
<td>Kohala, Hawaii</td>
<td>T H Davies &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niihau Plantation</td>
<td>Kohala, Hawaii</td>
<td>T H Davies &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beecroft Plantation</td>
<td>Kohala, Hawaii</td>
<td>T H Davies &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawi Mill &amp; Plantation</td>
<td>Kohala, Hawaii</td>
<td>T H Davies &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waipunalei Plantation</td>
<td>Hilo, Hawaii</td>
<td>T H Davies &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aamano Plantation</td>
<td>Hamakua, Hawaii</td>
<td>T H Davies &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamakua Plantation</td>
<td>Hamakua, Hawaii</td>
<td>T H Davies &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamakua Mill Co†</td>
<td>Hamakua, Hawaii</td>
<td>T H Davies &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kukaiu Mill</td>
<td>Hamakua, Hawaii</td>
<td>T H Davies &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waiakea Plantation</td>
<td>Hilo, Hawaii</td>
<td>T H Davies &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laupahoehoe Sugar Co</td>
<td>Laupahoehoe, Hawaii</td>
<td>T H Davies &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kawaihahihi Mill</td>
<td>Laupahoehoe, Hawaii</td>
<td>T H Davies &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kipahulu Mill†</td>
<td>Hana, Maui</td>
<td>T H Davies &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnes &amp; Palmer*</td>
<td>Wailuku, Maui</td>
<td>M S Grinbaum &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hana Plantation</td>
<td>Hana, Maui</td>
<td>M S Grinbaum &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thompson &amp; Bro.*</td>
<td>Kohala, Hawaii</td>
<td>M S Grinbaum &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heeia Agricultural Co.†</td>
<td>Koloa, Oahu</td>
<td>M S Grinbaum &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. N. Wright*</td>
<td>Ookala, Hawaii</td>
<td>H Hackfeld &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. M. Overend</td>
<td>Honokaa, Hawaii</td>
<td>H Hackfeld &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaluahonu Co*</td>
<td>Koloa, Kauai</td>
<td>H Hackfeld &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Y. Horner*</td>
<td>Lahaina, Maui</td>
<td>H Hackfeld &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanamalu Sugar Co</td>
<td>Hanamalu, Kauai</td>
<td>H Hackfeld &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. S. Wilcox*</td>
<td>Hanamalu, Kauai</td>
<td>H Hackfeld &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Borchgrevink*</td>
<td>Waimea, Kauai</td>
<td>H Hackfeld &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koloa Ranch*</td>
<td>Koloa, Kauai</td>
<td>H Hackfeld &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koloa Plantation</td>
<td>Koloa, Kauai</td>
<td>H Hackfeld &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grove Farm*</td>
<td>Nawiliwili, Kauai</td>
<td>H Hackfeld &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lihue Plantation</td>
<td>Lihue, Kauai</td>
<td>H Hackfeld &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kekaha Mill Co†</td>
<td>Kekaha, Kauai</td>
<td>H Hackfeld &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pioneeer Mill</td>
<td>Lahaina, Maui</td>
<td>H Hackfeld &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kipahulu Plantation</td>
<td>Kipahulu, Maui</td>
<td>H Hackfeld &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waimanalo Sugar Co</td>
<td>Waimanalo, Oahu</td>
<td>H Hackfeld &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. W. Meyer</td>
<td>Kalae, Molokai</td>
<td>H Hackfeld &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kukanau Plantation</td>
<td>Hamakua, Hawaii</td>
<td>H Hackfeld &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faye &amp; Meier*</td>
<td>Waimea, Kauai</td>
<td>H Hackfeld &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honohina Plantation</td>
<td>Hilo, Hawaii</td>
<td>H Hackfeld &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waimea Sugar Mill†</td>
<td>Waimea, Kauai</td>
<td>E Hoffschlaeger &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waimea Plantation*</td>
<td>Waimea, Kauai</td>
<td>E Hoffschlaeger &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waieihe Sugar Co</td>
<td>Waihee, Maui</td>
<td>W G Irwin &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hail Sugar Co</td>
<td>Kau, Hawaii</td>
<td>W G Irwin &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hule Sugar Co</td>
<td>Kau, Hawaii</td>
<td>W G Irwin &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Star Mill Co</td>
<td>Kohala, Hawaii</td>
<td>W G Irwin &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hakanau Plantation Co</td>
<td>Hilo, Hawaii</td>
<td>W G Irwin &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilo Sugar Co</td>
<td>Hilo, Hawaii</td>
<td>W G Irwin &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Paahau Mill. Hamakua, Hawaii. W G Irwin & Co
Kilauea Sugar Co. Kilauea, Kauai. W G Irwin & Co
Olowalu Sugar Co. Olowalu, Maui. W G Irwin & Co
Ookala Sugar Co. Ookala, Hawaii. W G Irwin & Co
Makaha Plantation. Waianae, Oahu. W G Irwin & Co
Waikapu Sugar Co. Waikapu, Maui. W G Irwin & Co
Reciprocity Sugar Co. Hana, Maui. W G Irwin & Co
Huelo Mill Co. Huelo, Maui. W G Irwin & Co
Huelo Plantation. Hamakua, Maui. W G Irwin & Co
Kamaloo Plantation. Molokai. J McCollan
Honokaa Sugar Co. Hamakua, Hawaii. F A Schaefer & Co
Pacific Sugar Mill. Hamakua, Hawaii. F A Schaefer & Co
Eleele Plantation. Koloa, Kauai. F A Schaefer & Co
Laie Plantation. Laie, Oahu. J T Waterhouse
Waianae Sugar Co. Waianae, Oahu. H A Widemann
Moanui Plantation. Molokai. Wong Leong & Co

THE HAWAIIAN FLAG AND COAT OF ARMS.

The Annual for 1880 contained an article on the Hawaiian Flag, which, though acknowledged unsatisfactory from its incompleteness, was as full and reliable as the time and means at our disposal allowed. The article closed with the trust that it would meet the eye of some one whose knowledge and memory would be refreshed thereby to account the true history, origin, and parties interested in its formation.

By the courtesy of G. D. Gilman Esq., of Boston, and the kind researches of Hon. J. Mott Smith, Hawaiian Commissioner at Washington D. C., former residents of these islands, the following extract from the Polynesian of May 31, 1845 is received, and is valuable as affixing the time and authorization of the latest change which, in the Annual's article referred to, defined the period, 1845, and accredited its alteration to Captain Hunt of H. B. M. S. Baselisk

"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."
The following relating to the adoption of the Hawaiian coat of arms, from the same source, will prove of interest to many readers of the Annual, even at these islands.

“A coat of arms has also been adopted which is quarterly, first and fourth stripes of the National banner, second and third, a ball argent on a staff sable—in escutcheon oct, triangular banner argent, leaning on a cross saltire.

“The white ball with which the second and third quarters are charged, was an ancient emblem of the country called Pu-loulou and they were placed at the right and left of the gateway, or door, of the King’s house, to indicate protection, or a place of refuge, to which persons might flee from danger and be safe.

“The triangular flag at the fess point, was an ancient flag of the Hawaiian chiefs which was raised at sea, above the sail of their canoes, and the sail at that time being of a peculiar construction, it presented a very beautiful appearance. It was also placed in a leaning position, across two spears in front of the King’s house, to indicate both tabu and protection. The name of the flag was Puela and the name of the cross on which it lies Alia.

“Both the balls and the flag had on some occasions a religious significance, but their appropriateness to a coat of arms results from the above characteristics.

“The external ornaments of the escutcheon consists of a crest, which is a crown and two supporters, men clad in the ancient feather cloak and helmet of the Islands, the one bearing a kahili and the other a spear as in the processions of former times. The crown is ornamented with the taro leaf. The drawings of all these emblems and ornaments, was taken from the original articles presented to Captain Cook by Kaleiopuu in 1778. The design was original by the lamented Haalilio.

“The motto is, ‘Ua mau ka ea o ka aina i ka pono.’ The life of the land is perpetuated by righteousness. It refers to the speech of the King at the time of the cession, Feb. 25, 1843. ‘I have given away the life of the land. I have hope that the life of the land will be restored when my conduct is justified.’ It very naturally alludes to the righteousness of the British government, in returning the Islands to their legal sovereign, to the righteousness of the Hawaiian which secured the restoration, and to the general principle, that it is only by righteousness that national existence is preserved.”
HELEPS TO THE STUDY OF HAWAIIAN BOTANY.

BY REV. C. M. HYDE, D. D.,
North Pacific Missionary Institute, Honolulu, H. I.

BOTANICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Those interested in Hawaiian Botany have been waiting with great impatience for Dr. W. Hillebrand’s long promised book, “The Flora of the Hawaiian Islands.” It is intended to be an exhaustively complete classification and description of the whole of our Hawaiian vegetation. There are but few books, or treatises, accessible to any one wishing to give special attention to this department of scientific investigation. An enumeration of some of those which may be available may prove of interest or service to some of the readers of the Annual.

In the “Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 571st meeting, Philadelphia, September 11th, 1866, there is printed in full Horace Mann’s most valuable “Enumeration of Hawaiian Plants.”* Mr. Mann, in connection with Mr. W. T. Brigham investigated the botany of these Islands, travelling over all of them from May 4, 1864, to May 18, 1865. Mr. Brigham remained five months longer, teaching at Punahou School. Major General Munro has been preparing a list of Hawaiian Grasses, but it is not yet printed. On Mosses, one may consult Sullivant, “Proceedings Am. Ac. Arts and Sciences, 1854.” There are two catalogues of Hawaiian Ferns, published in Honolulu, one by J. M. Lydgate, 1873; the other, by E. Bailey, 1883. Reference should be made also to Baker, Syn. Fil.; Hooker, “Synopsis Filicium.”; Kaulfuss Enum. Fil.; Walls Cat.: and monographs by Brakenridge, (U. S. Expl. Exp.; almost the whole edition of the volume on ferns was destroyed by fire in the printing office;) Eaton, Greaves, Strickland. Full, (130) or partial collections of Hawaiian Ferns from the herbariums of D. D. Baldwin or F. L. Clarke, may be had of T. G. Thrum, Honolulu, at prices ranging from $2.50 to $12.00. In the absence of a distinctive work on the Hawaiian Flora, great help may be had from the “Flora Vitiensis.” by Berthold Seemann, London, L. Reeves and Co., 1865-73, (in the Government Library; only 150 volumes were printed.) The Botany of the U. S. Exploring Expedition, (which visited the Islands in 1840,) was prepared by Professor Asa Gray, Cambridge, Mass. The collections were made by W. D. Brakenridge and Charles Pickering. Other collections of Hawaiian plants have been made.

*Mann enumerates 630 species of flowering plants. His list include the ferns, but not the algae, grasses, lichens, or mosses. He arranges the plants enumerated in 87 natural orders, 253 genera. He names 377 peculiar to the Hawaiian Islands. Seemann gives the names of 36 more in the “Flora Vitiensis.”

BOTANICAL NAMES OF SOME HAWAIIAN PLANTS.

(Hawaiian names in Italics.)

HAWAIIAN ODORIFEROUS PLANTS.

The Hawaiians have always been fond of bright flowers and sweet odors. There are many plants on the Islands of indigenous growth, whose flowers, fruits, leaves, sap, bark, wood, or roots furnish perfumes. Hoope is the Hawaiian word for perfuming the person, and poni their word for the ceremony of anointing. The most highly scented of all odoriferous plants used in making the lei, or necklace, their favorite adornment, is the mokihana. Its best specimens, as is true of these odoriferous plants generally, come from Kauai. The seed-pods of the mokihana, retain their perfume permanently, when dry and hard. For temporary adornment and fragrance, the blossoms and leaves of the awapuhi, (bastard ginger,) are often used. The drupe of the hala (pandanus or screw pine,) is a favorite material for a lei. The ilima, nohu, akulikuli, maiapilo, kokolau, kaunea, halapepe, are also used. For garlands, the favorite plant is the maile vine, of which there are four varieties, laulii, haiwale, kaluhea, pakaha. The delicate fragrance of this species of the smilax heightens the charm of the graceful forms of its leaves, as the long trails of this vine are loosely wound together and thrown on the neck and shoulders. Various species of ferns are also used for wreaths and garlands. Palapalae, the fern mostly used for this purpose, the only scented fern, is the name recently adopted by foreigners,
when speaking of the different varieties of ferns collectively; for the Hawaiians have in their language very few general terms, applicable to whole classes of objects. To a genuine Hawaiian a feast is not a feast, a regular luau as foreigners call such festivities, without the presence of these dryads of the mountains, and as lovingly do they rejoice also in bringing to their feasts those nymphs of the sea, the limu (sea mosses) some of which, like the lipoa, have become to the Hawaiian the synonym for the most delicious fragrance. In making odorous unguents, olena, (turmeric,) was a common ingredient. A gum from a tree that formerly grew at the brink of the crater of Kilauea was odorous, and it would have been death in olden time for any one to use it, unless such was his recognized privilege. Cocoanut oil, for which the specific name is manoi, when it is used as a cosmetic, is plastered upon the hair in such quantities, and so scented with sandal wood that it is decidedly disagreeable to most foreigners not accustomed to it. The leaf of the ki plant, when pressed, exudes a juice, which is used in stiffening the hair. The awapuiti is used in the same way. The sap of the hau tree, mixed with poi, (“the fermented corms of the colocasia antiquorum, var. esculentum,”) was one of the old Hawaiian cosmetics for cooling the skin. Wrestlers made their limbs and joints supple by smearing their bodies with the oil of the kukui nut. Painiu, (the Hawaiian ribbon grass,) has an oil with the fragrance of the pine-apple. Kukuku is the Hawaiian soap plant. Lauae, is an aromatic herb, but not often used. Ihuanu, is an odoriferous tree or shrub, found at Kawelo. The root of the kupaoa was used in scenting kapa, the vegetable felt which the Hawaiian formerly used for cloth, made by pounding the bark of the wauke, (paper mulberry.) Akia is a poisonous shrub, whose bark is used to catch fresh water fish by stupefying them. The fruit, called haakea, is sometimes made into beads for the neck. For saltwater fish the auhahu, (or auhola,) was used, both root and stalk. Of fragrant woods, the iilahi, sandalwood, was once so abundant as to give the Hawaiian Islands among the Chinese the name of Tahn Heung Shan, i.e. sandalwood islands. This valuable tree has almost entirely disappeared. There is a bastard sandalwood, naio, when young, aaka, when old, (or alahii,) which is found on the slopes of Haleakala, and elsewhere. Other trees, or shrubs, with fragrant woods are the alii, or aalii, olepa, kiele, kupukupu, maoheohe, pala, and pukamole.
HAWAIIAN RAILROADS.

The retrospect article of the Annuals, from year to year, has aimed to faithfully record the various changes of the country in its internal development and commercial relations. The issue of 1879 noted the initiatory steps in surveys undertaken the previous year, looking toward the establishment of railroads on the islands of Maui and Hawaii. The first of these to commence operations was the Kahului and Wailuku railroad, which short line began running in 1879, and the following year, 1880, it was extended to Hamakuapoko with its terminus at Paia. Its whole length is 11 miles, and is of 3 feet gauge. There are no bridges or cuts to speak of, nor are there any sharp curves the entire length. It gives facilities to seven sugar plantations, besides the various stores and residents within its radius. Its rolling stock consists of 2 American locomotives, of Baldwin make, 2 passenger and 60 freight cars. This line brought into Kahului in 1884 from the plantations to the east, and to the west, 15,000 tons of sugar for shipment, and took outward, the same year, lumber and miscellaneous merchandise to the amount of 20,000 tons. The passenger traffic averages about 150 per week, or a total of 7,800 for the year. It has four stations, the central at the shipping port of Kahului, with one at Spreckelsville and the terminal ones at Paia and at Wailuku.

It was not till 1881 that actual work began on the Kohala railroad, on Hawaii, which was completed the following summer. It starts from Mahukona, its shipping point, and traverses the rich sugar lands of Kohala, near the shore, to Niulii, a distance of 20 miles. Owing to the numerous gulches traversed, some three miles are lost in this distance. In the length of the line there are 17 bridges, one of which is 84 feet high. There are numerous cuts, but no tunnels, and the minimum of curves is 76 feet radius.

Six station houses along the line afford convenient facilities to the principal plantations, stores, etc. The freight carried in 1884 was 20,000 tons and passengers conveyed the same year were 6,000.

The rolling stock of the road consists of 3 locomotives, 2 Baldwin (American) and 1 Ransome & Rapier (English); 4 passenger cars, 1 caboose, and 34 box and 5 flat freight cars.

The Kohala road was originally planned by the Hon. S. G. Wilder and has been controlled and conducted by him ever since. The Maui railroad was the result of Captain T. H. Hobron's energy and enterprise, but in 1884 it passed by purchase into Mr. Wilder's hands.
VIEW OF HONOLULU IN 1873 AS SEEN FROM THE REEF.
Notwithstanding the fact that "the Hawaiian Islands possess the flattering distinction of being the most extensively written about of all the islands of Polynesia," they are but very imperfectly understood abroad, except by those who are in constant communication with us, and many of these even, are unaware of the various lines of shipping, steam and sail, of their time of sailing, location of agencies, etc., that make Honolulu their destination and our needs their profitable employment. This article, therefore, suggested for the benefit of enquirers abroad, it is hoped will prove of value to them and handy for reference even to Island readers.

Two regular lines of steamers, the past few years, have furnished frequent and regular communication between Honolulu and San Francisco, viz: the steamers of the Pacific Mail and the Australian and New Zealand mail service, touching at Honolulu each way on their trips every four weeks, and the excellent steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Co., to and fro, the 1st and 15th of every month. The Australian mail service will be conducted on a different time table the coming year, as new arrangements for the next three years have just been completed. For several years past the up steamer from the Colonies would be about due at this port, en route for San Francisco, the day that the one with the English mails would be leaving San Francisco for Honolulu, en route to the Colonies. Messrs. H. Hackfeld & Co., corner of Queen and Fort streets, were the Honolulu agents. Williams, Dimond & Co., office of the Pacific Mail, corner of First and Brannan streets, San Francisco; Brown, Campbell & Co, Auckland, N. Z.; and Gilchrist, Watt & Co, Bent street, Sydney, were the agents at these respective cities.

The new contract for carrying the New Zealand and Australian mails, has been secured by the Union S. S. Co. of Auckland. Arrangements are entered into by them to connect and transfer passengers, mails and freight to the Oceanic S. S. Co. at this port, and have their swift steamers complete the service at this end of the route. The time table under this new arrangement—see page 70—provides a continuance of the service every four weeks. The first vessel will leave Sydney, December 3, 1885, Auckland, December 8, arriving at Honolulu, Monday December 21 will transfer the mails, passengers, etc. which will go forward be same day, arriving at San Francisco Monday A. M. December 28. It is so timed that the up steamers shall arrive here on Mondays, and the down
steamers on Saturdays following. The steamers from San Francisco will
leave there at 2 P. M. Saturdays, arriving here 6 A. M. of the Saturday
following, when the steamer for the south will leave as soon as the trans­fers are completed. Passengers by this route can have the privilege of
lay over tickets for the succeeding steamer, if desired. These are the
preliminary arrangements at present writing, and may be modified here­after.

The fine large and well appointed steamers *Mariposa* and *Alameda*
of the Oceanic Line, built in Philadelphia especially for this Island trade,
are of 3000 tons each, and are steamers that any company might justly
be proud of. They have performed a semi-monthly service, leaving
San Francisco and Honolulu the 1st and 15th of each month, and have
made their passages in seven days with remarkable regularity. These
boats have made the passage from San Francisco to Honolulu in five days
and twenty hours. Under the new mail service they propose to make
the trips in about six and a half days, and in future they will leave San
Francisco and Honolulu every two weeks. The head office of the
Company is at John D. Spreckels & Bros. 327 Market street, and at this
end of the line Wm. G. Irwin & Co. are the agents, with their office in
the Spreckels' block, on Fort street. The agents in the colonies are the
Union S. S. Co., of New Zealand, L'd., Jas. Mills Managing-Director,
with head quarters at Wellington, N. Z., and their agencies at Auckland,
Sydney and other ports.

The Oceanic S. S. Co. have also a line of sailing packets, built
expressly for the Island trade, most of which ply regularly between San
Francisco and this port, while two and sometimes more are detailed as
regular packets between San Francisco and Hilo, Hawaii, and San Fran­
cisco and Kahului, Maui.

Besides the above, other lines of sailing packets between Honolulu
and San Francisco make communications frequent, with reasonable rates
of freight. The number of vessels for the coming year promises consid­erable increase, the various lines being represented here by H. Hackfeld
& Co., C. Brewer & Co. L'd., Castle & Cooke, F. A. Schaefer & Co., and
T. H. Davies & Co. In San Francisco, Williams, Dimond & Co., 202
Market street are agents of the Hawaiian Line, and Welch & Co., 109
California street are agents of the Planters Line.

The large lumber trade that is done here for which we are de­
pendent on Puget Sound and Coast ports makes opportunities to and
from Port Townsend, Seattle, Portland, Astoria, and Eureka of frequent
occurrence. Agents at this port are H. Hackfeld & Co., Lewers &
Cooke, Allen & Robinson and Wilder & Co. Several years ago Honolulu enjoyed a line of Portland packets, and it has been rumored that it would likely be revived again, but nothing definite is settled at the present writing. Castle & Cooke were the agents here, and Allen & Lewis and Corbett & Maclay were the agents at Portland, Oregon.

Of Eastern lines, that of Brewer's Boston and Honolulu Packets is the oldest established of all lines now in the Hawaiian trade. Two and sometimes three vessels are dispatched each year. The regular loading months are June and November. The passage out occupies, usually, four months. Charles Brewer & Co., 27 Kilby street, Boston, are the Eastern agents and C. Brewer & Co. L'd., Queen street, Honolulu, are the agents at this port. In the palmy whaling times these vessels used to load return cargoes of oil, bone, hides, etc., for New Bedford, but of late years they have generally gone round here to Manila or Hongkong for a home freight.

Shortly following the passage of the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and these Islands, a New York line of packets was established by Messrs. W. H. Crossman & Brothers, 77 & 79 Broad Street, New York, who dispatch a vessel about July and December of each year. The line is represented at this end by Messrs. Castle & Cooke, King street, Honolulu.

We next come to the English and German lines of packets, the oldest being the Pioneer line of Liverpool packets which usually dispatch three vessels a year. They generally sail about the latter part of April, August and December of each year. R. C. Janion & Co., the Albany, Oldhall street, Liverpool, are the home agents, and T. H. Davies & Co., Queen and Kaahumanu streets, are the Honolulu agents. These packets occasionally have partial cargoes for Portland, or Victoria, where branch houses of the home firm exist; otherwise they load sugar for San Francisco and obtain grain charters.

