

Oct. 29, 1893

SAN FRANCISCO NEW'S CO. PACIFIC COAST AGENTS

# THE HAWAIIAN ANNUAL



1895

THE RECOGNIZED HANDBOOK OF INFORMATION PERTAINING TO HAWAII



TWENTY-FIRST YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

THOS. G. THURM  
Comptroller and Publisher HONOLULU, H. I.

PAUL, TURNER & CO. LONDON AGENTS

W. H. BROS. BOSTON AGENTS

A. C. MCCLURG & CO. CHICAGO AGENTS

THE BAKER AND TAYLOR CO., 740-742 Broadway, New York Agents.

# Oahu Railway and Land Co.



**T**HIS COMPANY opened its line of Railway to the public on July 1st, 1890, extending from Honolulu to Hoaeae, a point on the Northwest shore of Pearl Harbor, at a distance of fifteen miles. The line has since been extended to the mill of the Ewa Plantation Co., and is now in course of construction to Waianae, Waialua and Kahuku, 72 miles from Honolulu. The recent promotion of one of the most extensive sugar plantations on the group is evidence of the enterprise of the Company in utilizing valuable tracts suited to agricultural purposes. The opening up of the new extension will make available another large area of rich lands well suited to coffee and fruit culture.

## PEARL CITY

Has been laid out in streets, water works provided with a supply of mountain and artesian water, sufficient for a population of 10,000 persons. Over 360 lots have been sold to 140 different purchasers for \$100,000 and upwards, a church, school house and over 50 dwellings have already been erected, and several new buildings are in course of construction.

## PEARL HARBOR

Affords excellent yatching, boating and fishing; its scenery is unsurpassed; its climate is mild and equable, unequalled anywhere else in the world. A Health Resort Association of the State of Illinois have under advisement the building of an attractive Sanitarium on the Peninsula of Pearl City.

## TO TOURISTS.

Tourists having but a short stay in Honolulu should not fail to take a trip over the road. It will give a better insight into the features of the country and habits of the people in a shorter space of time than could otherwise be obtained; the road for a distance of ten miles follows the shores of the famed Pearl Harbor, the proposed Coaling Station of the United States. It also passes through thousands of acres of sugar and rice in the most extensive cultivation. At the terminus is the Ewa Plantation a Mill with a capacity of turning out 50 tons of sugar per day. An opportunity is afforded to visit the mills as trains remain there three-quarters of an hour. Excursions can be made in either a morning or afternoon.

The service is first class in every particular, and the cars are ready to receive and carry passengers to all parts of the islands will prove a most desirable mode of transport to the stockholders.

For further information apply to the General Agent, F. C. SMITH,  
Gen'l Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

HAWAIIAN  
ALMANAC AND ANNUAL  
FOR  
1895.

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A HANDBOOK OF INFORMATION

ON MATTERS RELATING TO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, ORIGINAL  
AND SELECTED, OF VALUE TO MERCHANTS,  
TOURISTS AND OTHERS.

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THOS. G. THRUM, COMPILER AND PUBLISHER.

Twenty-first Year of Publication.

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HONOLULU, H. I.  
PRESS PUBLISHING CO. STEAM PRINT.  
1894.

1895

# Counting-House Calendar.

	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.		SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.		
<b>JAN.</b>	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>THOS. G. THRUM,</b> PUBLISHER, <b>Importing &amp; Stationer, &amp; Book &amp; Seller &amp; and &amp; News &amp; Agent,</b> No. 106 Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.</p>	<b>JULY</b>	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26			21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
	27	28	29	30	31					28	29	30	31				
<b>FEB.</b>														1	2	3	
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23			18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
	24	25	26	27	28					25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
<b>MAR.</b>																	
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			<b>SEPT.</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16				8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23			15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30			22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
	31									29	30						
<b>APRIL</b>		1	2	3	4	5	6		<b>OCT.</b>			1	2	3	4	5	
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27			20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
	28	29	30							27	28	29	30	31			
<b>MAY</b>									<b>NOV.</b>						1	2	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25			17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
	26	27	28	29	30	31				24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
<b>JUNE</b>									<b>DEC.</b>								
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22			15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29			22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
	30									29	30	31					

Maj. Thomas M. Spaulding  
 of  
 4-26-1923

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## HAWAIIAN ANNUAL CALENDAR FOR 1895.

The 117th year since the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands by Captain Cook.  
The fifty-second year since the restoration of the Hawaiian flag, and recognition of Hawaiian Independence.

Third year since the establishment of the Provisional Government.

Second half of the first year and first half of the second year since declaring the REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.

### HOLIDAYS OBSERVED AT THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

New Year .....	Jan. 1	Kamehameha Day .....	June 11
Downfall of the Monarchy.....	Jan. 17	Birthday of Hawaii's Republic..	July 4
Chinese New Year .....	Jan. 25	American Anniversary .....	July 4
Kamehameha III. Birthday.....	Mar. 17	Recognition of Hawaiian Inde-	
Good Friday.....	April 12	pendence .....	Nov. 28
Birth of Queen Victoria.....	May 24	Thanksgiving Day .....	Nov. 28
Decoration Day.....	May 30	Christmas .....	Dec. 25

Legal or National holidays are such as may be gazetted from time to time.

### CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

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### CHURCH DAYS.

Epiphany.....	Jan. 6	Ascension Day .....	May 23
Ash Wednesday.....	Feb. 27	Whit Sunday.....	June 2
First Sunday in Lent.....	March 3	Trinity Sunday.....	June 9
Good Friday.....	April 12	Advent Sunday .....	Dec. 1
Easter Sunday.....	April 14	Christmas .....	Dec. 25

### ECLIPSES IN 1895.

(Calculated for the Hawaiian Islands by A. B. Lyons.)

In the year 1895 there will be five eclipses, three of the sun and two of the moon.

I.—A total eclipse of the moon, March 10, visible in part in Honolulu, as follows, Honolulu mean time: Total phase ends a few minutes before the moon rises. Moon leaves shadow 6:53 P.M. Moon leaves penumbra 7:50 P.M.

II.—A partial eclipse of the sun, March 25, not visible here. Visible in the North Atlantic from Nova Scotia to Great Britain.

III.—A partial eclipse of the sun, Aug. 20, not visible here. Visible in Western Europe and Central Asia.

IV.—A total eclipse of the moon, Sept. 3, visible in part in Honolulu, as follows, Honolulu mean time: Moon rises partially eclipsed. Total eclipse begins 6:35 P.M. Middle of eclipse 7:26 P.M. Total eclipse ends 8:17 P.M. Moon leaves shadow 9:22 P.M. Moon leaves penumbra 10:35 P.M.

V.—A partial eclipse of the sun, Sept. 20, not visible in the Hawaiian Islands.

Mercury will be evening star about Feb. 8, June 5 and Sept. 29. It will be morning star about March 22, July 21 and Nov. 10.

Venus will be evening star until Sept. 15, then morning star the rest of the year.

Jupiter will be evening star until July 11, then morning star the rest of the year.



# FIRST QUARTER, 1895.

JANUARY.				FEBRUARY.				MARCH.									
D.	H. M.			D.	H. M.			D.	H. M.								
3	9.20.7	P.M.		2	1.44.6	P.M.		4	2.08.8	A.M.							
10	8.18.3	P.M.		9	6.51.5	A.M.		10	5.06.4	P.M.							
17	0.23.7	P.M.		16	2.37.3	A.M.		17	7.00.1	P.M.							
25	10.54.4	A.M.		24	6.12.1	A.M.		25	11.53.5	P.M.							
Day of Mon	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises..	Sun Sets...	Day of Mon	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises..	Sun Sets...	Day of Mon	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises..	Sun Sets...						
		H.M.	H.M.			H.M.	H.M.			H.M.	H.M.						
1	Tues.	6 38	1 5 30	0	1	Fri.	6 37	5 5	5	1	Fri.	6 20	6 6	04	5		
2	Wed.	6 38	4 5	30	6	2	Sat.	6 37	1 5	51	1	2	Sat.	6 19	7 6	04	9
3	Thurs.	6 38	6 5	31	3	3	SUN.	6 36	7 5	51	7	3	SUN.	6 18	9 6	05	3
4	Fri.	6 38	9 5	31	9	4	Mon.	6 36	4 5	52	3	4	Mon.	6 18	1 6	05	7
5	Sat.	6 39	1 5	32	6	5	Tues.	6 35	9 5	52	9	5	Tues.	6 17	3 6	06	1
6	SUN.	6 39	3 5	33	2	6	Wed.	6 35	4 5	53	5	6	Wed.	6 16	5 6	06	5
7	Mon.	6 39	5 5	35	9	7	Thurs.	6 34	9 5	54	1	7	Thurs.	6 15	7 6	06	8
8	Tues.	6 39	7 5	34	6	8	Fri.	6 34	5 5	54	6	8	Fri.	6 14	8 6	07	2
9	Wed.	6 39	9 5	35	3	9	Sat.	6 34	0 5	55	3	9	Sat.	6 13	9 6	07	6
10	Thurs.	6 40	0 5	36	0	10	SUN.	6 33	5 5	55	7	10	SUN.	6 13	1 6	07	9
11	Fri.	6 40	2 5	36	6	11	Mon.	6 32	9 5	56	2	11	Mon.	6 12	2 6	08	3
12	Sat.	6 40	3 5	37	3	12	Tues.	6 32	4 5	56	7	12	Tues.	6 11	3 6	08	6
13	SUN.	6 40	4 5	38	0	13	Wed.	6 31	8 5	57	2	13	Wed.	6 10	4 6	08	9
14	Mon.	6 40	4 5	38	7	14	Thurs.	6 31	2 5	57	7	14	Thurs.	6 09	5 6	09	2
15	Tues.	6 40	4 5	39	4	15	Fri.	6 30	5 5	58	2	15	Fri.	6 08	6 6	09	6
16	Wed.	6 40	4 5	40	1	16	Sat.	6 29	9 5	58	7	16	Sat.	6 07	7 6	09	9
17	Thurs.	6 40	4 5	40	7	17	SUN.	6 29	3 5	59	7	17	SUN.	6 06	8 6	10	2
18	Fri.	6 40	3 5	41	4	18	Mon.	6 28	7 5	59	2	18	Mon.	6 05	9 6	10	5
19	Sat.	6 40	3 5	42	1	19	Tues.	6 28	6 6	00	2	19	Tues.	6 05	0 6	10	8
20	SUN.	6 40	2 5	42	7	20	Wed.	6 27	3 6	00	7	20	Wed.	6 04	1 6	11	1
21	Mon.	6 40	1 5	43	4	21	Thurs.	6 26	6 6	01	2	21	Thurs.	6 03	1 6	11	5
22	Tues.	6 40	0 5	44	1	22	Fri.	6 26	0 6	01	6	22	Fri.	6 02	2 6	11	8
23	Wed.	6 39	8 5	44	8	23	Sat.	6 25	3 6	02	1	23	Sat.	6 01	3 6	12	1
24	Thurs.	6 39	6 5	45	4	24	SUN.	6 24	5 6	02	5	24	SUN.	6 00	4 6	12	4
25	Fri.	6 39	5 5	46	1	25	Mon.	6 23	8 6	02	9	25	Mon.	5 59	5 6	12	8
26	Sat.	6 39	3 5	46	7	26	Tues.	6 23	0 6	03	3	26	Tues.	5 58	6 6	13	1
27	SUN.	6 39	0 5	47	4	27	Wed.	6 22	2 6	03	7	27	Wed.	5 57	6 6	13	4
28	Mon.	6 38	8 5	48	0	28	Thurs.	6 21	4 6	04	1	28	Thurs.	5 56	7 6	13	6
29	Tues.	6 38	5 5	48	6	29	Fri.	5 55	8 6	13	9	29	Fri.	5 55	8 6	13	9
30	Wed.	6 38	2 5	49	2	30	Sat.	5 54	9 6	14	3	30	Sat.	5 54	9 6	14	3
31	Thurs.	6 37	8 5	49	8	31	Mon.	5 53	9 6	14	6	31	Mon.	5 53	9 6	14	6

## JANUARY TIDES.

## FEBRUARY TIDES.

## MARCH TIDES.

	Hgst.	Lwst.		Hgst.	Lwst.		Hgst.	Lwst.
1...	6.43 m.	2.06 a.	1...	9.34 a.	2.05 a.	1...	7.41 e.	0.32 a.
5...	9.57 "	4.34 "	5...	0.43 m.	5.47 "	5...	11.00 m.	4.22 "
9...	2.37 "	7.47 "	9...	3.42 "	9.24 "	9...	2.37 "	8.38 e.
13...	5.23 "	12.30 "	13...	6.12 "	0.36 "	13...	5.49 a.	11.12 m.
17...	10.23 a.	2.54 "	17...	11.59 e.	3.38 "	17...	10.06 e.	1.42 a.
21...	1.20 m.	6.05 "	21...	2.09 m.	7.32 e.	21...	0.51 m.	8.14 m.
25...	3.43 "	8.57 e.	25...	4.06 "	10.46 "	25...	3.07 "	9.26 "
29...	5.34 "	12.32 "	29...	6.43 e.	12.00 n.	29...	6.14 e.	11.09 "

NOTE.—Where two changes of tides occur in one day, the highest high tide and lowest low tide are here given above. m. indicates morning, or before noon; n. noon; a. afternoon, and e. evening.

## SECOND QUARTER, 1895.

APRIL.				MAY.				JUNE.			
D.		H. M.		D.		H. M.		D.		H. M.	
2		First Quarter. 10.56.4 A.M.		1		First Quarter. 5.12.5 P.M.		7		Full Moon ... 0.28.5 A.M.	
9		Full Moon... 3.11.9 A.M.		8		Full Moon... 1.27.4 P.M.		15		Last Quarter... 0.56.3 A.M.	
16		Last Quarter... 0.50.8 P.M.		16		Last Quarter... 7.12.4 A.M.		22		New Moon... 11.19.3 A.M.	
24		New Moon... 2.39.6 P.M.		24		New Moon... 2.14.7 A.M.		29		First Quarter... 3.89.3 A.M.	
30		First Quarter. 10.16.9 P.M.		30		First Quarter. 10.16.9 P.M.					

Day of Mon.	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises...		Sun Sets...		Day of Mon.	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises...		Sun Sets...		Day of Mon.	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises...		Sun Sets...	
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.						
1	Mon..	5 30	06 14	9		1	Wed..	5 29	06 25	1		1	Sat... 5 17	26 38	1		
2	Tues..	5 52	16 15	2		2	Thurs.	5 28	46 25	5		2	SUN.. 5 17	26 38	5		
3	Wed..	5 51	36 15	5		3	Fri... 5 27	86 25	9		3	Mon... 5 17	16 38	9			
4	Thurs.	5 50	46 15	9		4	Sat... 5 27	26 26	3		4	Tues.. 5 17	06 39	2			
5	Fri... 5 49	56 16	2		5	SUN.. 5 26	66 26	7		5	Wed.. 5 17	06 39	6				
6	Sat... 5 48	66 16	5		6	Mon.. 5 26	06 27	1		6	Thurs. 5 17	06 40	0				
7	SUN.. 5 47	76 16	8		7	Tues.. 5 25	46 27	5		7	Fri... 5 17	06 40	4				
8	Mon... 5 46	86 17	1		8	Wed.. 5 24	96 27	9		8	Sat... 5 17	06 40	7				
9	Tues.. 5 45	96 17	4		9	Thurs. 5 24	46 28	3		9	SUN.. 5 17	06 41	1				
10	Wed.. 5 45	16 17	7		10	Fri... 5 23	96 28	8		10	Mon... 5 17	06 41	4				
11	Thurs. 5 44	26 18	0		11	Sat... 5 23	56 29	2		11	Tues.. 5 17	06 41	8				
12	Fri... 5 43	46 18	3		12	SUN.. 5 23	16 29	6		12	Wed.. 5 17	16 42	1				
13	Sat... 5 42	66 18	6		13	Mon... 5 22	66 30	1		13	Thurs. 5 17	26 42	4				
14	SUN.. 5 41	86 18	9		14	Tues.. 5 22	16 30	5		14	Fri... 5 17	36 42	7				
15	Mon... 5 40	96 19	3		15	Wed.. 5 21	86 30	9		15	Sat... 5 17	56 43	0				
16	Tues.. 5 40	16 19	6		16	Thurs. 5 21	46 31	3		16	SUN.. 5 17	76 43	3				
17	Wed.. 5 39	36 20	0		17	Fri... 5 21	06 31	7		17	Mon... 5 17	86 43	5				
18	Thurs. 5 38	56 20	3		18	Sat... 5 20	66 32	2		18	Tues.. 5 18	06 43	8				
19	Fri... 5 37	76 20	7		19	SUN.. 5 20	36 32	6		19	Wed.. 5 18	26 44	1				
20	Sat... 5 36	86 21	0		20	Mon... 5 19	96 33	0		20	Thurs. 5 18	36 44	3				
21	SUN.. 5 36	06 21	4		21	Tues.. 5 19	66 33	4		21	Fri... 5 18	56 44	5				
22	Mon... 5 35	36 21	8		22	Wed.. 5 19	36 33	9		22	Sat... 5 18	76 44	7				
23	Tues.. 5 34	56 22	1		23	Thurs. 5 19	06 34	3		23	SUN.. 5 19	06 44	9				
24	Wed.. 5 33	86 22	5		24	Fri... 5 18	76 34	8		24	Mon... 5 19	26 45	0				
25	Thurs. 5 33	16 22	8		25	Sat... 5 18	46 35	2		25	Tues.. 5 19	56 45	2				
26	Fri... 5 32	46 23	2		26	SUN.. 5 18	26 35	7		26	Wed.. 5 19	86 45	3				
27	Sat... 5 31	76 23	6		27	Mon... 5 18	06 36	1		27	Thurs. 5 20	16 45	4				
28	SUN.. 5 31	06 23	9		28	Tues.. 5 17	86 36	5		28	Fri... 5 20	46 45	5				
29	Mon... 5 30	36 24	3		29	Wed.. 5 17	66 56	9		29	Sat... 5 20	76 45	6				
30	Tues.. 5 29	76 24	7		30	Thurs. 5 17	56 37	3		30	SUN.. 5 21	06 45	7				
					31	Fri... 5 17	36 37	7									

APRIL TIDES.				MAY TIDES.				JUNE TIDES.			
Hgst.		Lwst.		Hgst.		Lwst.		Hgst.		Lwst.	
1...	9.28 e.	1.15 a.		1...	9.56 e.	4.49 m.		1...	11.51 m.	5.03 m.	
5...	0.36 m.	7.33 m.		5...	1.42 a.	7.05 "		5...	2.57 a.	7.25 "	
9...	4.00 a.	9.24 "		9...	4.28 "	9.07 "		9...	5.27 "	9.39 "	
13...	7.07 e.	11.18 "		13...	7.18 e.	11.09 "		13...	7.48 e.	2.53 "	
17...	11.02 "	6.20 "		18...	10.41 "	5.16 "		17...	0.32 a.	5.04 "	
21...	2.07 a.	7.41 "		21...	2.16 a.	7.11 "		21...	3.16 a.	7.43 "	
25...	4.26 "	9.26 "		25...	4.53 "	9.22 "		25...	6.04 "	10.42 "	
29...	7.45 e.	11.45 "		29...	8.11 e.	3.00 "		29...	10.21 m.	3.22 "	

# THIRD QUARTER, 1893.

JULY.				AUGUST.				SEPTEMBER.			
n.	H. M.	D.	H. M.	D.	H. M.	D.	H. M.				
6	Full Moon... 1.57.3 P.M.	5	Full Moon... 3.19.7 A.M.	3	Full Moon... 7.23.8 P.M.						
14	Last Quarter... 4.59.5 P.M.	13	Last Quarter... 5.47.0 A.M.	11	Last Quarter... 6.19.3 P.M.						
21	New Moon... 7.00.3 P.M.	20	New Moon... 2.24.2 A.M.	18	New Moon... 10.23.9 A.M.						
28	First Quarter... 10.04.2 A.M.	26	First Quarter... 7.11.8 P.M.	25	First Quarter... 7.51.1 A.M.						

Day of Mon.	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises...		Sun Sets...		Day of Mon.	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises...		Sun Sets...	
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.		
1	Mon..	5 21	3 6 45 8	1	Thurs.	5 33	2 6 38 7	1	SUN..	5 43	3 6 16 0
2	Tues..	5 21	6 6 45 9	2	Fri...	5 33	6 6 38 1	2	Mon..	5 43	6 6 15 1
3	Wed..	5 22	0 6 45 9	3	Sat...	5 33	9 6 37 6	3	Tues..	5 43	9 6 14 2
4	Thurs.	5 22	3 6 45 9	4	SUN..	5 34	3 6 37 0	4	Wed..	5 44	1 6 13 3
5	Fri...	5 22	7 6 45 8	5	Mon..	5 34	7 6 36 5	5	Thurs.	5 44	4 6 12 4
6	Sat...	5 23	0 6 43 8	6	Tues..	5 35	1 6 35 9	6	Fri...	5 44	6 6 11 4
7	SUN..	5 23	4 6 45 8	7	Wed..	5 35	4 6 35 3	7	Sat...	5 44	9 6 10 5
8	Mon..	5 23	7 6 45 7	8	Thurs.	5 35	8 6 34 7	8	SUN..	5 45	2 6 09 5
9	Tues..	5 24	1 6 45 7	9	Fri...	5 36	2 6 34 0	9	Mon..	5 45	4 6 08 6
10	Wed..	5 24	4 6 45 6	10	Sat...	5 36	5 6 33 4	10	Tues..	5 45	7 6 07 6
11	Thurs.	5 24	8 6 45 5	11	SUN..	5 36	9 6 32 7	11	Wed..	5 46	0 6 06 6
12	Fri...	5 25	2 6 45 3	12	Mon..	5 37	2 6 32 0	12	Thurs.	5 46	2 6 05 7
13	Sat...	5 25	6 6 45 2	13	Tues..	5 37	6 6 31 3	13	Fri...	5 46	5 6 04 7
14	SUN..	5 26	0 6 45 0	14	Wed..	5 37	9 6 30 6	14	Sat...	5 46	7 6 03 8
15	Mon..	5 26	4 6 44 8	15	Thurs.	5 38	2 6 29 9	15	SUN..	5 47	0 6 02 8
16	Tues..	5 26	8 6 44 6	16	Fri...	5 38	6 6 29 2	16	Mon..	5 47	2 6 01 9
17	Wed..	5 27	2 6 44 4	17	Sat...	5 38	9 6 28 5	17	Tues..	5 47	4 6 00 9
18	Thurs.	5 27	6 6 41 1	18	SUN..	5 39	2 6 27 7	18	Wed..	5 47	7 6 00 0
19	Fri...	5 28	0 6 43 9	19	Mon..	5 39	5 6 26 9	19	Thurs.	5 47	9 5 59 0
20	Sat...	5 28	4 6 43 6	20	Tues..	5 39	9 6 26 1	20	Fri...	5 48	2 5 58 1
21	SUN..	5 28	8 6 43 3	21	Wed..	5 40	2 6 25 3	21	Sat...	5 48	5 5 57 1
22	Mon..	5 29	2 6 42 9	22	Thurs.	5 40	5 6 24 5	22	SUN..	5 48	7 5 56 2
23	Tues..	5 29	6 6 42 6	23	Fri...	5 40	8 6 23 7	23	Mon..	5 49	0 5 55 2
24	Wed..	5 30	0 6 42 3	24	Sat...	5 41	1 6 22 9	24	Tues..	5 49	2 5 54 2
25	Thurs.	5 30	4 6 41 9	25	SUN..	5 41	4 6 22 0	25	Wed..	5 49	5 5 53 3
26	Fri...	5 30	8 6 41 5	26	Mon..	5 41	6 6 21 2	26	Thurs.	5 49	8 5 52 4
27	Sat...	5 31	2 6 41 0	27	Tues..	5 41	9 6 20 3	27	Fri...	5 50	0 5 51 4
28	SUN..	5 31	6 6 40 6	28	Wed..	5 42	2 6 19 5	28	Sat...	5 50	3 5 50 5
29	Mon..	5 32	0 6 40 1	29	Thurs.	5 42	5 6 18 6	29	SUN..	5 50	6 5 49 5
30	Tues..	5 32	4 6 39 7	30	Fri...	5 42	8 6 17 7	30	Mon..	5 50	9 5 48 6
31	Wed..	5 32	8 6 39 2	31	Sat...	5 43	1 6 16 8				

JULY TIDES.		AUGUST TIDES.		SEPTEMBER TIDES.	
Hgst.	Lwst.	Hgst.	Lwst.	Hgst.	Lwst.
1... 0.25 a.	4.43 m.	1... 1.43 a.	5.43 m.	1... 2.28 a.	7.26 m.
5... 3.22 "	7.38 "	5... 4.00 "	8.54 "	5... 4.21 "	10.42 e.
9... 5.27 "	10.08 "	9... 5.48 "	0.07 "	9... 7.12 m.	0.04 m.
13... 7.35 e.	2.08 "	13... 10.14 m.	2.23 "	13... 11.44 "	3.52 "
17... 0.47 a.	4.56 "	17... 1.55 a.	6.24 "	17... 2.50 a.	8.21 "
21... 3.41 "	8.15 "	21... 4.33 "	10.00 "	21... 5.24 m.	11.16 e.
25... 6.17 "	0.30 "	25... 7.47 m.	0.43 "	25... 9.31 "	1.16 m.
29... 10.57 m.	3.02 "	29... 0.27 a.	4.20 "	29... 1.09 a.	8.08 e.

# FOURTH QUARTER, 1895.

OCTOBER.				NOVEMBER.				DECEMBER.			
D.	H. M.	P. M.	A. M.	D.	H. M.	P. M.	A. M.	D.	H. M.	P. M.	A. M.
3	Full Moon	0.16.0	P. M.	2	Full Moon	4.46.8	A. M.	1	Full Moon	8.06.9	P. M.
1	Last Quarter.	4.02.6	A. M.	9	Last Quarter.	0.35.0	P. M.	8	Last Quarter.	8.37.7	P. M.
17	New Moon...	7.38.4	P. M.	16	New Moon...	6.40.0	A. M.	15	New Moon...	7.58.3	P. M.
25	First Quarter.	0.32.5	A. M.	23	First Quarter.	8.47.2	P. M.	23	First Quarter.	6.50.0	P. M.
31	Full Moon...	9.59.3	A. M.					31	Full Moon...	9.59.3	A. M.

Day of Mon	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Day of Mon	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Day of Mon	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.
		H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.
1	Tues..	5 51	2 5 47 7	1	Fri..	6 03	2 5 24 0	1	SUN..	6 21	3 5 17 3
2	Wed..	5 51	5 5 46 8	2	Sat..	6 03	7 5 23 5	2	Mon..	6 22	0 5 17 4
3	Thurs.	5 51	8 5 45 9	3	SUN..	6 04	2 5 23 0	3	Tues..	6 22	6 5 17 5
4	Fri..	5 52	1 5 45 0	4	Mon..	6 04	7 5 22 5	4	Wed..	6 23	3 5 17 6
5	Sat..	5 52	4 5 44 1	5	Tues..	6 05	2 5 22 0	5	Thurs.	6 24	0 5 17 8
6	SUN..	5 52	7 5 43 2	6	Wed..	6 05	8 5 21 6	6	Fri..	6 24	6 5 18 0
7	Mon..	5 53	0 5 42 3	7	Thurs.	6 06	3 5 21 1	7	Sat..	6 25	3 5 18 3
8	Tues..	5 53	3 5 41 4	8	Fri..	6 06	9 5 20 7	8	SUN..	6 25	8 5 18 5
9	Wed..	5 53	6 5 40 5	9	Sat..	6 07	5 5 20 3	9	Mon..	6 26	5 5 18 8
10	Thurs.	5 54	0 5 39 7	10	SUN..	6 08	1 5 20 0	10	Tues..	6 27	1 5 19 2
11	Fri..	5 54	3 5 38 0	11	Mon..	6 08	7 5 19 6	11	Wed..	6 27	7 5 19 5
12	Sat..	5 54	7 5 38 0	12	Tues..	6 09	3 5 19 3	12	Thurs.	6 28	3 5 19 8
13	SUN..	5 55	0 5 37 2	13	Wed..	6 09	9 5 19 0	13	Fri..	6 28	9 5 20 2
14	Mon..	5 55	4 5 36 4	14	Thurs.	6 10	5 5 18 7	14	Sat..	6 29	5 5 20 6
15	Tues..	5 55	7 5 35 6	15	Fri..	6 11	1 5 18 4	15	SUN..	6 30	1 5 20 9
16	Wed..	5 56	1 5 34 8	16	Sat..	6 11	8 5 18 1	16	Mon..	6 31	7 5 21 3
17	Thurs.	5 56	5 5 34 0	17	SUN..	6 12	4 5 17 9	17	Tues..	6 31	2 5 21 8
18	Fri..	5 56	8 5 33 2	18	Mon..	6 13	0 5 17 6	18	Wed..	6 31	8 5 22 2
19	Sat..	5 57	2 5 32 4	19	Tues..	6 13	6 5 17 4	19	Thurs.	6 32	3 5 22 6
20	SUN..	5 57	6 5 31 7	20	Wed..	6 14	2 5 17 3	20	Fri..	6 32	8 5 23 1
21	Mon..	5 58	0 5 30 9	21	Thurs.	6 14	8 5 17 2	21	Sat..	6 33	3 5 23 6
22	Tues..	5 58	5 5 30 2	22	Fri..	6 15	5 5 17 1	22	SUN..	6 33	8 5 24 1
23	Wed..	5 58	9 5 29 5	23	Sat..	6 16	1 5 17 0	23	Mon..	6 34	3 5 24 6
24	Thurs.	5 59	4 5 28 8	24	SUN..	6 16	8 5 17 0	24	Tues..	6 34	8 5 25 0
25	Fri..	5 59	8 5 28 2	25	Mon..	6 17	4 5 17 0	25	Wed..	6 35	3 5 25 7
26	Sat..	6 00	3 5 27 5	26	Tues..	6 18	1 5 17 0	26	Thurs.	6 35	8 5 26 3
27	SUN..	6 00	8 5 26 9	27	Wed..	6 18	7 5 17 0	27	Fri..	6 36	2 5 26 8
28	Mon..	6 01	2 5 26 3	28	Thurs.	6 19	4 5 17 0	28	Sat..	6 36	6 5 27 4
29	Tues..	6 01	7 5 25 7	29	Fri..	6 20	0 5 17 1	29	SUN..	6 36	9 5 28 0
30	Wed..	6 02	2 5 25 1	30	Sat..	6 20	7 5 17 2	30	Mon..	6 37	2 5 28 6
31	Thurs.	6 02	7 5 24 5					31	Tues..	6 37	5 5 29 2

### OCTOBER TIDES.

	Hgst.	Lwst.
1...	2.18 a.	8.43 e.
5...	4.32 m.	10.16 "
9...	7.40 "	3.53 a.
13...	0.02 a.	6.58 e.
17...	2.55 m.	8.59 "
21...	5.55 "	10.59 "
25...	9.39 "	5.49 a.
29...	0.58 a.	7.20 e.

### NOVEMBER TIDES.

	Hgst.	Lwst.
1...	3.03 m.	8.38 e.
5...	5.32 "	10.35 "
9...	9.15 "	4.50 a.
13...	1.18 "	7.07 e.
17...	4.10 "	9.17 "
21...	7.02 "	3.14 a.
25...	10.15 "	5.20 "
29...	2.05 "	7.21 e.

### DECEMBER TIDES.

	Hgst.	Lwst.
1...	3.18 m.	8.26 e.
5...	6.02 "	11.10 "
9...	9.31 "	4.28 a.
12...	1.52 "	7.00 e.
17...	4.37 "	9.30 "
21...	6.52 "	2.28 a.
25...	9.46 "	4.39 "
29...	2.20 "	7.23 e.

LATEST OFFICIAL CENSUS TABLES, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

(Taken December 28, 1890.)

BY DISTRICTS AND ISLANDS.

HAWAII.		LANAI		OAHU.	
Hilo.....	9,935			Honolulu.....	22,907
Puna.....	834			Ewa.....	2,155
Kau.....	2,577			Waianae.....	903
North Kona.....	1,753			Waialua.....	1,286
South Kona.....	1,812			Koolauloa.....	1,444
North Kohala.....	4,303			Koolaupoko.....	2,499
South Kohala.....	538				
Hamakua.....	5,002				
	26,754				31,194
MAUI.		KAUAI.			
Lahaina.....	2,113	Waimea.....	2,523		
Wailuku.....	6,708	Niihau.....	216		
Hana.....	3,270	Koloa.....	1,755		
Makawao.....	5,266	Kawaihau.....	2,101		
	17,357	Hanalei.....	2,472		
	2,632	Lihue.....	2,792		
					11,859
MOLOKAI.....					

BY NATIONALITY.—1890 AND 1884 COMPARED.

	1890.	1884.		1890.	1884.
Natives.....	34,436	40,014	Britons.....	1,344	1,282
Half-castes.....	6,186	4,218	Portuguese.....	8,602	9,377
Chinese.....	15,301	17,937	Germans.....	1,034	1,600
Americans.....	1,928	2,060	French.....	70	192
Haw.-born, for'gn par.	7,495	2,040	Other foreigners.....	419	416
Japanese.....	12,360	116	Polynesian.....	588	956
Norwegian.....	227	392			

Total Population, 1890, 89,990      Total Population, 1884, 80,578.

ESTIMATED POPULATION HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, JULY 1, 1894.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	6 mos. 1894.
Total Arrivals Foreigners at Honolulu,....	2,305	1,660	1,955	1,148
“ “ Chinese.....	1,386	1,802	1,031	541
“ “ Japanese.....	6,172	3,527	4,601	2,134
“ “ Portuguese.....	109	154	114	169
Total Arrivals.....	9,972	7,153	7,701	3,992
Total Departures Foreigners fm Honolulu,....	1,901	1,947	1,840	1,092
“ “ Chinese.....	1,982	1,148	1,240	514
“ “ Japanese.....	947	2,401	2,340	897
“ “ Portuguese.....	177	591	366	3
Total Departures.....	5,007	6,087	5,786	2,506
Excess of Arrivals over Departures, Jan. 1891 to July 1894.....				9,432
Excess of Births over Deaths, 1891-94 (Estimated).....				952
Population of the Islands, December 1890.....				89,990

Estimated population Hawaiian Islands, July 1, 1894..... 100,374

**POPULATION BY NATIONALITY AND SEX, OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, AND  
ALSO OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNSHIP DISTRICTS.**  
(Compiled from the latest Census, 1890.)

NATIONALITIES.	HONOLULU, OAHU.	WAILUKU, MAUI.	LAHAINA, MAUI.	HILO, HAWAII.	LINAE, KAUAI.	POPULN WHOLE IDS.
Natives, males.....	4,494	1,260	687	1,076	411	18,364
“ females.....	4,068	1,178	599	900	310	16,072
Half-castes, males.....	1,257	267	199	175	49	3,085
“ females.....	1,346	248	101	189	61	3,101
Chinese, males.....	3,950	1,202	89	1,264	347	14,522
“ females.....	457	33	5	19	9	779
Hwn.-b. fgn. par. m.	1,250	254	41	537	203	3,909
“ “ fem.	1,236	215	39	513	177	3,586
Americans, males.....	767	65	15	90	11	1,298
“ females.....	431	23	11	27	7	630
British, males.....	529	53	7	68	8	982
“ females.....	267	5	4	16	2	362
Germans, males.....	261	29	7	27	163	729
“ females.....	105	5	.....	7	108	305
French, males.....	25	7	.....	4	.....	46
“ females.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Portuguese, males.....	933	402	29	869	237	4,770
“ females.....	799	326	24	686	195	3,832
Japanese, males.....	277	842	249	2,703	363	10,079
“ females.....	111	183	40	708	60	2,281
Norwegians, males.....	55	31	.....	.....	6	155
“ females.....	21	11	.....	.....	6	72
Polynesians, males.....	49	22	33	22	23	404
“ females.....	23	14	15	8	17	184
All others, males.....	151	36	7	27	16	371
“ females.....	22	32	2	.....	3	48
Totals.....	22,907	6,708	2,113	9,935	2,792	89,990

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

ISLANDS.	Census 1832.	Census 1836.	Census 1853.	Census 1860.	Census 1866.	Census 1872.	Census 1878.	Census 1884.	Census 1890.
Hawaii...	45,792	39,364	24,450	21,482	19,808	16,001	17,034	24,991	26,754
Maui...	35,062	24,169	17,574	16,400	14,035	12,334	12,109	15,970	17,357
Oahu...	29,755	27,809	19,126	21,275	19,799	20,671	20,236	28,068	31,194
Kauai...	10,977	8,934	6,991	6,487	6,299	4,961	5,634	*8,933	*11,859
Molokai...	6,000	6,000	3,607	2,864	2,299	2,349	2,281	} 2,614	} 2,826
Lanai...	1,600	1,200	600	646	394	348	214		
Niihau...	1,047	993	790	647	325	233	117	.....	.....
Kahoolawe...	80	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	130,313	108,579	73,138	69,800	62,959	56,987	57,985	80,578	89,900
All Foreigners.....	.....	.....	2,119	2,716	4,194	5,456	10,383	36,346	49,278
Hawaiians.....	.....	.....	71,019	67,084	58,765	51,531	47,602	44,232	40,622

\* Including Niihau.

MATERNITY, ETC., STATISTICS FOR THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, 1890.

(Compiled from Official Census Report.)

NATIONALITY.	No. of Females.		No. over 15 years of age.	Percentage over 15 years of age.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Divorced.	Percentage of Married to all over 15.	No. of Mothers.	Percentage of Mothers to all over 15.	No. Children born.	Average of Children to each Mother.	No. of Children surviving.	Percentage of Children surviving.
	No. of Females.	No. over 15 years of age.													
Natives.....	16072	11135	69.28	7556	6896	1916	94.67	7.86	609	54.32	28483	4.70	15402	54.07	
Haf-castes.....	3101	1391	44.85	754	2219	105	23.54	2.21	728	52.34	2930	4.02	2098	71.60	
Hawaiian born Foreigners.....	3586	345	9.62	157	3416	11	2.45	5.1	128	36.06	365	2.85	316	86.58	
Americans.....	630	505	80.16	324	251	55	64.16	2.28	264	52.28	692	2.62	520	75.14	
British.....	362	326	90.06	193	116	53	59.29	1.68	175	53.68	604	3.45	472	78.15	
Germans.....	305	248	81.31	184	113	8	74.19	1.10	154	62.10	612	3.97	485	79.25	
French.....	24	24	100.00	5	17	2	20.83	0.20	5	20.83	11	2.20	6	54.54	
Portuguese.....	3832	2710	70.72	2443	1322	65	290.02	0.20	2084	76.90	10075	4.83	7090	70.37	
Norwegians.....	72	63	87.50	55	16	1	87.30	0.10	48	76.19	191	3.98	150	78.53	
Chinese.....	779	675	86.68	559	201	19	82.81	0.10	376	55.70	1027	2.73	947	92.21	
Japanese.....	2281	2252	98.73	2101	148	29	93.29	0.10	578	25.67	902	1.56	782	86.70	
Polynesians.....	184	173	94.02	133	45	6	76.88	0.10	48	27.75	102	2.12	68	66.67	
Other Nationalities.....	48	44	91.67	33	11	4	75.00	0.10	27	61.86	106	2.93	85	80.19	
Totals.....	31276	19891	63.60	14497	14681	1974	124	72.88	10664	53.61	46100	4.34	28421	61.65	

## THE CENSUS OF 1890 BY AGE AND NATIONALITY.

NATIONALITY.	UNDER 15 YEARS.	15 TO 30 YEARS.	30 TO 45 YEARS.	OVER 45 YEARS.	TOTAL.
Natives .....	10,240	9,329	6,716	8,151	34,436
Half-castes .....	3,427	1,744	742	273	6,186
Hawaiian-born Foreigners .....	6,797	471	143	84	7,495
Americans .....	225	554	662	487	1,928
British .....	76	375	515	378	1,344
Germans .....	145	293	392	204	1,034
French .....	.....	12	22	36	70
Portuguese .....	2,233	2,862	2,426	1,091	8,602
Norwegians .....	27	68	102	30	227
Chinese .....	261	5,951	6,919	2,170	15,301
Japanese .....	63	7,099	5,073	125	12,360
Polynesians .....	25	244	233	86	588
Other Nationalities .....	9	116	192	102	419
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>23,518</b>	<b>29,118</b>	<b>24,137</b>	<b>13,217</b>	<b>89,990</b>

Denominations as shown by the Census of 1884, were, Protestants, 29,685; Roman Catholics, 20,079; and unreported, 30,821. Of this latter, 17,639 were Chinese, and 118 were Japanese. At the recent Census this feature of the work was omitted.

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF NATIONALITY OF POPULATION OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS AT VARIOUS CENSUS PERIODS SINCE 1866.

NATIONALITY.	1866.	1872.*	1878.	1884.	1890.
Natives .....	57,125	49,044	44,088	40,014	34,436
Half-castes .....	1,640	1,487	3,420	4,218	6,186
Chinese .....	1,206	1,938	5,916	17,937	15,301
Americans .....	.....	889	1,276	2,066	1,928
Hawaiian born of foreign parents. ....	.....	849	947	2,040	7,495
Britons .....	.....	619	883	1,282	1,344
Portuguese .....	.....	395	436	9,377	8,602
Germans .....	.....	224	272	1,600	1,434
French .....	2,988	88	81	192	70
Japanese .....	.....	.....	.....	116	12,360
Norwegian .....	.....	.....	.....	362	227
Other Foreigners .....	.....	364	666	416	419
Polynesian .....	.....	.....	.....	956	588
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>62,959</b>	<b>56,897</b>	<b>57,985</b>	<b>80,578</b>	<b>89,990</b>

\* This was the first census where the complete division of nationalities was noted

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF ASIATIC AND PORTUGUESE POPULATION, 1891-94.

(From Report of Collector-General of Customs, 1894.)

	CHINESE.		JAPANESE.		PORTUGUESE.	
	Jan 1, '91	Jan 1, '94	Jan 1, '91	Jan 1, '94	Jan 1, '91	Jan 1, '94
Males only ...	14,522	13,905	10,079	16,758	4,770	4,565
Females. ....	779	1,200	2,281	4,155	3,832	3,518
	15,301	15,105	12,360	20,913	8,602	8,083



## SCHOOL STATISTICS. HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

(From Reports of the Board of Education.)

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF SCHOOL POPULATION, 1892-94.

ISLANDS.	NO. SCHOOLS 1892.	IN SCHOOL, JAN. 1892.			NO. SCHOOLS 1894.	IN SCHOOL, JAN. 1894.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Hawaii . . . . .	65	1,585	1,343	2,928	64	1,661	1,453	3,114
Maui & Lanai . . . . .	32	1,170	1,033	2,203	32	1,217	1,004	2,221
Molokai . . . . .	6	159	108	267	7	136	115	251
Oahu . . . . .	54	2,329	1,842	4,171	54	2,502	1,972	4,474
Kauai & Niihau . . . . .	19	667	476	1,143	19	722	525	1,247
Totals . . . . .	176	5,910	4,802	10,712	176	6,238	5,069	11,307

## NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, CLASS, ETC., 1894.

ISLANDS.	GOVERNMENT NATIVE SCHOOLS.			GOVERNMENT ENGLISH SCHOOLS.			INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.		
	No. of Schools . . . . .	No. of Teachers . . . . .	No. of Pupils . . . . .	No. of Schools . . . . .	No. of Teachers . . . . .	No. of Pupils . . . . .	No. of Schools . . . . .	No. of Teachers . . . . .	No. of Pupils . . . . .
Hawaii . . . . .	10	10	173	41	71	2,351	13	30	590
Oahu . . . . .	..	..	..	26	60	1,886	6	16	335
Maui and Lanai . . . . .	1	1	28	5	9	185	1	1	38
Kauai . . . . .	3	3	47	24	64	2,306	27	102	2,121
Molokai . . . . .	4	4	72	11	25	1,004	4	9	171
Totals . . . . .	18	18	320	109	229	7,732	51	158	3,255

## NATIONALITY OF PUPILS, 1892 AND 1894.

	1892.	1894.		1892.	1894.
Hawaiians . . . . .	5,353	5,177	Norwegians . . . . .	71	83
Half-caste Hawaiians . . . . .	1,866	2,103	Chinese . . . . .	353	529
Americans . . . . .	371	285	South Sea Islanders . . . . .	36	35
English . . . . .	131	184	Japanese . . . . .	60	113
Germans . . . . .	197	208	French . . . . .	5	5
Portuguese . . . . .	2,253	2,551	Other Foreigners . . . . .	16	34
Total, 1892 . . . . .	10,712		Total, 1894 . . . . .	11,307	

## AGES OF PUPILS IN ALL SCHOOLS OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, 1894.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of pupils under 6 years . . . . .	192	217	409
“ “ between 6 to 15 years . . . . .	5,590	4,557	10,147
“ “ over 15 years . . . . .	456	295	751
Total . . . . .	6,238	5,069	11,307

## INTER-ISLAND DISTANCES BY SEA IN SEA MILES

### AROUND OAHU FROM HONOLULU—ESPLANADE WHARF—TO

	MILES.		MILES.
Bell Buoy .....	1 ¼	Pearl River Bar .....	6
Diamond Head .....	5	Barber's Point .....	16 ½
Koko Head .....	12	Waianae Anchorage .....	28 ½
Makapuu Point .....	17	Kaena Point, N.W. of Oahu .....	39
Mokapu .....	29	Waialua Anchorage .....	50
Kahuku .....	51	Kahuku, N. pt. Oahu, via Kaena .....	54

### HONOLULU TO

Laeokalaau, S.W. pt. Molokai ..	35	Kawaihae, Hawaii ..	144
Kaulapapa Leper Settlement ..	50	Kealakekua, " (direct) .....	157
West point of Lanai .....	50	" " (via Kawaihae) .....	186
Lahaina, Maui .....	72	S.W. pt. Hawaii " " .....	233
Kahului, " .....	90	Punaluu, " .....	250
Hana, " .....	125	Hilo, " (direct) .....	192
Maalaea, " .....	85	" " (windward) .....	206
Makena, " .....	96	" " (via Kawaihae) ..	230
Mahukona, Hawaii .....	134		

### HONOLULU TO

Nawiliwili, Kauai .....	98	Hanalei, Kauai .....	125
Koloa, " .....	102	Niihau .....	144
Waimea, " .....	120		

### LAHAINA, MAUI, TO

Kaluhaa, Molokai .....	17	Maalaea, Maui .....	12
Lanai .....	9	Makena " .....	18

### KAWAIIHAE, HAWAII, TO

Mahukona, Hawaii .....	10	Hilo, Hawaii .....	85
Waipio, " .....	40	Lae o ka Mano, Hawaii .....	20
Honokaa, " .....	50	Kailua, " .....	34
Laupahoehoe, " .....	65	Kealakekua, " .....	44

### HILO, HAWAII, TO

East point of Hawaii .....	20	Punaluu, Hawaii .....	70
Keauhau, Kau, " .....	50	Kaalualu, " .....	80
North point of " .....	70	South Point of Hawaii .....	85

## WIDTH OF CHANNELS.

### EXTREME POINT TO POINT.

Oahu and Molokai .....	23	Maui and Lanai .....	8
Diamond Head to S.W. point of Molokai .....	30	Maui and Kahoolawe .....	6
Molokai and Lanai .....	8	Hawaii and Maui .....	26
Molokai .....	8	Kauai and Oahu .....	61
		Niihau and Kauai .....	15

## OCEAN DISTANCES.

### HONOLULU TO

San Francisco .....	2100	Auckland .....	3810
Portland, Or. ....	2460	Sydney .....	4480
Panama .....	4620	Hongkong .....	4800
Tahiti .....	2380	Yokohama .....	3440
Samoa .....	2290	Victoria, B. C. ....	2360
Fiji .....	2700	Ocean Island .....	1250

OVERLAND DISTANCES.

(Revised expressly for the ANNUAL by C. J. Lyons, Esq., in accordance with latest Government Survey measurements.)

ISLAND OF OAHU.

HONOLULU POST-OFFICE TO

[The outer column of figures indicates the distance between points.]

