

HAWAIIAN
Almanac and Annual

FOR

1907



THE REFERENCE BOOK OF INFORMATION AND STATISTICS

RELATING TO THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII, OF VALUE TO
MERCHANTS, TOURISTS AND OTHERS



THOS. G. THRUM,
Compiler and Publisher.



Thirty-Third Year of Publication



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HONOLULU:
1906

OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY



THIS COMPANY is now running to Kahuku, 71 miles from Honolulu. The equipment of the road is first-class in every particular. *Excursion Ra'ts* are maintained from Saturday morning till Monday of each week. A delightful ride through varied and unsurpassed scenery makes excursions of the OAHU RAILWAY one of the most attractive features of the Islands, not only to the Tourists, but residents of Honolulu as well. The opportunity to visit a large Sugar Estate should not be missed by those visiting these Islands, and among others on the line of the Railway is the Ewa Plantation, one of the largest in the Islands, or by the new branch line to Wahiawa, eleven miles from Waipahu, inspect the extensive pine-apple industry in that section.



HALEIWA HOTEL.

HALEIWA is a beautiful new Hotel, of the most modern construction and equipment under the management of St. C. Baggood, in which guests will find all possible comfort and entertainment, combined with elegance of furnishing, tropical surroundings and healthful atmosphere. The view from the Hotel embraces Sea, Mountain and Valley in a combination not to be encountered elsewhere.

B. F. DILLINGHAM, General Manager.

G. P. DENISON,
Superintendent.

F. C. SMITH,
Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent.

1907

Counting House Calendar

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN..	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26 31
FEB.	3 10 17 24	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22	2 9 16 23
MAR.	10 17 24 31	11 18 25	12 19 26	13 20 27	14 21 28	15 22 29	16 23 30
APR.	7 14 21 28	8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30	1 8 15 22	2 9 16 23	3 10 17 24	4 11 18 25 26 27
MAY	12 19 26	13 20 27	14 21 28	15 22 29	16 23 30	17 24 31	18 25
JUNE	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	8 15 22 29

THOS. G. THRUM
 PUBLISHER
Stationer, Bookseller and News Agent
 1063 FORT STREET, HONOLULU, T. H.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JULY	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27
AUG.	11 18 25	12 19 26	13 20 27	14 21 28	15 22 29	16 23 30	17 24 31
SEPT.	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28
OCT.	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30	10 17 24 31	11 18 25	12 19 26 27
NOV.	10 17 24	11 18 25	12 19 26	13 20 27	14 21 28	15 22 29	16 23 30
DEC.	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28

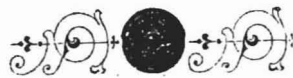


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HAWAIIAN ANNUAL CALENDAR FOR 1907.

Second half of the ninth year and first half of the tenth year since annexation of Hawaii with the United States.

Fourteenth year since the downfall of the Monarchy.

The 129th year since the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands by Captain Cook.

Holidays Observed at the Hawaiian Islands.

*New Year	Jan. 1	*Labor Day (First Monday)	Sept. 2
Chinese New Year	Feb. 12	*Regatta Day (Third Saturday)	Sept. 21
*Washington's Birthday	Feb. 22	Recognition of Hawaiian Independence	Nov. 28
Good Friday	March 29	Thanksgiving Day	Nov. 28
*Decoration Day	May 30	*Christmas	Dec. 25
*Kamehameha Day	June 11		
*Birthday Hawn. Republic	July 4		
*American Anniversary	July 4		

Those distinguished by an Asterisk have been established as Territorial Holidays by Legislative enactment; see Laws 1903, Act. 55.

Chronological Cycles.

Dominical Letter	F	Solar Cycle	12
Epact	16	Roman Indiction	5
Golden Number	8	Julian Period	6620

Church Days.

Epiphany	Jan. 6	Whit Sunday	May 19
Ash Wednesday	Feb. 13	Trinity Sunday	May 26
First Sunday in Lent	Feb. 17	Corpus Christi	May 30
Good Friday	March 29	Advent Sunday	Dec. 1
Easter Sunday	March 31	Christmas	Dec. 25
Ascension Day	May 9		

Eclipses in 1907.

In the year 1907 there will be four eclipses, two of the Sun, and two of the Moon; and a transit of Mercury over the Sun's disk.

I—Total eclipse of Sun, Jan. 13, not visible in Eastern Pacific.

II—Partial eclipse of Moon, Jan. 29, at Honolulu as follows:

Enters penumbra	0.15.9 a. m.	Leaves shadow	4.39.9 a. m.
Enters shadow	1.36.3 a. m.	Leaves penumbra	6.0.2 a. m.
Middle of eclipse	3.08.1 a. m.	Magnitude of eclipse =	0.711

III—Annular eclipse of Sun, July 10, not visible in the Pacific.

IV—Partial eclipse of Moon, July 24, visible in Honolulu as follows:

Enters penumbra	3.28.7 a. m.	Leaves shadow	7.11.1 a. m.
Enters shadow	4.33.7 a. m.	Leaves penumbra	6.0.2 a. m.
Middle of eclipse	5.52.4 a. m.	Magnitude of eclipse =	0.620

—Moon setting eclipsed.—

V—Transit of Mercury, Nov. 14, 1907.

FIRST QUARTER, 1907.

JANUARY					FEBRUARY					MARCH				
D.		H.M.			D.		H.M.			D.		H.M.		
7	Last Quar....	4	17.5	a.m.	5	Last Quar....	2	21.8	p.m.	6	Last Quar.....	10	11.8	p.m.
13	New Moon....	7	27.0	p.m.	12	New Moon....	7	12.9	a.m.	13	New Moon.....	7	34.8	p.m.
20	First Quar....	10	12.0	p.m.	19	First Quar....	6	04.9	p.m.	21	First Quar.....	2	39.8	p.m.
29	Full Moon....	3	15.1	a.m.	27	Full Moon....	7	52.8	p.m.	29	Full Moon.....	9	14.4	a.m.

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

PROPOSED CHANGE.—The publisher contemplates omitting hereafter the Almanac feature of the ANNUAL unless its continuance is specially desired by a majority of its patrons. With the changes of the past thirty years and the general issue of Calendars now-a-days at the opening of each year, the Almanac is not the local necessity it was, hence, it is thought best to discontinue it and strengthen the ANNUAL in its other features of reference character.

SECOND QUARTER, 1907

APRIL				MAY				JUNE			
D.	H.M.			D.	H.M.			D.	H.M.		
5	Last Quar.....	4.50.5	a.m.	4	Last Quar.....	11.23.5	a.m.	2	Last Quar.....	6.49.6	p.m.
12	New Moon.....	8.35.8	a.m.	11	New Moon.....	10.29.3	p.m.	10	New Moon.....	1.19.9	p.m.
20	First Quar.....	10.09.0	a.m.	20	First Quar.....	2.57.5	a.m.	18	First Quar.....	4.25.0	p.m.
27	Full Moon.....	7.34.8	p.m.	27	Full Moon.....	3.47.8	a.m.	25	Full Moon.....	10.57.0	a.m.
Day of Mo.	Day of Wk.	Sun Rise....	Sun Set.....	Day of Mo.	Day of Wk.	Sun Rise....	Sun Set.....	Day of Mo.	Day of Wk.	Sun Rise....	Sun Set.....
		H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.
1	Mon....	5 53 7	6 14 7	1	Wed....	5 29 5	6 24 8	1	Sat.....	5 17 3	6 37 8
2	Tues....	5 52 8	6 15 0	2	Thurs..	5 28 9	6 25 2	2	SUN.....	5 17 2	6 38 2
3	Wed....	5 51 9	6 15 3	3	Fri.....	5 28 2	6 25 6	3	Mon....	5 17 1	6 38 6
4	Thurs..	5 51 0	6 15 6	4	SAT.....	5 27 6	6 26 0	4	Tues....	5 17 1	6 39 0
5	Fri.....	5 50 1	6 15 9	5	SUN....	5 27 0	6 26 4	5	Wed....	5 17 0	6 39 4
6	Sat.....	5 49 3	6 16 3	6	Mon....	5 26 4	6 26 8	6	Thurs....	5 17 0	6 39 7
7	SUN....	5 48 4	6 16 6	7	Tues....	5 25 8	6 27 2	7	Fri.....	5 17 0	6 40 1
8	Mon....	5 47 5	6 16 9	8	Wed....	5 25 3	6 27 6	8	Sat.....	5 17 0	6 40 5
9	Tues....	5 46 6	6 17 2	9	Thurs..	5 24 7	6 28 0	9	SUN....	5 17 0	6 40 9
10	Wed....	5 45 7	6 17 5	10	Fri.....	5 24 3	6 28 5	10	Mon....	5 17 0	6 41 2
11	Thurs..	5 44 8	6 17 8	11	Sat.....	5 23 8	6 28 9	11	Tues....	5 17 1	6 41 5
12	Fri.....	5 44 0	6 18 1	12	SUN....	5 23 3	6 29 3	12	Wed....	5 17 1	6 41 9
13	Sat.....	5 43 2	6 18 4	13	Mon....	5 22 9	6 29 7	13	Thurs....	5 17 2	6 42 2
14	SUN....	5 42 4	6 18 7	14	Tues....	5 22 5	6 30 2	14	Fri.....	5 17 3	6 42 5
15	Mon....	5 41 5	6 19 0	15	Wed....	5 22 0	6 30 6	15	Sat.....	5 17 4	6 42 8
16	Tues....	5 40 7	6 19 4	16	Thurs..	5 21 6	6 31 0	16	SUN....	5 17 6	6 43 1
17	Wed....	5 39 9	6 19 7	17	Fri.....	5 21 2	6 31 4	17	Mon....	5 17 7	6 43 4
18	Thurs..	5 39 1	6 20 1	18	SAT.....	5 20 9	6 31 9	18	Tues....	5 17 9	6 43 6
19	Fri.....	5 38 3	6 20 4	19	SUN....	5 20 5	6 32 3	19	Wed....	5 18 0	6 43 9
20	Sat.....	5 37 4	6 20 8	20	Mon....	5 20 2	6 32 7	20	Thurs....	5 18 2	6 44 1
21	SUN....	5 36 6	6 21 1	21	Tues....	5 19 9	6 33 1	21	Fri.....	5 18 4	6 44 4
22	Mon....	5 35 8	6 21 5	22	Wed....	5 19 5	6 33 5	22	Sat.....	5 18 6	6 44 6
23	Tues....	5 35 1	6 21 8	23	Thurs..	5 19 2	6 34 0	23	SUN....	5 18 8	6 44 8
24	Wed....	5 34 3	6 22 2	24	Fri.....	5 18 9	6 34 4	24	Mon....	5 19 0	6 44 9
25	Thurs..	5 33 6	6 22 6	25	Sat.....	5 18 6	6 34 9	25	Tues....	5 19 3	6 45 1
26	Fri.....	5 32 9	6 22 9	26	SUN....	5 18 3	6 35 3	26	Wed....	5 19 6	6 45 2
27	Sat.....	5 32 2	6 23 3	27	Mon....	5 18 1	6 35 8	27	Thurs....	5 19 9	6 45 4
28	SUN....	5 31 5	6 23 7	28	Tues....	5 17 9	6 36 2	28	Fri.....	5 20 2	6 45 5
29	Mon....	5 30 8	6 24 1	29	Wed....	5 17 7	6 36 6	29	Sat.....	5 20 5	6 45 6
30	Tues....	5 30 1	6 24 4	30	Thurs..	5 17 6	6 37 0	30	SUN....	5 20 8	6 45 7
				31	Fri.....	5 17 4	6 37 4				

HAWAIIAN tradition refers to former names for a number of places throughout the islands. The ancient name of Lahaina was Lele. Kakaalaneo, who with his brother Kakae, ruled jointly over Maui and Lanai, is credited with the planting of the bread-fruit trees for which Lahaina in later years became famous. No mention is made as to whence these trees were obtained.

THIRD QUARTER, 1907.

JULY				AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				
D.		H. M.		D.		H. M.		D.		H. M.		
2	Last Quar.....	4	03.9	a.m.	8	New Moon.....	8.06.4	p.m.	7	New Moon.....	10.34.0	a.m.
10	New Moon.....	4.47.1	a.m.	16	First Quar.....	10.35.5	a.m.	14	First Quar.....	5.10.1	p.m.	
18	First Quar.....	2.41.6	a.m.	23	Full Moon.....	1.45.1	a.m.	21	Full Moon.....	11.03.7	a.m.	
24	Full Moon.....	5.59.5	p.m.	30	Last Quar.....	6.57.9	a.m.	29	Last Quar.....	1.07.1	a.m.	
31	Last Quar.....	3.55.5	p.m.									
Day of Mo.	Day of Wk.	Sun Rise....	Sun Set.....	Day of Mo.	Day of Wk.	Sun Rise....	Sun Set.....	Day of Mo.	Day of Wk.	Sun Rise....	Sun Rise....	
		H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.	
1	Mon....	5 21 16	45 8	1	Thurs..	5 32 9	6 39 1	1	SUN.....	5 43 2	6 16 6	
2	Tues....	5 21 4	6 45 8	2	Fri.....	5 33 3	6 38 5	2	Mon.....	5 43 4	6 15 7	
3	Wed....	5 21 7	6 45 9	3	Sat.....	5 33 6	6 38 0	3	Tues....	5 43 7	6 14 8	
4	Thurs..	5 22 1	6 45 9	4	SUN....	5 34 0	6 37 5	4	Wed....	5 43 9	6 13 9	
5	Fri.....	5 22 4	6 45 9	5	Mon....	5 34 4	6 36 9	5	Thurs..	5 44 2	6 13 0	
6	Sat.....	5 22 8	6 45 8	6	Tues..	5 34 8	6 36 3	6	Fri.....	5 44 4	6 12 1	
7	SUN....	5 23 1	6 45 8	7	Wed....	5 35 2	6 35 7	7	Sat.....	5 44 7	6 11 2	
8	Mon....	5 23 5	6 45 8	8	Thurs..	5 35 5	6 35 1	8	SUN....	5 45 0	6 10 2	
9	Tues....	5 23 8	6 45 7	9	Fri.....	5 35 9	6 34 5	9	Mon....	5 45 2	6 09 3	
10	Wed....	5 24 2	6 45 6	10	Sat.....	5 36 3	6 33 9	10	Tues....	5 45 5	6 08 3	
11	Thurs..	5 24 5	6 45 6	11	SUN....	5 36 6	6 33 2	11	Wed....	5 45 8	6 07 3	
12	Fri.....	5 24 9	6 45 5	12	Mon....	5 37 0	6 32 5	12	Thurs..	5 46 0	6 06 4	
13	Sat.....	5 25 3	6 45 3	13	Tues..	5 37 3	6 31 9	13	Fri.....	5 46 3	6 05 4	
14	SUN....	5 25 7	6 45 1	14	Wed....	5 37 7	6 31 2	14	Sat.....	5 46 5	6 04 5	
15	Mon....	5 26 1	6 45 0	15	Thurs..	5 38 0	6 30 5	15	SUN....	5 46 8	6 03 5	
16	Tues....	5 26 5	6 44 8	16	Fri.....	5 38 3	6 29 7	16	Mon....	5 47 0	6 02 5	
17	Wed....	5 26 9	6 44 5	17	Sat.....	5 38 7	6 29 0	17	Tues....	5 47 3	6 01 6	
18	Thurs..	5 27 3	6 44 3	18	SUN....	5 39 0	6 28 3	18	Wed....	5 47 5	6 00 6	
19	Fri.....	5 27 7	6 44 1	19	Mon....	5 39 3	6 27 5	19	Thurs..	5 47 8	5 59 7	
20	Sat.....	5 28 1	6 43 8	20	Tues..	5 39 6	6 26 7	20	Fri.....	5 48 0	5 58 8	
21	SUN....	5 28 5	6 43 5	21	Wed....	5 39 9	6 25 9	21	Sat.....	5 48 3	5 57 8	
22	Mon....	5 28 9	6 43 2	22	Thurs..	5 40 2	6 25 1	22	SUN....	5 48 5	5 56 9	
23	Tues....	5 29 3	6 42 9	23	Fri.....	5 40 5	6 24 3	23	Mon....	5 48 8	5 55 9	
24	Wed....	5 29 7	6 42 5	24	Sat.....	5 40 8	6 23 5	24	Tues....	5 49 0	5 54 9	
25	Thurs..	5 30 1	6 42 2	25	SUN....	5 41 1	6 22 7	25	Wed....	5 49 3	5 54 0	
26	Fri.....	5 30 5	6 41 8	26	Mon....	5 41 4	6 21 8	26	Thurs..	5 49 5	5 53 0	
27	Sat.....	5 30 9	6 41 4	27	Tues..	5 41 7	6 20 9	27	Fri.....	5 49 8	5 52 0	
28	SUN....	5 31 3	6 40 9	28	Wed....	5 42 0	6 20 1	28	Sat.....	5 50 1	5 51 1	
29	Mon....	5 31 7	6 40 5	29	Thurs..	5 42 3	6 19 2	29	SUN....	5 50 4	5 50 2	
30	Tues....	5 32 1	6 40 0	30	Fri.....	5 42 6	6 18 4	30	Mon....	5 50 7	5 49 3	
31	Wed....	5 32 5	6 39 6	31	Sat.....	5 42 9	6 17 5					

TRADITION further says that a son of Kakaalanaeo (name not given), for some of his wild pranks at the Lahaina Court was banished to Lanai, which island was said to be haunted by "Akua ino,"—ghosts and goblins—but by his skill in exorcising evil spirits he brought about quiet and order on the island, and in consequence was restored again to royal favor.

FOURTH QUARTER, 1907.

OCTOBER				NOVEMBER				DECEMBER			
D.	H.M.			D.	H.M.			D.	H.M.		
6	New Moon	11.50.6	p.m.	5	New Moon	0.08.9	p.m.	4	New Moon	11.52.4	p.m.
13	First Quar.	11.32.0	p.m.	12	First Quar.	6.44.4	a.m.	11	First Quar.	3.46.0	p.m.
20	Full Moon	10.46.5	p.m.	19	Full Moon	1.34.3	p.m.	19	Full Moon	7.25.1	a.m.
28	Last Quar.	9.21.5	p.m.	27	Last Quar.	5.51.0	p.m.	27	Last Quar.	0.40.5	p.m.

Day of Mo.	Day of Wk.	Sun Rise		Sun Set		Day of Mo.	Day of Wk.	Sun Rise		Sun Set		Day of Mo.	Day of Wk.	Sun Rise		Sun Set				
		H.	M.	H.	M.			H.	M.	H.	M.			H.	M.					
1	Tues	5	51	05	48	3	1	Fri	6	02	85	24	4	1	SUN	6	20	95	17	2
2	Wed	5	51	35	47	4	2	Sat	6	03	35	23	9	2	Mon	6	21	55	17	3
3	Thurs	5	51	65	46	5	3	SUN	6	03	85	23	3	3	Tues	6	22	25	17	4
4	Fri	5	51	95	45	6	4	Mon	6	04	35	22	8	4	Wed	6	22	85	17	5
5	Sat	5	52	15	44	7	5	Tues	6	04	95	22	3	5	Thurs	6	23	55	17	7
6	SUN	5	52	45	43	8	6	Wed	6	05	45	21	9	6	Fri	6	24	15	17	9
7	Mon	5	52	75	42	9	7	Thurs	6	05	95	21	4	7	Sat	6	24	85	18	1
8	Tues	5	53	15	42	0	8	Fri	6	06	55	21	0	8	SUN	6	25	45	18	3
9	Wed	5	53	45	41	0	9	Sat	6	07	15	20	6	9	Mon	6	26	05	18	6
10	Thurs	5	53	75	40	3	10	SUN	6	07	75	20	2	10	Tues	6	26	65	18	9
11	Fri	5	54	15	39	4	11	Mon	6	08	25	19	9	11	Wed	6	27	35	19	2
12	Sat	5	54	45	38	6	12	Tues	6	08	85	19	5	12	Thurs	6	27	95	19	6
13	SUN	5	54	85	37	8	13	Wed	6	09	45	19	2	13	Fri	6	28	55	19	9
14	Mon	5	55	15	36	9	14	Thurs	6	10	15	18	9	14	Sat	6	29	15	20	3
15	Tues	5	55	55	36	1	15	Fri	6	10	75	18	6	15	SUN	6	29	75	20	7
16	Wed	5	55	85	35	3	16	Sat	6	11	35	18	3	16	Mon	6	30	35	21	0
17	Thurs	5	56	25	34	5	17	SUN	6	11	95	18	0	17	Tues	6	30	85	21	4
18	Fri	5	56	65	33	8	18	Mon	6	12	55	17	8	18	Wed	6	31	45	21	9
19	Sat	5	56	95	33	0	19	Tues	6	13	15	17	6	19	Thurs	6	31	95	22	3
20	SUN	5	57	35	32	2	20	Wed	6	13	85	17	4	20	Fri	6	32	45	22	8
21	Mon	5	57	75	31	5	21	Thurs	6	14	45	17	2	21	Sat	6	32	95	23	2
22	Tues	5	58	25	30	7	22	Fri	6	15	05	17	1	22	SUN	6	33	55	23	7
23	Wed	5	58	65	30	0	23	Sat	6	15	75	17	0	23	Mon	6	34	05	24	3
24	Thur	5	59	05	29	3	24	SUN	6	16	35	17	0	24	Tues	6	34	55	24	8
25	Fri	5	59	55	28	6	25	Mon	6	17	05	17	0	25	Wed	6	35	05	25	3
26	Sat	5	59	95	28	0	26	Tues	6	17	65	17	0	26	Thurs	6	35	55	25	9
27	SUN	6	00	45	27	4	27	Wed	6	18	25	17	0	27	Fri	6	35	95	26	4
28	Mon	6	00	95	26	7	28	Thurs	6	18	95	17	0	28	Sat	6	36	45	27	0
29	Tues	6	01	45	26	1	29	Fri	6	19	55	17	1	29	SUN	6	36	75	27	6
30	Wed	6	01	85	25	5	30	Sat	6	20	25	17	1	30	Mon	6	37	05	28	2
31	Thurs	6	02	35	24	9								31	Tues	6	37	35	28	8

VANCOUVER, in March, 1792, on his first visit to these islands, left with Kiana, at Kealakekua, several vine and orange plants, some almonds, and an assortment of garden seeds, varieties not mentioned. At Kawaihau, a chief named Kahaumoku was also given some fine orange plants, an assortment of garden seeds and a goat and kid. This is doubtless the origin of the excellent oranges for which Kona has long been famous.