A new line recently established is the Island Line of Glasgow and Honolulu packets, of which Peter Denniston & Co., 372 Argyle street, Glasgow, are the owners and agents, and dispatch two or more vessels annually. F. A. Schaefer & Co., corner of Merchant and Kaahumanu streets, are the Honolulu agents. The line is represented in London by Berryman & Turnbull, 27 Leadenhall street, and in Liverpool by Wm Nicol & Co., 4 Brunswick street. Two or more vessels a year are employed. Their time of departure from Glasgow is about April and October. Three vessels are now building especially for this line.
When Portuguese immigration was encouraged by the Hawaiian Government, a few years since, Mr. A. Hoffnung established a line of London packets, to call at the Azores, en route, for immigrants obtainable. Sail gave way to steam later, of which we had three vessels a year. On the inauguration of Japanese immigration this service was discontinued, but at the present writing it has promise of renewal. The first agents of the line here were C. Brewer & Co., but latterly G. W. Macfarlane & Co., corner of Fort and Queen streets, have been the agents. At Madeira Mr. J. Hutchinson acts as immigration agent.

The old established line of Bremen Packets still exists, two and sometimes more vessels being sent out each year, loaded with assorted cargoes of staple English and European merchandise for this market. H. Hackfeld & Co., Bremen, are the home agents and Messrs H. Hackfeld & Co., are the agents here. This line used to take return cargoes of oil, bone, wool, hides, etc., but of late they have generally loaded sugar for San Francisco, seeking charters for home ports. The vessels employed in this line are owned by the firm and were built especially for the service.

From Honolulu to ports and islands in the Pacific there are no regularly established lines of trade and communication, unless we except the missionary steam packet Morning Star, of which E. O. Hall & Son, corner of Fort and King streets, are the Honolulu agents. She leaves Honolulu annually about June, with supplies for the various mission stations established in the Gilbert, Marshal and Caroline groups. During the past year the Pacific Navigation Co., A. F. Cooke, manager, have dispatched two or three of their schooners on trading cruises along the Marshal and Gilbert Islands. Fanning's Island employs one schooner for communication with this port, and occasionally she makes a voyage to San Francisco, touching here on her return.

Communication with Tahiti, direct, is only by chance opportunity, though a regular service is established between San Francisco and Pepeiti, employing several sail and one steam vessel, which latter occasionally touches at this port on the up trip.

Frequent opportunity occurs for communication with China, by sail, and occasionally by steam, to and froin Hongkong. At rare intervals steamers also touch here to and from Japan.

A Mexico-China line of steamers has been talked of the past year, to touch at Honolulu one or both ways, but up to the present writing little is definitely known here as to its plans or prospects.

The arrival of coal cargoes from Sydney and Newcastle, Australia,
and Nanaimo, W. T., are frequent and give employment to several regular
and quite a number of transient vessels.

The list of coasting vessels of which many are now steamers—see
page 23—afford ample inter-island communication every week for all
parts of the islands, and some ports have several opportunities each
week. The bulk of arrivals of vessels at Honolulu from island ports are
on Saturdays and Sundays and the departures on Mondays and Tuesdays

FRUITS AND THEIR SEASONS IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

The following list of fruits of the Islands, indigenous and acclima­
tized, and their time and duration of ripening, are collected and fur­
nished to the reading public for the first time. The compiler, there­
fore, does not lay claim to thorough accuracy throughout the list, as clo­ser
observation and more uniform seasons than were experienced during
1885 may show needed alterations in the periods here given. It will,
however, serve as a guide to strangers and others, and may prove an
aid to fruit growers throughout the Islands for further information on
this interesting and important subject.

Mr. E. Lycan, of Kalihi, kindly furnishes the following notes relative
to varying seasons, according to elevation and time of planting:

"Bananas can be ripened at any time of the year, as it requires 10
to 12 months to bring them to a bearing condition at an elevation of
100 feet above sea level. From 100 to 300 feet, 12 to 14 months, and
from 300 to 700 feet, 14 to 18 months. The above refers more par­
ticularly to the China varieties. The native varieties differ, some re­
quiring more and others less time to mature.

"Oranges ripen at the elevations given in about the following order:
100 to 500 feet, September to December; 500 to 1,000 feet, December
to February; 1,000 to 2,000 feet, February to August.

"Pine Apples can be controlled, to a certain extent, in a similar
manner as Bananas, but most native varieties ripen from June to
August.

"Spanish Cherries have two, and sometimes three crops a year. The
two crops ripen in May and September."

Avocado, or Alligator Pears ............................................. June to August
Bananas .......................................................... All the year round
Cherimoyas ........................................................ November—December
China Oranges ........................................................ All the year round
Cocoa Nuts ........................................................ All the year round
Custard Apples .................................................... September—October
Dates .................................................. June—October
Eugenie .................................................. June—August
Figs ..................................................... Nearly all the year
Garcinia .................................................. May—July
Grapes .............................................. June—October
Guavas (native) ....................................... Nearly all the year
Guavas (strawberry) ................................. January—December
Java Plums .......................................... July—November
Limes ..................................................... All the year round
Litchie ................................................... July—September
Loquats ............................................... July—January
Mamme Apple ......................................... July—November
Mangoes ............................................... June—September
Mulberries ........................................... July—October
Muskmelons ........................................... June—November
Ohias ..................................................... June—November
Oranges .............................................. All the year round
Papayas .................................................. All the year round
Peaches .................................................. June—September
Pine Apples ........................................... June—August
Pomegranates ......................................... June—October
Rose Apples .......................................... June—October
Sapota Pear ............................................. June—October
Sour Sop .................................................. Nearly all the year
Spanish Cherries ..................................... May—September
Strawberries ........................................... February—September
Tamarinds ............................................. Nearly all the year
Vis ......................................................... June—November
Water Lemons ........................................ July—October
Water Melons ......................................... May—October
Whampee ............................................... July—September

In the course of a few years this list may be considerably extended, as a variety of new fruit-bearing trees have lately been introduced, which promise to do well in our soil and climate.

The very full and comprehensive index for the Annuals, from their commencement, now in course of completion and soon to follow this issue, will materially enhance the earlier numbers for parties desiring to complete their sets, than which no fuller and varied publication, statistical or otherwise, pertaining to the Hawaiian Islands exists. This will be furnished at the nominal price of 25 cents.

The publisher will bind together a limited number of volumes of the twelve numbers, and will fill numbers for sets for parties desiring, as far as possible; the edition on several of the issues being nearly exhausted:

Complete bound volumes, 12 numbers ........................................ $7.50
First ten years, bound volumes (a few sets on hand) ....................... 6.50
Single numbers, each ................................................. 50

Postage additional. Remittances can be made by Post Office money order. Address THOS. G. THRUM, Publisher, Honolulu, H. I.
MUSIC IN HAWAII NEI.

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE ANNUAL BY A. MARQUES.

I.

If it may not prove very difficult to a "kamaaina"* to find out what music is at present in the Hawaiian Islands, it is certainly a very hazardous task to undertake to say something about what music was amongst Hawaiians before civilization came to make a clean sweep of their old customs. The reasons of the difficulty are obvious: 1st, living witnesses are no more, and the younger generation, outside of some very few exceptions, are already ignorant of many of the old ways; 2nd, written authorities are scarce, for the first Europeans who came to these Islands had generally no time and perhaps no taste for inquiring into such a trifling thing as music. I have perused many a book written on these Islands, from early days down to the present time, without finding any musical information worth noticing. One clue however does exist in that navigator who paid with his life the honor of re-discovering and naming these Islands, Captain Cook. This remarkably sagacious and close scrutinizing writer gives the following remarks:

"The dances of the natives of these (Sandwich) Islands bear a greater resemblance to those of the New-Zealanders than to that of the Friendly or Society Islanders (Tonga and Tahiti); they are introduced with a solemn kind of song, in which the whole number joins, at the same time slowly moving their legs. * * * The music of those people is of a rude kind, for the only musical instruments that we observed among them, were drums of various sizes; their songs however, which they are said to sing in parts, and which they accompany with a gentle motion of their arms, like the inhabitants of the Friendly Islands, have a pleasing effect." To the above words, which I here italicize, was appended a note to this effect: "The circumstances of their singing in parts has been doubted by several persons of great skill in music (evidently of the ship's company)—Captain Burney however and Captain Phillips of the marines, both of whom have some knowledge of music, are strongly of opinion that they did sing in parts, that is to say, sing together on different notes."

Lisianski, a Russian who visited these Islands at the beginning of the century, says that the young men and women were very fond of dancing, but their music was of a much ruder kind than that of the So-

* Foreigner who has made a prolonged stay in this country.
ciety Islands, having neither flutes nor reeds, nor instruments of any other sort, except drums of various sizes; but their songs, which they "sung in parts" with a gentle motion of the arms, were very pleasing.

Later still, Captain Byron, who brought back in the "Blonde," the remains of the Hawaiian King and Queen, who died in London, says: "They were not entirely destitute of music, and the ancient ballads of the country allude to a variety of instruments no longer known; various kinds of drums are still used, but the most singular instrument is "a small double flute played on with the nose. It does not appear that "they ever used stringed instruments."

The man who could have best helped in the matter, both from his prolonged and very friendly intercourse with the natives, and from his passage at a period when old customs were still in full force, was Captain Vancouver, who unfortunately confined himself entirely to the description of hulas and dancing, but does not say a word about the nature of Hawaiian music. Thus, it can be seen that the authorities are meager and rather contradictory. However it can be safely said that, whatever may have been the taste and proficiency of the old Hawaiian race for music of some kind, they never have been in that respect as refined as the cognate races of the South Seas. Further, it can also be asserted that the ancient Hawaiians knew of nothing similar to our modern music, with its regular intervals, its progressive scales, either natural or chromatic, and its varied modulations.

What confirms me in this opinion is the very fact of the extension or capacities of their musical instruments, such as the natives now remember them, and by the bye, the former Hawaiians were certainly not so entirely destitute of instruments as Cook makes them out to be, whilst Byron seems to have been much better informed on the subject. I am indebted to the kind courtesy of H. R. H. Princess Liliuokalani for the following list of Hawaiian instruments:

String: Ukele, the nearest to the Jew's harp, was of two kinds; one, the long one, was a flat strip of flexible wood, mounted with two strings of coco fiber, on pegs to wind them up to the proper tones, at the interval of a second or a fourth. Some ukekes had a third string tuned to a third. These instruments were used by bringing the top against the mouth and singing or humming against it, whilst at the same time working the fingers on the strings. My impression is that these instruments must have been as similar as anything can be to the primitive Greek Lyre. The small Ukekes were merely sticks held against the mouth whilst the performer sung or spoke.
Wind: *Pua*, was a gourd pierced with three holes; one to put against the nose to blow through, the other two to be stopped with the fingers, producing a primitive model of the celebrated instrument “newly” invented, and called ocarina or some other fancy name. *Pua*s were also made of a joint of Bamboo with the nose hole on one side, and two finger holes at the other end; this was properly the nose flute.

Percussion: *Drums* of different sizes and made principally of coco shells, of calabashes and of wood, covered at one end with tightly drawn skin: The small ones were pounded upon with a piece of coco fiber rope, the larger ones with the hand, or, as now done for hula-dancing, merely thumped on the floor, and slapped upon with the palm of the hands or with the fingers. *Kake* was simply two joints of bamboo, open at one end, so as to produce a hollow sound when knocked about. *Puili* were long pieces of stripped and split bamboo, knocked one against another, generally held by two people. The percussion instruments only served to mark time, but did not give any musical intonation, as the European Tymbals do.

But now is the place to remark that all the other Hawaiian instruments, both wind and string, were constructed for giving only two or at the utmost three notes, evidently corresponding to the two or three notes used by the singers. It can thus be safely inferred how primitive must have been the old Hawaiian idea of music, whose few notes were varied and rendered attractive only by the changes of velocity and of expression, and by the variety of accentuation given on the numerous vowels of the language. Further it can, I think, be said that music, such as it was, was only used formerly as an accompaniment to poetry or dancing, never alone as we do. Meles were either recited or chanted. When they were also “acted,” they took the name of hula and thence designated the well known dances, which were nevertheless nothing but explaining by appropriate gestures the ideas expressed by the mele.

As far then as I can judge, from the authority of all the intelligent natives I have had occasion to consult on the subject, and from what I have been able to hear myself of pure native meles and hulas, I think the old Hawaiian music could have been divided into two classes, which, for the want of a better definition, I shall here call the chanting and dancing ones. The first included all the incantations and meles which were simply sung, hummed or recited. They were mostly on one single pro. longed note, occasionally varied by a quavering of the voice on two notes in
major second, which could be accurately termed shaking or trilling. The other class, the true singing which accompanied hulas or dancing, was constructed on two, three or four notes, the principal of which were: the dominating one, or tonic C, and its inferior fourth, or dominant G, the others being, the most common, the semi-tone below the tonic, or sub tonic B; less common a tone above, or super tonic D, and more rare still a major third, mediant E. I have never heard in old music, of the sub-dominant F being used, and have only once heard the sub mediant A. The ordinary music to hulas was thus formed of combinations of C and G, of C B C and G, and of G C and D. Some finals were made of C E C E C, and one tune could have been nearly translated by A C D C. But the most complete I have heard, was a hulu-hulu made out of G C B C D E with finals in D G and E C. As can be clearly seen by the above, all these combinations only sketched out two of our most important modern chords,—tonic and dominant.—The chords of the sub-dominant, and of the dominant with its seventh seem to have been missing, and what use of them is made by modern Hawaiians, they have evidently learned of western civilization. Singing in unison was probably the most common; yet that the ancient Hawaiians did really sing in parts, I do not now doubt, though their part singing may not have been anything near to what we call part-singing. The part singing I have heard in hula, was either two parts, the men singing the air and the women singing one octave and a fifth above, or else three parts, two as above, and an intermediate one, chanting simultaneously on the mediant or major third. This did really produce harmony, but of what kind according to our modern notions, will be explained by remarking that whilst the highest and lowest parts sung as I have said, in fifths, both following scrupulously the melodic design and producing what we call consecutive or forbidden fifths, the intermediate part kept on the mediant of the tonic, even when the other parts passed to the dominant. Yet the effect of these combinations, often quite pleasant, was never as discordant as might be anticipated from the description, and any disagreeable sensation was avoided by the perfect time and “ensemble” of the performers. I have never heard four parts, nor anything approaching our fundamental bass parts, whose office in the Hawaiian music seems to have been taken by the thumping of the calabashes on the ground, whilst the brisk snapping of the fingers on the same marked the pulsations and their sub-division. Here I may add that all the Hawaiian meles were very clearly divided into regular phrases of two or four bars of equal time, and that every verse or strophe was made of 8 or 16 bars; and if the poetry
was deficient in length, the singers or dancers made up the deficiency by
counting time or bars, whilst the movement was being kept up by the
accompanying instruments, calabashes or drums, or ukeke sticks.

This leads me to speak about time. Though having a very correct
notion of simple time and a very accurate sentiment of its variations,—
some of the oldest meles and hulas being remarkable for changes of
time wonderfully executed—yet the natives seem slow to understand and
grasp some complicated movements; in fact the only time that seems
absolutely natural to them is 2-4 or 4-4, c, in every shade of velocity.
But the 3-4 and 6-8 do not seem so natural to them, and I hold even,
from the authority of that thorough musician, our virtuose band master,
Mr. H. Berger, that he has always had most trouble in making natives
keep good time in Mazurka or valtz movements, and in 6-8, 9-8, or 12-8;
their tendency is, it would seem, to hurry up the last 2 beats out of three,
so as to bring the swing of it gradually near to the 2-4 divided up in one
long beat followed by two short ones falling again on the long one of next bar,
similar to the movement characteristic of the “Bourree” (or also similar
to the polka step, only here it is reversed, two short beats falling on one
long one), and this last kind of movement is precisely the characteristic ac­
companiment to many hula dances. Of course natives have never taken
to those special movements in 3-4 which characterise the Spanish Fan­
dango and Bolero, and the Teutonic Polonaise. That these difficul­
ties of time can however be overcome, is shown by the immense reper­
tory of difficult operatic music so well played by the Royal Hawaiian
Band, which under the leadership of one foreigner, is composed exclusively
of natives. But probably it needed Mr. Berger's patience and practical
talent to smooth the deficiency, and certainly at present any of the band
boys—and after them many native amateurs,—play and beat a valse
movement as regular probably as it can be attained.

However, the peculiarity of the ancient Hawaiians being restricted
to one kind of time, together with the number of their musical notes being
so few,—two only for the chanting or recitative, whilst the singing
only disposed of a couple notes more,—render more astonishing and
wonderful the results and effect they did obtain through them: and after
hearing the immense quantity of most diversified meles and hulas they
managed to invent, it must be confessed that doing so must on such
small basis speaks most favorably of the natural genius and versatility of
the race.

But hulas and meles being foreign to my real object, music, I shall
not insist any further, except that it will not be out of place here, to re-
mark that both the chanting and the hula of the Hawaiians are not by
any means original, or special with them. In fact, when I first came to
Honolulu, I was struck by the discovery that they were in many cases
identical with songs and dances which I had seen or heard in the northern
provinces of Africa. At the present time, the Arabians chant on one, and
sing on two or three notes, and wail their mourning in exactly the same way
as the old Hawaiians, which might be taken as a proof in favor of Judge
Fornander's theory, that this race might not have been absolutely foreign
to the old Arabic stock. The same remark was made by H. M. King Kalakaua who, when traversing Spain, recognized some very characteristic
hulas, both in gestures and music, in some of the Aragonese national
dances, which could be accounted for by the fact of having been intro-
duced in Spain by Moorish conquerors. And let it be said that the fact
of the Arabic chanting not being devoid of musical poetry, is proved
by the very popular use made of it by Felicien David, who first started his
reputation with the very chants he brought back from the desert. No
wonder then that all the early visitors here agree in finding the general
effect of Hawaiian music very pleasing.

II.

Thus much I can say of the ancient Hawaiian music. Coming to
the more modern state of art, I think it cannot be denied that the actual
taste and faculties of the natives for music are due to the influence of the
religious singing introduced by Missionaries. I have been told that the
first attempt of new converts to join in the singing of the religious ser-
VICES, was quite ludicrous: it took them some time to overcome their
chanting routine, and in fact even at the present day reminiscences of
Hawaiian chanting can often be heard, especially in the Catholic services,
and whenever several vowels come together. However, it appears that
after very slight exertions, two parts were obtained very satisfactory, se-
prano and bass. The other two parts took much more time and trial,
but, be it said to the credit of the natural vocalistic and imitative powers
of the Hawaiians, four part singing was obtained in a time remarkably
short for barbarians.

After becoming acquainted with European hymn singing, the most
musically disposed natives began to think for themselves, and simple airs,
at first very short and hardly distinguishable from the old chanting, were
invented and applied to meles, or Hawaiian verses. Then gradually the
composition power grew bolder, till the real native modern songs,—with
which most people here are now familiar—were brought forth, many of
which have been composed by members of the present Royal family.*

It is not therefore astonishing that the native melodies, though
simple, graceful and effective, lack decided originality; more or less,
they always remind one of some quaint old English ballad, and for my
part, I really enjoy a true Hawaiian mele nicely chanted, better than I
do one of the later Hawaiian compositions. Furthermore, whatever has
been the native progress in music,—and it has certainly been very
noticeable in the last twenty years,—and though many Hawaiian men
and women have very fine voices, which they use to very good effect,
(for I never have heard a native sing false, out of tune or of pitch),—yet
they do not seem to assimilate readily all kinds of European music. A
proof of this, I believe, can be found not only in the fact that all native
compositions are of the same style, but that in spite of the diversified
and fine music so beautiful played by the Royal Hawaiian Band, it is
very rare to hear any of the tunes played by it, become really popular; it is
very rare to hear a tune caught up and whistled about by natives, as is
instantly done by all European or American “gamins.” I think the first
strain of Pinafore’s opening chorus was one of the notable exceptions,
and this may perhaps be accounted for by the simple harmony of that
piece, which reposes on the two fundamental chords favorite to natives.

However, at the present time, the Hawaiians certainly have a very
marked natural disposition for singing simple melodies, to which they
readily add harmonious accompaniments; they get up, improvise as it
were, some very nice quartettes of male voices, either the two highest
parts being sung in head voices or falsetto, to one bass and one tenor, or
the three male voices accompany one male soprano or falsetto. ‘They seem
to take their predilection for head tones from the chinese, who thus sing
all their airs, and consider as atrociously “barbarian” the use we make
of chest tones, whether they be tenors, baritones or basses. The Hawaiian
part singers display their natural taste in their accompaniments which are
agreeable and satisfactory, in fact quite complete, though simple; but
where their natural skill especially appears, is in the feature of the tenor
part, which is considered by all our composers, as the most ticklish. At
any rate, if not absolutely and theoretically correct, or if devoid of

* It may be well to note here that I consider that one of our best authorities, both on the ancient
Hawaiian music, and on the musical propensities of the present natives, ought to be Rev. L. Lyons of
Waimea, Hawaii, who has done good service in selecting the best suited European 4 part songs and
adapting them to natives words, forming a most useful repertory for Hawaiian Schools; four volumes
I think, have been published, and they have most probably helped to mature the Hawaiian taste for
modern music.
learned modulations, their harmony sounds well, and the ensemble of their four-part songs is always very pleasing.

The Tahitians have always had a wonderful natural talent for improvising songs, words and four-part music, and the French have cleverly and wisely fostered that taste by having on all public holidays and festivals, special “concours,” with handsome prizes for the best himenes—this word being the Tahitian for chorus singing, evidently from the hymns sung by their first Christian missionaries. I have been unable to learn if the faculty of composing four part himenes was natural, inherent with the Tahitians, or whether they have simply adapted their own musical native genius to clever imitations of their civilized hymns. One thing, however, I know, and that is that their compositions have a character of their own, though somewhat similar to the Hawaiian compositions, and many Tahitian songs are easily learned and sung by Hawaiians. But I can nearly always tell from the start, a Tahitian song from an Hawaiian composition, the former being always sparkling and lively, whilst there always seems to be, in the Hawaiian effusion, a certain languor and melancholy.

Hawaiians do not seem to take much, nor readily, to our instruments; either piano, or wind and string. But they are exceptionally fond of the guitar, and they play it as a solo instrument, with a tenderness, a softness which speaks well for the delicacy of their feelings. They also extensively use the guitar to accompany their modern meles and even their hulas: of late they have taken to the banjo and to that hideous small Portuguese instrument now called “taro patch fiddle.” I suppose there are few native houses, in which a guitar of some kind cannot be found. They learn quickly to play on it, but generally restrain to six or eight chords or keys, and I believe they commonly adapt their melodies specially to an accompaniment in C major, in which they give important scope and display to the bass. Though not using much of the formerly unknown scale in upper voice parts, yet they seem to enjoy it to its full extent in the accompaniments. Thus, taking any of their simple melodies, and starting the guitar on the chord of C, after a bar or two, they run up the basses alone on C. D. E. F., and strike a few chords on that sub-dominant (or fourth, sixth, eighth); then run the scale back F. E. D. C., on which last they take a few chords of tonic, then the scale runs down C. B. A. G., this last bringing the dominant with its seventh, after which the bass returns in scale G. A. B. to the final tonic chord of C.

I would not like to be positive in the assertion, but I think that most of the native modern musical inspirations are in major keys, notwith-
standing their tendency to melancholy, which make their music differ from the Chinese, in which one easily hears discernable minors, quite "flebele" as the Italians would say.