		MILES.			MILES.	INTER.	
Bishop's corner (Waikiki)	.....	3.2		Kahana	.....	25.2 4.5	
Waikiki Villa	.....	3.6		Punaluu	.....	27.2 2.0	
Race Course	.....	4.5		Hauula	.....	30.2 3.0	
Diamond Head	.....	5.9		Laie	.....	33.2 3.0	
Kaalawai	.....	6.0		Kahuku Mill	.....	36.0 2.8	
				Kahuku Ranch	.....	38.8 2.0	
		MILES.	INTER.			MILES.	INTER.
Thomas Square	.....	1.0		Moanalua	.....	3.4	
Pawaa corners	.....	2.0	1.0	Kalauao	.....	7.4	4.0
Kamoiiliili	.....	3.3	1.3	Ewa Church	.....	10.2	2.8
Telegraph Hill	.....	5.0	1.7	Kipapa	.....	13.6	3.4
Waialae	.....	6.2	1.2	Kaukonahua	.....	20.0	6.4
Niu	.....	8.8	2.6	Leilehua	.....	20.0	
Koko Head	.....	11.8	3.0	Waialua	.....	28.0	8.0
Makapuu	.....	14.8	3.0	Waimca	.....	32.4	4.4
Waimanalo	.....	20.8	6.0	Kahuku Ranch	.....	39.4	7.0
Waimanalo, via Pali	.....	12.0		Ewa Church	.....	10.2	
Nuuanu Bridge	.....	1.1		Waipio (Brown's)	.....	11.2	1.0
Mausoleum	.....	1.5	0.4	Hoaeae (Robinson's)	.....	13.5	2.3
Electric Reservoir	.....	2.7	1.2	Barber's Point L. H.	.....	21.5	8.0
Honolulu Dairy	.....	2.9	0.2	Nanakuli	.....	23.5	2.0
Luakaha	.....	4.3	1.4	Waianae Plantation	.....	29.9	6.4
Pali	.....	6.2	1.0	Kahanahaiki	.....	36.9	7.0
Kaneohe (new road)	.....	10.7	4.5	Kaena Point	.....	42.0	5.1
Waiahole	.....	17.7	7.0	Waialua to Kaena Point	.....	12.0	
Kualoa	.....	20.7	3.0				

OAHU RAILWAY: DISTANCES FROM HONOLULU DEPOT TO

		MILES.			MILES.	
Moanalua	.....	2.76		Pearl City	.....	11.76
Puuloa	.....	6.23		Waiaawa	.....	12.52
Halawa	.....	8.14		Waipio	.....	13.58
Aiea	.....	9.37		Waikele	.....	14.57
Kalauao	.....	10.20		Hoaeae	.....	15.23
Waiau	.....	10.93		Ewa Plantation Mill	.....	18.25

ISLAND OF KAUAI.

NAWILIWILI TO

		MILES.	INTER.			MILES.	INTER.
Koloa	.....	11.0		Wailua River	.....	7.7	4.4
Lawai	.....	13.8	2.8	Kealia	.....	11.9	4.2
Hanapepe	.....	20.0	6.2	Anahola	.....	15.7	3.8
Waimea	.....	27.1	7.1	Kilauea	.....	23.6	7.9
Waiaawa	.....	31.5	4.4	Kalihiwai	.....	26.6	3.0
Nualolo	.....	44.8	13.3	Hanalei	.....	31.8	5.2
				Wainiha	.....	34.8	3.0
Haamaulu	.....	3.3		Nualolo (no road)	.....	47.0	12.2

## ISLAND OF MAUI.

KAHULUI TO		MILES. INTER.		MILES. INTER.	
Spreckelsville.....	3.5			Makawao Court House..	10.5 5.0
Paia.....	5.5	2.0		Makawao Seminary.....	13.4 2.9
Hamakuapoko Mill.....	8.6	3.1		Olinda.....	16.7 3.3
Haiku.....	10.2	1.6		Haleakala, Edge Crater.	22.5 5.8
Halehaku.....	16.0	5.8		Haleakala Summit ....	24.7 2.2
Huelo.....	19.5	3.5		Maalaea.....	9.9
Keanae.....	27.2	7.7		End of Mountain Road..	15.4 5.5
Nahiku.....	32.7	5.5		Olowalu.....	19.6 4.2
Ulaino.....	36.3	3.6		Lahaina Court House...	25.5 5.9
Hana.....	42.3	6.0		Waiehu.....	3.3
Reciprocity Mill.....	45.3	3.0		Waihee.....	4.8 1.5
Wailua.....	48.9	3.6		Kahakuloa.....	10.1 5.3
Kipahulu Mill.....	52.2	3.3		Honokohau.....	14.5 4.4
Mokulau.....	56.6	4.4		Honolua.....	17.4 2.9
Nuu.....	62.1	5.5		Napili.....	20.0 2.6
Wailuku.....	3.1			Honokawai.....	23.8 3.8
Waikapu.....	5.5	5.4		Lahaina Court House ..	29.3 5.5
Maalaea.....	9.9	4.4			
Kalepolepo.....	14.6	4.7		MAKENA TO	
Makena.....	22.3	7.7		Ulupalakua.....	3.3
Ulupalakua.....	25.6	3.3		Kamaole'.....	7.1 3.8
Kanaio.....	28.9	3.3		Waiakoa.....	12.1 5.0
Pico's.....	35.5	6.6		Foot of Puu Pane.....	15.8 3.7
Nuu.....	41.0	5.5		Makawao Seminary.....	18.9 3.1
Paia.....	5.5			Makawao Court House..	21.8 2.9

## ISLAND OF HAWAII.

## NORTH KOHALA.—FOREIGN CHURCH, KOHALA, TO

	MILES.		MILES.
Edge of Pololu Gulch .....	4.00	Star Mill, R. R. Station.....	2.50
Niulii Mill.....	2.80	Union Mill.....	2.25
Dr. Wight's Store, Halawa....	1.15	Union Mill R. R. Station.....	3.25
Halawa Mill.....	1.65	Honomakau.....	2.55
Hapuu Landing.....	2.15	Hind's, Hawi.....	3.25
Dramatic Hall, Kaiopihi.....	.40	Hawi R. R. Station.....	4.25
Kohala Mill.....	.50	Honoipu.....	7.25
Kohala Mill Landing.....	1.50	Mahukona.....	10.50
Native Church.....	1.00	Puuhue Ranch.....	7.25

## SOUTH KOHALA.—KAWAIHAE TO

	MILES. INTER.		MILES.
Puu Ainako.....	4.4	Mana, Parker's.....	19.5
Puiki, Spencer's.....	7.7 3.3	Keawewai.....	6.0
Waiaika, Catholic Church.....	9.5 1.8	Puuhue Ranch.....	10.0
Puopule, Parker's.....	10.8 1.3	Kohala Court House.....	15.0
Waimea Court House.....	11.8 1.0	Mahukona.....	11.0
Waimea Church.....	12.2 0.4	Napuu.....	20.0
Kukuihaele Church.....	22.1 9.9	Puako.....	5.0

## WAIMEA COURT HOUSE TO

	MILES.	INTER.		MILES.	INTER.
Hamakua boundary	4.5		Hilo, via Humuula St'n.	54.0	25.0
Kukuihaele Mill	11.0	6.5	Keamuku Sheep Station.	14.0	
Mana	7.7		Napuu	22.0	8.0
Hanaipoa	15.0	7.3	Kaawewai	8.0	
Keanakolu	24.0	9.0	Waika	11.0	3.0
Puakala	34.0	10.0	Kahuwa	13.0	2.0
Laumaia	36.5	2.5	Puuhue	17.0	4.0
Humuula Sheep Station, via Laumaia	47.5	11.0	Kohala Court House	22.0	5.0
Auwaiakewa	12.5		Mahukona	22.0	
Humuula Sheep Station.	29.0	16.5	Puako	12.0	

## KONA—KEALAKERUA TO

Keauhou	6.0		Kawaihae	42.0	4.6
Holualoa	9.6	3.6	Honaunau	4.0	
Kailua	12.0	2.4	Hookena	7.7	3.7
Koloko	16.0	4.0	Olelomoana	15.2	7.5
Makalawena	19.6	3.6	Hoopuloa	21.6	6.4
Kiholo	27.6	8.0	Boundary of Kau.	24.8	3.2
Ke Ahu a Lono boundary	31.6	4.0	Flow of '87	32.0	7.2
Puako	37.4	5.8	Kahuku Ranch	36.5	4.5

## KAU.—VOLCANO HOUSE TO

Half-way House (Lee's)	13.0		Honuapo	32.6	5.0
Kapapala	18.0	5.0	Naalehu	35.6	3.0
Pahala	23.0	5.0	Waiohinu	37.1	1.5
Punaluu	27.6	4.6	Kahuku Ranch	43.1	6.0

## THROUGH PUNA.—FROM THE HILO COURT HOUSE TO

	MILES.		MILES.
Keau	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Opihikao	29 $\frac{1}{4}$
Makuu	15	Kaimu	37
Sand Hills, Nanawale	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kalapana	38
Puula	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	Panau	45
Kapoho	23	Volcano House	61
Pohoihi, Rycroft's	20 $\frac{1}{2}$		

## TO VOLCANO.—HILO TO

Edge of Woods	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kanekoa upper Half-way House.	16
Cocoanut Grove	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Upper Woods	24
Through Ki Swamp	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Volcano House	30 $\frac{1}{4}$
Hawelu's Half-way House	14		

## THROUGH HILO DISTRICT TO

Honolii Bridge	2.5	Honohina Church	17.8
Papaikou, Office	4.7	Waikaumalo Bridge	18.8
Onomea Church	6.9	Pohakupuka Bridge	21.0
Kaupakuea Cross Road	10.7	Maulua Gulch	22.0
Kolekole Bridge	14.3	Kaiwilahilahi Bridge	24.6
Hakalau, east edge gulch	15.0	Lydgate's House	26.1
Umauma Bridge	16.0	Laupahoehoe Church	26.7

## THROUGH HAMAKUA.—LAUPAHOEHOE CHURCH TO

MILES.		MILES.	
Bottom Kawalii Gulch .....	2.0	Kuaikalua Gulch .....	22.0
Ookala, Manager's House.....	4.0	Kapulena Church.....	23.9
Kealakaha Gulch.....	6.0	Waipanihua.....	24.3
Kaala Church .....	6.8	Bicknell's.....	25.8
Kukaiiau Gulch.....	8.0	Stream at Kukuihaele.....	26.0
Horner's.....	8.5	Edge Waipio .....	26.5
Catholic Church, Kainehe .....	9.0	Bottom Waipio.....	27.0
Notley's, Paailo .....	10.5	Waimanu (approximate).....	32.5
Kaumoaali Bridge.....	12.5	Kukuihaele to Waimea (approximate).....	10.5
Bottom Kalopa Gulch.....	14.0	Gov't Road to Hamakua Mill....	1.5
R. A. Lyman's, Paauhau .....	15.2	“ “ Paauhau Mill.....	1.0
Paauhau Church .....	16.3	“ “ Pacific Sugar Mill,	
Mill's Store, Honokaa .....	18.0	Kukuihaele .....	0.7
Honokaia Church .....	20.5		

### TABLE OF ELEVATIONS OF PRINCIPAL LOCALITIES THROUGHOUT THE ISLANDS.

(From the Records of the Government Survey. Measurements are from mean Sea Level.)

## OAHU PEAKS.

FEET.		FEET.	
Kaala, Waianae Range .....	4030	Telegraph Hill or Kaimuki ....	292
Palikea, “ .....	3111	Koko Head, higher crater.....	1206
Konahuanui Peak, S. of Pali. . .	3106	Koko Head, lower crater.....	644
Lanihuli Peak, N. of Pali .....	2780	Makapuu, east point of island...	665
Tantalus or Puu Ohia.....	2013	Mokapu, crater off Kaneohe.....	696
Olympus, above Manoa .....	2447	Olomana, sharp peak in Kailua..	1643
Round Top or Ualakaa .....	1049	Maelieli, sharp peak in Heeia...	713
Punchbowl Hill or Puowaina ...	498	Ohulehule, sh.p peak in Hakipuu	2263
Diamond Head or Leahi.....	762		

## LOCALITIES NEAR HONOLULU.

Nuuanu Road, corner School St.	40	Nuuanu Road, Queen Emma's..	358
“ “ second bridge...	77	“ “ cor. above Elec-	
“ “ corner Judd St. . .	137	tric Light Works.....	429
“ “ Cemetery gate...	162	Nuuanu Road, large bridge.....	735
“ “ Mausoleum gate. . .	206	“ “ Luakaha gate....	848
“ “ Schaefer's gate...	238	“ “ Pali.....	1207

## MAUI.

Haleakala.....	10032	Mrs. C. H. Alexander's.....	2150
West Maui, about.....	5820	Puu Nianiau, Makawao.....	6850
Piiholo, Makawao.....	2256	Puu Kapuai, Hamakua.....	1150
Puu Io, near Ulupalakua .....	2841	Puu o Umi, Haiku .....	629
Ulupalakua, about.....	1800	Puu Pane, Kula.....	2568
Puu Olai, (Miller's Hill).....	355	Lahainaluna Seminary.....	600
Makawao Female Seminary .....	1900	Kauiki, Hana.....	392
Grove Ranch, Makawao.....	981	“Sunnyside,” Makawao.....	930
Puu Olai, near Makena .....	250	Paia Foreign Church, about....	850

## HAWAII.

	FEEET.		FEEET.
Mauna Kea.....	13805	Waimanu in mountain.....	4000
Mauna Loa.....	13675	Hiilawe Falls.....	1700
Hualalai.....	8275	Parker's, Mana.....	3505
Kohala Mountain.....	5505	Honokaa Store.....	1100
Kilauea Volcano House.....	3971.6	Lower edge forest, Hamakua....	1700
Kulani, near Kilauea.....	5576	Lower edge forest, Hilo.....	1200
Kala'eha.....	6450	Laupahoehoe Pali.....	385
Aahuwela, near Laumaia.....	7750	Maulua Pali.....	406
Hitchcock's, Puakala.....	6325	Kauku Hill.....	1964
Ahumo'a.....	7035	Puu Alala.....	762
Waimea Court House.....	2669.6	Halai Hill.....	347
Waipio Pali, on N. side.....	1200	Puu o Nale, Kohala.....	1797
Waipio Pali, on S. (Road)....	900	E. Bond's, Kohala.....	585
Waipio Pali, in mountain.....	3000	Anglican Church, Kainaliu.....	1578
Waimanu, at sea.....	1600		

## DIMENSIONS OF MOKUAWEOWEO.

(The Summit Crater of Mauna Loa, Island of Hawaii.)

Area, 3.70 square miles, or 2,370 acres.  
 Circumference, 50,000 feet, or 9.47 miles.  
 Length, 19,500 feet, or 3.7 miles.  
 Width, 9,200 feet, or 1.74 miles.  
 Elevation, 13,675 feet.

## DIMENSIONS OF HALEAKALA.

(The great Crater of Maui, the largest in the World.)

Area, 19 square miles, or 12,160 acres.  
 Circumference, 105,600 feet, or 20 miles.  
 Extreme Length, 39,500 feet, or 7.48 miles.  
 Extreme Width, 12,500 feet, or 2.37 miles.  
 Elevation of Summit, 10,032 feet.  
 Elevation of principal cones in crater, 8,032 and 7,572 feet.  
 Elevation of cave in floor of crater, 7,380 feet.

## DIMENSIONS OF IAO VALLEY, MAUI.

Length (from Wailuku), about 5 miles.  
 Width of valley, 2 miles.  
 Depth, near head, 4,000 feet.  
 Elevation of Puu Kukui, above head of Valley, 5,788 feet.  
 Elevation of Crater of Eke, above Waihee Valley, 4,500 feet.

## DIMENSIONS OF KILAUEA, ISLAND OF HAWAII.

(The largest active Volcano in the World.)

Area, 4.14 square miles, or 2,650 acres.  
 Circumference, 41,500 feet, or 7.85 miles.  
 Extreme Width, 10,300 feet, or 1.95 miles.  
 Extreme Length, 15,500 feet, or 2.93 miles.  
 Elevation, Volcano House, 4,040 feet.

## SELECTIONS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE TABLES, 1893.

## VALUE OF IMPORTS.—HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

ARTICLES.	VALUE GOODS PAYING DUTY.	VALUE GOODS FREE BY TREATY.	VALUE GOODS IN BOND.	TOTAL.	
Ale, Porter, Beer, Cider .....	\$ 55,614 34	\$ .....	\$ 14,347 44	\$ 69,962 28	
Animals and Birds.....	342 20	21,338 17	.....	21,680 37	
Building Materials.....	28,061 71	48,007 10	.....	71,068 89	
Clothing, Hats, Boots .....	104,823 68	104,432 34	2,064 55	211,340 57	
Coal and Coke .....	.....	999 45	.....	999 45	
Crockery, Glassware, Lamps and Lamp Fixtures.....	28,910 49	.....	55 85	28,966 28	
Drugs, Surgical Instruments and Dental Materials.....	49,841 40	.....	406 89	50,248 29	
Dry Goods {	Cottons.....	67,317 91	199,514 85	2,765 31	269,597 07
	Linens.....	12,405 53	.....	3,920 89	21,326 42
	Silks.....	17,590 46	.....	4 42	17,594 88
	Woolens.....	42,341 83	4,607 18	5,497 89	52,446 90
Mixtures.....	11,251 16	558 18	.....	11,809 30	
Fancy Goods, Millinery, etc	79,032 28	7,792 73	879 47	87,104 48	
Fish (dried and salt).....	20,017 27	69,847 75	.....	89,865 02	
Flour.....	1,808 55	106,394 86	.....	168,208 41	
Fruits (fresh).....	1,156 59	8,090 59	.....	9,247 18	
Furniture.....	18,368 68	31,973 68	752 59	51,094 95	
Grain and Feed.....	467 48	258,574 26	.....	259,041 74	
Groceries and Provisions.....	181,812 54	285,219 67	476 37	417,508 58	
Guns and Gun Materials.....	6,850 65	9,042 85	1,117 56	17,011 06	
Gun Powder.....	8,185 74	.....	95 00	8,280 74	
Hardware, Agricultural Imple- ments and Tools.....	51,957 43	143,466 28	445 26	195,868 56	
Iron, Steel, etc.....	22,715 66	7,560 35	.....	30,275 01	
Jewelry, Plate, Clocks.....	20,411 52	.....	31 25	20,442 77	
Leather.....	1,089 16	30,948 09	.....	32,037 25	
Lumber.....	2,980 10	151,092 02	.....	154,072 12	
Machinery.....	24,881 28	86,435 13	.....	111,316 41	
Matches.....	912 53	7,350 35	.....	8,262 88	
Musical Instruments.....	4,859 89	5,290 10	.....	10,149 99	
Naval Stores.....	7,305 20	31,022 80	.....	38,328 00	
Oils (cocoanut, kerosene, whale, etc.).....	18,093 61	80,617 19	1,737 50	100,448 30	
Paints, Paint Oil and Turpentine	38,662 18	1,214 00	.....	39,876 18	
Perfumery and Toilet Articles.....	9,905 77	3,893 39	87 66	13,886 53	
Railroad Materials, Rails, Cars, etc.....	25,928 49	2,435 21	.....	28,363 70	
Saddlery, Carriages & Materials.	15,574 72	22,413 68	.....	37,988 40	
Sheathing Metal.....	.....	6,432 16	.....	6,432 16	
Shooks, Bags and Containers.....	108,265 22	9,950 49	1,145 70	119,361 41	
Spirits.....	10,620 11	.....	65,060 32	75,680 43	
Stationery and Books.....	7,460 85	47,834 45	15 05	55,310 35	
Tea.....	20,830 63	.....	27 20	20,857 83	
Tin, Tinware and Materials.....	6,858 74	.....	.....	6,858 74	
Tobacco, Cigars, etc.....	19,052 75	125,236 45	28,378 22	172,667 42	
Wines (light).....	65,593 42	.....	18,171 14	83,764 56	
Sundry Merchandise not includ- ed in the above.....	69,321 98	46,896 82	1,611 37	117,730 17	
Charges on Invoices.....	40,151 74	24,951 92	1,986 30	67,089 96	
25% added on Uncertified Invoices	3,792 97	.....	.....	3,792 97	
	\$ 1,283,306 96	\$ 2,045,843 54	\$ 162,177 76	\$ 3,491,328 26	
Discounts, Damaged and Short..	11,947 23	6,504 28	334 00	18,785 51	
Total at Honolulu.....	\$ 1,271,359 73	\$ 2,039,339 26	\$ 161,843 76	\$ 3,472,542 75	
Total at Hilo.....	11,855 38	147,009 97	33 00	158,998 35	
Total at Kahului.....	33,064 56	167,041 00	134 00	300,239 56	
Total at Mahukona.....	7,497 97	59,589 02	45 00	67,131 99	
Total Goods free by Civil Code	.....	.....	.....	464,274 88	
Total Hawaiian Islands.....	\$ 1,323,777 64	\$ 2,413,000 25	\$ 162,056 76	\$ 3,898,834 65	
Specie.....	.....	.....	.....	863,831 00	



SELECTIONS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE TABLES, 1893.

VALUE SPIRITS AND DUTIABLE GOODS FROM		VALUE BONDED GOODS AND SPIRITS FROM	
United States, Pacific Ports	\$564,545 84	United States, Pacific Ports	\$ 72,547 04
United States, Atlantic Ports	3,799 87	United States, Atlantic Ports	14,559 38
Great Britain	362,098 45	Great Britain	22,694 06
Germany	64,821 43	Germany	5,308 18
Australia and New Zealand	42,871 07	Australia and New Zealand	16,096 33
China	141,666 56	China	29,248 92
Japan	120,268 33	Japan	1,117 97
France	5,215 63	British Columbia	482 88
British Columbia	18,100 28		
All other ports	400 58	Total at all ports	\$ 162,055 76
Total at all ports	\$1,323,777 64		

VALUE GOODS FREE BY STATUTE FROM		RESUMÉ OF IMPORTS, 1893.	
		TOTAL.	PER CNT.
United States	\$1,267,697 08	United States	\$4,326,200 06 80.91
Great Britain	36,230 82	Great Britain	421,018 33 7.87
Germany	3,825 70	Germany	73,956 31 1.38
Australia and New Zealand	67,077 08	China	172,143 94 3.22
China	1,218 46	Japan	139,438 84 2.61
Japan	18,057 54	Australia & N. Zealand	126,044 43 2.36
British Columbia	46,766 35	British Columbia	65,349 51 1.22
Islands in Pacific	16,965 60	Islands in the Pacific	17,265 80 .32
France	85 35	France	5,300 98 .10
		All other	100 38 .01
Total at all ports	\$1,447,905 93	Total at all ports	\$5,346,808 58 100.00

LIST AND VALUE OF GOODS IMPORTED FREE.

Ale, Porter, Beer, Cider	\$ 360 50	Sheathing Metal	\$ 1,305 67
Animals, Birds	1,010 38	Spirits	77 16
Clothing, Hats, Boots	5,522 46	Stationery and Books	4,883 77
Coal and Coke	146,553 11	Tobacco, Cigars, etc.	696 00
Drugs, etc.	2,792 55	Wines, Light	653 00
Fertilizers, etc.	140,701 44	Woolens	183 68
Furniture	76 00	Sundries by Statute	26,446 08
Groceries and Provisions	1,815 42	Sund, Hhld and per. effects	16,799 22
Hardware, Agricultural Impls.	152 18		
Iron, Steel, etc.	5,173 30	Total at Honolulu	\$ 379,696 31
Machinery	1,911 14	Total at Hilo	36,496 45
Musical Instruments	1,896 00	Total at Kahului	43,857 71
Naval Stores	18,595 25	Total at Mahukona	4,224 46
Oils	1,114 00	Specie	983,681 00
Paints, Paint Oil and Turpentine	1,431 25		
Saddlery, etc.	147 66	Total at all ports	\$ 1,447,905 93

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Import Duties Spirits	\$261,226 09	Buoys	\$ 434 00
Import Duties Goods	175,508 67	Fines and Forfeitures	324 53
Blanks	12,146 00	Customs Guards	353 25
Fees	3,947 96	Custom House Boat	16 60
Wharfage	24,841 55	Labor	328 97
Registry	1,835 77	Measurements	99 43
Kerosene Storage	1,754 50	Realizations	62 00
Coasting License	2,777 72		
Hospital Fund	5,142 68	Total at Honolulu	\$535,696 85
Storage	3,853 26	Total at Kahului	5,704 69
Pilotage	17,729 74	Total at Hilo	3,212 24
Towage	10,306 45	Total at Mahukona	1,230 38
Harbor Master's Fees	2,408 00		
Esplanade Storage	3,877 78	Total 1893	\$545,754 16
Interest	3,219 04	Total 1892	494,385 10
Passports	2,515 00		
Lights	1,096 96	Increase 1893	\$ 51,369 07

### QUANTITY AND VALUE DOMESTIC EXPORTS, 1893.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUR.
Sugar.....	pounds 330,822,879	\$ 10,200,958 37
Rice.....	pounds 7,821,004	317,472 84
Hides.....	pieces 19,203	43,230 26
Bananas.....	bunches 108,239	105,095 73
Wool.....	pounds 391,592	32,258 82
Goat Skins.....	pieces 5,911	2,311 25
Sheep Skins.....	pieces 6,785	1,341 25
Tallow.....	pounds 13,250	500 00
Molasses.....	gallons 67,282	5,928 96
Betel Leaves.....	boxes 111	505 00
Coffee.....	pounds 49,311	10,951 36
Taro Flour.....	pounds 3,050	270 50
Watermelons.....	pieces 650	146 15
Pine Apples.....	pieces 19,042	10,364 50
Plants and seeds.....	packages 1,000	100 00
Sundry Fruits.....	boxes 777	818 50
Awa.....	pounds 16,725	2,000 00
Bones and Horns.....	pounds 60,748	734 58
Curios.....	packages 41	3,470 00
Sundries.....	packages 32,050	4,200 43
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>\$ 10,742,658 50</b>

### TOTAL VALUE OF ALL EXPORTS HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, 1893.

Total Value Domestic Produce, Honolulu.....	\$ 7,849,142 63
Total Value Kahului.....	1,313,853 06
Total value Hilo.....	1,066,039 71
Total Value Mahukona.....	513,623 10
	<b>\$ 10,742,658 50</b>
Furnished as Supplies to Merchantmen (as per estimate).....	76,440 00
Supplies to National Vessels (as per estimate).....	68,000 00
Total Value Foreign Goods Exported.....	75,499 59
<b>Total Value</b> .....	<b>\$ 10,962,598 09</b>

THE above table of quantity and value of domestic exports continues the comparative table of same from 1889 on page 26, and with the table on page 28 presents an interesting exhibit of the range and value of our exported produce. High water mark as to value was reached in 1889 through favorable market rates ruling rather than largest yield of produce, for in several of the principal lines the quantity was increased the following year.

**QUANTITY DOMESTIC EXPORTS, SHOWING COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED, 1893.**

ARTICLES.	U. S. PACIFIC PORTS	AUSTRIA AND N. Z.	IS. OF PAC. CHINA & JAPAN.	BRITISH COLUMBIA.	TOTAL.
Sugar.....lbs	330,813,898	6,492	2,489		330,822,879
Rice.....lbs	7,304,509	200	11,295	505,000	7,821,004
Coffee.....lbs	49,111		200		49,311
Bananas.....bnchs	92,909			15,330	108,239
Wool.....lbs	363,206	19,833		18,463	391,502
Hides.....pcs	19,828				19,828
Pineapples.....pcs bx	14,630			4,412	19,042
Goat Skins.....pcs	5,911				5,911
Sheep Skins.....pcs	5,435			1,350	6,785
Tallow.....lbs	13,250				13,250
Molasses.....gals	47,401		10,541	9,340	67,282
Betel Leaves.....bxs	111				111
Taro Flour.....lbs	2,800	50		200	3,050
Watermelons.....pcs				650	650
Plants, Seeds.....pcs	1,000				1,000
Sundry Fruit.....bxs	777				777
Awa.....lbs	16,725				16,725
Bones & Horns.....lbs	60,748				60,748
Curios.....pkgs	30	1		10	41
Sundries.....	31,985	18	35	12	32,050

**IMPORTS OF SPECIE, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, 1892 AND 1893.**

(Compiled from Collector Generals' Reports.)

MONTHS.	IMPORTS. 1892.		IMPORTS. 1893.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
January.....	\$ 75,000	\$ 200	\$ 125,000	
February.....	75,000		25,060	\$ 1,150
March.....	25,000	100	30,000	1,100
April.....	25,000		125	
May.....			34,340	
June.....			100,000	
July.....	100		95,000	100
August.....	30,000		90,050	
September.....	125,060		150,000	
October.....	100,000		25,000	206
November.....	100,400	52	155,000	1,400
December.....	100,000		150,100	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$ 655,560</b>	<b>\$ 352</b>	<b>\$ 979,675</b>	<b>\$ 3,956</b>

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF QUANTITY AND VALUE OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS, 1889-1892.\*

ARTICLES.	1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.						
	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.					
Sugar, lbs.	242,165,835	\$13,089,302	10	259,798,462	\$12,159,585	01	274,983,580	\$9,550,537	80	263,656,715	\$7,276,549	24	
Rice, lbs.	9,669,896	451,134	03	10,579,000	545,239	53	4,900,450	263,455	43	11,516,328	463,651	89	
Hides, pcs.	27,158	72,973	75	28,196	70,949	15	26,427	64,032	11	21,622	52,846	51	
Bananas, bnchs.	105,630	135,278	00	97,204	176,351	00	116,660	179,501	00	105,375	104,945	00	
Wool, lbs.	241,925	23,874	90	374,724	35,396	24	97,119	8,000	00	288,969	32,185	23	
Molasses, galls.	54,612	6,185	10	74,926	7,603	29	55,845	4,721	40	47,988	5,061	07	
Goat Skins, pcs.	11,715	5,460	60	8,661	3,181	86	7,316	3,212	15	3,449	1,422	55	
Awa, lbs.		2,387	00	183	1,050	00		955	00	121	8,179	776	00
Betel Leaves, bxs.	473	8,626	20	88,593	14,737	10	3,051	1,017	61	13,568	3,238	00	
Coffee, lbs.	43,673	97,125		33,876	1,140	33	27,225	731	00	792	45	00	
Tallow, lbs.	6,188	732	30	7,565	1,003	65	7,100	889	50	5,358	938	70	
Sheep Skins, pcs.		364	00							1,568	121	00	
Taro Flour, lbs.	5,700												
Guano, tons.													
Pine Apples, pcs.													
Sundry Fruits, bxs													
Sundries.		†9,538	10		7,067	02							
Total Value.		\$13,810,070	54		\$13,023,304	16		\$10,107,313	67		\$7,959,938	05	

\* For 1888 see page 24. † Including 93 head cattle, value \$2,250.

COMPARATIVE QUARTERLY TABLE SHOWING VALUE OF PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS,  
FROM 1888 TO 1894.

PERIODS.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
First Quarter.....	\$ 3,935,773 22	\$ 4,709,835 74	\$ 3,527,659 13	\$ 5,943,587 07	\$ 2,703,541 44	\$ 3,119,920 58	\$ 3,945,979 17
Second ".....	4,557,733 35	5,773,239 93	5,425,015 37	1,900,733 18	2,563,072 45	4,611,782 79	3,147,592 80
Third ".....	1,428,031 31	2,341,380 09	2,407,099 52	1,280,543 91	977,954 72	1,637,883 17	.....
Fourth ".....	1,709,897 00	985,614 78	1,663,530 14	508,198 69	715,309 44	1,373,071 96	.....
Total.....	\$11,631,434 88	\$13,810,070 54	\$13,023,304 16	\$10,107,315 67	\$ 7,959,938 05	\$10,742,658 50	.....

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS EMPLOYED IN FOREIGN CARRYING TRADE, 1885-1893.

Nation.	1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American.....	184	131,011	220	128,224	177	120,108	164	113,060	185	125,106	224	153,008	233	169,472	212	160,042	219	177,432
Hawaiian.....	18	6,982	20	40,242	43	61,308	43	65,115	44	56,670	35	43,644	21	26,560	11	4,340	27	20,134
British.....	301	38,749	38	39,432	18	19,860	24	28,715	22	21,108	10	22,912	33	52,860	30	59,377	58	111,652
German.....	5	4,377	8	5,581	0	4,028	8	6,385	5	3,337	9	7,070	9	9,005	5	5,978	5	5,062
Japanese.....	4	3,817	7	6,200	8	6,486	8	6,892	13	12,268	9	9,980	5	8,239	3	4,701	4	7,107
All others.....													10	8,401	11	8,201	2	2,245
Totals.....	243	183,956	302	219,688	252	212,129	247	222,216	269	218,579	203	216,701	311	274,852	272	222,579	315	323,685

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORTS. 1864 TO 1893.

YEAR	LBS. SUGAR.	GALS. MOLASSES	LBS. RICE.	LBS. PADDY.	LBS. COFFEE	PCS. HIDES.	LBS. TALOW.	SKINS.	GOAT	LBS. WOOL.	FULU.	LBS. FUNGUS.	TONS SALT.	BUNCH'S BANAN'S	TOTAL VAL. ALL DOM. EXPORTS
1864	10,414,441	340,436	319,835	105,320	50,083	12,049	189,700	32,333	106,667	643,437	368,835	729	1,940		\$ 970,228.81
1865	15,318,097	542,819	154,257	310,799	3,849	186,400	54,988	144,085	221,206	23,979	120	1,211	1,430		211,82
1866	17,729,161	851,795	435,367	93,682	8,331	159,731	76,115	73,131	212,026	120,342	739	1,771	1,396		621,61
1867	17,127,187	544,994	441,750	572,099	127,546	11,207	60,936	51,889	409,471	203,958	167,666	107	2,913		2,05,622.02
1868	18,312,926	492,839	40,450	862,954	78,373	11,440	109,504	57,670	258,914	342,882	76,781	540	3,966		1,340,469.26
1869	18,302,110	338,311	48,830	1,586,959	340,841	12,803	85,937	62,360	218,752	622,998	85,215	1,152	6,936		1,639,091.59
1870	18,783,639	216,662	152,068	535,453	415,111	13,095	90,388	67,463	234,966	233,863	41,968	2,513	4,007		1,493,025.06
1871	21,760,773	271,291	417,011	867,452	46,926	19,384	85,240	58,900	471,706	292,720	37,475	711	3,876		1,656,644.46
1872	16,995,402	192,105	455,121	894,582	39,276	27,066	493,978	53,598	288,526	421,227	32,161	522	4,520		1,345,585.38
1873	23,129,101	146,459	941,438	507,945	262,025	20,677	609,855	66,702	329,597	412,823	57,538	445	6,492		1,661,407.78
1874	24,566,611	90,060	1,187,986	439,157	75,496	22,620	125,596	71,955	399,926	418,320	50,955	730 1/4	6,494		1,555,355.37
1875	25,086,182	93,722	1,573,739	556,495	165,977	22,777	851,920	60,598	565,469	379,003	45,098	96	10,518		1,774,082.91
1876	26,072,429	139,073	2,259,324	1,542,603	153,667	11,105	327,291	45,265	405,542	314,432	35,893	5	14,982		1,994,833.55
1877	25,575,965	151,462	2,691,370	2,571,987	101,345	22,164	309,829	51,551	385,753	150,586	11,629	322	15,995		2,363,866.66
1878	38,431,458	93,136	2,767,768	2,784,861	127,963	25,309	239,941	64,525	522,757	212,740	22,364	180 1/4	13,431		3,333,979.49
1879	49,020,972	87,475	4,792,813	38,815	74,275	24,885	.....	24,940	464,308	137,001	2,571	50	12,369		3,665,593.76
1880	63,584,871	198,355	6,469,840	.....	99,508	22,945	19,169	31,303	381,316	44,846	14,861	1 1/2	19,104		4,889,194.40
1881	93,789,483	263,587	7,682,700	102,370	18,912	21,972	118,031	21,018	528,489	53,415	4,282	302	20,776		6,789,976.38
1882	114,177,938	221,293	12,169,475	459,633	8,131	26,007	77,898	23,492	528,913	.....	2,111	.....	28,848		8,165,931.34
1883	114,107,155	193,997	11,619,000	1,368,705	16,057	38,955	32,252	24,798	318,271	.....	3,247	.....	44,902		8,036,227.11
1884	142,654,923	110,530	9,493,000	46,224	4,231	21,026	2,864	20,125	407,623	465	2,247	.....	58,040		8,067,648.82
1885	171,350,314	57,941	7,367,253	.....	1,675	19,045	.....	19,782	474,121	.....	1,137	.....	60,046		8,958,663.88
1886	216,223,615	113,137	7,338,615	400	5,931	31,207	21,305	21,173	418,784	.....	.....	.....	58,936		10,549,375.17
1887	212,763,647	71,222	13,684,200	.....	5,300	28,639	56,713	16,233	75,911	.....	.....	.....	58,936		9,435,204.00
1888	235,888,346	47,965	12,878,600	.....	7,130	24,494	204,743	17,589	562,289	.....	.....	.....	71,335		11,631,434.88
1889	242,165,835	54,612	9,669,806	.....	43,673	27,158	97,125	11,715	241,925	.....	.....	.....	105,630		13,810,070.54
1890	259,798,462	74,926	10,579,000	.....	88,593	28,196	33,876	8,601	374,724	.....	.....	.....	97,204		13,023,304.16
1891	274,983,586	55,845	4,900,450	.....	3,051	26,427	27,225	7,316	97,119	.....	.....	.....	1,217		10,107,315.67
1892	263,656,715	47,988	11,516,328	.....	13,568	21,622	792	3,449	288,969	.....	.....	.....	61		7,959,938.05
1893	330,822,879	67,282	7,821,004	.....	49,311	19,826	13,250	5,911	391,592	.....	.....	.....	108,239		10,742,638.50

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF COMMERCE OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS FROM 1863, GIVING TOTALS FOR EACH YEAR.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	Domestic Produce Exported.	Foreign Produce Exported.	Total Custom House Receipts.	National Vessels.	Shipping.		Spirits Consumed.		Hawaiian Registered Vessels.	
	No.	Tons.						No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1864	1,712,241		1,662,181	1,113,328	548,852	159,116	8	157	75,893	130	10,237	56	7,895
1865	1,946,265		1,808,257	1,521,211	287,045	192,566	7	151	67,068	180	11,745	65	10,170
1866	1,993,821		1,934,576	1,205,821	428,755	215,047	3	150	60,628	229	12,833	74	11,664
1867	1,957,410		1,979,661	1,324,122	355,539	220,599	11	134	60,268	243	15,119	77	11,456
1868	1,935,790		1,898,215	1,450,269	447,946	210,076	7	113	54,833	153	16,030	63	9,793
1869	2,040,668		2,136,358	1,743,291	623,067	215,798	6	127	75,956	102	17,016	61	10,528
1870	1,930,227		2,144,942	1,514,425	630,517	223,815	16	159	91,248	118	19,948	64	10,855
1871	1,625,884		1,892,069	1,733,094	158,974	221,332	9	171	105,993	47	18,817	57	8,068
1872	1,746,178		1,607,521	1,402,685	204,836	228,375	7	146	98,647	47	18,843	54	6,407
1873	1,437,611		2,128,054	1,725,507	402,547	198,655	12	109	62,767	63	21,212	58	8,561
1874	1,310,827		1,839,619	1,622,455	217,164	183,857	13	120	71,266	43	18,466	54	8,101
1875	1,505,670		2,089,736	1,774,083	254,353	213,447	22	120	93,110	41	21,131	51	7,376
1876	1,811,770		2,241,041	2,055,133	185,908	199,036	14	141	108,706	37	19,707	45	6,753
1877	2,554,356		3,076,202	2,462,417	213,786	230,499	17	168	116,621	33	24,223	54	8,994
1878	3,946,370		3,548,472	3,333,979	214,492	284,426	11	232	163,640	27	36,360	55	7,949
1879	3,742,978		3,781,718	3,665,504	116,214	359,671	6	231	151,576	25	43,166	63	10,149
1880	3,673,268		4,968,445	4,889,194	79,251	402,182	15	239	141,916	16	44,289	63	10,149
1881	4,547,979		6,855,436	6,789,076	66,360	423,192	13	258	159,341	19	46,085	60	9,338
1882	4,974,510		8,299,017	8,165,931	133,085	505,391	6	258	172,619	32	50,064	60	9,351
1883	5,624,240		8,133,344	8,036,227	97,117	577,333	13	267	185,316	18	61,272	64	11,589
1884	4,637,514		8,184,921	8,067,649	117,274	551,737	11	241	187,826	23	70,160	53	9,826
1885	3,830,545		9,069,318	8,958,664	116,910	502,337	6	253	190,138	26	80,115	51	9,250
1886	4,877,738		10,565,886	10,448,975	94,243	580,444	6	310	222,372	20	100,703	58	13,529
1887	4,944,841		9,529,447	9,435,204	94,243	595,003	12	254	210,703	23	74,913	57	12,244
1888	4,546,887		11,707,599	11,631,435	76,164	546,143	18	246	221,148	17	68,247	61	15,406
1889	5,438,791		13,874,341	13,810,072	64,271	550,010	20	271	218,785	19	74,816	57	15,403
1890	6,962,201		13,282,729	13,023,304	119,525	695,957	13	295	230,120	21	88,884	55	14,222
1891	7,439,483		10,107,316	10,107,316	151,473	732,595	11	310	284,155	17	88,539	51	13,430
1892	4,684,207		8,060,087	8,081,538	100,149	494,385	10	262	238,622	20	86,441	50	13,851
1893	5,346,809		10,818,158	10,742,658	75,500	545,754	13	315	323,685	17	46,428	53	19,565

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF IMPORT VALUES, FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES SINCE 1887.

Countries.	Class of Imports.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
United States.....	Dutiable.	\$ 704,942 17	593,986 41	789,291 93	\$ 896,460 55	\$ 881,089 00	553,800 94	568,345 31
	Bonded.	88,242 51	79,031 62	88,616 21	101,099 98	103,776 85	85,456 31	87,100 42
	Free by Treaty. Civil Code	2,865,962 12	2,467,687 56	3,164,335 73	3,976,022 36	3,996,681 63	2,346,717 24	2,443,369 20
Great Britain.....	Dutiable.	596,940 04	576,887 19	618,543 40	1,015,284 59	1,116,933 12	339,767 75	369,093 45
	Bonded.	42,835 33	42,796 79	20,627 97	40,666 55	33,486 85	18,730 44	22,694 06
	Free by Civil Code	21,765 56	32,487 73	35,666 95	48,070 98	56,909 46	28,581 70	36,230 82
Germany.....	Dutiable.	163,315 64	170,249 10	84,104 96	140,668 78	320,997 48	89,076 34	64,821 43
	Bonded.	19,027 99	2,340 18	3,940 66	5,343 47	54,069 84	6,796 40	5,309 18
	Free by Civil Code	.....	10,535 57	2,695 55	2,335 02	9,078 63	3,260 13	3,895 70
British Columbia.....	Dutiable.	.....	.....	10,155 64	2,400 00	.....	.....	482 88
	Bonded.	.....	20,882 10	22,966 05	11,160 00	28,464 00	25,159 00	46,766 35
	Free by Civil Code	71,804 23	60,278 05	32,288 84	57,368 68	61,522 09	3,3874 10	42,871 07
Australia and New Zealand.....	Dutiable.	37,803 64	1,765 81	2,977 93	7,106 00	2,689 04	2,163 20	16,096 33
	Bonded.	46,262 72	48,889 01	86,925 20	78,124 49	117,945 47	68,866 12	67,077 03
	Free by Civil Code	191,938 44	173,782 58	172,113 29	273,990 30	245,986 59	184,338 14	261,922 89
China and Japan.....	Dutiable.	66,149 36	24,253 76	21,138 70	38,059 39	4,373 74	26,352 81	30,368 89
	Bonded.	.....	1,670 00	5,073 55	1,551 35	2,127 46	2,012 90	19,270 00
	Free by Civil Code	8,347 33	5,862 38	4,628 03	6,584 50	20,146 41	3,267 38	5,215 63
France.....	Dutiable.	3,257 63	3,107 90	153 00	1,119 12	1,519 55	1,297 17	85 35
	Bonded.	.....	281 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	77 76
	Free by Civil Code	3,562 65	146 50	744 70	10 00	1,514 19	291 11	400 59
All other countries.....	Dutiable.	.....	2,321 60	.....	1,517 75	8,160 61	.....	.....
	Bonded.	.....	7,658 99	8,504 44	1,886 50	9,085 80	4,517 75	16,965 60
	Free by Civil Code	6,997 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

\* For prior years, from 1875, see Annuals for 1883-8.



## MERCHANTMEN AND TRADERS.

REGISTER.	CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	REGISTERED OWNERS.
257	Stmr	Zealandia .....	1938 00	John S Walker
281	Stmr	San Mateo .....	2291 66	M E M Makalua
283	Bark	Andrew Welch .....	850 58	C Brewer & Co
285	Bark	Foohing Suey .....	980 73	C Brewer & Co
290	Bark	Maunaala .....	779 22	John S Walker
299	Bark	Leahi .....	536 84	W C Wilder
304	Bark	R P Rithet .....	1042 73	C Brewer & Co
305	Ship	John Ena .....	2713 58	Jno Ena
306	Ship	Hawaiian Isles .....	2041 48	Jno Ena
307	Schr	Americana .....	878 34	Philip Braun
308	Stmr	Alexander .....	280 08	John Ena
309	Ship	Helen Brewer .....	1517 69	C Brewer & Co

## COASTERS—STEAMERS.

REGISTER.	CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	REGISTERED OWNERS.
177	Stmr	Likelike .....	382 34	Wilder Steamship Co
190	Stmr	Kilauea Hou .....	153 10	Wilder Steamship Co
196	Stmr	Mokolii .....	49 21	Wilder Steamship Co
204	Stmr	Lehua .....	129 80	Wilder Steamship Co
243	Stmr	Kinau .....	773 07	Wilder Steamship Co
286	Stmr	Hawaii .....	227 44	Wilder Steamship Co
291	Stmr	Claudine .....	609 16	Wilder Steamship Co
297	Stmr	James Macee .....	136 61	Inter Island S N Co
294	Stmr	Iwalani .....	230 81	Inter Island S N Co
247	Stmr	W G Hall .....	380 27	Inter Island S N Co
262	Stmr	Waialeale .....	175 60	Inter Island S N Co
269	Stmr	Mikahala .....	353 24	Inter Island S N Co
278	Stmr	Pele .....	134 02	Inter Island S N Co
272	Stmr	Kaala .....	90 53	Inter Island S N Co
195	Stmr	Waimanalo .....	49 81	Wm Davies
268	Stmr	Kaimiloa .....	198 83	Inter Island S N Co
266	Stmr	J A Cummins .....	79 44	Waimanalo Sugar Co
294	Stmr	Rover .....	15 26	C H Wetmore

## COASTERS—SAILING.

REGISTER.	CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	REGISTERED OWNERS.
41	Schr	Rob Roy .....	25 49	J I Dowsett
155	Schr	Mille Morris .....	22 32	F Wundenberg
183	Schr	Haleakala .....	56 63	Wilder's S S Co
276	Schr	Lavinia .....	40 06	John Nui
200	Schr	Luka .....	70 52	Allen & Robinson
205	Schr	Mokuola .....	17 10	Sing Chong & Co
215	Schr	Kauikeaouli .....	72 13	Allen & Robinson
220	Schr	Josephine .....	8 88	F Wundenberg
248	Schr	Sarah & Eliza .....	15 49	W F Williams
244	Sloop	Kawailani .....	24 39	Sing Chong & Co
250	Schr	Kulamanu .....	85 22	S C Allen
279	Schr	Kamoi .....	108 06	S C Allen
256	Schr	Heeia .....	36 10	J I Dowsett
260	Schr	Moi Wahine .....	147 25	S C Allen
265	Schr	Kaulilua .....	47 96	Inter Island S N Co
287	Schr	Keolani .....	3 48	Wm Hokonui
292	Schr	Ka Hae Hawaii .....	22 73	Kuikahi & Holokahiki
297	Sloop	Kaiulani .....	12 93	Sing Chong & Co
298	Schr	Liliu .....	47 26	J F Colburn
301	Sloop	Ekekela .....	4 17	S Hale
302	Schr	Mahimahi .....	26 59	Jno F Bowler
303	Sloop	Waianae .....	4 07	M da Silva
310	Sloop	Hilawe .....	3 02	Akona

## IMMIGRATION AND PASSENGER STATISTICS, 1893.

## ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF IMMIGRANTS.

ARRIVALS.	CHINESE.			JAPANESE.			PORTUGUESE.			TOTAL.
	Males..	Females.	Children	Males..	Females.	Children	Males..	Females.	Children	
San Francisco.....				64	1		54	20	37	176
China and Japan.....	836	95	50	3699	900	6				5496
Total.....	836	95	50	3673	901	6	54	20	37	5672
DEPARTURES.										
San Francisco.....				326	26	6	117	66	169	710
China and Japan.....	1030	58	147	1567	392	22				3216
Total.....	1030	58	147	1893	418	28	117	66	169	3929

Total Arrivals of Immigrants for the Year..... 5672

Total Departures of Immigrants for the Year..... 3926

Excess of Arrivals..... 1746

Excess of Arrivals, Japanese..... 2241

Excess of Departures, Chinese..... 254

Excess of Departures, Portuguese..... 241— 495— 1746

## PASSENGER ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, HONOLULU, 1893.

FROM AND TO	FROM			TO		
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
San Francisco.....	1084	468	135	893	523	212
Australia and New Zealand.....	118	29	5	50	15	6
Oregon & Washington.....	3	1	..	1	2	..
China and Japan.....	57	9	..	16	8	..
Islands and Ports in the Pacific.....	30	6	..	5	4	..
European Ports.....	3	..	..	..	..	..
Victoria, B. C.....	47	28	6	83	23	19
Total.....	1342	541	146	1,048	575	237

Total arrivals for the year..... 2,029

Total departures for the year..... 1,860

Excess of arrivals..... 169

## PASSENGERS IN TRANSIT, COMPARATIVE.

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
From San Francisco to Australia and N. Z. ....	1,138	1,144	361	532
From Australia and N. Z. to San Francisco.....	1,495	1,319	559	1,332
From San Francisco to China and Japan.....	798	1,458	1,872	3,403
From China, Japan, etc., to San Francisco.....	.....	156	281	2,939
From British Columbia to Japan.....	67	.....	9	.....
From China and Japan to British Columbia.....	.....	212	48	.....
From China to Mexico.....	407	677	.....	.....
From San Francisco to Ports in South Pacific....	.....	10	.....	.....
From Mexico to Hong Kong.....	.....	8	.....	.....
From Australia to Victoria.....	.....	.....	.....	41
Totals in Transit.....	3,965	5,984	3,130	8,247

## AMOUNT AND VALUE OF ANNUAL SUGAR EXPORTS.

Year.	Pounds.	Value.
1885*	171,350,314	\$ 8,356,061 94
1886	216,223,615	9,775,132 12
1887	212,763,647	8,694,964 07
1888	235,888,346	10,818,883 09
1889	242,165,835	13,089,302 10
1890	259,789,462	12,159,585 01
1891	274,983,580	9,550,537 80
1892	263,656,715	7,276,549 24
1893..	330,822,879	10,200,958 37
1894—(six months).....	253,789,284	6,857,433 84

\* First year wherein the Custom House Annual Reports showed specific value of the various articles of Domestic Exports.