INTER-ISLAND DISTANCES BY SEA IN SEA MILES.

AROUND OAHU FROM HONOLULU—ESPLANADE WHARF TO

	Miles.		Miles.
Bell Buoy	1¼	Pearl River Bar.....	6
Diamond Head	5	Barber's Point	15
Koko Head	12	Waianae Anchorage	26
Makapuu Point	16	Kaena Point, N. W. of Oahu....	36
Mokapu	27	Waialua Anchorage	46
Kahuku North Point.....	48	Kahuku N. Pt., Oahu, via Kaena.	58

HONOLULU TO

Lae o ka Laau, S. W. Pt. Molokai	35	Kawaihae, Hawaii	144
Kalaupapa, Leper Settlement....	52	Kealakekua, " (direct)	157
West Point of Lanai.....	50	" " (via Kawaihae).....	186
Lahaina, Maui.....	72	S. W. Pt. Hawaii "	233
Kahului, "	90	Punaluu, "	250
Hana, "	128	Hilo, " (direct).....	192
Maalaea, "	86	" " (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

Kaluaaha, Molokai	17	Maalaea, Maui	12
Lanai	9	Makena, Maui	18

KAWAIIHAE, HAWAII, TO

Mahukona, Hawaii	10	Hilo, Hawaii	85
Waipio, Hawaii	37	Lae o ka Mano, Hawaii.....	20
Honokaa, Hawaii	45	Kailua, Hawaii	34
Laupahoehoe, Hawaii	62	Kealakekua, Hawaii	44

HILO, HAWAII, TO

Fast Point of Hawaii.....	20	Punaluu, Hawaii	70
Keauhou, Kau, Hawaii.....	50	Kaalualu, Hawaii	80
North Point of Hawaii.....	62	South Point of Hawaii.....	85

WIDTH OF CHANNELS.

Oahu and Molokai.....	23	Maui and Lanai.....	7
Diamond Head to S. W. Point of Molokai	30	Maui and Kahoolawe.....	6
Molokai and Lanai.....	7	Hawaii and Maui.....	26
Molokai and Maui.....	8	Kauai and Oahu.....	63
		Niihau and Kauai.....	15

OCEAN DISTANCES.

HONOLULU TO

San Francisco	2100	Auckland	3810
San Diego	2260	Sydney	4410
Portland, Or.	2360	Hongkong	4920
Leito, Nicaragua	4200	Yokohama	3400
Panama	4720	Guam	3300
Tahiti	2440	Manila, via N. E. Cape.....	4890
Samoa	2290	Victoria, B. C.	2460
Fiji	2700	Midway Islands	1200

OVERLAND DISTANCES.

Revised for the Annual in accordance with latest Government Survey measurements.
The outer column of figures indicates the distance between points

ISLAND OF OAHU.
HONOLULU POST-OFFICE TO

		Miles.			Miles.	Inter.
Bishop's corner (Waikiki)	3.2	Kahana	26.4		4.5	
Waikiki Villa	3.6	Punaluu	28.4		2.0	
Race Course	4.5	Hauula	31.4		3.0	
Diamond Head	5.9	Laie	34.4		3.0	
Kaalawai	6.0	Kahuku Mill	37.2		2.8	
		Kahuku Ranch	40.0		2.8	
Thomas Square	1.0					
Pawaa corners	2.0	1.0	Moanalua	3.4		
Kamoiiliili	3.3	1.3	Kalauao	7.4	4.0	
Telegraph Hill	5.0	1.7	Ewa Church	10.2	2.8	
Waialae	6.2	1.2	Kipapa	13.6	3.4	
Niu	8.8	2.6	Kaukonahua	20.0	6.4	
Koko Head	11.8	3.0	Leilehua	20.0		
Makapuu	14.8	3.0	Waialua	28.0	8.0	
Waimanalo	20.8	6.0	Waimea	32.4	4.4	
Waimanalo, via Pali	12.0		Kahuku Ranch	39.4	7.0	
			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	
Luakaha	4.3	1.6	Nanakuli	23.5	2.0	
*Pali	6.2	1.9	Waianae Plantation	29.9	6.4	
Kaneohe (new road)	11.9	5.7	Kahanahaiki	36.9	7.0	
Waihole	18.9	7.0	Kaena Point	42.0	5.1	
Kualoa	21.9	3.0	Waialua to Kaena Pt.	12.0		

OAHU RAILWAY; DISTANCES FROM HONOLULU DEPOT TO

		Miles.			Miles.
Moanalua	2.76	Waipio	13.58		
Puuloa	6.23	Waikele	14.57		
Halawa	8.14	Hoaeae	15.23		
Aiea	9.37	Ewa Plantation Mill	18.25		
Kalauao	10.20	Waianae Station	33.30		
Waiau	10.93	Kaena Point	44.50		
Pearl City	11.76	Waialua Station	55.80		
Waiawa	12.52	Kahuku Plantation	60.50		
		Wahiawa Station	25.20		

ISLAND OF KAUAI.

NAWILIWILI TO

		Miles.	Inter.			Miles.	Inter.
Koloa	11.0	Waialua 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		
Waiawa	31.5	4.4	Kalihiwai	26.6	7.0		
Nuololo	44.8	13.3	Hanalei	31.8	7.2		
			Wainiha	34.8	3.0		
Hanamaulu	3.3		Nuololo (no road)	47.0	1.2		

* Pali distance is by the old Road, new measurements are not of record.

ISLAND OF MAUI.

KAHULUI TO

Miles. Inter.		Miles. Inter.	
Spreckelsville	3.5	Paia	5.5
Paia	5.5	2.0 Makawao Court House..	10.5
Hamakuapoko Mill	8.6	3.1 Olinda	16.7
Haiku	10.2	1.6 Haleakala, edge Crater..	22.5
Halehaku	16.0	5.8 Haleakala Summit	24.7
Huelo	19.5	3.5	
Keanae	27.2	7.7 Maalaea	9.9
Nahiku	32.7	5.5 End of Mountain Road..	15.4
Ulaino	36.3	3.6 Olowalu	19.6
Hana	42.3	6.0 Lahaina Court House...	25.5
Hamao	45.3	3.0	
Wailua	48.9	3.6 Waiehu	3.3
Kipahulu Mill	52.2	3.3 Waihee	4.8
Mokulau	56.6	4.4 Kahakuloa	10.1
Nuu	62.1	5.5 Honokohau	14.5
		Honolua	17.4
Wailuku	3.1	Napili	20.0
Waikapu	5.5	2.4 Honokawai	23.8
Maalaea	9.9	4.4 Lahaina Court House...	29.3
Kalepolepo	14.6	4.7	
Mana	22.3	7.7 Ulupalakua	3.3
Ulupalakua	25.6	3.3 Kamaole	7.1
Kanaio	28.9	3.3 Waiakoa	12.1
Pico's	35.5	6.6 Foot of Puu Pane...	15.8
Nuu	41.0	5.5 Makawao Court House..	21.8

MAKENA TO

ISLAND OF HAWAII.

WAIMEA COURT HOUSE TO

Miles. Inter.		Miles. Inter.	
Hamakua boundary	4.5	Hilo, via Humuula St'n..	54.0
Kukuihaele Mill	11.0	6.5 Keamuku Sheep St'n...	14.0
Mana	7.7	Napuu	22.0
Hanaipoe	15.0	7.3 Keawewai	8.0
Keanakolu	24.0	9.0 Waika	11.0
Puakala	34.0	10.0 Kahuwa	13.0
Laumaia	36.5	2.5 Puuhue	17.0
Auwaiakewa	12.5	Kohala Court House	22.0
Humuulu Sheep Station..	29.0	16.5 Mahukona	22.0
Via Laumaia	47.5	Puako	12.0

NORTH KOHALA.—FOEIGN CHURCH, KOHALA, TO

Miles.		Miles.	
Edge of Pololu Gulch.....	4.00	Union Mill	2.25
Niuli Mill	2.80	Union Mill R. R. Station.....	3.25
Hilawa Mill	1.65	Honomakau	2.55
Hopuu Landing	2.15	Hind's Hawaii	3.25
Kohala Mill . . . . .	.50	Hawi R. R. Station.....	4.25
Kohala Mill Landing.....	1.50	Honoipu	7.25
Native Church	1.00	Mahukona	10.50
		Puuhue Ranch	7.25

NORTH KOHALA.—ON MAIN ROAD, MAHUKONA TO

	Miles.	Inter.		Miles.	Inter.
Hind's Mill	7.0		Dr. Wight's Corner	11.5	1.1
Union Mill Corner	8.0	1.0	Niulii Corner	12.8	1.3
Court House	9.2	1.2	Pololu Edge of Gulch	14.5	1.7
Bond's Corner	9.7	0.5	Puu Hue	5.0	
Kohala Mill Corner	10.4	0.7			

SOUTH KOHALA.—KAWAIHAE TO

	Miles.	Inter.		Miles.
Puu Ainako	4.4		Mana, Parker's	19.5
Puuki, Spencer's	7.7	3.3	Keawewai	6.0
Waiake, Catholic Church	9.5	1.8	Puuhue Ranch	10.0
Puuopelu, 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

KONA. KEALAKEKUA TO

	Miles.	Inter.		Miles.	
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
Kaloko	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 Au a Lono bound'ry	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

	Miles.	Inter.		Miles.	
Half-way House	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

PUNA.—HILO COURT HOUSE TO

(By new road.)

	Miles.		Miles.
Keaau, Forks of Road	9.0	Kaimu	32.0
Pahoa	20.0	Kalapana	33.0
Pohoiki (Rycroft's)	28.0	Keauhou	50.0
Kapoho (Lyman's)	32.0	Panau	40.0
Opihikao	31.0	Volcano House via Panau	56.0
Kamaili	26.0	Sand Hills, Naawale, old road	18.5
Kamaili Beach	29.0	Kapoho, old road	22.0

TO VOLCANO.—HILO TO

	Miles.		Miles.
Shipman's	1.7	Mountain View	16.8
Edge of Woods	4.1	Mason's	17.5
Cocoanut Grove	8.0	Hitchcock's	23.5
Branch Road to Puna	9.0	Cattle Pen	24.7
Furneaux's	13.2	Volcano House	31.0

THROUGH HILO DISTRICT TO

	Miles.		Miles.
Honolii Bridge	2.5	Honohina Church	1.8
Papaikou Office	4.7	Waikaumalo Bridge	3.8
Onomea Church	6.9	Polakupuka Bridge	3.0
Kaupakuea Cross Road	10.7	Maulua Gulch	2.0
Kolekole Bridge	14.3	Kaiwilahilahi Bridge	21.0
Hakulau, east edge gulch	15.0	Lydgate's House	28.1
Umauma Bridge	16.0	Laupahoehoe Church	26.7

PRINCIPAL ELEVATIONS.

THROUGH IIMAKUA.—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
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, Paauilo	10.5	Waimanu (approximate)	32.5
Kaumoalii Bridge	12.5	Kukuihaele to Waimea (approximate)	10.5
Bottom Kalopa Gulch.....	14.0	Gov't. Road to Hamakua Mill....	1.5
Wm. Horner's, Paauhau.....	15.2	Gov't. Road to Paauhau Mill....	1.0
Paauhau Church	16.3	Gov't. Road to Pacific Sugar Mill,	
Holmes' Store, Honokaa.....	18.0	Kukuihaele	0.7
Honokaia Church	20.5		

ISLAND OF MOLOKAI.

KAUNAKAKAI TO

Meyer's, Kalae	5.0	Pukoo	15.0
Kalaupapa	9.0	Halawa	25.0
Kamalo	9.0	Ka Lae o ka Laau.....	19.0
Kaluahaha	13.5		

TABLE OF ELEVATIONS OF PRINCIPAL LOCALITIES THROUGHOUT THE ISLANDS.

(From Government Survey Records; Measurements from mean Sea Level.)

OAHU PEAKS.

	Feet.		Feet.
Kaala, Waianae Range.....	4030	Telegraph Hill or Kaimuki.....	291
Palihea, Waianae Range.....	3111	Koko Head, higher crater.....	1205
Konahuanui Peak, S. of Pali....	3105	Koko Head, lower crater.....	644
Lanihuli Peak, N. of Pali.....	2781	Makapuu, east point of island....	665
Tantalus or Puu Ohia.....	2013	Mokapu, crater off Kaneohe....	681
Awawaloa (Olympus), Manoa....	2447	Olomana, sharp peak, Kailua....	1645
Round Top or Ualakaa.....	1049	Maelieli, sharp peak, Heeia....	715
Punchbowl Hill or Puowaina....	498	Ohulehule, sharp peak, Hakipuu.	2263
Diamond Head or Leahi.....	761	Koolau Range, above Wahiawa.	2381

LOCALITIES NEAR HONOLULU.

Nuuanu Road, cor. School St....	40	Nuuanu Road, Queen Emma's..	358
" " second bridge....	77	" " cor. above Elec-	
" " cor. Judd St....	137	tric Light Works.....	429
" " Cemetery gate....	162	Nuuanu Road, large bridge....	735
" " Mau's'I'm gate... 206		" " Luakaha gate....	848
" " Schaefer's gate.. 238		" " Pali, old station.	1214

MOLOKAI ETC.

Kamakou Peak	4958	Kaolewa Pali, o'v'kng. Sett'mnt.	2100
Oloku Peak	4600	Meyer's, Kalae	1485
Kaunuohua	4535	Mauna Loa, near Kaunakakai...	1382
Kalapamoa	4004	Kualapuu Hill	1018
Puu Kolekole	3951	Kahoolawe (Moaula Hill).....	1472
Kaulahuki	3749	Molokini	160
Kaapahu Station	3563	Lanai	3400

HAWAII.

	Feet.		Feet.
Mauna Kea	13,825	Hiilawe Falls	1700
Mauna Loa	13,675	Parker's, Mana	3505
Hualalai	8275	Honokaa Store	1100
Kohala Mountains	5489	Lower edge forest, Hamakua .	1700
Kilauea Vol. House, by leveling	3971	Lower edge forest, Hilo.....	1260
Kulani, near Kilauea.....	5574	Laupahoehoe Pali	385
Kalaihea	6660	Maulua Pali	406
Aahuwela, near Lahaina.....	7747	Kauku Hill	1964
Hitchcock's, Puakala	6325	Puu Alala	762
Ahumo'a	7034	Halai Hill	347
Waikea Court House.....	2669	Puu o Nale, Kohala.....	1797
Waipio Pali, in Mountain....	3000	B. D. Bond's, Kohala.....	521
Waipio Pali, on S (Road)....	900	Anglican Church, Kainaliu..	1578
Waipio Pali, on N. side.....	1394	Puu Enuhe, Kau.....	2327
Waimanu, at sea.....	1600	Puu Hoomaha, Kau.....	6636
Waimanu, in mountain.....	4000	Puu ka Pele, Kau.....	5768
Waiuu Lake, Mauna Kea.....	13,041	Kaluamakani, Hamakua	7584
Poliahu, Mauna Kea.....	13,646	Kapoho Hill, Puna.....	432
Kalaieha, N. Hilo.....	6738	Kaliu Hill, Puna.....	1065
		Olaa Trig. Station.....	622

MAUI.

Haleakala (Red Hill).....	10,032	Puu Kapuai, Hamakua.....	1150
Mt. Kukui, West Maui.....	5790	Puu o Umi, Haiku.....	620
Piiholo, Makawao	2256	Puu Pane, Kula.....	2568
Puu Olai (Miller's Hill).....	355	Lahainaluna Seminary	600
Puu Io, near Ulupalakua.....	2841	Kauiki, Hana	392
Ulupalakua, about	1800	"Sunnyside" Makawao	930
Olinda, Makawao	4043	Paia Foreign Church, about..	850
Puu Pane, Kahikinui.....	3988	Eka, crater in Waihee.....	4500
Puu Nianiau, Makawao.....	6850	Keakaamanu, Hana	1250

KAUAI

Hauptu	2030	Mt. Waialeale, central peak....	5250
Kilohana, about	1100	Namolokama	4200

NOTE—A large number of approximate elevations of stations where rain records are kept may be found in the Rain Tables in this Annual.

Area, Elevation and Population of the Hawaiian Islands.

(As revised by latest Government Survey Records.)

Islands.	Area in Statute Square Miles.	Acres.	Height in Feet.	Population in 1900.
Hawaii.....	4,015	2,570,000	13,825	46,843
Maui.....	728	466,000	10,032	24,797
Oahu.....	598	384,000	4,030	58,564
Kauai.....	547	348,000	5,250	20,561
Molokai.....	261	167,000	4,958	2,504
Lanai.....	139	86,000	3,400	610
Niihau.....	97	62,000	1,300	171
Kahoolawe.....	69	44,000	1,472	.....

Total area of Hawaiian Islands, 6,449 miles.

The outlying islets on the N. W. may amount to 6 square miles.

KILAUEA, ISLAND OF HAWAII.

Corrected for Deflection of the Vertical.

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, 4,000 feet.

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 of summit, 13,675 feet.

HALEAKALA, MAUI.

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 to summit, 10,032 feet.
 Elevation of principal cones in crater, 8,032 and 1,572 feet.
 Elevation of cave in floor of crater, 7,380 feet.

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, 5,700 feet.
 Elevation of Crater of Eke, above Waihee Valley, 4,500 feet.

Standard and Local Time.

The Standard Time of the Hawaiian Islands is that of Longitude $157^{\circ} 30'$ W., 10 h. 30 m. slower than Greenwich Time. The time of sunrise and sunset given in the tables is of course local time; to correct this to standard time, add or subtract a correction corresponding with the differences between $157^{\circ} 30'$ and the longitude of the station.

The corrections would be for the following stations:

Niihau	+ 10:8 m	Wailuku, Maui	- 4:0 m
Mana, Kauai	+ 9:0 m	Haiku, Maui	- 4:8 m
Koloa, Kauai	+ 7:9 m	Hana, Maui	- 6:0 m
Kilauea, Kauai	+ 7:3 m	Kailua, Hawaii	- 6:2 m
Waialua, Oahu	+ 2:5 m	Kohala, Hawaii	- 7:0 m
Kahuku, Oahu	+ 2:0 m	Kukuihaele, Hawaii	- 8:0 m
Honolulu, Oahu	+ 1:5 m	Punaluu, Hawaii	- 8:0 m
Kalae, Molokai	- 2:0 m	Ookala, Hawaii	- 9:0 m
Lanai	- 2:5 m	Hilo, Hawaii	- 9:8 m
Lahaina, Maui	- 3:0 m		

LATEST CENSUS—HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

From Census Bulletin, Washington, D. C., 1900.

Total Population by Districts and Islands—Comparative 1900 and 1896.