I suppose the next thing in the order of this study, would be to try to follow the historical growth of concerted music in this country, had not my notes already exceeded the space they ought to occupy. As far as I have been able to ascertain, the first attempt to a brass band amongst Hawaiians was about 1855, when a Mr. Merseburgh started an organization which did not live long; after this, W. H. Bond organized a kind of band about 1869, but composed mostly of foreigners: it is said to have lasted off and on till about 1871, when the first regular Royal Hawaiian Band was organized under the leadership of the clever artist C. B. Northcott, who said only about a year: he was succeeded by a Frank Medina who happened to pass here with Brook's Minstrels, but got heavily in debt and cleverly absconded on the "Nebraska," disguised as a negro. Then Mr. H. Berger being sent for by this Government, came with special permission from the German Government, and has ever since been in charge, except during a temporary absence; but it can be said in due justice to Mr. H. Berger that no other leader ever so well and thoroughly succeeded with native players as he had done. It is probable that part of Mr. Berger's success is due to his faculty of drawing from the Reformatory School band which is also under his tuition. Since the formation of Mr. Berger's bands, there have been quite a number of Hawaiians capable of playing wind instruments, and at present several of the boys of the Royal Hawaiian Band form a very creditable string orchestra for dance music.

Outside of the natives, there does not seem to be any other place in the world, where music is more considered than in the Hawaiian Islands, or at least where so many pianos are to be found in proportion to the number of the population. But outside of piano playing, very little attention indeed is devoted in this community to instrumental music, and a small organization created by the writer, composed at one time of 14 pieces, under the name of "Symphony Club," has been the only attempt at orchestral symphonic music; and for the time it lasted, between 1881 and 1884, it seemed to give great satisfaction to the public, and really did very well, considering the elements who constituted it. It is a pity that an unfortunate split occurred, since which the separated elements have been unable of doing anything at all in that musical line. Of the other musical organizations, church choirs, native and foreign, and of different singing associations, such as the Amateur Musical Society, Mr.
Berger wrote in last year's Annual, so I have nothing more to add here. But it may be fair to state now that our Portuguese element, who are very musical and have already had a band in Hilo, are preparing to organize a brass band of their own in Honolulu, and their success would furnish us a new element of enjoyment.

As for our technical resources, Honolulu is favored with quite a number of very distinguished music teachers, and of course, music is taught in all the schools, but as a rule the musical course is a mere sham, except at Punahou College, where excellent instruction has been given for years, in Piano and singing only, by Mrs. Hanford, and at Saint Louis College. This latter college will, in a very short time, furnish the community with a number of well trained and efficient players,—natives and foreigners,—on both string and wind instruments, for which we shall have to thank, not only the worthy brothers, but also a distinguished Belgian cornetist, Mr. Chas. Michiels.

In such a music loving country as this, and especially with the wonderfully improved dispositions of the natives, it would only be justice to have a regular Conservatory of music, as has been suggested, already years ago, by my musical friend, Mr. Wray Taylor. The writer aimed to help this creation by starting, in the Honolulu Library and Reading Rooms, a special department of musical works, for reference and for stimulating the taste for reading music; but it is to be regretted that the project did not meet with sufficient public response and appreciation.

I now hope that these notes, however incomplete and perhaps inexact as they may be found, will be the cause of some further elucidation on a subject which, in an isolated community like ours, ought to be a still greater source than it is, of enjoyment and harmony.

---

NOTE.—The Hawaiian Almanac and Annual makes its twelfth bow to the public with this issue for 1886. Comparing it with its first number, we may be pardoned a satisfied feeling at the result of our labors. Through a liberal advertising patronage and increasing editions the reading public has been served at no increased expense, though the pages of the Annual have doubled in number and more than trebled in quantity of table and reading matter. Appreciating the confidence and encouragement bestowed we shall continue in the path the Annual has made for itself, and strive to make each issue an improvement on its predecessor.
At the closing of last Annual's retrospective article preparations were being made and instructions sent out for taking the census, as provided by law every six years. The enumerating occurred on the night of December 27, 1884 and on gathering up the blanks and completing the tabulation and classification some two months later, the result showed a total of 80,378, (as shown on page 6,) a gain over the last census of 1878, of 2,393 souls. For reasons best known to the Government, new hands for the most part were entrusted to perform this important work, with such instructions as have given ground for questioning the accuracy of the records and the classification, observant residents believing that Natives are classed too high and Chinese too low.

Currency matters have caused not a little friction throughout the year. The gold law has not been carried out, the government itself ignoring its provisions in the effort to force into circulation the Hawaiian silver. On May 4th, last, the bank of Spreckels & Co., formally established itself in this city and afforded a seeming relief by selling exchange on San Francisco at 60 days sight, at par, for Hawaiian silver or certificates, but not a few have looked upon the step as directly checking the possibility of getting upon a gold basis. United States gold has commanded 5 and 6 per cent premium since the early part of the year. The Chamber of Commerce sought to aid the government in the solution of the difficulties consequent upon a larger amount of Hawaiian silver coin and a smaller quantity of U. S. gold coin than was needed for the circulating medium of the Islands. The committee of the Chamber failed to meet with a reciprocal spirit at the hands of the Government, so little good came of it, beyond a "By Authority" notice that a special deposit of Hawaiian silver would be placed in the Treasury to equalize the Hawaiian Certificates of Deposit and render the same of gold value.

Since last writing the Islands may be said to have experienced a year of peculiar weather. The rain fall has been larger and more generally distributed throughout the group than usual, especially during the summer months. The rains of last winter varied little from those of several preceding winters, but during the month of July heavy rains did much damage to roads, bridges, flumes, landings, etc., in various parts of the islands. May also brought copious rains. On the 27th and 28th of July occurred the severest storm known to these islands for many years. The wind at the time was Eastward of the regular "trades." The wind
for the most part during the year has been variable, largely Southward, with a temperature correspondingly oppressive.

The water supply for Honolulu has had fewer restrictions upon its use than for years past, though at the present writing indications of care for the Makiki supply are noticeable. The contemplated extension of the Water Works by building storage reservoirs at Luakaha, Nuuanu Valley, and at the base of Punchbowl, from plans of Major Bender, have not yet been taken in hand, though the mains ready thereof have lined the upper part of the valley road, for over two years past.

Immigration matters have continued to claim the attention of Government and planters, and 1885 witnessed the inauguration of Japanese labor, under what may be termed favorable auspices. Two installments of immigrants have already arrived, the last lot, however, had so small a proportion of women, as to occasion not a little dissatisfaction. Trouble has also arisen with several allotments to various plantations, which has led to the promulgation of new rules by the Board of Immigration and the recognition by the Government of a Japanese Inspector with power to interfere with the working of its own laws in disputes arising between employer and employee. Planters will naturally seek to guard themselves against such authoritative interference, should the immigration of Japanese continue.

The Portuguese immigration service, which was suspended in 1884 when the Government took Japanese immigration in hand, is taken up again, a vessel having recently left Liverpool for the Azores under Mr A. Hoffnung's experienced supervision for the selection of such as are desirous of coming hither. A large number of Chinese have come into the country during the past two years, notwithstanding the regulation notice of the Foreign Office in March, 1884, restricting the number by any one vessel to twenty-five, excepting returning residents with passports. This rule has recently been re-promulgated, owing to the evident wholesale evasion of restrictions, with instructions for more rigid examination of passports and indentification of holders.

The period under review has been a trying one for the commercial and planting interests of the islands. The low prices that have ruled so long for our principal products, together with currency difficulties, have checked the prosperity of the country and forced a spirit of economy in all branches of business undertaking. A larger number of failures have occurred this year than usual, of which the greater proportion were Chinese. Notwithstanding the general dulness prevailing, real estate, of which there have been several large and important sales, has maintained
Building for the year has been quiet, the new edifices of importance being the Bishop Hall of Science, at Punahou, the Station House and Police Court on Merchant street, which was begun in 1884; Fishel’s new store, corner of Fort and Hotel streets, and the Chinese Club building on King street. Several new residences have been erected and improvements made, but there has not been activity enough to retain all our mechanics, quite an exodus being noticeable this year.

Newspapers have felt the severity of the times and proved the truth of the assertion that there were too many in the field, consequently, the Daily and Weekly Hawaiian and Saturday Press have retired. A new morning paper, the Daily Honolulu Press succeeded the latter and is working its way into public favor.

Consequent upon the above reported condition of trade the imports naturally show another decline this year. For the nine months ending September 30th, the totals of all imports at all ports—including specie—were $3,193,534.93, against $4,113,171.47 for the same period of 1884, a deficit of $919,636.52, as shown by the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JAN. 1 TO SEPT. 30</th>
<th>VALUE FREE BY TREATY</th>
<th>GOODS DUTIABLE</th>
<th>SPIRITS AND GOODS BONDED</th>
<th>FREE BY CIVIL CODE</th>
<th>SPECIE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>1,917,967.71</td>
<td>7,020,615.28</td>
<td>201,541.76</td>
<td>206,929.57</td>
<td>766,794.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>1,983,837.49</td>
<td>734,793.20</td>
<td>141,843.71</td>
<td>167,047.18</td>
<td>568,083.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DECREASE</td>
<td>324,030.22</td>
<td>285,822.08</td>
<td>59,698.05</td>
<td>44,205.39</td>
<td>205,710.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The exports for the same period show a satisfactory increase in our main article of produce, sugar, though it is a matter of regret that the bulk of other exports have declined and that the list is narrowing all the time. Up to September 30th, the sugar exported amounted to 140,644·276 lbs, a gain over the same period of 1884 of 25,094,824 lbs. The total value of all exports for the nine months was $7,665,116.70, a gain over the corresponding period of 1884 of $638,004.44.

Passenger movements for the same period of 1885 shows a total of 6,204 arrivals, of which 2,664 were Chinese, 1,961 were Japanese, 340 were Portugese and the balance, 1,239, were all other nationalities. The departures up to September 30, 1885, were 2,433, of which 875 were Chinese, 157 were Portugese and the balance, 1,041, were all other nationalities. For the above figures we are indebted to the courtesy of Col. C. P. Iaukea, Collector General of Customs.

In the extra care used to obtain all the yield of sugar from the cane produced, a number of mills have adopted the maceration process, whereby from 15 to 23 per cent—according to perfection of mill—of sugar is saved and the trash, or begass, is the earlier serviceable for fuel, even
on those plantations that have not adopted patent furnaces. These altera-
tions of sugar mills and other changes in plantation machinery have kept the Honolulu Iron Works employed to its full capacity for months past, requiring a double gang for day and night shifts in order to com-
plete contracts in time. There have been no extensions of plantations since last issue, yet the statistics of the sugar yield for 1885, as far as obtainable at the date of this writing, (Nov. 20) indicate very clearly that the total will reach 80,000 tons, the largest crop the Islands have so far produced. Owing to the propitious weather this year for cane growing, and the improved machinery referred to, good judges estimate the coming crop at 85,000 tons.

The report on rice, unfortunately, is not so favorable. The high winds and heavy rains caused considerable damage in many districts, some crops being entirely ruined. The exports, so far, show a decline from last year's figures of nearly 1,800,000 pounds, though it is to be borne in mind that with the steady influx of Chinese and the introduction of Japanese, the local consumption has correspondingly increased.

It is pleasing to note that fruit growing has received quite an impetus this year, Mr. E. Lycan, at Kalihi, importing a number of varieties for improvement and test for home and export demands. In this line also the government nursery, under Mr. A. Jaeger's supervision, is doing a general public good in testing and acclimatizing many foreign fruit trees and distributing the same to whoever will properly care for them.

Ramie is again attracting attention and an improved machine, re-
cently tested by the Hawaiian Ramie Company, has demonstrated the fact that the fibrous plants can be prepared in an unbleached marketable state, very readily. Prices for such grades in the East and in Europe, are sufficiently remunerative to leave a handsome profit, more especially as several crops a year of this plant are produced from the same planting. Various new enterprises have been taken hold of this year that promise well, principal among which on account of its importance and far reaching benefits to the nation itself is the Colonization or Homestead project promoted by Mr. B. F. Dillingham Esq., to include the Hono-
uluiuli, Kawaiola and Kahuku estates on this island of Oahu. These estates comprise some 115,000 acres, which, together with the large runs of cattle, horses, etc., it is proposed to incorporate into a joint stock company (particulars of which are given in a preliminary prospectus on pages 82-85.) Since last issue, the Hawaiian Stone Company have commenced to utilize the limestone obtainable at Waimanalo in the Hono-
uluiuli tract, Oahu. It is brought to Honolulu where the company have
erected a kiln, and are now in a position to supply a large share of the Islands needs.

Another important step taken this year, of special interest to the travelling public, is the opening up of the new route to the volcano Kilauea, by way of Keahou, by Wilder's Steamship Company, on the 23rd of last June. This route via. Hilo, promises unequal facilities for convenient and expeditious sight seeing of our famed volcano; the road from Keahou to the volcano being fourteen miles. The volcano house has been put under the management of Mr. J. H. Maby, and faithful guides are in attendance to conduct tourists down into and across the crater, as may be desired. The new route opened up with quite an excursion party who were enthusiastic at the completeness of everything at the different points on the route, and the prospect bids fair for the roughness of such a trip being reduced to a minimum under the present management. The route by way of Kau, by the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company also offers excellent facilities, and by either line tourists can make the round trip from Honolulu for $50.—this sum covering all expenses for horses, guide, volcano house and steamer fare.

Mention should have been in last Annual of the inauguration of the Postal Money order service, between the United States and Hawaii, the first order having been drawn January 1, 1884. During 1885 this service has been extended to Hongkong, England and Portugal. The first orders drawn on these respective countries, in their relative order, were, May 30, August 26 and August 31, and there is an early prospect of this new branch of our postal service including Germany also.

An excursion party, under royal auspices, made a trip this last summer by the steamer Planter to the island of Nihoa, distant from Honolulu about 250 miles to the northwest. Interesting accounts of the trip were given in our local papers on their return. The party sailed from Honolulu July 20th. touching at Kauai, en route and returned on the 26th, of the same month.

Fires, fortunately, while they, have not been numerous this year, they have been severe; two of them being accompanied by loss of life, viz., at the Fort street fire of Bertleman's planing mill and adjoining buildings and at the Hotel cottage fire. The Fishel's fire, corner of Fort and Hotel streets was the most disastrous, perhaps, to property, but it is the only prominent burnt locality of the year that has been built up. The Alakea street fire of Mr. Wale's and adjoining premises, destroyed some $4,000 worth of property, which has been fully repaired.
The necrology record for 1885 claims a number of persons of mark who were well known beyond our shores, among which we note George Fassett, manager of the Hawaiian Hotel; Mrs. Lowell Smith, a missionary at these islands since 1833; Rev. Dr. S. C. Damon, for 42 years Seaman's chaplain at Honolulu; Captain J. M. Oat, sail maker of this port since 1854; Thomas Cummins, an early resident and large landed proprietor; Queen Dowager Eunma, relict of Kamehameha IV., and founder of the Queen's Hospital; Judge B. H. Austin, second associate Justice of the Supreme Court; Joseph Tilden, manager of Hawaiian Hotel; J. L. Richardson, manager Waianaee Plantation, and ex-Governor P. Kanoa of Kauai.

Queen Emma died suddenly at her residence corner of Nuuanu and Beretania streets, Honolulu, from apoplexy, April 25th. The funeral was to have taken place on the 10th of May from the Kawaiahao stone church, whither the remains were borne the night previous, but heavy rains deferred it till the 17th, when, amid great Hawaiian pomp and regal display the body was borne to the Royal Mausoleum in Nuuanu valley and placed beside her husband and son.

Sanitary matters have been prominent before the public, and the health of the community ignored till the long continued do-nothing-ness of the Board of Health forced the press to expose the disgraceful condition of certain quarters of the city; since which, a new series of resolutions has been promulgated and there the matter will perhaps end. The Yamashiro Maru with emigrants from Japan brought several cases of small-pox on their arrival, but by good fortune and confinement of the emigrants at the quarantine grounds, it was confined and checked among themselves.

A subject of solicitude to the well wishers for the health, happiness and prosperity of Hawaiians, occurred in March last when, by act of the King in Privy Council, liquor licenses for the out districts on the other islands, were made permissable. Yet in spite of this evidence of Government leaning toward the liquor traffic, temperance workers are not discouraged in their effort to combat the evil.

Amusements have claimed more than usual attention this year. Honolulu now boasts two spacious skating rinks and one roller coaster. We have been favored with seasons of mirth and minstelsy: intellectual treats from noted lecturers; two seasons of opera and two circus companies. The base ball season afforded considerable interest to Honoluluans this year in the weekly recreation of the several clubs, viz: Oceanics, Honolulu, Married Men and Pacifics, besides several youthful aspiring
clubs representing the various schools. In the series of match games the Oceanics came off victors by winning nine out of a total of eighteen games. The boating season followed, practicing for the annual regatta, Nov. 16th, the King's birthday. Four regular clubs entered the field, so to speak, besides several matching crews representing various trades and callings.

Our retrospect would be incomplete did we fail to record the introduction this year of steam for the missionary work in Micronesia. The fine new barkentine *Morning Star* with steam auxiliary, arrived here from Boston, March 15th, and left for her field of labors May 2nd, expecting to visit important points further westward than had yet been visited, but owing to sickness of Rev. A. A. Sturgess she returned direct from Ascension, arriving here Oct. 24th.

Reference is already made in our article on Honolulu packet lines of the change in the Australian mail service whereby Honolulu is to be the terminal, or transfer port to connect with the Oceanic line. At the present writing the service has the promise of a direct line being continued by the *Zealandia, Australia* and one other vessel, between Sydney and San Francisco, to touch as usual at Honolulu both ways. Messrs. H. Hackfeld & Co., will continue to be their Agents.

---

**MARINE CASUALTIES, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, 1884.**

Dec. 11, 1884.—Schooner *Kekauuohi* went ashore at Hanalei, Kauai, and became a total wreck.

Dec. 18.—Schooner *Waimalu* carried away her maintopmast head in heavy weather in the Molokai channel. She kept on her course to Hilo.

Jan. 26, 1885.—Schooner *Marion* went ashore at Punaluu, Oahu, and became a total wreck.

March 9.—Boat from schooner *Ka Moi*, while loading at Kaiwihilahi, parted her warp and capsized, killing one of the crew, John Montair, a native of Cape de Verde Islands.

April 10.—Schooner *Ehukai*, with part of cargo on board, dragged her anchors and went ashore at Waialua, Oahu. The tug *Eleu* was sent down to tow her off and bring her to port.

April 17.—Steamer *Kinau* struck a rock, half a mile from shore, off Honuaula, Maui, sustaining, however, but slight injuries.
May — Steamer Kilauea Hou touched on the reef at Makena, Maui, necessitating going on the marine railway to ascertain the extent of injuries and effect repairs.

May 8.—Schooner Malolo during a heavy sea carried away her mainmast head, at Laupahoehoe. She completed loading a full cargo of sugar, and came down under foresail and jib and was towed into port.

July 1.—Steamer C. R. Bishop grounded at Waialua, Oahu, and was assisted off by the Planter, without material damage, as she continued on her trip to Kauai.

July 4.—Schooner Nettie Merrill met with heavy weather in the channel, and returned to port with loss of sails.

July 26.—Schooner Pohoiki was capsized and lost, three miles off Napuuapele, Hawaii. The Captain and one or two of the sailors were badly bitten by sharks in getting to the boat, so that the former died, after much suffering. His wife and son were drowned. The balance of the crew landed at Kona, after three days of intense suffering.

July 28.—Schooner Liholiho stranded at Waimea, Kauai, during a severe blow. She was afterward lightered off and towed to Honolulu for repairs.

July 28.—Schooner Mary E. Foster lost her rudder during the same blow, at the same place, and was towed to Honolulu by the Iwalani.

August 27.—Schooner Ka Moi sailed for Pohoiki, Puna, Hawaii, anchoring there Sept. 3. Got under weigh Sept. 5th, during heavy weather, and has not been heard of since. She had a crew of nine persons, all told, on board.

October 31.—Schooner Emma was discovered on fire in her forecastle, in Honolulu harbor at 3 A. M., but through the prompt aid of the fire department she was saved.

Nov. 9.—American bark Hope, engaged in the lumber trade between Honolulu and the Sound, caught fire at Port Ludlow, W. T., and was scuttled and saved after strenuous efforts.

Nov. 23.—Barkentine Morning Star returned to port with loss of sails, through stress of weather off Kona, Hawaii.

SOME HAWAIIAN CONUNDRUMS.


2. N. Kuu wahi manu maka momona. H. Oo. My little bird with big eyes. Ans. The oo. (The bird that furnished the two feathers taken to make a Hawaiian chief's feather cloak.)
3. N. Kuu laau, kokolo ke aa moe ka lau: mohala ka lau, moku ke aa. H. Waa. My tree: when the root holds, no leaf will grow: when the leaf grows, the root is broken. Ans. A canoe, with its anchor (the root) and its sail or paddles, (the leaves.)

4. N. Kuu kua kani loa, aole kau e pio ai. H. Nalu. My kapa beater (stick used in felting or pounding out the bark of the paper mulberry, used by the Hawaiians formerly as their cloth to make their garments, sheets, &c.,) that makes such a noise, and I can't stop it. Ans. The surf.


12. N. Kuu ipu pakaka poi pakaka, koko helelei wale iho. H. Honua, lani, ua. My big dish, with a big cover, dropping in pieces. Ans. The earth, the sky, the rain.


14. N. Kuu manu, e mahiai i ka ai, a waele i ka nahelehele. H. Oo. My bird that cultivates the ground, and clears out the weeds. Ans. The oo, (which is the Hawaiian word for a spade, or rather spud, as well as for the bird before mentioned, 2.)


16. N. Kuu manu noho pu me na kanaka. H. Pueo. My bird, always in my house. Ans. The owl, pueo, which is the Hawaiian name both for that bird, and for the strings that tied together the frame of a Hawaiian grass house.
## Hawaiian Almanac and Annual

**Time Table for the Australian and San Francisco Mail Service for 1886.**

Approved by the Postmaster-General of New Zealand.