## SUGAR PLANTATION LABOR STATISTICS.

## NUMBER AND NATIONALITY OF PLANTATION LABORERS, 1894

(Compiled from Report of President of Bureau of Immigration.)

Islands.	Hawai-ans.	Portu- guese.	Japan- ese.	Chinese.	S. S. Islanders	All Others.	Total.
Hawaii.....	599	899	6,299	922	37	174	8,930
Maui.....	776	531	2,480	688	87	170	4,732
Oahu.....	253	217	1,290	592	7	50	2,409
Kauai.....	275	530	3,615	584	50	169	5,223
Total....	1,903	2,177	13,884	2,786	181	563	21,294

Of the above, 10,508 only are under contract; a little less than one-half. Of the total number of laborers given, but 1,618 are women, divided as follows, as to Nationality, viz.: Hawaiians 64; Portuguese 150; Japanese 1392; Chinese 12. There are 367 men employed upon the various plantations, two being Chinese and all the others Portuguese.

Total number laborers reported	1892	20,536
"	1891	19,930
"	1890	18,959
"	1888	15,959

For Nationalities of same, see ANNUALS for 1891, page 62; 1892, page 58; 1893, page 40, or 1894, page 33.



COMPARATIVE TABLE OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT: FOR BIENNIAL PERIODS 1880-82 TO 1892-94.

	1880-82.	1882-84.	1884-86.	1886-88.	1888-90.	1890-92.	1892-94.
REVENUE.							
Custom House.....	\$ 719,245	\$ 944,638	\$ 986,417	\$ 1,024,365	\$ 1,082,766	\$ 1,355,744	\$ 1,047,009
Internal Commerce.....	141,744	178,149	194,172	226,842	188,662	196,857	198,067
Internal Taxes.....	596,615	680,397	696,869	766,422	901,803	963,496	987,414
Fines, Fees, Perquisites, etc.....	219,009	233,710	96,490	149,483	608,316	458,623	406,702
Gov't Realizations and Receipts of Bureaus.....	393,586	374,291	684,749	513,732	35,623	266,600	323,197
Government Stocks.....		668,900					
From Loans.....				1,811,800	34,500	387,800	454,700
Postal Savings.....				319,932	780,526	274,761	118,399
Crown Commissioners.....		12,000	12,000			13,000	51,717
Cash Bal. in Treasury, A, nil 1. 1894.....							184,114
Totals.....	\$ 2,670,259	\$ 3,092,085	\$ 3,010,655	\$ 4,812,576	\$ 3,632,196	\$ 3,916,881	\$ 3,771,319
EXPENDITURES.							
Civil List.....	\$ 100,000	\$ 148,500	\$ 127,931	\$ 128,925	76,800	\$ 69,710	\$ 29,521
Permanent Settlements.....	19,512	20,347	14,028	8,967	4,885	4,685	5,400
Legislature and Privy Council.....	19,338	24,942	31,455	60,284	22,767	34,694	36,592
Judiciary Department.....	92,870	115,892	129,057	154,566	175,979	177,251	174,551
Department of Foreign Affairs.....	129,353	252,641	222,678	257,996	156,445	181,400	133,450
Department of Interior.....	1,204,703	1,824,795	1,162,126	1,528,266	779,111	1,378,885	441,212
Department of Finance.....	299,436	319,062	566,569	727,264	563,458	693,298	1,397,397
Department of Attorney-General.....	163,527	266,730	279,872	279,819	259,237	391,592	450,853
Bureau of Public Instruction.....	84,249	91,755	151,693	165,913	197,610	280,269	148,529
Board of Health.....			241,470	247,907	316,664	329,815	309,019
Miscellaneous.....	169,608	151,742	76,821	1,152,384	191,278	622,292	589,690
Totals.....	\$ 2,282,596	\$ 3,216,406	\$ 3,003,700	\$ 4,712,285	\$ 2,671,430	\$ 4,095,891	\$ 3,715,234

† Including recel and cancellation of Bonds, \$695,000.



TABLE OF RAINFALL, PRINCIPAL STATIONS, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, 1893-94.

(From Government Survey Weather Service Records, by C. J. Lyons. Continued from last ANNUAL.)

Locality.	Observer.	1893.												Total.
		July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	
Beretani Street.	R. McKibbin.	0.41	1.10	1.27	1.22	10.70	1.58	3.77	12.12	2.16	2.92	0.27	1.03	38.55
Nuanuu Avenue.	W. W. Hall.	0.96	1.75	2.38	1.58	10.35	1.62	4.11	13.00	3.10	4.28	1.24	1.57	45.94
Punahou	C. J. Lyons.	0.73	1.60	1.73	1.18	9.93	1.95	4.21	11.91	2.91	2.53	0.49	0.98	40.06
School Street	S. E. Bishop.	0.81	1.59	2.21	1.74	9.66	1.75	3.78	11.56	3.69	4.13	0.43	1.60	42.95
Kulaokahua	W. R. Castle	0.28	1.00	0.90	0.64	8.33	1.39	3.05	12.42	1.84	2.10	0.10	0.65	32.70
Water Works.	"	8.28	8.13	8.13	8.13	15.85	7.23	12.45	26.61	17.81	9.89	2.46	6.79	.....
Halfway House.	"	5.18	5.14	5.14	5.14	15.25	3.83	7.32	.....	9.98	6.72	1.28	3.47	.....
Makiki	"	0.85	3.13	1.89	1.72	9.31	1.58	3.49	10.16	1.03	3.77	0.30	0.95	38.18
Manoa	J. Kidwell.	1.09	2.22	2.57	1.86	11.46	1.75	3.32	13.62	4.65	3.62	0.40	1.14	47.70
Ahuimanu	H. Macfarlane	2.73	3.40	4.67	2.87	14.27	3.88	4.98	18.17	.....	.....	0.48	.....	.....
Kahuku	W. Arneman	1.07	1.27	1.65	1.62	5.04	1.52	3.03	15.57	1.56	1.33	0.38	0.83	34.87
Honouliuli.	W. J. Lowrie.	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00	8.15	1.34	2.58	10.02	2.18	0.76	0.00	.....	.....
Haleakala Knch.	W. F. Pogue	0.60	0.48	0.27	0.52	1.22	2.24	0.82	14.94	6.63	0.99	0.37	0.15	29.23
Kaanapali	E. Reiman	1.01	0.98	1.71	0.22	2.45	3.00	1.63	5.75	1.46	1.03	0.20	0.70	20.14
Waikapu	T. W. Everett.	0.60	0.24	0.14	0.92	3.44	1.97	1.15	4.62	3.13	0.24	0.04	0.20	16.69
Pepeekeo	W. H. Rodgers.	7.25	5.50	7.20	8.57	13.89	9.26	20.58	25.02	18.04	15.22	3.18	4.32	138.03
Waiakea	R. Kennedy	7.17	6.03	5.20	8.53	14.37	6.73	16.81	25.71	17.11	17.25	1.87	4.58	131.36
Ookala	W. G. Walker	5.62	2.50	3.09	3.39	1.93	2.60	3.56	11.73	12.76	6.93	1.31	2.91	58.33
Pauahau.	A. Moore	2.35	0.71	0.3	1.02	0.84	2.59	0.81	8.67	10.96	2.05	0.25	0.33	30.90
Waimea.	E. W. Lyons	3.35	1.15	0.54	1.07	1.42	1.95	1.41	5.52	2.46	2.46	1.59	1.84	24.76
Kohala.	A. Ostrom.	5.23	1.97	1.62	1.71	2.05	2.39	2.43	9.00	6.53	4.35	2.90	3.25	43.43
Pohoki	R. Rycroft.	6.78	5.08	3.94	7.92	25.25	6.83	22.20	34.36	11.50	8.72	2.52	4.35	139.45
Kealahou.	S. H. Davis	12.80	6.86	7.02	5.96	7.12	1.67	5.77	6.39	3.88	2.63	3.62	3.45	67.77
Naalehu	G. C. Hewitt	2.71	1.13	1.12	0.65	14.16	4.44	13.43	14.40	3.84	1.83	0.26	1.03	59.00
Pahala	T. C. Wills.	0.46	1.60	2.81	0.62	13.19	3.61	13.26	15.20	2.60	1.20	0.38	.....	.....
Lihue	G. N. Wilcox	0.41	0.94	1.48	2.78	4.96	5.35	3.51	7.74	2.50	1.73	0.71	0.51	32.62
Makaweli.	H. Morrison	0.54	0.60	1.53	3.13	2.40	3.35	3.69	8.57	0.37	1.67	0.40	0.40	26.65
Hanalei	W. H. Deverill	2.34	4.54	4.60	12.21	5.47	8.97	6.83	23.07	8.71	5.66	1.22	4.04	87.72

SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT OAHU COLLEGE, 1893-94.

[By Prof. A. B. Loomis.]

Month.	BAROMETER.*				TEMPERATURE.				ATMOSPHERIC STATE.			Days Trade Wind			
	Daily Range		For the Month.		For the Month.				Dew Pt.	Rel Humid.	Rainfall.		Cloudiness, %		
	Mean.	Hst.	Lst.	Mean.	Hst.	Lst.	A. M.	P. M.						P. M.	Gen. Ave.
July.....	.052	30.16	30.02	30.091	16°	8.91	85	67.73	06.81	97.75	13.76	72	6	0.73	40
August.....	.056	30.16	29.99	30.082	16	9.37	86	68.72	84.82	21.75	23.76	76	1	1.60	41
September.....	.072	30.18	29.97	30.067	17	8.98	86	67.73	25.82	23.75	18.76	89	5	1.54	37
October.....	.075	30.21	29.92	30.053	17	7.92	83	64.73	01.80	93.74	27.76	07	6	1.24	51
November.....	.081	30.29	29.06	30.074	17	7.91	81	65.70	07.77	98.71	22.73	09	1	9.40	50
December.....	.077	30.21	29.84	30.058	18	9.21	80	57.67	86.77	07.69	40.71	44	3	1.79	37
January.....	.082	30.17	29.86	30.036	18	8.54	79	58.68	07.76	61.69	42.71	37	6	3.35	51
February.....	.076	30.26	29.82	30.063	21	7.56	70	56.67	82.75	38.68	76.70	65	7	11.60	05
March.....	.074	30.25	29.89	30.110	14	7.55	81	60.68	21.75	76.69	00.70	99	1	2.47	50
April.....	.063	30.22	29.99	30.101	10	8.20	82	61.69	68.77	88.70	50.72	69	8	2.51	61
May.....	.056	30.26	29.95	30.095	18	8.24	83	60.71	84.80	08.72	55.84	82	6	0.33	57
June.....	.058	30.19	30.00	30.101	20	8.42	85	60.72	10.80	52.73	02.75	21	6	0.77	46
Year.....	.069	30.26	29.82	30.078	21	8.40	86	57.00	65.79	05.71	99.73	89	6	37.39	48.8
Past 5 years!	.069	30.27	29.69	30.045	27	7.94	88	54.71	39.79	31.72	89.74	54	5	37.45	

\* Barometer readings corrected for temperature and reduced to sea level. The latitude correction, which is -0.086, has not been applied.



LAND STATISTICS.

ESTIMATES OF AREA INCLUDED IN ALL GOVERNMENT GRANTS  
(LAND SALES) TO JUNE, 1893, IN ACRES.

Prepared by Government Survey Department.

Hawaii—Kohala . . . . .	21,520.95	Maui—Lahaina . . . . .	364.17
Hamakua . . . . .	63,439.41	Kaanapali . . . . .	2,675.00
Hilo . . . . .	14,884.41	Wailuku . . . . .	25,825.51
Puna . . . . .	17,411.85	Hamakua . . . . .	18,711.53
Kau . . . . .	215,538.81	Koolau . . . . .	2,024.72
Kona . . . . .	56,101.16	Hana . . . . .	6,210.92
		Kipahulu . . . . .	1,540.03
Total . . . . .	388,896.47	Kaupo . . . . .	11,534.73
Oahu—Kona . . . . .	5,549.10	Kahikinui . . . . .	3,595.67
Ewa . . . . .	7,401.31	Honouuula . . . . .	15,100.84
Waialua . . . . .	19,596.47	Kula . . . . .	13,054.92
Koolau . . . . .	12,321.94		
Total . . . . .	44,868.82	Total . . . . .	100,645.04
Lanai . . . . .	735.95	Kauai . . . . .	15,123.25
Molokai . . . . .	55,960.90	Niihau . . . . .	61,088.00
Grand Total . . . . .			667,317.41 acres.

The foregoing estimate of areas is largely increased by the inclusion of several exceptionally large grants, viz.:

Grant 2769 to J. P. Parker, in Hamakua . . . . .	37,888	acres.
“ 2791 to C. C. Harris in Kau. . . . .	184,298	“
“ 3343 to C. Spreckels, in Wailuku . . . . .	24,000	“
“ 3146 to C. R. Bishop, on Molokai . . . . .	46,500	“
“ 2944 to J. M. and F. Sinclair, Niihau . . . . .	61,038	“
Total . . . . .	353,714	“

APPROXIMATE DIVISION OF LANDS 1848-55.

Government . . . . .	1,495,000	acres in 1848.
Kuleanas . . . . .	28,658	“ “
Crown Lands . . . . .	915,000	“ in 1893.
Bishop Estate . . . . .	420,000	“ “
Other Chief's Lands surveyed before '55 . . . . .	133,013	
Chief's Lands not surveyed before '55 . . . . .	1,018,329	

Total . . . . . 4,010,000 acres.

Total of Chief's Lands including Bishop Estate 1,571,341 acres.

TOTAL AREA OF LAND COMMISSION AWARDS (KULEANAS.)

Hawaii—Hilo District . . . . .	466.35	acres.	Kona District . . . . .	2,119.00	acres.
Hamakua “ . . . . .	2,542.00	“	Kau “ . . . . .	2,124.18	“
Kohala “ . . . . .	2,129.16	“	Puna “ . . . . .	32.18	“
Total area of Hawaii Kuleanas . . . . .			0,412.87	acres.	
“ “ Maui “ . . . . .			7,379.74	“	
“ “ Molokai “ . . . . .			2,288.87	“	
“ “ Oahu “ . . . . .			7,311.17	“	
“ “ Kauai “ . . . . .			1,824.17	“	
“ “ Lanai “ . . . . .			441.97	“	
Grand Total . . . . .			28,658.49	“	

## AHUPUAAS AND ILIS.

Hawaii—Hilo.....	6,620.25 acres,	Kohala.....	1,933.00 acres.
Hamakua.....	8,248.48 "	Kona.....	1,261.79 "
Total Hawaii.....			18,063.52 acres.
" Maui.....			17,547.83 "
" Molokai.....			10,343.62 "
" Oahu.....			32,785.62 "
" Kauai.....			54,272.00 "
Grand Total.....			133,012.59 "

A recent estimate of area of present government lands gave a total in round number of 828,000 acres, which, together with the total amount granted would give in round numbers 1,495,300 acres as the amount originally held by the government.

### APPROXIMATE AREA, CHARACTER, ANNUAL RENTAL AND VALUE OF GOVERNMENT LANDS.

Compiled from J. F. Brown's Report on Government Lands in Biennial Report of the Minister of the Interior, 1894.

LOCATION. District or Island.	Acres Total Area.	Acres Cane and Coffee Land.	Acres in Homestead.	Acres Grazing Land.	Acres Forest Land & Moun- tain Tracts.	Yearly Rental from portions leased.	Estimated Value.
<b>HAWAII.</b>							
Hilo.....	43,073	17,000	3,100		22,973	\$8,263	\$291,578
Hamakua.....	252,610	6,000	3,436	210,000	33,174	10,381	219,134
Kohala.....	15,375	500	664	14,200	500	1,922	46,478
North Kona.....	104,063	844	1,777	2,500	98,942	285	33,526
South Kona.....	24,444	840	314	3,000	20,290	105	30,831
Kau.....	101,716	1,520	883	54,333	44,980	2,595	130,441
Puna.....	40,000		1,607			25	45,000
<b>MAUI.</b>							
Lahaina & Wailuku	1,308	165		700		290	16,100
Honuaula.....	14,484					375	9,760
Kula.....	13,321		1,590	11,731		2,705	28,707
Hamakuapoko.....	13,805	3,000		3,805	7,000	5,975	58,775
Koolau.....	17,000				17,000		17,000
Hana.....	18,626			4,826	14,000	445	14,860
Kipahulu.....	1,156	80		76	1,000	168	3,344
Kaupo.....	7,916			5,616	2,300	135	4,350
Kahikinui.....	25,000			2,500		3,010	25,000
LANAI.....	30,347			30,347		500	30,000
KAHOOLAWE.....	30,000			30,000		250	15,000
MOLOKAI.....	20,005		322	13,594			25,100
OAHU.....	24,904	*80	†760	22,000	2,064	4,517	152,528
Honolulu city lots; espl'de wat'r fr'nts	105					21,966	919,100
KAUAI.....	22,056	600		3,556	17,900	480	31,000
Total.....	821,314					64,392	2,147,612

\* Rice land. † Fish pond area.

The above table does not include the School Lands of the Board of Education.

**AREA, VALUE AND ANNUAL RENTAL OF CROWN LANDS.**

Compiled from Report of C. P. Iaukea, Commissioner, March 31, 1894.

Islands.	Acres.	Estimated Value.	No. Leases.	Annual Rentals.	Acres Unleased.
Hawaii.....	642,852	\$ 992,300	49	\$ 14,620 75	44,516
Maui.....	69,121	180,500	15	6,482	.....
Molokai.....	20,892	25,000	1	1,200	709
Lanai.....	17,369	17,000	1	500	.....
Oahu.....	66,593	518,450	48	14,807	1,040
Kauai.....	154,636	581,000	11	10,659	.....
	971,463	\$ 2,314,250	125	\$ 48,268 75	46,265

Additional to the above is the following table of Homestead and Settlement tracts on Hawaii, rentals available four years from time of lease.

Settlement.	Date when formed.	No. Holdings.	Total acres Taken up Acres.	Average area each Holding. Acres.	Annual rental. Payable.
Olaa Homestead.....	Jan. 1, '92	47	482.14	10.26	\$ 482 19
Kaimu & Waiakolea.....	" "	15	139.80	9.32	71 49
Olaa Settlement.....	July 1, '92	85	11,478.97	135.05	14,889 24
Puukapu Settlement.....	Sept., 1893	59	933.75	15.83	238 65
Total.....		206	13,034.66	63.27	\$ 15,681 57

**SUMMARY TABLE OF AMOUNT AND NATIONALITY OF INVESTMENT IN PLANTATION AND OTHER CORPORATIONS IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, COMPILED JUNE, 1893.**

Nationality of Investors.	40 Sugar Plantn Corporations.	22 Pl'nt'ions not Incorp'd.	43 Corpts. other than Sugar.	Total.
American.....	\$ 18,594,695	415,000	2,690,994	\$ 21,700,689
Hawaiian born Americans.....	2,960,280	500,000	948,197	4,408,477
British.....	4,303,218	1,195,000	1,289,520	6,787,738
Hawaiian born British.....	196,200	.....	233,006	429,206
German.....	1,233,935	515,000	299,523	2,048,458
Hawaiian born German.....	39,165	.....	28,839	68,004
Native Hawaiians.....	38,991	.....	51,620	90,611
Half-caste Hawaiians.....	285,056	.....	277,076	562,132
Chinese.....	259,700	.....	44,640	304,340
Portuguese.....	49,500	75,000	420	49,920
All other Nationalities.....	3,550	300,000	13,565	392,115
Total.....	\$ 27,964,290	3,000,000	5,877,400	\$ 36,841,690

See ANNUAL for 1894, pages 40-42, for List of Corporations.

## POST OFFICE STATISTICS.

LETTERS PASSING THROUGH THE GENERAL POST OFFICE,  
HONOLULU, FROM 1882 TO JULY, 1894.

	INTER-ISLAND LETTERS		FOREIGN LETTERS.	
	Received.	Forwarded.	Received.	Forwarded.
1882 .....	185,006	230,005	80,509	96,482
1883 .....	195,808	241,542	108,985	120,063
1884 .....	199,481	253,136	131,761	146,815
1885 .....	186,924	349,421	134,175	133,594
1886 .....	†476,631	254,177	132,895	136,505
1887 .....	†618,960	299,183	143,158	136,217
1888 .....	†692,915	333,283	144,430	145,763
1889 .....	†716,496	369,314	166,398	165,262
1890 .....	†776,486	359,780	200,399	204,394
1891 .....	†867,248	393,603	223,620	220,305
1892 .....	†871,009	531,710	226,715	239,801
1893 .....	†871,466	427,764	253,279	263,743
1894 (6 mos. to July) .....	†451,480	226,515	132,738	141,081

† These figures include city drop letters, and foreign letters from the other islands for forwardance abroad.

## AREA, ELEVATION &amp; POPULATION OF THE HAW'N ISLANDS.

	Area in stat. sq. miles.	Acres.	Height in feet.	Population.
Hawaii .....	4,210	2,500,000	13,805	26,754
Maui .....	760	400,000	10,032	17,357
Oahu .....	600	300,000	4,030	31,194
Kauai .....	590	350,000	4,800	11,643
Molokai .....	270	200,000	3,500	2,632
Lanai .....	150	100,000	3,000	174
Niihau .....	97	70,000	800	216
Kahoolawe .....	63	30,000	1,450	.....

## LIST OF KUHINA NUIS.

KAHUMANU, Kuhina Nui (or Premier), appointed by Kamehameha I., served under Kamehameha II. and III. till her decease June 5, 1832; succeeded by—

KINAU, under Kamehameha III. till her decease April 4, 1839; succeeded by—

KEKAULUOHI, under Kamehameha III. till her decease June 7, 1845; succeeded by—

KEONI ANA, under Kamehameha III. and IV. till his decease July 18, 1857; succeeded by—

VICTORIA KAMAMALU, under Kamehameha IV. and V. till the office was abrogated by the new Constitution promulgated August 24, 1864.





FROM COPYRIGHTED PHOTO BY F. CLIFFORD, BY PERMISSION OF J. H. OLMER.

**PRESIDENT DOLE PROCLAIMING THE NEW REPUBLIC**

**JULY 4th, 1904.**

## HAWAII A REPUBLIC.

HONOLULU has long been accustomed to commemorate the anniversary of American Independence, and oft times with commendable zeal, but it remained for July 4th, 1894, to witness the culmination of patriotic enthusiasm at the fruition on Hawaiian soil of American principles and ideas which were engrafted here with the dawn of Christian civilization and nurtured by commercial and social, rather than by political, ties; for upon that day was born the new Republic of Hawaii. Naturally much preparation had been made for the double celebration, and at an early hour the city and harbor was profusely decorated with flags, streamers and patriotic designs.

The Constitutional Convention, which assembled May 30th., had progressed so satisfactorily as to complete the final revision of the Constitution and sign the same on the afternoon of July 3rd, and the Advisory Council, the same day, passed the "Act to provide for the Proclamation of the Republic of Hawaii; and the enactment of the Constitution thereof; and the transfer of the sovereignty, property and authority of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands to the Republic of Hawaii."

The eventful day opened clear and bright, with a gentle trade breeze that aided in its exhilarating effects. The grounds of the Executive building were thrown open and an invitation extended to the general public to participate in the proclamation ceremonies which would be void of military display. Notwithstanding the early hour set for the occasion, eight o'clock, a large company of all classes and condition of the city's populace thronged the front steps, its approaches and the balconies, so that every vantage ground was occupied from which to witness the interesting ceremony.

As the hour approached, President Dole, accompanied by the Cabinet and his staff, came forward through the crowd gathered around the doorway and front steps and took position in the middle platform. The Judiciary, Cabinet Ministers and other officials stood immediately behind while at his left and rear were ranged the Advisory Council and Delegates to the Convention. He was met with hearty applause as he stood for a mo-

ment and drank in the sympathy in that sea of upturned faces and supporting throng. Gracefully recognizing the greeting, he prefaced the proclamation by the following address which was characterized by a firm and clear delivery.

ADDRESS.

The movement for popular government which has today reached such an important stage in this country, began in 1839, when Kauikeaouli, swayed by the light of the new civilization which was fast dawning upon his kingdom, surrendered his unlimited sovereign power and proclaimed to every man the rights of "life, limb, liberty, freedom from oppression, the earnings of his hands and the productions of his mind."

The progress of this cause from that day has been irresistible. There have been times, indeed, when it seemed to slacken its pace and even to turn back on its course, but obstacles served only to give it a chance to gather its strength for a swifter advance.

The Land Commission and the great Mahele, by which the lands of the kingdom were divided between the people, the chiefs, the Government and the king, the Constitutions of 1853, 1864, 1877 and the proclamation of January 17, 1893 are the milestones along the way.

Today, as we pass through the "gate beautiful" into a new realm full of promise, of hope and of boundless opportunity, we set up another mile-stone, greater and grander than all that stand behind us.

The end is not yet. The relaxing influences of peace are more demoralizing to patriotism than the stern and bracing dangers of war. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." There are still greater things to be done. There are achievements in free government, as yet unattained, to be striven for—responses to the fast growing claim that the poor man, the weak man, the ignorant man shall be recognized, in fact as well as in name, in the body politic. There are new milestones to be set up upon heights which are yet to be gained.

Let us see to it that our future is worthy of our past and of all the promise of this auspicious day, and that it shall grow therefrom as the tree grows from the sapling; that freedom shall never come to mean license in the vocabulary of the Republic, and that



the spirit of traffic shall never invade the Council Chamber or the halls of legislation.

And now, in behalf of the men who have carried this cause a-long and who have stood ready to defend it with their lives; in behalf of the women who have given it their prayers and their husbands and sons; for the benefit and protection of all the people of this country, of whatever race or name, and in gratitude to God, whose hand has led us,

#### PROCLAMATION.

I, Sanford B. Dole, President of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands, by virtue of the charge to me given by the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Provisional Government, and by Act dated July 3, 1894, proclaim the Republic of Hawaii, as the Sovereign Authority over and throughout the Hawaiian Islands from this time forth. And I declare the Constitution framed and adopted by the Constitutional Convention of 1894 to be the Constitution and the supreme law of the Republic of Hawaii, and by virtue of this Constitution I now assume the office and authority of President thereof.

God save the Republic!

Hardly had the invocation died upon his lips ere a native Hawaiian, from the crowd in front, started "three cheers for President Dole," which was caught up by the throng and heartily responded to. The address and proclamation was then read in the Hawaiian language by J. W. Kalua, one of the Delegates from Maui to the Convention, and again greeted with cheers.

Chief Justice Judd, in his robe of office, then administered the oath to the President, at which a new thirty-six foot Hawaiian flag was flung to the breeze from the front central flag-staff of the building,—and was the signal for the cannon's boom of a national salute and the band's blare of "Hawaii Ponoï,"—which proclaimed to all the birth of the new republic.

The President then announced his re-appointed cabinet, and subscribed to his oath, thus completing a most important event in Hawaiian history, which was marked throughout for its deep impressiveness, yet extreme simplicity and utmost freedom. Congratulations and hand shaking from many who could gain access to him kept President Dole busy for some time thereafter.

The rest of the day and far into the night was taken up with various events which marked the auspicious occasion, viz.: Aquatic sports in the harbor, beginning at 9 o'clock, and which were participated in by crews of the English, Japanese and American naval vessels in port; literary exercises at Independence Park, (Little Britain), at 10:30, with Capt. H. C. Cockrane, U.S.M.C., as orator of the day, followed by an exhibition of Japanese day fireworks, picnics and field sports through the afternoon. In the evening the Executive Building was brilliantly illuminated with lanterns and electric light designs, and the populace were entertained till a late hour by a unique display of fireworks from its front grounds.

Official notification to foreign powers of the changed form of government naturally followed, the first of which to reply, in recognition, was our nearest neighbor and friend the United States, and has been succeeded in turn, up to this writing, by Mexico, France, Japan and Italy.

On the morning of August 27th, U. S. Minister Albert S. Willis waited upon President Dole and Cabinet to deliver President Cleveland's letter of recognition and spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT:

The right of the people of the Hawaiian Islands to establish their own form of Government has been formally acknowledged both by the Executive and Legislative departments of the United States.

It seemed proper therefore—so far as I, the Diplomatic Agent, had the right—to extend recognition to the Republic of Hawaii, it having been created under the forms of law and existing without effective opposition.

The action thus taken has, I am glad to state, been fully approved by the proper authorities of Washington. As the highest evidence of that fact I have received an autograph letter from the President of the United States addressed to you, as the President of this Republic.

In delivering this letter, as instructed, permit me to join in its friendly sentiments and to express the hope that, through the Government now inaugurated, peace, prosperity and happiness will be secured to all the people of these Islands.

The letter from President Cleveland is as follows:

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

SANFORD B. DOLE,

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII,

*Great and Good Friend:*—I have received your letter of the 7th ultimo, by which you announce the establishment and proclamation of the Republic of Hawaii on the Fourth day of July, 1894, and your assumption of the office of President with all the formalities prescribed by the constitution thereof.

I cordially reciprocate the statements you express for the continuance of the friendly relations which have existed between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands, and assure you of my best wishes for your personal prosperity.

Written at Washington the 7th day of August, 1894.

Your Good Friend,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President,

W. Q. GRESHAM,

Secretary of State.

In reply to the remarks of Minister Willis, President Dole said:  
Mr. Minister:

It is with sincere gratification that I have received the information that the President of the United States has confirmed the recognition so promptly extended by Your Excellency to the Republic of Hawaii.

Permit me on behalf of the Hawaiian people to reciprocate the friendly sentiments expressed by you toward this government and to assure you of our desire that relations of comity, and of commercial intercourse which shall be mutually advantageous may ever exist between the two countries.

IT IS probable that a limited number of lots at Tantalus Heights will be shortly placed upon the market, for the erection of summer houses for the appreciation of those desiring pure air within easy reach of the city in a cool atmosphere amid picturesque surroundings. The government plans to reserve certain sections so that the characteristic feature of this delightful drive will not lose its natural charm.

## THE NEW HAWAIIAN CONSTITUTION.

BY ALBERT SHAW.

From the Review of Reviews (American edition) for September, 1894, by permission.

[The following concise article upon the new fundamental law of the Republic of Hawaii commends itself to all readers from the fact that its author, so far removed from the scene of action as to preclude the possibility of being charged with a warped vision through local political bias, yet writes with that intelligence and familiarity of conditions here which gives great weight to the subject.—ED. ANNUAL.]

THE new constitution of the Republic of Hawaii, which was impressively proclaimed at Honolulu on July 4 as the organic law of the Islands, is a document whose provisions evince statemanship of a high order. The difficulties to be overcome were many and serious. Monarchy in Hawaii had conducted itself in such a manner as to be no longer desirable or feasible. Its overthrow meant inevitably the establishment of republican institutions derived in the main from those of the United States. It had been hoped by the dominant element that prompt annexation to the United States might be secured with some such government as exists in our territories. But the repulse at Washington of annexation overtures left no other acceptable alternative but the formation of an independent republic.

The chief obstacle in the way of democratic representative institutions in the Sandwich Islands lies in the fact that the great mass of the laboring population is unfit for any share in the responsible political life of the community. Thousands of Chinese and Japanese coolies are at work upon the sugar plantations, and the element of extremely ignorant Portuguese laborers is a large one. Furthermore, many of the native Hawaiians themselves are wholly unequal to any intelligent use of the ballot. The greatest care has been taken by the framers of the new Constitution to fix such limitations upon the exercise of the elective franchise as shall make it reasonably certain that Hawaii will be ruled by its responsible and intelligent classes. On the other hand, these restrictions are not so severe or arbitrary as to cast

the reproach upon the Constitution-makers of having attempted to set up an aristocratic or oligarchical government.

The legislature is divided into two branches, a Senate and a House of representatives. Male citizens twenty years of age who can fluently speak, read and write either the English or the Hawaiian language are entitled to vote for representatives. This provision is intended to include all the native Hawaiian men who have attained an ordinary education, and all of the American and English residents who form the influential part of the non-Hawaiian population. There are also admitted to the franchise persons having special letters of denization entitling them to all the privileges of Hawaiian citizenship without requiring them to renounce allegiance to their native government. Thus many of the American residents of the Sandwich Islands hold such letters. They retain their status as American citizens, but are accorded the privilege of participation in Hawaiian affairs by virtue of actual residence and of a support during such residence of the government and institutions of the Islands. Provision is made by the new constitution for the bestowal of such special letters of denization by the Executive Council. But there is reason to suppose that the practice will tend to gradual disuse.

Article XVIII., dealing with the question of naturalization is carefully drawn, and has several points of interest. The adoption of aliens by process of naturalization is placed exclusively within the jurisdiction of the justices of the Supreme Court. The applicant for citizenship must have resided in the Hawaiian Islands at least two years; must intend to become a permanent citizen; must be able understandingly to read, write and speak the English language; must be able intelligently to explain in his own words in English the general meaning of any portion of the Constitution; must come from a country which has express treaty stipulations with Hawaii on the subject of naturalization; must be of good moral character and record; must be engaged in some lawful employment or have other lawful means of support; must be the owner of property in Hawaii of not less than two hundred dollars value, above all incumbrances; must take a prescribed oath in which he abjures allegiance to his former government, and in accepting Hawaiian allegiance agrees never to promote a movement for the restoration of monarchy. These provisions are obviously intended to prevent the naturalization of any large number of Oriental laborers, and to make practically certain the continuous evolution of an English-speaking community.

The qualifications of voters for members of the senate are the same as those for representatives, with the important addition of a property requirement. Every man who is registered as a voter for senators must either be in receipt of a money income of six hundred dollars or else must be able to show either that he possesses real estate in the republic worth fifteen hundred dollars, or that he has personal property of not less than twice that amount. This income qualification would not shut out the energetic American mechanic who may be domiciled in Hawaii, but would exclude a considerable element of native Hawaiians that possess the educational requisite which admits them to the register of voters for representatives. The constitution provides a very elaborate and detailed article upon the registration of voters. The arrangements are well devised, and the rights of qualified voters are carefully guarded.

As in the United States, the powers of government are distributed to three distinct branches: the executive, legislature and judicial. These departments are, however, more intimately connected at several points in the Hawaiian constitution than in our own. For example; it is provided that the members of the President's Cabinet (consisting of a Minister of Foreign Affairs, a Minister of the Interior, a Minister of Finance and an Attorney-General) shall have seats in both houses of the legislature with all the rights and privileges of members of those bodies excepting the right to vote. Furthermore, it is provided that the Minister of Finance shall submit to the Senate at each regular legislative session the appropriation bills for the succeeding biennial period, and all appropriation bills or measures authorizing a public loan must be introduced by the Cabinet itself. The only exception to this provision is a permission granted to any member to introduce a bill amending the appropriation for salaries and pay rolls. The practical effect of this will probably be to have all revenue measures, as well as appropriation bills, originate with the Executive government. The arrangement thus devised is a compromise between the British parliamentary system and the American Congressional system, and its operation will be observed with no little interest by students of political and legislative science.

Like the French Republic, that of Hawaii intrusts the choice of its President to the joint action of the house of the legislature rather than to a direct vote of the people. The term of the presi-

gency is six years, and a second consecutive term is denied. The senators are elected for six years, and the representatives for two. Thus the Hawaiian constitution actually adopts the single six-year presidential term which political reformers of all parties in the United States are advocating as a remedy for some of our worst evils. The Hawaiian President's power with regard to vetoing legislation is similar to that conferred upon our own President, excepting that the Hawaiian executive may veto specific items in appropriation bills.

Hawaii is a small country and its two legislative chambers are small. The constitution provides for fifteen senators and fifteen representatives. There is a small property qualification for members of the house of representatives and a larger one for senators. A representative must have been in receipt of an income of six hundred dollars or must own property worth a thousand dollars. A senator must be a property owner to the extent of three thousand dollars, or else must have been in receipt of an income of twelve hundred dollars: The Islands are divided into six representative districts, three of which are entitled to choose three representatives each, and three are allowed two representatives each. Cumulative voting is authorized in the choice of representatives, and each voter may cast a ballot for as many men as his district is entitled to, or may cumulate his votes for one man, or divide them. For instance, in a district electing three members the voter may cast one vote each for three men, three votes for one man, one vote for one man and two votes for another, or finally, one and a half votes each for two men. The entire house of representatives is to be re-elected each two years; but since only five senators are to be chosen at each biennial election there is no provision for cumulative voting in the case of the senators.

The senate's special prerogatives are similar to those of the United States Senate, but greater in some regards. It approves the president's appointment of members of the cabinet and the Judiciary, and of all diplomatic and consular representatives. In the election of the president, for which purpose the senate and house of representatives sit together, it is not sufficient that the successful candidate receive simply a majority of the total thirty votes, but this majority must also include a clear majority of the senators. The members of the cabinet are made remov-

able by the president with the consent of the senate. The president has the treaty-making power, subject to the senate's ratification.

The houses of the legislature are not made the judge of the qualification of their members, but all contests are to be decided by the supreme court. Each house is authorized to organize itself in its own way and to choose its own chairman. A quorum, consisting of a majority of members, is entitled to do ordinary business, but no law can be passed without the affirmative vote of more than one-half of all the elected members of each house. The chairman is authorized to count the number of members present for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not there is a quorum. Thus ex-Speaker Reed's famous ruling becomes incorporated in the organic law of our young sister republic. Regular sessions of the legislature are to be biennial and are to have a duration not exceeding ninety days. The president may call extra sessions, or may prolong a regular one for thirty additional days. Members are to receive for each session a compensation of \$400 and mileage fees. The president of the republic is to be paid such compensation as the legislature may from time to time authorize.

A very important feature of the new Hawaiian constitution is a body entitled the Council of State. It consists of fifteen members, five of whom are to be appointed by the president and five elected by each branch of the legislature. The president and cabinet, constituting the executive council, may at any time when the legislature is not sitting call together the council of state for special advice, and in times of emergency the council of state may upon request of the president and cabinet appropriate public moneys, thus acting with all the authority of the supreme law-making body. The Minister of finance, under such circumstances, is required to give a detailed account of appropriations and expenditures to the legislature at its next regular session. The council of state is only appointed for the two-year period from the end of one legislative session to the end of the next one. The council of state, sitting with the members of the cabinet, is authorized also to act as a board of pardons and reprieves, and to advise the president at his request. In fact, for all matters which concern the welfare of the state the presi-



dent is entitled to ask advice from this council. Its members are to serve without pay. Any one reasonably familiar with conditions in the Hawaiian Islands can understand the advantage of this council, ready at any moment of emergency or special necessity to support the president and cabinet with advice and with the nation's moral as well as legal authority.

Among the miscellaneous provisions of the constitution it is carefully provided that all existing laws and public arrangements, including offices and appointments to office, that are not inconsistent with the constitution are to remain in effect. The crown lands are to be deemed the property of the Hawaiian government. From the beginning of the year 1896 it is forbidden to appropriate any public support whatever for any sectarian, denominational or private school, or any school not under exclusive control of the government. Lotteries and the sale of lottery tickets are expressly forbidden. The oath which voters as well as jurors and public officials must all take makes no reference to past political action, but requires as to the future a support of the constitution, laws and government of the republic of Hawaii, and a pledge neither directly nor indirectly to encourage or assist in the restoration or establishment of a monarchical form of government in the Hawaiian Islands. Amendments to the constitution can be made by the action of two successive legislatures, the final action, however, requiring a two-thirds majority vote for each house. The provisions for the establishment of a judiciary are derived in general from the United States and call for no special comment.

General elections are to occur on the last Wednesday in September in odd years, and regular sessions of the legislature are to open on the third Wednesday in the following February. It is especially provided in the constitution that Sanford B. Dole shall be the first president and shall hold his seat until the end of the year 1900. It is also specially provided that the house of representatives to be chosen this fall shall hold office until the last Wednesday of September, 1897, and that the senators now to be chosen shall all retain their offices until the general election of 1899, after which senators shall be arranged in three classes, one-third of the body retiring biennially.

Not often in the history of constitution-making has a docu-

ment of this character been more firmly and more judiciously adapted to the precise conditions under which it would have to go into effect. The advisory council of the provisional government is expressly continued in power until the legislature first convenes, either in special or in general session, and it is provided that until that time this advisory council, sitting together with the president and his cabinet, shall be vested with all the powers and authority of the law-making body. Thus, although the promulgation of the new constitution has substituted a government of fixed and permanent character for one which claimed nothing more than provisional and temporary functions and authority, there is no change whatever in the personnel or the working system; and unless the president should choose to call together in special session the legislature which will be elected this fall, the provisional government will in fact continue to exercise full power until the regular session of the legislature in February, 1896.

It is still hoped in Hawaii that before that time some agreement for union with the United States may be brought about. The constitution contains this significant clause on the annexation question: "The president, with the approval of the cabinet, is hereby expressly authorized and empowered to make a treaty of political or commercial union between the republic of Hawaii and the United States of America, subject to the ratification of the Senate." Whether or not these islands in the Pacific should ever become a part of this country, there can be little reason to doubt the permanency of the republican institutions which have now been adopted. All questions as to the claims of the deposed dynasty being now finally disposed of there can be no reason why the matter of annexation should not be approached upon its own merits by our government at Washington. It is probable that a majority of the members of both houses of Congress ultimate annexation, and the obstacles which weighed most are in favor of strongly with President Cleveland and Mr. Gresham in their adverse judgment have now been removed. It would therefore involve no inconsistency if our Department of State should in due season proceed to negotiate a treaty for the absorption of the Hawaiian Islands as a part of the great American Republic.

## THE HAWAIIAN FLAG CONTINUED UNCHANGED.

IT is a matter of much gratification to Hawaiians and their friends that the new constitution perpetuates to the Republic of Hawaii the National ensign that has been known and recognized the past fifty years and more as the flag of these islands, despite the strenuous effort made a few months previous, by a certain faction, to substitute some new design that should embody the American type, so as to flaunt, possibly, our hope and aim for identification with the United States to the wide world.

There was doubtless a commendable feeling in this desire to show how Hawaii had become imbued with the "Stars and Stripes" influence, and the effort certainly had this to commend it, in that it was open and above board; some of the local journals calling for competitive designs. But Hawaiians by birth and adoption, as well as conservative aliens, could not look with indifference upon the suggestion. The late political upheaval was a change of administration and eventually government, not a change of nation. It was rather for its preservation that brave men took the bold step to wrest the government from the flood of iniquity that was threatening the rights of the people; hence, the flag they sought to preserve to the country unsullied has been continued to the Republic and justly retained in honor, and not struck as to a conquering foe.

While the preponderance of American interests at these islands point conclusively to their natural absorption, eventually, by the United States, that day is not to be hastened by any substituted national ensign. Whether we become part and parcel of that great nation in the near or distant future through territorial or state rights, the Hawaiian flag can still be the ensign of this land of America's adoption.

And who will arise to chide Hawaiians for the sentiment of patriotism that endears their flag to them? Are they not more likely to participate in the coming change, which the government is pledged to, with their colors continually in sight rather than by its removal strengthen the misplaced forebodings so many of them are led into, that to be annexed to the United States is to lose all that they hold dear. It has been said

that Hawaiians evince stronger claims for American citizenship in this love of home and flag than were they indifferent as to "what the gods provide."

Members of the Constitutional Convention therefore exercised the part of wisdom in continuing the Hawaiian national ensign as that of the Republic of Hawaii—see Article 16—thus taking it out of possible party factions for political commotions at coming legislatures, or at least largely reducing the possibilities of such.

### CURIOSITIES OF THE REGISTRY OFFICE.

RECORDS of all civilized countries, while containing valuable instruments, must also in their varied character embrace many of a peculiar nature. In the public records of a nation there is naturally embodied much that indicates the knowledge and character of the writers. Hawaii is no exception to this rule, nor have Hawaiians been at all backward—in her brief history of constitutional government, since 1845—about showing their capabilities in the preparation of legal documents:

Some of these recorded instruments are exceedingly amusing, and whether taken in the vernacular, as given, or translated to their English equivalents, show curiosities of originality. Native conveyances oftentimes embody geneological trees of no small dimensions, requiring utmost care to avoid mystification in arriving at correct solutions. While the same may be true with similar instruments in any language, the deciphering of Hawaiian relationships is not done readily by the average searcher.

Bills of sale are to be found covering items of small moment, and in chattel mortgages among Chinese the same tendencies are seen to embody trifling articles, it apparently being the rule rather than the exception for this class to include chickens, or ducks—if they have any—among chattel securities. One of the early recorded instruments shows a "popoki"—poor pussy—to be included in a transfer of interest in household effects.

The well-known introductory formula of legal instruments "Know all men by these presents" is at times ignored, and a

more impressive one substituted. This was the case not long since, in a lease by a native, which began with the striking headline "I ka inoa o ke Akua mana loa"—At the name of the God Almighty. This same lease evinces country folk simplicity and liberality in conveying five acres of coffee land to an alien, his heirs and assigns, for the sum of fifteen dollars per annum and permission to reside with the lessor, rent free, with drinking water for his use, providing he keep himself and premises clean. From the same district another lease begins "Iloko o ka inoa o ke Akua, Amene"—In the name of the God, Amen. This would seem to indicate the writers as having been schooled in will making, and had consequently got their documents somewhat mixed.

Memories of Mother Goose's "dog that worried the cat," is revived to meet the following quaint paragraph of a witness to the signing of a document; "Eia ka hoike i ike maka," etc.—Here is the witness that saw with his eye.

An evidence of gross ignorance as to property rights and illegal conveyancing was met with in searching title upon a piece of property wherein a dying wife deeds to her husband her right of dower in his land; a right that would cease with her expiring breath.

Instruments deeding property for a nominal consideration upon condition of care of, and provision for the grantors during their remaining days are not infrequent, though not all evince scriptural familiarity and simplicity as one recently recorded which stipulated that "care, food and raiment shall be supplied during present life, and the hiding of this body of dust;" an act presumably to take place at death, though this is not stated.