HAWAII,	1900	1896	OAHU,	1900	1896
Hilo.....	19,785	12,878	Honolulu.....	39,306	29,920
Puna.....	5,128	1,748	Ewa.....	9,689	3,067
Kau.....	3,854	2,908	Waianae.....	1,008	1,281
North Kona.....	3,819	3,061	Waialua.....	3,285	1,349
South Kona.....	2,372	2,327	Koolauloa.....	2,372	1,835
North Kohala.....	4,366	4,125	Koolaupoko.....	2,844	2,753
South Kohala.....	600	558			
Hamakua.....	6,919	5,680	KAUAI,	58,504	40,205
			Waimea.....	5,714	4,431
MAUI,	46,843	33,285	Niihau.....	172	164
Lahaina.....	4,332	2,398	Koloa.....	4,564	1,835
Wailuku.....	7,953	6,072	Kawaihau.....	3,220	2,762
Hana.....	5,276	3,792	Hanalei.....	2,630	2,775
Makawao.....	7,236	5,464	Lihue.....	4,434	3,425
	24,797	17,726		20,734	15,392
Molokai and Lanai.....	3,123	2,412	Total whole group.....	154,001	109,020

Comparative Table of Nationality of Population of Hawaiian Islands at various census periods since 1872.

Nationality	1872	1878	1884	1890	1896	1900
Natives.....	49,944	44,088	40,014	34,436	31,019	29,787
Part Hawaiians.....	1,487	3,420	4,218	6,186	8,485	7,848
Chinese.....	1,938	5,916	17,937	15,301	19,382	25,762
Americans.....	889	1,276	2,066	1,928	2,266	7,283
Hawaiian-born foreigners.....	849	947	2,040	7,495	13,733	
British.....	619	883	1,282	1,344	1,538	1,730
Portuguese.....	395	436	9,377	8,602	8,232	15,675
German.....	224	272	1,600	1,434	912	1,154
French.....	88	81	192	70	75	.....
Japanese.....	.....	.....	116	12,360	22,329	61,115
Norwegian.....	.....	.....	362	227	216	410
Other foreigners.....	364	666	416	419	424	2,584
Polynesian.....	.....	.....	965	588	409	653
Total.....	56,897	57,985	80,578	89,990	109,020	154,001

Population of Honolulu at various census periods.

1884.....	20,487	1896.....	39,505
1890.....	22,907	1900.....	39,501

Foreign Born Population of Hawaii, 1900, distributed according to country of births:

As reported for the Annual by the Census Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Country	Hawaii	Kauai and Niihau*	Lanai and Maui	Molokai	Oahu	Total
Atlantic Islands	522	76	154	12	392	1,156
Austria	99	26	64	....	36	225
Canada (Engl.)	79	11	9	2	238	339
China	4,202	3,265	2,988	77	11,209	21,741
England	142	35	49	6	507	739
Germany	135	334	71	11	603	1,154
Ireland	25	9	15	4	172	225
Japan	21,314	9,736	10,465	382	14,337	56,234
Norway and Denmark	31	50	44	6	139	270
Pacific Islands	49	63	161	11	309	593
Portugal	2,217	727	1,032	6	2,530	6,512
Scotland	163	39	39	1	185	427
Spain	54	12	27	....	109	202
Sweden	40	4	9	2	85	140
Other Countries	162	85	64	9	503	823
Total	29,234	14,472	15,191	529	31,354	0,780

*Niihau's share of Foreign born is 3; one each Scotch, Japanese and one other.

Native Born Population of Hawaii, 1900.

The total native born Population of Hawaii is 63,221, which is made up as follows:

Hawaiian	29,787	Negroes	178
Part Hawaiian	7,843	South Sea Islanders	60
Caucasians	7,283	Japanese	4,881
Portuguese	9,163	Chinese	4,021

Comparative Table, of Population, Hawaiian Islands— Census Periods 1853-1900.

Islands	1853	1860	1866	1872	1878	1884	1890	1896	1900
Hawaii	24,450	21,481	19,808	16,001	17,034	24,991	26,754	33,285	46,843
Maui	17,574	16,400	14,035	12,334	12,109	15,970	17,357	17,726	24,797
Oahu	19,126	21,275	19,799	20,671	20,236	28,068	31,194	40,205	58,504
Kauai	6,991	6,487	6,299	4,961	5,634	*8,935	11,643	15,228	20,562
Molokai	3,607	2,864	2,299	2,349	2,581	....	2,652	2,307	2,504
Lanai	600	646	394	348	214	2,614	174	105	619
Niihau	790	647	325	233	177	....	216	164	172
Kahoolawe	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	73,138	69,800	62,959	56,897	57,985	80,578	89,990	109,020	154,001
All For'g'rs	2,119	2,716	4,194	5,366	10,477	36,346	49,368	69,516	116,366
Hawaiians	71,019	67,084	58,765	51,531	47,508	44,232	40,622	39,504	37,635

*Including Niihau.

School Statistics, Territory of Hawaii.

From Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.
NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, CLASS, ETC., 1906.

ISLANDS	PUBLIC SCHOOLS					PRIVATE SCHOOLS		
	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	No. of Pupils			No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	No. of Pupils
			Boys	Girls	Total			
Hawaii	61	141	2,849	2,252	5,101	10	31	714
Oahu	35	161	3,229	2,807	6,036	29	185	3,254
Maui and Lanai	32	72	1,439	1,174	2,613	15	38	1,109
Kauai and Niihau	17	52	1,160	965	2,125	3	6	127
Molokai	9	9	149	95	244	1	1	35
Totals.....	154	435	8,826	7,293	16,119	58	261	5,239

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND PUPILS 1906.

CLASS	Schools	TEACHERS			PUPILS		
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Public	154	109	326	435	8,826	7,293	16,119
Private	58	81	180	261	2,812	2,427	5,239
Totals	212	190	506	696	11,638	9,720	21,358

AGES OF PUPILS IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1906.

SEX	Under 6	6-15	Over 15	Total
Boys	635	10,056	947	11,638
Girls	595	8,524	601	9,720
Totals	1,230	18,580	1,548	21,358

NATIONALITY OF PUPILS, 1906.

	Public	Private		Public	Private
Hawaiians	4,045	800	Chinese.....	1,489	603
Part Hawaiians....	2,383	1,040	Japanese.....	3,578	719
Americans	457	502	Porto Ricans....	338	.....
English	142	81	Other Foreigners..	242	104
Germans	144	119			
Portuguese	2,339	1,233	Total	16,119	5,239
Scandinavian.....	63	38			

The nationality of teachers in all schools of the Islands, 1906, was as follows: Hawaiian, 87; Part Hawaiian, 121; American, 328; English, 59; German, 28; Portuguese, 13; Chinese, 14; Japanese, 9; other Foreigners, 22; Total, 696.

Church Statistics, 1905.

From Report of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

DENOMINATIONS	No. of Churches	No. of Pastors or Priests	No. of Members	No. of Sun. Schs.	No. of Sunday School Scholars	Value of Church Property
Christian Church.....	5	1	150	4	150	\$ 13,500
Methodist Episcpl Church	12	16	1,000	20	1,000	33,000
Latter Day Saints.....	20	220	5,133	63	2,404	16,784
German Lutheran Ch'ch	2	2	250	2	28	50,000
Seventh Day Adventists	1	1	30	1	40	6,000
Prot. Episcopal Church..	10	16	2,500	14	723	149,000
Buddhists.....	21	15	40,000	.....	.....	58,200
Congregational Church..	90	71	6,325	55	5,872	640,000
Roman Catholic Church	115	75	12,000	76	2,270	300,000
Total.....	276	417	67,388	235	12,487	\$ 1,266,484

Vital Statistics, Territory of Hawaii.

For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1906. Summarized from Board of Health Reports

ISLANDS, ETC.	Births	Marriages	Deaths
Honolulu.....	609	637	880
Other Districts of Oahu.....	264	58	281
Hilo, Hawaii.....	299	122	347
Other Districts of Hawaii.....	520	148	518
Maui, Molokai, etc.....	461	197	528
Kauai and Niihau.....	519	76	244
Total, 1905-06.....	2,672	1,238	2,798
“ 1904-05.....	2,490	1,180	2,640
“ 1903-04.....	2,355	1,182	2,367
“ 1902-03.....	2,386	996	2,581
“ 1901-02.....	2,346	1,324	2,747

Coast Line Distance of Hawaiian Islands.

Courtesy of W. E. Wall, Government Survey Office.

	MILES		MILES
Distance around Hawaii.....	297	Distance around Molokai.....	100
“ “ Oahu.....	177	“ “ Lanai.....	53
“ “ Maui.....	146	“ “ Niihau.....	48
“ “ Kauai.....	106	“ “ Kahoolawe....	30
Total Coast line distance around the islands 957 miles.			

Estimated Japanese Population of Hawaii, 1906.

Total number at census of 1900, Japan born.....	56,234
“ “ “ “ Hawaiian born.....	4,881
Excess of arrivals over departures to July 1, 1905.....	3,865
Arrivals of Japanese for fiscal year to July 1, 1906.....	9,890
	74,870
Less departures of Japanese for fiscal year to July 1, 1906, estimated.	12,000
Estimated Japanese Population, July 1, 1906.....	62,870

Import Values from United States for fiscal year ending June, 1906.

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance, Bureau of Statistics.

Articles.	Domestic Mdse.	Foreign Dutiable	Mdse. Free
Agricultural Implements	\$ 22,635		
Aluminum	9,587		
Animals	115,197		
Art Works	1,778		
Books, Maps, etc.	58,037	9	
Brass, and Manufactures of.	24,366		
Breadstuffs	1,472,230	1,981	
Bricks	15,940		
Brooms and Brushes.	17,252		
Candles	16,408		
Carriages, Cars, etc., and parts of.	208,987		
Cement	22,133		
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, etc.	213,245	18,450	4,820
Clocks and Watches.	14,455		
Coal and Coke	59,379		
Cocoa and Chocolate.	10,788		
Coffee, prepared	11,029		260
Copper and manufactures of.	29,306		
Cork	10,571		
Cotton, manufactures of.	872,332	8,776	
Earthen, Stone and Chinaware.	29,411	7,862	
Eggs	12,995		
Feathers	1,737		
Fertilizers	611,583		
Fibers, Textile Grasses, man. of.	101,843	2,557	
Fish	247,954	6,446	
Fruits and Nuts.	138,495	1,450	
Furniture of Metal.	6,546		
Glass and Glassware.	88,305	760	
Gunpowder and other Explosives.	78,502		
Hair and manufactures of.	3,515		
Hay	132,123		
India Rubber, manufactures of.	94,614		
Instruments, etc., for scientific purp.	71,241		
Iron and Steel and manufactures of.	66,535	124	
Sheets and Plates, etc.	181,150		
Builder's Hardware, etc.	185,408		
Machinery, Machines, parts of.	572,475		
Nails, Spikes, Pipes, etc.	374,846		
Jewelry & man'ftrs., Gold & Silver.	83,665		
Lamps, Chandeliers, etc.	16,131		
Lead and manufactures of.	17,622		
Leather and manufactures of.	307,848		
Lime	81,590		
Malt	13,207		
Marble, Stone and manufactures of.	6,251		
Matches	14,280		

Import Value from United States for 1906.—Continued.

Articles.	Domestic Mdse.	Foreign Mdse.	
		Dutiable	Free
Metals, manufactures of, N. O. S.		493	
Musical Instruments	\$ 45,196		
Naval Stores	10,991		
Nursery Stock	2,356		
Oil Cloths	3,706		
Oils; Animal, Mineral, Crude.....	947,069		
Refined, etc.	292,742		8,372
Vegetable	31,181	2,283	
Opium, for smoking		118,118	
Paints, Pigments and Colors.....	97,521		
Paper and manufactures of.....	176,705	194	
Perfumery, etc.	6,610		
Plated Ware	24,859		
Provisions, etc., Beef Products....	108,190		
Hog and other Meat Products..	235,766		
Dairy Products	243,378	274	
Rice	164,863		
Salt	6,034		
Seeds	5,278		
Shells	1,480		
Silk and manufactures of.....	39,539		
Soap; Toilet and other.....	87,067		
Spices			97
Spirits, etc., Malt Liquors.....	85,053	695	
Spirits, distilled	146,784	30,391	
Wines	309,118	15,054	
Starch	9,657		
Straw and Palm Leaf, man. of.....	28,864		
Sugar, Molasses and Confectionery..	93,490	713	
Tea			10,774
Tin and manufactures of.....	25,352		3,495
Tobacco, manufactures of.....	494,818	6,009	
Toys	18,020		
Trunks, Valises, etc.....	15,575		
Varnish	5,017		
Vegetables	157,370	1,518	
Vinegar	5,886		
Wood and manufactures of.....		431	
Timber and unmanufactured....	89,139		
Lumber, Shingles, etc.....	536,079		
Doors, Sash, Blinds and all other	97,100		
Furniture, n. e. s.....	91,932		
Wool, manufactures of.....	192,852	5,265	
Zinc and manufactures of.....	4,174		
All other articles	88,815	6,564	1,279
Total	\$11,771,155	\$ 236,423	\$ 29,097

Value Domestic Mdse. shipments to the United States from Hawaii for fiscal years ending June 30, 1905, and 1906.

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance, Bureau of Statistics.

Articles	1905	1906
Animals	\$ 2,186	\$ 310
Art Works, Paintings, etc.	1,447	8,103
Beeswax	2,628	6,745
Books and printed matter.	10,364	10,486
Brass and manufactures of.	786	3,127
Breadstuffs	494	8,878
Carriages, etc., and parts of.	7,861	13,930
Chemicals, drugs, etc.	7,135	15,277
Coffee	173,630	248,618
Copper and manufactures of.	3,348	3,065
Cotton and manufactures of.	9,510	16,213
Earthenware, etc.	535	599
Fibers and textiles	10,631	9,649
Fish	949	481
Fruits and nuts	193,373	287,603
Glass and glassware.	4,409	6,318
Hides and skins.	84,092	126,425
Honey	21,977	34,048
Instruments for science purposes.	3,834	1,557
Iron, steel and manufactures of.	7,980	25,962
Machinery and parts of.	8,454	17,417
All other manufactures of iron, etc.	17,298	24,085
Jewelry	67,969	18,916
Leather and manufactures of.	9,969	22,116
Marble and stone.	800	1,283
Molasses	1,282	177
Musical instruments and parts.	5,024	5,614
Oils	867	155
Paints, varnish, etc.	2,006	1,724
Paper and manufactures of.	759	1,988
Provisions, etc.	6,981	7,499
Rice	84,414	223,012
Silk, manufactures of.	7,748	10,127
Spirits, Wines, etc.	2,174	2,400
Straw and palm leaf, manufactures of.	747	559
Sugar, brown	33,946,036	23,840,803
Sugar, refined	1,166,091	1,654,624
Tobacco, manufactures of.	7,084	1,761
Toys	1,937	748
Vegetables.	6,573	3,343
Wood and manufactures of.	48,673	47,543
Wool, raw	53,558	45,883
Wool, manufactures of.	5,419	8,358
All other articles.	69,238	82,931
Total shipments domestic merchandise.	36,069,109	\$26,850,463
Total shipments foreign merchandise.	42,946	31,736
Total to United States.	\$36,112,055	\$26,882,199

Hawaii's Commerce with Foreign Countries.

Total Import and Export Values for 1905 and 1906.

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance, Bureau of Statistics.

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1905	1906	1905	1906
Austria-Hungary.....	\$ 162	.....	.....	.....
Belgium.....	18	\$ 6,806	.....	.....
British Columbia.....	10,542	10,775	\$ 11,483	\$ 15,303
Canada.....	5,630	11,726	.....	.....
Denmark.....	378	.....	.....	.....
Great Britain.....	305,879	424,976	810	5,512
Germany.....	544,534	171,497	1,324	391
France.....	14,967	9,732	.....	.....
Italy.....	5,403	1,366	.....	.....
Netherlands.....	2,768	3,429	.....	.....
Portugal.....	13	484	.....	.....
Spain.....	3,545	3,850	.....	.....
Sweden and Norway.....	130	211	.....	.....
Chile.....	448,278	448,608	.....	2,778
China.....	6,022	3,984	1,081	.....
East Indies.....	347,782	415,131	.....	.....
Hong Kong.....	174,129	245,244	9,016	2,004
Japan.....	962,651	1,247,470	21,909	20,080
Australasia.....	154,687	262,594	5,299	8,348
Oceania.....	24,893	1,182	6,815	742
Philippines.....	2,500	6,051	6	2,155
United States*.....	11,753,180	12,036,675	36,112,055	26,882,199
All other.....	53	126	.....	.....
Total.....	\$14,768,144	\$15,311,917	\$36,171,596	\$26,939,512

* Not including coin shipments.

Exports and Imports for fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

Exports—Domestic produce to United States.....	\$26,850,463
Foreign produce to United States.....	31,736
Coin shipments to United States.....	55,312
Domestic produce to Foreign Countries.....	53,028
Foreign produce to Foreign Countries.....	4,285
Total export value.....	\$26,994,824
Imports—Domestic produce from United States.....	\$11,771,155
Foreign produce from United States.....	265,520
Coin shipments from United States.....	327,957
Produce from Foreign Countries.....	3,275,242
Total import value.....	\$15,639,874

Quantity and Value of Principal Articles of Domestic Produce Shipped to U. S. for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

Articles		Quantity	Value
Sugar, raw	pounds	712,560,997	\$23,840,803
Sugar, refined	"	34,041,640	1,654,624
Coffee, raw	"	2,147,154	248,593
Rice	"	5,739,500	223,012
Fibers			9,649
Fruits, green			131,806
canned			152,582
all other			2,521
Honey			34,048
Beeswax	pounds	22,249	6,745
Hides and skins	"	1,136,994	126,425
Wool, raw	"	313,366	45,883
Taliow	"	178,942	7,046
Molasses	gallons	3,180	177

Comparative Table Importations from Japan, 1901-1905.

Courtesy of Dr. A. Marques.

Articles.	1901-1902	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.
Sake and Wines	\$212,981	\$205,526	\$ 171,856	\$154,366
Rice and its flour	148,251	236,076	446,121	222,686
Vegetables	97,498	92,273	87,424	79,502
Sauces	91,930	118,155	138,540	115,747
Cotton Wares	67,373	52,413	50,302	48,225
Fish	53,735	61,608	78,131	80,088
Breadstuffs	26,286	20,420	24,096	18,930
Woodwork	24,298	25,170	24,499	24,030
Silks	10,215	24,206	23,495	27,129
Tea	9,562	14,239	15,883	10,173
Provisions	4,252	2,035	2,130	796
Coal (bituminous)			5,466	38,449
All others	164,207	118,470	137,112	142,536
Total	\$910,686	\$970,591	\$1,205,055	\$962,651

EXPLANATORY.—This issue of the Annual is compelled to omit several Custom House tables that had, by virtue of over thirty years' continuance become one of its features, and in recognition of its value as the reference book of Hawaii the courtesies extended the publisher in this respect by successive Customs Officials up to the time of annexation were authorized by the Treasury Department at Washington, under date of April 24, 1901, to be continued. Acting thereunder, Collector E. R. Stackable has kindly furnished from year to year the required tables after the annual reports had been sent to Washington, but in his absence this year the Acting Collector declined to do so, stating that "he did not consider the permit above referred to entitled the Annual to perpetual privilege." Hence, the absence of the local tables supplementing our usual compilations from the Summary of Commerce and Finance.

Hawaiian Sugar Plantation Statistics.

Year	Sugar.		Molasses.		Total export Value.
	Pounds	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	
1875.....	25,080,182	\$ 1,216,388.82	93,722	\$ 12,183.85	\$ 1,228,572.68
1876.....	26,072,429	1,272,334.53	130,073	19,510.95	1,291,845.48
1877.....	25,575,965	1,777,529.57	151,462	22,719.30	1,800,248.87
1878.....	38,431,458	2,701,731.50	93,136	12,107.68	2,713,839.18
1879.....	49,020,972	3,109,566.65	87,475	9,622.52	3,119,185.91
1880.....	63,584,871	4,322,711.48	198,355	29,753.52	4,352,464.73
1881.....	93,789,483	5,395,399.54	263,587	31,630.44	5,427,020.98
1882.....	114,177,938	6,320,890.55	221,293	33,193.95	6,354,084.60
1883.....	114,107,155	7,112,981.12	193,997	34,819.46	7,147,800.58
1884.....	142,654,923	7,328,896.67	110,530	16,579.51	7,345,476.17
1885.....	171,350,314	8,356,061.94	57,941	7,050.00	8,363,111.94
1886.....	216,223,615	9,775,132.12	113,137	14,501.76	9,789,633.88
1887.....	212,763,647	8,694,964.07	71,222	10,522.76	8,705,486.83
1888.....	235,888,346	10,818,883.09	47,965	5,900.40	10,824,783.49
1889.....	242,165,835	13,089,302.10	54,612	6,185.10	13,095,487.20
1890.....	259,789,462	12,159,585.01	74,926	7,603.29	12,167,188.30
1891.....	274,983,580	9,550,537.80	55,845	4,721.40	6,555,258.20
1892.....	263,636,715	7,276,549.24	47,988	5,061.07	7,281,610.34
1893.....	330,822,879	10,200,958.37	67,282	5,928.96	10,206,887.33
1894.....	306,684,993	8,473,009.10	72,979	6,050.11	8,479,059.21
1895.....	294,784,819	7,975,590.41	44,970	3,037.83	7,978,628.24
1896.....	443,569,282	14,932,172.82	15,885	1,209.72	14,933,382.54
1897.....	520,158,232	15,390,422.13	33,770	2,892.72	15,393,314.85
1898.....	444,963,036	16,614,622.53	14,537	919.18	16,615,541.71
1899.....	545,370,537	21,898,190.97	11,455	358.55	21,898,549.52
1900*.....	344,531,173	13,919,400.21	120	10.00	13,919,410.21
1901**.....	690,882,132	27,094,155.00	93,820	4,615.00	27,098,770.00
1902.....	720,553,357	23,920,113.00	48,036	2,187.00	23,922,300.00
1903.....	774,825,420	25,310,684.00	10	1.00	25,310,685.00
1904.....	736,491,992	24,359,385.00	11,187	712.00	24,360,097.00
1905.....	832,721,637	35,112,148.00	26,777	1,282.00	35,113,430.00
1906.....	746,602,637	24,495,427.00	3,180	177.00	24,495,604.00

* Five and one-half months to June 14. ** Fiscal year ending June 30.