To San Francisco and London.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Leave Sydney</th>
<th>Leave Auckland</th>
<th>Leave Honolulu</th>
<th>Arrive S. F.</th>
<th>Arrive London</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>December 3</td>
<td>December 8</td>
<td>December 21</td>
<td>December 28</td>
<td>January 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 31</td>
<td>January 5</td>
<td>January 18</td>
<td>January 25</td>
<td>February 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 28</td>
<td>February 2</td>
<td>February 15</td>
<td>February 22</td>
<td>March 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 25</td>
<td>March 2</td>
<td>March 15</td>
<td>March 22</td>
<td>April 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 25</td>
<td>March 30</td>
<td>April 12</td>
<td>April 19</td>
<td>May 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 22</td>
<td>April 27</td>
<td>May 10</td>
<td>May 17</td>
<td>June 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 20</td>
<td>May 25</td>
<td>June 7</td>
<td>June 14</td>
<td>June 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 17</td>
<td>June 22</td>
<td>July 5</td>
<td>July 12</td>
<td>July 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 15</td>
<td>July 20</td>
<td>August 2</td>
<td>August 9</td>
<td>August 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 12</td>
<td>August 17</td>
<td>August 30</td>
<td>September 6</td>
<td>September 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 9</td>
<td>September 14</td>
<td>September 27</td>
<td>October 4</td>
<td>October 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 7</td>
<td>October 12</td>
<td>October 25</td>
<td>November 1</td>
<td>November 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 4</td>
<td>November 9</td>
<td>November 22</td>
<td>November 29</td>
<td>December 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 2</td>
<td>December 7</td>
<td>December 20</td>
<td>December 27</td>
<td>January 12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From London and San Francisco.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Leave London</th>
<th>Leave S. F.</th>
<th>Leave Honolulu</th>
<th>Arrive Auckland</th>
<th>Arrive Sydney</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thursday, 1885.</td>
<td>Saturday, 2 P.M. 1885.</td>
<td>Saturday, November 28, 1885.</td>
<td>Friday, December 11, 1886.</td>
<td>Wednesday, December 16, 1886.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 5</td>
<td>November 21</td>
<td>December 26</td>
<td>January 8</td>
<td>January 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 3</td>
<td>December 19</td>
<td>December 26</td>
<td>January 23</td>
<td>February 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 31</td>
<td>January 16</td>
<td>January 23</td>
<td>February 5</td>
<td>February 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 28</td>
<td>February 13</td>
<td>February 20</td>
<td>March 5</td>
<td>March 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 25</td>
<td>March 13</td>
<td>March 20</td>
<td>April 2</td>
<td>April 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 25</td>
<td>April 10</td>
<td>April 17</td>
<td>April 30</td>
<td>May 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 22</td>
<td>May 8</td>
<td>May 15</td>
<td>May 28</td>
<td>June 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 20</td>
<td>June 5</td>
<td>June 12</td>
<td>June 25</td>
<td>June 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 17</td>
<td>July 3</td>
<td>July 10</td>
<td>July 23</td>
<td>July 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 15</td>
<td>July 31</td>
<td>August 7</td>
<td>August 20</td>
<td>August 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 12</td>
<td>August 28</td>
<td>September 4</td>
<td>September 17</td>
<td>September 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 9</td>
<td>September 25</td>
<td>October 2</td>
<td>October 15</td>
<td>October 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 7</td>
<td>October 23</td>
<td>October 30</td>
<td>November 12</td>
<td>November 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 4</td>
<td>November 20</td>
<td>November 27</td>
<td>December 10</td>
<td>December 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 2</td>
<td>December 18</td>
<td>December 25</td>
<td>January 7</td>
<td>January 12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# HAWAIIAN ALMANAC AND ANNUAL

## LESSONS FROM THE CENSUS OF 1884.

### Table Showing Decrease of Native and Increase of Foreign Population.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1823</td>
<td>142,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1832</td>
<td>130,313</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1836</td>
<td>108,579</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1853</td>
<td>73,138</td>
<td>2,119</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>69,800</td>
<td>2,716</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>62,059</td>
<td>2,968</td>
<td>1,266</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,458</td>
<td>1,640</td>
<td>71,019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>56,897</td>
<td>4,247</td>
<td>1,938</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,011</td>
<td>2,487</td>
<td>49,044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>57,985</td>
<td>5,561</td>
<td>5,916</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,292</td>
<td>3,420</td>
<td>44,088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>80,578</td>
<td>18,407</td>
<td>17,939</td>
<td></td>
<td>24,869</td>
<td>4,218</td>
<td>40,014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Census of Lepers at the Settlement on Molokai, December 27, 1884.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>Under 10 yrs.</th>
<th>From 10 to 20</th>
<th>From 20 to 30</th>
<th>From 30 to 50</th>
<th>Over 50</th>
<th>Total 1884</th>
<th>Total 1885</th>
<th>Total 1886</th>
<th>Total 1887</th>
<th>Total 1888</th>
<th>Total 1889</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>444</td>
<td>439</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>718</td>
<td>721</td>
<td>691</td>
<td>662</td>
<td>625</td>
<td>758</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The Census of 1884—by Ages.

**ALL NATIONALITIES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 6 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between 6 and 15 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between 15 and 30 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between 30 and 50 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 50 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HAWAIIANS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 6 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between 6 and 15 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between 15 and 30 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between 30 and 50 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 50 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 80,578 Total 40,014

Denominations as shown by the Census are, Protestants, 29,685; Roman Catholics*, 20,072; and Unreported, 30,821. Of this latter, 17,639 are Chinese, and 116 are Japanese.

*The Roman Catholic Clergy claim 905, according to their private census, of May, 1889.
## INTERNAL TAXES FOR BIENNIAL PERIODS, 1862-1884.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REAL EST.</th>
<th>PER PROP.</th>
<th>POLLS.</th>
<th>HORSES.</th>
<th>MULES.</th>
<th>DOGS.</th>
<th>CARRIAGES</th>
<th>SEAMEN.</th>
<th>ROADS.</th>
<th>SCHOOL.</th>
<th>TOTALS.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1862</td>
<td>$17,063</td>
<td>$12,090</td>
<td>$32,965</td>
<td>$52,842</td>
<td>$2,691</td>
<td>$11,018</td>
<td>$1,294</td>
<td>$2,441</td>
<td></td>
<td>$133,236*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1864</td>
<td>18,877</td>
<td>12,669</td>
<td>32,561</td>
<td>52,326</td>
<td>3,080</td>
<td>10,038</td>
<td>1,384</td>
<td>1,872</td>
<td></td>
<td>131,729</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>20,173</td>
<td>16,336</td>
<td>30,870</td>
<td>60,290</td>
<td>4,265</td>
<td>12,016</td>
<td>11,748</td>
<td>4,557</td>
<td></td>
<td>150,661*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1868</td>
<td>22,360</td>
<td>20,197</td>
<td>30,086</td>
<td>61,541</td>
<td>4,823</td>
<td>12,654</td>
<td>12,125</td>
<td>10,212</td>
<td></td>
<td>277,756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>23,532</td>
<td>22,888</td>
<td>28,830</td>
<td>60,027</td>
<td>5,109</td>
<td>15,430</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>8,268</td>
<td></td>
<td>275,616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>52,353</td>
<td>45,329</td>
<td>27,841</td>
<td>53,006</td>
<td>6,140</td>
<td>22,271</td>
<td>3,125</td>
<td>5,894</td>
<td></td>
<td>323,115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>53,892</td>
<td>42,707</td>
<td>27,620</td>
<td>50,088</td>
<td>6,073</td>
<td>20,236</td>
<td>3,490</td>
<td>3,296</td>
<td></td>
<td>312,312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>58,645</td>
<td>47,988</td>
<td>27,372</td>
<td>49,194</td>
<td>6,012</td>
<td>18,676</td>
<td>3,987</td>
<td>3,056</td>
<td></td>
<td>318,791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>94,584</td>
<td>94,378</td>
<td>28,722</td>
<td>47,564</td>
<td>3,053</td>
<td>16,465</td>
<td>4,865</td>
<td>2,114</td>
<td></td>
<td>420,097</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>143,716</td>
<td>155,944</td>
<td>35,484</td>
<td>43,399</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>547,576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>187,923</td>
<td>208,096</td>
<td>45,998</td>
<td>42,819</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>728,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>223,100</td>
<td>254,286</td>
<td>52,964</td>
<td>22,975</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>797,297</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Not inclusive of Road and School Tax.

## ANNUAL INTERNAL TAXES, FROM 1876

- 1876, Taxes Collected, $162,880. Tax per capita* $2.84
- 1877, " " 219,628. " " 3.86
- 1878, " " 245,387. " " 4.23
- 1879, " " 290,380. " " 4.58
- 1880, " " 317,872. " " 4.76

- 1881, Taxes Collected, $367,004. Tax per capita *$5.18
- 1882, " " 379,071. " " 5.29
- 1883, " " 417,794. " " 5.16
- 1884, " " 409,000. " " 5.27

*Omitting fractions.
### GREAT LAND COLONIZATION SCHEME.

Preliminary Prospectus of the Proposed Great Land and Colonization Scheme—Hawaiian Colonization Land and Trust Co.—Limited; Description of Estate.

The Estate consists of 63,250 Acres in fee simple and 52,500 Acres held under lease, at present carrying between 12,000 and 15,000 head of cattle and 260 horses and mules. A large area of this property is suitable, according to locality, for Sugar, Rice, Vineyards, Fruit Orchards and Small Homesteads, the remainder being fine mountain side grazing ground.

Under the proposed arrangements of the Company to be formed an exceptional opportunity is offered for acquiring homesteads, by a system of deferred or gradual payment as may be agreed upon; the whole being within easy reach of Honolulu, the capital city and principal port, with a steadily growing market.

**CLIMATE.**

The climate is pre-eminently healthy, the North-east trades sweeping across the island for the greater part of the year. While there are no available registers of barometer, thermometer or rainfall for this particular district, there is no reason to question their strict analogy with that of the Nuuanu Valley, on the same island, and in which Honolulu and its suburbs are situated, where the rainfall amounts to 33.28 inches per
annum from a minimum of 0.94 in March to a maximum of 3.43 in December; but these figures relating only to the lower levels in and about Honolulu do not by any means represent the rainfall on the Waianae Mountains which is very much heavier. Thus the temperature may be said to range from 68 to 85°Fahr., varied of course by situation, elevation above the sea, accessibility to trade-wind, &c.

HONOULIULI RANCH

Contains (minus Puuloa, 2,300 acres) 43,250 acres in fee simple. This land is favorably situated, having direct communication with Honolulu by water, distance 10 miles, or by land by a good road, distance 17 miles, the latter offering singular facilities for an inexpensive railway track. The water route to Honolulu is from Honolulu harbor skirting the reef to Pearl harbor, a magnificent inlet of the ocean protected by a reef or bar with 11 to 13 feet, but inside with from 20 fathoms to 3 fathoms of land-locked, protected anchorage, fit for all classes of coasters and yachts. On the west arm of this harbor Honolulu has a frontage of no less then five miles, with from three to twenty fathoms in front of it. The whole fishing rights of this west arm are part of the property.

HONOULIULI RANCH is bounded by the sea and Pearl river on two sides, and extends in a westerly direction to the divide of the Waianae mountains which form a natural boundary so well defined and so difficult to pass as to render fencing on this line unnecessary. But where Honolulu adjoins the neighboring properties, it is securely fenced. There are twenty miles of five wire fence with redwood posts, and ten mile batten fence, all in good order and erected within the last seven years.

Stretching from Pearl harbor and skirting the base of Waianae mountains southward and eastward is a plain of about 7,000 acres of rich alluvial soil, eminently suitable—the upper portions for sugar and the lower for rice lands. Of these latter, from 3,000 to 4,000 acres may be irrigated by artesian wells, the elevation above high water mark being between 12 and 35 feet. A well sunk on this property in 1881, to a depth of 186 feet, has yielded unceasingly 2,400 gallons per hour since completion. Wells have been sunk at elevations from 400 to 700 feet below the surface. One is a flowing well; on the other a windmill suffices to raise drinking water for surrounding herds. The ravines of the Waianae slope are narrow and readily lend themselves to favoring the construction of storage dams for purposes of irrigation. On the eastern slopes, among the foot hills the Waianae mountains are over 10,000 acres of land, suitable for smal
arms, vineyards, orchards, &c. Several perennial springs flow through these valleys and ravines, and the extensive traces of taro culture show that in the hands of the old natives there was no lack of water. The Waianae mountains attract or precipitate sufficient rainfall in ordinary season for the maintenance of the present heavily-grassed condition of their slopes, and due attention to the forestry will enable them to carry more numerous heads of cattle than those which now fatten hock-deep on the Manienie or Bermuda grass. The lower and more open slopes are suitable for dairy, poultry or fruit raising. They are within easy reach of the main road to Honolulu, and people must soon invite the construction of a railway to the capital. The Sugar cane and Rice land of this property is valued at from $100 to $200 an acre, and may be taken up in large or small tracts at these figures; the grazing farm and fruit lands are valued at from $10 to $50 per acre. It is at present intended to offer some 10,000 acres of first-class agricultural land for sale, upon convenient terms, at $50 an acre for colonization purposes, for resident and improving occupants. If the land is sold, the following plan suggests itself. To be offered in lots of not less than ten acres; nor more than one hundred acres, at $50 per acre. Terms: The land to be fenced, and a house suitable for the holder to be built by him; and the land to be paid for on the installment plan during a term of ten years, in equal yearly installments, with interest at five per cent, per annum, net. The sale of the land to be made upon the following conditions: First.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid upon signing the contract. Second.—That improvements must be made within three months of date of contract, as follows: The land must be fenced with a good substantial fence, such as the Company shall designate; the material to be furnished at the expense of the Company, and the labor of construction and erection of the same to be performed by the purchaser, or at his expense. Third.—A dwelling house suited to the requirements of the purchaser to be erected within six months of date of contract or sale. Fourth.—That during and within a period of say two years, there must be fruit and other trees planted, in the proportion of say ten trees to each acre of land bought. Fifth.—Should any purchaser fail to comply with any of the foregoing conditions, or should he fail to pay his regular yearly installment of purchase money, with interest, he shall forfeit all right and title to said land and improvements, subject however to the discretion of the Company.

THE KAHUUKU RANCH

Consists of 20,000 acres in fee simple and 5,000 acres Government leasehold, the leasehold having an unexpired term of 17 years, at an annual
rental of $455. On the estate is a level tract of land at an elevation of from 10 to 25 feet above sea level, extending from Waimea to Laie, a distance of eight miles of sea frontage, and an average breadth of one mile from the sea to the foot hills. This tract is pronounced by competent judges to be excellent Sugar cane land. There are already flowing artesian wells on either side of this level tract, while near the middle is an unfailing spring in which the water rises to within 2½ feet of the surface, in a column of at least one foot in diameter, and flows thence to the sea. This proves that an ample supply may be found for irrigation.

There have been offered by Rice growers to the present owner $10,000 a year for 400 acres of this land, water for cultivation being furnished. A contract has been made to bore five additional artesian wells to comply with this requirement. It may be incidentally noted here that in no case on this island of Oahu has boring for artesian wells failed if sunk from an elevation not exceeding 32 feet above sea level. There are about 15,000 acres of land suitable for fruit, small farms, or pasture, on the Kahuku property, estimated as saleable for colonizations purposes at from $15 to $30 per acre.

**Kawaiola and Waimea Ranches**

Contain 23,000 acres surveyed land, and about 20,000 acres unsurveyed, all held on lease having an unexpired term of 24 years, at a yearly rental of $2,200. This rental is at present reduced to $1,700 by sub-letting a few acres of *taro* (wet) land. There are 36 miles of new 5-feet wire fence set on California redwood posts. It is further subdivided into paddocks of from 200 acres to 4,000 acres each, enabling the proprietors to pass their stock from one feeding ground to another as may be advisable.

This land is well adapted throughout for fruit growing or pastoral purposes. There are several wells with wind mills on them to supply water for stock. A reservoir has been built at the Kawaiola ranch with a retaining wall 150 feet in length, 100 feet thick at bottom, 5 feet at summit, capable of storing 1,127,500 cubic feet of water, for an outlay of $2,250. This indicates what may be done at the Honouliuli Ranch.

**General Remarks.**

Kawaiola and Waimea ranches adjoin Kahuku, and together from a compact property containing 72,500 acres of land. The Honouliuli property is distant about twelve miles, but is connected with them by an excellent road. These properties have at present 66 miles of good fencing. The land is well grassed, with a fair proportion of timber throughout. Live stock of all kinds thrive and fatten on the pastures, and by
increasing the number of inclosed paddocks and working the combined estates systematically the number of cattle and horses on the land might be largely increased. The number of cattle, 12,000 to 15,000, now on these estates has been already mentioned, also 260 head of horse-stock and mules, together valued at $312,000. The horned cattle are bred from “Hereford” and “Shorthorn Durham” imported for these estates, and they thrive and fatten without any stall feeding or housing. The horse stock is exceptionally good, one Sire, ‘Shenandoah’ having won over $20,000 as a two-year-old in the United States. There are also three trotting stallions, two of which cost $1,000 each, and there are unbroken colts and fillies from these sires, some four or five year old, which may be readily broken for saddle or harness.

These properties, if united, would give the proposed Company a controlling interest in the Honolulu market, for produce of all kinds, with a steadily increasing demand; to which the contracts recently entered into by the Pacific and Oceanic Steamship Companies may prove a valuable stimulant. Indeed it is possible to create a trade with San Francisco for carcasses of beef and mutton carried in refrigerating chambers by the Oceanic Steamships. The income from these estates at present, including leases, is $70,000 a year. Moderate calculations show that these figures might be nearly quadrupled. The fishing rights on Pearl harbor pertaining to the Honouliuli estate, now leased for a short term at $1,700, can be rented at $2,500 on the expiration of the present lease. A limestone quarry on the Honouliuli property at present pays a small annual rent, and a royalty on the lime produced. The entire demand for this kingdom may be supplied from this quarry, instead of, as hitherto, importing lime from California. The builders of Honolulu consider this lime superior in quality and preferable to the Californian lime. There is also a fine limestone quarry on Kahuku ranch.

The five mile frontage on Pearl harbor spoken of suggests a town site for a summer resort there, the facilities for yachting and boating being unsurpassed, while the climate is all that can be desired. A vast variety of fruit or timber trees grow with extraordinary rapidity. The whole Eucalyptus family, the algaroba or locust tree (pseudo-acacia), the tamarind, “alligator pear,” guava, bread fruit, &c. Citrous fruits especially thrive without care or cultivation. Many ornamental woods known as koa, kou, ohia, etc., grow well. India-rubber (caoutchouc), quinine (cinchona), and perhaps above all the Ramie will flourish, each in its suitable locality, which may be found on these estates.
Proposed plan for forming a Joint Stock Company to purchase, sub-let, sell or work these Estates.

It is proposed to form a Joint Stock Company to buy the above described properties both freehold and leasehold, to divide them for purchase or lease on convenient terms, and to work the unsold or unleased portions for the benefit of the shareholders.

1st. Capitalize at $1,600,000 with privilege of increasing to $3,000,000. Let the present issue of the stock be three-quarters of the amount at which the Company capitalizes, which amount is sufficient to cover the present or immediate investment, say $1,200,000 to cover the property, as follows:

63,250 acres in fee simple ........................................... $822,250
Capitalized value of leased land, 52,500 acres ...................... 65,750
15,000 head cattle at twenty dollars each .......................... 300,000
260 head horses, &c. .................................................. 12,000

$1,200,000

The present issue of stock to consist of 12,000 shares of $100 each ...................................................... $1,200,000
4,000 of said shares, par value $100 each, are already subscribed for by the promoters of the Company .............................. 400,000
8,000, of said shares, par value $100 each to be offered for sale at par ..................................................... 800,000

If cash should be required to be used in the development of the business, the remaining $400,000 of the stock, or any portion of it, may be sold at par for the use and benefit of the company.

PRESENT INCOME.

Present annual income from Honouliuli and Kahuku ................................ $5,755 00
Present income from lease at Kawailoa ..................................... 500 00
Present income from the sale of limestone and Royalty on lime ............ 1,860 00
Present income from sale of cattle per month, $5,300 .......................... 63,600 00

$71,715 00

10,000 00

Net Income .............................................................. $61,715 00

PROSPECTIVE INCOME.

The sales of cattle can be increased very soon at least $30,000 per annum ......................................................... $30,000 00
Horses and mules can be sold to the annual amount of ....................... 5,000 00
Wells are now being bored at Kahuku to supply water for 400 acres of rice land for which Mr. Campbell is offered the yearly rental of ........................................... 10,000 00
An offer of $2,000 annual rental has been accepted for 200 acres of land at Honouliuli suitable for rice, wells to be bored at expense of lessee.

During the month of October last an offer was made of $3,000, annual rental for 300 acres of rice land at Honouliuli, wells to be bored at expense of lessee.

Another offer has recently been made for 700 acres of land suitable for rice or sugar at Kahuku, at annual rental of $20 per acre, water to be furnished by the company or owner of the land.

An offer is now open to the Kawaiola Ranch Co. of $1,000 annual rental for 40 acres of rice land, water to be supplied by lessors.

It is estimated that from 7,000 to 10,000 acres more of superior rice or sugar land can be rented at $10 per acre, or at a very much higher figure if water should be furnished by the company. Say 7,000 acres at $10 each.

During the months of September and October last 39 applications from people now in this country were sent to the promoters of the proposed company, through Mr. A. de Souza Canavarro, Consul for Portugal, for about 2,000 acres of land, offered for colonization, at $50 per acre; it being understood by these applicants that water for irrigation and domestic purposes will be supplied by the company. Mr. Canavarro also states that many more would-be purchasers and settlers are anxiously waiting the formation of the company.

When the remaining 8,000 acres are sold, yielding $50 per acre, or $400,000, allowing 10 per cent. is paid at sale, and balance in nine equal payments, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum net, the income from this source would be:

This is not a large estimate, if the capacity of the land in question be taken into account. The present consumption of butcher's meat in Honolulu is as follows:

- Beef, about 5,000 carcasses yearly.
- Calves, about 1,500 carcasses yearly.
- Sheep and Lambs, about 8,500 yearly.
- Hogs, about 584,000 pounds.

In addition to the local consumption, the San Francisco market is open; beef and mutton carcasses being admitted free of duty. An offer was recently received from San Francisco to take four hundred beef carcasses and one thousand sheep carcasses per month from Honolulu by refrigerators, at better prices than rule in the market; but the supply of cattle and sheep did not admit of its acceptance. This shows the vast possibility of development of the stock raising business on this island. The Hawaiian Kingdom imported from abroad during the past nine years and nine months live stock to the value of $595,105.53.
As soon as the 8,000 unsold shares of the capital stock have been subscribed for by responsible persons, the company will be incorporated and the stock issued.

Receipts from the sale of the stock will be paid over to the owners of the properties. Deeds, leases, and bill of sale of landed property and of live stock to be placed in the hands of the officers of the company appointed to receive them.

**PROMOTERS OF THE COMPANY.**

Jas. Campbell, Esq., owner of the Honouliuli and Kahuku estates; Jno. H. Paty, Esq., of Messrs. Bishop & Co., Bankers, principal owner of Kawaiola and Waimea estates; M. Dickson, Esq., and J. G. Spencer, Esq., part owners of Kawaiola and Waimea ranch; Mr. B. F. Dillingham, President Pacific Hardware Co.

The following gentlemen have consented to accept office: President, James Campbell; Vice-President, J. H. Paty; Secretary and Treasurer, Godfrey Brown.


The "Regulations for Carriages and Rates of Fare" being under consideration for official revision at the time of closing our pages will account for its omission in this issue.
HAWAIIAN REGISTRATION AND DIRECTORY FOR 1886.

The Court.

His Majesty, KALAKAUA, & November 16, 1836; elected February 12, 1874, and inaugurated February 13, 1874. Son of Kapaakea and Keohokalani.

Her Majesty the Queen, & December 31, 1835.

Her Royal Highness the Princess LILIUOKALANI, His Apparent, & September 2, 1836; w. September 16, 1862, to His Excellency John Owen Dominis, Governor of Oahu, K. G. C. of the Royal Orders of Kamemaha and Kalakaua; Kt. Com. of the Orders of Francis Joseph and Isabella Catolicia; Member of the House of Nobles and of the Privy Council of State, etc. Proclaimed Her Apparent to the Throne, April 11, 1877.