Hawaiians with very few exceptions, are honest in their realty transactions, and nearly all instruments will be found to include a warranty clause, but the climax may be said to have been reached recently, wherein the parties to a deed, in stating their warranty for the consideration named, disposes also with the land their "bodies and souls.

The work of the Abstract Company, as also the new system of Indexes in course of completion by the Registry Office is rendering it much less difficult now a days to find what is of record, but the failure in so many instruments to show derivative title

gives no little perplexity to the searchers, in tracing back for missing links. An extreme case in point, that well illustrates this, is shown in an early recorded mortgage "payable to bearer;" no name from beginning to end to indicate who the second party, or bearer, is.

Brevity may be the soul of wit, but hardly so in the case of a well-known holder of mortgages whose releases are not infrequently found embodied in the one phrase "ua pau loa"—it is ended, or it is all done. Our brief term "cancelled," also frequently met with on the faces of recorded mortgages, though positive, is equally vague as to whether the title revested in the mortgagor or was conveyed by settlement to others—as could be done in early days—or whether it was a premature or fraudulent transaction annulled. These are some of the "nuts" the searchers of records have to "crack."

Etymologists can have a fine field for study of Hawaiian names by an examination of the records, or even the indexes. And it may be said, in passing, that Hawaiians enjoy running through an index, or a geneological table with evident satisfaction. While we may not have recorded transactions of "Rain-in-the-face," or "Sitting Bull," we can show not a few equally as unique translated names, as for instance: Mr. G. Wahinemaikai (goodwoman) and Keliihaleole (the houseless chief) his wife convey certain lands at Kaipapau (shoalwater) to Keoni Wahinemaikai (John Goodwoman) their son.—Lib. 146, fol. 471. Or, Leoaipapale (Voice-eating-hat) and Po (Night) sons of Hina (to fall) and Hooluu (to dive) daughters of Hooulu (to grow) join together to effect an agreement with Kahakuokalani (the Lord of the heaven).

The following copy of a will, found in the testimony records of the Land Commission, was used to settle a disputed claim before that body and is of interest as showing relationship, besides being a curiosity in itself:

HONOLULU, OAHU, Jan'y 8, 1844.

"This is the will of Homai: All the property of my child Kaohipau and (derived from) my wife (woman) Kalama and my friend (second husband) the carpenter. This is the property: Two saws, two planes for wood, two planes, three chizels, one

hammer, one tortoise-shell comb, a cloth partition, a canoe in charge of Kapakuakini.

Those articles are the property of my child Kaohipau. This also: The Field.

My child is to live under Keahimakani."

A correct translation:

G. P. JUDD.

It may not be generally known, but it is a strange fact that the first recorded instrument in the records of the Registry Office, in Nov. 1844, is in the French language, relating to Charlton's receipt from Boki in 1827, witnessed by F. de Paulo Manini, for a paid up lease for twenty-eight years, free of taxes, of property situate in Manoa valley assigned to the Catholic Mission. All these are parties who have prominence in the developing period of Honolulu's history, and the instrument here referred to is one of several, connecting commercial transactions here, that were made to cut a political figure of no small moment.

The historian also can find much of an extremely interesting nature by the early records in the changes that have transpired throughout the city, and in fact the whole islands, both with property and people.

FIRST ROYAL STANDARD.—From the *Sandwich Islands Gazette* of April 15, 1837, it is learned that the Royal Standard first came into use at these islands that year and was first unfurled April 12th on board of the Hawaiian man-o'-war bark *Kai*, formerly the *Don Quixote*, on the King's embarking for Lahaina, with the remains of the Princess 'Nahienaena for interment at that place.

No description of the standard is given, so we are at a loss to know in what feature it differed from that familiar to us of later years which we find by gazetted notice in the *Polynesian* of May 17, 1845, to have been designed "according to the national devices arranged at the Herald's office, in London." This last standard was made and furnished the King by order of Sir Thos. Thompson, of H.B.M.S. *Talbot*, in 1845, and first used May 20th, at the opening of the legislature.

## KALUAHINENUI'S HEROIC DEED.

A REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF HAWAIIAN AQUATIC POWERS  
AND WIFELY DEVOTION.

**U**NDER the caption of "An Heroic Deed," Prof. W. D. Alexander, in his "Brief History of the Hawaiian People," page 230, records a fact well worthy of historic preservation. The incident is met with occasionally in foreign publications, illustrative of the remarkable swimming powers and endurance of Hawaiians, as instanced in this shipwreck experience of a native woman in the Hawaii channel, swimming with and supporting her husband towards the island of Kahoolawe, distant some twenty-five miles, when, but a short distance to the shore, after thirty hours effort to save him she feels obliged to relinquish her hold of him—as he had been some time dead—and save herself.

Having on several occasions been enquired of for the time and particulars of the circumstance, we give herewith the original account as found in the first issue of the *Polynesian*, June 6, 1840, in a letter written by the late Dr. D. Baldwin, with whose family the heroine became intimately acquainted.

"By the politeness of Mr. Thurston we have been favored with the following letter containing an effecting account of the loss of the Hawaiian schooner *Keola*, embracing a touching record of connubial love, seldom if ever surpassed. Faithfulness like that described in the letter is something more than the mere instinct of a savage. It ennobles its possessor, if her skin is dark, and renders her worthy of a page in the records of "Noble deeds of women."

LAHAINA, MAY 21, 1840.

DEAR BROTHER THURSTON:— \* \* \* You have heard, I suppose, the report of the loss of the vessel *Keola*, as the report reached here just as brother Green was sailing for Oahu. The same day that he sailed the persons who escaped arrived here and told us all the sad particulars. You will be afflicted to learn that our friend Mauae, is among those who are lost. As his wife is among the saved, and as they both swam about twenty-five miles together before he died, we have a full account of him



to the last. What is wonderful beyond description is that his wife carried him when he could no longer swim himself, and carried him till after he was dead. She left him when they were less than one quarter of a mile of the shore of Kahoolawe. There are supposed to have been, in all, between thirty and forty persons on board, only four of whom have escaped. These are the wife of Mauae, the wife of Thompson, and two young men who belonged to the vessel. The following is a brief history of the melancholy affair.

The *Keola* left Lahaina for Kawaihae Saturday evening, May 8th, in a somewhat leaky condition, as all were aware by the amount of pumping required. The next day (Sabbath), after dinner, they were in sight of Kahoolawe point which was not at a very great distance. Nothing of Maui could be seen but Haleakala, and Kahoolawe was lost in the misty distance. The wind was strong, and, as the young men say, the stone ballast rolled over to leeward. They put it back again and soon after two barrels of molasses and a cask of water—but poorly blocked up—rolled to leeward. This is supposed to have been the immediate cause of the disaster, though as the vessel had been aground five times since she was examined, she might have been very weak. Her bows were thrown so suddenly under, that it is supposed that some who were lying in the hold were never extricated, but went down with the vessel. Thompson was writing in the cabin and had little more than time to get on deck. The natives were soon all in the ocean and Thompson, poor fellow, unprepared, was hanging to a part of the stern still above water, while Mauae who had held morning prayers and conducted Sabbath services with the people in the forenoon, now, in the water, called the natives around and implored help from on high. They then looked about to see what they could do to help themselves. A current was setting to the north, so that none thought of swimming to Hawaii. Thompson could not swim at all. He threw out an oar on which he and his wife left. By her aid and the current they proceeded to Kahoolawe. Monday morning he died, and she landed in the forenoon, with the oar, on Kahoolawe. A vigorous young man seized the cover of the hatchway for himself and little brother. The boy died before daylight, Monday, but the elder one reached Kahoolawe at seven or eight in the morning, while a very slender,

weakly youth, left the vessel without any help but his skill in swimming, and landed on the same shore before morning.

Mauae and his wife took each a covered bucket for a mouo (buoy) and having thrown away their contents, they tied some of their garments around them and swam for Kahoolawe. They had three young men with them who disappeared one after another, either by drowning, or going in different directions, Some were in sight on the Sabbath, but during the night all disappeared and left them to pursue their watery way alone. Monday morning Kaluahinenui's bucket came to pieces, and she swam without anything till afternoon, when Mauae became too weak to proceed. They stopped. She lomed him till he was able to swim again. They then went on till they had Kahoolawe in full view, but Mauae became more feeble than before, so she took his bucket and had him hold to the hair of her head, whereby she dragged him, but soon his hand slipped and she tried in vain to rouse him even to such an effort. She then put his arms around her neck, held them with one hand, and made for the shore. When as near the shore as where small vessels anchor at Lahaina, and after they had been swimming twenty-eight or thirty hours, she found he was entirely dead and leaving him reached the shore near night, much exhausted, on the opposite side from the only settlement. Her eyes were so affected she could not see for a while; and was a stranger there. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday she looked around in vain for inhabitants, with nothing to eat all the time, and would have perished but that there had been considerable rain and she found water standing in some of the brooks. Friday morning she found some watermelons growing, and after eating one, was discovered by some fishermen and by them conducted to the village, and the next day brought here.

The young men were as lively when they reached here as before they were wrecked; the women somewhat exhausted. Their preservation we record as almost miraculous."

## HISTORY OF COFFEE IN HAWAII.

## ITS INTRODUCTION, SUCCESS AND DECLINE.

[In view of the deep interest throughout the islands in this subject we have condensed the following sketch from "Notes on the History of Coffee Culture in the Hawaiian Islands," as published in the ANNUAL for 1876.]

COFFEE plants were first introduced into these islands from Rio Janeiro, in the *Blonde*, in 1825, by John Wilkinson, a practical gardener, who came out with Governor Boki from England, and settled upon land of his patron in Manoa Valley, Oahu, where, side by side, as it were, with the first laid out Sugar Plantation. Mr. Wilkinson commenced operations in July or August of the same year with both industries, according to arrangements made with Boki while in England, and from the thoroughness of cultivation in its insipient stage is due the success which ultimately followed. Mr. Wilkinson's early death (in March, 1827), just as his first plantings were showing vigorous growth must naturally have had a deterring effect upon the plans formed for the prosecution of coffee culture, for the trees were left to grow with but little care or attention. From this parent field plantings were made in the Kalihi, Niu and Pauoa vallies, near Honolulu.

About this same time coffee plants from Manila were introduced, through the efforts of Richard Charlton, British Consul, which were also set out in Manoa Valley, but with what success there is no record.

From Manoa we next found coffee introduced on Hawaii, both in the Hilo and Kona districts, Rev. James Goodrich planting the first slips in Hilo, which made satisfactory progress, and Mr. Samuel Ruggles initiated the Kona effort by plantings in Naole, near Kealakekua, which grew and produced largely and demonstrated most clearly that it was well adapted to that part of the island. Hence the extended planting for we can not term it cultivation throughout the district which naturally followed, for, it is said, that from the success of coffee in Kona was inaugurated the Kauai Plantations of Messrs. Bernard and Rhodes at Hanalei, in 1842, with plants and seeds which they themselves gath-

ered from the parent field at Manoa. This was followed a few years later by Mr. Chas. Titcomb, on his Kilauea tract adjoining, with Kona plants from Messrs. Hall and Cummings. A plantation was subsequently laid out at Wailuā, Kauai, at much expense but finally abandoned as unsuited to the growth of coffee.

These Kauai plantations were the only ones that practiced any systematic method of cultivation since the original one laid out at Manoa. They worked on, aiming at extension and improvement until nearly the whole of the valley was put under cultivation, an extent of about 1000 acres. At this time difficulties beset these pioneers. As the picking season approached labor became difficult to procure and unreliable. In May, 1847, as the trees were in good condition and full bearing a two weeks deluge of rain flooded the plantations and did much damage in the valley. A year or two later followed the California gold fever which rendered labor scarcer and dearer, hands demanding oftentimes five dollars per day for field labor. These with other serious interferences materially affected the success of coffee culture. The severe drought of 1851 reduced the exports to about one eighth of the previous year's, from which time the coffee blight of the islands date, and as its ravages increased the systematic cultivation at Kauai declined, and the industry finally abandoned in 1856.

Coffee cultivated other than at Kauai, in the islands was left very much to chance, with little care or attention. Localities of shade and shelter found favorable were planted with either seed or young plants and then left mostly to themselves, till it was time to gather the berries. These localities were generally in small valleys or ravines, from which has been gathered the fluctuating annual product, shown by our export tables, up to the present writing.

The very meagre information by early writers here upon agricultural matters leaves much to conjecture as to the relative success or drawback attending the introduction of coffee in the other districts of the islands. It is fair to presume, however, from its ready and successive adoption through the group in localities deemed suited to it, that its growth was steady, and its cultivation profitable; although on this latter point we have no means at hand to determine the pecuniary encouragement to the industry.

Although the product is well distributed through the group, and Maui can boast of once favored sections, little seems to have been done outside of the Hilo, Kona and Hanalei districts already mentioned. Of these, Kona alone has maintained it as almost her sole industry, giving to the world her name for the superior quality of Hawaiian Coffee, until recently a new interest is awakened and efforts are being put forth for a systematic revival of the industry in various parts of the islands, but principally in the Kona, Hilo and Puna Districts of Hawaii.

### COFFEE OUTLOOK IN HAWAII.

**T**HERE seems little doubt but that the general interest now taken in coffee culture in these islands by a number of persons, some long identified with the country and others of comparative recent arrival, bids fair to redemonstrate Hawaii's possibilities in this respect in the course of a very few years.

Reference was made to the new interest taken in the subject, in our Retrospect article in the *ANNUAL* for 1893, stimulated by the organized efforts of the Hawaiian Coffee and Tea Co., just established in Kona. Since then this interest has intensified and broadened, and lands suitable to its culture are being eagerly sought after; some perhaps from speculative motives, but mostly with honest intent to enter into the industry.

Hardly a mail arrives from abroad but brings further enquiry for coffee lands and information as to area; how obtainable; situation; prices, etc., and the usual multitudinous questions pertaining thereto, all of which gives evidence of the readiness of foreign capital to come in and push forward the reviving industry with vigor. Several corporations, two of which are foreign, a number of local companies and many more individuals—as already indicated—are on the field and busily engaged in clearing and planting.

It is a matter of regret that our latent energies have been slow to respond to the effort made some ten years ago to arouse public interest in diversified industries. But we are thankful for the interest now pervading the country, and verily believe that the caution shown in reviving coffee culture throughout the islands

is a strong indication of promise of its stability. Once fairly established in the islands again, but under systematic and scientific methods both of culture and treatment in estates of sufficient magnitude to make everything tell to the best advantage—as is the successful Hawaiian sugar plantations—it will be a fairly safe proposition that the days of commercial depression of these islands will soon be a thing of the past. The policy of having “all our eggs in one basket,” is, fortunately no more. The experience of these islands with the whaling fleet, and the several set backs by the sugar market, but severely so under the McKinley Act, proves helpful after all.

The interest that has been awakened in these islands abroad, is largely the result of the wide dissemination of information by our various publications—of which the ANNUAL has done an honest share—by lectures, and advertised by our Volcano and its prototype the cyclorama, and intensified by our political revolution. But the coffee itself, both from Kona and windward Hawaii proves a factor not to be ignored; since, from its universally admitted superior quality and flavor, it advertises itself and the islands wherever it goes; the only complaint being inability to supply the markets' demand. This, it is hoped, will be overcome in a few years.

In 1892 it was estimated there were probably 1000 acres in old coffee throughout North and South Kona; 150 acres new set out by the two companies then under way there, with expectation of setting out fifty more; 170 acres in the Hamakua and Hilo districts and about 100 in Puna.

Since the attention towards coffee culture above referred to, a considerable number of lots, or tracts, ranging from ten to 2,000 or more acres, in the Olaa section of the district of Puna, situate midway between Hilo and the Volcano, have been taken up for cultivation. These are all upon Crown land, and upon thirty years term lease, conditional upon certain gradual annual clearing and extension of cultivation. On March 31st, 1894, there were 85 of these leases, embracing 11,479 acres, the average annual rental of which is a fraction under \$1.30 per acre. And even at this moderate figure, the commissioners waive rental for the first three years to allow settlers to effect their clearing and establish themselves for the agricultural work designed; whether coffee, grain, or fruit, etc.

The recent Report of the Commissioners of Crown Lands, shows 552 acres of this Oloo tract cleared, of which 324 acres are planted out with 246,584 coffee trees. The land of Oloo contains 52,260 acres, of which between 35,000 and 40,000 acres are considered as good coffee land, ranging in elevation from 640 to 3,000 feet. It has a medium temperature, with an annual rainfall of about 180 inches, similar to the best Guatemala coffee districts.

Under the head of coffee, the Commissioner of Agriculture in his Report to the Minister of the Interior, March, 1894, presents the following:

"The cultivation of coffee on improved methods can now be said to be fairly started. The Hawaiian Tea and Coffee Co. in Kona, Mr. R. Rycroft in Puna and the settlers in Oloo are examples of what intelligent cultivation can do in the production of this important staple. When it is remembered that almost all the coffee hitherto produced on these islands was prepared for market by the most primitive methods, and still compares favorable with the best brands, there is every reason to believe that Hawaiian coffee will rank with the best in the world.

"The difficulties in the way of the successful prosecution of coffee cultivation may be said to be the coffee blight and the insufficiency of labor. In regard to the first it may be safely predicted that in twelve to eighteen months the coffee blight will be a thing of the past. Insects have already been sent here from California that will be as effective on this blight as was the *vedalia cardinalis* on the cottony cushion scale.

"The labor problem is one that will have to be seriously considered. As coffee culture increases the need of a greater supply of labor will be strongly felt, particularly at picking time. A large force is then needed for three or four months, after which, if coffee alone is cultivated, there is need only of a small part of the force required for picking. It will therefore be necessary for the coffee grower to have some other cultivation in order to employ the extra labor, when not engaged in picking coffee, so that he may always have the necessary force at hand to save the crop. \* \* \*

"Several coffee growers have procured through this Bureau some thousands of Liberian coffee seeds, which coffee is said to be resistant to blight. A quantity of these seeds have been

planted at the Government nursery, and when ready will be distributed to the public.

It is difficult at this writing to present a comprehensive table of the coffee industry throughout the islands, that will do full justice to the sturdy pioneers in the various districts, as, in the first few years so little is shown for the amount of labor expended. Nevertheless that some idea may be formed of the extent coffee growing has been taken hold of, and in recognition of the service these revivers of so important an industry are doing the country, we have prepared—with the assistance of several of the parties interested—a table of the principal coffee growers, their location, etc. which will be given as a companion table with Sugar Plantations later on.

By next year, with further observation and personal enquiry this table will be materially extended, as there are quite a number of locators in but the initial stage; some just entering and others just emerging from the nurseries, but all working with the view of gradual extension. Maui, Oahu and Kauai, as also other sections of Hawaii than here shown are entitled to place, but particulars are not at hand at this writing to do justice thereto.

### THE VOLCANO ROAD.

By Rev. S. E. Bishop in the FRIEND for September, 1894.

FINDING at Hilo four-horse stages daily running over this lovely road to the volcano, the temptation was too strong, and a couple of days were taken for the trip. The lower half of the road had been traversed in 1892. Now the whole distance of thirty miles is completed. The run was made in six hours and a half up, and five and half down, including stops, all except a long rest each way at the "Mountain View House, at Olaa." This is a house standing on the sharp crest of a small hill, which overlooks a mile or so of straight road through the forest above and below. Like the other cottages lately erected in this lately virgin forest, the walks leading up to it are laid with planks hewn from the stems of tree ferns.

The road enters this dense forest at the thirteenth mile post, leaving it about the twenty-fifth. The lofty *lehua* trees are heavily hung with the rich verdure of the *ieie*. The spaces below are thick with the splendid feathery plumes of the *hapuu* tree



ferns. The new settlers at Oloo, in their clearings for coffee planting have removed the tree ferns and ieie, so that the trees stand bare and gray, waiting their turn to be made into firewood. This forest is extremely beautiful, and the settlers are required to leave a deep frontage untouched along the road, although many of them have failed to do so. It is pleasant to see their frequent small clearings, perhaps forty in all. Often nurseries of coffee plants appear, and occasionally the young trees growing. Some strong companies have gone to work in the woods on a large scale.

The road is an excellent one, highly finished, even grade and built to wear. Above the fifteenth mile it runs in long straight lines. There are occasional deep cuttings, disclosing a general depth of rich soil of three or four feet over the tract. The clearings show smooth land, although it is said to be more stony farther into the forest. The old trail to the volcano, a mile or more to the right, lay over a more recent outflow of pahoehoe lava from Kilauea, upon which but little soil has gathered. A considerable number of four-horse freight wagons are employed in delivering supplies and lumber to the new settlers. Freight is twenty dollars a ton to the volcano, and ten dollars more or less to intermediate points. The wagons load for the down trip with firewood, of which considerable quantities of the best quality are piled along the road. Thus the new road is already doing a large business.

The last few miles are over the very level pahoehoe. This seems to have gushed from the volcano, perhaps Kilauea-iki, in an enormous outflow of very liquid condition spreading in thin sheets over the ground. The road builders have defaced the land on both sides the road, stripping off the thin soil, scraping up the gravel to surface the road, and then prying up the thin sheets of vesicular lava, breaking them into cubical blocks to make a solid bed under the road. Work was still going on upon the last quarter mile. Directly in front of the Hotel a deep cut was being blasted out to furnish an easy grade down to the lower bench of land beyond the Hotel.

This new Volcano road is an immense boon to Hilo, opening up as it does a noble tract of productive country hitherto sealed up. It has cost the Government \$90,000, or \$3000 a mile. This will in a few years be returned to the treasury in taxes upon the enhanced values thus created of property along the road.

The new coffee plantations are at altitudes of from 1500 to 2500 feet above the sea. They enjoy the extraordinary rainfall of 180 inches per annum. Yet no water anywhere stands upon the ground, owing to the porosity of the underlying lava. The climate is deliciously cool. One of the highest farms is being planted with apples, peaches, and other fruit of the Temperate Zone.

### YACHTING IN THE PACIFIC.

Revised for this ANNUAL from an early number of the *Paradise of the Pacific*.

IN one of the comparatively recent English works of travel in the Pacific there is something akin to a recommendation and hope when the attractions of the Pacific become known to the wealthy pleasure seekers of England, many of whom have tired of the usual summer vacation routine, whose watering places and yachting grounds had lost their charm, their attention might be attracted hither, and in due time various representative vessels of the Royal Yacht Squadron with their respective owners and family, or party of friends, would flit from island to island, and group to group, throughout the broad Pacific, and thus become acquainted with the many charming attractions of places and people which it possesses.

The cruise of the yacht *Sunbeam* that has been told in so charming a manner by the late Lady Brassey in her book "Around the World in the yacht *Sunbeam*," whose visit to these islands still lives fresh in the memory of our residents, confirmed the above suggested hope in all the fullness of its possible enjoyment. This vessel after a week's stay at Pepee, Tahiti, arrived at these islands December 22nd, 1876, first touching at Hilo, for a brief visit to the volcano and the enjoyment of some of the delightful experiences of scene and people so graphically described by Miss Bird in her "Six months in the Sandwich Islands." The party returned from their volcano trip Christmas day to find the town *en fête* for their welcome and the yacht adorned with flowers and masts tipped with sugar canes in bloom. The *Sunbeam* dropped anchor in Honolulu toward sunset December 27th, and from the following morning till the afternoon of her departure, January 3rd, 1877, it was a continuous

round of sight seeing and social engagements including a ball at the Hawaiian Hotel. With such an ideal family yachting party as it was, we doubtless voice the opinion of other points than these islands when we say that Lady Brassey and her husband and family carried "sunbeams" wherever they went, and left impressions behind them indicative of the mutual pleasure experienced by their visit. From this port they left for Japan, with the expression "dear Honolulu."

In strong contrast to the above was the cruise of the yacht *Thetis* in these waters several years earlier. It is remembered as having been of a somewhat dashing character, and may serve for a future chapter of adventure in Hawaiian waters.

Another representative English yacht visiting these islands, since the *Sunbeam*, was the *Lancashire Witch*, Sir Thos. Hesketh, which made a brief stay at this port; visiting Hilo and other points of interest on Hawaii, having touched here from San Francisco en route to Japan in 1881.

About this same time the late Dr. Merrill, of Oakland, and party, including I. W. Taber of photographic fame, made a pleasant cruise from San Francisco to Tahiti and the Marquesas Islands in his yacht *Casco*, and took in these islands on the home stretch, making a call at Hilo for a visit to the volcano; thence to Lahaina

"Where the wave tumbles  
And the reef rumbles,"

and then to this port where an agreeable social time on ship and shore was indulged in during her several days' stay. This same yacht subsequently made a much more extended cruise among the Society Islands with that breezy writer Robert Louis Stevenson, wife and party, touching at these islands, as before, on the up trip. The charm of the Pacific has evidently won the noted writer from his old home and scenes, for, after a brief sojourn in the States he has returned and cast in his lot with the people of Samoa.

Some six years ago we had the visit here of the American yacht *Brunhilde*, Phelps, captain and owner, with one or two "companions du voyage." Her course to this port was from New York, by way of the Mediterranean, Suez Canal, India, China and Japan, and from here she sailed to Valparaiso. The

recollections of her visit, as is the general rule, are those of a series of mutual social pleasantries.

In the summer of 1888 the celebrated American yacht *Coronet*, Captain Crosby, of the New York Yacht Club, with its owner R. T. Bush, wife and son; Mr. and Mrs. Denslow; and Dr. F. Abbott visited Honolulu. This vessel arrived at this port from San Diego, after a moderate passage of fourteen days, and during her ten days' stay here was visited by many of our citizens. The party in turn received as much attention as their brief visit would allow, visiting the pali and other points of interest in or near the city, being the recipients of a complimentary concert by the band at the Hotel, and participators in a special trip of observation, per steamer, to the Waianae Plantation and Pearl Harbor. The party thoroughly enjoyed their brief visit, and expressed themselves delighted with our scenery and remarkable climate, to say nothing of the agreeable surprise they experienced at the intelligence and refinement of Honolulu society. They departed hence for Japan, regretting that time and circumstances did not permit them to visit Hilo and the volcano and other points of interest in the islands, but enough had been tasted of Hawaiian joys to give forth expression to the hope of being able to return again with the view of making investments in this "Paradise of the Pacific."

Our latest yachting visitors were Count and Countess Festetics in the American schooner *Tolna*, during the fall of 1893, arriving here from San Francisco and making a stay of several weeks, ere continuing on their voyage to the Society, Friendly, and other attractive groups of islands of the Southern Pacific. This yachting cruise is perhaps carrying out the suggestion of the English writer quoted in the opening of our article, for, having no occasion to hurry at any point, the Count and Countess are evidently getting all the enjoyment possible out of life among the aboriginies of the various islands they are attracted to, and there is no reported disposition, at this writing, of terminating their voyage.

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## HAWAII'S LABOR COMMISSION.

**A** RECENTLY enacted law of the Advisory Council establishes a Labor Commission to consist of five persons, appointed by the President, one of whom shall be chairman with power to administer oaths. The original act provided that the Commission should include at least one who was financial interested in the sugar industry (but this feature has since been modified), and one who represents the mechanical trades in the Republic. In accordance therewith the following persons have been appointed, viz.; W. N. Armstrong, chairman; Jno. Emmeluth, T. B. Murray, J. M. Vivas and H. W. Severence, with Dr. C. T. Rodgers as Secretary.

The duty of the Commission is "to make a full and careful enquiry and investigation covering a period from at least one year prior to the taking effect of the McKinley Tariff Act to July 1, 1894," upon the following points:

1. The number, nationality and residence of all agricultural laborers and mechanics now employed in the Republic, showing the number engaged in each particular branch of agriculture and rate of wages paid to the different nationalities of such laborers and mechanics.

2. The prices received by Hawaiian sugar planters for raw sugar and the cost of producing same, showing, so far as practicable, the cost of each stage and process, and more particularly the proportionate cost of unskilled labor.

3. Whether or not an increased number of agricultural and other unskilled laborers will be needed in the near future, and if so, in connection with what industries and how many laborers will probably be required.

4. The trials which have been given to co-operative production, or profit-sharing, in the production of sugar, rice or other agricultural products, in this country, giving, so far as practicable, the details of the several agreements and methods adopted and the results.

5. Whether or not a system of co-operative production or profit-sharing is feasible in connection with the main agricultural industries of the country; if so, upon what lines.

6. Whether or not such a system of production has ever been adopted in any other country situated similarly to Hawaii,

and in the production of similar products to those produced here; if so, what the results were.

7. Whether or not there is anything in the climatic or other conditions in this country which render it physically impossible for Europeans and Americans to successfully engage in field labor in this country.

8. If such are found capable of personal field labor, whether or not it is feasible to secure the immigration of a sufficient number to supply the present and probable requirements for unskilled labor. If so, upon what terms and by what means, and from what countries.

9. What the effect of Chinese and of Japanese immigration has been in this country.

10. What the effect of restriction of Chinese immigration has been.

11. Whether or not it is necessary or advisable to allow the further immigration of Chinese or Japanese. If so, upon what conditions.

12. What the condition of field labor and of mechanics is and during the last few years has been in this country, as compared with other countries.

13. What rate of wages is paid in other countries to skilled and mechanical labor in the production of products similar to those raised here.

14. Any other matters of a kindred character which will throw light upon the subject and tend to solve the problems incidental to the labor question in this country.

15. In what manner and to what extent men introduced as contract laborers have competed with the mechanical or business interests of the country.

In furtherance of the object of the Commission Government or corporation officers, or others, are required to furnish all information within their knowledge to the Commission, upon request, and it is empowered to subpoena witnesses to testify or produce papers, under penalty for disobedience. Said Commission shall, as soon as practicable, report the results of their investigation to the Executive and Advisory Councils, or to the Legislature if it be in session, with such recommendations as they may deem proper. The sum of five thousand dollars is provided to defray the traveling expenses (throughout the islands) of the Commission and witnesses, and necessary clerical help in connection therewith.

The various interests bearing upon this subject throughout

these islands makes it one of vital importance; hence, doubtless, the delay in the selection of persons qualified for such a public service who could devote the necessary time for the thoroughness of enquiry is contemplated by the Act.

The imperative needs of our sugar and rice plantations and the developing coffee industry for cheap labor keeps continually before the country the question of supply to meet the demand. The largely preponderating Asiatic laborers introduced for this service has, for some years past, caused alarm in the minds of many upon various grounds. Some from the high standpoint of moral effect upon the Hawaiian race in thus still further disproportioning the sexes; others from national prejudice and the more personal ground of their absorption of so much of the business and trades through the group by their disposition to compete in all lines of business, mechanical trades and occupations at the close of their engagements. With the change of government and its pronounced aim toward annexation with the United States, there arises another important question for solution, viz.: the alteration of our labor system to conform with the laws we hope to come under.

Looking at this proposed work of the Commission from the planters' standpoint it may be difficult to convince some that the bill emanates from a spirit of philanthropy, or evinces broad statesmanship. Yet there is much to be ascertained by a careful investigation of the subject by this legal method that can be had in no other way which will be of great importance to the sugar industry. From the self preservative point of view of the mercantile, and mechanical trades, if imported laborers can be controlled for the purposes for which they were introduced, both planters and tradesmen will be benefitted. If by honest enquiry and consideration of the question a method of controlling labor should be evolved, void of features in conflict with United States law, a great public service will have been rendered, and the way paved for the consummation of the hopes and aims of so many of our people. The difficulty of the labor problem is conceded on all sides and, together with the question of population of permanent value to the country, has engaged the attention of the best minds of this country for over forty years. And the end is not yet.

While the enquiry under the Act covers agricultural and industrial interests it will be noticed that careful investigation is enjoined upon the Commission in plantation matters. This is doubtless in view of the paramount importance of the sugar interest, upon which, directly or indirectly, all other interests depend, and without which there would not arise the labor question. The heartier the co-operation given the Commission in their labors, to arrive at unprejudiced results, will prove mutually advantageous to all vested interests and prove of great value as a basis for future plannings.

In dealing with the subject of nationality of laborers best suited to field work in this country, it is hoped to find relief from dependence upon Asiatics, perhaps to strengthen the steps already taken for reopening the Portuguese immigration, or find an equally satisfactory supply from other sources. This, however, is hardly a question to be solved by an investigating committee here, confining its enquiries—of necessity—to local experiences, nor is it reasonable to expect a satisfactory report on the subject for special legislative action. This feature of enquiry will require much cooperation in from other lands, as is contemplated by the law, though not to the extent of personal investigation. As an aid thereto, the late reports of the United States Labor Bureau have already been received by the Committee.

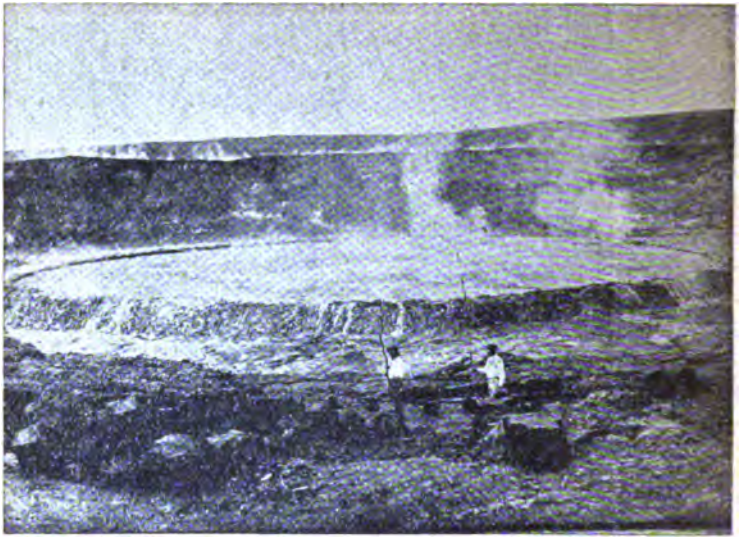
There is a phase of this subject for local investigation, however, that has possibilities of relief in ascertaining the right method of enlisting the services of Hawaiians in the various enterprises of the country. The last census showed 13,469 native and half-caste Hawaiian males over fifteen years of age, and 7,020 under. The Planters' Labor and Supply Company, by F. M. Swanzy for the Committee on Labor, at their recent annual meeting, showed but 1531 Hawaiians employed on plantations throughout the Islands, of whom less than one-half were under contract. For some reason there is an aversion, on the part of Hawaiians, to term engagements and, unfortunately, through their easy going disposition, they are not to be depended upon for voluntary continuous labor, though to their credit it must be said that for all round plantation work no imported, unskilled, laborers have proved their equal. It is to be hoped, therefore, a way may be evolved that will solve any existing difficulties and be a benefit to all parties concerned. While



Hawaiians may be classed as an indolent race, there are many who can testify that they can get over an amount of field, or stevedore work that would put John Chinaman or sturdy countryman of Camoens out of sight. This was principally at stint, or piece work, *uku pau* as they term it. This is a method that works favorable with them providing they are not imposed upon by over crowding. As to whether this spirit could be worked under a profit sharing or cooperative system may be a question worthy of consideration.

Carefully prepared plantation labor statistics of say twenty-five years ago, if any such exist, would be of great value to the Commission. A comparison with the cost to day of the labor roll, per acre cultivated, would be a revelation to some people. Not only have wages advanced, but service rendered has materially retrograded—especially with certain nationalities—as, from personal observation and enquiry we can state, with little fear of contradiction, that there is much studied effort put forth of late years to comply with the form rather than the intent or spirit of a contract. It may be too much to expect the Commission to examine into this phase of the labor question, but as an act of justice for the protection of the large vested interests of the country, the value of their labors would be greatly enhanced were they empowered to arrive at what should constitute “a fair day’s work for a fair day’s wage.”

ENQUIRIES from abroad, and occasionally from the other islands, for the numeral issues of Hawaiian postage stamps are constantly received by all dealers and residents known to be interested in philately. With but few exceptions the writers seem to think them common enough to be had with little, if any, difficulty, and sometimes simply for the asking. For the benefit of all such we would state that dealers orders from London, from Australia, and elsewhere, last year, to purchase the first set of four numerals—the flower bordered 13’s (two kinds) 5 and 2—if obtainable, for one thousand dollars is still unfilled. All of the plain bordered numerals are also so scarce as to command good prices whenever they are met with, ranging all the way from two to twenty-five dollars each, according to rarity of issue and condition. Fancy prices may also be said to be the rule rather than the exception with several of the engraved series, including a number of the surcharged “Provisional Govt. 1893” stamps.



VIEW OF KILAUEA, NOVEMBER, 1893.  
From Photograph of Painting by D. HOWARD HITCHCOCK.

### ERRATIC KILAUEA.

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**H**AWAII'S heritage, the volcano of Kilauea, has shown its proverbial erratic character the past few years with, if possible, more attraction than ever from the continued uncertainty of its action which has lent fresh interest to each successive party of visitors with a charm hitherto unknown; especially so during the past twelve month.

Toward the latter part of 1893, the steady activity of the volcano kept building up and raising the floor of the crater in proximity to the lake, partly from the upward pressure of pent up volcanic forces and partly from overflows of molten lava. In November it presented the above inverted saucer-like view for the first time in its known history. This same general character and bodily rising, both of lake and crater floor, was maintained for several months; the liquid lava being at times within two or three feet of the rim, or running over in places from its uneven activity, till by July, 1894, it had risen to a dome shaped form

with the rim of the pit but seventy-two feet below the Volcano House level.

In March, 1894, Mr. F. S. Dodge, of the Government Survey Department, reported the area of the lake as larger than at his visit nineteen months previous, being 1,200 feet long by 800 feet in width, and the surface of the lake as having risen some 200 feet in the same length of time. In August, 1892, the rim of the pit was 262 feet below the level of the Volcano House, and the surface of the lake 522 feet below, or 260 feet below the rim line. In the early part of July, 1894, Mr. L. A. Thurston and party were the spectators of the most sudden changes and breakdowns that have been witnessed by any visitors to Pele's domain; all previously recorded changes of this character having occurred during the night. Mr. Thurston spread the result of his observations upon the Volcano House record, and furnished a graphic account to the *P. C. Advertiser*, from which we make the following extracts:

"Upon arriving at the volcano on July 5, 1894, the principal change since Mr. Dodge's visit was found to be the sudden rising of the north bank of the lake, covering an area of about 800 feet long by 400 wide, which, on the 21st of March last was suddenly and without warning elevated to a height of eighty feet above the other banks and the surface of the lava, the lake being then full. The raised area was much shattered. Two blow-holes shortly afterward made their appearance on the outer line of fracture. April 18th the hill thus formed began to sink, and on July 5th was only about thirty feet above the other walls of the lake. On the evening of July 6th, a party of tourists found the lake in a state of moderate activity, the surface of the lava being about twelve feet below the banks.

"On Saturday, the 7th, the surface of the lake raised so that the entire lake was visible from the Volcano House. That night it overflowed into the main crater, and a blow-hole was thrown up, some 200 yards outside and to the north of the lake, from which a flow issued. There were two other hot cones in the immediate vicinity which were thrown up about three weeks before. On Sunday, Monday and Tuesday following, the surface of the lake rose and fell several times, varying from full to the brim to fifteen feet below the edge of the banks.

"On the morning of the 11th the hill was found to have sunk down to the level of the other banks, and frequent columns of rising dust indicated that the banks were falling in. At 9:45 A.M., at which hour a party reached the lake, a red-hot crack from three to six feet wide was found surrounding the space recently occupied by the hill; the hill was nearly level; the lake had fallen some fifty feet, and the wall of the lake formed by the hill was falling in at intervals.

"The lava in the lake continued to fall steadily, at the rate of about twenty feet an hour from ten o'clock in the morning until 8 in the evening. At 11 A.M. the area formerly occupied by the hill, began to sink bodily, leaving a clean line of fracture; the line of this area was continuously leaning over and falling into the lake. From about noon until 8 in the evening there was scarcely a moment when the crash of the falling banks was not going on. As the level of the lake sank, the greater height of the banks caused a constantly increasing commotion in the lake as the banks struck the surface of the molten lava in their fall. A number of times a section of the bank from 200 to 500 feet long, 150 to 200 feet high, and twenty to thirty feet thick would split off from the adjoining rocks, and with a tremendous roar, amid a blinding cloud of steam, smoke and dust, fall with an appalling down plunge into the boiling lake, causing great waves and breakers of fire to dash into the air, and a mighty "ground swell" to sweep across the lake dashing against the opposite cliffs like storm waves upon a lee shore. Most of the falling rocks were immediately swallowed up by the lake, but when one of the great downfalls referred to occurred, it would not immediately sink, but would float off across the lake, a great floating island of rock. At about 3 o'clock an island of this character was formed, estimated to be about 125 feet long, twenty-five feet wide, and rising ten to fifteen feet above the surface of the lake. Shortly after, another great fall took place, the rock plunging out of sight beneath the fiery waves. Within a few moments, however, a portion of it, approximately thirty feet in diameter, rose up to an elevation of from five to ten feet above the surface of the lake, the molten lava streaming off of its surface, quickly cooling and looking like a great rose colored robe, changing to black. These two islands, in the course of an hour, floated out

to the center and then to the opposite bank. At 8 in the evening they had changed their appearance but slightly. By the next morning they had, however, disappeared.

"About noon the falling lava disclosed the fact that the small extension at the right of the lake was only about eighty feet deep, and it was soon left high and dry; simply a great shelf in the bank, high up above the surface of the lake. As the lava fell, most of the surrounding banks were seen to be slightly overhanging, and as the lateral support of the molten lava was withdrawn, great slices of the overhanging banks on all sides of the lake would suddenly split off and fall into the lake beneath.

"As these falls took place the exposed surface, sometimes 100 feet across and upwards, would be left red hot, the break evidently having taken place on the line of a heat-crack which had extended down into the lake.

"About 6 o'clock the falling bank adjacent to the hill worked back into a territory which, below fifty feet from the surface, was all hot and in a semi-molten condition. From 6 to 8 o'clock the entire face of this bluff, some 800 feet in length and over 200 feet in height, was a shifting mass of color, varying from the intense light of molten lava to all the varying shades of rose and red to black, as the different portions were successfully exposed by a fall of rock and then cooled by exposure to the air. During this period the crash of the falling banks was incessant. Sometimes a great mass would fall forward like a wall; at others it would simply collapse and slide down making red hot fiery land slides; and again enormous boulders, as big as a house, singly and in groups, would leap from their fastenings and, all aglow, chase each other down and leap far out into the lake. The awful grandeur and terrible magnificence of the scene at this stage are indescribable. As night came on, and yet hotter recesses were uncovered, the molten lava which remained in the many caverns leading off through the banks to other portions of the crater, began to run back and fall down into the lake beneath, making fiery cascades down the sides of bluff. There were five such lava streams at one time.

"The light from the surface of the lake, the redhot walls and the molten streams lighted up the entire area, bringing out every detail with the utmost distinctness, and lighted up a tall column

of dust and smoke which arose straight up. During the entire period of the subsidence the lava fountains upon the surface of the lake continued in action, precisely as though nothing unusual was taking place.

"Although the action upon the face of the subsiding area was so terrific, that upon the portion between the falling face and the outer line of fracture was so gradual that an active man could have stood on almost any portion of it without injury. Enormous cracks, twenty to thirty feet deep, and from five to ten feet wide, opened in all directions upon its surface, and the subsidence was more rapid in some spots than in others, but in almost all cases the progress of the action was gradual, although the shattered and chaotic appearance of the rocks made it look as though nothing but a tremendous convulsion could have brought it about.

"Another noticeable incident was the almost entire absence of sulphurous vapors, no difficulty in breathing being experienced directly to leeward of the lake

"At 9 o'clock the next morning the lake was found to have sunk some twenty feet more; the banks at the right and left of the subsiding area, which had been the chief points of observation the day before, had disappeared into the lake for distances varying from twenty-five to one hundred feet back from the former edge, and the lower half of the debris slope had been swallowed up in the lake, disclosing the original smooth black wall of the lake beneath at a considerable overhanging angle.

"At the level of the lake, and half filled by it, was a great cavern extending in a south-easterly direction from the lake. The dimensions were apparently seventy-five feet across and fifteen feet from the surface of the lake to the roof of the cave. It could be seen into from the opposite bank for about fifty feet. This may have been the duct through which the lava had been drained, although it manifestly was not at the bottom of the lake, for up to July 16th, that had continued to rise and fall from five to ten feet a day, and constantly threw up fountains, somewhat more actively than before its subsidence. The entire area of subsidence is estimated to be a little less than eight acres, about one-half of which fell into the lake.

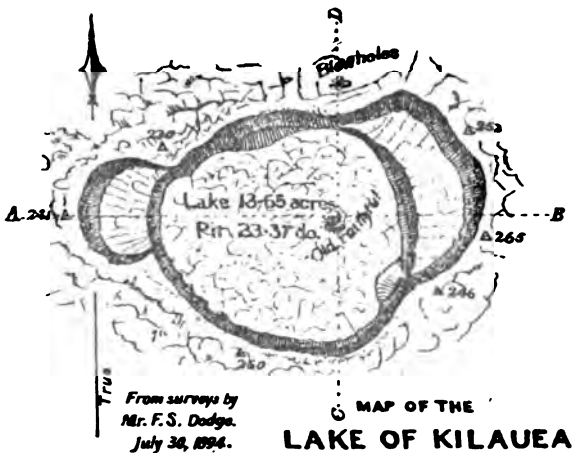
"While the breakdown was taking place there were many

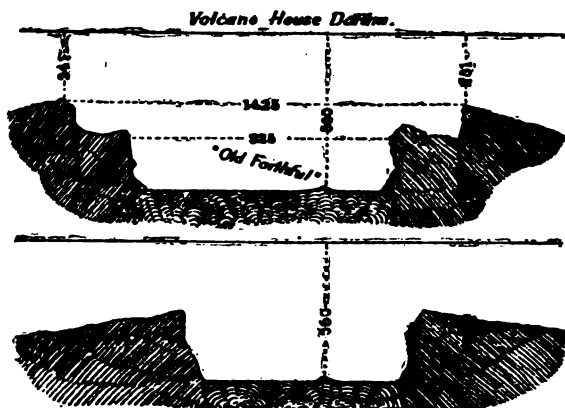
slight tremors of the banks, generally resulting in the precipitate retreat of the observers from the edge, but although the danger was great the spectacle was so grand and fascinating that the party returned again and again to watch it.

"At the Volcano House two slight earthquakes were felt on the afternoon of the 11th, and one vigorous one at 2 A.M. on the 12th. During the week several slight shocks were felt in the town of Hilo, thirty miles away, yet none were felt at Oloa, half-way between, nor at Kapapala, fifteen miles in the opposite direction, although the latter is a place peculiarly susceptible to earthquakes."

Shortly after the changes, as above reported, Mr. Dodge was again deputed by the Survey Department for observations and measurements of the lake and its vicinity, for official record. By his courtesy, the result of his labors, and the services of R. W. Andrews for the drawings and F. Clifford for engraving the same, the ANNUAL is enabled to present the accompanying plan of the lake of Kilauea, with cross sections A-B, looking north, and C-D, looking west, as determined July 30, 1894. Except in the area, and measurement in feet between the banks, all figures given indicate the number of feet below the Volcano House datum.

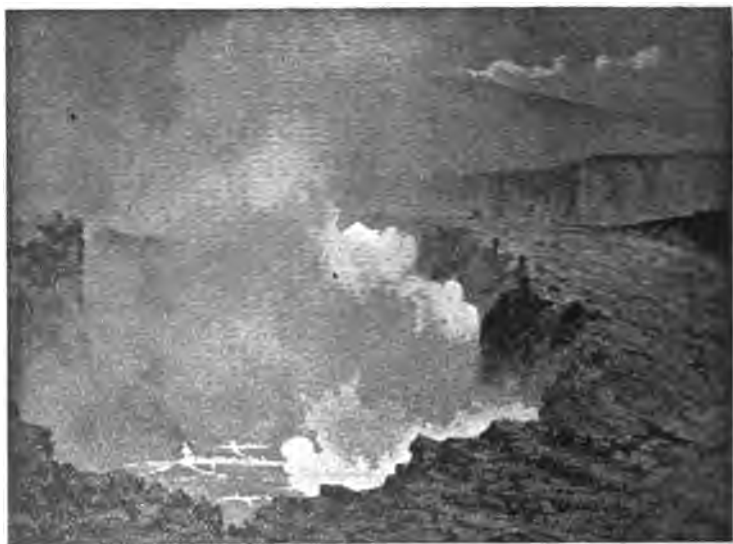
Naturally much public interest was manifest in these volcanic freaks, and many parties availed themselves of the occasion to





*Sections on Lines AB and CD, July 30, 1894.*

make pilgrimage to our Mecca. As ever before, no two visitings by any party finds it just the same; the changes are continuous. For a number of weeks the degree of volcanic activity was per-



KILAUEA, AUGUST, 1894,  
Drawn by D. HOWARD HITCHCOCK.



ceptibly lessening and the lava receding. The falling of the banks and consequent unsafe condition of the area adjacent thereto was a necessary accompaniment, yet with all the absorbing fascination of the dangerous scene there has, fortunately, been no mishap or accident of any kind attending the event.