Nationality of Plantation Labor, 1905.

American	654	Japanese	28,030
Portuguese	3,194	Koreans	4,893
Other Europeans	455	Chinese	3,938
Hawaiians	1,711	Others	45
Porto Ricans	2,029		
		Total	44,949

Hawaii's Annual Trade Balance, etc., from 1880.

(Latter years from Auditor's Report.)

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess export Values.	Custom house Receipts.
1880.....	\$ 3,673,268.41	\$ 4,068,444.87	\$ 1,295,176.46	\$ 402,181.63
1881.....	4,547,978.64	6,885,436.56	2,337,457.92	523,192.01
1882.....	4,974,510.01	8,299,019.70	3,324,506.69	505,390.98
1883.....	5,624,240.09	8,133,343.88	2,509,103.79	577,332.87
1884.....	4,637,514.22	8,856,610.30	4,219,096.08	551,736.59
1885.....	3,830,544.58	9,158,818.01	5,328,273.43	502,337.38
1886.....	4,877,738.73	10,565,885.58	5,688,146.85	580,444.04
1887.....	4,943,840.72	9,707,047.33	4,763,206.61	595,002.64
1888.....	4,540,887.46	17,707,598.76	7,166,711.30	546,142.63
1889.....	5,438,790.63	13,874,341.40	8,435,560.77	550,010.16
1890.....	6,962,201.13	13,142,829.48	6,180,628.35	695,956.91
1891.....	7,439,482.65	10,258,788.27	2,819,305.62	732,594.93
1892.....	4,028,295.31	8,060,087.21	4,031,791.90	494,385.10
1893.....	4,363,177.58	10,818,158.09	6,454,980.51	545,754.16
1894.....	5,104,481.43	9,140,794.56	4,036,313.13	522,855.41
1895.....	5,339,785.04	8,474,138.15	3,134,353.11	547,149.04
1896.....	6,063,652.41	15,515,230.13	9,451,577.72	656,895.82
1897.....	7,682,628.09	16,021,775.19	8,339,147.10	708,493.05
1898.....	10,368,815.09	17,346,744.79	6,977,929.70	896,675.70
1899.....	16,069,576.96	22,628,741.82	6,559,164.86	1,295,628.95
1900*.....	10,231,197.58	14,404,496.16	4,173,298.58	597,897.14
1901**.....	24,964,693.43	29,342,697.00	4,378,003.57	1,264,862.78
1902.....	22,036,583.00	24,793,735.00	2,757,152.00	1,327,518.23
1903.....	13,932,485.00	26,275,438.00	12,292,953.00	1,193,677.83
1904.....	15,784,691.00	25,204,875.00	9,420,184.00	1,229,338.15
1905.....	14,718,483.00	36,174,526.00	21,456,043.00	1,043,340.38
1906.....	15,639,874.00	26,994,824.00	11,354,950.00	.....

* Five and one-half months to June 14th. ** Twelve and one-half months to June 30, 1901. Imports from U. S. ports for 190 estimated at \$22,000,000, and for 1902 at \$19,000,000.

Summary of Insurance Business, Territory of Hawaii, for the year 1905.

From Report of Insurance Commissioner, 1906.

Class.	Amount Written	Amount Premiums	Losses and Claims paid
Fire	\$25,215,592	\$ 385,347	\$ 34,155
Marine	30,479,210	259,429	47,709
Life, new	} 1,683,035	69,232	} 243,610
“ renewals		420,602	
Accident, etc. . . . .	.....	12,750	4,351
Surety . . . . .	.....	16,732	.....
Liability . . . . .	.....	5,662	2,348
Plate Glass . . . . .	.....	889	.....
Burglary . . . . .	.....	26	.....
Total	\$57,377,837	\$ 1,170,669	\$ 332,173

Table of Receipts, Expenditures, and Public Debt of Hawaii, for Biennial Periods up to 1894, then Annually.

(Latter years from Auditor's Report.)

Years.	Revenue.	Expenditures.	Cash Balance in Treasury.	Public Debt.
1856.....	\$ 419,288.16	\$ 424,778.25	\$ 28,096.84	\$ 22,000.00
1858.....	537,223.86	599,879.61	349.24	60,679.15
1860.....	571,041.71	612,410.55	13,127.52	128,777.32
1862.....	528,039.92	606,893.33	507.40	188,671.86
1864.....	538,445.34	511,511.10	22,583.29	166,649.09
1866.....	721,104.30	566,241.02	169,059.34	182,974.60
1868.....	825,498.98	786,617.55	163,576.84	120,815.23
1870.....	834,112.65	930,550.29	61,580.20	126,568.68
1872.....	912,130.74	969,784.14	56,752.41	177,971.29
1874.....	1,136,523.95	1,192,511.79	746.57	355,050.76
1876.....	1,008,956.42	919,356.93	89,599.49	459,187.59
1878.....	1,151,713.45	1,110,471.90	130,841.04	444,800.00
1880.....	1,703,736.88	1,495,697.48	338,880.44	388,900.00
1882.....	2,070,259.94	2,282,599.33	126,541.05	299,200.00
1884.....	3,092,085.42	3,216,406.05	2,220.42	898,800.00
1886.....	3,010,654.61	3,003,700.18	9,174.85	1,065,600.00
1888.....	4,812,575.96	4,712,285.20	109,465.60	1,936,500.00
1890.....	3,632,196.85	3,250,510.35	491,152.10	2,599,502.94
1892.....	3,916,880.72	4,095,891.44	312,141.38	3,217,161.13
1894.....	3,587,204.98	3,715,232.83	184,113.53	3,417,459.87
1894.....	1,972,135.43	1,854,053.08	69,225.76	3,574,030.16
1895.....	2,050,729.41	2,284,179.92	302,676.27	3,764,335.03
1896.....	2,383,070.78	2,137,103.38	315,193.16	3,914,608.35
1897.....	2,659,434.16	2,617,822.89	456,804.43	4,390,146.65
1898.....	2,709,489.12	2,299,937.57	740,280.21	4,457,605.85
1899.....	3,854,231.50	3,038,638.38	1,531,784.29	4,890,351.49
1900.....	2,772,871.87	3,727,926.28	624,471.25	4,226,374.61
1901.....	2,140,297.36	2,576,685.53	287,131.30	939,970.31
1902.....	2,473,172.81	2,382,968.90	77,914.36	1,093,970.31
1903.....	2,387,715.88	2,603,194.20	56,613.29	2,185,000.00
1904.....	2,415,356.33	2,844,054.81	68,592.03	3,317,000.00
1905.....	3,320,998.90	3,045,076.02	335,331.37	3,861,000.00

Hawaii's Bonded Debt, June 30, 1906.

Stock A 5 per cent. Bonds (Act of 1896).....	\$ 153,000
Fire Claims Bonds issued.....	315,000
Public Improvement 4½% Bonds, 1903-04.....	1,000,000
Public Improvement 4¼% Bonds, 1904-05.....	1,000,000
Refund Bonds, 1905.....	600,000
Public Improvement 3½% Bonds.....	750,000
Total Bonds Outstanding.....	\$3,818,000

INTERNAL TAXES FOR BIENNIAL PERIODS 1880-1904; SINCE, ANNUAL

Bien'l Periods Ending March	Real Estate	Personal Property	Poll	Horses	Ins'ance	Dogs	Ca'r'ges	Seamen	Roads Carts and Bicycles	School	Totals
1880.....	\$ 143,716	\$ 115,944	\$ 35,484	\$ 43,399	\$	\$ 15,173	\$ 5,780	\$ 815	\$ 64,940	\$ 67,472	\$ 532,723
1882.....	187,929	208,096	45,998	42,819	.....	13,965	7,125	642	90,041	87,322	683,937
1884.....	223,100	254,286	52,964	21,975	1,941	13,924	8,750	402	103,054	100,278	780,674
1886.....	227,195	262,307	61,745	*	.....	13,315	10,635	114	118,256	115,298	812,167
1888.....	252,362	299,974	63,115	.....	6,279	11,985	11,835	.....	120,872	119,565	885,987
1890.....	339,390	329,908	69,116	.....	3,063	14,100	13,940	Penalty &	132,285	131,160	1,032,963
1892.....	358,745	341,205	78,964	.....	4,150	13,660	14,628	Costs	152,137	151,906	1,115,401
1894.....	338,864	213,126	78,990	.....	3,867	11,744	11,980	5,476	152,268	152,247	1,068,592
1894 9 months.	167,083	151,580	39,050	.....	1,850	4,698	4,427	3,922	74,891	75,082	522,583
1895.....	196,608	164,272	43,663	.....	1,803	5,971	5,425	7,297	84,183	83,470	592,692
1896.....	240,971	210,194	46,655	.....	1,837	6,302	5,889	7,255	90,297	89,443	698,841
1897.....	246,828	242,719	47,973	Income	974	7,313	5,849	10,375	101,858	95,814	759,703
1898.....	268,203	266,621	49,580	.....	2,185	6,248	5,717	8,476	105,814	98,974	811,818
1899.....	384,594	377,075	54,828	.....	2,883	6,141	6,253	10,155	116,374	109,814	1,068,117
1900.....	440,265	487,078	67,119	.....	3,224	5,377	7,241	9,280	141,342	134,232	1,295,158
1901.....	521,451	571,964	50,829	279,743	3,810	4,589	8,397	8,984	108,829	101,258	1,659,854
1902.....	560,111	584,112	46,369	192,506	4,663	3,864	9,072	11,345	100,684	92,734	1,605,460
1903.....	609,241	593,288	49,490	187,497	4,681	4,404	9,864	13,267	107,650	98,980	1,678,362
1904.....	615,127	562,382	49,531	155,786	56	4,543	9,427	13,669	107,885	99,062	1,617,468
1905.....	663,009	667,850	49,020	326,733	.....	5,161	9,670	14,738	107,156	98,040	1,941,383

Annual Taxes, from 1896, Showing per Capita Rate Collected.

	Taxes collected	Per capita*		Taxes collected	Per capita*
1896.....	\$ 698,844	\$ 6.32	1901.....	\$1,659,854	\$ 10.77
1897.....	759,707	6.54	1902.....	1,605,460	10.42
1898.....	811,818	6.45	1903.....	1,678,362	10.89
1899.....	1,068,117	7.11	1904.....	1,617,468	10.50
1900.....	1,295,158	8.41	1905.....	1,941,383	12.50

* Omitting fractions.

Summary of Meteorological Observations.

Compiled from U. S. Weather Bureau Records, by Wm. B. Stockman, Section Director.

(Continued from preceding Annuals)

MONTH	BAROMETER		Rain-fall	REL. HUM.		MEAN TEMPERATURE					ABSO. HUM.	Gr. to Cu. ft.	Cloud Amt.	Wind Force
	8 a.m.	8 p.m.		8 a.m.	8 p.m.	Min.	Max.	6 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.					MEAN OF MAX & MIN.
July	30.005	29.989	0.98	67.6	71.8	71.7	81.4	72.8	80.0	74.8	76.6	6.97	5.0	8.8
August	30.023	30.013	2.20	69.7	68.8	72.6	82.3	74.1	81.2	75.7	77.4	6.87	5.4	8.9
September	30.003	29.984	1.82	70.6	71.1	71.8	81.7	73.4	80.5	75.3	76.8	7.07	5.0	8.9
October	30.016	30.000	1.47	67.5	71.2	70.8	80.7	72.5	79.2	74.4	75.8	6.66	5.5	8.7
November	30.025	30.013	2.18	71.7	74.1	69.7	79.5	71.6	78.4	72.9	74.6	6.83	5.5	7.7
December	30.071	30.051	2.85	70.2	69.3	67.0	76.7	68.5	75.4	71.2	71.8	5.96	5.1	8.2
January	29.981	29.957	2.21	68.9	68.7	65.2	75.2	67.5	74.0	69.9	70.2	5.51	5.1	9.7
February	30.070	30.054	0.26	70.5	71.8	65.8	76.2	66.8	75.0	69.8	71.0	5.85	4.4	7.8
March	30.018	29.998	1.65	67.2	65.5	63.5	74.2	64.9	73.2	67.5	68.8	5.10	5.7	9.1
April	30.087	30.070	0.18	65.2	69.7	69.1	79.0	70.3	77.7	72.1	74.0	6.07	3.9	8.6
May	30.078	30.072	1.02	65.4	69.1	70.0	79.1	71.5	77.3	73.2	74.6	6.27	5.7	8.9
June	30.066	30.049	0.65	64.6	69.9	72.9	81.9	74.2	80.8	75.1	77.4	6.67	5.0	8.4
Year.....	30.037	30.021	17.47	68.3	70.1	69.2	79.0	70.7	77.7	72.7	74.1	6.32	5.1	8.6

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

TABLE OF RAINFALL, PRINCIPAL STATIONS.

Compiled from Weather Bureau Reports.

Stations	Observers	1905					
		July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
HAWAII							
Waiakea	C. C. Kennedy...	8.41	11.53	20.06	10.08	26.03	13.22
Hilo (Town).....	L. C. Lyman.....	10.01	12.11	18.85	10.09	25.86	11.75
Kaumana	J. E. Gamalietson.....	19.18	21.45	27.16	14.26	28.69	13.13
Pepeekeo	W. H. Rogers.....	9.35	12.63	14.29	9.49	24.04	10.87
Hakalau	J. M. Ross	12.39	16.99	19.31	9.99	37.33	12.67
Laupahoehoe	E. W. Barnard.....	15.52	20.05	23.55	14.45	29.85	12.55
Ookala	W. G. Walker.....	9.84	15.47	.....	16.12	16.24	9.22
Kukaiau	E. Madden.....	6.24	10.32	14.25	8.62	12.01	8.54
Paauhau.....	Jas. Gibb.....	5.07	6.48	11.19	3.97	5.81	6.38
Honokaa	S. Gundelfinger..	5.82	6.53	12.06	4.72	5.53	6.49
Waimea	Mrs. E. W. Hay	3.52	3.12	4.33	1.57	1.54	1.80
Kohala	Dr. B. D. Bond..	2.92	5.90	7.84	3.83	4.96	5.47
Holualoa	L. S. Aungst.....	7.26	10.60	6.35	3.20	5.45	2.60
Kealakekua.....	Rev. S. H. Davis	8.40	12.60	9.12	4.53	7.94	2.74
Naalehu	C. Wolters.....	2.49	2.60	3.53	2.17	7.69	2.54
Pahala	H. D. Harrison..	1.85	2.25	2.06	2.43	9.71	0.59
Volcano House..	Geo. Lycurgus...	4.31	8.55	9.62	9.15	7.65	4.35
Pahoa	M. J. Soares.....	9.95	13.67	12.83	14.67	20.27	11.55
Kapoho	H. J. Lyman.....	5.07	6.36	8.93	8.08	11.25	7.61
MAUI							
Haleakala Rh....	L. von Tempsky	1.99	2.66	9.99	1.43	1.94	5.27
Puunomalei.....	A. McKibbin.....	3.89	6.84	11.52	6.21	3.77	6.25
Paia	J. J. Jones.....	1.88	3.78	4.43	4.15	1.98	4.33
Kula	Mrs. D. von Tempsky	2.08	2.56	4.51	0.35	2.24	4.86
Haiku	D. D. Baldwin...	5.47	9.90	8.45	7.82	4.57	6.46
Kipahulu.....	H. Neubaur.....	4.26	8.90	6.98	8.06	9.10	8.96
Nahiku	C. O. Jacobs.....	12.50	22.34	18.57	12.74	24.24	15.25
Wailuku	Bro. Frank.....	1.16	1.05	2.25	0.31	0.90	2.45
OAHU							
Honolulu.....	U. S. Weather Bureau..	0.98	2.20	1.82	1.47	2.18	2.85
Punahou.....	R. C. Lydecker..	2.54	3.64	3.88	2.45	2.05	3.43
Kinau Street.....	W. R. Castle.....	1.28	2.73	2.28	1.36	1.88	3.28
Manoa	F. N. Parker.....	6.92	15.97	17.10	10.55	8.19	5.99
Kalihi-uka	Dr. Geo. H. Huddy..	7.97	17.76	13.95	11.23	15.51	9.01
Nuuanu Ave.....	W. W. Hall.....	2.28	4.19	2.85	3.66	2.91	3.78
Electric Lt. St..	Frank De Mello..	3.53	9.09	6.70	7.66	8.57	4.22
Luakaha.....	L. A. Moore.....	9.64	20.43	17.78	13.75	18.07	13.79
Waimanalo.....	A. Irvine.....	2.99	2.74	2.33	0.88	3.86	5.42
Maunawili	Jno. Herd.....	5.52	7.29	7.14	3.32	9.56	9.78
Ahuimanu	H. R. Macfarlane	6.76	8.53	10.64	5.03	11.60	9.39
Kahuku	R. I. Christophersen...	2.60	2.11	5.51	2.22	3.65	2.61
Ewa Plantation..	G. F. Renton.....	0.08	1.94	0.74	0.71	1.03	1.34
Wahiawa	B. O. Clark.....	4.15	2.85	2.33	4.20	2.87	2.31
Waiawa	W. R. Waters....	3.53	4.49	3.42	4.35	5.42	3.44
KAUAI							
Grove Farm.....	G. N. Wilcox.....	2.21	4.65	4.59	2.69	8.78	2.22
Kealia	W. Jarvis.....	2.03	3.74	1.74	1.67	8.29	2.34
Kilauea	L. B. Boreiko.....	4.08	7.66	4.64	4.01	11.03	2.39
Hanalei	E. G. K. Deverill	8.21	15.46	7.88	10.53	17.11	10.34
Eleele	McBryde Sugar Co.	0.30	1.00	0.75	1.30	7.72	0.17
Kukuiula	F. L. Zoller.....	1.31	2.69	2.51	1.88	11.25	1.51

Throughout the Hawaiian Islands, 1905-06.

By Wm. B. Stockman. Continued from last Annual.