Her Royal Highness the Princess LIKELEILO, & January 13, 1851; w. September 22, 1870, to the Honorable Archibald Scott Clegborn, K. G. C. of the Royal Orders of Kamemaha and Kalakaua; Member of the House of Nobles and of the Privy Council of State; has issue Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria-Ka­weeki-Kauila-Lunalilo-Kalaninuihalapala, & October 16, 1875.

His Majesty's Chamberlain, Hon. C. H. JUDD.

His Majesty's Staff.

Coloneis C H Judd, C P Iaukea, J H Boyd, G W Macfarlane, E W Purvis, and F Opiereigelt.

Staff of the Governor of Oahu.

Majors Chas T Gulick, Antonia Rosa and J D Holt, Jr.

The Cabinet.

His Majesty, THE KING.

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, His Ex W M Gibson; Minister of the Interior, His Ex C T Gulik; Minister of Finance, His Ex J M Kapena; Attorney-General, His Ex P Keumann.

Privy Council of State.

His Majesty, THE KING.


House of Nobles.


Department of Judiciary.

SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice handles.

First Associate Justice handles.

Second Associate Justice handles.

Hon. Preston Clerk.

Hon. Foster Deputy Clerk.

H Smith 3d Deputy Clerk.

Henry F Poor Hawaiian Interpreter.

W L Wilcox Chinese Interpreter.

Li Cheung Clerk Police Justice Honolulu. Chas W Baldwin Clerk.

Circuit Judges.

Second Circuit, Maui.

Hon A Forander.

Third Circuit, Hawaii.

Hon F S Lyman.

Fourth Circuit, Kauai.

Hon J Hardy.

CLERKS OF CIRCUIT COURT:


District Justices.

OAHU.

R F Bickerton, P J handles.

Hon Honolulu.

J Humphreys.

Ewa.

J P Kama.

Waialae.

J Kalahi.

Koolauloa.

W S Wond.

Waialua.

Aa Kaula.

Koapoko.

MAUI.

L Ahola, P J handles.

Waikuku.

D Kahaulelo, P J handles.

Lahaina.

John Kalama.

Makawao.

S W Kau.

Hana.

M Kauola.

Honouaule.

S K Kupilea.

Molokai.

R W Meyer.

Lepers Settlement, Molokai.

S Kahoolahala.

Kauai.

S R Hapuku, P J handles.

Lihue.

A W Maitoh.

Koloa.

Pukui.

Hanalei.

E Kaua.

Wimea.

G S Gay.

Niihau.

G B Meheula.

Kawaihau.

HAWAII.

G W A Hapai, P J handles.

Hilo.

Z Kalai, P J handles.

North Kohala.

S L Kauel.

North Hilo.

J P Mau.

Hamakua.

J M Naeole.

Puna.

J H S Martin.

Kau.

Geo Timoteo.

East Kau.

J G Hoapili.

North Kona.

C W P Kaeo.

South Kona.

S H Mahuka.

South Kohala.

Governors.

Governor of Oahu.

Hon. John M. Dominis.

Residence, Washington Place, Honolulu.

Governor of Maui.

Hon. John M. Dominis.

Governor of Hawaii.

H H Pomaikai.

Residence, Hilo; F S Lyman, Clerk.

Governor of Kauai.

Hon. John M. Dominis.

Residence, Koloa, Kauai.

Department of Foreign Affairs.

Hon. John M. Dominis.

Residence, Washington Place, Honolulu.

Management, His Ex W M Gibson.

Secretary of Department.

J S Webb.
Foreign Representatives—Diplomatic.

United States Minister Resident—His Ex G W Merrill; residence, Alakea street.

England—Commander and Consul-General, Jas Hay Woodhouse; residence, Emma street.

France—Consul and Commissioner, Monsieur Henri Feer; residence, Beretania street.

Georges Bouilie, Chancellor French Legation.

Portugal—Consul and Commissioner, Senor A de Souza Canavarro; residence, Beretania street.

Foreign Consuls, Etc.

Italy

F A Schaefer

German Empire

H F Glade, (acting)

Sweden and Norway

H W Schmitt

Denmark

A J Cartwright

Belgium

J H Paty

United States Consul General

Jno H Putnam

Spain, Vice-Consul

R W Lain

Mexico

H F Glade

Russia, Vice-Consul

J F Hackfield (acting)

British Vice-Consul

T Davies

United States, Vice-Consul

F P Hasting

Denmark

H R Macfarlane, (acting)

United States Consul Atg., Hilo, J A Beckwith

Japan, Consul

J Nakamura

US Consular Agent, Kahului

A F Hopke

US Consular Agent, Mahukona

C L Wight

MAHAWAIAN DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR AGENTS.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Washington, D C

His Ex H A P Carter Secretary of Legation.

Chargé d’Affaires and Consul-General.

London, England

A Hoffnung

Valparaiso, Chile

D Ithomas

Lima, Peru

R H Bestoy

Bremen, Germany

(R. Janiger)

Paris, France

F Collin de Paradis

Tokio

R W Irwin

Amsterdam

D H Schmull

Barcelona, Spain

R Monner Sans

Consul-General.

London

Manley Hopkins

New York, U S A

E H Allen, Jr

Sydney, N S W

E O Smith

Sweden and Norway

H A Burger

Copenhagen, Denmark

Julius Holmbald

Ottawa, Canada

C E Anderson

Hong Kong, China

Wm Keswick

Naples, Italy

Cerulli

Antwerp, Belgium

V Forge

Consul, Etc.

San Francisco, Cal

D A McKinley

Portland, Or

J McCracken

Marseille, France

A Couve

Haute, France

L de Mandrot

Bordeaux, France

E de Boissac

Genoa, Italy

R de Luchi

Boston, Mass

Lawrence Bond

Cork, Ireland

J Dunn

Oslo, N Z

H Driver

Grand Duchy of Baden Baden

M Muller

Callao, Peru

S Crosby

Auckland, N Z

D B Shanks

Funchal, Madeira, England

W S Broad

Ramsgate, England

A S Hodges

Monte Video, Uruguay

J Chabrier

Assumption, Paraguay

Prof Alex Marenco

Manzanillo, Mexico

Rd M Studden

Barcelona, Spain

Jose de Herrera

Cork, Ireland

J G Hockin

Vienna, Austria

V von Schonberger

Edinburgh and Leith, Scotland

E G Buchanan

Rouen France

C Scheider

Melbourne, Victoria

G N Macleay

Queensland, Australia

A Webster

Hamburg, Germany

E F Weber

Bremen, Germany

J F Muller

Singapore

R Brenner

Fosal, Azores

A F Serpa

Nagasaki, Japan

Vacant

Colon

H E Cooke

Tasmania

A Cooke

Hull, England

W More

Maderia

J Hutchinson

Victoria, B C

R P Rieth

Cardiff and Swansea

H Golberg

Newcastle, N S W

Alexander Brown

Gibston, Belgium

Ernest Coppens

Dresden, Saxony

A P Russ

Hiogo and Osaka, Japan

S Endo

Liverpool, England

Harold Janion

Shanghai, China

J J Macdonald

St Michael's, Antigua

Richard Seemans

Taihiti

Vacant

Bankok, Siam

A Kurthals

Christiania, Norway

L Samson

Liége, Belgium

A Dibbey

Dundee, Scotland

J G Zeller

Gibraltar.

Horacio Schott

Newcastle on Tyne

E Brestfield

Farquhar, Cape Coast

St John, N B

Allan O Crookshank

Bruges, Belgium

E Vanden Brandt

Port Townsend, W T

James G Swan

LIEGE

Max Goebel

Brisbane, Queensland

Alex B Weber

Las Palmas, Canary Islands

Luis F Suedeado

Orpella

N M T Ferro

Montreal

Dickson Anderson

Hamburg, Germany

J O Senn

Guatemala City

Henry Tolke

Mexico

William J de Geuss

Bristol, Engla-d

Mark Whirliv

Dublin

Jas Murphy

Toronto, Ontario

Geo H Shaw

Hamilton, Ontario

Adam Brown

Kingston, Ontario

Geo Richardson

Hull, Ontario

R Wiseman

Rochville, Ontario

J D Beell

Yarmouth, Nova Scotia

Edward F Clements

St Vincent, Cape de Verde Islands

Clari-

mundo Martins

Cadiz, Spain

Alcon Luciano

Aguilas

R C Barbera

Gott-nburg

Gus Knaak

Lyckskil, Sweden

H Bergstrom

Jaluit

Commercial Agent, Hermana Grosser

Interior Department.

Minister of Interior

His Ex C T Goellck

Chief Clerk of Department

J. A Hasinger

Deputy Clerk

H B Aarway,

Clarks

G E Smithies,

H Reit.

Registrar of Conveyances

T Brown

Deputy Registrar

M Lyon

Surveyor-Generai

W D Alexander

Assistant Surveyor

C J Lyons

Commissioner of Gov't Lands

J Brown

Postmaster-General

H H M Whitney
HAWAIIAN ALMANAC AND ANNUAL

HAWAIIAN REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1886.

Assistant Postmaster-General... J B Peterson
Supt Public Wk's and Civil Eng'rs, Julius H Smith
Superintendent Water Works... C B Wilson
Clerk of Water Works... W Auld
Second Clerk... W T Moorsvat
Commissioner of Patents... Jonathan Austin

Post Office Department.
H M Whitney... Postmaster-General
J B Peterson... Assistant Postmaster-General
David Manakul... Chief Delivery Clerk
Alice L Filibrowne... Registry Clerk
Wm Johnson, George L Desha, Oliver C Swain,
J Kalailo, Assistants; Henry Bryant, Letter Carrier.

List of Government Surveying Corps.
W D Alexander... Surveyor-General
C J Lyons... Assistant in charge of office
J F Bown... Commissioner of Government Lands
J S Emerson... St. Surveyor
E S Dutton... in charge of Parties
E D Baldwin... W A Wall, H H Laws, draughtsmen and
in office work; H S Davidson, J D Browne.

Board of Immigration.
His Ex C T Gulick... President
Members—Their Exs W M Gibson, J M Kapena, Hon J S Walker.
A S Cleghorn... Inspector-General Immigrants
W O Atwater... Secretary
G O Nacayama... Inspector of Japanese Immigrants.
S Kimura... Sub-Inspector for Japanese, Island of Hawaii.
C Ito... Sub-Inspector for Japanese, Island of Maui.

Board of Health.
His Ex W M Gibson... President
Members—His Ex C T Gulick, Hon A S Cleghorn.
Secretary... F H Hayselden
Port Physician... Dr Jno Brodie
Agent... J H Brown

Board of Education.
President... W M Gibson
Inspector General of Schools... M M Scott, Acting Secretary
W F Smith

School Agents in Commission.
HAWAII.
Hilo and Puna... L L Severance
Kaua... W C Jones
North and South Kona... H N Greenwell
South Kohala... Rev L Lyons
North Kohala... E N Dyer
Hamakua... R A Lyman

MAUI.
Labaina and Lanai... H Turton
Waishku... A Barnes
Hana... W S W Kaai
Makawao... W F Mouman
Wailuku... R W Meyer

MOLOKAI.

KOA'I.
A Hauwaii.

Ewa and Waianae... W J Smith
Waiulua... J F Anderson
Koolauoloa... W C Lane
Koolauupo... W J Smith, acting

KAUAI.
Waimea and Niihau... V Knudsen
Kolos, Lihue, Koolau, Hanalei... Rev J W Smith

Commissioners of Private Ways and Water Rights.
HAWAII.
Hilo... C F Richardson, Kami, J Nawah
Hamakua... R A Lyman, J K Kaunamano, J R Mills.
North and South Kohala... Joseph Smith, S C Luhiau, Z Kalai.
Kaua... C N Spencer, J Kauhane, J H S Martin

MAUI.
Lahaina... M Makaula, D Taylor, A Mekake
Waikiku... P Kaluna, E Bal, J Richardson
Makawao... J Keohokaua, Kekaha
Hana... O Unna, C K Kakanani, S W Kaai
Kaanapali... J A Kaukanu, J F Kailua,
D H Kaliali.
Molokai... J Nakaleka, Kailua, J W M Poehae

OAHU.
Kona... D Kahanu, J F Brown, A C Smith
Koolauupo... Kane, G Barenova, R Rose
Koolauoloa... W C Lane, Na'ili, J Kalihi
Waialua... J F Anderson, S N Emerson
Naialakawaha
Ewa and Waianae... Haupu, Opuni, A Kauhii.

KAUAI.
Puna... W E H Deverell, D Kealalula
Waimea... V Knudsen, E Kahale, P R Holi
Hanalei... S Ua, E Kaola, D Niulolohi

Commissioners of Crown Landa.
W M Gibson, J M Kapena, C H Judd, Agent

Commissioners of Boundaries.
Hawaii... F S Lyman
Maui, Molokai and Lanai... L Aholo
Oahu... R F Bickerton
Kauai... J Hardy

Commissioners of Fences.
HAWAII.
Hilo... C E Richardson, B Brown, S L Austin,
R A Lyman, D Porter
Hamakua... J R Mills, J K Kaunamano
North and South Kona... M Barrett, J H Cooper, J W Smith, G F Carley
North Kohala... J Parker, S H Mahuka
Kaua... W T Martin, C N Spencer, S Kawa,
D W Kaemalei

MAUI.
Makawao... C H Dickey, P Nui
Hana... C K Kakanani, M Pupuhi, D Puihi
Molokai... R W Meyer, S Paulo, R Newton

OAHU.
Kona... J F Brown, D Kahane, A C Smith
Ewa and Waianae... Kalakalaheaole
Previere, S Gandall
Agents to Take Acknowledgments to Instruments.


Nuuia—E K Kehele.

Inspectors of Animals.

Oahu—Dr J Brodie, Capt A B Hayley, J H Brown.

Hawaii—C N Arnold, J W Colville, C E Richardson.

Kauai—Dr A B Hayley, S F Chillingworth, W P A Brewer.

Notaries Public.

Hawaii—Hilo—D H Hitchcock, C K Kohala.

Molokai—H P Wood.

For Maui, Molokai and Lanai.—W F Mostman.


Kauai—Waimea.—V Knudsen.

Agents to Acknowledge Contracts for Labor.


Waialua—C H Kala, S N Emerson, H N Kauhi, J H Baranaha.


Kona—K M Hamao, J W Smith.

Hamakua—J K Kauauma, J W W Fong, A W Halliday, Walter J."


Kauai—South Kohala—G Bell, J Jones.

Kauai—Waimea.—J Kauhane, N N Kapahe, W Kua.

Puna—J N Kaua.
HAWAIIAN ALMANAC AND ANNUAL.

35

HAWAIIAN REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1889.


Walai—J. W. Kalua, S P Halama, W H Makakoa, J Richardson.


Hana—Rahoeo, F Wittrock, H Meheula, J H Daniels, J M Trendle.


Libby—J B Hanake.

Hanalei—J Kukuia, J W Loka, J H Mahoe.


Niihau—J Kaomea.

Department of Finance.

Minister of Finance—J M Kepana.

Registrar of Public Accounts—F S Pratt.

Auditor General—E Walker.

Collector General of Customs—C P Iaukea.

Clerk of Registrar—J. R. John.

Collector Port of Hilo—L. Severance.

Collector Port of Kabuli—W E Moscow.

Collector Port of Lahaina—T W Everett.

Collector Port of Maunokau—J P Sisson.

Collector Port of Kealakekua—H N Greenwell.

Collector Port of Kawaihau—J Stimpson.

Collector Port of Koloa—L Strea.

Customs Department.

Collector—C P Iaukea.

Deputy Collector—G B Beards.

1st Statistical Clerk—W Chamberlain.

2nd Statistical Clerk—C K Stimson.

1st Entry Clerk—R N Moscow.

2nd Entry Clerk—H W Auld.

Store Keeper—J Q Tewskbury.

Harbor Master of Honolulu—Capt A Fuller.

Pilots in Honolulu—W Habock.

Port Surveyor—G Markham.

Guards—J Markham, W Crow, G Parminter.

Department of Attorney-General.

Attorney General—His Ex P. Neumann.

Clerk to Attorney General—A. Rosa.

Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands—J H Soper.

Deputy Marshal—David Dayton.

Clerk to Marshal—C L Hopkins.

Second Clerk—D Kua.

Sheriff of Hawaii—J L. Kaulukou.

Sheriff of Maui—T W Everett.

Sheriff of Kauai—S W Wilcox.

Jailer of Oahu Prison—A N Tripp.

Oahu—Deputy Sheriffs, Ewa and Waianae, G M Keone; Waianae, S K Hui; Waialua, J Aman; Koolauloa, H Kauihilo; Koolauapio, Robert Makakahula.

Kauai—Sheriff, S W Wilcox; Deputy Sheriff for the island, W E H Deverill; Deputy Sheriff, Libue, S Kau; Koloa, J W Alapai; Waimea, S Aukai; Hanalei, J Kakina; Kawaihau, G B Palohau.

Molokai—Deputy Sheriffs, Pukoo, E Lilihiua.

Maui—Sheriff, T W Everett; Deputy Sheriffs, Lahaina, H Turton; Waikului, H G Treadway; Makawao, S F Chillingworth; Honuaulua, J Kepoikihemewa; Hana, M H Router.

Hawaii—Sheriff, J L Kaulukou; Deputy Sheriffs, Hilo, (town) F Pahia; North Hilo, D K Makusakane; Hamakua, W P Lumahiehi; South Kohala, Jas Wright; North Kohala, J W Moanaui; North Kona, D Makaiaini; South Kona, D R Nahlia; Kau, Edward Smith; Puna, J M Kauwalii.

Chamber of Commerce.

President—C R Bishop.

Vice-President—A J Cartwright.

Secretary and Treasurer—J B Atherton.

Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Agencies.

Firemen's Fund—J Bishop & Co.


New York Life—C O Berger.

South British & Foreign—F M. P. O. Berger.

Hartford, Fire—C O Berger.

Commercial, Fire & Marine—C O Berger.

Equitable Life—A J Cartwright.


North German Fire—C H. F. F. & Co.

German Fire—H. F. F. & Co.

Fritsche & Co.

North Western Mutual Life—G W Irwin & Co.

Swiss Lloyd Marine—G W Irwin & Co.

Union of New Zealand—G W Irwin & Co.

British and Foreign Marine—T H Davies.

Mheaves—T H Davies.

Rheinisch Westphalian Lloyd—J C Glade.

Anheu & Leipzic.

North German Fire—H. F. F. & Co.

Imperial Fire—A J Cartwright.

Athena Fire—Castle & Cooke.


Union of New Zealand—Castle & Cooke.

British and Foreign Marine—T H Davies.

Northern Fire and Life—T H Davies.

Rheinisch Westphalian Lloyd—J C Glade.

Anheu & Leipzic.

North German Fire—H. F. F. & Co.

Great Western Marine—G W Irwin & Co.

Royal of Liverpool—G W Irwin & Co.

Hamburgh-Hamburg Fire—A Jaeger.

Lion, Fire of London—A Jaeger.

Washington Fire, of Boston—A Jaeger.

Oriental Fire, of Hartford—A Jaeger.

Pacific Mutual Life—A L Lane.

State Mutual Fire, of Cal—R W Lane.

Manhattan Fire—A H Paty.

Hamburgh-Bremen Fire—F A Schaefer & Co.

German Lloyd Marine—F A Schaefer & Co.

Fortuna Marine—F A Schaefer & Co.


Mutual Life of New York—Wilder & Co.


Board of Underwriters—Agencies.

Boston—C Brewer & Co.

Philadelphia—C Brewer & Co.


Liverpool—T H Davies & Co.

Lloyds—T H Davies & Co.

San Francisco—H Hackfeld & Co.

Bremen, Dresden, Vienna—F A Schaefer & Co.

Packet Agencies.

Boston Packets—C Brewer & Co.

Planters' Line, San Francisco—C Brewer & Co.

Pioneer, Liverpool—T H Davies & Co.

Merchants' Line, San Francisco—Castle & Cooke.

New York Line—Castle & Cooke.
Oceanic S S Co's Line........... W G Irwin & Co
Liverpool. 
Glasgow ............... G W Macfarlane & Co
Pacific Mail S S Company... H Hackfeld & Co
Bremen Packet............ H Hackfeld & Co
Hawaiian Packet Line....... H Hackfeld & Co
Glasgow and Honolulu...... F A Schaefer & Co

Honolulu Fire Department.
Organized 1851. Annual Election of Engineers
First Monday in June. Officers for 1885-86:
Chief Engineer .......................... J Nott
First Assistant Engineer ............. M D Monsarrat
Second Assistant Engineer .......... Julius Asch
Secretary and Treasurer ............. Henry Smith
Fire Marshall .............. J W McGuire
Annual Parade Day of Department Feb 3d
Honolulu Engine Company No 1 (steam) formed the 1st, organized July 18, 1851. Annual election of
officers, first Wednesday in July.
Mechanic Engine Company No 2 (steam) organized
December, 1850, admitted February 3, 1850. Annual election of officers, first Wednesday in
February.
Hawaii Engine Co No 4 (steam) organized
February, 1861. Annual election of officers, first
Tuesday in February.
China Engine Company No 5 (steam), organized
February, 1879.
Pacific Hose Company No 1, organized January,
1861, as Engine Company No 3, changed to a
Hose Company December 14, 1863. Annual
election of officers, second Tuesday in January.
Protection Hook and Ladder Company No 1, re-organized September, 1857. Annual election of
officers, first Monday in September.

Fire Wards of Honolulu.
No. 1—Bound by School, Likelike, Judd and 1
Punchbowl streets.
No. 2—Bound by Beretania, Liliha, School
and Fort streets.
No. 3—Bound by King, Beretania and Fort
streets.
No. 4—Bound by Water Front, King and Fort
streets.
No. 5—Bound by Water Front, Fort, King
and Richards streets.
No. 6—Bound by King Fort, Beretania and
Richards streets.
No. 7—Bound by Beretania, Fort, School and
Punchbowl streets.
No. 8—Bound by Water Front, Richards,
Beretania and Punchbowl streets.
No. 9—Bound by Water Front, Punchbowl
and Victoria streets.
No. 10—Bound by King, Victoria and Piikoi
streets.
No. 11—Bound by Piikoi, Wilder avenue and
Punchbowl streets.
No. 12—Beyond Punchbowl street.
No. 13—The Harb'or.

Volunteer Military Companies.
Prince's Own .................. H Kaaha, Captt
Laliohoku Guard—Cav'ty ........ Keki, Capt
Manamaloa .................. Elama, Capt
King’s Own .................. S Nowlin, Capt
Hawaii Rifles ............... Capt
Queen’s Own ................ W C O’Connor, Capt

Anniversaries.
New Year’s Day .................. January 1

Accession of Kalakaua ........ February 13
Birthday of Kamehameha III ........ March 17
Birth of the Queen of Great Britain... May 24
Decoration Day .............. May 30
In Memory of Kamehameha I ......... June 21
American Independence ........ July 4
Birth of His Majesty the King .... November 16
Recognition of Hawaiian Independence... Nov 28
Christmas .................. December 25

Queen’s Hospital.
Erected in 1850.
President .................. His Majesty the King
Vice-President ................ C R Bishop
Sec’y .................. F A Schaefer | Treasurer ........ J H Paty
Auditor .................. M P Robinson
Physicians ................ R McKibbin, Henri McGrew
Executive Committee—C R Bishop, J H Paty,
F A Schaefer, A J Cartwright, A S Cleghorn.