In furtherance of the record of Kilauea's changes for 1894, we are indebted to D. Howard Hitchcock for a sketch from his latest painting, a day scene taken August, 1894, which, with the view at the opening of our article—also from one of his paintings—presents an interesting and rare contrast for so brief an interval of time. At the present writing the molten lake is reported rising again and Kilauea is resuming her wonted activity.

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## HAWAII AS A MISSION CENTER.

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Written for the ANNUAL by Rev. E. G. Beckwith, D.D.

**T**HE missionary *spirit* is Hawaii's birthright. The land owes its life to the preaching of the gospel of peace.

More than the Pilgrim Fathers were to New England, the missionary fathers and mothers have been to Hawaii. All its Christian civilization has come of their toil and travail. Missionaries redeemed the land, enlightened it, enfranchised it, enriched it, and enthroned it among the nations. So the missionary *spirit* is its birthright. And, having the birthright, it may be expected to have the heritage. The presumption is in favor of Hawaii's being "a mission center." Do the facts sustain this presumption?

To answer this question, we must consider,

I. *Its opportunities.* What call has Hawaii to missionary work?

It has the most urgent call that ever summoned any Christian land to the fulfillment of our Lord's great commission. For, besides all the common motives of obedience, and gratitude, and love, and longing for men's rescue, and eagerness to share in the work of the world's uplifting, it has the added motive of the defense of its own Christian life. Well nigh half of its population is more heathen than the Gentiles to whom Paul went

preaching Jesus. Thirty-seven thousand Asiatics have floated in upon us, not one in a hundred of whom had ever heard of the faith in Christ till they saw the spires of Hawaii's churches. Imagine thirty million heathen Chinese and Japanese flung into the United States in one generation. It would fill that nation with the wildest alarm, and every church in the land would say, "We have the heathen at our doors, and we must make haste and Christianize them in self-defense." But that is just Hawaii's problem; nearly half our population an irruption out of the unchristianized Orient. And they have all of the heathen ignorance and the heathen vices. They will drag this people down, if we do not lift them up. We must evangelize them in self defense.

This is Hawaii's great opportunity, thirty-seven thousand heathen at our very doors; more accessible than in their own countries, and more responsive to Christian effort. Says the Rev. Jiro Okabe, "It seems to me quite providential that so many of our people have been brought out of the benighted land to this Christian country, where, free from the bondage of old superstitions, it will be much easier for them to find Christ. If we can Christianize our twenty-two thousand Japanese, they will, on their return home, be missionaries among their own people, a class which, in Japan, is almost out of the reach of Christianity."

But this is not the whole of Hawaii's opportunity. Beyond us lie many fair islands still waiting for God's law. There is still room in darkest Polynesia for a host of new heralds of the cross. And nothing can be plainer than that Hawaii has been so marvelously ransomed as an outpost for all Micronesia's conquest. Nearer by two thousand miles than any other Christian land, and more akin by race, and color, and previous condition, than any other people, she owes it, by all the duties of vicinage and by all the claims of kinship, to make this ransomed land a center for the whole North Pacific's evangelization. So the opportunity is as broad as the ocean over which she stands sentinel.

Then to this must be added the fact that, as a commercial center, Hawaii is plainly well posited for a mission center. Through these ports much of the commerce of the great North

Pacific is to go. And it is to be a vast commerce. We have not yet begun to estimate it. With the most prosperous and most rapidly increasing nation in the world on its eastern shore, and some of the largest and most densely peopled empires in the world on its western shore, and with 'uncounted fertile islands between, all waiting to make their tribute to the world's multiplying wants and to take tribute from the world's multiplying resources, it is as certain as the surest problem of the coming progress, that a multitudinous fleet is to cover this ocean and rendezvous at these ports. So we shall be in near and constant touch with all this vast region that is still waiting for God's law. Never did any people's opportunity point more clearly to its duty. We must be a mission center, or be faithless to our heritage.

II. *Its resources.* Have we the means of making Hawaii a mission center. In money, yes. A tithe of the wealth that has gone out of Hawaii seeking investment over the sea, would send missionaries to more islands than we have begun to evangelize in a whole generation. We export more value per resident of population, than any other nation. And we are to have more wealth to use for the Master in the near future. The land has but just begun to yield its increase. It could support a million people, and it has but just a hundred thousand. We are to have large tribute yet from these untenanted hillsides and valleys. And then we are to have tribute from the vast commerce to drop anchor in our harbors. So with the wealth in hand and the greater wealth soon to be, we could whiten all this North Pacific with the banner of the Prince of Peace.

Resources? In money, Yes. And in men and women, Yes, if only we can turn the hearts of the children to their fathers. The descendants of the early missionaries are a little army already. A tithe of them would suffice as superintendents for more missions than we have ever yet planted. And they are going east, away from their homeland, seeking fame and fortune. We have only to set the tide the other way where the beautiful islands lie waiting to offer them a better life work than the seeking of fame and fortune.

Then here are this ransomed Hawaiian people, a go

ber of them still strong in the faith, enough to plant all Micronesia over with mission stations. And who shall say this was not what God meant? They seem to be fitted for nothing else so well. They are not successful as business men. They do not take naturally to gain-getting. They do not take very heartily to the toil of the fields. The Asiatic easily outwits and outworks them in every sort of moiling. But they make good missionaries to their kindred in the islands beyond. They are born preachers and persuaders. And I cannot help thinking that God has all along meant them for that, keeping them content with their daily bread, and keeping them out of the absorptions of our intenser business life, that they might more easily respond to the Master's call. It may be the simple hearted Hawaiian has not found his vocation yet. Let him be summoned to the work of evangelizing all the "sunset islands," with the wealth, and enterprise and consecration of the Republic of Hawaii behind him, and I verily believe we should find unexpected possibilities of service in him. The higher motive would stir him to higher aspiration. It is what the Hawaiian needs; something to do that will *get him*.

III. *Its spirit.* Is there any sign of the consecration needed to make Hawaii such a mission center?

Let it be noted here that the response rarely outruns the call. We cannot be sure what the people will do till they are summoned. But I understand that thus far they have answered every summons. When Hawaiians have been wanted for one of the least inviting mission fields in the world, our Gilbert Island mission, men and women have always been found saying, "Here am I; send me." At the last call for recruits for that field, when Dr. Hyde laid it before the students of the North Pacific Missionary Institute, every man volunteered. Was ever such a thing known in any English or American school of the prophets? The signs are that any call that may come will have ready response.

And not from native Hawaiians only. The children of the missionary fathers have not been altogether forgetful of their birthright. Many of them have followed close in the steps of the "beautiful feet." They are here in Hawaii, some of them

preaching the glad tidings, and more of them giving bountifully of their substance for the telling of the same glad tidings. And they are in other lands, in Turkey, in Spain, in Japan, in the home mission fields of the fatherland, and in the schools (those are the grandchildren), some of them already consecrated to the work of their fathers and their fathers' fathers. And when the day comes that Hawaii takes her appointed place as a mission center for all this "island world of the Pacific," we may reasonably hope that among the children's children will be found a goodly number ready to enter upon their sacred heritage.

But a "mission center" must have not only men but *means*. Will Hawaii give her money as well as her men? Yes; more bountifully than any other Christian land. I have lived many years in the East and many years in the West in the homeland, and among some of the most bountiful givers. But I have found no such beneficence anywhere else as I have found among the Christian business men of Hawaii. They support more Christian enterprises and support them all more liberally, in proportion to their means, than any other equal number of business men I have ever known. In the single item of missionary work, I believe they are excelled only by the Moravians. It might almost be said that they have made Hawaii a "mission center" already. Two missions they support abroad, one at the Marquesas Islands, and one at the Gilbert Islands, both manned by Hawaiians and sustained chiefly by Hawaii's bounty. Three separate missions they are carrying on among the forty five thousand unevangelized at their own doors; a mission among the Chinese, with four stations and thirty-two preachers and teachers; a mission among the Japanese, with six stations and ten preachers; and a mission among the Portuguese, with two stations and five preachers and teachers.

All this work is carried on by the Hawaiian Board, besides its oversight and constant aid of the native Hawaiian churches, most of which are still more or less dependent upon the bounty of the Christian business men of Hawaii.

Then add to all this the work of the Woman's Board, whose annual income is about \$1,500, and whose mission labors reach all the way from the outcast women and children of Hawaii

to the still more outcast women and children of darkest Micronesia; add also the work of the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society with its annual income of more than \$3,000; add further the building and partial support of the Kawaiahae, (Oahu) the Maunaolu, (Maui) and the Mauna Oliva (Hawaii) Seminaries, the Hilo Industrial School, (Hawaii) and the Malumalu Industrial School, (Kauai) all of which are doing some of the most needed and most profitable missionary work; add, still further, the contributions to the building and helping on of the North Pacific Missionary Institute whose mission work already covers all Hawaii nei and many of the islands beyond, and whose light is yet to shine as far west as the spiritual darkness goes; add also the building and entire support of the Young Men's Christian Association, and just now the establishment and support of free Kindergarten Schools for the Chinese, Japanese, the Portuguese, and the Hawaiian children, with separate schools for each nationality; and then consider that the most of this expenditure is an actual lein upon a constituency scarcely larger than the membership of some single churches in the homeland, and a little conception may be formed of the spirit prevailing among the Christian business men and women of Hawaii. I think one can hardly help seeing in it the prophecy and promise of Hawaii's ultimately becoming a mission center for all the North Pacific. And may God speed the day.

HONOLULU aims to keep up her reputation as a liberal patron of Electrical improvements. Not satisfied with a larger and better conducted telephone system, in proportion to its population, than can be found elsewhere, and a second Electric light and moter plant greatly enlarged and improved, it has now under discussion the project of the establishment of Electric roads throughout the city and suburbs, one taking in Waikiki by a beach line, the other to extend out Nuuanu Valley to the Pali. to bring the unparalleled scenery of that historic spot within easy reach of every resident in, or visitor to, this island city.

## EARLY INDUSTRIAL TEACHING OF HAWAIIANS,

BY PROF. W. D. ALEXANDER.

Prepared for the *Maile Wreath* and read before the Mission Children's Society at its November Meeting, 1894.

A VERY high compliment is unintentionally paid to the American missionaries to these islands by their enemies, when they hold them solely responsible for the social, moral, political and industrial condition of this country, ignoring all other factors in the problem that has been worked out here.

Although the Roman Catholic Mission has claimed over one-third of the native Hawaiians as under its control; although the Government has been unfriendly to the American Mission during much of the time since the close of Kamehameha III.'s reign; and although the influence of foreigners until the close of the mission was, on the whole, opposed to its work, yet the American missionaries are blamed for everything that has gone wrong.

One of the most common and groundless charges against the "fathers" is that they unduly neglected the temporal welfare of the natives, and made no efforts to encourage industry or to teach them the arts of civilized life. These critics seem to imagine that preaching and religious instruction occupied the whole time and attention of the missionaries. Nothing could be further from the truth. The subject is too extensive to be adequately treated within the limits of a *Maile Wreath* paper, and I shall only undertake to state a few of the leading facts.

## INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN BY THE BOARD.

I. In the instructions given to the pioneers of the mission by the Prudential Committee of the American Board, we find the following passage; "Your views are not to be limited to a low or narrow scale; but you are to open your hearts wide and set your mark high. You are to aim at nothing short of covering these islands with fruitful fields and pleasant dwellings and schools and churches, and of raising up the whole people to an elevated state of Christian civilization."

Again: "To obtain an adequate knowledge of the language of the people; to make them acquainted with letters; to turn them from their barbarous courses and habits; to introduce and

get into extended operation and influence among them the arts and institutions and usages of civilized life, etc." Among the pioneers first sent out was a farmer, Mr. Daniel Chamberlain, with a wife and five children, who expected to instruct the natives in agriculture and the rudiments of the mechanical arts, but remained only three years. At that stage of progress, there was no demand nor opportunity for his services.

VIEWES EXPRESSED BY THE MISSIONARIES.

II. The missionaries, both as a body and as individuals, on many occasions expressed the same liberal views. They confidently hoped to transform the social state of the people. But they understood that true civilization must begin inside and grow from within, instead of being put on outside like a coat.

In a resolution passed at the general meeting held at Kailua in September, 1826, after quoting the above instructions, they went on to say: "In order to effect this purpose we are to encourage the introduction of the civil and domestic arts and virtues. We are to teach them honesty, justice, humanity and diligence in business; to enforce our instructions by setting before them proper motives and sanctions, and to illustrate our principles by practical and familiar examples. \* \* \* Nor ought we to conceal from others what are our motives and designs, viz: to produce an entire change in the state of things in these islands, and to aim at nothing short of raising up the whole people to an elevated state of Christian civilization. At the same time let it be distinctly understood that we seek not theirs, but them; that we wish not their property nor their lands nor their kingdom." Again, at the general meeting held at Honolulu in June, 1835, the following resolutions were passed on the subject of agriculture:

"1. We regard it as of high importance to the success of the cause of Christ at these islands to put into operation as many means as possible to break up the indolent habits of the people, and to train them to habits of industry and economy. 2. As to the practicability of introducing improvements in agriculture, we believe that little can be done at present which shall have a direct bearing on this subject. We found this opinion on the following facts: 1. The disproportion between our strength and the labors already devolving upon us. 2. The opinion of our



patrons that we should avoid, as much as possible, becoming entangled with secular cares. \* \* \* 4. The state of the Government, which we regard extremely unfavorable to improvement in this department. 5. Nevertheless, we regard the subject as of sufficient importance to warrant us to use our influence in encouraging the growth of cotton, coffee, sugar cane, etc., that the people may have more business on their hands, and increase their temporal comforts."

In August, 1836, a letter was addressed to the American Board, signed by the fifteen highest chiefs then living, in which they asked that teachers of the mechanical arts be sent out, viz: "A carpenter, tailor, mason, shoemaker, wheelwright, paper-maker, typesetter, agriculturists skilled in raising sugar cane, cotton and silk, cloth manufacturers, and makers of machinery, to work on a large scale; and a teacher of the chiefs in what pertains to the land, according to the practice of enlightened countries," etc., promising to protect them and to grant them all possible facilities for their occupation to insure their success. In the same year the missionaries voted to request the Board to send out a pious carpenter, mason, tailor and shoemaker, to be connected with the mission. As Dr. Anderson wrote: "It was not found possible to comply with their request, nor was a compliance deemed of vital importance. In secular life the demand may usually be expected to create the supply. The experience of the Board has painfully shown how much better it is to trust to the operation of that law."

In June, 1838, the Mission passed strong resolutions on this subject. Among others: "Resolved that we deem it proper for missionaries to devote a portion of their time to instructing the natives in the best methods of cultivating their lands, of raising flocks and herds, and of turning the various products of the country to the best advantage, for the maintenance of their families and for the support of their government and of schools and the institutions of the Gospel at home and abroad."

#### PRACTICE OF THE MISSIONARIES.

III. The practice of the missionaries on this subject was by force of circumstances, in advance of their theory.

The Mission stations were so many centres of civilization, planted at strategical points, like oases in the desert of barbar-

ism. They furnished object lessons of family life, examples of the domestic virtues, and practical instruction in the mechanical arts and in the laws of health. Fortunately, most of the missionaries had been brought up on farms, and had more or less of Yankee resource, versatility and self-reliance.

The missionary had to be an "all-round-man," or "jack-of-all-trades." He had to act as physician, nurse and peace-maker for his district. He had also to act as head-carpenter, mason and cabinet-maker—as dwelling houses and churches had to be built and furnished out of materials then existing in the forest and in the sea. He generally had to introduce the use of domestic animals, as well as of carts and ploughs, and of all the implements of agriculture above the primitive "o-o," or digger. In this connection, the missionaries took pains to inculcate upon the people humanity to animals, both by oral instruction and in the weekly papers. The first roads, that were better than mere foot-paths, were generally due to their personal exertions.

The old newspapers, the *Kumu Hawaii*, *Nonanona*, *Elele* and the *Hae Hawaii*, etc., teemed with articles on agriculture, on house-building, hygiene and kindred subjects. The letters and reports of that time constantly deplore the physical and moral evils caused by the habit of living in one-roomed hovels. In their preaching many of the "fathers" were in the habit of denouncing "*palaualelo*," or laziness, as a deadly sin; and of quoting Paul's declaration; "He that will not work, neither let him eat."

They were indefatigable in disseminating seeds and cuttings of fruit trees and of flowers through the country districts. In many a secluded hamlet, or remote valley, are clumps of aged fig or orange, coffee or mango trees, originally planted at the instance of some missionary. Most of these, I think, date from the period when the common people began to hold fee simple titles to land.

#### COTTON MANUFACTURE.

One experiment that was tried and failed, was that of establishing the cultivation of cotton and the manufacture of cotton cloth. The same thing was tried at the same time in the Society Islands by the English missionaries, particularly on Eimeo. Miss Brown was sent here in 1835 to give instruction in the arts of spinning and weaving. In the year ending June, 1839, be-

tween 500 and 600 yards of cloth were manufactured at Wailuku under her direction. About the same time Governor Kuakini, alias Governor Adams, made an effort to introduce the manufacture of cloth, and built a cotton factory at Kailua in 1837. In 1839, four women had learned to weave under the superintendence of a foreigner, and 400 yards of plain and twilled cotton had been manufactured. But, as might have been foreseen, this branch of industry could not hold its own against foreign competition. There was no protective tariff here, nor indeed any tariff at all in those days.

## STATEMENT OF REV. E. W. CLARK.

IV. Here I will quote from one of the answers to Mr. Wylie's famous questions, which he addressed to the missionaries in 1846. The statement of Rev. E. W. Clark, written from Wailuku, contains the following passage:

"Instruction in letters and religion is the appropriate work of missionaries. \* \* \* But they have not failed to impart instruction in mechanical arts and by example and precept to stimulate in various ways the people to industry. The most thriving and industrious mechanics and farmers in this place are those who have been most closely connected with missionaries, and have received the greatest amount of instruction from them.

There are three or four mechanics in this place (Wailuku), and some others who have gone from here are pursuing their trade in other places, who acquired their knowledge under the direction of missionaries. There are now fourteen carts, besides several trucks in this district, owned by natives, and more than thirty yoke of oxen kept in constant use. The owners of these were first instructed in the use of carts and oxen by missionaries. There are about thirty horned cattle owned by natives, besides donkeys, horses etc., used as beasts of burden. Besides the four individuals from the Mission Seminary, before mentioned as making butter for market, there are now two or three more engaged in the same business, prompted by their example. All these persons acquired their knowledge of making butter from the missionaries, and were induced by their example and precept to engage in the business, and they are all common natives. Foreigners, who own herds of cattle of their own, buy butter of these natives. In fact nearly all the enterprise and thrift in this

place exists among those who have come most under the stimulating influence of missionary instruction and example. It is admitted, however, that additional influences are needed to call forth fully the energies of the people."

Here Mr. Clark alluded to the right of individual property in land, which did not exist when he wrote the above.

#### INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

V. It will be remembered that in 1830 no technical schools existed in the United States, and that the subject of industrial education had hardly begun to be agitated there. The experiment in manual labor at Oberlin was carried on there from 1834 to 1838, while the first technical school in the United States was started in 1866 at Worcester, Mass., and the Hampton Institute in the following year.

On this subject, the American missionaries were in advance of their mother country, for in 1831 they founded Lahainaluna Seminary, which was intended to be a self-supporting manual labor school. Not only were the buildings erected in the first place, but also the land tilled by the scholars themselves. A printing office and book-bindery were soon afterwards attached to the school, at which many text books and religious works and maps have been published, including Dibbles' History. The first newspaper ever published in the Pacific Ocean was the *Lama Hawaii*, issued at Lahainalua in 1834. Many of the pupils learned the trades of printing and book-binding, as well as of map engraving. Repeated requests were made to the American Board, in 1834 and afterwards for a competent artisan to take charge of the workshops, and to train the pupils in the mechanical trades. But I do not find that the request was ever granted.

The Hilo Boy's Boarding School, which was founded in 1837 under Father Lyman, has accomplished an incalculable amount of good, and is still flourishing, after the lapse of half a century. It is well known that the most intelligent, industrious and thrifty natives in the islands have generally been graduates of these schools. The self supporting Industrial School at Waialua, which was commenced in 1840 by Mr. Locke, and cut short by his lamented death, was one of the most interesting experiments ever made in the islands.

General Armstrong often declared that the Hampton Institute was but carrying out on a grander scale the idea of the Hilo Boarding School.

#### OBSTACLES TO INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

VI. In order to justly appreciate what the early missionaries accomplished in this department, it is necessary to consider well the difficulties under which they labored.

1. Consider the deep poverty of the missionaries on the one hand, and of the native people and rulers on the other. During the first twenty years of the mission, a number of precious lives were prematurely sacrificed for lack of necessary comforts; of proper shelter, wholesome food and medical attendance. There were no surplus funds to carry on any educational experiments. Industrial schools involve a very heavy outlay. At Oberlin the expense of the system of manual labor, to borrow President Fairchild's expression, proved to be "overwhelming." And, in order to keep the Hampton Institute in operation, it was necessary for General Armstrong to raise the sum of \$60,000 every year by personal appeals to the liberality of the good people of the Northern States. It was chiefly this great financial strain that broke down his health. It would have been a great comfort to some of the "fathers," if they could have seen the realization of their ideals in the Kamehameha School.

2. By far the greatest obstacle to all industrial progress was the old system of land tenure, and the almost hopeless condition of the common people. As Judge Lee said in an address, delivered before the Hawaiian Agricultural Society in August, 1850:

"Until within the past year the Hawaiian held his land as a mere tenant at will, subject to be dispossessed at any time it might suit the will or caprice of his chief or that of his more oppressive luna. Of what avail was it to the common people to raise more than enough to supply the immediate wants of their subsistence? Would the surplus belong to them, or furnish the means of future independence? Far from it. It would go to swell the stores of their despotic lords, who claimed an absolute right in all their property, and who periodically sent forth their hordes of *lunas* to scour the country and plunder the people without the shadow of right or mercy. Often these ravagers, these *land-pirates* leave the poor *makaainana* (peasant) with

little else than his *malo*, his digger and his calabash. I thank God that these things are at an end, and that the poor Kanaka may now stand on the border of his little taro-patch, and holding his fee-simple title in his hand, bid defiance to the world."

As long as individual property in land did not exist, and there was no security for personal property, there was little motive or encouragement for industry or thrift. The system of forced labor, too, tended to produce a nation of *shirks*.

This state of things was partially remedied by the Constitution of 1840, and by the passage of laws limiting the amount of taxation and of forced labor, but was not finally put an end to until the establishment of the Land Commission, and the abolition of the old feudal system during the closing years of Kamehameha III.'s reign.

3. Another great obstacle was the want of a market for the productions of the islands. The principal article of export before 1830 was sandal-wood, of which the chiefs had a monopoly, and which only added to the oppression of the people. Even this resource was soon exhausted. Spanish America certainly furnished no market for Hawaiian products, although Honolulu served as an entrepot, from which foreign goods were smuggled into Mexico and California, at considerable risk. Sugar was occasionally shipped around Cape Horn. The amount of it exported did not exceed five hundred tons per annum before 1853. During that early period the furnishing of supplies to the whaling fleet was the main resource of the islands, For many years over one hundred whalers called annually for wood, water and fresh provisions. Even in this traffic, the chiefs probably reaped the lion's share of the profits.

The domestic market was weak and easily glutted. An extra crop of potatoes or corn or beans would frequently swamp it.

4, In some districts agriculture was entirely ruined by the encroachments of herds of cattle, chiefly owned by foreigners.

These herds were allowed to increase without limit, until large tracts of country were completely overstocked, thousands of acres of fertile land laid waste, and the rights of the native tenants literally trampled under foot. The result was that the people in these districts became discouraged and gave up the contest. In 1851, fairly good cattle on Kauai were sold at two

dollars a head. Boiling works were erected in several places, where cattle were "tried out" for their hides and tallow.

5. Other hindrances might be mentioned, such as the difficulty of transportation when there were no roads except bridle-paths, and no steamers plying between the islands; the armies of caterpillars and other pests; the stubborn nature of the soil, which, in some places, required gangs of ten or twelve yoke of oxen to drag a single plow, etc., which are familiar to all old residents.

#### THE DIVISION OF LANDS.

VII. At last, in 1848 and the following years, the great reform for which the missionaries had labored and prayed so long, was carried into effect, and the poor, down-trodden serf became a free-holder and a citizen. Over eleven thousand kuleana awards were issued at that time. As these awards were generally small, the Government proceeded to divide up the most desirable portions of its lands into small lots, which were sold mostly to natives at nominal prices. The records of the land office and our title maps show what efforts were made to supply every native with a homestead.

By Father Green's influence, over 1400 acres of land at Makawao were subdivided and granted to *Kamaainas* (or residents), in 1847, a year before the "mahele" (or the Great Division of Lands). The map of Waialua in like manner testifies to the zeal of the resident missionary in procuring a grant of land for every native. Not far from 300,000 acres were thus disposed of in addition to the kuleanas proper.

The efforts of these good men were now redoubled to stimulate the natives to industry and thrift, and their hopes were raised by the opening of a new market in California. For example, the upper part of the land in Kamaole in Kula having been found to be well adapted to the cultivation of Irish potatoes, it was surveyed up into ten-acre lots and sold to natives. Unfortunately, the boom in potatoes was short-lived, and in a few years we were importing instead of exporting them.

#### THE CULTURE OF WHEAT.

The culture of wheat was entered into with great enthusiasm by Father Green. He felt, with good reason, that it was a civilizing industry. He said that he was once thrilled by the

thought that he "was engaged in a noble business—a business in which Paul or John might engage, if they were on earth, without a single twinge of conscience." In 1851 he could look out from his front door over a hundred acres of wheat, waving in the wind, and the production of it in his district rose to 25,000 bushels a year. The same thing was tried in Waiohinu, Kau, under Mr. Shipman's influence. Three flour mills were built at Wailuku and Honolulu, but, in about ten years, the business finally failed from California competition.

#### THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society, formed in 1850, was a most useful and creditable institution, and we have nothing to show at present equal to it. By its discussions, its annual exhibitions and premiums, and by the introduction of improved varieties of plants and domestic animals, it was of great service to this country. Its printed transactions even now are interesting reading. Local branch societies were formed on the different islands, and every effort made to interest the natives in its objects. No more zealous members of that society could be found than many of the old missionaries.

After the death of Kamehameha III, from various causes, a reaction set in, exports declined, coffee was given up, the whaling fleet fell off, and finally perished in the Arctic Ocean in 1871, and sugar planting advanced very slowly, with many failures, until the passage of the Reciprocity Treaty.

To conclude, it is difficult, in the view of all the circumstances, to see how the American missionaries could have done more than they did to promote industry among the Hawaiians.

If the result of their labors in that department fell far short of their hopes and desires, the failure must be ascribed to causes entirely beyond their control.

THE continuous demand for back numbers to complete sets of the ANNUAL from their commencement in 1875, is evidence of their recognized value as *the* reference book of Hawaii. Singly, they are the *multum in parvo* of Hawaiian information for home, office or tourists use, while together they present a valuable historic record during the period of Hawaii's greatest political, agricultural, commercial and educational development that well entitles it to a place in all well appointed libraries. Issues prior to 1883 are out of print.



## THE BIRD-HUNTERS OF ANCIENT HAWAII.

BY N. B. EMERSON, M. D.

AMONG the arts of ancient Hawaii which are most pleasing to the imagination and acceptable to a refined taste, but which, alas, have lost their place in the practice of a race feebly struggling to save itself from inundation by the overwhelming environment of imported circumstances, none are of greater interest than those which concern their decorative use of plumage and the means employed to capture the birds that supplied it. In the lack of the precious stones and metals, the efforts of the Hawaiians to minister to the demands of the world-wide taste for display, placed them on a footing of equality and, in point of refined magnificence, in the front rank of those nations who could boast possession of the more solid splendors of gold and silver.

The epic poet who shall celebrate Hawaii's old time pomps, the magnificence that bedecked the shoulders of her heroes and waved over the heads of her *alii*, will have to mend blind Milton's phrase and sing of "barbaric pearl and feather."

When we consider the immense number of feathers required for the make-up of an *ahuula*, a *mahiolo*, a *lei*, or a *kahili*, and bear in mind the diminutive size of Hawaii's avifauna and the fact that each bird supplied but a small number of tiny feathers suitable for the purpose, it is easy to believe the statement that the patience and skill of generations were called into requisition to furnish the raw material for the robing, pluming and caparisoning of a court in ancient Hawaii.

If we estimate the value of these completed articles of plumage, not by their intrinsic beauty alone, but also on the basis of the effort given to collecting material, and at the same time regard the taste and skill put into their construction, we shall find that, as to costliness, the airy magnificence of Hawaii must be reckoned at many times its weight in gold; and for decorative effect, it would not have cut a poor figure if brought into competition with the splendors of the Montezumas of Mexico or the Incas of Peru.

The art of capturing the birds that furnished the plumage was

a business by itself, as distinct from that of the artists who manipulated them into tasteful shapes as diamond-mining at Kimberley is from diamond-cutting at Amsterdam.

Bird-catching, while of great fascination, was a most exacting profession, demanding of the hunter a mastery of bird-craft and wood-craft attainable only by him who would retire from the habitations of men and make his home for long periods in the wooded solitudes of the interior.

The kings of Hawaii constantly had men in their service who followed the vocation of bird-catching, called *kia-manu*. It is related of one of the ancient kings that at a critical juncture in his affairs he led off his warriors into the mountains with the purpose or pretext of engaging in bird-catching for plumage. But this is not a business in which a multitude can successfully engage in close proximity to each other. The *kia-manu* needs room; he must do his work in solitude, with the field to himself.

The feathers of Hawaiian plumage-birds may be divided, as to color, into several classes:

1. *Pure yellow.* The yellow feathers were taken either from the *o-o* or from the coat of the still rarer *mamo*. Those of the *mamo* were of a deeper tint, but of shorter staple than the former, and as the bird was shy and difficult of capture, they were greatly coveted for the richest articles of feather-work, cloaks, capes and necklaces. It is a question still in dispute whether this rare bird is not extinct.

The *o-o*, though a proud and solitary bird, was more prolific than the *mamo*. Its coat was of deep black, set off with small tufts of clear yellow under each wing and about the tail, and in some varieties about the neck and thighs. Those from the axilla were called *e-e* and were the choicest, and being of a longer staple were in the greatest demand for the *lei*. No swan's down can surpass, in delicacy of texture, the axillary tufts of the *o-o*.

2. *Red.* Scarlet, or red feathers were obtained from the body of the *i-iwi* and the *akakani*, (*akakane* or *apapane*). It may be disputed whether one or the other of these is not to be designated as crimson. The color-tone of the feathers varies. They were song-birds, and when on the wing, displaying their plumage of black and scarlet, were objects of great brilliancy. There

was, I am told, another red-feathered bird called *ula-ai-hawane*, a beautiful thing in scarlet, wild and shy, a great fighter, a bird very rarely taken by the hunter. Its plumage would have been a welcome addition to the resources of Hawaiian feather-workers had it been obtainable.

3. *Green*. Feathers of an olive green were obtained from the *o-u*, and from the *amakihi* those of a greenish-yellow. Though of less value than some others, the green feathers were an important resource in adding variety to Hawaiian feather-work. This color, however, was not used in the richest and most costly cloaks and capes.

4. *Black*. Feathers of black were obtained from the *o-o*, *mamo*, *i-iwi* and *akakani*, not to mention numerous other sources, including the domestic fowl, which also contributed feathers of white.

While this list is not intended to be exhaustive, mention should be made of the *koa'e*, (bosen, or tropic bird), which furnished two long feathers from its tail used in making *kahilis*. Though this bird took its prey from the ocean, its nest was in the face of the steep mountain *palis* and in the cliffs of the small, rocky islands, Kaula, Nihoa, Lehua, and Necker. There are two varieties of this feather.

The methods used by one hunter in the capture of the birds differed from those used by another. They also varied somewhat, no doubt, in different districts, on the different islands, at different seasons of the year and even in the different hours of the day.

There could be nothing stereotyped in the way the hunter of birds practiced his art. While the method might remain essentially the same, it was necessarily subject to a wide range of modification, to suit the skill and ingenuity of each hunter in his efforts to meet the habits and outwit the cunning of the birds themselves.

For the purpose of observing more closely the manner of life and methods of the bird-catcher, let us transport ourselves in imagination to the interior wilderness of Hawaii, and live for a time amid the stretches of forest with which the climate of rainy Hilo clothes the volcanic debris of active Kilauea and extinct Mauna Kea.

Not that this was the only region in which the bird-hunter pursued his vocation. Wherever the *lehua* and certain other trees flourished and bloomed, there some, if not all of these birds, made paradise. While the moist woodlands of Hilo were perhaps his favorite, the fowler also found happy hunting grounds in Hamakua, Kohala, Kōna and Puna, as well as on the other islands of the group.

There were two seasons of the year favorable to the operations of the hunter; first, during the months of March and April, extending into May, and, second, during August, September and October.

These two bird-seasons corresponded with the two flowering seasons of the *lehua*. The *lehua* of the lower woods flowered in the earlier season, that of March, April and May, at the same time with the *ohia-ai*, (the fruit-bearing *ohia*,) commonly known as the mountain-apple.

The upland *lehua*, situated in a more temperate climate, flowered during the later season, that from about the beginning of August till the last of October or into the early part of November.

The birds in general moved from upland to lowland, or *vice versa*, to be in at the flowering season, and many of the hunters moved likewise.

In the early season, (*kau mua*), the birds, except the *mamo*, who was a true highlander and despised the lowlands, migrated to the lower levels, *makai*. Later in the year, during the second season, the birds were to be found in the more interior uplands.

The yellow-green *amakihi*, and the *elepaio*, famous in legend and poetry, were exceptions to this rule. These two birds were insectivorous, in addition to being honey and fruit-eaters.

A bird-hunting campaign was not an affair to be lightly entered upon. Like every other serious enterprise of ancient Hawaii, a service of prayer and an offering to the gods and *aumakuas*, must first be performed.

The following prayer was once used by an old bird-hunter of Hilo, according to a form that has come down from ancient times:

“ Na aumakua i ka Po,  
Na aumakua i ke Ao,  
Ia Kane i ka Po,

Ia Kanaloa i ka Po,  
 Ia Hoomeha i ka Po,  
 I ko'u mau kupuna a pau loa i ka Po,  
 Ia Ku-huluhulumanu i ka Po:  
 A pale ka Po,  
 A puka i ke Ao.  
 Owau, o Eleele, ka mea iaia ka mana,  
 Homai he ike,  
 Homai he loa nui.  
 Pii oukou a ke kuahiwi,  
 A ke kualono,  
 Ho'a mai oukou i ka manu a pau,  
 Hooili oukou iluna o ke kepau kahi e pili ai,  
 Amama! Ua noa."

[TRANSLATION].

Spirits of Darkness primeval,  
 Spirits of Light,  
 To Kane, the eternal,  
 To Kanaloa, the eternal,  
 To Hoomeha, the eternal,  
 To all my ancestors from eternity,  
 To Ku-huluhulumanu, the eternal:  
 That you may banish the Darkness,  
 That we may enter the Light.  
 To me, Eleele, give divine power,  
 Give intelligence,  
 Give great success.  
 Climb to the wooded mountains,  
 To the mountain ridges,  
 Gather all the birds,  
 Bring them to my gum to be held fast.  
 Amen! The way is open.

Having thus given adhesion to the saying of the high-minded mystic, "laborare est orare," our hunter goes forward to spy out the land in advance and gain ocular proof that the field is ripe and that the gods have actually done the work required of them. Having selected a camp, he erects the necessary huts for himself and family. His wife, who will keep him company in the wil-

derness, will not lack for occupation. It will be hers to engage in the manufacture of *kapa* from the delicate fibres of the *mama-ke* bark, perhaps to aid in plucking and sorting the feathers.

The early morning, when the vapors are beginning to lift, is the favorite time for most of the birds to visit their aerial pasturage. A few hours later, when the sun has had time to dull the edge of the sharp morning air, and to clear away the fogs, the aristocratic *o-o* will come to his more fashionable breakfast. Necessity makes the hunter an early riser, that he may repair to his chosen ground before the morning sun has begun to illuminate the summits of Maunakea and Maunaloa.

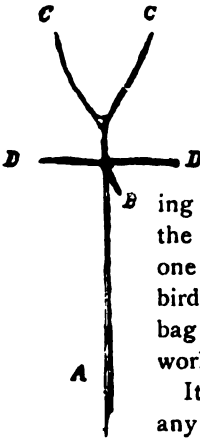
Behold him then setting forth at dawn from his rude thatched cottage, with the implements of his craft in hand. The bag, or wallet, hanging at his side contains, besides food for himself, fine lines twisted from tough *olona* fibre, to be used in making snares, also a supply of tenacious bird-lime carefully wrapped in leaves of the *ti* plant.

This important article was made in several ways. The sticky gum of the breadfruit tree was sometimes used but that of the *papala*, and of the *oha* were more highly esteemed. Sometimes a compound of two or more was made, being mixed and purified while gently boiling with water over a fire.

The most important implements of the hunter's craft were his spears, called *kia*, or *kia-manu*, a name often used to indicate his vocation. They were long, slender, well polished poles, like fishing rods, made sometimes of dark spear wood, *kauila*, also of tough *ulei* wood from Kona. Bamboo was sometimes used, but for some reason or other it was not a favorite. The birds did not take to it. And as they were the ones whose tastes were most to be considered that settled the question.

There were different styles of dressing the *kia*, and no one can assume to be acquainted with them all. One method is that illustrated in the cut.

The hunter himself must remain concealed beneath the shelter of the foliage, or, if that be too scanty, under a covert extemporized from material at hand, fern leaves, or *i-e-i-e* fronds. If the day is a good one and the charm of his prayer works well, the birds will presently make their appearance, singly, or by twos and threes. Anoh a struggling and a fluttering of wings an-



- A. Portion of the pole, *tia-manu*.  
 D,D. The cross-piece, *kano*.  
 C,C. The forked branch, *la lua*, or *amana*.  
 B. The hook, *ki-keli*, by which the pole is hung in position high up in the tree.

nounces to the watchful hunter that the little creatures have alighted on his poles and are held fast by the sticky gum.

It would seem as if the alighting of one bird on the limed fork or cross-piece of the hunter's pole did not deter others from seeking to put themselves in the same plight. At the right time the hunter cautiously withdraws one pole after another, and using care that no bird escapes, transfers the captured birds to the bag that hangs at his side, or to a cage of wicker-work that is kept at hand.

It seems unaccountable, almost incredible, that any wild thing of the air should prefer alighting on the limed twig of the hunter's pole to seeking refreshment elsewhere from the scarlet honey-flowers of the *lehua* which at this season abound.

The explanation given me by the hunter was that he depended entirely upon the efficacy of his incantations to draw the birds to his *kepan*, (bird lime.) Sometimes, instead of this formal arrangement of fork and cross-piece, a small branch

with several twigs attached, the whole plentifully smeared with gum, was bound to the tip of the pole and displayed as before.

The hunter often made his pole attractive to the birds by baiting it with their favorite honey-flowers. This was done in a variety of ways, but always with an effort to imitate nature, appreciating that the highest art is to conceal art. With this intent he sometimes attached to his pole a flowering branch artfully smeared with gum, or the *kepau* would be applied directly to some part of the tree where the hunter's judgment told him the bird would alight to feed.

Another ingenious plan was the use of the decoy, called *maunu* (literally bait). For this purpose the gay *i-iwi*, or *akakani*, were among the favorites, perhaps because they were likely to be captured earliest in the day. The decoy, still alive, was tied in an upright position to the prong at the tip of the pole, together with an arrangement of flowers. It was necessary to smear the gum at such a distance from the decoy as not to be within reach of its wings, if extended in an effort to fly.

It was a common practice to preserve alive in special cages certain birds to be used as decoys, feeding them daily with their nectar-flowers. The *o-o*, *i-iwi* and *akakani* were thus treated. In time these wild things became quite domesticated and were of great service.

The *o-o*, with his suit of jetty black touched with points of gold, was of a jealous and domineering spirit that would allow no other bird to enjoy a meal peacefully in his presence. He no sooner espied the hunter's decoy, though of his own species, in quiet possession of a flowery perch than he would alight to dispute with him its tenancy and seek to drive him away, thus himself becoming a captive. The note of the *o-o* is one that none who has heard it can ever forget; it may be properly described as "most musical and most melancholy."

It delights to sound it forth from the topmost branch of some over-looking forest-tree, either as a call to its mate, or in pure joy of existence, as a token that its delicate tastes have been satisfied.

The *mamo*, from the richness and brilliancy of its coat, as well as from the pride and audacity of its nature, was often spoken of as the prince, or king, of Hawaiian plumage-birds. If one is not to distrust the enthusiasm of a Hawaiian writer on birds, its actions and manners entitled it to that distinction. To quote from this writer: "The *mamo-kini-oki* was the king of the small birds of the uplands. This bird was most ostentatious in its bearing, proud and lordly. Look at it perched on its tree prinking and preening and displaying itself, turning this way and that, disdainingly the *o-o*, *i-iwi* and other birds that approach, attacking and driving away any bird that comes to alight upon its tree," etc., etc. In addition to its mixture of pride and vanity the *mamo* had a reputation for great shrewdness and for being full of alert suspicion and watchfulness. The hunter had to use all his wits to compass its capture.

While the *o-o* haunted the depths of the forest and ranged equally the lower as well as the higher forest-regions, the *mamo* made his home principally in the upper borders, where the forest-vegetation is seen to have changed from its dense massing into a more open and park-like arrangement. Here the *lehua* no longer reaches its full height as the lord of the forest, and,



becoming somewhat more branching and scrubby, yields its supremacy to the still more imposing *koa*.

The means generally employed for the capture of the *mamo* was the snare, *pahēle*, baited with flowers or fruit.

The flowers of the *ke'a*, *oha*, *lehua* and *mamane* were often used, also the flowers and fruit of the banana, and the fruit (*kokole*) of the parasitic *i-e-i-e*, of which the *mamo* was very fond. The *hawane*, a palm that grew in the protection of the upland forests of Hawaii, had a flower, the nectar of which the *mamo* was said to esteem as a food and the hunter sometimes succeeded in capturing this bird by means of gum applied directly to its flower-stalk.

The greatest art was necessary in arranging the snare and bait for the *mamo*. The bird was most shrewd and observant, and if he detected any traces (*mehū*) of the hunter's work, from breakage or trampling, his suspicions were aroused and he would take his leave at once. Having baited his trap and fixed in position his snare, which was a simple noose at the end of a fine line, fifteen or more yards long, the hunter placed himself in hiding, with his line in hand, and began to call the bird with an imitation of its penetrating whistle.

If the *mamo* was within hearing and pleased with the hunter's call, he would answer, and soon be on the wing in that direction to make acquaintance of the siren that had called him. At the bird's approach the hunter modulates his tone, only piping forth an occasional reassuring note, to lead the *mamo* still nearer, relapsing into silence and motionless quiet so soon as the bird has come within sight of the baited trap. Having made his reconnoissance and satisfied himself that all is right, the bird alights and, warily cocking his head to one side and the other, to observe more closely, he moves forward to taste the hunter's bounty, in doing which he must set his foot within the reach of the nicely placed snare;—on the instant the bird-catcher pulls his line and the bird is his.

One old bird-catcher aroused my incredulity by the surprising tale, which I recommend the readers of this article to take with as many grains of salt as are necessary for the catching of a bird, that so long as the hunter remained rigidly motionless and kept his features hidden from the sight of the

*mamo*, by bending his head forward upon his chest, not even venturing to open his eyes, lest their flash betray him, the little creature took no offence, and would even go so far as to perch unsuspectingly upon the hunter's head and shoulders. "Credat iste Judaeus! Non ego."

The plumage-birds, like everything else in Hawaii, were the property of the *alii* of the land, and as such were protected by *tabu*; at least that was the case in the reign of Kamehameha I. and for some time before. The choicest of the feathers found their way into the possession of the kings and chiefs, being largely used in payment of the annual tribute, or land tax, that was levied on each *ahupuaa*.

As perquisites of royalty, they were made up into full length cloaks to be worn only by the kings and highest chiefs. Besides these there were capes, *kipuka*, to adorn the shoulders of the lesser chiefs and the king's chosen warriors, called *halumana*, not to mention helmets, *mahiolo*, a most showy head-covering. The supply needed to meet this demand was great, without reckoning the number consumed in the fabrication of *lei* and the numerous imposing *kahili* that surrounded Hawaiian royalty on every occasion of state.

It is, therefore, no surprise when we learn that in the economic system of ancient Hawaii a higher valuation was set upon bird-feathers (those of the *mamo* and *o-o*) than upon any other species of property, the next rank being occupied by whale-tooth, a jetsam-ivory called *palaon pae*, monopolized as a perquisite of the king.

While the plumage-birds were of such diminutive size and so difficult of capture that it would not have been profitable to hunt them for food, they were in reality such delicacies for the table, that the hunters were quite willing to use them in that way.

And, in truth, it is difficult to see what better disposition could have been made of them in many cases. In the case of the *mamo*, *i-iwi*, *akakani*, *o-u* and *amakihi* the extent of skin-surface left bare after stripping the plumage from the bird was so considerable that it would have been an act of cruelty, if not of destruction, to have set it loose in such a condition. It was entirely different with the *o-o*. In its case the injury done was trifling and constituted no bar to its being immediately released.

Kamehameha I. is said to have reproved his bird-catchers for taking the life of the birds. "The feathers belong to me, but the birds themselves belong to my heirs," said the considerate monarch.

It was the practice of some hunters to release the first bird caught, unplucked, as an offering to the gods.

The greatest care was always used to keep the feathers from becoming ruffled or wet in rainy weather.

The *mamo*, *i-iwi* and such birds as were destined to be eaten after being plucked, were, as soon as caught, killed by pressure over the thorax and then wrapped in the outer dried parchment of the banana-stalk, and packed in the hunting bag. The *o-o* and birds destined to be released were secured in cages.

As a means of accomplishing the double purpose of protecting himself and of preserving the plumage of his birds from injury by the wet, the hunter was provided with a long, hooded cloak that encased him from his head to his knees. The basis of this garment was a net-work, into the meshes of which were looped strips of dried *ti*-leaf that hung point down on the outside. The method was almost identical with that used in roofing a grass-hut. The garment might with propriety be termed a *thatched* cloak. Its water-shedding power is said to have been most excellent, of which it had opportunity to give ample proof in the fierce, tropical, down-pours of the region.

Hooded and encased in this unique garment, the hunter must have presented a fantastic resemblance to a Capuchin monk.

The days of the bird-catchers of ancient Hawaii are over. Their place has been taken by those who know not Ku-huluhulumanu and the other gods of the craft. In their hands, instead of the snare and the pole, with its gum, its flowers and decoy, there is the deadly shot-gun.

The birds that were once the pride of Hawaii's woods have to contend for their existence under conditions imposed by the marauding mynah and thievish sparrow, that seem to have been imported for their destruction.

## STORIES OF THE MENEHUNES.

## HAWAII THE ORIGINAL HOME OF THE BROWNIES.

STUDENTS of Hawaiian folk lore find much of coincident interest with traditional or more historic beliefs of other and older lands. The same applies, in a measure, to some of the ancient customs of the people. This is difficult to account for, more especially since the Hawaiians possessed no written language by which such knowledge could be preserved, or transmitted. Fornander and others discovered in the legends of this people traces of the story of the flood; the standing still of the sun, and similar accounts of Bible history which some savants accept as evidence of their Arian origin. This claim we are not disposed to dispute, but desire to present another line of tradition that has been hitherto neglected, yet has promise of much interest. It may be that the expedition forming to explore the ancient ruins of the Pigmies of Peru will continue their investigation of the subject to include the *Menehunes* of these islands.

It will doubtless interest some readers of the ANNUAL, and Palmer Cox in particular, to learn that Hawaii is the real home of the Brownies, or was; and that this adventurous nomadic tribe which he has made so popular with young people throughout the English speaking world as to be produced in song and story, in games for instructive amusement and now in decorative articles of jewelry, were known to the Hawaiians long before Gulliver's satirical mind conceived his Liliputians.