Locality	Feet Elev.	1906						
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Annual
HAWAII								
Waiakea	50	4.91	1.86	1.63	7.72	9.45	6.01	120.91
Hilo	100	4.14	1.99	1.75	8.32	9.25	6.01	120.13
Kaumana	1050	3.25	2.77	2.17	12.07	16.49	6.86	167.48
Pepeekeo	100	4.53	1.77	4.00	6.26	7.86	6.66	111.75
Hakalau	200	6.26	2.19	6.07	8.63	10.84	8.17	150.84
Laupahoehoe	500	2.45	3.70	6.40	20.38	7.31	5.20	161.41
Ookala	400	1.67	2.00	5.93	14.66	8.27	4.47	.....
Kukaiiau	250	0.23	1.64	3.61	11.61	4.72	2.81	84.60
Paauihau Mill.....	300	0.96	0.85	2.02	7.60	2.94	1.39	54.66
Honokaa	470	1.54	0.84	2.63	7.82	2.84	1.22	58.04
Kamuela	2720	7.75	1.24	4.81	5.71	4.67	1.10	41.16
Kohala Mission	521	5.19	1.81	3.50	0.40	6.10	1.85	57.77
Holualoa	1350	5.09	0.45	1.38	4.33	4.57	5.56	56.84
Kealakekua	1580	4.47	0.66	1.76	5.74	7.73	5.91	71.60
Naalehu.....	650	5.34	0.44	0.24	0.61	2.70	1.34	31.69
Pahala	850	1.60	1.72	1.19	0.39	3.46	0.21	27.46
Kilauea Crater.....	4000	4.00	2.15	1.88	4.45	6.65	2.49	65.25
Puna Plantation	600	11.19	4.70	2.53	11.47	7.25	8.45	128.53
Kapoho	110	5.39	2.47	2.25	6.94	6.43	.....	.....
MAUI								
Haleakala Ranch.....	2000	7.96	0.24	7.76	4.84	2.14	0.73	46.95
Puuomalei	1400	7.46	0.82	7.02	6.60	3.84	1.51	65.73
Paia.....	180	3.91	1.04	4.03	2.51	1.69	0.71	34.44
Erehwon	4000	15.33	1.34	.....	0.32	2.99	.....	.....
Haiku	700	5.47	1.45	6.28	6.27	3.87	2.42	68.43
Kipahulu	308	3.09	2.15	2.17	3.94	6.91	4.45	68.97
Nahiku (lower).....	850	14.15	4.42	9.25	11.81	10.38	9.97	165.22
Wailuku	250	6.07	0.43	3.87	1.70	0.51	2.07	20.77
OAHU								
U. S. W'th'r B're'u	108	2.21	0.26	1.65	0.18	1.02	0.66	17.48
Punahou.....	44	3.53	0.43	2.00	1.13	1.24	.....	.....
Kinau Street.....	50	2.82	0.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodlawn Dairy.....	285	4.43	1.73	4.28	7.82	6.17	5.77	94.92
Kalihi Valley	485	3.92	3.10	4.80	7.59	6.30	7.55	108.69
Nuuanu Avenue.....	50	3.05	0.62	1.79	0.72	2.44	2.25	30.54
Nuuanu Elec. St'n	405	3.18	1.50	2.33	2.95	2.73	2.95	55.41
Nuuanu Wat'r W's	850	4.91	3.90	4.79	10.34	10.19	9.00	136.59
Waimanalo	25	3.79	0.55	7.90	2.15	1.17	0.96	34.74
Maunawili	250	4.34	2.31	5.91	4.38	5.16	2.56	67.27
Ahuimanu	350	4.25	1.40	4.72	3.65	6.67	3.24	75.88
Kahuku	25	4.42	0.64	2.39	0.97	1.74	0.59	29.45
Eva	50	3.23	0.50	1.62	0.02	.....	0.09	.....
Wahiawa	870	4.96	0.74	3.50	0.86	3.92	2.10	34.72
Waiawa	675	4.22	0.55	1.52	0.83	3.02	2.31	37.10
KAUAI								
Iluue.....	200	3.22	1.08	2.47	1.95	2.73	1.76	38.35
Kualia	15	2.40	0.68	2.67	2.08	2.56	1.39	31.21
Kauea	342	2.86	0.91	5.48	2.34	2.82	2.29	50.81
Hanalei	10	4.16	2.48	5.33	7.69	.....	.....	.....
Eleele	150	3.40	0.30	0.82	0.55	0.96	0.28	17.55
Koloa	100	2.27	0.58	0.85	1.31	2.02	0.22	28.40

NOTABLE TRIPS OF PACIFIC OCEAN STEAMERS.

TRIP.	MILES.	STEAMER.	DATE.	D.	H.	M.
San Francisco to Honolulu,	2100	China	Aug., 1899	5	9	55
“ “	2100	Korea	Jan. 1903	4	22	15
“ “	2100	Siberia	Aug., 1905	4	19	20*
Honolulu to San Francisco,	2100	Mariposa	May, 1898	5	22	0
“ “	2100	China	Nov., 1902	5	2	16*
“ “	2100	Nippon Maru	Jan., 1900	5	2	21
San Francisco to Yokohama,	4764	China	Oct., 1903	9	4	17*
Yokohama to San Francisco,	4537	Korea	Sept., 1905	10	11	0
“ “	4537	Siberia	Oct., 1905	10	10	28*
Yokohama to Honolulu,	3400	China	Dec., 1897	8	6	15*
“ “	3400	Coptic	Feb. 1902	9	2	17
San Francisco to Sydney,	7297	Alameda	Dec., 1895	21	10	0*
Auckland to Sydney,	1286	Sonoma	Jan., 1902	3	8	40*
Auckland to Honolulu,	3810	Mariposa	April, 1882	11	10	0*
“ “	3810	Alameda	July, 1897	11	10	35
Sydney to Auckland,	1286	Zealandia	Dec., 1890	3	20	51*
Honolulu to Samoa,	2279	Mariposa	Jan., 1886	6	7	45
“ Victoria,	2342	Warrimoo	July, 1896	6	22	19
“ “	2342	Manuka	June, 1904	6	14	50*
Victoria to Honolulu,	2360	Warrimoo	Jan., 1896	7	1	9
“ “	2360	Maheno	Aug., 1906	6	12	2*
Vancouver to Sydney,	6999	Warrimoo	Nov., 1895	20	15	17*
Honolulu to Sydney,	4865	Manuka	July, 1904	13	16	55†
Sydney to Honolulu,	—	Miowera	Aug., 1906	14	0	30
“ “	4865	Manuka	July, 1905	14	17	12†
“ “	4865	Maheno	April, 1906	13	22	50†*
Sydney to Vancouver,	6670	Warrimoo	April, 1896	21	4	23*

* Best record trips.

† Including all stops.

Clipper Passages to and from the Islands.

- 1859—Ship Black Hawk, 9 days and 9 hours from San Francisco.
 1861—Ship Fair Wind, 8 days and 17½ hours from San Francisco.
 1862—Ship Storm King, 9 days and 10 hours from San Francisco.
 1879—Schooner Claus Spreckels, 9½ days from San Francisco to Kahului.
 1880—Schooner Jessie Nickerson, 10 days from Honolulu to Humboldt.
 1881—Brgtne. W. G. Irwin, 8 days and 17 hours from S. F. to Kahului.
 1884—Schooner Emma Claudina, 9 days and 20 hours from Hilo to S. F.
 1884—Schooner Rosario, 10 days from Kahului to San Francisco.
 1884—Brgtne. Consuelo, 10 days from Honolulu to San Francisco.
 1886—Bark Hesper, 9½ days from Honolulu to Cape Flattery.
 1893—Bktne. Irmgard, 9 days and 16 hours from San Francisco.
 1893—Bktne. S. G. Wilder, 9 days and 14 hours from San Francisco.
 1896—Ship Henry B. Hyde, 102 days from New York.
 1898—Bark Rhoderic Dhu, 9½ days from Hilo to San Francisco.
 1902—Ship Erskine M. Phelps, 97 days from Norfolk, Va.
 1902—Ship John Currier, 35 days from Newcastle, N. S. W.
 1902—Bktne. Lahaina, 12½ days from Eleele, Kauai, to Portland, Ore.
 1903—Bark Annie Johnson, 8 days and 16 hours from San Francisco.
 1904—Ship Dirigo, 36 days from Shanghai to Honolulu.
 1906—Ship Star of Bengal, 33 days from Newcastle, N. S. W., to Honolulu.

TABLE OF ANNUAL LICENSE FEES.

Territory of Hawaii.

	FEE AND STAMP.		FEE AND STAMP.
<i>Alcohol</i>	\$ 51.00	which the vehicle has a	
<i>Awa</i> —upset price at auction:		carrying capacity, and	
District of Honolulu.....	1020.00	stamp.	
" Hilo or Wailuku	510.00	<i>Horseshoer and Farrier</i>	5.50
" Lahaina	255.00	<i>Livery Stable</i>	
Each other District.....	102.00	District of Honolulu.....	51.00
(Including stamps.)		" Wailuku or Hilo.	26.00
<i>Auction</i> —District of Honolu-		<i>Liquors, etc.</i> —1st class.....	6.50
lulu	613.00	2nd class	5.50
Each other District.....	16.50	3rd class	511.00
<i>Agent to take Acknowledgments.</i>		4th class	511.00
Each District or Judicial		5th class	103.00
Circuit	5.50	<i>Lodging or Tenement House</i>	2.50
<i>Banking</i>	765.00	<i>Milk</i>	3.00
<i>Billiard</i> —each table.....	26.00	<i>Notary Public</i> —Honolulu ..	10.50
<i>Bowling Alley</i> —each alley....	26.00	Each other Judicial Circuit	5.50
<i>Beef Butcher</i> —"Slaughter and		<i>Pawn Broker</i>	51.00
Sell," Honolulu	103.00	<i>Peddling Cake</i>	26.00
Each other District.....	21.50	<i>Poisonous Drugs</i>	51.00
<i>Beef Butcher</i> —"Sell," each		<i>Pork Butcher</i> —"Slaughter"	
District	10.50	and "Sell," Honolulu....	41.00
<i>Boat</i> —With 4 or more oars..	8.50	Each other District.....	20.50
With less than 4 oars.....	4.50	<i>Pork Butcher</i> —"Sell"	10.50
<i>Boatman</i>	1.50	<i>Public Show</i> —For each per-	
<i>Dray, Cart, Wagon, etc.</i>	3.00	formance	5.50
<i>Driver</i>	1.50	<i>Salmon</i>	10.50
<i>Emigrant Agent</i>	510.00	<i>Second Hand Dealers</i>	26.00
<i>Foreign Corporation</i>	306.00	<i>Social Club Tax</i> (where	
<i>Insurance Agent</i>	2.50	liquor is an essential fea-	
Certif. of Authority.....	10.50	ture)	200.00
<i>Hack and Passenger Vehicle</i> —		<i>Steam Laundry</i>	51.00
\$1.00 for each person for		<i>Stock and Share Business</i> ...	102.00
		<i>Tobacco</i>	10.50

Seating capacity of principal Churches, Halls and Places of Amusement—Honolulu.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Fort street.....	1,500
Kawaiahao Church (Native), King street.....	1,000
Central Union Church, Beretania street.....	850
St. Andrew's Cathedral (Episcopal), Emma street.....	800
Progress Hall, corner Fort and Beretania streets.....	500
Hawaiian Opera House, King street.....	1,000
The Orpheum, Fort street.....	945
Y. M. C. Association Hall, Hotel street.....	250

HEIAUS AND HEIAU SITES THROUGHOUT THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

OMITTING KOAS, OR PLACES OF OFFERING TO KUULA, THE DEITY OF
FISHER FOLK.

A preliminary list, now compiled for the first time, by Thos. G. Thrum.

ISLAND OF KAUAI.

Names.	Location.	Remarks.
Hanakalauae.....	Mahaulepu, Koloa.—	Of large size, destroyed years ago by Fredenberg, to erect cattle pens with its stones.
Kaneio'ouma.....	Poipu, Koloa.—	Size 102x180 feet, lying nearly east and west along shore close to the beach; of three terraces, with two prominent and other room divisions at east or inner end: west end open; side walls 3 to 5 feet high; seaward wall 9 feet thick; east end wall very crooked. 11 feet thick, 6 feet high. Inner terrace is stone paved, middle terrace partly so, with flat slabs of coral or lime stone.
Kihouna.....	Poipu, Koloa.—	A single walled heiau situate a short distance west of the above, 100x125 feet, enclosed on all sides by walls 4 to 6 feet high, with entry way near middle of mauka wall: seaward or makai wall 8 feet thick. A section of stones as of pavement shows nearly the whole length near makai wall, and in N. E. corner is a section said to have been its altar stones.
Waiopili.....	Mahaulepu, Koloa.—	Size about 60x40 feet, site not identified.
Kanehaule.....	Kaunuaie, Koloa.—	A paved walled enclosure of large size, destroyed some time ago: a heiau where the rites of circumcision were performed.
Weliweli.....	Weliweli, Koloa.—	A paved heiau of large size. Pookanaka class; walls 4 feet high: portions of same said to be still standing.
Keolewa.....	Peak of Haupu.—	A small heiau dedicated to Laka.
Niukapukapu.....	On hill of same name, Lawai, Koloa.—	Size 41x95 feet, walls fallen and largely overgrown with lantana. Built by Kulaahiki, who planted a coconut palm at its entrance.

Names	Location.	Remarks.
Mamalu.....	Lawai.—	A small paved platform heiau about 20 feet in size, located on the beach; portion still to be seen.
Kalohiokapua.....	Lawai Valley.—	Mauka on west side on hill, a stone platform heiau about 20x20 feet, walled some 4 feet high; a place of circumcision.
Kukuioiono.....	On hill of same name, Kalaheo.—	A large three-terraced heiau, east section being 95x112 feet, mid-section 105x83 feet and west division 105x51 feet, giving a total length of 246 feet straight on the seaward side. Near east end is a large oven; near the division wall is the kahua of the oracle house 22x30 feet, and on north side of mid-section are foundations of two houses which measure 15x42 feet. The sacrifices for this heiau were executed at some distance from it and the bodies then brought and placed on the altar that the temple be not polluted with blood.
Kahalekii.....	On western slope of Kukuioiono hill.	A square three-terraced heiau of large size, with several divisions; was high walled and paved: class unknown. Both of these heiaus were destroyed some years ago and the stones used for cattle pens.
Huhu'akai.....	Wahulua Bay, Wahiawa.—	A medium sized heiau; portion of its walls may yet be seen. Class unknown.
Waiopili.....	Wahiawa.—	An oblong heiau of good size, walls still standing.
Kaunuolono.....	Wahiawa.—	A large heiau of square shape; part of its walls still standing. Class unknown.
Kahilina'i.....	Wahiawa-uka.—	A walled heiau of large size, long since destroyed.
Kapoho.....	Nomilu, Kalaheo.—	A large heiau mauka of the fish-pond: destroyed some years ago. Portions of its division walls yet to be seen.
Kakainahoa.....	Kalaheo.—	A paved oblong heiau of large size. All destroyed.
Nihoana.....	Eleele.—	A small heiau, about 20x30 feet, low walled. Destroyed.
Makole.....	On Makole Bluff, Hanapepe.—	A small heiau of platform character on side of bluff destroyed in the sixties; portions of wall said to be still seen.
Pualu.....	Kapahili, Hanapepe.—	A partly walled paved heiau at base of a hill, built up some six feet in front and filled in with stones, now in greatly disturbed condition: its front is also badly fallen away in places. Rear wall stands 4 feet above the heiau floor in good state though not over 4 feet thick. It measures straight on the back 135 feet, on west end 40

Names	Location.	Remarks.
		feet, curving on the front so as to give 54 feet at the middle and rounding off to a point at the east end. Of pookanaka class. Kane its deity.
.....	Akowai, Hanapepe.—	A small paved heiau of about 50 feet square, in bad condition. Said to have been erected by Kaumualii. Class unknown. Destroyed about 1865.
Kuwiliwili.....	Hanapepe Valley.—	A large high walled enclosure of pookanaka class; now destroyed.
Kauakahiuu.....	Puolo point, Hanapepe.—	A walled heiau of medium size, at the shore; part of walls still standing. Kane and Kanaloa its deities. Class unknown.
Moloku.....	Hanapepe, near peak of Kuopoo ridge at junction with Kahalau; an open platform heiau, in fair condition.	
Aakukui.....	Makaweli.—	At east branch of Kekupua valley, near junction. A paved and walled heiau in good preservation.
Kaunumelemele.....	Makaweli.—	An open platform heiau, in good condition.
Peeamoia.....	Makaweli.—	An unwalled heiau.
Kapakaniau.....	Makaweli.—	A paved open platform heiau; in good condition.
Lewaula.....	Waimea.—	An open heiau with stone foundations, made into a cattle pen some years ago by Aka.
Kaunuenuhe.....	Waimea.—	A paved heiau in good preservation.
Pohakoelele.....	Waimea.—	A paved heiau in good preservation.
Kaneheenaluu.....	Waimea.—	A paved heiau in good preservation.
Naulili.....	Makaweli.—	An unwalled sacred place; flat ground.
Kaahu.....	Waimea.—	An unwalled sacred place; flat ground.
Wailaau or Wilaau.....	Waimea.—	An open platform heiau in good preservation.
Peekoa.....	Waimea.—	An open platform heiau in good preservation.
Puaola.....	Waimea.—	An open platform heiau in good preservation.
Kaunuokane.....	Waimea.—	An open platform heiau in good preservation.
Keahuamele.....	Waimea.—	An unenclosed small pile of rocks; a sacred place.
Kopahu.....	Pokii, Waimea.—	A flat sacred place.
Kaleinakauhane.....	Pokii, Waimea.—	A flat sacred place, whence the souls took their plunge to Po,—the nether world.
Mahaihai.....	Makaweli, east side of Waimea river.—	Destroyed. Site not identified.
Keaalii.....	At Keaalii, west side Waimea river.	Destroyed years ago and its stones used for fences. Fragments of foundation shows it to have been about 60 feet square.

Names	Location.	Names
Hikinaakala.....	In Waimea village.—Its foundations still to be seen, runs 272 feet along the road by 75 feet at east end and 81 feet at its west end. Some report it as a place of refuge, while others assert that the crossing of the river to Makaweli was the only puuhonua of this section of ancient Kauai.	
Pohakuhaule.....	Waimea.—Site not identified.	
Keonekapu.....	Waimea.—Site not identified. Referred to by Kamakau as a place of refuge in time of Kahamaluihi.	
Hauola.....	At Hoea, Waiawa.—A heiau of two divisions, 76x97 and 113x136 feet including evident fndtns. of two houses on side of entrance. Inner smaller section, well paved with large flat stones, stands 4 feet above outer section. Heavy walls outline the structure which stands from 4 to 8 feet high according to slope of the land; it is of open platform character; of pookanaka or awaawa class. Kane and Kanaloa its deities. In best condition of all Kauai heiaus seen.	
Elekuna.....	Near Barking sands of Mana.—This is termed a heiau by the natives of the district, and is without doubt a place of marked distinction as it was visited on various occasions by royalty; nothing of a structural character was found; simply a mound of out-cropping sandstone at the base of which were placed the offerings of devotees.	
Kahelu.....	Kahelu, Mana.—A heiau of platform character at base of the hill, about 6 feet high in front. Not of large size.	
Kapaula.....	Kolo, near Mana.—A large heiau said to be still standing, about 4 feet high against the hill. Class unknown.	
Polihaie.....	Kolo, beyond Mana.—This heiau was found to be of four terraces and a base, built on the sea shore at the foot of a cliff of same name. It measured 70 feet on the front, widening at near middle of second terrace to 89 feet. Total depth 104 feet. These terraces ranged from 8 to 5 feet above each other, and beginning at its base of 6 feet depth, they ran back 33, 31, 14 and 20 feet respectively into the cliff. All stone paved, open platforms; heavy side walls 8 feet thick; base and lower terrace walls badly damaged by sea storms. Conical piles of loose stones on front edge of second and fourth terrace and two mounds on latter give evidence of comparative recent observances.	

Names	Location.	Remarks.
Kapaula.....	At Haeleele.—	A large heiau of three platforms, the middle one about 30x50 feet, the others smaller.
Hooneenuu.....	In Kaunalewa gulch (south side),	250 feet mauka of government road, a formerly walled heiau of two tiers, one six feet above the other, platforms paved, each 20x30 feet where rites of circumcision were performed.
.....	Kuapa, near Waiawa.—	A village shrine 18x28 feet.
.....	Waiawa.—	Of platform character 12x20 feet. A shrine.
.....	Pachu, Pokii.—	An open single platform 40x60 feet on top of a hill five miles from the sea, at an elevation of 1700 feet.
Makahoa.....	Niu, Kaunalewa.—	A village shrine.
Ahuloulu.....	At foot of Puukapele crater cone.	A series of three platforms, irregular in shape, largest being 60x50 feet. Four feet above is a walled enclosure 12x30 feet, its walls badly dilapidated. Credited to King Ola.
Ka-unu-aiea.....	In the forest of Miololii,	a small shrine, on ridge of Kaunuohua.
Kaawakoo.....	A long stone set on edge on bank of the Waialeale pool,	on the summit of the mountain which derives its name therefrom. A very sacred place on which offerings are laid to this day.
Kuhiau.....	Nawiliwili, near site of court house.—	A large paved heiau, whose enclosure covered an area of about four acres; long since destroyed. The rock Paukini, now separate from but formerly connected with the shore, was where the kahuna lived. This is said to have been the largest and most famous on Kauai in its day.
Ninini.....	Kalapaki, near site of Nawiliwili light house.	All destroyed.
Ahukini.....	Kalapaki.—	A heiau of medium size; foundations only now remain.
Pohakoelele.....	Kalapaki.—	A medium sized heiau; all destroyed.
Kalauokamanu.....	Hanamaulu.—	A large walled heiau that stood above the present mill; destroyed about 1855. Of pookanaka class.
Malae.....	Central Wailua.—	A walled and paved heiau 273x324 feet in size of traditional Menehune construction. The place of its altar is pointed out near the center toward the west wall, and around on all sides ran a ledge about six feet wide whereon the people is said to have sat during its ceremonies. The outer walls are yet standing, in good order, from 7 to 10 feet or more in height, its corners buttressed

Names	Location.	Remarks.
		with 13 foot walls. Kapule (Queen Deborah) changed this heiau about 1830, and erected division walls for cattle and calf pens with its inner structures and stone pavements. A portion is now planted to cane.
Poliahu.....	Upper Wailua.—	This heiau of medium size is situate within sight of Malae, and was connected with it in its working. In fair condition.
Holoholoku.....	Wailua.—	Of pookanaka class, site not identified. Tradition credits this heiau as being the repository until comparative modern times, of the first <i>kaeke</i> , or drum, introduced into these islands.*
Hikinaakala.....	Wailua-kai.—	The ruins of this heiau stands along the shore near the south side of the stream, 395 feet long, 56 feet at rear and 80 feet on the front. It shows three distinct divisions, paved; the inner section still in fair condition 120 feet in depth. End and S. E. corner walls are 6 feet high and 11 feet thick, of heavy stones. Two large boulders stand near the middle near the division wall of this section. The outer or front section of 80 feet includes a width that runs back beyond the division wall.
Kukui.....	At Olohena,	boundary of Lihue district. This heiau of two sections of 85 feet front and 196 feet in length show the largest stones in its construction of any visited. Though in ruins, evidence still exists of its having been paved throughout. It also has the distinction of double walls along the sides of the outer division with a four foot pathway between which led to the inner section. The end wall is entirely gone but the side walls at this point are 11 feet at the shore side and 16 feet at the sea side in thickness. The passage walls mentioned are 8 feet thick on the outer and 5 feet on the inner side.
Kuhua.....	Aliomanu,	Anahola.—Now in ruins. Class and character unknown.
Aikanaka.....	Anahola point.—	A small heiau, about 40 feet in size. All destroyed.
Hakualele.....	Kalalea peak,	Anahola.—A three terraced paved heiau about 100 feet square with low wall. Class unknown.
Kawelomamaia.....	Homaikawaa.—	Kawelo's heiau dedicated to his shark god; of pookanaka class. Foundations traceable.