American Relief Fund.
Organized 1860. Meets annually February 29
President .................. A J Cartwright
Vice-President ................ C R Bishop
Secretary and Treasurer ........ C R Bishop

British Benevolent Society.
Organized 1860. Meets annually April 23
President .................. J H Wodehouse
Vice-President ................ Rev A Mackintosh
Sec’y .................. J A Kennedy | Treasurer ........ A S Cleghorn
Managers—A S Cleghorn, Godfrey Brown, H
Macfarlane.

Mechanics’ Benefit Union.
Organized 1856.
President .................. A S Cleghorn
Sec’y .................. G Brown | Treasurer ........ A Jaeger
Managers—A S Cleghorn, Godfrey Brown, H
Macfarlane.

German Benevolent Society.
Organized August 23, 1856.
President .................. H W Schmidt
Secretary .................. John F Eckart
Treasurer .................. H Lose

Mission Children’s Society.
Organized 1851. Annual Meeting in June.
President .................. F C Damon
Vice-President ................ W W Hall
Recording Secretary ........ J W Forbes
Cor Secretary ................ Miss M A Chamberlain
Home Cor Secretary ........ Miss H Hillebrand
Ejective Members—Mrs B F Dillingham, C W
Ashford.
Treasurer .................. E O White

Sailors’ Home Society.
Organized 1853. Meets annually in December.
President .................. C R Bishop
Sec’y .................. F A Schaefer | Treasurer ........ J H Paty
Ex Com. .................. Rev E C Ogge, J B Atherton, S M
Damon.
Board of Hawaiian Evangelical Association.  
Originally organized 1829.  
Constitution revised 1863. Annual meeting June.  
President. Hon A F Judd  
Vice-President. H Waterhouse  
Corresponding Secretary. Rev A O Forbes  
Recording Secretary. Rev C M Hyde, D D  
Treasurer. W W Hall  
Auditor. P C Jones  

Woman's Board of Missions.  
Organized 1871.  
President. Mrs H Bingham  
Recording Secretary. Mrs E I Bishop  
Home Cor Sec'y. Miss E B Knight  
Foreign Cor Sec'y. Mrs L McCully  
Treasurer. Mrs B F Dillingham  
Auditor. W W Hall  

Missionary Gleaners—Branch of Woman's Board.  
President. Mrs E C Osgood  
Vice-President. Miss J Parkes  
Rec Secretary. Miss L Lowrie  
Cor Secretary. Mrs C M Danan  
Treasurer. Miss M Hopper  

Woman's Christian Temperance Union.  
Organized Dec., 1835.  
President. Mrs J M Whitney  
Vice-President. Mrs E C Osgood  
Corresponding Secretary. Mrs J A Cruzan  
Recording Secretary. Mrs G Wallace  
Treasurer. Mrs E W Jordan  

Young Men's Christian Association.  
Organized 1869. Annual meeting in April.  
President. J B Atherton  
Vice-President. J A Dower  
Sec'y. R W Podmore  
Treasurer. W Clark  
General Secretary. S D Fuller  

Ladies' Benevolent Society of Fort Street Church.  
Organized 1853. Meets Annually in April.  
President. Mrs J A Cruzan  
Vice-President. Mrs W F Allen  
Sec'y. Mrs W W Hall  
Treasurer. P C Jones  

Stranger's Friend Society.  
Organized 1852. Annual Meeting in June.  
President. Mrs J M Damon  
Vice-President. Mrs J S McGrew  
Sec'y. Mrs A Mackintosh  
Mrs H M Whitney  
Treasurer. Mrs E B Bishop  
Mrs H D W  
Dowsett  

St. Lusiana Benevolent Society.  
Organized January, 1832.  
President. J G Silva  
Secretary. J A Quintal  
Treasurer. M A Gonsalves  

Saa An uno Benevolent Society.  
Organized December, 1876.  
President. Jao Gaspar  
Sec'y. M S Silva  
Treasurer. Cesar L Brito  
Librarian. A Reading Room Association.  
Organized March, Incorporated June 24, 1870.  
President. S B Dole  
Vice-President. M S Scott  
Sec'y. H A Parmelele  
Treasurer. A L Smith  
Directors—A J Cartwright, Dr C T Rodgers, W. Hill, H Waitohome, Dr C M Hyde, William Foster, Mrs A J, J. Myers.  

Ka Lima Koku.  
Organized 1879.  
President. Mrs C M Hyde  
Vice-President. Mrs S Mabelona  
Secretary. Miss Alice West  
Treasurer. Mrs A F Cooke  

Oahu College.  
Located at Punahou, two miles east of Honolulu.  
President. Rev W C Merritt  
Prof. and Nat Science. L L Van Slyke  
Instructor in Languages. G L Bates  
Instructor in Eng Literature. Miss E S Spooner  
Teacher of Music. Mrs J E Hanford  
Teacher of French. Miss C Castle  
Teacher of Drawing. Miss E Marques  

Punahou Preparatory.  
Principal. Miss E V Hall  
Assistant. Mrs C A Carter, Miss R L Lewis  

Hawaiian Rowing & Yachting Association.  
Annual Election, first Monday in August.  
President. Miss E V Hall  
Vice-President. Miss E V Hall  
Sec'y. Miss E V Hall  
Treasurer. Miss E V Hall  

Honolulu Yacht and Boat Club.  
Annual election in January.  
Commodore. R Fickert  
Vice-Commodore. C B Wilson  
Measurer. Miss E V Hall  

Myrtle Rowing Club.  
Annual election in March.  
President. W D Mcbride  
Vice-President. W T Monis  
Secretary. W F Love  
Treasurer. J H Fisher  

Honolulu Base Ball League.  
Annual election in March.  
President. W F Allen  
Secretary and Treasurer. J G Spooner  
Scorer. B Cartwright  

Amateur Musical Society.  
Organized 1831. Re-organized 1838.  
President. Mr T Davies  
Vice-President. F M Swanson  
Musical Director. H Berger  
Treasurer. G P Castle  
Sec'y. M S Scott
Lodges.

Lodge Le Progres de l'Oceanie, No 194, F & A M; meets on King St., on the last Monday in each month.

Hawaiian, No 21, F & A M; meets in its hall corner Queen and Fort Streets, on the first Monday in each month.

Honolulu Chapter, No 1, R A M; meets in the hall of Le Progres de l'Oceanie on the third Thursday of each month.

Honolulu Commandery No 1 Knights Templar meets at the Lodge Room of Le Progres de l'Oceanie second Thursday of each month.

Kamehameha Lodge of Perfection, No 1; meets on a Monday evening in Harmony Hall.

Nuuanu Chapter of Rose Croix, No 1, A & A S R; meets at the hall of Le Progres de l'Oceanie, first Thursday in the month.

Alexander Liholino Council No 1, of Kadosh; meets on the third Monday of alternate months from February.

Excelsior Lodge, No 1, I O of O F; meets at the hall in Odd Fellows' Building, on Fort Street, every Tuesday evening.

Harmony Lodge, No 2, I O of O F; meets every Monday evening in Harmony Hall.

Polynesian Encampment, No 1, I O of O F; meets at Harmony Hall, King Street, first and third Fridays of each month.

Oahu Lodge No 1, K of P; meets every Wednesday on King Street.

Mystic Lodge, No 3, K of P; meets every Thursday evening, at Harmony Hall.

Section No 225—Endowment Rank, K of P; meets on the second Saturday of January, July and December in the hall of Oahu Lodge.

Hawaiian Council No 689, American Legion of Honor; meets on second and fourth Friday evenings of each month in Harmony Hall.

Oceanie Council, No 777, American Legion of Honor; meets on the first and third Thursdays of each month, at the K of P hall.

Hawaiian Tribe, No 1, I M, O R M; meets at the hall of Oahu Lodge, K of P, every Friday evening.

Court Lunalilo, No 660; A O of Foresters meets at hall of Oahu Lodge, K of P, on second Wednesday of each month.

Geo. W De Long Post, No 45, G A R; meets the second Tuesday of each month at Harmony Hall.

Places of Worship.

Bethel Union Church (Congregational) corner of King and Bethel streets, Rev E C Oggle, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A M. and 7:30 P M. Sunday School meets at 9:45 A M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday evenings at 7:30.

Fort Street Church (Congregational) corner of Fort and Beretania streets, Rev J A Crusan, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A M and 7:30 P M. Sunday School meets one hour be-

fore morning service. Prayer Meeting Wednesday evenings at 7:30, and Sunday evenings at 6:45.

Roman Catholic Church, Fort Street, near Beretania; Rt Rev Hermann, Bishop of Oahu, Revs Reis and Clément, assisting. Services every Sunday at 5 and 10 A M, and at 4:30 P M. Low Mass every day at 6 and 7 A M. High Mass Sundays and Saints' days at 10 A M.

Episcopal Church, Emma Square; Rt Rev. Bishop of Honolulu officiating, assisted by Rev A Macintosh and Rev Geo Wallace. Services in English every Sunday at 6:30 and 11 A M, and 7:30 P M. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 9 A M and 3:30 P M. Sunday School one hour before English morning service.

Christian Chinese Church, Fort Street, F W Damon, Acting Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 A M and 7:30 P M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 7:30 P M.

NATIVE CHURCHES.

Kawaihao Church (Congregational), corner of King and Punchbowl streets, Rev H H Parker, Pastor. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 11 A M, and at 7:30 on Sunday evenings alternating with Kaumakapili. Sunday School at 10 A M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 7:30 P M.

Kaumakapili Church (Congregational), Beretania street, near Maunakea. Rev J Waiamana, Pastor. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 10:30 A M, and at 7:30 P M on Sunday evenings alternating with Kawaihao. Sunday School at 9:30 A M. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday at 7:30 P M.

Publications.

The Daily Pacific Commercial Advertiser, issued every morning (except Sundays); weekly edition issued on Tuesdays. R. J. Creighton, Managing Editor.

The Daily Bulletin, issued every evening (except Sundays). Dan Logan, Editor.


The Koa (native), issued every Wednesday.

The Hawaiian Pali Alama (native), issued every Saturday morning. J. U. Kawainui, Publisher and Editor.

The Kukui, (native), issued every Saturday morning. Rev. H. H. Parker, Publisher and Editor.


The Planter's Monthly, issued on the 15th of each month. L. A. Hurston, Editor.

The Hokulea, (native), issued every Saturday. His Majesty the King, Proprietor.
Act relating to Stamp Duties, 1877, 18.
Agencies of Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Companies. See each Year's Directory.
Of Sugar Plantations, 1875, 48; 1876, 48; 1877, 63; 1880, 63; 1881, 56; 1882, 68; 1883, 60; 1884, 35; 1885, 55; 1886, 35.
Agents to Acknowledge Contracts for Labor, 1877, 51; 1880, 34, and each subsequent Directory.
Agriculture—Bananas, Something about, by Walter Hill, 1883, 62.
Coffee Culture, Notes on History of, 1875, 45.
Rice Culture, Notes on History of, 1875, 30.
Sugar Cane, Cultivated Varieties in the Hawaiian Islands, 1882, 61.
Sugar Industry, Notes on the History of, by T. G. Thrum, 1875, 34.
Taro, Hawaiian, 1880, 28.
Wheat, Formerly Grown on the Islands, 1885, 7.
Algae (Hawaiian) by J. E. Chamberlain, 1881, 32.
Almanac and Annual (Hawaiian) Collections, 1880, 30; 1881, 64.
Anecdote of Kamehameha I, 1879, 29.
Of John Young, 1878, 83.
Animals and Birds Imported, 1884, 7.
Anglican Church, 1875, 23; 1883, 50 and other Directories.
Appropriation Bills, 1881, 49; 1883, 12, 20; 1884, 22; 1885, 21.
Areas and Elevations of Hawaiian Islands, 1875, 7; 1877, 6; 1878, 17; 1879, 56; 1880, 7; 1883, 6; 1884, 10; 1885, 10; 1886, 10.
Army Worm, or Peelua, by J. E. Chamberlain, 1883, 44.
Arriving Vessels, Port Regulations for, 1880, 45; 1884, 50; 1884, 58; 1886, 28.
Artesian Wells, First Bored, 1881, 63.
Notice by Judge Mccully 1882, 41.
Assorted, Hawaiian Ideas of, 1880, 40.
Australia and California Steamships, Statistics of 1875, 1876, 55.
Pacific Mail S. S. Co., 1877, 62; 1878, 51.
Bags, Empty and Containers, Returned, 1880, 53.
Bags and Bagging Material, Value Imported 1884, 1886, 5.
Bananas, Something about, by Walter Hill, 1883, 62.
Barber's Point, Why so Called, 1874, 10.
Bathing, Surf, a National Sport, 1882, 52.
Bearings and Distances, 1875, 15; 1879, 16; 1880, 25; 1883, 73; 1885, 60; 1886, 18.
Birds and Animals, Imported, 1884, 7.
List of Hawaiian, S. B. Dole, 1879, 41.
Births and Deaths, Table of, from 1868 to 1877, 1879, 17; 1884, 70; 1885, 8.
Board of Education, Duties and Regulations, 1876, 38.
Boat Regulations for Honolulu Harbor, 1880, 57.
Book and Stationery Import Values, 1886, 9.
Botany—Hawaiian Algae, by J. E. Chamberlain, 1881, 32.
Hawaiian Helps to the Study of, by Rev. C. M. Hyde, 1886, 39.
Something about Bananas, by W. Hill, 1883, 63.
Hawaiian Ferns, by C. Derby, 1875, 26.
Botanical Names of Some Hawaiian Plants, by Rev. C. M. Hyde, 1880, 40.
Decadence of Hawaiian Forests, by F. L. Clarke, 1875, 19.
Hawaiian Mosses and Hepatic, by D. D. Baldwin, 1877, 40.
Hawaiian Odoriferous Plants, Rev. C. M. Hyde, 1886, 41.
Varieties of Sweet Potatoes, 1879, 30.
The Cultivated Sugar Canes of the Hawaiian Islands, 1881, 61.
Varieties of Taro, 1880, 28.
Coffee Culture. Notes on the History of, by T. G. Thrum, 1876, 46.

Coins, Foreign, Current Rates in Honolulu, 1875, 10; 1877, 51; 1878, 9; 1880, 19; 1881, 48; 1882, 59.

Their Value in U. S. Money, 1880, 20; 1881, 23; 1882, 54; 1884, 75.

New Hawaiian Silver, 1884, 60.

Coasters, Weekly Receipts of Produce, per, to Honolulu, 1875-9.

Coasters, Hawaiian, 1875, 44; 1876, 10; 1877, 10; 1878, 25; 1879, 39; 1880, 30; 1881, 55; 1882, 55; 1883, 23, 1884, 9, 41, 1885, 81; 1886, 23.

Commerce, Comparative View of, since 1843, 1876, 56; 1877, 50; 1878, 31; 1879, 14; 1880, 13; 1881, 17; 1882, 23; 1883, 21; 1884, 16; 1885, 5; 1886, 20.

Collection of Almanacs and Annals, 1881, 64; 1886, 60.

Commemorative Centennial Monument, 1880, 60.

Commemoration of Centennial of Discovery, by W. M. Gibson, 1879, 24.

Consular Agents. See each year's Directory.

Consular Duties, 1880, 50; 1884, 64; 1885, 63; 1886, 34.

Cook's Ship "Resolution," 1878, 16.

Contracts for Labor, Agents for Acknowledging. See each year's Directory.

Co-partnership Firms, Registration of, 1883, 24.

Corporations, Foreign, or Incorporated Companies, 1881, 24.


Court—Royal, 1878, 5, and each year's Directory.

Court—Judicial. See each year's Directory.

Court—Supreme, Report for, 1876-78, 1879, 60.

Crate of Kilauea, Visit to in 1880, by T. B. Kent, 1881, 43.

Currency Act, 1877, 60; 1884, 75.

Customs Tarif and Digest (complete), by J. A. Hassinger, 1880, 41.

Abridged, 1884, 58; 1885, 57; 1886, 28.


Arrival and Entry of Vessels, Merchants and Whalers, 1880, 45; 1884, 59; 1885, 58; 1886, 58.

Boat Regulations for Honolulu Harbor, 1880, 57.

Consular Duties and Fees, 1880, 58; 1884, 64; 1885, 63.

Contagious Diseases on Board Vessels, 1885, 58.


Custom House Charges, 1880, 53; 1884, 63; 1885, 62; 1886, 33.

Custom House Guards, 1880, 46; 1884, 62; 1885, 61; 1886, 32.

Free Imports Generally, 1880, 41.

Free Imports from U. S. by Treaty, 1880, 41; 1884, 6; 1886, 8.

Dutiable Imports and Tariff of Duties, 1880, 42.

Directions for Entering Honolulu Port, 1877, 61; 1878, 33; 1880, 56; 1884, 60; 1885, 60; 1886, 34.

For Hilo, 1880, 58; 1884, 61; 1885, 60; and 1886, 35, 1875, 9.

For Lahaina, 1880, 58; 1884, 61; 1885, 61; 1886, 32.
INDEX.

Custom House—Directions for Entering Kawai-

ae, 1880, 58; 1884, 61; 1885, 60; 1886, 35.

Harbor Fees, 1880, 57; 1884, 63; 1885, 63;

1886, 33.

Harbor Master's Charges, 1880, 57; 1884, 60;

1885, 59; 1886, 30.

Harbor Regulations, 1880, 65; 1884, 59; 1885,

47; 1886, 30.

Hospital Marine Tax, Foreign Vessels and

Hawaiian Coasters, 1880, 47; 1884, 60;

1885, 62.

Revised Tariff of 1878, 18, 18.

Light Houses, 1880, 57; 1884, 60; 61; 1885,

60; 1886, 31.

Light Dues, 1880, 46; 1884, 69; 1885, 61;

1886, 33.

Ports of Entry, 1880, 52; 1884, 63; 1885, 65;

1886, 33.

Passenger Formalities, 1880, 67; 1885, 61;

1886, 32.

Passports, 1880, 48; 1886, 33.

Pilotage, 1880, 54; 1881, 23; 1884, 58, 59;

1885, 57; 1886, 22.

Pilot's Fees, 1880, 55; 1886, 20.

Port Regulations for Honolulu, 1880, 45, 54;

1884, 61; 1886, 39.

Port Charges, 1880, 57; 1884, 58; 1885, 57;

1886, 33.

Registry of Hawaiian Vessels, 1880, 49.

Registry of Fees, 1880, 51.

Reciprocity Treaties, 1877, 12.

Rice From Other Countries, 1880, 60; 1881,

23.

Return Goods, Empty Bags and Containers,

1880, 43.

Spirituous Liquors, 1880, 48.

Shipping Invoices to be Certified by Ha-

waiian Consuls, 1880, 45.

Storage Regulations and Rates, 1880, 48;

1884, 60; 1885, 59; 1886, 30.

Storage Rates for Honolulu, 1880, 55; 1885,

58; 1886, 29.

Vessels Arriving, 1880, 45, 55; 1884, 59; 1885,

48; 1886, 29.

Vessels Departing, 1880, 52; 1884, 64; 1885,

63; 1886, 54.

Tables and Statistics. See Statistics.

Deaths and Births from 1867 to 1877, table 1870,

1871, 8; 1872, 70; 1875, 8.

Death rates of American cities, 1885, 83.

Debt of Hawaiian Government, 1875, 44; 1881,

18; 1882, 21.

(National), Expenditures and Commerce of

1882, 21.

Decorations (interior) of dwellings in Honolulu,

1885, 9.

Decadence of Hawaiian Forests, by F. L.

Clark, 1875, 29.

Deluges Hawaiian tradition of the, translated by


Directions for entering Ports. See Custom

House.

Directory (Hawaiian) and Register, 1875, 13;

1876, 61; 1877, 50; 1878, 5; 1879-80, 33;

and latter part of subsequent issues.

Diseases, Contagious, on board of ships, 1885, 58.

Discovery of Honolulu Harbor, 1876, 24.

Distances and bearings, 1875, 15, 19, 19; 1880,

32; 1883, 73; 1885, 60; 1886, 18.

Distances on Hawaii, by J. M. Lydgate, 1883,

23; 1883, 8; 1884-5, 12.

Inter-Island, by sea, by C. J. Lyons, 1876, 11:

1879-83, 6; 1880, 12; 1881-2, 8; 1884-5, 10.

Distances by Ocean, from Honolulu. See pages

of Inter-Island distances.

Around Oahu, Corin's Oahu in chains, 1876, 44.

Overland, by C. J. Lyons, 1876, 1884-85, 13;

1879, 8; 1880-83, 60, 10; 1881, 6; 1882, 16.

Width of Inter-Island channels. See Inter-

Island diatances.

Domestic produce, average brought in weekly to

Honolulu, 1876, 9.

Exported. See Statistics.

Dredging machine, First, 1880, 7.

Duties, Act to increase Import on certain goods,

1877, 16; 1878, 32.

Eclipses, 1875, 7 and 9, to 1886, 4; 1876, 27;

1878, 3-9.

Education, Board of, Duties and Regulations,

1878, 33.

Electric Telegraph in Maui, 1878, 18.

Elevations and Areas of Hawaiian Islands. See

Areas.

Elevations, Table of, 1875, 14; 1877, 54.

Corrected Table of, 1878, 23; 1879, 10; 1880,

18, 71; 1884, 21; 1886, 24.

Entomology, Hawaiian, the Peula or Army

Worm, 1883, 44.

By Rev. T. Blackburn, 1883, 58.

Ephemeredes of Hawaiian Chronology, 1878, 4-

See also Chronology.

Eras and Cycles. See Chronological Eras.

Departures of the Hawaiian Volcanoes, 1873, 50.

Events, Important, see Chronology.

Expenditure of Hawaiian Government. See Fi-

nances.

Exports, General, Tables of. See Statistics.

Exports of Coffee, 1876, 51, 52.

Of Rice and Paddy since 1862, 1877, 49.

Of Sugar and Molasses since 1875, 1875, 37.

Fast Clipper Passages to and from California, as

also Ocean Steamers, Passages. See Clip-

per Passages.

Ferns (Hawaiian), List of, by C. Derby, 1876,

16.

Festivals, Fixed and Moveable, 1877, 4; 1878,

3; 1879 to 1886, 4.

Finances. Appropriation Bills, 1881, 49; 1883, 71.

Comparative Appropriation Bills, 1884-5, 22.

Comparative Tables of Receipts and Expend-

itures from 1876, 1870, 61; 1881, 22; 1882,

51; 1883, 21; 1884, 20, 74.

Comparative Tables of Receipts and Expend-

itures from 1878, 1885, 20; 1886, 14.

National Debt on the 30th November, 1874,

1875, 44.

National Debt on the 1st April, 1880, 1881,

1882, 21.

National Debt on the 1st April, 1882, 1883,

21.

National Debt, Expenditures and Commerce of

Foreign Countries per Capita, 1882, 21.