It would be unreasonable to expect so great a range of nationalities and peculiar characteristics among the pigmies of Hawaii as Mr. Cox enlivens his Brownie Stories with. Tradition naturally represents them as of one race, and all nimble workers; not a gentleman dude or policeman in the whole lot. Unlike the inquisitive and mischievous athletes of present fame, the original and genuine Brownies, known as the Menehunes, are referred to as an industrious race. In fact it was their alleged power to perform a marvelous amount of labor in a short space of time that has affixed them in the mind of Hawaiians, many of whom point to certain traces of their work in various parts of the islands to substantiate traditional claim of their existence.

Meeting thus with occasional references to this active race, but mostly in a vague way, it has been a matter of interesting inquiry among Hawaiians, some of whom were noted *kaao* or legend bearers, for further knowledge on the subject. Very naturally their ideas differ respecting the Menehunes. Some treat the subject with grave deference and express the belief that they were the original inhabitants of these islands, but gradually gave way to the heavier bodied ancestors of the present race. Others consider the name as synonymous with *unknown through lapse of ages*; while the more intelligent and better educated look upon the Menehunes as a mythical class of gnomes or dwarfs, and the account of their exploits as having been handed down by tradition for social entertainment as we would relate fairy stories.

In the Hawaiian legend of "Kumuhonua," Fornander states that the Polynesians were designated as "the people, descendants from Menehune, son of Lua Nuu, etc. It disappeared as a national name so long ago, however, that subsequent legends have changed it to a term of reproach, representing them at times as a separate race, and sometimes as a race of dwarfs, skillful laborers, but artful and cunning."

In the following account and selection of stories, gathered from various native sources and translated for this issue by the assistance of Mr. M. K. Nakuina, as literal a rendition as possible has been observed for the better insight it gives of Hawaiian thought and character:

#### MOKE MANU'S ACCOUNT.

The Menehunes were supposed to have been a wonderful people, small of stature and great activity. They were always united in doing any service required of them. It was their rule that any work undertaken must be completed in one night, otherwise it would be left unfinished, as they did not labor twice on the same work; hence the origin of the saying: "*He po hookahi, a ao ua pau*,"—in one night, and by dawn it is finished.

There is no reliable history of the Menehunes. No one knows from whence they came, though tradition says they were the original people of the Hawaiian Islands. They are thought to have been supernatural beings, governed by some one higher in rank than themselves whom they recognized as having power

and authority over them; that assigned them to the mountains and hills where they lived all the time. They were said to be the only inhabitants of the islands up to the time of *Papa* and *Wakea*, and were invisible to everyone but their own descendants, or those connected with them in some way. Many persons could hear the noise and hum of their voices, but the gift of seeing them with the naked eye was denied to those not akin to them. They were always willing to do the bidding of their descendants, and their supernatural powers enabled them to perform some wonderful works.

#### PI'S WATER COURSE, ETC.

Pi was an ordinary man that lived at Waimea, Kauai, who wanted to construct a *mano*, or dam, across the Waimea River and a water course therefrom to a point near Kikiaola. Having settled upon the best locations for his proposed work he went up to the mountains and ordered all the Menehunes that were living near Puukapele to prepare stones for the dam and water course. The Menehunes were portioned off for the work; some to gather stones and others to cut them. All the material was ready in no time and Pi settled upon the night when the work was to be done. When the time came he went to the point where the dam was to be built and waited. At the dead of night he heard the noise and hum of the voices of the Menehunes on their way to Kikiaola, each of whom was carrying a stone. The dam was duly constructed; every stone fitting in its proper place, and the stone *auwai* or water course also laid around the bend of Kikiaola. Before the break of day the work was completed, and the water of the Waimea River was turned by the dam into the water course on to the flat lands of Waimea.

When the work was finished Pi served out food for the Menehunes which consisted of shrimps, *opae*, this being the only kind to be had in sufficient quantity to supply each with a fish to himself. They were well supplied and satisfied, and at dawn returned to the mountains of Puukapele rejoicing, and the hum of their voices gave rise to the saying, *Wawa ka Menehune i Puukapele, ma Kauai, puoho ka manu o ka loko o Kawainui ma Koolaupoko, Oahu*. "The hum of the voices of the Menehunes at Puukapele, Kauai, startled the birds of the pond of Kawainui, at Koolaupoko, Oahu."

The *auwai* or water course of Pi is still to be seen at Kikiaola.

At one time Pi also told the Menehunes to wall in a fish pond at the bend of the Huleia river. They commenced work toward midnight but at dawn the walls of the pond were not sufficiently finished to meet, so it was left incomplete and has remained so to this day.

#### LAKA'S ADVENTURE.

Wahieloa, a chief, lived at Kalaikoi, Kipahulu, Maui. He took to him a wife named Hinahaweā. In due time a boy was born to them which Hinahowana, the mother of Hinahaweā, brought up under her own care at Alaenui. She called him Laka-a-Wahieloa. He was greatly petted by his parents. One day his father went to Hawaii in search of the Ala-Koiula a-Kane for a toy for his son, landing at Punaluu, Kau, Hawaii, where he was killed in a cave called Ke-ana-a-Kaualehu.

After long absence Laka asked for his father and his mother referred him to his grand-mother, who, on being questioned, told him that his father went to Hawaii and was supposed to be dead. Laka then asked for means by which he could search for his father. His grand-mother replied, "Go to the mountains and look for the tree that has leaves shaped like the moon on the night of Hilo or Hoaka, such is the tree for a canoe." Laka followed this advice and went to the mountains to find the tree for his canoe. Finding a suitable one he commenced to cut in the morning and by sundown he fells it to the ground. This accomplished he went home. Returning the next day, to his surprise he could not find his fallen tree so he cuts down another, but with the same result. Laka was thus tricked for several days and in his perplexity consulted again with his grand-mother who sent him off with the same advice as before, to look for the crescent shaped leaf.

He went to the mountains again and found the desired tree, but before cutting it he dug a big hole on the side where the Kalala-Kamahele would fall. Upon cutting the tree it fell right into the hole or trench, as designed, then he jumped into it and lay in waiting for the person or persons who were re-erecting the trees he cut down for his canoe.

While thus waiting he heard some one talking about raising

the tree and returning it to its former position, followed by some one chanting as follows:

E ka mano o ke Akua,  
Ke kini o ke Akua,  
Ka lehu o ke Akua,  
Ka lalani Akua,  
Ka pukui Akua,  
E na Akua o ke kuahiwi nei,  
I ka mauna,  
I ke kualono.  
I ka manowai la e.  
E—iho.

O the four thousand Gods!  
The forty thousand Gods,  
The four hundred thousand Gods,  
The file of Gods,  
The assembly of Gods,  
O Gods of these woods,  
Of the mountain,  
And the knoll,  
At the water-dam,  
Oh come.

When this appeal ended there was a hum and noise and in a short time, (*manawa ole*) the place was filled with a lot of people who endeavored to lift the tree but it would not move. Laka then jumped out from his hiding and caught hold of two of the men, Mokuhalii and Kapaaikee, and threatened to kill them for raising again the trees he had cut for his canoe. Mokuhalii then told Laka that if they were killed nobody would be able to make a canoe for him, nor would anybody pull it to the beach, but if they were spared they would willingly do it for him, providing Laka would first build a big and long shed, (*halau*), of sufficient size to hold the canoe, and prepare sufficient food for the men. Laka, gladly consenting, released them and returned to his home and built a shed on the level ground of Puhikau. Then he went up to the woods and saw the canoe, ready and complete. The Menehunes told Laka that it would be brought to the halau that night. At the dead of night the hum of the voices of the Menehunes was heard; this was the commencement of the lifting of the canoe. It was not dragged but held up by the hand. The second hum of the voices brought the canoe to Halo-ame Kiei, at Pueo. And at the third hum the canoe was carefully laid down in the halau. Food and fish were spread out for the workers, the *ha* of the taro for food and the *opae* and *oopu* for fish. At dawn the Menehunes returned to their home. Ku-a-halau was the name of the halau, the foundation remains of which were to be seen a few months ago, but now it is plowed up. The hole dug by Laka still exists.

#### AS HEIAU BUILDERS.

The Menehunes are credited with the construction of numerous *heiaus*, ancient temples, in various parts of the islands.



Reference was made in the ANNUAL of 1892 (page 112), of one in Manoa Valley known as *Kukao* which, according to tradition, was wrested from them in the reign of Kualii.

The *heiau* of Mookini near Honoipu, Kohala, is pointed out as an instance of their marvelous work. The place selected for the site of the temple is on a grassy plain. The stones in the nearest neighborhood were, for some reason, not deemed suitable for the work, so those of Pololu Valley, distant some twelve miles, were selected. Tradition says the Menehunes were placed in a line covering the entire distance from Pololu to Honoipu whereby the stones were passed from hand to hand for the entire work. Work was begun at the quiet of night and at cock crow in the morning it was finished. Thus in one night the *heiau* of Mookini was built.

Another temple of their erection was at Pepeekeo, Hilo, the peculiarity of the work being that the stones had been brought together by the residents of that part of the district, by direction of the chief, but that in one night, the Menehunes gathered together and built it. The chief and his people were surprised on coming the next morning to resume their labors to find the *heiau* completed.

There stands on the *pali* of Waikolu, near Kalaupapa, Molo-kai, a *heiau* that Hawaiians believe have been constructed by no one else but the supernatural Menehunes. It is on the top of a ledge in the face of a perpendicular cliff, with a continuous inaccessible cliff behind it reaching hundreds of feet above. No one has ever been able to reach it either from above or from below, and the marvel is how the material, which appears to be sea shore stones, was got there.

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While there may be question as to the existence of the Menehunes as an ancient race, or whether legendary fancies have wholly clothed them with suppositious power, there still remains much of interest and study to be gathered upon this subject in order to arrive at a correct knowledge of ancient Hawaiian thought and customs.

## HAWAIIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF.

From the newly revised TARIFF AND DIGEST OF THE LAWS AND REGULATIONS OF THE  
CUSTOMS, etc., by Jno. A. Hassinger and Thos. G. Thrum.

ARTICLES.	RATE OF DUTIES.	
	<i>From U. S.</i>	<i>All Other</i>
Abalone.....ad val.	Free	10%
Accordeons (See Musical Instruments)...ad val.	10%	10%
Acid (See Drugs).....ad val.	10%	10%
Adzes, Axes, Axles (See Hardware).....ad val.	Free	10%
Aerated Water.....ad val.	10%	10%
Agricultural Implements (See Hardware).ad val.	Free	10%
Alabaster.....ad val.	10%	10%
Albums (See Books).....ad val.	Free	10%
Alcohol and other spirits of the strength of alcohol.....per gall.	\$10 00	\$10 00
—Provided that security be given that the same is intended for medicinal, mechanical or scientific purposes, upon application in due form, to special licensees, per gall. of 90% proof.....	7 50	7 50
All exceeding 90% proof shall pay duty according to its strength. Mythelated Spirits, to persons hold- ing licenses.....per gall.	1 00	1 00
Ale, Beer, Cider, Porter, and all fermented drinks not otherwise provided for:		
per doz. reputed quarts	.40	.40
per doz. reputed pints	.20	.20
per gall. if in bulk . . . .	.15	.15
Aluminum Ware.....ad val.	25%	25%
Ammonia (See Drugs).....ad val.	10%	10%
Ammunition not otherwise provided for. .ad val.	25%	25%
Anchors (See Naval Stores).....ad val.	Free	10%
Animals.....ad val.	Free	10%
1 Animals, bees or birds, if intended for im- proving the breeds are free by Civil Code.		
Apples, Apricots (See Fruits).....ad val.	Free	10%
Art Goods (See Paintings, etc.).....ad val.	25%	25%
Artificial Flowers.....ad val.	25%	25%
Artists' Materials, not otherwise provided for.....ad val.	10%	10%
Arrowroot.....ad val.	10%	10%

ARTICLES.	RATE OF DUTIES.	
	<i>From U. S.</i>	<i>All Other</i>
Asparagus, (See Fruits).....	ad val. Free	10%
Asphaltum.....	ad val. 10%	10%
Axle Grease.....	ad val. 10%	10%
Baby Carriages.....	ad val. 25%	25%
Bacon, (See Meats).....	ad val. Free	10%
Bags, wool, cotton, or textile combination, by treaty.....	ad val. Free	10%
Bags and containers not otherwise provid- ed for.....	ad val. 10%	10%
— If old, returned, accompanied by Cons. certificate, free by Civil Code.		
Banjoes, Guitars, Mandolins, (See Musical Goods).....	ad val. 10%	10%
Beads, If of Jewelry class, which see.....	ad val. 25%	25%
If of Millinery supplies, which see.....	ad val. 10%	10%
Beans, (See Fruits, etc.).....	ad val. Free	10%
Bean Oils and other China oils not other- wise provided for.....	ad val. 25%	25%
Beef, Bacon, Pork, Ham, and all fresh, smoked or preserved meats.....	ad val. Free	10%
Bells, Bits, Bridles, (See Hardware).....	ad val. Free	10%
Belting, Belts, other than cotton or leather.....	ad val. 10%	10%
Bicycles.....	ad val. 10%	10%
Birds—if intended for improving species, free by Civil Code; otherwise, duti- able.....	ad val. 10%	10%
Bitters, Brandied Fruits, (See Brandy).		
Blankets—wool, cotton or mixed.....	ad val. Free	10%
Blinds, (See Doors).....	ad val. Free	10%
Books, blank or printed.....	ad val. Free	2 10%
<sup>2</sup> Books or other publications in Hawaiian free.		
Bonnets, Braids, Buttons, (See Millinery).....	ad val. 10%	10%
Boots and Shoes.....	ad val. Free	10%
Bran.....	ad val. Free	10%
Brandy, Gin, Whiskey, and all other spir- its or strong waters of whatever name or description, and all liqueurs, cordials, bitters, brandied fruits, perfumery, and all other articles of merchandise sweetened or mixed, containing alcohol or spirits of the strength of 30% or upwards, and not exceeding 50% proof*.....	per gall. \$ 3 50	\$ 3 50

\* As determined by Tralle's hydrometer.

ARTICLES.	RATE OF DUTIES	
	Fm U. S.	All Other
All exceeding 50% shall pay alcoholic duty in proportion to its strength. per deg.	.10	.10
Brass, or brass goods, not otherwise provided for..... ad val.	10%	10%
Bread and breadstuffs of all kinds..... ad val.	Free	10%
Bricks..... ad val.	Free	10%
Britannia ware and fancy metal ware..... ad val.	25%	25%
Bronzes (See Paintings)..... ad val.	25%	25%
Brushes—Hair, Tooth, Nail, and other toilet..... ad val.	25%	25%
--Paint, Shoe, Scrub, Whitewash or other..... ad val.	Free	10%
Buhach..... ad val.	Free	10%
Building Stone, curbing, stepping, etc.... ad val.	10%	10%
Bullion..... ad val.	Free	10%
Butter..... ad val.	Free	10%
Camphor (See Drugs)..... ad val.	10%	10%
Camphor Trunks ..... per nest of 4	2 00	2 00
Camphor Trunks ..... per nest of 2	1 00	1 00
Camphor Trunks ..... single, each	.50	.50
Candies ..... ad val.	25%	25%
Candles ..... ad val.	<sup>3</sup> Free	10%
<sup>3</sup> Other than wax, which is dutiable.		
Cards, playing, blanks or printed..... ad val.	Free	10%
Carriages of all descriptions..... ad val.	25%	25%
Catechu (See Tanning Materials), free by Civil Code.		
Cement..... ad val.	Free	10%
Cheese..... ad val.	Free	10%
China Boots and Shoes..... per pair	.25	.25
China Matting..... per roll	1 00	1 00
China Oils..... ad val.	25%	25%
China Slippers ..... per pair	.10	.10
China Tobacco..... per lb.	.50	.50
Cigarettes and all descriptions of paper cigars..... ad val.	Free	25%
Cigars and Cheroots (See Tobacco)..... per M.	Free	10 00
Cigar-holders (See Pipes, etc)..... ad val.	25%	25%
Claret. (See Wines.)		
Clothing, cotton..... ad val.	Free	10%
Clothing, not otherwise specified..... ad val.	10%	10%
Clocks and Watches, in whole or in part not otherwise specified..... ad val.	10%	10%
Clocks, if without glass and of wood..... ad val.	Free	10%
Coal, Coke, free by Civil Code and by treaty.		

ARTICLES.	RATE OF DUTIES.	
	From U. S.	All Other
Coffee, whether ground or prepared, or not. per lb.	.07	.07
Coins, gold and silver, free by Civil Code.		
Collars, Corsets, Cuffs and Sleeves (See Millinery)..... ad val.	4 10%	10%
4 If of cotton, free under the treaty.		
Copper and Composition sheathing, nails and bolts..... ad val.	Free	5 10%
5 Except copper sheathing and all descriptions of sheathing metals, which is free:		
Cordage (See Naval Stores).... ad val.	Free	10%
Cordials (See Brandy and Wines.)		
Cotton and manufactures of cotton, bleached and unbleached, and whether or not colored, stained, painted or printed..... ad val.	Free	10%
Crockery and Glassware of every description..... ad val.	10%	10%
Curios, other than art goods or bronzes... ad val.	10%	10%
Curry or Curry Powder..... ad val.	10%	10%
Dates..... ad val.	10%	10%
Dental Materials not otherwise provided for. ad val.	10%	10%
Doors, Sashes and blinds..... ad val.	Free	10%
Diplomatic Representative, For—All goods imported for their private use and consumption. Sec. 517, Art. 6, Civil Code.		
Drugs and Medicines not otherwise provided for, patent or other..... ad val.	10%	10%
Caustic Soda, Sal soda, Oil of sassafras, Palm Oil and Borax, when imported for use in the manufacture of soap, free.		
The importation of opium, or any preparation thereof, except by the Board of Health, is strictly prohibited.		
Dry Goods—Manufactures of cotton or wool, textile fabrics made of a combination of wool, cotton silk or linen, or of any two or more of them, other than when ready-made clothing..... ad val.	Free	10%
Linens, and all manufactures of which flax, grass-cloth, or a similar material shall form the principal part. ad val.	10%	10%

ARTICLES.	RATE OF DUTIES.	
	From U. S.—All Other	
Satins, silks and silk-velvet, and all articles of which silk shall form the principal material..... ad val.	25%	25%
All other goods and all mixtures not otherwise provided for..... ad val.	10%	10%
Edgings, Embroideries of all kinds..... ad val.	25%	25%
<sup>6</sup> If of cotton, free under the treaty.		
Eggs..... ad val.	Free	10%
Engines and parts thereof..... ad val.	Free	10%
<sup>7</sup> Unless exempt by Special Act for the encouragement of certain industries--Coffee and Ramie, and Fruit Cannery, Laws of 1892.		
Fans of all kinds..... ad val.	25%	25%
<sup>8</sup> Manufactures of paper and wood, free by treaty.		
Feathers—fancy, for millinery purposes.... ad val.	25%	25%
Common, for upholstering purposes. ad val.	10%	10%
Fertilizers, natural or manufactured, and all material exclusively for the manufacture thereof, free by Act of August, 1882.		
Fire Arms..... ad val.	25%	25%
<sup>9</sup> If mounted in ivory, rubber or nickel, otherwise free under the treaty.		
Fire-works and Fire-crackers..... ad val.	25%	25%
Fish and Oysters, and all creatures living in the water, and the products thereof..... ad val.	Free	10%
Floor Cloth..... ad val.	10%	10%
Flour, Meal, Bran, etc., (See Bread and Breadstuffs)..... ad val.	Free	10%
Foreign Navies, For—All supplies, when imported and used as such, (Sec. 517, Art. 6, Civil Code), free.		
Foreign Whalers, For—Merchandise imported by them in accordance with provisions Sec. 569 to 573 of the Civil Code, free.		
Fringes—Silk..... ad val.	25%	25%
All other..... ad val.	10%	10%
Fruits, Nuts and Vegetables, green, dried or undried, preserved or unpreserved. ad val.	Free	10%
Furniture..... ad val.	Free	10%
<sup>10</sup> Except upholstered or carved, which are dutiable.		
Furs, dressed or undressed..... ad val.	Free	10%

ARTICLES.	RATE OF DUTIES.	
	From U. S.	All Other
Galvanized Iron, and all manufactures thereof not elsewhere provided for..ad val.	Free	10%
Gilt Ware (See Silverplate, etc.).....ad val.	25%	25%
Gimps, for clothing or upholstering.....ad val.	10%	10%
Gin (See Brandy.)		
Glass and Glassware of every description.ad val.	10%	10%
Gloves—Kid and all other leather and skin gloves..... per doz. pairs	3 00	3 00
Gloves and Mitts not otherwise provided for..... <sup>11</sup>	25%	25%
<sup>11</sup> Unless of manufacture free by treaty.		
Gold or Silver leaf.....ad val.	10%	10%
Gold and Silver coin, free by Civil Code. Sec. 517, Art. 6.		
Grain of all kinds.....ad val.	Free	10%
Granite paving, curb, or other stone.....ad val.	10%	10%
Gravestones, marble or other; grindstones.ad val.	10%	10%
Groceries not otherwise provided for.....ad val.	10%	10%
Guns and Pistols.....ad val. <sup>12</sup>	Free	25%
<sup>12</sup> If mounted in ivory, nickel or rubber, dutiable.		
Hair, Haircloth or Hair Mattresses.....ad val.	10%	10%
Hardware, machinery of all kinds, engines and parts thereof; iron and steel and manufactures thereof; nails, spikes, bolts, rivets, hoop-iron, brads, sprigs and tacks.....ad val.	Free	<sup>13</sup> 10%
<sup>13</sup> All pig iron and plate iron of ¼-inch thickness and upwards, free by Act of June, 1862.		
Harness, and all manufactures of leather..ad val.	Free	10%
Harness dressing.....ad val.	10%	10%
Hats and Caps not otherwise provided for.ad val.	10%	10%
Ham (See Meats).....ad val.	Free	10%
Hay and Grain.....ad val.	Free	10%
Hides, Furs, Pelts and Skins, dressed or undressed.....ad val.	Free	10%
Hoes, Horseshoes (See Hardware).....ad val.	Free	10%
Hooks and Eyes.....ad val.	10%	10%
Hose, rubber.....ad val.	10%	10%
Cotton or leather.....ad val.	Free	10%
Hock (See Wines)		
Hawaiian Government. All goods or articles imported for the use of the several departments of the Hawaiian Government, free by Civil Code, Sec. 517, Art. 6.		

ARTICLES.	RATE OF DUTIES.	
	From U. S.	All Other
Hawaiian Whalers. Oil, bone, fish, or other products of the sea, being the catch of duly registered Hawaiian vessels, free by Civil Code.		
Household Effects, old and in use, of persons arriving from abroad. Also the effects, not merchandise, of Hawaiian subjects dying abroad, free by Civil Code.		
Ice.....ad val.	Free	10%
Ink, Printing.....ad val.	10%	10%
Ink, writing.....ad val.	Free	10%
Insertions, Laces and Lace Goods of every description.....ad val.	25%	25%
Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof..ad val.	<sup>14</sup> Free	10%
<sup>14</sup> Other than plated articles.		
Japanese Goods not otherwise provided for.ad val.	10%	10%
Jewelry, and all metal, glass or stone beads.ad val.	25%	25%
Jute Bags or baggage, matting, etc.....ad val.	10%	10%
Lard.....ad val.	Free	10%
Lead—pig, sheet or pipe.....ad val.	10%	10%
Leather and all manufactures thereof....ad val.	Free	10%
Lime and Cement.....ad val.	Free	10%
Linens and Grass Cloth.....ad val.	10%	10%
Linoleum (See Oilcloth).....ad val.	10%	10%
Lumber and timber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed and manufactured in whole or in part.....ad val.	Free	10%
Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Lanterns, etc....ad val.	<sup>15</sup> 10%	10%
<sup>15</sup> Unless excepted under the treaty provisions, without glass.		
Machinery of all kinds.....ad val.	Free	10%
Matches of all kinds.....ad val.	<sup>16</sup> 10%	10%
<sup>16</sup> Except wooden matches, which are free by treaty.		
Matting—China.....per roll	1 00	1 00
Matting, other than China.....ad val.	10%	10%
Mattrasses.....ad val.	<sup>17</sup> Free	10%
<sup>17</sup> All except hair, which is dutiable.		
Meats—Fresh, smoked or preserved.....ad val.	Free	10%
Medicines (See Drugs).....ad val.	10%	10%



ARTICLES.	RATE OF DUTIES.	
	<i>Fm U. S.</i>	<i>All Other</i>
Millinery Goods, beads, bonnets, buttons, corsets, collars, sleeves and cuffs, not otherwise provided for..... ad val.	10%	10%
Models of Invention, if not fitted for use, free by Civil Code.		
Molasses and Syrup of Sugar, the product of any country with which this Government has no treaty ..... per gall. ....		.10
All other..... ad val.	Free	10%
Musical Instruments not otherwise provided for..... ad val.	<sup>18</sup> 10%	10%
<sup>18</sup> If of wood, or wood and metal, free under the treaty, unless carved or plated.		
Nails, (See Hardware)..... ad val.	Free	10%
Naval Stores..... ad val.	Free	10%
Nickel-plated Goods ..... ad val.	25%	25%
Oak Bark (See Tanning).....	Free	Free
Oats (See Grain) ..... ad val.	Free	10%
Oil Cloth..... ad val.	10%	10%
Oils, illuminating or lubricating..... ad val.	Free	10%
Peanut ..... per lb. ....	.02½	.02½
Bean and other China oils..... ad val.	25%	25%
Opium, or any preparation thereof, prohibited, except to the Board of Health. ad val.	15%	15%
Ornamental Work of metal, stone, marble, plaster of paris or alabaster, and all imitations thereof..... ad val.	<sup>19</sup> 10%	10%
<sup>19</sup> Other than Iron.		
Oysters, Clams, etc. (See Fish)..... ad val.	Free	10%
Paintings, Pictures, Engravings, Statuary, Bronzes ..... ad val.	<sup>20</sup> 25%	25%
<sup>20</sup> Other than manufactures of paper.		
Paper and all manufactures thereof..... ad val.	Free	10%
Pelts and Skins, dressed or undressed .... ad val.	Free	10%
Pens—Gold, Quill or Steel..... ad val.	Free	10%
Perfumery, other than that which pays a spirit duty..... ad val.	25%	25%
Petroleum (See Oils)..... ad val.	Free	10%
Pipes, (smoking), Pipe-stems, bowls and fixtures, Cigar-holders..... ad val.	25%	25%
Pianos, Organs, (parlor), Melodeons .... ad val.	<sup>21</sup> Free	10%
<sup>21</sup> If in carved finish, dutiable.		
Pitch (See Naval Stores)..... ad val.	Free	10%

ARTICLES.	RATE OF DUTIES	
	From U. S.	All Other
Plants (See Trees, etc) . . . . .	ad val. Free	10%
Plated Ware (See Silverplate, etc) . . . . .	ad val. 25%	25%
Playing Cards . . . . .	ad val. Free	10%
Pork (See Meats) . . . . .	ad val. Free	10%
Porter (See Ale, etc).		
Powder, blasting . . . . .	ad val. 10%	10%
—Not otherwise provided for . . . . .	ad val. 25%	25%
Publications in Hawaiian—Act of 1866.	Free	Free
Philosophical, Chemical and other apparatus, Specimens of Botany, Mineralogy, Geology and other Natural Sciences, for the use of Schools and Colleges, free by Civil Code.		
Rice—Cleaned . . . . .	per lb. Free	.32 1/2
In the Hull. } of Act Aug. 14, 1880.	per lb. Free	.31 1/2
Ribbons not otherwise provided for . . . . .	ad val. 10%	10
Rivets (See Hardware) . . . . .	ad val. Free	10
Rosin (See Naval Stores) . . . . .	ad val. Free	10
Roofing slates . . . . .	ad val. 10%	10
Rubber Goods of all descriptions . . . . .	ad val. <sup>22</sup> 10%	10
		<sup>22</sup> Except boots and shoes.
Salt . . . . .	ad val. Free	10%
Sashes (See Doors, etc) . . . . .	ad val. Free	10%
Seeds, Shrubs (See Trees, etc) . . . . .	ad val. Free	10%
Sheathing Copper and Metal, free by Act of 1868.		
Sheathing Nails and Bolts . . . . .	ad val. Free	10%
Shingles—Of wood, or metal other than tin . . . . .	ad val. Free	10%
Slate or tin . . . . .	ad val. 10 2/3	10 2/3
Shooks, Staves and Headings (See Wood) . . . . .	ad val. 10 1/2	10 1/2
Silks, Satins, Silk-velvet, and all articles of which silk shall form the principal material . . . . .	ad val. 25%	25%
Silverplate, Plated Ware or Gilt Ware . . . . .	ad val. 25%	25%
Skins, dressed or undressed . . . . .	ad val. Free	10%
Soap . . . . .	ad val. Free	10%
Certain articles for the manufacture of, free (See Drugs).		
Specie (See Gold and Silver Coins), free by Civil Code.		
Spikes and Bolts (See Hardware) . . . . .	ad val. Free	10%
Starch . . . . .	ad val. Free	10%
Stationery . . . . .	ad val. Free	10%

ARTICLES.	RATE OF DUTIES.	
	<i>From U. S.</i>	<i>All Other</i>
Statuary (See Paintings).....ad val.	25%	25%
Sugar—Refined.....ad val.	Free	10%
Raw.....per lb.	Free	02½
Tacks (See Hardware).....ad val.	Free	10%
Tallow.....ad val.	Free	10%
Tanning Materials—Oak bark, Catechu, and other substances used in tan- ning, free.		
Tar (See Naval Stores).....ad val.	Free	10%
Tea.....ad val.	10%	10%
Textile manufactures of wool, cotton, silk or linen, or any two or more of them, other than when ready-made cloth- ing.....ad val.	Free	<sup>23</sup> 10%
<sup>23</sup> Unless otherwise provided for.		
Tin, Tinware or Tinned Goods.....ad val.	<sup>24</sup> 10%	<sup>24</sup> 10%
<sup>24</sup> Except materials for fruit canning for ex- port. Chapter LIX Laws of 1892.		
Tobacco Pipes (See Pipes).....ad val.	25%	25%
Tobacco and manufactures of tobacco.....ad val.	Free	15%
—China.....per lb.	.50	.50
—Cigars and cheroots other than U. S. .....per M		10 00
Toilet Brushes, Toilet Powders.....ad val.	25%	25%
Toys, when made of paper, wood, or met- al other than tin.....ad val.	Free	10%
—All other.....ad val.	10%	10%
Trees, Plants, Shrubs and Seeds.....ad val.	Free	<sup>25</sup> 10%
<sup>25</sup> When not intended for sale, free by Civil Code.		
Tricycles, Velocipedes.....ad val.	10%	10%
Trunks, camphor.....each	.50	.50
Trunks, all other not otherwise provided for.....ad val.	10%	10%
Type, type metal, electrotypes, etc.....ad val.	<sup>26</sup> 10%	10%
<sup>26</sup> Except wood type.		
Wagons and Carts for the purpose of agri- culture or drayage.....ad val.	Free	10%
Watches and Clocks, in whole or in part.....ad val.	<sup>27</sup> 10%	10%
<sup>27</sup> Not otherwise provided for.		
Wood and manufactures of wood or wood and metal, except Furniture, either upholstered or carved, and Carriages.....ad val.	Free	10%
Wool and manufactures of wool other than ready-made clothing.....ad val.	Free	10%

ARTICLES.	RATE OF DUTIES.	
	From U. S.	All Other
Wines, Cordials and Bitters above twenty-one per cent, of alcoholic strength, and all other articles containing alcohol or preserved in alcohol or spirits above that strength and below thirty per cent., unless otherwise provided for.....per gal. ....		2 00
—Sparkling moselle and sparkling hock,		
per doz. reputed quarts ....		4 00
per doz. reputed pints ....		2 00
—Champagne.....per doz. reputed quarts ....		6 00
per doz. reputed pints ....		3 00
—Claret, Rhine wine, and other light wines under twenty-one per cent. of alcoholic strength and not otherwise provided for.....per doz. reputed quarts ....		.40
per doz. reputed pints ....		.20
per gal. if in bulk.....		.15
Zinc.....ad val.	10%	10%
All other goods, wares or merchandise of whatever description not provided for in above schedule.....ad val.	10%	10%

Importations into the Hawaiian Islands from the United States, entitled to exemption from duties under the Treaty of Reciprocity, must be accompanied by Hawaiian Consular Certificate to that effect.

### Hawaiian Products Admitted Into the United States, Free By Treaty.

[Under the Reciprocity Treaty, from the Hawaiian Islands, when properly certified 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 ; muscovoado, brown and other unrefined sugar, commonly known as "Sandwich Island sugar;" syrups of sugar cane, melado and molasses ; tallow ; vegetables, dried and undried, preserved and unpreserved.

PORT CHARGES, HONOLULU.

Pilotage—Mail steamers, 1000 tons or over.....	\$50 00
Transient steamers .....	75 00
War vessels, per foot draught.....	2 00
Sailing vessels under 200 tons, per foot.....	1 50
Other vessels, per ton .....	05
Outside anchorage charge.....	20 00
Towage Rates—Vessels under 200 tons.....	30 00
From 200 to 300 tons.. \$35. From 300 to 500 tons...	40 00
From 500 to 800 tons... 45. From 800 to 1000 tons.	50 00
From 1000 to 1200 tons 60. From 1200 to 1400 tons.	75 00
Over 1400 tons, 5 cents per ton additional.	
Outside of pilot limits, or in case of accidents, etc., as per agreement.	
Port Physician's charges—Boarding vessel outside.....	25 00
Boarding vessel in port, \$15; at wharf.....	10 00
Harbor Master's fee—Boarding vessel on arrival or departure, or in moving, each time.....	3 00
Wharfage—Government or O. R. & L. Co.'s wharves, per ton, per day.....	02
Water Rates—To vessels at the wharf, per gallon.....	0½
To vessels, by lighter, in harbor, per gallon.....	01
To vessels, by lighter, outside the harbor, per gallon...	1½
Marine Railway—Capacity for 1700 ton vessels in light ballast—Hauling charge, per ton, steamers 50 cents, sailing vessels 40 cents. Charge after first day, 25 cents per ton for steamers and 20 cents per ton for sail vessels per day.	

LIST OF ANNUAL LICENSE FEES.

Agents.....	\$ 500	Fire Arms.....	\$ 5
Alcohol.....	50	Gen'l Mdse—based on annual sales—from \$50 for sales under \$20,000; up to \$1,000 for sales of \$600,000 or over.	
Auction, <sup>1</sup> Honolulu.....	500	Hack each passenger capacity ..	1
“ outer districts.....	15	Horse, each.....	5
Awa, <sup>2</sup> Honolulu.....	500	Live Stock, Honolulu.....	500
“ Wailuku, Hilo or Lahaina, each.....	300	“ outer districts.....	250
“ other districts.....	100	Livery Stable.....	50
Banking.....	500	Lodging and Tenement.....	2
Billiards, each table.....	25	Milk.....	25
Bowling Alley.....	25	Physician.....	10
Boat, 4 oars.....	8	Pork Butcher.....	20
“ 2 oars.....	4	Public show, each performance.	5
Butcher.....	20	Salmon.....	10
Cake Peddling.....	25	Shipping.....	50
Dray.....	2 50	Spirit—Wholesale, or Dealers..	500
Driver.....	1	“ Retail.....	1000
Drug, Honolulu.....	40	Victualling.....	50
“ other districts.....	20		

<sup>1</sup> Auction Licenses have an additional tax of ½ per cent. on amount of sales.

<sup>2</sup> Awa Licenses are limited: 3 for Honolulu, 2 each for Lahaina, Wailuku and Hilo. If application exceeds the limit they are then sold at Public Auction at the above up-set price.

## RETROSPECT FOR 1894.

## POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

OUR last record closed during a period of intense anxiety throughout the community, as readers of the ANNUAL can readily recall, in consequence of the extraordinary demand made upon this Government—as was shown in our addenda. The year 1894, however, opened with a brightening of Hawaii's political sky, and which has grown brighter as the months have rolled by.

The reply of President Dole to the demands of the United States through Minister Willis, mentioned in our last issue, received universal commendation for its calm review of events, its dignified utterances, evincing clear and broad statesmanship in dealing with the right of existence of the Provisional Government, and refuting President Cleveland's right of self assumed arbitership of the question, more especially as his decisions were based on ex-parte statements. The views of President Dole met with hearty support among Senators and Representatives at Washington, to whose watchfulness for our interests and the friendly attitude of press and people throughout the United States we must attribute the changed policy of the administration towards the Provisional Government of Hawaii by the abandonment of the "restoration" scheme, and admission of our right to adjust our internal political differences without foreign interference, as embodied in the Turpie Senate resolution of May 31st, which declared "that of right it belongs wholly to the people of the Hawaiian Islands to establish and maintain their own form of government policy; that the United States should in no wise interfere therewith and that any interference in the political affairs of the Islands by any other government will be regarded as an act unfriendly to the United States."

Naturally the foregoing announced policy had the effect here of strengthening confidence in government and business circles generally, not only for its positiveness, but revealing to many deluded Hawaiians the falsity of oft reiterated statements by designing parties that restoration would yet surely take place.

A special Commission on behalf of the ex-queen left Honolulu for Washington, July 13th, returning again August 30th,

with what result no published account has yet revealed, though its failure is generally understood.

#### PARTY SUPPORT.

The Government has had the professed support of various political organizations, some of which aided materially in the transformation work toward a Republican basis. The Annexation Club changed early in the year to the American Union party, with branches in various parts of the islands. This with the American League and other national clubs, including a Hawaiian, while all true on the main question of annexation in favoring the existing government and its policy, as opposed to the old regime, some of them, nevertheless, brought no little embarrassment at times to the administration by demands looking to personal preferment in appointments to government positions; increased representation in the Councils; modifications of the Sunday law restrictions by authorization of Sunday band concerts, etc. and measures inimical to the Asiatic races here. Upon this latter question the Chinese assembled in mass meeting and prepared a vigorous protest to the restrictive measures aimed at them and presented the same before the Advisory Council. "Good citizens and true" likewise protested against the desecration of the Sabbath, by law, as asked for by certain factions in the so-called "working men's interest." Fortunately conservative views prevailed.

#### CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

An important work of the year to which the administration and its friends bent their best energies was in the framing of the new Constitution for the Republic of Hawaii and the careful consideration of all matters affected by the change to the new form of government. To this service Hon. L. A. Thurston was called from his post at Washington, and lent material aid for several months.

The election of delegates to the Convention took place throughout the islands May 2nd and convened on the 30th in the Legislative hall of the Judiciary building. With but few interruptions they met daily for discussion and deliberation, concluding the third reading of the constitution on the afternoon of July 3rd, so as to proclaim the Republic in accordance therewith on the anniversary of American Independence, finally closing the work

of the session on the 5th. An able article by Dr. Albert Shaw on the new Hawaiian Constitution, given on pages 48 to 54, shows the high estimate placed abroad upon the result of their labors.

The convention consisted of President Dole, his Cabinet Ministers F. M. Hatch, J. A. King, S. M. Damon and W. O. Smith, the members of the Advisory Council, viz.: W. C. Wilder, C. Bolte, C. Brown, J. Nott, J. Ena, J. F. Morgan, J. Emmeluth, E. D. Tenney, W. F. Allen, H. Waterhouse, A. Young, J. P. Mendonca, D. B. Smith, J. A. McCandless, and the following elected delegates: *Hawaii*—F. S. Lyman, D. H. Hitchcock, Rev. J. Kauhane, W. Horner, D. H. Kahaulelio; *Maui*—H. P. Baldwin, J. W. Kalua, W. F. Pogue, J. K. Josepa; *Oahu*—L. C. Abels, C. L. Carter, A. Fernandez, A. K. Kunuiakea, A. G. M. Robertson, J. M. Vivas; *Kauai*—W. H. Rice, A. S. Wilcox, G. N. Wilcox.

#### RECOGNITION OF THE NEW REPUBLIC.

Following the proclaiming of the Republic, as shown above, official notifications were sent through the Diplomatic and Consular Corps to their respective governments. The first to respond by extending the right hand of welcome was our nearest neighbor and good friend, the United States. The Republics of France, Switzerland and Mexico were not long in following. Nearly all the governments of Europe have also sent welcome greetings of recognition, the autograph letters of Queen Victoria and the Emperor of Russia being specially gracious in their recognition of the new Republic and its first President.

#### NEW NATIONAL HOLIDAYS.

The anniversary of the overthrow of the monarchy, January 17th, was voted a National holiday and celebrated by a military review and parade, followed by a general reception at the Executive building by President and Mrs. Dole, with illumination of the Judiciary and Executive buildings and display of fireworks in the evening.

July 4th, heretofore observed as a holiday by courtesy to predominating American sentiment and interests, became this year Hawaii's birthday as a Republic, and as such was fittingly observed with much enthusiasm, as mentioned in the opening article of this issue.



American Thanksgiving Day was also a Hawaiian observed day, by proclamation of President Dole, and doubtless comes into our calendar to stay, with great appropriateness.

#### PUBLIC WORKS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The attention of the administration having been centered upon reconstruction of the government on republican lines may account for the small amount of public works prosecuted throughout the islands during the year, other than the general upkeep of roads and bridges, etc. The extension of the wharfage facilities of this port and the improvement of the city front, has worked a manifest change which, with the steady road work of the city, gives satisfactory evidence of progress and stability.

Imperative demands of the growing postal service for increased facilities has at last been recognized by the internal alteration of the post office building for its exclusive use; the main floor being devoted to general mail distribution for various nationalities, and the second floor to the savings bank, money order, registration and parcels post divisions.

Steps are taken toward the long needed increase of our city's water supply; to be obtained through artesian wells to be sunk at the corner of Beretania and Alapai streets, which, with the aid of a powerful pumping plant, already contracted for, will augment the reservoir supply very materially. Pipe laying in connection with the combined system has already commenced.

The year 1894 witnessed the completion of the volcano road which was begun in 1889. This is a boon to visitors and the settlers in the new coffee district of Oloa, as it affords a fine carriage drive the entire distance of thirty miles. Regular stages now run between Hilo and the Volcano House every other day.

We note also the inauguration of work upon the extension of the Oahu Railway, taking in its Waianae and Kahuku Division. This work began Aug. 1st under experienced contractors from abroad; lumber and other needed supplies for its prosecution being shipped here from Seattle from time to time.

Building activity has not been a noted feature, though continued improvement is apparent. The most noticeable structures of the year comprise the extensive works of the Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co. at Kalihi; the "Allen Block," on Queen street, a fine three storey brick building embracing three stores; the spa-

cious new Kamehameha Girls School of the Bishop estate—just about finished—and the completion of the Sailors' Home, and the Pauahi Bishop Museum Annex, as also several residences of attractive design besides a number of extensions. Resident mechanics, unfortunately, have not been fully occupied and the numerous wage earners that have flocked here from abroad seeking employment have fared slim.

Cunha's brick building, on King street; the Oahu College building, of island stone, and the fine residence of Hon. W. P. Allen, on Beretania street are the principal structures at present in progress.

#### GENERAL BUSINESS.

Trade throughout the islands has not awakened from the lethargic condition mentioned in previous years, though a brighter outlook promises for the near future. The stagnation of business has resulted partly from the same causes heretofore mentioned, but largely influenced from abroad again this year by the low sugar market prevailing during the months of our heaviest output. Doubtless also these islands are experiencing, in sympathetic effect, this universal condition existing elsewhere.

By courtesy of the Customs officials we present our usual table of imports of the islands for the nine months to Sept. 30th. The increased value of importations for the period shown over those of the preceding year are almost wholly for Honolulu, and should of itself indicate an improved tone in commercial circles.

Nine Months to September 30, 1894.	Goods and Spirits Paying Duty.	Goods and Spirits Bonded.	Goods Free by Treaty.	Goods Free by Civil Code.	Total.
Honolulu . . . . .	\$ 1,103,083	\$ 135,134	\$ 1,702,166	*\$ 735,402	\$ 3,675,785
Hilo . . . . .	7,341	724	139,558	43,364	190,967
Kahului . . . . .	30,145	.....	87,256	36,529	153,930
Mahukona . . . . .	7,961	.....	47,985	8,396	64,342
Total . . . . .	\$ 1,148,530	\$ 135,858	\$ 1,976,965	\$ 823,691	\$ 4,085,044
Same period, '93	\$ 934,712	\$ 114,458	\$ 1,673,212	\$ 1,013,035	\$ 3,736,417

\* Specie \$282,700.

Our exports still show a large balance of trade in our favor, in spite of low prices and a restricted list of product.

### PEARL HARBOR BAR EXAMINATIONS.

Much time has been devoted to the careful examination and experimental borings of Pearl Harbor Bar, during summer, under direction of Admirals Irwin and Walker by instructions from Washington. The result has been an agreeable revelation, in proving the almost entire absence of rock—as was the case in our harbor bar dredging. This will materially reduce the estimated expense necessary for the preparation of Pearl Harbor for occupancy as a Naval Station of the United States.

Official report has been made upon the favorable character of the work to the authorities at Washington, particulars of which have not been made public.

### REGISTRATION AND ELECTIONS.

Registration of voters for the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention took place in the early part of the year. At this election, which occurred May 2nd, cumulative and fractional voting was first brought into practice in these Islands.

Under the new Constitution it was incumbent upon all good and loyal citizens to take oath and subscribe fealty to the Republic of Hawaii and to register for the special election thereunder for Senators and Representatives for the first term. Journals opposed to the Government and a number of prominent "royalists" made strenuous efforts to prejudice the mind of the people, Hawaiians especially, against qualifying according to law and they have themselves only to blame to-day at the diminution of voters compared with the former regime, which many of them now bemoan. Notwithstanding, Hawaiians lead the list in the nationality of registered voters.

The election under the new Constitution took place throughout the Islands October 29th, with little or no opposition, candidates for the peoples' suffrage in nearly every case committing themselves to the American Union Party platform in favor of annexation.

### PROTESTS AND PLOTTINGS.

While the Government has steadily progressed in all its lines of polity, winning supporters at home and universal respect abroad, it has had to contend not only with natural open opposition and protests, but with secret plotting. There are indications that some attempt to regain power is meditated among

certain "royalist" sympathizers, who hope for success through disaffection or traitorous conduct of alleged supporters or ex-defenders of the Government. A reported plot was recently published and in apparent confirmation thereof arrests were made on the night of December 8th, by the police, of several "royalists" with arms and ammunition in their possession belonging to the Government. This may lead to the detection and conviction of the prime movers in the traitorous scheme.

#### NECKER ISLAND AND PACIFIC CABLE.

While Hawaii is waiting a favorable opportunity for the reconsideration of her overtures to the United States for annexation she has been doing a little of this same kind of business herself, having on May 27th, 1894 taken possession of Necker Island.

The step taken doubtless had connection with the Cable mission on behalf of England, through Canada, to be linked to her Australian Colonies that has had considerable discussion during the year, and for which bids were recently opened by the Canadian Government for laying the same by several different routes. For obvious reasons England desires the cable to land on British possessions only, en route, consequently some of the Australian Colonies kicked vigorously at Hawaii's advance movement in designs upon that barren outpost, but to no purpose. Overtures deemed favorable to this country have been made by the projectors for the exclusive right to land a cable at either Necker or Bird Island, or for purchase or lease of one or the other, but as this involves points covered by treaty with the United States, the question has been referred to Washington.

#### LABOR MATTERS.

The problem of labor to meet demands of the established and developing industries of the country is not only still unsolved, but growing in perplexity. Continued periodical immigration of Japanese to replace those whose terms of service was closing was being made a lever of contortion against the planters on the one hand, with an increasing unsatisfactory service and menace on the other, and political threatenings more serious than is involved in the Chinese question. This has made it imperative to seek other sources. To this end negotiations are pending towards reopening Portuguese immigration, with promises of success,

both from Madeira and from the main land of Portugal itself. Mr. Thurston is now in Europe personally superintending the important initiatory work.

#### PLANTING INTERESTS.

Sugar plantation interests have been maintained and pushed to their best capacity throughout the islands, despite the low prices obtained the first half of the year and the serious drought in several sections of the islands this past year. We note further concentration of interests for the more economical management of estates. This accounts for the disappearance of several names from the plantation list on page 145, and is not to be considered a decline of the sugar industry.

Rice planting seems to continue with but little change as to area under cultivation, or annual product. The reticence of Chinese in replying to inquiries relative to their enterprises make it difficult to formulate a satisfactory table of the rice industry.