* Poly. Race; Vol. 2, p. 62.

Names	Location.	Remarks.
Kaluakehulu.....	Anahola.—A large L shaped heiau with thick high walls at the base of Kahahei pali; still standing.	
Paeaea.....	Anahola.—A small round heiau, walls 8 feet high, not thick; class not known.	
Pohakuokalani.....	Kamalooa.—A paved platform heiau of husbandry class; dedicated to Ku and Hina.	
Mahewalu.....	On Olohana ridge, Kawaihau district.—Said to be of large size, round, walled and stone paved. Of pookanaka class.	
Papaa.....	Kawaipapa, Papaa.—A walled heiau 60x80 feet in size; Kamohoalii its deity. Now used as a cattle pen.	
Puwouwou.....	Papaa.—All destroyed.	
Pailio.....	Central Kilauea.—A round heiau of about 100 feet diameter; class unknown. Site covered in cane field.	
Kauluolono.....	Waipaka, Pilaa.—A walled and paved heiau of about 40 feet square; all destroyed. Foundations traceable.	
Kapuaa.....	Lepeuli.—A round heiau 50 feet in diameter, paved, walls 4 feet high; still to be seen. Class unknown.	
Kapuna.....	Pilaa.—About 100x200 feet in size, paved, walls breast high, still to be seen.	
Kapinao.....	Waiakalua-east.—A large heiau of about 200x400 feet, high walled and stone paved. Still in existence. Of pookanaka class.	
Kapuohaua'e.....	Waiakalua-uka.—A small round heiau, paved, with high walls, of husbandry class; still standing.	
Kipapa.....	Kahili.—A large heiau of some 300 by over 100 feet in size, paved, walls 5 feet high, standing in cane field in partial ruins.	
Kaihalulu.....	Kalihiwai.—A small high walled heiau of pookanaka class dedicated to Kane and Kanalooa. Destroyed years ago to help build a mill.	
Kaunonoli.....	Kalihiwai.—Destroyed years ago after use as a cattle pen.	
Kihei.....	Kalihiwai.—A small heiau built by a chief of same name. Its walls were 8 feet high, and at his death its paving was removed and he was buried in his canoe in the enclosure.	
Kalahihi.....	West side, Kalihiwai.—Of pookanaka class. Foundations only remain, indicating it as of large size.	
Kapaka.....	Back of Hanalei.—A paved open platform heiau, without walls; stones set edgewise traversing through. Kane its deity. Said to have had connection with Kapinao at Waiakalua in its workings.	

Names	Location.	Remarks.
Pooku.....	East Hanalei.—	An unenclosed heiau of about two acres in area. Of luakini class, terraced down on all sides from the central platform. "Crow's Nest" is a local and modern name for the hill on which it stands.
Nakikoniawalaau.....	Waioli-uka.—	An open paved space, not large, dedicated to Laka, to which offerings at the annual festivities were brought.
Mamalahoā.....	Waioli.—	A small heiau 24x60 feet in size, paved, with walls 3 to 5 feet high. Of husbandry class. Kanehekili its deity; Kapihi its priest.
Kupakoili.....	Waipa.—	Reported as a small heiau; probably simply a place of offering.
Halaloa.....	At Waipa stream.—	A square heiau of about 80 feet in size, with low walls. Kane its deity. Destroyed years ago for a mill site.
Puuhewa.....	Lumahae summit.—	A paved heiau of pookanaka class, size not given; said to be still in existence. Ola was its priest.
Puuumamo.....	Lumahae.—	An open heiau of about 50 feet in size, for kapa makers. Hina-kuku-kapa its deity. Portions of foundation only remain.
Kailiopaia.....	Lumahae, at shore.—	Erected by Ilio; long since destroyed.
Laumaki.....	At Laumiki, Wainiha.—	A small, open platform, paved heiau, 2 feet high, of husbandry class.
Apaukalea.....	Wainiha.—	A small walled and paved heiau, Kamapuaa its deity.
Kaunupepeiao.....	Wainiha.—	A 12-foot open paved heiau of husbandry class; probably simply a place of offering.
Kilioi.....	Haena.—	A heiau consisting of two platforms, highly terraced; very famous, very sacred and an immense structure.
Lohiau.....	Ke-e, Haena point.—	A walled heiau dedicated to Laka, goddess of the hula.
Kahuanui.....	Kalalau.—	A square, platform heiau, about 40 feet in size near the beach on bank of one of the streams from which it is walled up about 20 feet; Kane and Lono its deities.
Makaoku.....	Kalalau.—	No particulars obtained.
.....	Nuololo.—	A large triple platform heiau stands near the houses by the ladder cliff, in good state of preservation.
Kihawahine.....	Niihau.—	Heiau and puuhonua of heavy limestone slab construction; still in good condition.
.....	Niihau.—	

SUPPLEMENTARY.—Since the foregoing was in type, Mr. Francis Gay kindly adds the following names of heiaus, mainly for the Milolii and Napali sections, but without size, class, or other particulars:

Pohakuokane, in Kaahole, Milolii. Manienie, on top of Anaki, Milolii.

Kahe, Kamoalii, Kapuaapilau, and Kaunuakamalii, in Milolii. Kamakakiloia, and Kamakapu, in Awaawapuhi. Puaanaie, on boundary of Nuololo and Awaawapuhi. Kalilioku, Kaneakalau, Kaleleoluaka, and Kaiokia, in Napali and Kawaipapa, at Waianuenue, Napali.

ISLAND OF OAHU.

Names	Location.	Remarks.
Kawaluna.....	Waolani, Nuuanu.—	Of heiau and luakini class, consecrated by Kualii about 1685. Tradition credits the construction of several in this locality to the time of Wakea.
Makuku.....	Upper Nuuanu.—	Heiau to propitiate rain. Site not located.
Kaahaimauli.....	Honolulu, site of Executive Building.—	Size and kind now unknown.
Mauoki.....	Kamoiiliili.—	Heiau and luakini; erected according to tradition by Menehunes with stones from Kawiwi, Waianaë. Torn down about 1883 by the Minister of Interior for street work.
Helumoa.....	Apuakehau, Waikiki.—	Heiau pookanaka, the place of sacrifice of Kauhi-a-Kama, the defeated Moi of Maui, in his raid on Oahu about 1610, in the reign of Kaihikapu.
Papaenaena.....	At foot of Diamond Head slope, rear of Douglas' premises.	Heiau pookanaka, 130x70 feet in size; a walled and paved structure of open terraced front, destroyed by Kanaina about 1856, the stones used to enclose Queen Emma's premises and for road work. This heiau is the supposed place of a number of sacrifices by Kam. I. at the opening of last century, as mentioned in "Tales from the Temples" in this issue.
Kupalaha.....	Kapiolani Park, near Cunha's.—	Entirely obliterated. Class unknown, but said to have had connection in its working with Papaenaena.
Kapua.....	Near Kapiolani Park, opposite Camp McKinley.	Heiau pookanaka. Fragments of its walls, torn down in 1860, show it to have been about 240 feet square; said to be the place of sacrifice of Kaolohaka, a chief from Hawaii, on suspicion of being a spy.
Kamauakapu.....	Kapahulu, Diamond Head,	11x15.8 feet in size; erected by Kalakaua in 1888; of husbandry class for his "Naua Society" workings. Already in partial ruins.
Kulanihakoi.....	Waikiki, site of grass house Kalakaua premises.	Ruins noticed at time of Prince of Hawaii's death, 1862; walls torn down much earlier.
Makahuna.....	Diamond Head, overlooking "Aqua Marine."—	A large heiau enclosure dedicated to Kane and Kanekoa, of Kuula character, so said.

Names	Location.	Remarks.
Pahu-a-Maui.....	Diamond Head, site of Light House station.—	All destroyed.
Kukuionapeha.....	Kaimuki, at town side of old signal station.—	All destroyed.
Manua.....	Punch Bowl, about rear of Queen's Hospital; of husbandry class; actual site of same now lost.	
Pakaka.....	Honolulu.—Heiau pookanaka; site not located.	
Kaheiki.....	Honolulu.—Heiau pookanaka, of traditional Menehune construction, site of same undiscovered.	
Hale-wa.....	Little Greenwich, Pauoa.—Heiau pookanaka, of round construction; about 150 feet diam. Destroyed before Lord George Paulet's time, 1843.	
Kahuoi.....	Pacific Heights.—Of husbandry class. Destroyed about 1850; foundations said to be yet traceable.	
Kawapopo.....	Upper Manoa, on premises formerly of Haalilio; a small heiau, said to have been torn down prior to 1850.	
Kukaoo.....	Manoa Valley.—A small heiau said to have been built by the Menehunes from whom it was wrested by Kualii and rebuilt about 1700. Its walls are yet standing.	
Hakika.....	Paliluahine, east side of valley.—A round heiau of not large size. Foundations now barely traceable.	
Hipawai.....	Makai of Church, Manoa.—Of large size and pookanaka class, partly destroyed many years ago, then used as a place of burial. Remaining walls subsequently torn down.	
Ahukini.....	Kaowa, Wailele.—A square heiau about 50 feet in size, destroyed some ten years ago and its stones used for fences.	
Kauiliula.....	Kuliouou, Wailele.—A similar sized heiau, little of which now remains.	
Hawea.....	Hawea, Maunalua.—About 75 feet square, now all gone; stones used to build walls with.	
.....	Niu, at foot of Kulepiamoa (the middle ridge), of about same size as Hawea; used in later years as a sheep pen.	
Kawauoha.....	Kawauoha, Wailupe.—Some remains of it still there; was 75x75 feet in size, just above Puu Hua, at the foot of hill Hawaii loa.	
Umimua.....	Moanalua, on slope above late S. E. Damon's mountain house. Heiau pookanaka, about 100x70 feet. Some little distance below it is said to be its sacrificial stone. Its walls are yet to be seen, in ruins.	

Names	Location.	Remarks.
Puukapu.....	Kahauiki, mauka of military quarters.	—Foundations only traceable. Reports as to class and size as also its kahuna are conflicting.
Kaumahaioa.....	Halawa, mauka of main road, about 70x80 feet in size, built before time of Kakuhihewa, 1560; destroyed during Kam. IV reign, about 1860.	
Waikahi.....	Halawa Valley, at Honolulu side of stream, on upper side of government road, from which it may be seen. About 80 feet square.	Of pookanaka class; Manuuokao its kahuna.
Keaiwa.....	Aiea, Ewa-uka, back near Koolau mountains.—Erected in time of Kakuhihewa; Keaiwa its priest.	
.....	Waikele, Ewa.—Site not identified.	Heiau pookanaka, where the chief Hao was surprised during temple worship and slain with his priest and attendant chiefs by direction of the Moi of Oahu, about 1650.
.....	Waimalu, Ewa.—Built by Naulu-a-Maihea in 12th century. Class and size unknown. Foundations were noticeable in 1880; site now lost.	
Ahuena.....	Waipio, Ewa.—Foundations still traceable.	Hon. John Ii used to be the custodian of its idols.
.....	On Kapolei hill, Ewa.—Size and class unknown.	Its walls thrown down for fencing.
Kuokala.....	Waianae, overlooking Kaena point.	—Built by Kauaians on their settling Oahu. Now in ruins; class doubtful.
Kahanaike.....	Makua, Waianae.—Of pookanaka class and platform character.	Its ruins indicate a size of about 80 feet or more square.
Kuopio.....	Makua, near church.	—Size about 45x80 feet of husbandry class; little, now in evidence.
Kanaloa.....	Makua.—A small heiau now entirely destroyed.	class unknown.
Ukanipo.....	Makua, at Laiehau.—A medium sized heiau of pookanaka class, paved but not walled, now in ruins; used as a place of burial.	
Kaneaki.....	Makaha.—A walled heiau of two sections, 45x50 and 70x75 feet, the smaller division being six feet above the other; both walled and well paved, and the best preserved of all in the district.	
Kamaileunu.....	Puu o Kukaauau.—A medium sized heiau of platform character and pookanaka class, still in fair condition, to be seen from the road on the bluff above the pipe line of electric pumping station.	
Kahoalii.....	Puu Kahea.—Size 120x80 feet; entirely destroyed even to its foundations.	Stones taken in 1870

Names	Location.	Remarks.
		for fence building. This is said to have been the place of Kahahana's residence, and the scene of some of Kamapuaa's escapades.
Papaenaena.....	Honua-uka.—	Of pookanaka class, in Kukui grove at base of the palis. Foundations only remain. Its walls were torn down years ago by ranchmen.
Kikahi.....	Kawela.—	All destroyed, site now lost in cane field.
Punanaula.....	Kumaipo.—	A paved and walled heiau of luakini class, some 70 feet square, with three terraces, now in ruins.
Puupahechee.....	Puupahechee.—	A once walled heiau of two or three divisions, 70 feet in width, of luakini class, now in ruins; the outer portions entirely gone. Its slopes are now used as burial place for Japanese.
Kuilioloa.....	Kaneilio, at light house point, near R. R. station.	In ruins; its outlines well defined, show a plan of three divisions of about 60x146 feet. Class unknown.
Poka-i.....	Kalai-a, at head of Waianae valley.—	Of large size, paved and walled; of pookanaka class. Niau its kahuna. Its broken walls and modern uses afford little to base an idea of its ancient form or plan of construction.
Kane.....	Kamaile.—	All destroyed; its site plowed over.
Malaihakoa.....	Waianae-waena.—	A small heiau; fragments of foundations only to be seen.
Kumaiawa.....	Kokoke-kipo.—	All destroyed and leveled off; class and size doubtful.
Kalamaluna.....	Kuaiwa.—	Now in ruins in a field of cane.
Iihune.....	Nanakuli.—	A small walled heiau of pookanaka class; used about 1860 by Frank Manini as a cattle pen, for which natives prophesied his poverty and death.
Kakioe.....	Puhawai.—	A small heiau of which nothing now remains but its sacred spring, and the sound of its drums and conchs on the nights of Kane.
Nioiula.....	Halona, Lualualei.—	A paved and walled heiau of pookanaka class, about 50 feet square, in two sections; recently destroyed.
Onehana.....	On	slope at rear of Waialua Agr. Co.'s mill; a partly walled and platform heiau about 60x100 feet in size; of pookanaka class.
Kalakiki.....	On	ridge north of Onehana, of pookanaka class; its walls covered in a tangle of hau and lantana.
Hekili.....	At	Palaa-uka, near the twin bridge, below the road; of luakini class and place of refuge; long since destroyed.
Lonoakeahu.....	Keehu.—	A heiau of small size destroyed years ago; site now planted to cane.

Names	Location.	Remarks.
Kapukapuakea.....	Palaa-kai.—	A medium sized heiau of traditional Menehune construction of kauila wood, long since destroyed, said to have worked in connection with Lonoakeahu. Luuau its kahuna.
Lapuu.....	Lauhulu.—	A small heiau of unknown class; all destroyed.
Kanehoalani.....	Kawailoa valley.—	A small heiau of husbandry class; all destroyed.
Iliilikea.....	At back of Kawailoa ranch house,	of two divisions, 75x267 feet, its walls well defined, though in ruins. Class unknown.
Puupea.....	Punanue, on crown of hill.—	A medium sized heiau of several divisions; portions of paving and walls still in evidence. Class unknown.
Kamani.....	Rear of Haleiwa Hotel.—	No trace now remaining: was of luakini class, an unpaved heiau of large size with lime stone walls.
Kupopolo.....	On Waialua side of Waimea point.—	A large sized heiau of two divisions, 110x266 feet, still standing in fair condition. Kaopulupulu its kahuna.
Puu o Mahuka.....	On Keanaloa slope, Pupukea lands, overlooking Waimea.—	An immense heiau of two divisions, 281x127 and 186x168 feet, giving a total length of 467 feet, supposed to be the place of sacrifice of the murdered officers of the Daedalus in 1792, in Waimea valley. Of pookanaka class; Kaopulupulu its priest. Its outer walls are still standing, in fair condition, but its paving has been much disturbed.
Kawaewae.....	Kaneohe.—	Size and class doubtful; built by Olopana about the opening of the 12th century.
Leleahina.....	Iolekaa, Heeia.—	A large heiau enclosure of about two acres in area, now used as a cemetery. The heiau proper was about ¼ acre.
Alala.....	Kailua.—	Celebrated as the heiau where the ceremonies attending the birth of Kualii were performed, about 1640.
Upo.....	Kailua.—	A stone paved heiau with walls ten feet high; of about ¼ acre in area; reported to be still standing.
Makini.....	Kailua.—	Particulars not ascertained.
Olohana.....	Waimanalo.—	No particulars obtained.
Pueo.....	Waimanalo.—	No particulars obtained.
.....	Mokapu.—	A large heiau of husbandry class; Hina and Ku its deities.

Any extension, further particulars or corrections to the foregoing, or aid in completing the lists of the other islands of the group for publication in our next issue, will be duly appreciated.

TALES FROM THE TEMPLES.

A preliminary paper in the study of the Heiaus of Hawaii, with plans of the principal ones of Kauai and Oahu.

BY THOS. G. THRUM.

INTRODUCTORY.

IN the self-imposed task of listing the heiaus (temples) of ancient Hawaii, which is begun in this issue, there has been such an appreciative and coöperative spirit met with in the work in various parts of the islands as not only to materially lighten its labors by the interest and encouragement shown, but to assure greater accuracy while hastening its compilation. To all such we would acknowledge our obligations.

The subject has been found so interwoven with the history, tradition and legends of the people that it has naturally led to enquiries and investigations, entailing far more research work than was anticipated; for it is proving an allurements to the thorough study of the different kinds or classes of heiaus, their plans and construction, as also the religious and other ceremonies thereat. This much is being realized, and expressions of regret have been freely made, that we are at least fifty years too late in entering upon these investigations for a complete knowledge of the matter, for there are no natives now living that have more than hear-say information on the subject, not a little of which proves conflicting if not contradictory. Nor are the descriptive accounts by the native authorities of Hawaiian antiquity, David Malo and S. M. Kamakau, as clear and explicit as they might have been, with the opportunities for detail which was theirs, or could have been commanded at the time in which they wrote, fifty and sixty years ago.

While these difficulties may delay the result of our study of the subject, there is nevertheless much material of deep interest attending the search and listing of the temples of these

islands that warrants a record thereof for reference and preservation. Much data of this character is embodied in the list for the islands of Oahu and Kauai, as may be seen, but not a few would be unjustly dealt with under such limitations.

Authorities seem to agree on at least four classes or grades of heiaus, viz.: Heiau me luakini, Heiau pookanaka, Heiau wai hau, and Heiau unu, as mentioned by Kamakau, though as to their order of supremacy or severity there is a difference of opinion. Malo and his translator names the Luakini as of the highest class. The historian Alexander says, "It was only at the Luakini heiaus that human sacrifices could be offered, and hence they were called heiau pookanaka," the terms thus apparently, being synonymous.

It is hoped that the attention now being given to this subject by an eminent scholar in our midst will make this matter clear. Possibly a clew is at hand that will warrant further search and enquiry for an explanation of those heiaus whose sacrificial stone is outside their walls and some distance away lest the temple be polluted with blood, or those dependant upon another heiau in the immediate neighborhood for their thorough working. Kamakau's term heiau me luakini implies it as a class having double functions, though his treatment of heiaus fails to show what this is. Malo treats the subject under one head, luakini, describing it as a war temple (heiau wai kua), yet makes mentions of several others of milder character.