Table of Expenditures for Public Improve-

ments from 1856 to 1874, 1875, 43.

Value of Honolulu Property, 1884, 73.

Hawaiian Revenues, 1876, 20.

Revenue and Expenditures of the Kingdom

from 1866 to 1873, 1875, 43.

Revenue from the Custom House, see Table

of Comparative Commerce, Custom Re-

ceipts, and Comparative Tables of Receipts

and Expenditures, and Statistics.

Internal Taxes. See Taxes.
INDEX.

History and Description of Hawaiian Stamps, by T. G. Thrum, 1878, 41.
Of Hawaiian Post-office, 1876, 39.
Of Honolulu Fire Department, by T. G. Thrum, 1880, 65.
Notes on the, of Sugar Industry, by T. G. Thrum, 1875, 34.
Of Rice Culture, notes by T. G. Thrum, 1877, 45.
Honolulu Fire Department, 1875, 26; 1880, 36 and 65; 1885, 88.
Harbor, Discovery of, 1878, 44.
Harbor Regulations. See Custom House.
Library and Reading Rooms, 1880, 26; 1885, 76.
Marine Signals, 1876, 26; 1877, 44.
Marine Telegraph, 1879, 26.
Music in, by H. Berger, 1885, 72.
Port, Directions for Entering, 1877, 64; 1898, 35.
Packet Lines with the World, 1886, 45
Property; Its Value, 1884, 73.
Streets, First Naming, 1884, 73.
Weekly Supply of Domestic Produce by Coasters, 1875, 9.
Horses, First Imported, 1878, 12.
Hospital Marine Tax. See Custom House.
House of Nobles. See each Year's Directory.
Hamakua-Haiku; The Irrigation Ditch, 1898, 39; 1884, 44.
Ice in Honolulu; when first received and first made, 1884, 9; 1893, 9.
Ideas, Hawaiian, of Astronomy, 1882, 49.
Imports, Duties, Articles liable to, 1880, 42.
Articles Free of. See Articles Free by Treaty.
Of Animals and Birds, 1884, 7.
Of Machinery, 1886, 11.
Of Toys, 1886, 7.
Of Flour for, 1883, 18.
Of Writing and Printing Paper, 1884, 11.
Of Wrapping Paper, 1885, 11.
Improvements, Expenditure for Public, from 1890 to 1874, 1875, 43.
Importation of First Horses, 1878, 12.
Information for Tourists, 1885, 74.
Insects and Entomology of Hawaiian Plants, 1885, 44.
Inter-Island Distances by Sea. See Distances.
Interior Decorations in Dwellings in Honolulu, 1885, 9.
Irrigation Ditch in Hamakua-Haiku, 1878, 39; 1894, 44.
Java, Solar haze from, 1884, 46.
Judicial Court Directory, 1877, 43; 1878, 71; 1879, 33; 1880, 33; and all other Directories.
Kalakaua, H. M.'s Coronation, 1883, 49.
Voyage Around the World, 1882, 67.
Royal Order of, 1880, 64; 1881, 58; 1882, 72.
Kaleleuluaka, Story of, by Dr. N. B. Emerson, 1885, 36.
Kamehameha I, Anecdote of, 1879, 29.
His Brig "Forester" sent to China, 1882, 30.
Royal Order of, 1880, 63; 1881, 58; 1882, 72.
Statue of, 1880, 60.
Kawelu and Hiku, Myth of, 1883, 36.
Keppepuauma, on the Rocks of Kana, Legend of, 1882, 36.
Kilauea, Visits to the Crater of, during 1880 by P. B. Kent, 1881, 41.
Kings of Hawaii (table of), birth, life, etc., 1875, 5; 1878, 6; 1879, 7; 1880, 5.
Kings and Rulers of the World, 1880, 21; 1882, 13; 1885, 6; 1885, 82.
Labor Contracts, Agents for Acknowledging the, in the different Directories.
I Atitudes and Longitudes. See Geography.
Lava flows, 1882, 57; 1883, 35 and 50.
Laws, Game, of the Islands, 1881, 39.
See the Custom House. See Custom House.
Legends, Hawaiian, of Hiku and Kawelu, by J. S. Emerson, 1883, 36.
Of Kaleleuluaka, by Dr. N. B. Emerson, 1885, 30.
Of Kepepeepau, or the Rocks of Kana, by Rev. A. O. Forbes, 1882, 36.
Of Maui Snaring the Sun, by Rev. A. O. Forbes, 1881, 36.
Of Pele and the Slug, 1886, 67.
Library and Reading Rooms, Honolulu, 1880, 26; 1885, 76.
Light Houses, Hawaiian, and Dues. See Custom House.
Lodges in Honolulu, 1873, 18; 1885, 90. See also Directories of other years.
Longitude of Honolulu, correct, by C. J. Lyons, 1879, 64.

Manufacture of Tobacco, Attempt at, 1883, 5.
Marine Casualties, 1876, 28, 1878, 55; 1879, 68; 1880, 74; 1881, 60; 1882, 31, 70; 1883, 40; 1884, 34, 48; 1885, 68; 1886, 69.
Signals, Port of Honolulu, 1876, 26; 1877, 44.
Telegraph for Honolulu, 1878, 26.
Marquesas Missions, 1873, 29; 1878, 14.

Maui Snaring the Sun, Legend of, 1881, 59.
Electric Telegraph on, 1878, 18.

West, Mountain climbing on, 1884, 34.

Mosses and Hepaticae, List of, by D. D. Baldwin, 1877, 40.

Mountain Climbing on West Maui, by Rev. J. Alexander, 1884, 32.

Music in Hawaiian, by A. Marques, 1886, 51.

Music in Honolulu, by H. Berger, 1885, 72.

Myth of Hiku and Kawelu, by J. S. Emerson, 1883, 36.

Meteorology—Met. Record (Maui) for 1874, by F. L. Clark, 1875, 39.

Honolulu, by Capt. D. Smith for 1873, 33; 1874, and 1875, 1876, 59; 1877, 1878, 62; 1878, 1879, 50.

Honolulu, by C. J. Lyons, for 1883-4, 1885, 79.

Of Makawao, by F. L. Clark, for 1877, 1878, 49.

Average monthly record for Honolulu, 1879, 15; 1880, 31; 1881, 48; 1882, 24; 1883, 26; 1884, 90; 1885, 6-9, 62.

Comparative Rain-fall, 1874 to 1879, 1880, 75.

Rainfall, Hualaula Valley, in 1874, 1875, 1876, 29; 1877, 1878, 18.

Rainfall of 1880, 1881, 75; 1882, 75.

" Honolulu, 1877, 53; 1878, 51.

" Various local isles, 1880, 75; 1882, 75; 1883, 71; 1884, 74; 1885, 83.

Weekly Register, by Capt. D. Smith, 1877, 61; 1878, 26.

The Tides, by C. J. Lyons, 1875, 31.

Note by Capt. D. Smith, 1876, 32.

Micronesian Missions, 1876, 52.
INDEX.

Mills, Sugar, and Plantations, 1881, 56; 1882, 68; 1883, 60; 1884, 38; 1885, 66; 1886, 35.


Missionary, Christian, of Hawaiian Islands, 1875, 21; 1876, 23.

Marquesan and Micronesian, 1876, 25; 1878, 14.


New Hawaiian silver coins, 1884, 69; 1885, 56.

Monuments, Cook's Centennial, 1880, 60.

Kamehameha I., 1880, 60.

Names of Relationship, Hawaiian, 1884, 47: 1885, 46.

To Honolulu Streets (first), 1884, 72.

Nationalities, constituting the population of the Hawaiian Islands. See Census.

Nations, Heads or Rulers of principal. See Rulers. Nationality of vessels carrying the Hawaiian Foreign Trade, 1884, 15; 1885, 24; 1886, 22.

Navigation, Bearing and Distances. See Bearings.

Casualties of Shipping. See Marine Casualties.

Coasting Trade, Hawaiian, 1884, 9.

Coasters, Hawaiian, regulations, etc., 1880, 51.

Custom Regulations (Hawaiian) 1880, 41; 1884, 56; 1885, 57; 1886, 28.

Directions for Entering Honolulu, Hilo, Kawaihae and Lahaina. See Custom House.

Light Houses of Hawaiian Islands. See Light House.

Number of Merchantmen, Whalmen and national vessels that touched at the Hawaiian Islands from 1860 to 1873, 1875, 44.

Registry of Hawaiian Vessels, 1881, 40.

Hawaiian Vessels, tonnage and employment from 1860 to 1873, 1875, 44.

Hawaiian Vessels with registered owners. See Coasters.

Newspapers in Honolulu. See Press.

Nobles, House of. See Directories.

Notes on the History of Sugar Industry by T. G. Thur, 1875, 34.

Oahu in Chains, distances, by Rev. E. Corwin, 1876, 44.

Barber's Point, 1878, 10.

Observatory, Inauguration of Flitner's, 1888, 5.

Ocean Distances from Honolulu. See Distances.

Ocean Steamers, quick passages. See Clipper Passages.

Ordinance on Vehicles and Expresses. See Carriages.

Orders, Royal, of Kalakaua, list of members, 1880, 64; 1881, 58; 1882, 72.

Of Kamehameha I, list of members, 1880, 65; 1881, 57; 1889, 73.


Overland distances. See Distances.

Mails. See Post-office.

Pacific Mail S. Co., 1877, 62; 1878, 51.

Noted travels and voyages in the, 1884, 53.

Packet Lines, Honolulu, with New and Old World, 1886, 45.

Paddling, Natives reported since 1865, 1877, 40.

Pali, Opening of the road over the, 1870, 32.

Paper for writing and printing consumed, 1884, 11.

For Wrapping, consumption of, 1885, 11.

Passages fast, of Clippers to and from California. See Clipper Passages.

Of Steamers. See Clipper Passages.


Statistics, 1876, 28; 1877, 29; 1880, 44; 1882, 72; 1883, 20; 1884, 30; 1885, 19; 1886, 18.

Peals, former trade in, 1886, 11.

Peculiarity of Hawaiian climate, Causes of, by Rev. S. E. Bishop, 1881, 44.

Pele and the Deluge, Tradition of, 1880, 61.

Pele (tug) and Dredging machine, 1885, 7.

Peauna, or Army worm, by J. E. Chamberlain, 1883, 44.

Port Charges and Ports of Entry. See Custom House.

Postage Stamps, List and Issues of, 1875, 25.

History and description by T. G. Thur., 1878, 41.

New Issues and Postal Cards, 1882, 67; 1883, 65.

Post Office, Countries in the Universal Postal Union 1881, 36; 1882, 74; 1883, 73.

History of the Hawaiian, 1876, 29.

Required Postal Act 1879, 30; 1880, 29; 1881, 26.

Rates to Foreign Countries, 1875, 45; 1876, 53; 1881, 27; 1882, 76; 1883, 72.

Service, Hawaiian Islands, 1875 and 1876, 8; 1879, 57; 1880, 77; 1883, 21; 1885, 71; 1886, 27; 1884, 72; 1886, 25.

Statistics, 1880, 31; 1881, 14; 1882, 24; 1883, 26; 1884, 21; 1885, 13; 1886, 26.

Potatoe &s, Sweet. See S. S. Co., 1877, 54; 1878, 7; 1879, 32.

Press in Honolulu, Historical Sketch by H. L. Sheldon, 1876, 40.

Reminiscences of the, 1877, 74.

Privy Council of State. See Directories.

Property, Honolulu, its value, 1884, 73.

Proverbs, Hawaiian, 1882, 51.

Some Hawaiian, by H. L. Sheldon, 1883, 56.

"Dr. C. M. Hyde's, 1883, 53.

Pilots, first charges in Honolulu, 1882, 30.

Charges and Fees. See Custom House.

Plantations and Sugar Mills. See Mills.

Agencies, 1876, 48; 1879, 63; 1880, 68.

Agriculture of, 1884, 54.

Plants, Ornamental and Indigenous, 1882, 52.

Population, Area and Elevation of Hawaiian Islands. See Area.

Census of, 1875, 1875 and 1877, 6; 1878, 21; 1879, 9, 17.

Census of, 1878, 80, 6; 1881 and 2, 10; 1884, 70; 1885, 8.

Census of, 1884, 6; 1886, 67.

Comparative, from 1823 to 1872, 1878, 79; 1879, 15.

Comparative, from 1823 to 1878, 1880, 27; 1881, 4; 1883, 35; 1885, 20.

Comparative from 1823 to 1884, 1886, 6.

Estimated, June 30, 1883, 1884, 70.

Estimated, June 30, 1884, 1885, 8.

School Statistics 1875, 84; 1879, 11; 1881, 29.

Table of Births and Deaths from 1868 to 1884, 70.

Table of Births and Deaths from 1884, 70.

Rainfall in different localities of the Island. See Meteorology.

Railroads, Hawaiian, 1886, 43.

Reading Room, Honolulu Library and, 1880, 26; 1885, 76.
INDEX

Reciprocity Treaty, first attempt for a, in 1855, 1876, 8.

Of 1876, text, 1877, 12: 1879, 16.

Live article duty free. See Articles Free by Treaty.

Registration of Co-partnership firms and of foreign corporations or incorporated companies, 1881, 24.


Relationship, Hawaiian names of, by Dr. C. M. Hyde, 1884, 42.

Hawaiian names, answer by A. Fernander, 1885, 46.

Reminiscences of Theatricals in Honolulu, by H. L. Sheldon, 1881, 34.

Of the Press, newspapers and newspaper men, 1877, 24. See Press also.

Report of Supreme Court for 1896-8, 1879, 60.


Retrospect of year, 1877, 1878, 55; 1879, 45; 1880, 71; 1881, 61; 1882, 64: 1883, 58; 1884, 64; 1885, 53; 1886, 61.

Returned goods, empty bags and containers, 1880.

Revenue of Hawaii, 1878, 28

From Custom House. See Custom House.

Receipts and expenditures from 1856 to 1873, 1875, 43.

Receipts and expenditures, comparative tables from 1876, 1879, 61; 1881, 52: 1883, 24; 1884, 51; 1885, 21; 1886, 20, 74; 1887, 59; 1888, 14.

Rice and paddy, exported since 1866, 1877, 49.

from other countries, regulations, 1880, 60: 1881, 21.

Notes on history of Rice culture, by T. G. Thrum, 1877, 43.

Road over the Pali, first opening, 1879, 32.

Rules of principal nations, 1880, 21; 1881, 13; 1882, 6; 1884, 82.

Of Hawaii, table of, 1875, 5: 1878, 6; 1879, 7; 1880, 5.

Sandwich Islands, a trip to the, by E. L. Baker, 1877, 27.


Shipping, Marine Casualties. See Casualties. Invoices to be certified to, 1880, 45.

Signals, Marine, for Honolulu, 1876, 26; 1877, 44.

Solar Haze from Java by Rev. S. E. Bishop, 1884, 46.

Soap, first manufacturing, 1884, 7.

Spirituous Liquors, regulations, 1880, 48.

Standard, Royal Hawaiian, 1879, 31; 1880, 24; 1889, 30; 1893, 11.

Statistics, Animals and Birds imported 1884, 7.

Average weekly receipts by Coasters in 1872, 4: 1875, 9.

Census of 1873, 1875, 5; of 1876, 1878, 6; of 1884, 6.

Imports values from various countries, 1884, 15; 1885, 14; 1886, 28.

Comparative table of population Hawaiian Islands, 1885, 20; 1886, 6.

Comparative table of principal articles of Exports, from 1860, 1875, 45: 1879, 13; 1880, 18; 1881, 15; 1886, 14; 1886, 21.

Statistics—Comparative table of principal Domestic Exports, 1878, compared with 1877, 1878, 39.

Comparative table of 1877 compared with 1876, 1877, 1878, 40.

Comparative table of 1878 compared with 1879, 1879, 40.

Comparative table of 1879 compared with 1880, 1881, 1882, 22.

Comparative table of 1880 compared with 1881, 1882, 20.

Comparative view of Commerce, 1876, 56; 1877, 50; 1878, 31; 1879, 47: 1880, 59: 1881, 22; 1882, 20: 1883, 20; 1884, 19; 1885, 18; 1886, 17.

Importation of Flour for 1883, 1884, 7.

Imports of Hawaiian Islands, 1876, 61; 1877, 52; 1878, 27; 1879, 48; 1880, 15; 1881, 17; 1882, 16; 1883, 21; 1884, 21; 1885, 18; 1886, 16.

Leasing imports from 1875, 1876, 57.

Of Population. See Population.

Passengers, 1878, 28; 1879, 28; 1880, 14; 1881, 20; 1883, 28; 1884, 20; 1885, 29; 1886, 18.

Post Office, 1880, 31; 1881, 24; 1882, 26; 1883, 50; 1884, 21; 1885, 13; 1886, 26.

Selections from Custom House tables, 1877, 55 and 1878, 26; 1880, 18; 1881, 20; 1882 and 1886, 15; 1884, 28; 1885, 16.

School, 1875, 24.


Table of Births and Deaths, 1879, 17; 1884, 26; 1885, 8.

Exports, Rice and Paddy since 1866, 1877, 49.

Sugar and Molasses since 1837, 1875, 37.

Principal domestic exports, three quarters of 1875 as compared with 1874, 1876, 60; 1879 with 1877, 1878, 30; 1878 with 1877, 1879, 40; 1879 with 1880, 1881, 25; 1880 with 1881, 1882, 19.

Transactions of the Australian and California steamers for 1875, 1876, 55.

Value of property, Hawaiian Islands, 1884, 73.

Value of all Exports, 1878, 97; 1879, 19; 1880, 17; 1881, 21; 1882, 18; 1883, 99; 1884, 17; 1885, 12; 1886, 17.

Value of Imports, 1878, 99; 1879, 12; 1880, 1884-5-6, 7; 1881, 21; 1882, 15; 1883, 28.

Stars, Morning and Evening, 1878, 4.

Statute of Kamehameha I, 1880, 60.

Steamer, First, in Hawaiian waters, 1879, 31.

Steamers, Australian and Cala. Transactions of, in 1875, 1876, 55.

Pacific Mail S. S. Co.'s. Time Table, 1877, 65; 1878, 52.

Ocean, quick passages. See Clipper Passages.

Stone Church, Clock of, 1882, 5.

Strangers, A. Wanderings in Hawaii, by Robert Wiker, Jr., 1883, 63.

Streets, (Honolulu) first naming of, 1884, 73.


Cultivated canes of Hawaiian Islands by A. C. Smith, 1882, 61.

Notes on History of Sugar industry, by T. G. Thrum, 1875, 34.

Plantation Agencies 1878, 48; 1879, 63; 1880, 68.

 Plantations and Mills 1883, 56; 1888, 68; 1883, 66; 1884, 38; 1885, 66; 1886, 35.

Plantation Statements 1884, 14.
INDEX.

Sugar Crops of the Hawaiian Islands as a Sugar producing country, by T. G. Thrum, 1879, 87.

Yearly export of Sugar and Molasses since 1837, 1875, 32. See also Statistical tables.

Supreme Court, report of, for 1876-8, 1879, 60.

Surf Bathing, 1882, 51.

Sweet Potatoes, Hawaiian varieties, 1879, 30.

Tobacco manufacture, first attempt at, 1883, 5

Tariff, Act to increase duty on certain goods, 1877, 16; 1878, 22.

Revised Act of 1878, 1879, 18.

Hawaiian laws and digest in full, 1880, 41.

"Abridged, 1884, 58; 1885, 57; 1886, 26. See also Custom House.

Taro, Hawaiian varieties of, 1880, 28.

Taxes, internal, from 1862, 1883, 45; 1879, 13; 1880, 18; 1881, 15; 1882, 14; 1883, 32; 1885, 79; 1886, 72.

Per Capita, 1886, 72.

Value of Honolulu property, 1884, 73.

Act on Stamp Duties, 1877, 18, 23.

Telegraph, Marine, for Honolulu, 1878, 26.

Electric, in Maui, 1878, 18.

Theatricals in Honolulu, Reminiscences by H. L. Sheldon, 1881, 34.


Tourist Information for the, 1885, 23. See also description of Islands, Passports and Passenger regulations.

Towage rates for Honolulu, 1880, 55; 1885, 58; 1886, 29.

Towns, their population. See Population and Census.

Trade, Former, in Pearls, 1880, 11.

Foreign, nationality of vessels carrying our, 1884, 15; 1885, 14; 1886, 22.

Foreign, its value. See Custom House Statistics.

Traditions, Hawaiian. See Legends.

Transit of Venus of 1874, 1875, 27; of 1882, 1883, 4.

Travels, Noted, in the Pacific, List of, 1884, 53.

Trip, A, to the Sandwich Islands, by E. T. Baker, 1877, 27.

Treaty, First attempt at Reciprocity between Hawaii and America in 1855, 1878, 8.

Text of Reciprocity Treaty between Hawaii and America, 1877, 12; 1879, 16.

List of articles free by Treaty. See Articles Free by Treaty.


Unwritten History, Bits of, 1882, 28.

Universal Postal Union, Countries in the, 1885, 98; 1882, 18; 1883, 73.

Value of Honolulu property, 1884, 73.

Vehicle ordinances and regulations. See Carriages.

Venus, Transit of, 1875, 27; 1882, 4.

Vessels arriving and departing, regulations for. See Custom House.

Vessels carrying the Hawaiian Foreign Trade, nationality of, 1884, 15; 1885, 14; 1886, 22.

Vessels, Coasting Trade, 1884, 9.

Vessels, Hawaiian Coasters, regulations, 1880, 51.

Vessels, registry of, 1880, 49.

Vessel's Tonnage, employment and owners of Hawaiian vessels. See Coasters.

Vessels, number of, touched at Hawaiian Islands 1860 to 1873, 1875, 44.

"Victory," The; a Chilian Pirate stops at Hawaii, 1882, 28.

Volcanoes, Eruptions of Hawaiian, 1883, 50.

Volcanoes, the lava flow of 1881, 1882, 57; 1883, 35.

Volcanoes, visit to the crater of Kilauea in 1880, by T. B. Kent, 1881, 41.

Voyages and Travels in the Pacific, Noted, 1884, 53.

Wanderings in Hawaii, A Stranger's, 1883, 65.

Water, the Hamakua-Haiku Irrigation Ditch, 1878, 39.

Water, the Hamakua-Haiku utilizing waste water, 1885, 44.

Weaving of wool and cotton, first trial in the Hawaiian Islands, 1879, 31.

Wells, Artesian, 1881, 63; 1882, 41.

Whalers, first American, 1880, 9.

Whalers, Regulations and Custom duties, 1880, 45. See also Custom House and Port Regulations.

Wheat, formerly grown here and exported 1885, 7.

Width of Inter-Island channels. See Channels.

Wind, register of, 1876, 61; 1878, 50. See also Meteorology.

World's Rulers. See Rulers.

Sugar crops in tons from 1879 to 1881, 1882, 20.

Woods (Hawaiian) and forest trees by J. M. Lydgate. See Botany.

Young, John, Anecdote of, 1878, 33.
The General Post Office is located on the corner of Merchant and Bethel Street, Honolulu. Office open daily from 6:30 a.m. till 5 p.m. Closed on all Hawaiian holidays.