The rapidly increasing ardor for coffee culture is set forth in an article upon that subject in this issue, and is further illustrated by the tables on pages 146 to 148 prepared at much expense of time and enquiry especially for the ANNUAL.

Commissioner Marsden in his search for new industries suitable to the country is supplementing the fibre projects, dealt with in last issue, by the introduction this year of canaigre, a plant containing valuable tanning properties. Large quantities have been ordered for seed and its cultivation will utilize much land hitherto deemed of little value.

#### SHIPPING CASUALTIES

There have been several disasters in our coasting service and upon our shores during the year deserving record. In January the inter-island steamer *C. R. Bishop* went ashore on Kauai and became a total wreck. In March, the American barkentine *Hilo* with a cargo of coal, from Newcastle, went ashore through thick weather on the coast of Kau, Hawaii, and was a total loss. May 25th, the schooner *M. E. Foster* with a full cargo of sugar from Kauai was sunk in mid channel by collision with the steamer *Mikahala*. Sept. 18, the fine new bark *G. N. Wilcox*, with a full cargo of European goods for this port, was

wrecked on the northwesterly point of Molokai. A portion of her cargo is being secured by the aid of divers in armor. The last mishap is the schooner *Mahimahi* recently lost at Waialua. Fortunately none of these events have been attended with loss of life, all of them having been more accidental than through stress of weather.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

The new Constitution plans for the withdrawal of government aid to all sectarian schools. This, with the new Kamehameha Girls' School to be established, threatened for a time the continuance of Kawaiahao Seminary, but a new board of Trustees have taken hold for the maintenance of its good work under the auspices of the Hawaiian Board.

A new work of large promise for the year is that of the free kindergartens for various nationalities under the auspices of the Woman's Board, established largely through the personal effort and solicitation of Mrs. C. E. Coleman, with Miss Eastman, an experienced San Francisco teacher, as its general superintendent and instructor. This work has recently had a bequest of \$10,000.

The new Kamehameha Girls' School promises much, and certainly the efficient provision for the care, comfort and training of Hawaiians exceeds anything of the kind hitherto undertaken in these islands. Miss Pope, formerly principal of Kawaiahao Seminary has its superintendence. This new school received from Hon. C. R. Bishop the sum of \$20,000 towards its cost of erection, and he has further endowed the Kamehameha Schools by a transfer to the Trustees of his Molokai property, of some 96,000 acres, and the old Paki homestead and adjoining property, in the heart of the city, now occupied as the Arlington Hotel.

#### ENTERTAINMENTS.

Honolulu has been more favored than usual in the way of entertainments the past year, embracing as they have the Misses Albu concerts, the Stereopticon lectures of Mrs. Gans and Rev. Mr. Rice, the Turner-Montague concerts, two seasons of drama by the Dailey Company, several amateur performances, organ recitals, besides our band attractions.

For "sweet charity's sake" there have been more appeals to the benevolent disposed, most notable of which was the "Feast of Nations," which realized about \$3,000 for its part of two days

and two evenings exhibit and sales. The luau for the Maternity Home realized a large sum, and the appeals for the French Organ Fund, the St. Andrew's fair and luau for a repairs fund were not in vain, and now the leper Christmas fund concert, and fair for re-roofing Kawaiahao Church calls afresh.

#### HAWAIIAN POSTAGE STAMPS.

Philatelists at home and abroad have busied themselves over the Hawaiian issues, old and new, surcharged, as also in the new issues of one, two, five, ten and twenty-five cents, (as notified in last ANNUAL) which appeared for the first time February 28th. New designs of Postal Cards of one and two cents denominations have also been issued. Much speculation prevailed and high figures became established for several varieties and error issues. On November 2nd the first issue of the new Republic made its appearance unheralded, a blue twelve-cent denomination, with a modern ocean steamship as its center.

#### ART LEAGUE.

The year 1894 has witnessed also the banding together of local artists and those interested in its development in these Islands, under the name of the Kilohana Art League. The Hawaiian name selected, in the sense here used, is peculiarly appropriate. Periodical exhibitions of the members' work are given, which embrace oil and water color paintings, sculpture, carvings, pen work, etc.

#### ATHLETICS.

Interest in outdoor athletic sports grows apace. The baseball season unfortunately broke short in mid-season through differences in the League resulting from bribery of the Crescents' pitcher. Football, cricket, paper chase, athletic meets of varied sports and bicycle races have occupied the season well.

Increased interest in boating matters is shown by enlarged club rolls, a third club entering the field, with preparation for a new boat house on modern lines by the Healanis.

#### OPIUM SMUGGLING.

Opium smuggling continues in spite of the vigilance of Custom officials and officers of the law. The efforts to capture guilty parties have, unfortunately, been attended with assault with deadly weapons on two occasions, and threats on another, showing the business to be in the hands of desperate characters. While much opium has been captured, there is evidently much more that finds its way through secret channels to various parts of the Islands.

The police force this year lost one of their best native officers, who was so badly slashed with a knife on arresting a smuggler that death shortly ensued. A companion officer was dealt with as severely at the desperado's hands, but recovered.

## INFORMATION FOR TOURISTS AND OTHERS.

TO the people of Hawaii nei the world seems slow to realize the fact of the balmy excellence of the climate of these islands. Notwithstanding the encomiums that have gone forth by all voyagers that have touched here since the days of Cook, as well as by noted travelers, tourists and writers—the large majority of whom have but one verdict to express, and that of enthusiastic admiration of climate, scenery and people—we have to admit that we are but little understood in the great world after all. The fact that Hawaii has been the most extensively written about of all the groups in the Pacific reflects rather upon the reading world when our advantages, as presented year after year, seem to be ignored by so large a proportion of the world's sight-seers and tourists, as well as seekers for investment and developers of new enterprises, or latent industries. With all our steamship and sailing packet opportunities, giving us almost weekly communication with San Francisco, monthly with the Australian Colonies and Vancouver, and frequently with China and Japan, it is the tourist "in transit" who predominates in sight-seeing around these islands, accidental visitors, as it were, rather than planned parties to spend a certain number of weeks or months here, to learn the comforts of tropic life as shown in Honolulu, either in its well appointed hotels, or amid its attractive homes, or to see the greatest of all "lions," the renowned volcano of Kilauea, or Maui's mammoth crater. The ANNUAL has been doing faithful work in its modest way, the past twenty years, in disseminating abroad reliable information relative to Hawaii-nei for the benefit of tourist, investor, invalid or others, and it is able to affirm that the progress made for the comfort, convenience and attraction of visitors to the islands has invariably kept ahead of the demands upon us, and at figures that invite one to "come again," rather than the exertions of the East, or even the average summer resorts.

In expectation of tourist travel, and to make these islands more attractive than ever, "our natural wonder" *par excellence*—the volcano of Kilauea—has been taken in hand by a joint stock company who has secured all leases to it and hotels in connection with it. A new and commodious two-story structure has recently been erected in place of the old hotel at the crater



with stables, sulphur baths, etc., and are laying out spacious and attractive driveways in the neighborhood. The new road from Hilo is completed, and visitors now drive the entire distance of twenty-nine miles in a carriage, on an easy grade, with as much comfort as can be had on Honolulu's macadamized streets. Furthermore, visitors can have their choice of two routes without inconvenience and discomfiture of change, by way of Hilo or Punaluu, or going up by one route and crossing over or through the fine stretch of forest may return by the other, if desired.

Among Honolulu's attractions the new road around and up Punchbowl continues to delight residents and visitors alike, but the winding road to Tantalus, just back of it, rising to an elevation of 2,013 feet far eclipses it as a vantage ground for scenic observation and for delightfulness of atmosphere. This road, while affording an exceedingly attractive drive or ride up its gentle slope to the elevation named, offers also an opportunity for summer cottages on the lots there laid out, and no better nor handier locality could be had for a sanitarium than in the pure air and mild temperature of Tantalus. But these new attractions should not allow us to forget the claims of the Pali of Nuuanu, that historic spot over which Kamehameha I. drove the defenders of Oahu when he conquered this island. Its fame, both from this circumstance and the beauty of scenery at that point make it a veritable Mecca to all visitors. Recently a new road has been cut in the face of the cliffs for the convenience of travel to and from the rich agricultural and pastoral lands lying on the on the other side of the island.

Waikiki, with its fringed sentinels of cocoa palm, offers its attractions of sea beach and delightful temperature of water for bathing, free from danger by its guarding reef, at times a picture of grandeur with its playfully angry surf. Tramcars convey passengers half-hourly to or from the city; or by carriage, the beauties of a drive, after a refreshing salt bath, can be had through and around Kapiolani Park where the annual races are held on June 11th. A beach road extends along to the foot of Diamond Head.

In the opposite direction, the trains of the Oahu Railway and Land Company connect Honolulu with Pearl River Lochs, by two or more trains daily, whereby the recently established Ewa Plantation at Honouliuli, and the new town of Pearl City at

Manana, and its peninsula attractions have been made possible. Excursion trains to Remond Grove and points beyond, at frequent intervals, afford an excellent opportunity for tourists and others for the study of the interesting features of our two leading industries, viz., sugar and rice. At no other point throughout the islands can these two be seen so advantageously working, as it were, side by side.

Comfortable steamers offer weekly facilities to visit the islands of Maui and Kauai. The principal attractions of the former, outside of the extensive sugar plantations are, the picturesque valley of Iao—the Yosemite of Hawaii—celebrated as the scene of one of the most bloody battles in Hawaiian history, and the crater of Haleakala, the largest in the world. A stone house for shelter and observation has recently been constructed at the top, termed "Craigielea," for the comfort of visitors. Kauai in turn offers her visitors unrivaled scenic attractions, in recognition of which claim it has long since been termed the "garden island" of the group.

Opportunities for visiting Hawaii occur each week by two routes, each steamer leaving port every ten days. Naturally the volcano is the main attraction, but the scenic effect of windward Hawaii, the enchanting beauty of peaceful Hilo, the balmy climate of Kona with its historic village of Kailua, or the famous Kealahou Bay with Cook's monument—depicted on our cover front—both adjacent to the best coffee lands on the islands, present strong attractions to the visitor, according to his time and inclination.

In connection with the foregoing, the following tables may be of service:

#### FOREIGN PASSAGE RATES.

Cabin passage per steamer, Honolulu to San Francisco, \$75.

Round trip tickets, good for three months, \$125.

Steerage passage per steamer, Honolulu to San Francisco, \$25.

Cabin passage per steamer, Honolulu to Victoria and Vancouver and to San Francisco per company's steamer arrangements, \$75.

Cabin passage per steamer to Fiji, \$87.50; to Sydney \$150.

Second Cabin passage per steamer, Honolulu to Victoria and Vancouver, \$25.

Second Cabin passage per steamer to Fiji, \$50; to Sydney, \$75.

Cabin passage per steamer (occasionally), Honolulu to Hongkong or Japan, \$250.

Cabin passage per sail (occasionally), Honolulu to Hongkong, \$60

Steamers to and from San Francisco are two every four weeks— one direct and return, the other en route to or from the Colonies.

Steamers of the Canadian-Australian line to and from Vancouver are also two every four weeks.

Steamers from San Francisco to Japan and China, or *vice versa*, frequently touch at this port en route.

INTER-ISLAND PASSAGE RATES.

CABIN PASSAGE, PER STEAMERS, FROM HONOLUU TO	
Lahaina Maui.....	\$ 5 00
Kahului, or Hana, Maui.....	6 00
Maalaea, Maui.....	6 00
Makena, Maui.....	8 00
Mahukona, or Kawaihae, Hawaii.....	10 00
Kukuihaele, Honokaa or Paauhau, Hawaii....	10 00
Laupahoehoe, or Hilo, Hawaii.....	12 50
Kailua, or Kealakekua, Hawaii.....	10 00
Honuapo, or Punaluu, Hawaii.....	12 00
Koloa, Nawiliwili, Hanalei, Kilauea. or Kapaa, Kauai, each.....	6 00

The Mikahala, in her Kauai route, takes in Niihau once a month.

Round trip tickets are usually obtained at a fair reduction with privilege of getting off at any port along the route.

CARRIAGE FARE.

Carriage fare from steamer to Hotel, each passenger.....	\$ 25
Carriage fare per hour, one passenger.....	1 50
“ “ “ “ two passengers.....	2 00
For each additional hour, 50 cents for each passenger, when more than one.	
Specially for the Pali, one passenger each way	3 00
Specially for the Pali, two passengers each way	4 00
Specially for the Pali, three passengers each way	5 00
Specially for Kapiolani Park, one passenger each way.....	1 00
Specially for Kapiolani Park, two passengers each way.....	1 50
Specially for Kapiolani Park, three passengers each way.....	2 00

The foregoing rates are for between the hours of 5 A.M. to 11 P.M. At other hours the rates of fare are doubled. No driver is compelled to take a single fare for the Park or the Pali, except by special bargain. When two or more offer, the regular fare must be accepted.

Good saddle horses may be engaged by the hour at \$1 or less, according to length of time desired.

#### HOTEL RATES.

Board, with room, at the Hawaiian Hotel, per day, \$3; per week, \$15 or more according to location of room.

Private accommodations in various parts of the city are obtainable at prices ranging from \$10 per week up.

CURRENT MONEY.—American and Hawaiian currency is the standard throughout the islands. Other coins may be exchanged at the banks at about the United States Treasury ruling rates.

TAXES.—The annual taxes of the country consists of:—Poll, \$1.00; School \$2.00 and Road, \$2.00. Owners of carriages and dogs pay \$5.00 and \$1.00 each respectively, while real and personal property pays a tax of 1% upon its cash value as of July 1st of each year.

#### Newly Projected Enterprises.

Articles of incorporation of the Hawaiian Land and Improvement Company were filed Dec. 10th., 1894, with a paid up capital of \$25,000, with right to increase as developing business requires. The company has secured a fine tract of some 3,400 acres of choice land adjacent to the Oloa Coffee district in Puna and Hilo, which they propose to divide into lots of twenty or more acres, on easy terms of payment, for settlers of small means desirous of entering into coffee or fruit culture, etc. Nurseries are to be established to facilitate the work of intending settlers, thus saving them valuable time. The organizing officers are C. M. Cooke, President; W. A. Kinney, Vice-President; P. C. Jones, Treasurer and E. A. Jones, Secretary and Agent.

The enterprising projector of the O. R. & L. Co., B. F. Dillingham, is planning to utilize a portion of the Ewa land in the establishment of a new sugar plantation to eclipse in magnitude all that have preceded it in these islands. There are some 10,000 acres of choice lands all of which may be irrigated by a system of wells with pumping plant. The concern will incorporate with a capital of \$2,000,000 in shares of \$100 each, much of which is already subscribed for.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF SUGAR PLANTATIONS, MILLS AND CANE GROWERS  
THROUGHOUT THE ISLANDS.

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.

NAME.	LOCATION.	MANAGER.	AGENT.
Beecroft Plantation,*	Kohala, Hawaii,	H R Bryant,	T H Davies & Co.
Eleele Plantation,	Eleele, Kauai,	A Dreier,	F A Schaefer & Co.
Ewa Plantation,	Ewa, Oahu,	W. J. Lowrie,	Castle & Cooke.
Faye & Co, H P*	Mana, Kauai,	H P Faye,	H Hackfeld & Co.
Meier & Kruse,*	Waimea, Kauai,	Meier & Kruse,	H Hackfeld & Co.
Gay & Robinson,*	Makaweli, Kauai,	Gay & Robinson	J T Waterhouse.
Grove Farm,*	Nawiliwili, Kauai,	G N Wilcox,	H Hackfeld & Co.
Haiku Sugar Co,	Haiku, Maui,	H P Baldwin,	.....
Hakalau Plant'n Co,	Hilo, Hawaii,	Geo Ross,	W G Irwin & Co., Ld.
Halawa Sugar Co,	Kohala, Hawaii,	T S Kay,	J T Waterhouse.
Hamakua Mill Co,†	Hamakua, Hawaii,	J R Renton,	T H Davies & Co.
Hamakua Plantation Co,*	Hamakua, Hawaii,	A Lidgate,	T H Davies & Co.
Hana Plantation,	Hana, Maui,	K S Gjordrum,	M S Grinbaum & Co.
Hanamaulu Sugar Plant'n	Lihue, Kauai,	A S Wilcox,	H Hackfeld & Co.
Hanamaulu Mill,†	Hanamaulu, Kauai,	C Wolters,	H Hackfeld & Co.
Hawi Mill & Plantation,	Kohala, Hawaii,	J Hind,	J T Waterhouse
Hawaiian Agricultural Co,	Kau, Hawaii,	E W Fuller,	C Brewer & Co.
Haw'n Com'l & Sugar Co,	Speckelsville, Maui,	D Cente	H Hackfeld & Co.
Hawaiian Sugar Co,	Makaweli, Kauai,	H Morrison,	W G Irwin & Co., Ld.
Heeia Agricultural Co, L'd	Heeia, Oahu,	E W Bull	M S Grinbaum & Co.
Hilo Sugar Co,	Hilo, Hawaii,	John A Scott,	W G Irwin & Co., Ld.
Honokaa Sugar Co,	Hamakua, Hawaii,	Jno Watt	F A Schaefer & Co.
Honomu Sugar Co,	Hilo, Hawaii,	W Kinney,	C Brewer & Co.
Hutchinson Sug Plant Co,	Kau, Hawaii,	G C Hewett,	W G Irwin & Co., Ld.
Kahuku Plantation,	Kahuku, Oahu,	WHG Arnetmann	M S Grinbaum & Co.
Kaiwilahilahi Mill,	Laupahoehoe, Hawaii,	C McLennan,	T H Davies & Co.
Kekaha Sugar Co,†	Kekaha, Kauai,	Otto Isenberg,	H Hackfeld & Co.
Kilauea Sugar Co,	Kilauea, Kauai,	G R Ewart	W G Irwin & Co., Ld.
Kipahulu Sugar Co,	Kipahulu, Maui,	Oscar Unna,	H Hackfeld & Co.
Kohala Plantation,	Kohala, Hawaii,	G F Renton,	Castle & Cooke.
Koloa Sugar Co,	Koloa, Kauai,	A Cropp,	H Hackfeld & Co.
Kukaiaua Mill Co,	Hamakua, Hawaii,	Jas K Renton,	T H Davies & Co.
Kukaiaua Plantation Co,*	Hamakua, Hawaii,	J M Horner,	H Hackfeld & Co.
Laie Plantation,	Laie, Oahu,	M Noal,	J T Waterhouse.
Laupahoehoe Sugar Co,	Laupahoehoe, Hawaii,	C McLennan,	T H Davies & Co.
Lihue Plantation,	Lihue, Kauai,	C Wolters,	H Hackfeld & Co.
Makee Sugar Co,	Kealia, Kauai,	Wm Blaisdell,	C Brewer & Co.
Meyer, R W	Kalae, Molokai,	R W Meyer.	H Hackfeld & Co.
Niuhii Mill & Plantation,	Kohala, Hawaii,	Robert Hall,	T H Davies & Co.
Olowalu Sugar Co,	Olowalu, Maui,	A Hanneberg,	W G Irwin & Co., Ld.
Onomea Sugar Co,	Hilo, Hawaii,	Wm W Goodale,	C Brewer & Co.

## SUGAR PLANTATIONS, Etc., Continued.

NAME.	LOCATION.	MANAGER.	AGENT.
Ookala Sugar Co,	Honokaa, Hawaii,	Capt Ahlborn,	H Hackfeld & Co.
Paauhau Plantation Co,	Hamakua, Hawaii,	A Moore,	W G Irwin & Co., Ld.
Pacific Sugar Mill, †	Hamakua, Hawaii,	D Forbes,	F A Schaefer & Co
Paia Plantation,	Paia, Maui,	J W Colville,	.....
Pioneer Mill,	Lahaina, Maui,	C F Horner,	H Hackfeld & Co.
Puehuehu Plant'n Co,*	Kohala, Hawaii,	R Wallace,	T H Davies & Co.
Pepeekeo Sugar Co,	Hilo, Hawaii,	H Deacon,	T H Davies & Co.
Reciprocity Sugar Co,	Hana, Maui,	W von Gravemeyer	C Brewer & Co.
Smith & Co, J K*	Koloa, Kauai,	J K Smith,	Castle & Cooke.
Union Mill Co. †	Kohala, Hawaii.	J Kenton,	T H Davies & Co.
Waiakea Mill Co,	Hilo, Hawaii,	C C Kennedy,	T H Davies & Co.
Waialua Plantation,	Waialua, Oahu,	Halstead Bros,	Castle & Cooke.
Waianae Plantation,	Waianae, Oahu,	A Ahrens,	C O Berger.
Waihee Sugar Co.	Waihee, Maui,	C M Watson,	C Brewer & Co.
Wailuku Sugar Co,	Wailuku, Maui,	C B Wells,	C Brewer & Co.
Waimanalo Sugar Co,	Waimanalo, Oahu,	G C Chalmers	W G Irwin & Co., Ld.
Waimea Sugar Mill, †	Waimea, Kauai,	E E Conant	F A Schaefer & Co. *

## TABLE OF COFFEE GROWERS THROUGHOUT THE ISLANDS.

Names and Locations. Puna, Hawaii; Oahu and Maui.	New area cleared	Area newly planted	Area of 1 to 3 year plants	No. trees or area in bearing
R. Rycroft, Pohouiki, Puna.....	6 acres	15 acres	35 acres	20 acres
R. A. Lyman, Kula.....	.....	.....	15 acres	7 "
J. E. Eldart, K au.....	6 acres	.....	15 "	15 "
Goudie Bros., Waikalulu.....	.....	30 acres	.....	.....
Reid, McSorlie & Co., Waikalulu.....	30 acres	.....	.....	.....
W. H. Shipman, Keau.....	15 acres	10 acres	.....	.....
Homestead Settlers, Pahoa.....	.....	.....	25 acres	5 acres
John Kane, Pahoa.....	.....	.....	3 "	.....
S. Smithies, Pahoa.....	.....	.....	3 "	.....
W. G. Irwin, Kailua, Oahu.....	.....	.....	7,000 tr	.....
J. P. Mendonca, Kaneohe, Oahu.....	.....	20 acres	.....	.....
Waianae Co, Waianae, Oahu.....	.....	.....	35 acres	15 acres
W. Y. Horner, Honokowai, Maui.....	.....	50 acres	50 acres	.....

Coffee Growers throughout the islands will please report any omissions or corrections of the foregoing and following lists as will be necessary by their extensions, by September, for the next ANNUAL.

Table of Coffee Growers Throughout the Islands---Continued.

Names and Locations Kona and Hamakua, Hawaii	New area cleared	Area newly planted	Area of 1 No. trees to 3 year/or area in plants bearing
G. Clark, Honokohau and Koloko			50 acrs
Dr. Capron, Keahuolu	30 a	20 acres	
Mrs E. C. Greenwell,		8 "	25 acrs
J. Kaelemakule, Kalaoa, 4	20 a	10 "	20 acrs 7 "
A. S. Cleghorn, Kahauloa			100 "
Haw'n Coffee & T Co., Laaloa & Kahaluu.	25 a	30 acres	140 acrs 3000 tr's
C. Hooper, Kauleoli			7 " 30 acrs
J. Nahinu and others, Hookena			25 "
G. McDougal, Keahuolu		18 acres	23 acrs 75 "
W. Muller, Kealakehe	7½a		9 "
McStocker & Co., Kalahiki	20 a		70,000 trs 8000 tr's
J. M. Monsarrat, Kolo		70 acres	60 acrs 20 acrs
Dr. Lindley	20 a	50 "	
Japanese Co			50 acrs
Chinese Coffee Co, Puukala	20 a	40 acres	
T. K. R. Amalu, Honokua	2 a	2 "	6 acrs 20 acrs
J. Kaeo and others, Keokea & Honamau			60 "
J. Freidlander, Kauhako			5 acrs 2 "
W. E. Scott	20 a	20 acres	
Keanu and others. Keel—1 and 2			30 acrs
F. M. Scott			55 acrs
Ah Fui, Napoopoo			50 acrs
F. Bartels, Lanihau 2d	30 a	4 acrs	3 acrs
Dr. McWayne, Keapu	3½a	3½ "	
H. Bryant, Honoula		16 "	
M. Hu and others, Kukuiope			10 acrs 18 acrs
U. Hao and others, Honokua		2 acrs	8 " 10 "
W. F. Wilson, Honokua	6 a	4 "	8 " 10 "
Kaeo and Kekoa, Waiea			5 " 8 "
Lilikoi and others, Kealia 2			5 " 12 "
Oleloa and others, Kealia 1			15 "
Pali and others, Kauhako			5 "
Kukaiuu Plantation, Hamakua	10 acrs	10 acres	70 acres
Kaineh Homesteads, Hamakua	40 "	40 "	
G. Lutz, Hamakua			6 acres 4 acres
Paauiio Homesteads, Hamakua			20 " 13 "
Kapahu Homesteads, Hamakua	6 acrs		67 "
Honokaa Homesteads, Hamakua			140 "
Chas. Williams, Hamakua			10 "
Lucio Ferreira, Hamakua			35 "
W. H. Rickard, Hamakua			12 "
J. A. Affons, Hamakua			28 "
W. Horner, Hamakua			25 "
Kukuihaele Homesteads			20 "

Table of Coffee Growers Throughout the Islands---Concluded.

Names and Locations Olaa, North Hilo and Kau, Hawaii.	New area cleared	Acres planted	Cocoa trees planted
Baldwin and Alexander, Olaa.....	5 acrs	8	200
C. Furneaux, Olaa.....		10	
A. W. Richardson, Olaa.....		10	
W. B. Nailima, Olaa.....		6	30
J. D. Lewis, Olaa.....	3 acrs	6	15
J. P. Amaral, Olaa.....		12	
J. M. Hering, Olaa.....	5 acrs	2	200
J. E. Staples, Olaa.....	15 "	25	
J. Reinhardt, Olaa.....		20	
A. Sunter, Olaa.....		17	
H. Eldarts, Olaa.....	6 acrs	13	
Olaa Coffee Co., Olaa.....	10 "	25	
Kona Coffee and Com. Co., Olaa.....	9 "	35	
Dr. N. Russel, Olaa.....		11	
Grossman Bros., Olaa.....	10 acrs	18	
R. Rycroft, Olaa.....	10 "		
T. C. Le Blond, Olaa.....		18	
Whitney, Nichols & Wells, Olaa.....		25	
E. Peck, Olaa.....	20 acrs		
A. Zimmerman, Olaa.....		25	
Gama, Olaa.....	10 acrs	25	
Takamori Co, Olaa.....		20	
Otsuki, Olaa.....	30 acrs	20	
A. M. Wilson Olaa.....		22	
J. M. Janes, Olaa.....	18 acrs		
J. P. Sisson, Olaa.....		7	
H. G. Junkins, Olaa.....	8 acrs		
Sten & Adler, Olaa.....	22 "	18	
J. T. Lewis, Olaa.....	30 "		
J. W. Canney and Hays, Olaa.....	8 "	1	
Small Planters, Olaa.....	41 "	108	
E. W. Barnard, Laupahoehoe.....		30,000 tr.	
T. McKinley, Laupahoehoe.....	5000 tr.		
D. Wulber, Laupahoehoe.....		5,000 tr.	
J. Hamilton, Laupahoehoe.....	3000 tr.		
A. W. Crockett, Laupahoehoe.....	2000 tr.		
A. Waltzen, Laupahoehoe.....	2000 tr.		
C. Gertz, Laupahoehoe.....	7000 tr.		
G. Gardner, Laupahoehoe.....	1000 tr.		
Zibu (Jap), Laupahoehoe.....	2000 tr.		
W. Kinney, Honoumou.....	20 acrs		
Col. S. Norris, Kahuku, Kau.....		7,000 tr.	
C. Meinecke, Waiohinu.....		2½ acres	
Lieha & Coleman, Waiohinu.....		3 "	
J. Kekuna and others, Keaa.....		1 "	
J. Nakai and others, Waiomau.....		5 "	
Hutchinson Plntn. Co, Naalehu and Hilea.....		4 "	
Various parties, scattered patches.....		5 "	



HAWAIIAN ISLANDS POSTAL SERVICE.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, Honolulu, Oahu.—Jos. M. Oat, Postmaster-General; W. O. Atwater, Secretary; E. H. Wodehouse, Supt. Savings Bank Department, J. D. Holt, Assistant; F. B. Oat, Supt. Money Order Department, R. A. Dexter, Assistant; L. T. Kenake, Supt. General Delivery and Stamp Department, S. L. Kekumano, Assistant; Geo. L. Desha, Registry Department; F. B. Angus, Parcels Post Department; Ladies' window Miss M. E. Low. Jos. Liwai, J. N. K. Keola H. Kaia, K. Narita, J. T. Figueredo, Assistants.

POSTMASTERS ON OAHU.

Ewa .....	J. E. Kahoa	Laie .....	M. M. Harmon
Honouliuli .....	W. J. Lowrie	Punaluu .....	S. Hoomana
Waianae .....	Aug. Ahrens	Waiahole .....	S. E. K. Papaai
Waialua .....	A. S. Mahaulu	Kaneohe .....	F. Pahia
Kahuku .....	W. H. G. Arnemann	Heeia .....	Henry G. Danford

OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE, OAHU.

Leaves Honolulu at 10 A.M. on Tuesday and Thursday, each week, for Kahuku, via Pali, arriving back Wednesday and Friday. For Waianae, by train every Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, at 8:30 A.M.

Or on the arrival of foreign mail in the morning of above days the mail closes at 1:30 P.M.

Mail closes at 8:30 A.M. each day, for Ewa and Honouliuli Plantation, by the railroad, and returns at 12 M.

On Monday, Wednesday and Friday, mail is dispatched for Waialua and Kahuku via Pearl City.

Mail for Waimanalo closes every Wednesday and Saturday at 10 A.M.

POSTMASTERS ON KAUALI.

Kealia .....	R. C. Spaulding	Lihue .....	C. H. Bishop
Kilauea .....	Mrs. B. R. Foss	Koloa .....	E. Strehz
Kekaha .....	A. Lindsay	Hanapepe .....	C. D. Pringle
Waimea .....	C. B. Hofgaard	Makaweli .....	Jno. A. Palmer
Hanalei .....	C. H. Willis	Mana .....	G. Borchgrevinck

MAIL ROUTES ON KAUALI.

From Lihue to Mana.—Leaves Lihue P. O. every Wednesday morning, arriving at Koloa about noon and at Waimea and Mana in the evening of the same day. On returning leaves Mana on Saturday morning, arriving at Koloa about noon and Lihue in the afternoon.

From Lihue to Hanalei.—Leaves Lihue P. O. every Wednesday morning, arriving at Keaha in the forenoon, at Kilauea about noon, and Hanalei in the afternoon of the same day. On returning leaves Hanalei on Friday and arrives at Kilauea Friday evening. Leaves Kealia about Saturday noon and arrives at Lihue in the afternoon.

POSTMASTERS ON MAUI.

Lahaina .....	T. C. Forsyth	Honokohau .....	D. Taylor Jr
Wailuku .....	W. A. McKay	Kipahulu .....	A. Buckholtz
Makawao .....	Jas. Anderson	Kahului .....	G. P. Wilder
Hana .....	John Grunwald	Paia .....	J. W. Colville
Hamoa .....	W. von Graevenmeier	Hamakuapoko .....	W. F. Mossman
Spreckelsville .....	D. Center	Huelo .....	A. H. Crook
Ulupalakua .....	S. W. K. Apua	Honokowai .....	Chas. Goheir
Waikoa .....	J. H. Nishwitz	Pauwela .....	P. Keaupuni
Keokea .....	S. W. Maikai	Peahi .....	T. K. Pa
Kaupo .....	C. Lake	Waihee .....	C. M. Walton
Makena .....	J. M. Napoulou	Keanae .....	W. Napihaa

## OVERLAND MAIL ROUTES, MAUI.

From Lahaina to Kaanapali and Kahakuloa, every week, mail closes about 9 A.M. on Wednesday or Saturday after arrival of steamer Kinau W. G. Hall from Honolulu.

From Ulupalakua to Hana, weekly, mail closes in the morning on arrival of mails from steamer Kinau.

From Paia to Hana, weekly, mail closes soon after arrival of steamer mails on Tuesdays or Wednesdays.

## MAUI MAIL ROUTES.

From Paia to Makawao, and to Haiku, daily.

From Paia to Huelo, once a week.

From Paia to Ulupalakua, via Makawao, weekly.

If the steamer Claudine leaves Kahului on Saturday for Honolulu, the mails will arrive and leave Paia on that day instead of Friday.

Mail to Hana sent by the Kinau or W. G. Hall on Fridays does not leave Paia till the following week.

## POSTMASTERS ON HAWAII.

Hilo.....	L. Severance	Kailua.....	J. Kaelemakule
Kawaihae.....	W. Hookuanui	Keauhou.....	J. N. Koomoa
Mahukona.....	Jno. S. Smithies	Kealakeakua.....	R. Wassman
Kukuihaele.....	W. Horner	Napoopoo.....	S. K. Kekumana
Waimea.....	Miss E. W. Lyons	Hoopuloa.....	Jos Holi
Kohala.....	Miss E. D. Low	Pahala.....	T. C. Wills
Paauiilo.....	J. R. Renton	Hilea.....	Jno. C. Searle
Hookena.....	T. K. R. Amalu	Honuaipo.....	Geo. Dawson
Laupahoehoe.....	E. W. Barnard	Waiohinu.....	C. Meinecke
Ookala.....	R. Ivers	Naalehu.....	G. S. Patten
Honokaa.....	F. S. Clinton	Punaluu.....	Wm. Fennell
Pohoiki.....	Mrs. R. Rycroft	Waipio.....	—
O'aa.....	J. R. Wilson	Hakalau.....	Geo Ross

## MAIL ROUTES ON HAWAII.

From Hilo to Honokaa.—Leaves Hilo P. O. on Tuesday or Saturday in every ten days, arriving at Honokaa on Thursday or Monday. On returning leaves Honokaa on the same day, arriving at Hilo on Saturday or Wednesday.

Mail leaves Hilo on arrival of Kinau, arriving at Volcano House same day; Waiohinu, 2d day; leaves Waiohinu 3d day early and arrives at Papa; 4th day arrives at Kailua; 5th day remains at Kailua; 6th day returns to Papa; 7th day arrives at Waiohinu; 8th day leaves Waiohinu arriving at Volcano House; 9th day arrives in Hilo; 10th day remains in Hilo, and the following day returns to Waiohinu, etc.

Mail leaves Punaluu for Hilo, via Volcano House, immediately on arrival of W. G. Hall.

From Kawaihae to Honokaa.—Leaves Kawaihae P. O. on Wednesday or Saturday in every ten days, arriving at Honokaa Thursday or Sunday. On returning leaves Honokaa on Monday or Thursday, arriving at Mahukona on Tuesday or Friday.

Specialcarriers serve the Laupahoehoe Post Office, as follows: On arrival of the Kinau every ten days, a carrier leaves Laupahoehoe distributing mail en route as far as Hakalau, and returns, connecting with the steamer on her down trip to Honolulu. Another carrier is dispatched, on arrival of the Kinau, to serve the district as far as Ookala, and returns as above to meet the steamer on the down trip. These are independent of the regular carrier who goes through from and to Hilo, every ten days.

A special carrier now leaves Mahukona for Kawaihae immediately after arrival of Kinau, with all mails for Hamakua district.

Mail leaves Hilo for Olaa, three times per week.

POSTMASTERS ON MOLOKAI.

Kaunakakai.....R. W. Meyer | Pukoo.....W. A. Kukamana  
 Kamalo.....H. McCriston

POSTMASTER ON LANAI.

Lanai.....Mrs. T. L. Hayselden

POSTAL TABLE OF RATES CHARGED TO COUNTRIES IN THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

DESTINATION.	Letters, ½ oz.	Postals, each.	Regis. Fee. §	Papers, ea. 2 oz.	Books & Postal Matter, ea. rate of 2 oz.	Samplest ea. rate of 2 oz.
All countries in the Universal Postal Union.....	5 cts.	2 cts.	10 cts.	2 cts. ++	2 cts.	2 cts.

\*Merchandise samples not to exceed 250 grams, or 8¾ ounces, except United States, Great Britain, New Zealand and New South Wales, to which countries sample of merchandise not exceeding 350 grams. (12 ounces) may be mailed.

†The Parcels Post Convention between the Hawaiian Islands and the United States, permits packages not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight being forwarded by mail at the rate of 12 cents per lb. or fraction thereof.

‡Papers to United States, Mexico, Canada, 2 ounces 1 cent, and Australasian Colonies.

§Register Fee with return receipts, 15c.

INTER-ISLAND AND SOUTH SEA ISLANDS POSTAL RATES.

DESTINATION.	Letters ½ oz.	Postals.	Regis. Fee.	Newspapers.		Other matter.
				Limit of each rate	Postage each rate	
Inter-Island.....	* 2 cts.	1c	10 cts.	4 oz	1 ct. †	1 c. per oz. §
Islands of the Pacific..	10 cts.	3c	15 cts.	ea. 1a.	2 cts.	4 c. per 4 oz.

\* Books, Samples and Merchandise, 1 cent per ounce.

† Pamphlets, Almanacs, Calendars, Magazines and unbound publications, at newspaper rates.

§ Drop or city letters or printed circulars, 1 cent

POSTAL MONEY ORDER RATES.

INTER-ISLAND DENOMINATIONS.	Inter-Island or Domestic.	FOREIGN DENOMINATIONS.	Orders on U. S.	Orders on Eng., Ger. Port. & Hongkong.
Orders not exceeding.....\$ 5	5 cents	Not exceeding \$5...	25 cents	25 cents
Over \$5, and not exceeding..... 10	10 "	\$5 to \$10.....	40 "	40 "
Over \$10, and not exceeding..... 15	15 "	\$10 to \$20.....	60 "	70 "
Over \$15, and not exceeding..... 20	20 "	\$20 to \$30.....	80 "	1 00
Over \$20, and not exceeding..... 50	25 "	\$30 to \$40.....	1 00	1 30
Over \$50, and not exceeding..... 500	25c for ea. \$50.	\$40 to \$50.....	1 25	1 60

MONEY ORDERS.—Domestic postal money orders are furnished on application at any of the following money order offices, payable at any other money order office named below.

ON HAWAII.—Hilo, Kohala, Honokaa, Waimea, Kealahou, Waiohine, Pahala, Paauilo, Kukuiahae, Hokena, Kailua, Laupahoehoe, Ookala, Mahukona, Naalehu, Hakalan, Pohiki.

ON MAUI.—Lahaina, Wailuku, Kahului, Hamakuapoko, Hana, Makawao, Paia, Kipahu'u, Hamoa, Ulupalakua. On Molokai—Kaunakakai and Kaunalo.

ON OAHU.—Honolulu, Waianae, Waialua, Kahuku, Heeia and Honolulu.

ON KAUAI.—Lihue, Ko'oa, Waimea, Kealia, Hanalei, Makaweli, Kekaha, and Mana.

Foreign Money Orders are issued, on written application, at the General Post Office in Honolulu, on the United States, England, Scotland, Ireland, Portugal including Madeira and Azores Islands, Germany, Norway, Netherlands and Denmark, China and Hongkong.

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

Foreign orders close day previous to Steamers sailing.

## OCEAN STEAMER TIME TABLE FOR 1895.

DUE AT HONOLULU		DEPARTS	
Australia,	from San Fran....Dec. 28	Returns to San Francisco.....	Jan. 5
Mowera,	" Colonies.....Jan. 1	En route for Vancouver.....	Jan. 1
Alameda,	" Colonies.....Jan. 10	" " San Francisco.....	Jan. 10
Monowai,	" San Fran....Jan. 17	" " Colonies.....	Jan. 17
China,	" San Fran....Jan. 22	" " Japan and China, Jan. 22	Jan. 22
Mowera,	" Vancouver...Jan. 24	" " Colonies.....	Jan. 24
Australia,	" San Fran....Jan. 26	Returns to San Francisco.....	Feb. 2
Warrimoo,	" Colonies....Feb. 1	En route for Vancouver.....	Feb. 1
Mariposa,	" Colonies....Feb. 7	" " San Francisco...Feb. 7	Feb. 7
Alameda,	" San Fran....Feb. 14	" " Colonies.....Feb. 14	Feb. 14
Gaelic,	" China & Jap.Feb. 16	" " San Francisco...Feb. 16	Feb. 16
Oceanic,	" San Fran....Feb. 19	" " China and Jap. Feb. 19	Feb. 19
Australia,	" San Fran....Feb. 23	Returns to San Francisco.....	Mar. 2
Warrimoo,	" Vancouver...Feb. 24	En route for Colonies.....	Feb. 24
Mowera,	" Colonies....Mar. 4	" " Vancouver.....Mar. 4	Mar. 4
Monowai,	" Colonies....Mar. 7	" " San Francisco...Mar. 7	Mar. 7
Mariposa,	" San Fran....Mar. 14	" " Colonies.....Mar. 14	Mar. 14
Australia,	" San Fran....Mar. 23	Returns to San Francisco.....	Mar. 30
Mowera,	" Vancouver...Mar. 24	En route for Colonies.....Mar. 24	Mar. 24
Peru,	" China & Jap Mar. 29	" " San Francisco...Mar. 29	Mar. 29
Warrimoo,	" Colonies....Apr. 1	" " Vancouver.....Apr. 1	Apr. 1
China,	" San Fran....Apr. 2	" " Japan and China, Apl. 2	Apl. 2
Alameda,	" Colonies....Apr. 4	" " San Francisco...Apl. 4	Apl. 4
Monowai,	" San Fran....Apr. 11	" " Colonies.....Apl. 11	Apl. 11
Australia,	" San Fran....Apr. 20	Returns to San Francisco.....	Apl. 27
Warrimoo,	" Vancouver...Apr. 24	En route for Colonies.....Apl. 24	Apl. 24
Gaelic,	" China & Jap Apl. 28	" " San Francisco...Apl. 28	Apl. 28
Coptic,	" San Fran....Apr. 30	" " China & Jap....Apl. 30	Apl. 30
Mowera,	" Colonies....May 2	" " Vancouver.....May 2	May 2
Alameda,	" San Fran....May 9	" " Colonies.....May 9	May 9
Australia,	" San Fran....May 18	Returns to San Francisco.....	May 25
China,	" China & Jap. May 20	" " San Francisco...May 20	May 20
Mowera,	" Vancouver...May 24	En route for Colonies.....May 24	May 24
Monowai,	" Colonies....May 30	" " San Francisco...May 30	May 30
Warrimoo,	" Colonies....June 1	" " Vancouver.....June 1	June 1
City Peking	" San Fran....June 1	" " China & Jap....June 1	June 1
Mariposa,	" San Fran....June 6	" " Colonies.....June 6	June 6
Australia,	" San Fran....June 15	Returns to San Francisco.....	June 22
Coptic,	" China & Jap. June 17	" " San Francisco...June 17	June 17

## Ocean Steamer Time Table for 1895---Concluded.

<i>DUE AT HONOLULU</i>		<i>DEPARTS</i>	
Warrimoo, from	Vancouver.. June 24	En route for	Colonies . . . . . June 24
Alameda, "	Colonies. . . . . June 27	" "	San Francisco. . . . . June 27
Miowera, "	Colonies. . . . . July 2	" "	Vancouver . . . . . July 2
Monowai, "	San Fran. . . . . July 4	" "	Colonies . . . . . July 4
Coptic, "	San Fran. . . . . July 10	" "	China & Jap. . . . . July 10
Australia, from	San Fran. . . . . July 13	Returns to	San Francisco. . . . . July 20
City Peking, "	China & Jap. July 17	En route for	San Francisco. . . . . July 17
Miowera, "	Vancouver. . . . . July 24	" "	Colonies . . . . . July 24
Mariposa, "	Colonies. . . . . July 25	" "	San Francisco. . . . . July 25
Warrimoo, "	Colonies. . . . . Aug. 1	" "	Vancouver. . . . . Aug. 1
Alameda, "	San Fran. . . . . Aug. 1	" "	Colonies . . . . . Aug. 1
Belgic, "	China & Jap. Aug. 9	" "	San Francisco. . . . . Aug. 9
City Peking, "	San Fran. . . . . Aug. 10	" "	China & Jap. . . . . Aug. 10
Australia, "	San Fran. . . . . Aug. 10	Returns to	San Francisco. . . . . Aug. 17
Monowai, "	Colonies. . . . . Aug. 22	En route for	San Francisco. . . . . Aug. 22
Warrimoo, "	Vancouver. . . . . Aug. 24	" "	Colonies . . . . . Aug. 24
Mariposa, "	San Fran. . . . . Aug. 29	" "	Colonies . . . . . Aug. 29
Miowera, "	Colonies. . . . . Aug. 31	" "	Vancouver. . . . . Aug. 31
Rio de Janeiro	China & Jap. Sept. 6	" "	San Francisco. . . . . Sept. 6
Australia, "	San Fran. . . . . Sept. 7	Returns to	San Francisco. . . . . Sept. 14
Alameda, "	Colonies. . . . . Sept. 19	En route for	San Francisco. . . . . Sept. 19
Coptic, "	San Fran. . . . . Sept. 19	" "	China & Jap. . . . . Sept. 19
Miowera, "	Vancouver. . . . . Sept. 24	" "	Colonies . . . . . Sept. 24
Monowai, "	San Fran. . . . . Sept. 26	" "	Colonies . . . . . Sept. 26
Warrimoo, "	Colonies. . . . . Oct. 2	" "	Vancouver. . . . . Oct. 2
Australia, "	San Fran. . . . . Oct. 5	Returns to	San Francisco. . . . . Oct. 12
China, "	China & Jap. Oct. 6	En route for	San Francisco. . . . . Oct. 6
Mariposa, "	Colonies . . . . . Oct. 17	" "	San Francisco. . . . . Oct. 17
Alameda, "	San Fran. . . . . Oct. 24	" "	Colonies . . . . . Oct. 24
Warrimoo, "	Vancouver . . . . . Oct. 24	" "	Colonies . . . . . Oct. 24
China, "	San Fran. . . . . Oct. 29	" "	China & Jap. . . . . Oct. 29
Miowera, "	Colonies. . . . . Nov. 1	" "	Vancouver. . . . . Nov. 1
Australia, "	San Fran. . . . . Nov. 2	Returns to	San Francisco. . . . . Nov. 9
Coptic, "	China & Jap. Nov. 6	En route for	San Francisco. . . . . Nov. 6
Miowera, "	Vancouver. . . . . Nov. 24	" "	Colonies . . . . . Nov. 24
Coptic, "	San Fran. . . . . Nov. 28	" "	China & Jap. . . . . Nov. 28
Warrimoo, "	Colonies. . . . . Dec. 2	" "	Vancouver. . . . . Dec. 2
City Peking, "	China & Jap, Dec. 6	" "	San Francisco. . . . . Dec. 6
Warrimoo, "	Vancouver. . . . . Dec. 24	" "	Colonies . . . . . Dec. 24
City Peking, "	San Fran. . . . . Dec. 28	" "	China & Jap. . . . . Dec. 28
Miowera, "	Colonies. . . . . Jan. 1, '96	" "	Vancouver. . . . . Jan 1, '96

The above Table is as complete as can be had (Dec. 1st,) from the lists so far received by the different agencies at this port.

### COURT CALENDAR.

The several terms of Circuit Courts are held chronologically throughout the year as follows:

First Wednesday in January, in the town of Hilo, Island of Hawaii; first Monday in February, in the city of Honolulu, Island of Oahu; first Wednesday in March, in Lihue, Island of Kauai; first Wednesday in April, in the town of Waiohinu, Island of Hawaii; first Monday in May, in the city of Honolulu, Island of Oahu; first Wednesday in June, in the town of Wailuku, Island of Maui; first Wednesday in July, in the town of Honokaa, Island of Hawaii; first Monday in August, in the city of Honolulu, Island of Oahu; first Wednesday in September, in Lihue, Island of Kauai; first Wednesday in October, in North Kohala, Island of Hawaii; first Monday in November, in the city of Honolulu, Island of Oahu; first Wednesday in December, in the town of Lahaina, Island of Maui.

By Circuits the several terms are held as follows:

First Circuit—Island of Oahu,

On the first Mondays of February, May, August and November.

Second Circuit—Island of Maui,

On the first Wednesday of June, in Wailuku, and on the first Wednesday of December in Lahaina.

Third Circuit—Island of Hawaii,

(Hawaii is divided into two circuits).

On the first Wednesday of April, in Waiohinu, and on the first Wednesday of October, in North Kohala.

Fourth Circuit—Island of Hawaii,

On the first Wednesday of January, in Hilo, and on the first Wednesday of July, in Honokaa.