The list of heiaus given embrace these varieties of class, while it exceeds the authoritative number as to shapes, and gives the maximum and minimum as to size, probably, in all the islands of the group. And strange to say, in all the heiaus visited on the two islands of Oahu and Kauai, there are no two alike in plan. Some indicate such individuality even in their ruins as to make one hunger for their history.

In the majority of cases Hawaiian heiaus were either walled stone enclosures or open platform structures. They were mostly levelled and stone paved, many being of two to four

terraces. All heiaus were without roof covering except as to the several small houses erected within their precincts. In two instances, both of which were on the island of Oahu, at Waialua and at Honolulu, heiaus were described as having been of stick fence construction. And there were also sacred places of more than local fame to which pilgrimages were made and sacrificial offerings placed on outcropping rocks on a level plain, as that of Elekuna, at Mana, Kauai.

But all this belongs to subjects reserved for further study. They are merely mentioned to enable the general reader unacquainted with Hawaiian temples to better understand the list referred to, and the following notes in connection therewith.

HEIAUS OF OAHU.

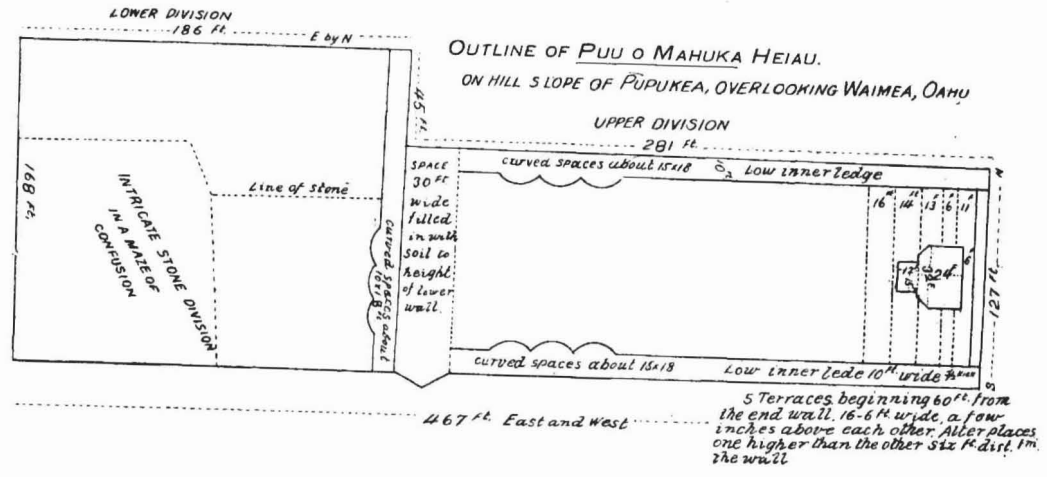
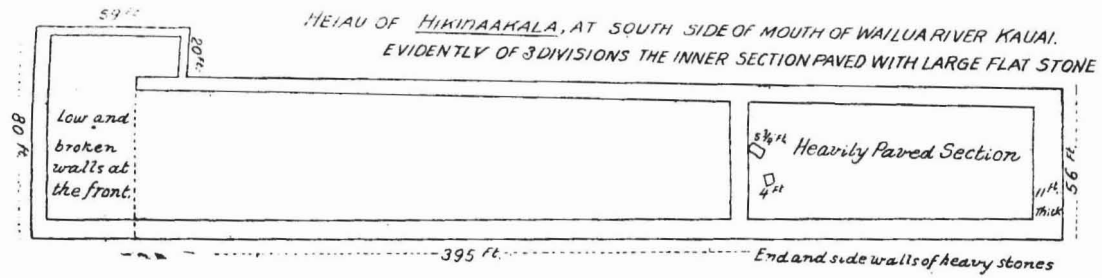
Mention has been made that the subject is interwoven with the history, tradition and legends of the people. This was shown in the account of the heiau of Kupopolo, at Waialua, in the last Annual. History discovered it to us; tradition connected it with the famous seer Kaopulupulu, high priest of the heiau of Puu o Mahuka on the sloping table land of Pupukea, overlooking Waimea, and legend connects it with Kauai by its dedicatory and signal fires.

If size should give preference to notice then Puu o Mahuka is entitled to first mention, and like Kupopolo is in good condition for its age. It is a walled heiau of two divisions, its upper section being 127x281 feet and the lower 168x186 feet, giving a total length of 457 feet. Both sections have been paved with stones but at this time innumerable mounds and a maze of stone divisions predominate. The upper end has a double wall, the inner one having a ledge or base of two feet from which five terraces of uneven width extend, but averaging 15 feet, ranging about eight to twelve inches below each other, occupy this upper end. In the middle at this upper end, six feet from the wall, is a raised ground 24x32 feet in the front of which, but a little lower, is a smaller raised section 12x15 feet. On the two sides of this upper division a low ledge

runs the entire length of the walls. This is about two and a half feet from the floor and runs mostly eight feet wide on the west side, but on the east side it is ten feet. A similar ledge runs across the upper end wall of the lower division, and toward the middle of which are three curved formations, joining, each about 12x15 feet, similar to like tri-curved places noted on each side of the upper division ledge opposite each other about fifty feet from its lower end. These features will be best understood by reference to its plan. In only one other heiau as yet, has a similar ledge been found. The walls of Puu o Mahuka are light for the most part, say three feet in thickness, and stand from five to ten feet high according to slope of the ground.

A square enclosure 56x56 feet joins on the lower end of this heiau, which is said to be of more modern construction, to commemorate a kahuna's successful wager with an alii, but is no part of it, though the ruins of two small structures nearer the point is thought to have been connected with Puu o Mahuka in its working.

Two heiaus of local prominence graced the Waialua slopes of Kaala, viz.: Onehana, at the back of the Agricultural Co.'s mill, and Kalakiki toward Mokuleia, but higher up the ridge. The former seems to be a partly walled and part platform structure of good size, the full dimensions of which are lost in the jungle and soil accretions at the rear. Tradition places both of them in the fearsome class for the human sacrifices claimed for them, and the haunted character to this day experienced by night travelers in their vicinity, but more particular Onehana. Not only is the beating of drums and sound of the conch shell and gourd rattles heard in the nights of Kane in its precincts, but its influence extends to the shore and sea at its front, for torch-lights at times suddenly appear and dance about within its range, or vanish at one's approach. Figures, as of persons bathing, or fishing, are said to frequent its shore waters and mingle with persons so engaged but which vanish from sight if addressed. It is deemed unwise to



express an intent to go afishing abreast of Kalakiki unless in an indirect or figurative way, else Keanini, the shark-god deity of the heiau, which is a huge rock lying awash a few hundred feet from the shore, will cause the phosphorescent lights to so dog one's effort as to render the attempt futile. A still further superstition is, that a house built within the range from the temple to its deity must not have its doorway face the hills, else trouble, sickness and death to the household is sure to follow.

Among the various heiaus claimed for Waialua in ancient time, the site of a wooden structure known as Kapukapuakea, at Palaakai, is referred to; a medium sized temple built by the Menehunes of kauila wood, and which was connected in its workings with Lonoakeahu, at Keehu, some distance back of the village. Its kahuna, Luuau, is said to have foretold the wane of the alii Kahele's power, through the displeasure of the gods at his irreligious acts, and as a result he died degraded outside of his own district.

Hekili, at Palaa-uka, just below the road, is claimed to have been a heiau luakini and place of refuge. Nothing now remains of it save the beating of its drums and the sound of its flutes on the nights of Kane. This is likewise the evidence in our day of the temple of Kamani, of luakini class and large size, of lime stone walls that stood at the rear of Haleiwa Hotel: of Punakai, a medium sized heiau at Palaa, and of Lapuu at Lauhulu, whose sounds of devotion or revelry are said to be not confined to the trained or expectant Hawaiian ear, but that certain foreign residents have heard them likewise.

According to Waianae tradition eminence is claimed for the heiau of Kuokalá, on the top of the mountain range overlooking Kaena point. This was not of large size, but it is said to have been built by Kauaians when they first settled this island. Both from its great age and its exposure to trespass by cattle, its walls are now fallen to a shapeless ruin.

The district of Waianae has little now to show of the many heiaus that once dotted its several valleys. The best remain-

ing is that of Kaneaki, in Makaha, some little distance above the Holt homestead. This was found to be an L shaped walled and paved structure of two divisions, the smaller section, 40x50 feet, standing six feet above a larger section measuring 70x75 feet. The walls of the upper portion were of man's height, within, but in the lower division its walls were but two feet from the stone-paved floor, the inner end of which a width of 15 feet was depressed nearly two feet. The east end of the upper section showed two steps of stone running straight across, in the middle of which was a small platform, or altar place, curving outward, and like that of Puu o Mahuka it did not join the main wall.

Of those in Waianae valley proper the ruins of two of some interest lie close to the R. R. station; one on Puupaheehee hill and the other at the light-house point. This latter heiau was evidently built according to the lay of the land, for it is in three sections of widening area as it stretches inland, its end and southern walls being built up in receding tiers so that the outer or point division which measures 55 feet at its base only gives 25 feet in width of surface by 48 feet in depth. The second division is 60x38 feet, and inland of it, on the south side of a well defined and level area are the house foundations measuring 25x60 feet.

That on Puupaheehee was also a walled structure of two or three divisions, the upper section being 70 feet across, by 57 feet in its width; the lower ones not so well defined. Its slopes in ancient time, covered with slippery grass strewn for the purpose, was the scene of sledding contests, hence its name. Of late its north and western slopes have been assigned as a burial place for Orientals.

An important temple in its day must have been that of Poka-i at the head of the Waianae valley, claimed to have been of platform character, though heavy walls in its precincts do not indicate modern erection. It is located in a net work of rocks and stone-paved terraces in which it is difficult to define the lines or shape of the heiau, which is said to have been one of severity under Niau, its kahuna.

Kumaiwa is credited as the heiau where the priest Kaopulupulu and his son Kahulupue took refuge and were driven therefrom by the soldiers of Kahahana when, as the priest and his son plunged into the sea through the murderous attack he exclaimed, "The land is the sea's," which Hawaiians long since acknowledged to have been a prophetic utterance now fulfilled, the land being occupied and governed from over the sea. Nothing is left of this heiau, even its foundations being levelled off. The same is to be said of Kahoalii, at Puukahea, Kahahana's place, which was a walled structure of about 80x120 feet in size, connected also in legend with the exploits of Kama-puaa. This heiau was destroyed by J. L. Richardson, and its stones used to enclose the manager's premises.

Coming now to those of Honolulu and its vicinity it is to be said that the patient delver finds a liberal reward, but of all the temples that have come down to us in name by historian none now remain, and but one is left of those famed in tradition. S. M. Kamakau left the names of several heiaus and the locations of others that have kept us busy identifying in this Nuuanu, Wakea first built heiaus for the gods, viz.: Kupuanuu, Kupualani, Pakaalana-la'io, and luna, in the valley of Waolani, on the ridge joining Kapalama overlooking the valley of Keanaakamano, and some overlooking Nuuanu. These heiaus are said to have been the places of the eepa people and the many wizards residing at Waolani."¹ Tradition credits the Heiau of Kawaluna at this place (better known as Rooke's valley), to the time of Kualii, about 1685, and its consecration by him by right as Moi of Oahu, following which, he routed the Kona forces that had ascended the valley to resist and prevent him.²

Mauoki³ is said to have been of traditional Menehune construction with stones brought one by one from Kawiwi, Wai-anae. It was a heiau of good size, walled on three sides and open to the west that stood at the foot of the slope dividing the Manoa and Palolo valleys, Kamoiliili. It was torn down

¹ Au Okoa, Oct. 14, 1869.

² Polynesian Race, Vol. II, p. 280.

³ Au Okoa, Mch. 10, 1869.

and other parts of the islands. He says that "At Waolani,

by J. E. Bush, as Minister of the Interior, in 1883, and its stones used for street work.

Kamakau mentions also Pakaka and Kaheiki as heiaus of pookanaka class, but does not locate them. So far these have not been identified. His Kuapalaha site is now covered partly by the Cunha premises at the entrance of Kapiolani Park, and is said to have been worked in conjunction with Papaenaena that stood at the foot of Diamond Head, near the rear of Mr. T. Douglas' premises. This latter is referred to by early writers and listed by Kamakau as the "Leahi" heiau. Various authorities show this to have been a walled temple, nearly quadrangular, its open front approached by a series of terraces. It was paved throughout and foundation fragments now indicate it as having been 130x70 or 80 feet in size. Its walls were from six to eight feet high, eight feet thick at the base and four at the top. A visitor⁴ in 1852 noted "the remains of three altars located at the western extremity, closely resembling parallelograms." Papaenaena was destroyed by Kana'ina about 1856, and its stones taken for fence and road work at Waikiki.

Some confusion exists between this and the Apuakehau heiau, Helumoa, from the prominent sacrifices that took place at one or the other. The Apuakehau temple must have been of a more ancient period than Papaenaena, else this latter would not likely have had the preference of Kamehameha's sacrifices and services, nor that two of similar class or character so near each other should be at their zenith in royal favor and priestly power at the same time. The Apuakehau heiau was the place of sacrifice of Kauhi-a-Kama, the defeated Moi of Maui, in his raid on Oahu in the reign of Kaihikapu.⁵ It is not learned when its service ceased and Papaenaena's began,

⁴ Sand. Is. Notes, N. Y., 1854. p. 94.

⁵ Fornander says: "He landed at Waikiki and was met by the Oahu chiefs in battle, defeated and slain, and his body exposed at the heiau of Apuakehau, and great indignities were committed with his bones. The memory of this great outrage instigated his descendant Kahekili, to the fearful massacre of the Oahu chiefs after defeating Kahahana in battle at Niuhelewai (near the Insane Asylum) and conquering the island." Poly. Race, Vol. II, p. 208. Page 276 has this further mention:

We know not * * * if Kaihikapu-a-Kakuihewa was personally present at Waikiki and shared in the battle and took part in the outrage committed on Kauhi-a-Kama's body at the Heiau of Apuakehau.

but the scene of activities center in the latter at the opening of the last century.

The following events are of record relating to Papaenaena:

"In 1804 when Kamehameha was on his way from Hawaii to invade Kauai he halted at Oahu with an army of eight thousand men. A serious epidemic broke out among them and in the course of a few days swept away more than two-thirds of them. During the plague the king repaired to the great heiau at Waikiki, to conciliate the god whom he supposed to be angry. The priests recommended a ten-day's tabu, the sacrifice of three human victims, 400 hogs, as many coconuts, and a like number of bunches of plantains. Three men who had been guilty of the enormous turpitude of eating coconuts with the old queen were accordingly seized and led to the heiau. But there being yet three days before the offerings could be duly presented, the eyes of the victims were scooped out, the bones of their arms and legs were broken, and they were then deposited in a house to await the coup de grace on the day of sacrifice. While these maimed and miserable creatures were in the height of their suffering, some persons, moved by curiosity, visited them in prison and found them neither raving nor desponding, but sullenly singing the national hula * * * as though they were insensible of the past, and indifferent to the future. When the slaughtering time arrived, one of them was placed under the legs of the idol, and the other two were laid with the hogs and fruit upon the altar frame. They were then beaten with clubs upon the shoulders till they died of the blows. This was told us by an eye witness of the murderous spectacle.⁶

Another sacrifice is recorded of Kamehameha I, at Leahi, where he had his nephew, Kanihonui, slain and placed on its altar for breaking tabu with Queen Kaahumanu. Kamakau gives a full account of this event,⁷ attributing the cause to the prevalence of drunkenness through the establishment of stills for rum making. Another native writer also treats of

⁶ Journ. of Tyerman & Bennett, Boston, 1832, Vol. II, pp. 48-49. This event is also referred to in *Fragments of Hawaiian History*, in the *Kuokoa*, Aug. 14, 1866.

⁷ *Kuokoa*, Aug. 3, 1867.

it in *Fragments of Hawaiian History*,⁸ and Kotzebue mentions it on the authority of Manini and says: "The king shed tears for the young man."⁹ This occurred about 1807.

Another heiau in this vicinity famed for a royal sacrifice on its altar was Kapua, at Kapahulu, about opposite Camp McKinley. A portion of its walls may yet be seen. Kaleikupule, Moi of Oahu, is said to have slain the chief Kaolohaka on his arrival from Hawaii on suspicion of being a spy, and to have sacrificed him at the heiau of Kapua, which act is alleged to have been the cause of Kamehameha's invasion of Oahu in his landing at Waialae. Outside of Kapua, to the east, is pointed out as the place where bodies from the Wai-kiki-kai heiaus were brought for burial.

Diligent effort has been made to identify the heiau that was destroyed by the natives because profaned by Dr. Scheffer's people, in 1815, and to locate the site of the "bamboo" structure hastily built to take its place, as mentioned by Kotzebue in the account of his visit here the following year, but, so far, without success. Nor has Chamisso's account of his experiences at the temple services he was permitted by the priests to participate in, as yet, been met with. Kotzebue's report is as follows:

"The sun was just setting when I passed the morai (temple) which Kalaimoku, accompanied by Chamisso, and several aliis was just entering. This heiau has been built in great haste, at some distance from Honolulu, because the inhabitants were obliged to destroy the old one, which had been polluted by the intrusion of Scheffer's people. The procession on entering observed the deepest silence, soon after that some came out again from the four sides, lifted up their hands to heaven, and seemed to invoke some one with loud cries; and, after repeating this several times withdrew again. Hereupon two fellows rushed out furiously running with all their speed in opposite directions in a circle round the morai.¹⁰ * * *

As this morai was built in great haste, after the destruction

⁸ Kuokoa, Aug. 14, 1869.

⁹ Kotzebue's *Voyage*, London, 1821, Vol. III, p. 250.

¹⁰ Kotzebue's *Voyages*, London, 1821, Part I, p. 99, and ¹¹ Part II, p. 192.

of the old one, it could give me no correct idea of their sanctuary; I only found here a piece of ground of about fifty square fathoms, paled in with bamboo; in the middle of this place six small houses, standing close by each other, formed a semi-circle; each of these chapels was surrounded by a bamboo enclosure over which the colossal heads of the gods appeared, like sentinels."¹¹

It seems strange that nowhere else is mention found of these important events in the history of Honolulu's heiaus.

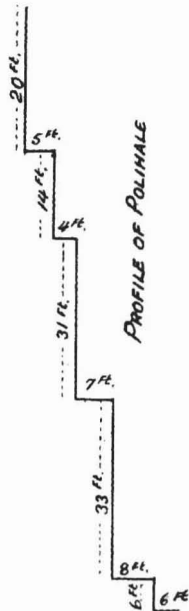
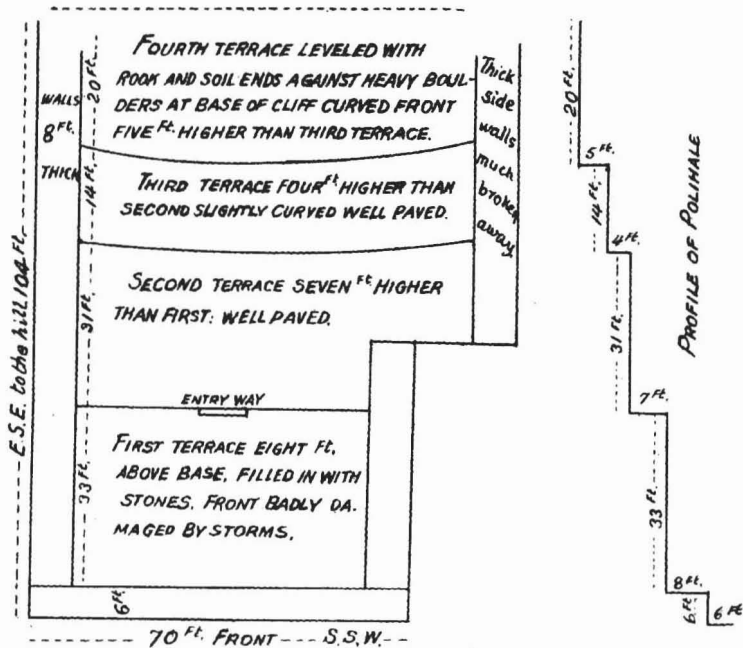
Search for the Pakaka and Kaheiki heiaus mentioned by Kamakau, and classed as pookanaka, has not given satisfactory results, though in a native description of early Honolulu, following the Okuu pestilence of 1804, there was located at Pakaka (known later as Robinson's point), heiaus of a medical class under one Papa, termed "na heiau kahuna lapaau." Kamakau having classed his of this name or location as a sacrificial heiau relieves it from confusion with this medical kahuna school.