On Sunday, the Post Office will be open from 7 till 8 o'clock A.M. for the delivery of Island mails arriving on that day.

On Saturday, the office is closed at 2 o'clock P.M., except on the arrival or departure of a steamer in the afternoon of that day.

Postage Stamps of the following denominations can be purchased: 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 18, 25, 50, and 100 cents. Also Postal Cards of 1, 2, and 3 cents each, and Reply Postals of 2 and 4 cents each. Stamped Envelopes of 1, 2, 4, 5, and 10 cents each can also be obtained at any Hawaiian Post Office.

All letters and newspapers sent abroad must be prepaid by Hawaiian stamps only and should be sent only to the Post office—not on board the steamers.

Letters or packages may be registered to any part of this Kingdom, on payment of a fee of TEN CENTS in addition to the regular postage; and to any country in the Postal Union, on payment of 15 cents, in addition to the ordinary postage.

Packages or parcels of merchandise or other mailable article, not exceeding four pounds in weight, will be received and conveyed in the enter-island mails only, on prepayment of one cent per ounce postage. Parcels are not mailable to foreign countries, (except books only,) if exceeding 8½ ounces in weight.

There is no Parcel Post between Hawaii and the United States, or with any other foreign country; but small parcels, if registered, and of limited size and weight are generally delivered safely at their destination when sent to any foreign country.

### Money Orders.

Domestic postal money orders will be furnished on application at any of the following money order offices, payable at this or any other money order office named below:

**On Hawaii.**—Hilo, Kohala, Honokaa, Waimea, Kealakekua, Waiohinu, Pahala.

**On Maui.**—Lahaina, Wailuku, Kahului, Hamakuapoko, Hana, Makawao,

**On Kauai.**—Lihue, Koloa, Waimea, Kapaau, Hanalei, Kilauea.

**On Oahu.**—Honolulu, Waianae, Waialua.

**On Molokai.**—Kaunakakai.

### Foreign Money Orders.

Money Orders are now issued, on written application, at the General Postoffice in Honolulu, on the United States, England, Scotland, Ireland, Portugal and her Colonies, Germany, Hongkong and China.

**Fees on Orders drawn on the United States** are: For $5.00 or less, 25c.; $10.00 or less, 40c.; $20.00 or less, 60c.; $30.00 or less, 80c.; $40.00 or less, $1.00; $50.00 or less, $1.25.

**Fees on Orders drawn on Europe** are: 25c., 40c., 70c., $1.00, $1.30, and $1.60.

Postal Orders on Hawaii can also be drawn in any of the above-named countries.

H. M. WHITNEY,

HONOLULU, December, 1885.

Postmaster-General.
GEO. ENGELHARDT,

FORMERLY WITH SAMUEL NOTT,
Importer and Dealer in
Stoves, Chandeliers, Lamps, Crockery
GLASSWARE,
House Furnishing Hardware,
Agate Iron and Tinware.

AGENT FOR HALL'S SAFE AND LOCK COMPANY.

Beaver Block, - - - Fort Street.
Store formerly occupied by S. Nott, opposite Spreckels & Co.'s Bank.

H. E. MCINTYRE & BROS.,

PROVISION MERCHANTS.

COR. FORT & KING STREETS, HONOLULU.

A. S. CLEGHORN & CO.,

Importers, Commission Merchants and Dealers in

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

AGENTS FOR THE BEST KONA COFFEE.

We are in receipt of Fresh Kona Coffee direct from Plantations by every arrival.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO ISLAND ORDERS

Of every description and goods not in stock purchased or ordered from abroad to suit buyers.

FIRE-PROOF STORE, Queen and Kaahumanu Streets, HONOLULU, H. I.

BRANCH STORES ON HAWAII:

A. S. CLEGHORN & CO.,
HILO, HAWAII.

PAAU'ILO, HAWAII, .........................•...... William Maxwell, Manager
HONOKAA, HAWAII, ............................. J. R. Mills, Manager
HOOKENA, HAWAII, ............................. H. Zethe, Deputy

At our Branch Stores will be found a full line of Groceries, received fresh by every steamer, Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Notions, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, and all goods that are kept in well found country stores.
CASTLE & COOKE,

SHIPPING

-- AND --

Commission Merchants

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

No. 70 King St., Honolulu, H. I.

The Ætna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.;
The Union Fire and Marine Insurance Company of San Francisco, Cal;
The New England Life Insurance Company, Boston, Mass;
The Blake's Celebrated Steam and Vacuum Pumps,
Weston's Patent Centrifugals,
Dr. Jayne & Son's Celebrated Medicines,
Wilcox & Gibb's Sewing Machines,
Remington Sewing Machine Agency,
The Merchants' San Francisco, New York and Honolulu Packet Lines,
The Kohala Sugar Co., The Haiku Sugar Co., Papaikou Sugar Co.,
Waialua Plantation, R. Halstead, Paia Plantation Co.,
John Thomas Waterhouse, importer, wholesale and retail dealer in

English, Scotch, French & American

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Cutlery, Hardware, Etc.

Fireproof Buildings, Queen Street, and

**D Y R G O O D S, F A N C Y G O O D S, E T C.**

**NO 10, FORT STREET, HONOLULU.**

**PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., L’d**

**SHIPPING AND GENERAL**

**COASTING AGENTS,**

Fireproof Building, cor. Nuuanu and Queen Sts.

Island or Coast Produce and Merchandise received, stored and shipped at moderate rates.

---

SCHOONERS:

WAIWAI, WAIOLI, WAIMALU,

WAIHEHI, GEN. SEIGEL, MALOLO,

EHUKEI, MAWA, KEAKAUHOU,

Brig HAZARD.

Flag Red, with White Ball.

A. F. COOKE, Manager.
WM. AULD,
AGENT TO TAKE ACKNOWLEDGMENTS,
— TO —
CONTRACTS FOR LABOR.

WATER WORKS. HONOLULU.

THE BEAVER SALOON
OPPOSITE WILDER & CO'S,

FORT STREET, HONOLULU, H. I.

OPEN FROM 3 a. m. TO 10 p. m.

First-Class Lunches, Tea, Coffee, Soda Water, Ginger Ale, etc., served at short notice. Cigars and Tobaccos of all brands, and plain and fancy pipes for sale. Also a large variety of

BEST QUALITY OF SMOKERS ARTICLES

Lovers of the cue will find an elegant

BRUNSWICK AND BLAKE BILLIARD TABLE
ON THE PREMISES.

WENNER & CO.,
FORT ST., OPPOSITE ODD FELLOWS' HALL,
Manufacturing Jewelers
DIAMOND SETTERS, ENGRAVERS, AND
Dealers in Jewelry of all Kinds.

SHELL AND KUKUI JEWELRY MADE TO ORDER.
JOSEPH E. WISEMAN,
THE ONLY RECOGNIZED
GENERAL BUSINESS AGENT
ON THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Offices: Campbell's Fire Proof Building, 27 Merchant St., Honolulu, H.I.

DEPARTMENTS:
REAL ESTATE AGENT—Buys and sells Real Estate in all parts of the Kingdom. Rents Offices, Houses, Cottages and Rooms.
SOLICITING AGENT FOR WILDER'S INTER-ISLAND STEAMERS—Tourists and the Traveling Public will apply to me for Tickets and information to the Volcano.—The quickest, cheapest and best route.
SOLICITING AGENT FOR THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.—OF NEW YORK. The Largest, Grandest and Soundest Institution of its kind in the World.
AGENT FOR THE GREAT BURLINGTON RAILWAY ROUTE IN AMERICA—This Route excels all other routes going East, the scenery being the grandest, the meals the choicest and the Palace and Dining Cars the handsomest and most comfortable.
EMPLOYMENT AGENT—Finds employment for all seeking work in the various branches of industry on the Islands.
SOLICITING AGENT FOR THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE CO.—The best known Company on the Island.
CUSTOM HOUSE BROKER—Enters Goods at Custom House, pays and discharges Freight and Duty Bills under Power of Attorney.
MONEY BROKER—Loans Money at all times on first-class security.
AGENT FOR THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE AT HONOLULU—Companies abroad will correspond with me for terms, etc. Orders for Island Shells, Curios, Lava Specimens, Native Views and Photos carefully filled and forwarded to all parts of the world.

Information appertaining to the Islands given and all correspondence faithfully answered.

JOSEPH E. WISEMAN,
General Business Agent, Honolulu, H. I.
This Opera House was erected in Honolulu in 1879, at a cost of $40,000. It resembles to a great extent the Bush Street Theatre of San Francisco and

HAS A SEATING CAPACITY FOR 800

With room for loose chairs to seat 250 more. It contains a

FULL AND COMPLETE SET OF STOCK SCENERY!

Painted by the well-known artist, S. F. Porter, of the California Theatre, San Francisco. The Drop Curtain, Draperies and Interior generally is second to none in beauty throughout America.

The Stage is Large and Roomy.

The Dressing rooms neatly arranged under the Stage. The acoustic properties are excellent and a full view of the stage can be seen from all parts of the house.

MANAGERS OF FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES ABROAD

Desirous of engaging our Theatre in Honolulu, will for terms, etc., correspond with

J. E. WISEMAN,
General Business Agent, Honolulu.
HENRY MAY & CO.,
TEA DEALERS,
Coffee Roasters and Provision Merchants
Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.
New Goods Received by Every Vessel
From the Eastern States and Europe. California Produce by each steamer.
GOODS DELIVERED TO ANY PART OF THE CITY.

JOHN NOTT,
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WORKER
PLUMBER, GAS FITTER, ETC.
STOVES AND RANGES OF ALL KINDS
Plumbers' Stock and Metals, House Furnishing Goods,
Chandeliers, Lamps, Etc.

E. O. HALL & SON,
LIMITED.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
HARDWARE,
REED AND BARTON'S PLATED WARE.
Kerosene Oils, Paints, Oils, Leather and General Merchandise.
CORNER FORT AND HOTEL STS., HONOLULU, H. I.

M. PHILLIPS & CO.,
No. 10 Kaahumanu St., Honolulu.
IMPORTERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE, NO. 11 BATTERY STREET.
H. M. BENSON.

GEO. W. SMITH.

BENSON, SMITH & CO.,
Pharmacists,

NOS. 113 AND 115 FORT STREET, HONOLULU, H. I.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles & Fancy Goods.
Particular attention paid to Filling Orders from the other Islands.

THE WESTERN

AND

Hawaiian Investment Company,
[LIMITED]

Beaver Block, Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.

W. L. GREEN — Manager.

Money Loaned on Real Estate Security.

Metropolitan Market,
NO. 74 KING STREET,
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

G. J. WALLER............... Proprietor.

Choicest Meats from Finest Herds. Families and Shipping supplied on short notice at Lowest Market Prices. All meats delivered from this Market are thoroughly chilled, immediately after killing, by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties, and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.
H. HACKFELD & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants
HONOLULU, H. I.

AGENTS:
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Hawaiian Line of Packets to San Francisco,
Bremen Line of Packets.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company.
North German Fire Insurance Company.

H. HACKFELD & CO.,
Honolulu, H. I.

AGENTS FOR
John Elder & Co.'s Line of Mail Steamers

Flying regularly between
SAN FRANCISCO AND SYDNEY, N. S. W.,

Touching at HONOLULU to Receive Freight and
Passengers, offering Superior Accommodation at Lowest Rates.
Job, Book, News and Steam Printing Office,

No. 29 MERCHANT STREET, HONOLULU,

Is fully equipped with the latest styles of Founders' supplies to do all work entrusted to it in the

Highest Style of Typographical Art,

whether in

Wedding, Visiting, or Business Cards,

Invitations, Menu Cards, Ball Cards, Letter, Note and Billheads.

Shipping Receipts, Money Receipts, Certificates of Stock.

Contracts, Bills of Lading, Checks, Drafts, Notes,

Orders, Tickets, Legal and Mercantile

Blanks, Labels, Pamphlets, Books,

Newspapers, etc., etc.

---

BOOK-BINDING, PAPER-RULING

---

and

Blank Book Work of all kinds

faithfully attended to by

Experienced Workmen.

---

The reputation enjoyed by this Office for neat and artistic printing will be maintained, and at prices as reasonable as is consistent with first-class work.

ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN.

Orders by Mail attended to with as much fidelity as if delivered in person.

T. G. THRUM, Manager.

T. S. SOUTHWICK, Secretary.
L. A. THURSTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
No. 38 Merchant Street, Honolulu, H. I.

THE GAZETTE
JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

IS FITTED WITH THE NECESSARY REQUISITES FOR
Plain and Color Printing,
POSTERS, HAND BILLS, PROGRAMMES, VISITING CARDS,
THEATER TICKETS, BALL PROGRAMMES,
BILL HEADS, RECEIPTS, BONDS,
STOCK BOOKS, ETC.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR ALL KINDS OF BOOK
WORK.
Office in the Gazette Block, 27 Merchant Street, Honolulu, H. I.

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE,
PUBLISHED BY
ROBERT GRIEVE & CO.,
At Honolulu, is the largest Foreign or Native Newspaper on the Hawaiian Islands—circulating
amongst Planters, Merchants, Farmers, and Laborers. It offers superior inducements to
Advertisers.
Subscription rates invariably in advance. Local, $5 per year; foreign, $6 to $7.

J. LYONS. L. L. COHEN.

LYONS & COHEN,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
CORNER QUEEN AND FORT STS., HONOLULU, H. I.
Formerly occupied by W. G. Irwin & Co.

As Agents for all kinds of American Merchandise. Special attention given to
sales of Real Estate, Personal Property and Merchandise of all kinds. Advances
made on consignments.
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO.
KAAHUMANU STREET, HONOLULU,

General and Commission Merchants

AGENTS FOR

Lloyds,
British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company,
Northern Assurance Company (Fire and Life),
“Pioneer” Line of Packets, Liverpool to Honolulu.

LIVERPOOL OFFICE—Nos. 12 AND 13 THE ALBANY.

C. BREWER & CO. (LIMITED.)
ESTABLISHED IN 1826.

SHIPPING,
Commission & General Merchants

QUEEN STREET, HONOLULU, H. I.

OFFICERS:
P. C. Jones, Jr. - - - - - - - - - Manager
Joseph O. Carter, - - - - Secretary and Treasurer
Col. W. F. Allen, - - - - - - - - - Auditor

DIRECTORS:
Hon. Chas. R. Bishop, Mr. Henry Waterhouse,
Mr. Sam’l C. Allen.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants
AND IMPORTERS.

MERCHANT STREET, - - - HONOLULU, H. I.
The Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co.

BISHOP & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

HONOLULU. - - - - - HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Established 1836.

UNLIMITED LIABILITY TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Assets
Reserve, $ 37,010,913

INCOME FOR 1884.
Premiums received after reduction of reinsurance 7,500,000
Life and Annuity Funds 8,999,000
General Reserve and Fire Re-insurance Fund 18,253,000
Total Invested Funds 7,500,000
Claims paid since 1836 34,557,000

LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID HERE.

D. J. STAPLES, President,
ALPHEUS BULL, Vice-President,
WILLIAM J. DUTTON, Sec'y,
E. W. CARPENTER, Asst. Sec'y.

Home Office, S. W. corner Sansome and California Sts., San Francisco.

BISHOP & CO., HONOLULU. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.
JOHN H. PATY,
NOTARY PUBLIC
AND
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS
For the States of California and New York.

Office—At Bank of Bishop & Co., Merchant St., Honolulu, H. I.

BISHOP & CO.,
BANKERS,
HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

DRAW EXCHANGE ON
THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, San Francisco, and their agents in NEW
YORK, BOSTON, PARIS, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, and
MESSRS. N. M. ROTHSCILD & SONS, London.

The COMMERCIAL BANKING CO. OF SYDNEY, London.
The COMMERCIAL BANKING CO. OF SYDNEY, Sydney, N. S. W.
The COMMERCIAL BANKING CO. OF SYDNEY, Melbourne,
Victoria, Australia.
The BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, Auckland, and its branches in
Christchurch, Dunedin and Wellington.
The BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, Portland, Oregon.
The AZORES AND MADEIRA ISLANDS,
STOCKHOLM, Sweden.
The CHARTERED BANK OF LONDON, AUSTRALIA AND
CHINA, Hong Kong, China, and Yokohama, Japan.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

LAINIE & CO.,
Importers and Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
MAIZE, GRAIN AND GENERAL PRODUCE.
ORDERS SOLICITED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
OFFICE: 37 Fort Street, below Lucas', Honolulu, H. I.
GENERAL AGENTS FOR
The Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company of California.
CLAUS SPRECKEL$ & CO.,

BANKERS,

Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

San Francisco Correspondent:

The Anglo-California Bank
(LIMITED.)

Draw Exchange

On the principal points of the World, and transact a

General Banking Business.
WM. G. IRWIN & CO.

SUGAR FACTORS
COMMISSION AGENTS
SUGAR FACTORS

FORT STREET, HONOLULU, H. I.

AGENTS FOR THE

OCEANIC S. S. COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS

MARIPOSA AND ALAMEDA,

Running between San Francisco, California, and Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands; and the Steamships of the

AUSTRALIAN MAIL SERVICE,

Running between Sydney, N. S. W., and San Francisco, Cal., via Auckland, New Zealand, and Honolulu, H. I.

PLANTATION AGENCIES:
Hilo Sugar Company, Hawaii,
Hutchinson Plantation Co., Kau, Haw.,
Hakalau Plantation Company, Hawaii,
Paaehau Plantation, Hawaii,
Paaehau Mill, Hawaii,
Waihee Sugar Company, Maui,
Makee Sugar Company, Kauai,
Star Mill Company, Hawaii,
Hilea Sugar Company, Hawaii,
Kilauea Sugar Company, Kauai,
Olowalu Sugar Company, Maui,
Ookala Sugar Company, Hawaii,
Makaha Plantation, Waimae, Oahu,
Waikapu Sugar Company, Maui,
Reciprocity Sugar Company, Maui,
Huelo Mill Company, Maui,
Huelo Plantation, Maui,
Rose Ranch, Maui,
Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, Maui.

INSURANCE AGENCIES:
Royal Fire Insurance Company,
Union Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,
Swiss Lloyd's Insurance Company,
Great Western Insurance Company,
North Western Life Insurance Company,
California Insurance Company.
G. W. MACFARLANE & CO.

IMPORTERS,

COMMISSION AGENTS,

AND DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Beaver Block, Fire-Proof Building,

CORNER QUEEN AND FORT STREETS,

HONOLULU, H. I.

—AGENTS FOR—

SUN FIRE OFFICE

OF LONDON.

LOSTSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID HERE.

John Fowler & Co., Steam Plow, Portable Tramway and Locomotive Works, Leeds,
Mirriecls, Watson & Co.'s Sugar Machinery, Glasgow,
Puuloa Sheep and Stock Ranch Co.,
Glasgow and Honolulu Packet Line,
The Liverpool and Honolulu Line of Packets.
WOODLAWN
DAIRY AND STOCK COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

This Dairy commenced business in June, 1874, under the name of "WOODLAWN DAIRY," with stock consisting of ten cows. The business has grown steadily, until it is now

THE LARGEST MILK DAIRY IN THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM

It numbers over 600 Head of Stock, comprising DURHAMS, DEVONS, AYRESHIREs, HOLSTEINS, JERSEYS, and Graded or Native Stock.

A large portion of the stock may be seen grazing upon the rich, green pasture situate at the entrance of Manoa Valley; while the remainder forms a Branch Dairy at "Highland Park," formerly known as "Nuuanu Dairy," situate in Nuuanu Valley, at an elevation of 700 feet above sea level. The temperature here is delightful throughout the year. Never-failing springs supply the purest water, and the evergreen feed is always abundant.

For Milk or Cream, orders will be received at the office (Telephone No. 60), or through the Drivers of the "up-down" or "down-town" wagons. Extra Milk will always be furnished on reasonable notice. Butter can be supplied to a limited number of customers. Stock Raisers can obtain young Stock of superior breed; pedigree guaranteed.

Woodlawn Dairy and Stock Co.,
(LIMITED.)
B. F. DILLINGHAM,
President and Manager

Jas. G. Spencer,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., --L'd,
SUCCESSORS TO
DILLINGHAM & CO. and SAMUEL NOTT,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Agricultural Implements,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, LANTERNS, PAINTS, OILS, AND VARNISHES.
KEROSENE OIL A SPECIALTY.
Special Attention will be given to Orders by Mail Correspondence Solicited.
PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., L'd, Honolulu.

MRS. THOMAS LACK,
No. 79 Fort Street, - - Honolulu, H. I.
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
SEWING MACHINES,
And Genuine Parts, Attachments, Oil and Accessories.

Agent for WHITE, DAVIS, CROWN, and the LIGHT RUNNING NEW HOME Machines.
Howard's Machine Needles, all kinds; Sewing Needles,
Corticelli and Knitting Silk, in all colors and sizes;
Barbour's Linen Thread.
Clark's O. N. T., Brook's Glaze, and Chadwick's Machine Cotton,
Chenille, Arrasene and Silks for Fancy Work.
Stamping to order.
Briggs' Transfer Patterns.

Agent for Mme. Demorest's Reliable Cut Paper Patterns, and Publications

BALL'S HEALTH PRESERVING CORSETS.
STAMPING AND EMBROIDERY PATTERNS AND MATERIALS.

@ KEROSENE STOVES IN ALL SIZES.
SEWING MACHINE, LOCK AND GUN REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
M. W. McCchesney & Sons,

Wholesale Grocers

Tanners and Dealers in Leather.

Exporters of

Hides, Goat Skins, Sheep Skins and Tallow.

Importers of

Choice California Produce, Flour, Grain and Potatoes, Ham, Bacon, Salmon, Codfish, Butter, Cheese and Lard.

42 and 44 Queen Street; — — Honolulu, H. I.

M. W. McCchesney,  R. W. McCchesney,
43 Clay St., San Francisco.

M. W. McCchesney & Sons,

Importers of

Hawaiian Slaughter Hides, Goat Skins and Sheep Skins,

— Dealers in —

Leather. Tanners Supplied.

Hides Received by Every Steamer of Oceanic Line from Honolulu.

Commission Merchants.

43 Clay Street, — — San Francisco.
Thos. G. Thrum,
Importing and Manufacturing
Stationer, Bookseller

Bookbinder.

106 Fort Street. Honolulu, H. I.

Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of

Blank Books in Different Styles and Sizes

Memorandum and Pass Books,
Law Books, Scrap Books, Copy Books

Writing Papers,
Legal Cap. Foolscap, Letter and Note.
Plain Flat Papers—all sizes.

Latest Styles Papeteries and Stationery Novelties constantly added.

Envelopes—all sizes.

Drawing Paper, Tracing Paper, Tracing Cloth, Faber's Drawing Pencils, Rubbers,
Inkstands, Gold, Steel and Quill Pens.

Inks—Black, Red, Violet, Blue and Carmine.

Checker Boards, Cribbage Boards, Ivory Crib Pegs,
Wood and Ivory Chess Men.

Artists' Materials. Windsor & Newton's Oil and Water Colors.
Canvas, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, etc.

Holiday Books and Toys in Their Season.

In Large Variety

Books Relating to the Islands, Sets Hawaiian Stamps, Etc.