Fifth Circuit—Island of Kauai,

On the first Wednesdays of March and September, in Lihue.

The terms of the Circuit Courts may be continued and held from the opening thereof respectively until and including the twenty-fourth day thereafter, excepting Sundays and legal holidays.

#### SUPREME COURTS.

The terms of the Appellate Court are held as follows: On the third Mondays of March, June, September and December.

### Mark Twain's Tribute on Hawaii.

"No alien land in all the world has any deep, strong charm for me but that one; no other land could so longingly and beseechingly haunt me, sleeping and waking, through half a life-time as that one has done. Other things leave me, but it abides; other things change, but it remains the same. For me its balmy airs are always blowing, its summer seas flashing in the sun; the pulsing of its surf-beat is in my ears; I can see its garlanded crags, its leaping cascades, its plummy palms drowsing by the shore; its remote summits floating like islands above the cloudrack; I can feel the spirit of its woodland solitude; I can hear the plash of its brooks; in my nostrils still lives the breath of flowers that perished twenty years ago."

REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1895.

REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

S. B. Dole, President of the Republic of Hawaii.  
 F. M. Hatch, Minister of Foreign Affairs.  
 J. A. King, Minister of the Interior.  
 S. M. Damon, Minister of Finance.  
 W. O. Smith, Attorney-General.

The President's Staff.

Lieut Col J H Soper, Major George C Potter,  
 Capts \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

NATIONAL GUARD OF HAWAII.

Commander in Chief..... President S B Dole  
 Adjutant General and Chief of Staff...Lieut-Col Soper.  
 Ordnance Officer .....Major Geo C Potter  
 Quartermaster..... Captain \_\_\_\_\_  
 Aid-de-Camp..... Captain \_\_\_\_\_  
 Aid-de-Camp..... Captain \_\_\_\_\_  
 Lieut-Col Commanding..... J H Fisher  
 Major..... Geo F McLeod  
 Adjutant..... Capt J W Pratt  
 Surgeon..... Capt Chas B Cooper  
 Quartermaster..... Capt W W Hall  
 Ordnance..... Capt A Gartenberg

Company "A." Volunteers.

Capt, Paul Smith; 1st Lieut, J Emmeluth; 2nd Lieut, F Rowald.

Company "B." Volunteers.

Capt, Thos E Wall; 1st Lieut, L T Kenake; 2nd Lieut, E O White.

Company "C." Volunteers.

Capt, J M Gamara Jr; 1st Lieut, M Costa; 2nd Lieut, J A Gonsalves.

Company "D." Volunteers.

Capt, W C Wilder Jr; 1st Lieut, J W Jones; 2nd Lieut, Jas L Torbert.

Company "E." Regulars.

Capt, John Good Jr; 1st Lieut, A Coyne; 2nd Lieut, G W R King.

Company "F." Regulars.

Capt, C W Zeigler; 1st Lieut, H Ludewig; 2nd Lieut, Ira Burget.

Non-Commissioned Staff.

Sergt-Major.....Ed Towse  
 Hospital Steward.....L W Hough Jr  
 Drum-Major.....W C King

THE NEW LEGISLATURE.

SENATORS,

Hawaii—J. Kauhane, F. S. Lyman, F. Northrup and C. Notley.

Mauī—H. P. Baldwin, A. Hocking and W. Y. Horner.

Oahu—Cecil Brown, J. A. McCandless, Henry Waterhouse, H. W. Schmidt, W. C. Wilder and J. N. Wright.

Kauai—W. H. Rice and G. N. Wilcox.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Hawaii—E. E. Richards, Robert Rycroft, E. C. Bond, G. B. Kamauoha.

Mauī—W. P. Haia, A. Pali, E. M. Hanunna.

Oahu—C. L. Carter, D. L. Naone, E. C. Winstou, James Davis, L. K. Halualani.

Kauai—S. K. Kaeo, W. McBryde.

Department of Judiciary.

SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice..... Hon A F Judd  
 First Associate Justice..... Hon R F Bickerton  
 Second Associate Justice..... Hon W F Frear

Clerk Judiciary Department..... Henry Smith

Circuit Judges.

First Judge 1st Circuit, Oahu..... Hon W A Whiting  
 Second Judge 1st Circuit, Oahu..... Hon H E Cooper  
 Second Circuit, Maui..... Hon A W Kalua  
 3rd and 4th Circuits, Hawaii..... Hon S L Austin  
 Fifth Circuit, Kauai..... Hon J Hardy

CLERKS OF SUPREME AND CIRCUIT COURTS:

H Smith..... ex officio  
 1st clerk 1st Circuit, Oahu..... Geo Lucas  
 2nd clerk 1st Circuit, Oahu..... C F Peterson  
 Second Circuit, Maui..... Goodale Armstrong  
 3rd and 4th Circuits, Hawaii..... Daniel Porter  
 Fifth Circuit, Kauai..... R W T Purvis

INTERPRETERS, ETC.

Hawaiian..... W Luther Wilcox  
 Chinese..... Li Cheung  
 Portuguese..... J M Vivas  
 Japanese..... C A Doyle  
 Stenographer..... J W Jones

District Magistrates.

OAHU.

Antonio Perry..... Honolulu  
 W L Wilcox (Deputy)..... "  
 S Hookano..... Ewa  
 J Kekahuna..... Waianae  
 Wm Rathburn..... Koolauloa  
 Ed Hore..... Waialua  
 E P Aikue..... Koolaupoko

MAUI.

E Helekunihi..... Wailuku  
 D Kahalelio..... Lahaina  
 P W Kahokuoluna..... Makawao  
 J H S Kaleo..... Hana  
 J K Piimou..... Kipahulu, Hana  
 J M Nakulou..... Honouuaula  
 W A Kukamana..... Molokai  
 S Kahoohalahala..... Lanai

KAUAI.

S R Hapuku..... Lihue  
 J W Kala..... Koloa  
 J W Lota..... Hanalei  
 J K Kapuniai..... Waimea  
 Chas Blake..... Kawahau

HAWAII.

G W A Hapai..... Hilo  
 Jos P Sisson (Deputy)..... Hilo  
 W P McDougal..... North Kohala  
 D S Kahookano..... South Kohala  
 E W Barnard..... North Hilo  
 Edwin Thomas..... Hamakua  
 Wm Kaneau..... Puna  
 J H Waipuilani..... Kau  
 George Clark..... North Kona  
 T H Wright..... South Kona

### Department of Foreign Affairs.

Minister of Foreign Affairs..... F M Hatch  
 Secretary of Department..... Major Geo C Potter  
 Clerk of Department..... Lionel A Hart  
 Secretary Chinese Bureau..... Jas W Girvin

### Diplomatic Representatives Accredited to the Court of Hawaii.

United States—His Ex Albert S Willis, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.  
 Great Britain—A G S Hawes, Commissioner and Consul-General.  
 Portugal—Senhor A de Souza Canavaro, Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General.  
 France—Mons A Vorley, Consul Commissioner.  
 W M Giffard, acting Chancellor.  
 Japan—F Schimiczu, *Eleve*-Consul. Secretary, G Narita.

### Foreign Consuls, Etc.

United States—Consul-General, Ellis Mills ;  
 Vice and Deputy Consul-General, W Porter Boyd.  
 Italy—F A Schaefer, (Dean of the Consular Corps)  
 Netherlands..... J H Paty  
 Belgium..... J F Hackfeld  
 Austria-Hungary..... Acting, J F Hackfeld  
 Sweden and Norway..... Acting, C S Weight  
 Denmark..... H R Macfarlane  
 German Empire..... Acting, J F Hackfeld  
 Mexico..... H Renjes  
 Peru..... Bruce Cartwright  
 Chili..... Julius Hoting  
 Great Britain, Vice-Consul..... T R Walker  
 Russia, Acting Vice-Consul..... J F Hackfeld  
 Spain—Vice-Consul..... H Renjes  
 China—Commercial Agent, Goo Kim ; Assistant Commercial Agent, Wong Kwai.  
 United States Cons'l'r Ag't, Hilo..... C Furneaux  
 U S Consular Agent, Kahului.....  
 US Consular Agt, Mahukona.. Acting, C J Falk

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives of Hawaii Abroad.

#### *In the United States.*

United States—His Ex L A Thurston, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Washington, D C.  
 Secretary and Charge d' Affaires *ad interim*—F P Hastings.  
 New York—E H Allen, Consul-General for New York and Atlantic Seaboard States.  
 San Francisco—C T Wilder, Consul-General for the Pacific States: California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington..... J F Soper, Vice and Deputy Consul-General.  
 Philadelphia..... Robert H Davis, Consul  
 Boston..... Gorham D Gilman, Consul for New England States.  
 Portland, Or..... J McCracken, Consul  
 Port Townsend, Wash..... James G Swan, Consul  
 Seattle..... G R Carter, Consul  
 Tacoma, Washington..... J T Belcher, Consul  
 San Diego, Cal..... H P Wood, Consul  
 Detroit..... A L Bresler, Consul

#### *Mexico.*

Mexico, Col W J de Gress, Consul-Gen'l; K H Baker, Vice-Consul.  
 Manzanillo..... Robert James Barney, Consul

### *Central and South America.*

Valparaiso, South America..... David Thomas  
 Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General.  
 Lima, South America..... F L Crosby, Consul.  
 Monte Video, S America..... C Hughes, Consul

### *Philippine Islands.*

Iloilo..... Geo Shelmerdine, Consul  
 Manila..... Jasper M Wood, Consul.  
 Cuba..... Geo A Cadell, Consul

### *Great Britain.*

London..... Manley Hopkins, Consul-Gen'l  
 Liverpool..... Harold Janion, Consul  
 Bristol..... Mark Whitwell, Consul  
 Hull..... W Moran, Consul  
 Newcastle on Tyne..... E Biesterfeld, Consul  
 Falmouth..... C R Broad, Consul  
 Dover (and the Cinque Ports), Francis William Prescott, Consul.  
 Cardiff, Swansea..... H Goldberg, Consul  
 H Bovey, Consul  
 Edinburgh and Leith.... E G Buchanan, Consul  
 Glasgow..... Jas Dunn, Consul  
 Dundee..... J G Zoller, Consul  
 Dublin..... R Jas Murphy, Consul  
 Queenstown..... Geo B Dawson, Consul  
 Belfast..... W A Ross, Consul.  
 Middlesborough..... B C Atkinson, Consul

### *British Colonies.*

Toronto, Ontario, J E Thompson, Consul-General.  
 Col Geo A Shaw, Vice-Consul.  
 Montreal..... Dickson Anderson, Consul  
 Kingston, Ontario..... Geo Richardson, Vice-Consul  
 Rimouski, Quebec, J N Pouliot Q C, Vice-Consul  
 St John's, N B..... Allan O Crookshank, Consul  
 Yarmouth, N S..... Ed F Clements, Vice-Consul.  
 Victoria, B C..... R P Rithet, Consul  
 Vancouver, B C..... A M Beattie, Consul  
 Gibraltar..... Horacio Schott, Consul  
 Sydney, N S W..... W E Dixon, Consul-Gen'l for Australia.  
 Melbourne, Victoria..... G N Oakley, Consul  
 Brisbane, Queensland..... Alex B Webster, Consul  
 Hobart, Tasmania, Captain Hon. Audley Coote, Consul  
 Launceston..... Geo Collins, Vice-Consul  
 Newcastle, N S W..... W H Moulton, Vice-Consul  
 Auckland, N Z..... D B Cruikshank, Consul  
 Dunedin, N Z..... Reynolds Driver, Consul  
 Hongkong, China..... Hon J Johnstone Keswick, Consul General.

### *France and Colonies.*

Paris..... Alfred Houle, Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General; A N H Teysier, Vice-Consul.  
 Marseilles..... G du Cayla, Consul  
 Bordeaux..... Ernest de Boissac, Consul  
 Dijon..... H Vielhomme, Consul  
 Libourne..... Charles Schaeßler, Consul  
 Tahiti, Papeete..... F A Bonet, Consul

### *Germany.*

Bremen..... H F Glade, Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General.  
 Bremen..... John F Muller, Consul  
 Hamburg..... Edward F Weber, Consul  
 Frankfort-on-Maine..... Joseph Kopp, Consul  
 Dresden..... Augustus P Russ, Consul  
 Karlsruhe..... H Muller, Consul

### *Austria.*

Vienna..... Hugo von Schonberger, Consul



*Spain and Colonies.*

Barcelona..... Enrique Minguez, Consul-General  
 Cadiz..... James Shaw, Consul  
 Valencia..... Julio Solar, Consul  
 Malaga..... F T Grimenez y Navarra, V-Consul  
 Cartagena..... J Paris, Consul  
 Las Palmas, Gran Canaria, Luis Falcony Quevedo, Consul; J Bravo de Laguna, Vice-Consul  
 Santa Cruz..... A C de las Casas, Vice-Consul  
 Arecife de Lanzarotte—E Morales y Rodriguez, Vice-Consul.

*Portugal and Colonies.*

Lisbon..... A Ferreira de Serpa, Consul-General  
 Oporto..... Narciso T M Ferro, Consul  
 Madeira..... L de F Branco, Consul  
 St Michaels..... A de S Moreira, Consul  
 St. Vincent, Cape de Verde Islands—C Martins Vice-Consul.  
 Lagos..... M J Barbosa, Vice Consul

*Italy.*

Rome..... James Clinton Hooker, Consul General  
 Genoa..... Raphael de Luchi, Consul  
 Palermo..... Angelo Tagliavia, Consul

*Netherlands.*

Amsterdam..... D H Schnull, Consul-General  
 Dordrecht..... P J Bouwman, Consul.  
 Z S Spalding, Charge d'Affaires  
*Belgium*

Antwerp..... Victor Forge, Consul-General  
 Ghent..... E Coppieters, Consul  
 Liege..... Jules Blanpain, Consul  
 Bruges..... Emile Van den Brande, Consul

*Sweden and Norway.*

Stockholm. C A Engvalls, Acting Consul-General  
 Christiania..... L Saunson, Consul  
 Lyskil..... H Bergstrom, Vice-Consul  
 Gothenburg..... Gustav Kraak, Vice-Consul

*Japan.*

Tokio, His Excellency R Walker Irwin, Minister Resident.  
 Kobe..... C H Hall, Vice-Consul  
 Yokohama..... T Takechi, Vice-Consul

**Interior Department.**

Minister of Interior..... Jas A King  
 Chief Clerk of Department..... J A Hassinger  
 Clerks—J H Boyd, M K Keohokalole, Geo Ross, S Mahaulu, Edwd S Boyd, Gus Rose.  
 Registrar of Conveyances..... Thos G Thrum  
 Deputy Registrar..... R W Andrews  
 Supt Public Works and CE..... W E Rowell  
 Superintendent Water Works..... A Brown  
 Clerk of Water Works..... A Lucas  
 Electoral Registrar..... Wray Taylor  
 Supt Electric Lights..... J W Pratt  
 Road Supervisor, Honolulu..... W H Cummins  
 Commissioner of Patents..... C B Ripley  
 Physician Insane Asylum..... Dr G Herbert

**Bureau of Agriculture.**

President..... J A King  
 Commissioner..... Jos Marsden  
 Members..... A Herbert, Jno Ena, W E Jordan, M P Robinson.

**COMMISSIONERS OF AGRICULTURE.**

Hawaii, Hilo—D H Hitchcock, N C Wilfong, G K Wilder.  
 Mahukona—John S Smithies, Chas J Falk.

**Government Surveying Corps.**

W D Alexander..... Surveyor-General  
 J F Brown..... Assistant in charge of gov't lands  
 C J Lyons..... Assistant in charge of office  
 F S Dodge..... Assistant  
 S M Kanakanui, W E Wall.

**Board of Immigration.**

Jas A King..... President  
 Members—Jos Marsden, J A Kennedy, Jos B Atherton, Jas G Spencer, J Carden.  
 Wray Taylor..... Secretary  
 G O Nacayama.. Inspector-in-Chief of Japanese Immigrants.

**Commissioners of Crown Lands.**

Jas A King, W O Smith, Col C P Iaukea.  
 Col C P Iaukea..... Agent

**Commissioners of Boundaries.**

Hawaii..... R A Lyman  
 Maui, Molokai and Lanai..... G Armstrong  
 Oahu.....  
 Kauai.....

**Homestead Agents.**

Hilo and Puna, Hawaii..... A B Loebenstein  
 Hamakua..... Charles Williams  
 Kohala..... J S Smithies  
 North Kona..... J Kaelemakule  
 South Kona..... J W Kuaimoku  
 Kau..... W J Yates  
 Kula, Maui..... Geo Forsyth  
 Molokai.....

**Labor Commission.**

W N Armstrong, J Emmeluth, T B Murray, J M Vivas, H W Severence. Dr C T Rodgers, Secretary.

**Commissioners of Fences.**

**HAWAII.**

Hilo..... B Brown, D H Hitchcock, C. Notley  
 Hamakua.....  
 North Kona..... G McDougall, G P Waahila, J K Nahale.  
 South Kona..... S Kekumano  
 North Kohala..... H L Holstein, R Hind, Jr. A S Kaehu.  
 South Kohala..... S H Mahuka  
 Kau..... D W Kaeemoku, C Meinecke.

**MAUI.**

Lahaina..... K Nahaolelua, E S Kaiue,  
 Waluku..... W A Keanu, N Kepoikau, W B Keanu.  
 Makawao..... R von Tempsky, E Helekunihii.  
 Hana..... J Nakila, P K Kaimakaole  
 Molokai, J. D Kailua, HR Hitchcock, JH Mahoe

**OAHU.**

Kona..... D Kahanu, P Jones, W S Wond  
 Ewa and Waianae.. S Andrews, J Kekahuna, H Kapu.  
 Waialua..... H Wharton, J Amara, J F Anderson.  
 Koolauloa..... J Kaluhi, J L Nailii, W C Lane  
 Koolaupoko..... W Henry, J K Kealo, H C Adams.

KAUAI.

Kawaihau ..... J P Kaumualii, Napalehua, J M Kealoha.  
 Koloa and Lihue ... S Kau, E Kopke, J Gandall

Agents to Grant Marriage Licenses.

Hawaii—  
 Hilo..... J H Maby, L Severance, D H Hitchcock, L Kaapa, W Nailima, E W Barnard, J M Kauhi, S K Pookalani.  
 Hamakua... J W Moanauli, J N Haena, S B Kaleo, W A Mio, J Kanakaoluna.  
 North Kohala... Jno Nalii, E de Harne, D S Kahockano, J S Smithies, K Kaai, W Wilson.  
 South Kohala ..... James Bright  
 North Kona ..... D Alawa, J Kaelemakule  
 South Kona... Jos Kaeo, J W Maele, S W Kino, S Kekumano, D W Kanui, J Holi, W J Wright, Jno Nahinu.  
 Puna... K A Lyman Sr, H E Wilson, D Kapela  
 Kau..... T C Wills, C Meinecke

Maui—  
 Wailuku... M P Waiwaiolo, Geo Hons, S E Kaleikau, A N Kepoikai, W E Maikai, Mis-  
 Kalua, G K Kunukau.  
 Lahaina..... D Kahaulelio  
 Makawao... H P Keliikipi, H Kawainaka, Jas Anderson, M Naaieono, W F Mossman, T K Pa, W E K Maikai.  
 Hana... P Momoa, S W Kaai, D Napihao, J Nakila, Jr, C Andrews, P H Kaumimakaole, J K Iosepa.  
 Kaanapali ..... S M Sylva  
 Molokai... R W Meyer, D Kailua, K Kainuwai, W Nottle, J H Babcock.

Lanai.....  
 Oahu—  
 Kona... J H Boyd, G N Shaw, J M Vivas, E M Nakuina.  
 Koolau..... E P Aikue  
 Koolauloa... W Henry, J L Naih, L B Nainoa  
 Ewa and Waianae..... J Kahalualani, H D Johnson, J Kaupu.  
 Waialua ..... J F Anderson  
 Kauai—  
 Koloa..... A W Maioho, J Kala  
 Lihue..... J H K Kaiwi  
 Kawaihau..... H Z Austin, W H Williams  
 Hanalei... P Nowlein, J H Barenaba, E Kua-  
 puihi, S N K Kakina.  
 Waimea..... S E Kaula  
 Niihau ..... J B Kaomea

Commissioners of Private Ways and Water Rights.

HAWAII.

Hilo..... B H Brown  
 Hamakua.....  
 North Kohala..... E C Bond  
 South Kohala..... Z Pakiki  
 Kau..... J H S Martin  
 Puna..... A W Maioho

MAUI.

Lahaina..... H Dickenson  
 Wailuku ..... S E Kaiue  
 Makawao..... E Helekunihi  
 Hana..... S W Kaai  
 Kaanapali..... J A Kaukau  
 Molokai ..... D, Kailua

OAHU.

Kona..... Mrs E M Nakuina  
 Koolau..... E P Aikue  
 Koolauloa..... J Kaubi  
 Waialua..... J Amara  
 Ewa and Waianae..... J E Kaboa

KAUAI.

Koloa and Lihue..... S R Hapuku  
 Waimea..... F L Kauai  
 Hanalei and Kawaihau..... S Kau

Agents to Take Acknowledgments to Instruments.

ISLAND OF OAHU.

Honolulu..... F M Hatch, S M Kaaukai,  
 W C Parke, W F Dillingham, R W Andrews.  
 Ewa..... A Kaubi  
 Waianae..... J K Kekahuna  
 Waialua..... A S Mahauli  
 Koolauloa..... E P Aikue  
 Koolau..... A Ku

ISLAND OF MAUI.

Lahaina..... H Dickenson, T C Forsyth  
 Wailuku..... S F Chillingworth  
 Makawao..... D H Aukai  
 Hana, Kaupo..... C Lake  
 Kipahulu..... J Nakila, Jr

MOLOKAI AND LANAI.

Molokai—Kalaupapa..... Ambrose Hutchinson  
 Lanai.....

ISLAND OF HAWAII.

N Kohala..... D S Kahookano, C H Pulaa  
 S Kohala..... Miss E W Lyons  
 Hamakua..... J W Leonhart  
 Hilo..... G W A Hapai, A B Loebenstein, A G Curtis.  
 Puna.....  
 Kau..... C Meinecke, G S Patten  
 S Kona..... T K R Amalu, J W Maele  
 N Kona..... J K Nahale, D Alawa

ISLAND OF KAUAI.

Koloa.....  
 Waimea.....  
 Lihue..... S W Wilcox, J B Hanalei  
 Hanalei..... E G J Bryant  
 Niihau..... J B Kaomea

Inspectors of Animals.

Oahu..... B Schneider, V S, P Isenberg Jr, W Hoogs,  
 Hawaii..... W H Shipman, A Wall, J W Wilson  
 J S Smithies, C J Falk.  
 Maui..... F L Stolz, S F Chillingworth,  
 C H Broad.  
 Kauai..... S Hundley, W H Rice Jr

Notaries Public.

Hawaii..... D Porter, E W Barnard,  
 D H Hitchcock, T H Wright, J S Smithies,  
 G P Kamanoha, F L Winter, S Haania, D H  
 Kahaulelio, J H Waipuilani, F M Wakefeld,  
 A G Curtis, J J Rice, G K Wilder, W Horner,  
 Jas Bright, G P Tulloch, W P Fennel, R A  
 Lyman, F S Lyman, H L Holstein, R W Pod-  
 more  
 Maui... CH Dickey, W F Mossman, E Hele-  
 kunihi, E H Bailey, J H S Kaleo, P N Kabe-  
 kuoluna, H C Ovenden, G Armstrong, M P  
 Waiwaiolo, G H Dunn, J K Saunders, H I

Hayselden, A N Kepoikai, F W Hardy, J H Babcock, S E Kaleikau, H R Hitchcock.

Oahu..... J H Paty, Jas M Monsarrat, V V Ashford, N M Lowrey, J A Magoon, W C Achi, J M Camara Jr, J A Hassinger, C F Peterson, D Lamb, N Fernandez, H Holmes, W L Peterson, A M Brown, J K Kaupu, A Perry, E A Jones, J M Vivas, W G Ashley, A W Carter, J H Barenaba, E M Nakuina, W J Forbes, J W Girvin, C A Long, W M Graham, W R Castle, F B Auerbach, G D Chase, S H Kalamakee, J M Poepoe, Wm Henry, W L Stanley.

Kauai..... Jno M Kealoha, S N Kakina, S K Kaeo, Th Brandt, W E H Deverill, E Strehz, G H de La Vergne, K W T Purvis.

**Agents to Acknowledge Contracts for Labor.**

Oahu—Honolulu, J A Hassinger, H G Crabbe, Moses Keliiaa, John Lucas, T N Starkey. Waiialua..... S H Kalamakee, C H Kalama, Koolaupoko..... P E Aikue Ewa and Waianae... J Kekahuna, J Kahoa, H T Taylor.

Hawaii—Hilo..... L Severance, L E Swain N Kona..... T Aiu, J G Hoapili, J W Smith S Kona..... W J Wright Hamakua..... C Williams, J L Kanakaoluna N Kohala... D S Kahookano, G P Tulloch, C J Falk, G H Kaailau.

S Kohala..... Jas Bright Kau..... T P Harris, W J Yates, T A L Wills.

MauI—Lahaina..... T C Forsyth Wailuku... D Quill, S E Kaleikau, M P Waiwaiolo.

Makawao..... F W Hardy

Hana..... J K Nakila, B K Kaiwiaea

Kauai—Koloa..... E Strehz

Lihue..... J B Hanaike

Hanalei..... J W Loka, J Kakina

Waimea..... C D Pringle, S E Kaula

Kawaihau..... S Kaiu, J M Kealoha, H Z Austin.

Niihau..... J B Kaomea

**Board of Health.**

President..... W O Smith Members: J T Waterhouse, John Ena, T F Lansing, Dr N B Emerson, Dr C H Wood, Dr F R Day.

Secretary..... Chas Wilcox Executive officer: C B Reynolds; Agents, G W C Jones, S Ku, J D McVeigh. L L La Pierre, Manager, Garbage Service.

Port Physician..... Dr F R Day

**GOVERNMENT PHYSICIANS.**

OAHU—Honolulu, Dr H W Howard; Waiialua, Dr L F Alvarez; Waianae, Dr N Russel.

KAUAI—Waimea, Dr D Campbell; Hanalei, J Weddick, Puna, Dr St D G Walters; Koloa, Dr J H Raymond.

MAUI—Makawao, Dr P J Aiken, H ana, Dr T Allen; Wailuku, Dr E H Armitage; Lahaina, Dr C Davison.

HAWAII—Hamakua, Dr C B Greenfield; Hilo, Dr R B Williams; N Hilo, Dr L S Thompson; Pana, Dr E A Le Blonde; Kau, Dr Victor J Capron; Kohala, Dr B D Bond; Kona, Dr H A Lindley.

ISLAND OF MOLOKAI, Dr A Mouritz. LEPER SETTLEMENT, Dr R Oliver and Dr M Goto.

**Road Boards.**

**HAWAII.**

Hilo.... C C Kennedy, H Deacon, W W Goodale.

North Hilo..... W G Walker, M Bronc Puna..... J W Mason, H R Rycroft, R A Lyman.

Kau..... S Kauhane, J Ikaika, G C Hewitt Hamakua..... A Lidgate, J Watt, D Forbes. N Kohala..... J Hind, G F Renton, R Hall S Kohala... W Vredenburg, J Kawue, T W Lindsay.

N Kona... G Clark, D Makainai, W McWayne S Kona..... A Gramberg, S Lazarus

**MAUI.**

Lahaina..... C F Horner, D Kahaulelio, R C Searle.

Wailuku... C B Well-, M P Waiwaiolo, C M Walton.

Hana... W Von Gravemeyer, D H Napihaa, O Unna.

Makawao... C H Dickey, P Joseph, W H King Molokai..... H R Hitchcock, S Tremble, J H Mahoe.

**OAHU.**

Koolaupoko... F Pahia, J H Kealo, E P Aikue-Koolaupoa... W Arnemann, W Rathburn, M Nakuaua.

Waiialua... Ed Hore, H Wharton, A Cox. Ewa and Waianae... J T Campbell, H D Johnson.

**KAUAI.**

Koloa... J K Farley, A McBryde, M Kaluna Lihue... S W Wilcox, S G D Waters, J H K Kaiwi.

Kawaihau... S N Hundley, D Lovell, Dr J Weddick.

Hanalei... C H Willis, E J G Bryant, J Kakina Waimea... J K Kapuniai, T Brandt, E E Conant Niihau... J B Kaomea, G H Moore

**Department of Finance.**

Minister of Finance..... S M Damon Registrar of Public Accounts..... W G Ashley

Auditor General..... H Laws Collector General of Customs..... J B Castle

Clerk of Registrar..... Ed R Stackable Tax Assessor and Collector, Oahu... Jona Shaw

Deputy "..... W C Weedon

Tax Assessor and Collector, Maui... C H Dickey " " Hawaii... H C Austin

" " Kauai... J K Farley

Collector Port of Hilo... C Notley, Jr Collector Port of Kahului... E H Bailey

Collector Port of Lahaina (ex-officio)... L A Andrews.

Collector Port of Mahukona... J S Smithies Collector Port of Kealakekua.....

Collector Port of Kawaihae..... E Strehz Collector Port of Koloa.....

Port Surveyor, Kahului... J L Zumwalt Port Surveyor, Hilo... R A Lyman, Jr

**Customs Department, Honolulu.**

Collector..... Jas B Castle Deputy Collector..... F B McStocker

Bookkeeper..... Thos E Wall Statistical Clerks... W Chamberlain, J B Gibson, R C Peterson.

Store Keeper..... Geo C Stratemeyer Appraiser..... C. J Fishel

Harbor Master..... Capt A Fuller

Pilots—Captains P P Shepherd, J C Lorenzen,  
A Macauley.  
Port Surveyor..... M N Sanders  
Deputy Port Surveyor..... A F Gilfillan

**Post Office Department.**

J M Oat..... Postmaster-General  
W U Atwater..... Book-keeper and Cashier  
E Wodehouse..... Savings Bank Department  
F B Oat..... Money Order Department  
L T Kenake..... General Delivery Department

**Department of Attorney-General.**

Attorney-General..... W O Smith  
Deputy Attorney-General..... A G M Robertson  
Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands E G Hitchcock  
Deputy Marshals..... A M Brown  
Clerk to Marshal..... H M Dow  
Sheriff of Hawaii..... G H Williams  
Sheriff of Maui..... L A Andrews  
Sheriff of Kauai..... S W Wilcox  
Jailer of Oahu Prison..... J A Low

Oahu—Deputy Sheriffs, Ewa, A Kauhi; Waianaie, W J Shelton; Waialua, Andrew Cox; Koolauloa and Koolaupoko, F Pahia.

Kauai—Sheriff, S W Wilcox; Deputy Sheriffs, Lihue, J H Conroy; Koloa, J S Hipa; Waimea; E Olmstead; Hanalei, J Kakina; Kawaihau, S Kaiu.

Molokai—Deputy Sheriff, Pukoo, H R Hitchcock.

Maui—Sheriff, L A Andrews; Deputy Sheriffs; Lahaina, L M Baldwin; Wailuku, C W Dickey; Makawao, W H King; Hana, J K Iosepa

Hawaii—Sheriff, G H Williams; Deputy Sheriffs, North Hilo, L E Swain; Hamakua, J W Moanauli; South Kohala, S M Kekoa; North Kohala, Chas Pulaa, North Kona, J K Nahale; South Kona, S Lakale; Kau, W J Yates; Puna, J E Eldarts; S Hilo, W A Hardy.

**Board of Prison Inspectors.**

J A Kennedy, J A Magoon, C P Iaukea.

**Board of Education.**

President..... W R Castle  
Members—W D Alexander, Mrs B F Dillingham, Mrs F S Dodge, M M Scott, A Perry.  
Inspector General of Schools..... A T Atkinson  
Secretary..... J F Scott

**School Agents in Commission.**

**HAWAII.**

Hilo..... L Severance  
Puna..... J E Eldarts  
Kau..... C Meinecke  
North and South Kona..... J D Paris  
South Kohala..... Miss E W Lyons  
North Kohala..... Dr B D Bond  
Hamakua..... Wm Horner

**MAUI.**

Lahaina and Lanai..... H Dickenson  
Wailuku..... G Armstrong  
Hana..... F Wittrock  
Makawao..... C H Dickey  
Molokai..... R W Meyer

**OAHU.**

Honolulu..... J F Scott  
Ewa and Waianaie..... H J Johnson  
Waialua..... J F Anderson  
Koolauloa..... Wm Henry  
Koolaupoko.....

**KAUAI.**

Waimea and Niihau..... T H Gibson  
Koloa, Lihue..... J K Burkett  
Hanalei..... W E H Deverill  
Kawaihau..... G H Fairchild

**Chamber of Commerce.**

President..... F A Schaefer  
Vice-President..... J I Dowsett  
Secretary and Treasurer..... J B Atherton

**Planters' Labor and Supply Co.**

Organized March 23, 1882.

President..... F A Schaefer  
Vice-President..... F M Swartz  
Secretary..... C Folte  
Treasurer..... P C Jones

**Board of Underwriters—Agencies.**

Boston..... C Brewer & Co  
Philadelphia..... C Brewer & Co  
New York..... Bruce Cartwright  
Liverpool..... T H Davies & Co  
Lloyds, London..... T H Davies & Co  
San Francisco..... H Hackfeld & Co  
Bremen, Dresden, Vienna..... F A Schaefer

**Honolulu Board of Underwriters.**

F A Schaefer..... President  
J H Paty..... Vice-President  
C O Berger..... Secretary and Treasurer

**Packet Agencies.**

Boston Packets..... C Brewer & Co  
Planters' Line, San Francisco..... C Brewer & Co  
Pioneer, Liverpool..... T H Davies & Co  
Canadian & Australian, SS Line..... T H Davies & Co  
Merchants' Line, San Francisco..... Castle & Cooke  
Oceanic S S Co's Line..... W G Irwin & Co  
Pacific Mail S S Company..... H Hackfeld & Co  
Oriental and Oceanic S S Co..... H Hackfeld & Co  
Bremen Packets..... H Hackfeld & Co  
Liverpool Packets..... H Hackfeld & Co  
Hawaiian Packet Line S F..... H Hackfeld & Co  
Glasgow and Honolulu..... F A Schaefer & Co

**Honolulu (Steam) Fire Department.**

Originally organized 1851, and conducted as volunteers till March 1, 1898, when it was changed to a PAID DEPARTMENT.

Officers for 1890-92:

Fire Commissioners..... A Brown, Hugh Gunn, G W Smith.  
Chief Engineer..... Jas H Hunt  
Senior Foreman..... M Kennedy  
Honolulu Engine Company No 1 location, King Street near Richards.  
Mechanic Engine Company No 2, location, Central Station, Union street.  
China Engine Company No 3, location, Maunakea street, corner Pauahi.  
Protection Hook and Ladder Company No 1, location, Central Station, Union street.  
Chemical Apparatus, located at Central Station, Union street.

**Fire Wards of Honolulu.**

- No. 1—Bounded by School, Likelike, Judd and Punchbowl streets.
- No. 2—Bounded by Beretania, Liliha, School and Fort streets.
- No. 3—Bounded by King, Beretania and Fort streets.
- No. 4—Bounded by Water Front, King and Fort streets.
- No. 5—Bounded by Water Front, Fort, King and Richard streets.
- No. 6—Bounded by King, Fort, Beretania and Richard streets.
- No. 7—Bounded by Beretania, Fort, School and Punchbowl streets.
- No. 8—Bounded by Water Front, Richards, Beretania and Punchbowl streets.
- No. 9—Bounded by Water Front Punchbowl and Victoria streets.
- No. 10—Bounded by King, Victoria and Piikoi streets.
- No. 11—Bounded by Piikoi, Wilder avenue and Punahou streets.
- No. 12—Beyon' Punahou street.
- No. 13—The Harbor.

**Queen's Hospital.**

ERECTED IN 1860.

- President..... The President
- Vice-President.....
- Sec'y..... F A Schaefer | Treas..... J H Paty
- Auditor..... M P Robinson
- Physicians..... Drs C B Wood, C B Cooper
- Executive Committee—A S Cleghorn, J H Paty, F A Schaefer, J T Waterhouse, M P Robinson.

**Pacific (Formerly British) Club.**

Organized 1852. Premises on Alakea Street, two doors below Beretania.

- President..... A S Cleghorn.
- Sec'y..... J M Monsarrat | Treas..... J G Spencer
- Auditor..... W F Allen
- Managers—A S Cleghorn, C P Iaukea, J M Monsarrat, C Bosse, J G Spencer, W F Allen.

**British Benevolent Society.**

Organized 1860. Meets annually April 23.

- President..... J H Wodehouse
- Vice-President..... Rev A Mackintosh
- Sec'y..... W H Baird | Treas..... J A Kennedy

**German Benevolent Society.**

Organized August 22, 1856.

- President..... J F Hackfeld
- Secretary..... John F Eckart
- Treasurer..... F Klamp

**American Relief Fund.**

- Organized 1864. Meets annually February 22
- President..... C R Bishop
- Vice President..... W F Allen
- Secretary and Treasurer..... T F Lansing
- Relief Com..... J Emeleuth, C B Ripley

**Portuguese Ladies' Benevolent Society.**

Organized December, 1886.

- President..... Mrs Cannavaro
- Vice-Presidents. Mrs W G Irwin, Mrs C M Hyde
- Secretary..... Mrs Wm Foster
- Treasurer..... E Hutchinson

**Portuguese Mutual Benefit Society of Hawaii.**

Organized Jan. 1882: Incorporated 1887.

- President..... Jose G Silva
- Vice-President..... M R A Vieira
- Secretary..... M Gosmao Silva
- Treasurer..... J P Dias

**Stranger's Friend Society.**

Organized 1852. Annual Meeting in June.

- President..... Mrs W F Allen
- Vice-Presidents. Mrs A Mackintosh, Mrs T H Hobron.
- Secretary..... Mrs S M Damon
- Treasurer..... Mrs E W Jordan
- Directress..... Mrs S H Dowsett

**Board of Hawaiian Evangelical Association.**

Originally organized 1823.

- Constitution revised 1863. Annual meeting June
- President..... Hon A F Judd
- Vice-President..... H Waterhouse
- Corresponding Secretary..... Rev O P Emerson
- Recording Secretary..... Rev C M Hyde, D D
- Treasurer, W W Hall | Auditor, J B Atherton

**Mission Children's Society.**

Organized 1851. Annual Meeting in June.

- President..... O P Emerson
- Vice-President..... W W Hall
- Recording Secretary..... W L Howard
- Cor Secretary..... Mrs L B Coan
- Elective Members.. Miss M A Chamberlain, F A Homer.
- Treasurer..... W F Frear

**Woman's Christian Temperance Union.**

Organized Dec., 1884.

- President..... Mrs J M Whitney
- Vice-Presidents..... Mrs C M Hyde, Mrs E G Beckwith, Mrs E W Jordan.
- Recording Secretary..... Mrs R Jay Greene
- Corresponding Secretary..... Mrs E W Jordan
- Treasurer..... Mrs L B Coan
- Auditor..... W A Bowen

**Woman's Board of Missions.**

Organized 1871.

- President..... Mrs C M Hyde
- Recording Secretary..... Mrs S E Bishop
- Home Cor Sec'y..... Mrs G P Castle
- Foreign Cor Sec'y..... Mrs A F Judd
- Treasurer..... Mrs B F Dillingham
- Auditor..... W W Hall

**Sailors' Home Society.**

Organized 1853. Meets annually in December.

- President..... C R Bishop
- Vice-President..... J I Dowsett
- Secretary, F A Schaefer | Treasurer, J H Paty
- Ex Com, J B Atherton, A S Cleghorn, C M Cooke

**Young Men's Christian Association.**

Organized 1869. Annual meeting in April.

- President..... C R Ripley
- Vice-President..... C J Day
- Secretary..... R F Beardmore
- Treasurer..... E A Jones
- General Secretary..... D W Corbett

**Young Hawaiians Institute.**

Organized Aug. 10, 1894.

President.....	Henry Smith
Vice-President.....	W J Cuelho
Recording Secretary.....	Chas Wilcox
Financial Secretary.....	J N K Keola
Treasurer.....	N Fernandez
Marshal.....	I H Sherwood

Meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday of the month, in the Foster Block, Nuuanu street below King.

**Library and Reading Room Association.**

Organized March, Incorporated June 24, 1879.

President.....	C R Bishop
Vice-President.....	M M Scott
Secretary.....	H A Parmelee
Treasurer.....	Miss M A Burbank

**Hawaiian Historical Society.**

Organized Jan., 11, 1892.

President.....	W R Castle
Vice-Presidents.....	S B Dole, W F Allen, J S Emerson.
Recording Secretary.....	Rev C M Hyde, D. D.
Corresponding Secretary.....	Prof W D Alexander
Treasurer.....	G P Castle
Librarian.....	Miss M A Burbank
Assistant Librarian.....	Dr N B Emerson

**Kilohana Art League.**

Organized May 5, 1894.

President.....	D Howard Hitchcock
Vice-President.....	Miss Annie Parke
Secretary.....	Arthur Reynolds
Treasurer.....	Mrs W M Graham

**Honolulu Choral Society.**

Organized Dec. 4 1894. Annual meeting in Dec.

President.....	Rev Alex Mackintosh
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Organized December, 1885.

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**Honolulu Cemetery Association.**

President.....	J I Dowsett
Vice-President.....	J T Waterhouse, Jr
Secretary.....	J H Paty
Treasurer.....	B Cartwright

**Publications.**

The *Hawaiian Gazette*, issued semi-weekly by the Hawaiian Gazette Co. on Tuesdays and Fridays. W N Armstrong, Editor.

The *Daily Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, issued by the Hawaiian Gazette Co. every morning (except Sundays). W N Armstrong, Editor

The *Daily Bulletin*, issued every evening (except Sundays), by the Daily Bulletin Co. D Logan, Editor. Weekly issue on Tuesdays.

The *Hawaiian Star*, issued every evening (except Sundays) by the Hawaiian Star Newspaper Association. Ed Towse, Editor. Weekly issue on Mondays.

The *Friend*, issued on the first of each month. Rev. S. E. Bishop, Editor.

The *Anglican Church Chronicle*, issued on the first Saturday of every month. Rev. A. Mackintosh, Editor.

The *Paradise of the Pacific*, issued monthly. F L Hoogs, Editor, J F Gray, Manager.

The *Planter Monthly*, issued on the 15th of each month. H. M. Whitney, Editor.

The *Honolulu Diocesan Magazine*, issued quarterly. Rt Rev Bishop Willis, Editor.

*Association Review*, issued quarterly by a Y M C A Committee.

The *Kuokoa* (native), issued every Saturday morning, by the Hawaiian Gazette Co. J U Kawaiui, Editor.

*A Uniao Lusitana-Hawaitiana*, amalgamation of the *Lusa and Anoroa*, (Portuguese) issued every Saturday, C Pereira, Editor.

The *Hawaiian-Chinese News*, issued weekly, Ho Fon, Editor.

*Chinese Times*, issued weekly, Chow Tin Ching Editor.

*Hawaii Holomua* issued daily, E Norrie, Editor.

*Ka Leo o ka Lahui* (na'ive), issued daily except Saturday and Sunday. J E Bush Editor.

*Ka Makaainana*, (native) issued every Monday. W B Kapu, Editor.

The *Hawaii Shimbuu*, issued Mondays in the Japanese language. Y Sasagima, Editor.

*Honolulu Hoshi*, (Japanese) tri-weekly, Aoki, Editor.

*Hawaii Shinpo*, issued every Saturday in Japanese. B Shimizu, Editor.

*Handicraft*, issued monthly during the school year at the Kamehameha School. T Richards, Editor.

*A Sentinella* (Portuguese), issued weekly on Saturday. J M Vivas, Editor.

HAWAIIAN ALMANAC AND ANNUAL, issued the latter part of December for the following year. Thos G Thrum, Editor and Publisher.

**Lodges.**

LODGE LE PROGRES DE L'OCEANIE, No 124, A F & A M; meets on the last Monday in each month.

HAWAIIAN LODGE, No 21, F & A M; meets in its hall Masonic Temple, corner Hotel and Alakea Streets, on the first Monday in each month.

HONOLULU CHAPTER, No 1, R A M; meets in Masonic Hall on the third Thursday of each month.

HONOLULU COMMANDERY NO 1 KNIGHTS TEMPLAR meets in Masonic Hall, on second Thursday of each month.

KAMEHAMEHA LODGE OF PERFECTION. No. 1. A & A S R; meets in Masonic Hall, on the fourth Thursday of each month.

NUUANU CHAPTER OF ROSE CROIX, No 1, A & A S R; meets in Masonic Hall on first Thursday in the month.

ALEXANDER LIMOLINO COUNCIL NO 1, OF KADOSH; meets on the third Monday of alternate months from February.

EXCELSIOR LODGE, No 1, I O O F; meets at the hall in Odd Fellows' Building, on Fort St, every Tuesday evening.

HARMONY LODGE, No 2, I O O F; meets each Monday evening in Harmony Hall.

POLYNESIA ENCAMPMENT, No 1, I O O F; meets in Odd Fellows' Building, Fort street, first and third Fridays of each month.

PACIFIC DEGREE LODGE, No 1, DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH; meets at Excelsior Hall, Fort street, second and fourth Fridays of each month.

OAHU LODGE No 1, K of P; meets every Wednesday at hall on Fort Street.

MYSTIC LODGE, No 2, 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.

MAILE LODGE, No. 4, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS; meets every Saturday night in Lyceum Building, Honokaa, Hawaii. Visiting brothers always welcome.

HAWAIIAN COUNCIL No 689, AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR; meets on second and fourth Friday evenings of each month in Harmony hall.

OCEANIC 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, IMP. O. R. M.; meets at the hall of Oahu Lodge, K of P, every Friday evening.

COURT LUNALILO, No 6600; A O of FORESTERS meets at hall of Oahu Lodge, K of P, on second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

COURT CAMOENS, No 8110, A O F, meets second and fourth Tuesday evenings of month in K of P hall.

GEO. W DE LONG POST, No 45, G A R; meets the second Tuesday of each month at Harmony hall.

CAPT. COOK LODGE No. 358, ORDER SONS OF ST. GEORGE; meets at the K of P Hall, Fort st., every Saturday evening.

#### Places of Worship.

CENTRAL UNION CHURCH (Congregational), corner of Beretania and Richards sts, Rev R G Hutchins Acting Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A M and 7:30 P M. Sunday School meets one hour before morning service. Prayer meeting Wednesday evenings at 7:30.

THE METHODIST CHURCH, Rev H W Peck, Pastor; Sunday services at 11 AM and 7:30 PM, in Tracy's Hall, corner Fort and Hotel streets.

THE CHRISTIAN MISSION, Rev J D Garvin, Pastor; Sunday services at 11 AM and 7:30 PM, at Harmony Hall, King street.

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Second Congregation, Rev A Mackintosh, Pastor. Services on Sunday: Morning prayer with sermon, 9:45 A M; Evening prayer with sermon 6:30 P M. Holy Communion first Sunday in month, 9.45 A M. Sunday School 10 A M. Evening prayer, with address every Friday, at 7:30 P M.

Chinese Congregation. Services on Sunday at 11 A M and 7:30 P M. Evening prayer every Wednesday, at 7:30 P M.

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 Wednesdays at 7:30 P M.

JAPANESE UNION CHURCH, (Connected with Hawaiian Board Missions), Rev Jiro Okabe, Pastor: Hold Services at the Lyceum, at 10 AM. Preaching at 11 AM., and 7:30 PM, Sunday Services. Prayer and praise meeting Wednesdays at 7 PM. and evening school Mondays Thursdays and Fridays.

Japanese Church. Rev H Kihara Pastor. Hold services in hall in Masonic Block, Alakea st.

#### NATIVE CHURCHES.

KAWAIAHAO 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 Kaunakapili. Sunday School at 10 A M. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday at 7:30 P M.

KAUNAKAPILI CHURCH (Congregational), Beretania street near Maunakea. Rev J Waiamau, Pastor. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 11 A M, and at 7:30 P M on Sunday evenings alternating with Kawaiahao. Sunday School at 10 A M. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday at 7:30 P M.

**OF LEGAL AGE.** With this issue the ANNUAL becomes of age. Were modesty not one of our cardinal virtues we might find this a fitting occasion for a little self congratulatory steam, not only at our growth of pages and matter, but the estimation accorded the ANNUAL at home and abroad. In place thereof, we would express our appreciation of the encouragement given us by a generous public, and the recognition accorded our labors in official and commercial circles.

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