Of the Pauoa and Manoa heiaus little information is gathered, and that of a conflicting nature. The only one still in evidence is the small one of Kukao, of traditional Menehune construction, in Manoa valley, said to have been wrested from them in battle and rebuilt by Kualii.

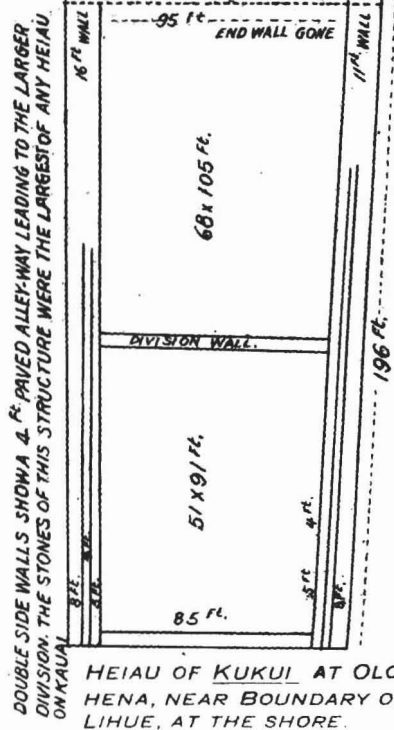
Information relative to the Koolau and Ewa districts, as yet, are very meager. Of historic note is the heiau of Alala at Kailua, where the ceremonies attending the birth of Kualii, about 1640, were performed at this temple, and that of the heiau at Waikele, Ewa, (name not given), where the chief Hao was surprised during temple worship and slain, with his priest and attendant chiefs, by direction of his brother, the Moi of Oahu, about 1650.

HEIAUS OF KAUAI.

A tour of the island of Kauai in the study of this subject resulted in the very full list, as may be seen; thanks to the kind cooperation of Messrs. J. K. Farley, W. H. Rice, Sr., Francis Gay, and others, and to Mr. A. F. Knudsen we are also indebted largely



HEIAU OF POLIHALE. BEYOND MANA, KAUAI.
 A FOUR TERRACED PLATFORM HEIAU



HEIAU OF KUKUI AT OLOHENA, NEAR BOUNDARY OF LIHUE, AT THE SHORE.

for traditional and other facts connected with the temples of his Kona district.

Respecting Polihali, or Polihale, a large five-terraced platform heiau at the foot of a cliff of same name, beyond Mana, Kalapii, a native of Kaunalewa told a lot of things about the local traditions from his father, who was a very old man when he died. In 1853 he was said to be the oldest man in Waimea district and claimed to have been a small boy at the time of Cook's visit, which he remembered. He had been circumcised and wore a malo at the time of the battle at Koloa (Mahaulepu) beach, Kauai. On that occasion he was present for the first time at a human sacrifice. Twelve warriors from Hawaii, captured with many others in the battle, were killed in honor of the war god on the open platform of the Polihali heiau. He was then about 16 years of age.

In 1885 Kalapii went with me to the heiau of Kaunalewa. It is situate about 250 feet mauka of the government road on the left (south) side of Kaunalewa gulch and opposite the famous coconut grove. This heiau is on a large mass of lava rock, in two tiers, one about six feet above the other. Platforms paved in stone; both about 20x30 feet, facing due west. This is the heiau where the rite of circumcision was performed.

Kalapii maintained that the heiau of Elekuna at Nohili was a ledge of sandstone in situ. It was never built up at all. Here Kalakaua and his parties sacrificed several times. Natives aver that they often hear the hula drums and music there at night, caused by supernatural or unseen agencies.

Besides these there is a large heiau at Haelele, about a mile from Polihali, in the mouth of Lapa gulch. There are three platforms, one above the other. The middle one is about 30x50 feet, the other two irregular in shape and smaller.

Kuapa, near Waiawa, has a small heiau about 18x28 feet, but it, like the Waiawa heiau, was but a village shrine. The Waiawa heiau is situated about 200 feet up the pali, on a ledge, with a very commanding outlook. From its 12x20 platform Hauola

can be seen three-fourths of a mile away. The heiau of Hauola was built, according to traditions gathered by Mr. Valdemar Knudsen, to commemorate the recognition of Ola as a Prince of the Royal House.

Born and raised in obscurity and being a splendid specimen of a stately race, he, at his majority, walked boldly into the sacred precincts of the temple. Being unknown he was seized, bound, and condemned to death. His mother, following with the insignia of his rank and proof of his birth, soon obtained his release and established his position as one fit to rule. Later, on becoming king of the whole island of Kauai he made a great reputation as a wise and farseeing ruler. Kapualii-a-Ola, where he built his war canoes; Kikiaola, the great irrigation ditch of the Waiamea valley; Kalo-a-Ola, in the high cliffs of Milolii; Kiiipapa-a-Ola, the corduroy road over the great swamp of Alakai, are but a few names commemorating his magnificent reign.

When fully established in his authority, King Ola built the heiau of Hauola to commemorate his rescue and identification as of royal lineage. This story is parallel to that of King Umi of Hawaii.

The heiau is built in the Hoesa gulch with a vast amphitheater of cliffs back of it. This amphitheater makes a quick, clear and loud echo, and when the hordes of common people filled the surrounding hill sides at least fifty thousand strong, and shouted in unison, it is said that the roar was heard in Hanalei, clear across the island. From the area marked out as being the area covered by the standing crowd of the congregation the number of those present might easily reach one hundred and fifty thousand.

An interesting adjunct to the heiau of Hauola is the sacred hill of Kanaloa. This is a sandstone knoll rising high out of the sand plain, and from this safe distance of a mile all those who from some reason or another were afraid to mix unguardedly in a crowd, could watch unmolested the services of the temple. Being dedicated to Kanaloa—the most sacred name—this hill was a sort

of temporary place of refuge and is approached with reverence by the natives to this day.

Above the heiau of Hauola rises the abrupt and precipitous hill of the same name. This is a plateau of 20 acres, fully 800 feet high, and was fitted out as a most perfect puu-kaua, or fort. This was last used on the occasion of Kamehameha's threatened invasion in 1004.

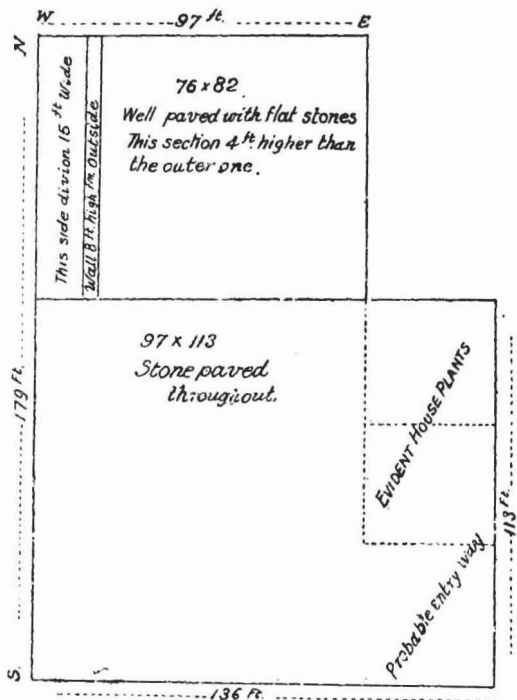
8/ There is a heiau on the ridge of Paehu, in Pokii, near the watershed and boundary of Waimea. This is about five miles from the sea and a good evidence of the density of the population, even in the dry uplands. The heiau is a simple platform on the top of a hill. It is built up on all sides with stone and the hill then flattened off to fill up the space inside the stone work, the whole space being then paved. The platform is a perfect parallelogram 40x60 feet; elevation above the sea about 1700 feet.

A similar heiau exists at Niu, in Kaunalewa, about 4½ miles from the coast and at an altitude of 1200 feet. This village had about half an acre of taro land besides the dry crops to depend on. Evidently this heiau, like that of Paehu, was but a village shrine and was supported by a scattered mountaineer population.

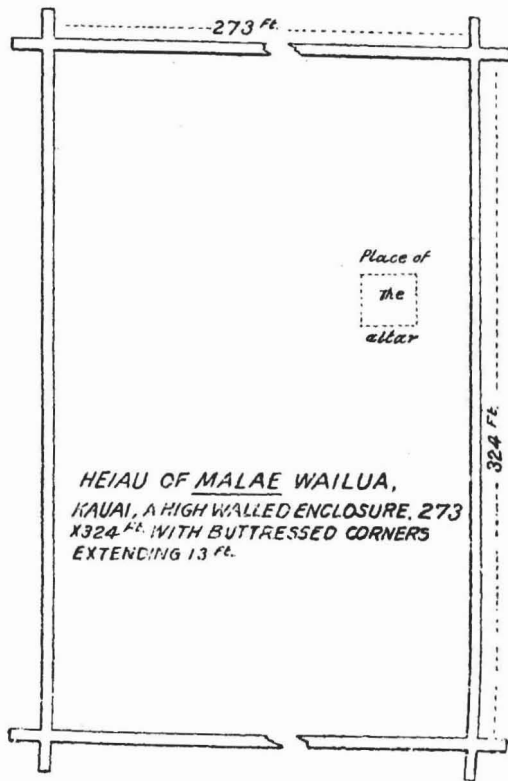
At the foot of the crater cone of Puukapele is a series of three platforms. On account of the conformation of the mountain these are irregular in shape. The lower platform is of earth. It seems to have had no regular sides or edges, the ground being simply leveled off to give a place to stand on. The longest axis is about 60 feet. The longest at right angle to this is about 50 feet. Rising four feet above this is a walled enclosure 12x30, but not exactly rectangular. The stone walls are about three feet high, and badly dilapidated. The third platform is a small niche in the mountain side about 8x10, evidently only a house floor. No special significance seems to be attached to this so-called heiau.

Ka-unu-aiea is a small shrine in the dense koa forest of Milolii. It was only an "unu," or shrine, for the shifting population of the forest belt. There is no platform left to indicate its existence.

Kaawako is a small rectangular structure about five by seven feet and two feet high, made of smooth lava slabs, on the summit of Waialeale, between two knolls, in the open country near the



HEIAU OF HAUOLA, HOËA, WAIAWA; OF PAVED PLATFORM CHARACTER; IN BEST CONDITION OF ALL KAUAI HEIAUS.



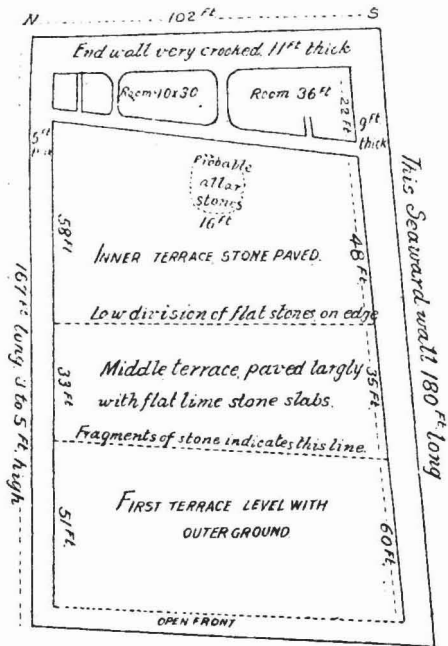
pond. This is very sacred; to this day you must throw on it the most valuable thing you have with you—money, food, tools, or whatnot,—to propitiate the gods of the mist lest they envelope you and you lose your way in that tangle of woods and gulches and level plateaus of the interior of Kauai.

The largest and most famous heiau of Kauai in its time is said to have been that of Kuhiau, at Nawiliwili; described as a large walled and paved structure which covered an area of about four acres. It had a companion heiau called Paukini, on the rock of that name now separate from but formerly connected with the shore, and where the kahunas of both temples resided. Nothing now remains of either.

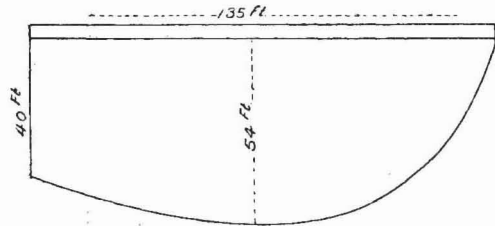
Next in size, and the largest now of Kauai's list, is the heiau of Malae, in central Wailua, measuring 273x324 feet, with buttressed corners extending 13 feet, the only one of the kind known on the islands. Its high and substantial walls are in good condition, but its inner divisions and temple features were torn down by Deborah Kapule, the deserted Queen of Kaumualii, somewhere about 1830. A ledge about two feet high and some six feet wide is said to have extended all around its four walls (similar to the feature noted in Oahu's largest temple), described as the seating place of the people during ceremonies. The companion heiau of Malae was Poliahu, situate some little distance from it, further inland, but in plain sight of each other. It is also a walled heiau; of medium size, and in fair condition.

The shore temples of the Lihue district present features of peculiar interest in their construction. Hikinaakala is a long narrow heiau of three divisions, the inner section being in fair condition, its end wall and corners being 11 feet thick, and of heavy stones. Much of its paving is still intact. A number of graves mark the middle and outer sections, said to be the remains of an entire family in consequence of their desecrating the temple by living and cultivating within its walls. The total length is 395 feet by 80 feet in width on front, its widest part.

Kukui, situate at Olohena, was a walled and paved heiau of two divisions, 196x85 feet in size, now in a state of ruins, much



HEIAU OF KANEILOLOUMA AT POIPU,
KOLOA, KAUAI.



HEIAU OF PUALU, KAPAEHILI, HANAPEPE VALLEY.
A PAVED PLATFORM HEIAU WITH WALL AT THE BACK 4 ft HIGH
AT THE BASE OF A HILL, ITS FRONT, ABOUT 6 ft HIGH IS
BADLY FALLEN AWAY IN PLACES AND THE FALLING OF STONES
HAS GREATLY DISTURBED CONDITION.

to be regretted, for the distinctive features yet to be seen but insufficient to be well understood. The stones of this temple are the largest and heaviest seen in any like structure on the island, many being huge boulders sufficient for the height and thickness of its walls. The further end wall is entirely gone, but the side walls are 16 feet thick on the sea side and 11 feet on the upper side. The outer division walls are double in construction, with a four foot paved passage way between; the outside wall being eight feet thick and the inner wall five. These passage ways ran distinctly to the middle division wall of the heiau, and led to its inner section, but just how far was hard to determine, as they were lost by the tumbled condition of the walls from this point. The upper end wall of Puu-o-Mahuka heiau seems to possess this double feature also.

The heiau of Kukui is famed traditionally as the place where Kawelo's body after being slain in battle at Wahiawa was brought and placed on the lele (altar) for decomposition, which did not set in, and on nearly the tenth anahulu (ten days periods) his body was struck by lightning when he came to life.

Near the Poipu beach, at Koloa, are two walled heiaus but a short distance apart. The larger one named Kaneiolouma, contains features all its own in the stone-enclosed unconnected rooms which extend across its eastern end. The front of this heiau (to the west) is entirely open and is somewhat wider than the rear, which measures 102 feet and is full 11 feet thick. The seaward wall, 9 feet thick, is double that of the mauka wall and in height ranges from four to six feet. It is of three divisions, slightly terraced, the middle and inner sections being still largely paved with slabs of a lime stone belonging to the neighborhood.

No information or explanation could be obtained relative to the unconnected stone rooms or enclosures, though a walled section toward the N. W. corner—omitted from the plan—was said to have been built up for more modern use.

The medium sized heiau on Niukapukapu hill, at Lawai-kei, is said to have been built by Kulaahiki, an alii, who lived there. A coconut palm was planted near it and watered by him and his

priests with calabashes of water brought from the stream in the valley.

Futile was all effort made to identify and locate the site of the first described heiau of these islands, situated in the Waimea valley, Kauai, and pictured in Cook's Voyage in a drawing by Webber, and which is the only one that has been published illustrating the interior of Hawaiian heiaus from that time to the present. Neither name, or exact location is given, but it is described as "an oblong space of considerable extent, surrounded by a wall of stone about four feet high, enclosed space loosely paved with smaller stones," etc.¹²

In continuing this series next issue, the notes will embrace a number of the famed historic temples of the island of Hawaii.

LAND CUSTOMS OF EARLY SETTLERS IN HAWAII.

Thrum St. G

As Shown in the Foreign Testimony Records of the Commissioners to Quiet Land Titles, 1846.

MUCH additional early information relative to the block now known as the Executive grounds of this city, that was dealt with in John M. Kapena's address in the Annual for 1906, pp. 74-80, is found in the claims of Captain Sumner, together with other interesting reminiscences in his service in the employment of the government and of the chiefs in those early days with corroborative testimony by others confirming important points set forth in Captain Alexr. Adams' Log, also in last Annual, pp. 66-74, and statements in earlier numbers, all of which give it material historic value.—Ed.

SERVICES OF WILLIAM SUMNER, SENR.

I arrived at these islands in 1807. In the year 1813 I commanded a small schooner belonging to Kalaimoku which sailed between the islands. In 1816 I commanded the ship Albatross and made a number of voyages from island to island. In 1817, was chief mate of the brig Forrester, bound for China; Alexr.

Adams was commander. Before proceeding on the voyage we were ordered by Kamehameha I to proceed to Kauai and haul down the Russian colors, which were then flying there, and to hoist those of Kamehameha in their place; this was accordingly done.

We sailed for China on the 12th of March and returned October 16th following. From this date to the year 1821 I was constantly employed in commanding government vessels from one island to the other. In July of this year (1821), I took charge of the brig *Thaddeus* and sailed for Kamschatka with a load of salt and returned on October 27th following. Had not Providence protected us during the voyage, the whole of us must have perished in consequence of the severe weather experienced, and the unseaworthy state of the brig.

From 1821 to 1824 was again constantly employed in the coasting service in command of government vessels. March 2nd of latter year, by order of Mr. Pitt (Kalaimoġu), sanctioned by the king, I took charge of the brig *Ainoa* and proceeded on a sailing voyage. After much labor, danger, and great privation, being but badly provided with provisions—in fact, I may say not provided at all,—I returned October 14th of same year, with 5845 fur skins, a quantity of elephant oil, besides a great quantity of fish. Had I been supplied with even a moderate share of the necessities of life I might have got a much better cargo.

In 1826, took charge of the *Kamalolani*, on another sealing voyage. After much difficulty and privations, being similarly situated with regard to provisions as on first voyage, I procured 3160 fur seal skins. The crew now began to show signs of dissatisfaction and I was at last obliged, by their continual complaints of hunger, to put in at Port Dago, California, and buy some corn, the only thing we could get.

As I was about to sail, the Spaniards, thinking they had someone in their power from whom they might glean a little harvest, without any notice fired upon us, not because we violated any of their laws, but because they wanted part of my skins. I told them they should not take any, for I was not afraid of them though much smaller in number to them. They then informed me that

they would not acknowledge my colors, and if I attempted to sail they would blow us out of the water. I then went on shore to the governor, but was very glad to get on board again. Thinking it probable they might endeavor to sink the brig I was not sorry to see her run on shore, and when they made their threat so to do unless I complied with their demands I replied they could not do that as she was sunk as far as she could go. Finding they could make nothing of me they allowed me to depart and I arrived at Oahu, January 24th, 1827. From this time till '29 I was in the government coasting service, in command.

On May 21st, 1829, Governor Boki gave me charge of the brig *Neo* (Niu), bound for Tahiti, to recover a cargo of goods sent to that place by a chief named Kamanohu, which cargo, at that time, was supposed to be lost. I accordingly proceeded on the voyage and on arrival at Tahiti found the cargo above alluded to had been sold, and that the proceeds were likely soon to be squandered away by Kamanohu. I remonstrated with him and after much persuasion and exertion to buy a full cargo of coconut oil, a quantity of wood for furniture, etc., with the money he then had, but which very shortly would have been expended by him in drunkenness and profligacy. This oil I had to bring in bamboos, having neither cooper nor casks on board. I arrived back here September 23rd, 1829. From this time till 1831 I was again in inter-island coasting. December 25th, I took charge of the brig *Waverly* by order of Kamanu (Kaahumanu), and sailed for California, the particulars of which your honorable Board I have no doubt is well acquainted with. Returned again in May, 1832.

For these services the lands I have submitted for approval to your honorable Board were given to me. I received no wages while thus employed and I hope your honorable Board will do me the justice to see that my exertions have been fairly remunerated.

SUMNER'S CLAIMS.

I will now refer to the lands. In August or September, 1819, I first went on the land on the plains and built my houses. Boki was governor at that time. He sent one of the chiefs called Kalaona to build a large house for me. Residents at that time

could go and build where they liked without fear of molestation. When I built my house above alluded to there was not a single house near the spot with the exception of Mr. G. Beckley's, nor any other person for three or more years. About this time King Kamehameha II and the chiefs came from Maui. At the request of Boki I went in the brig *Thaddeus* and brought down the people. The king and chiefs frequently used to call and see me on the premises which I at present occupy. One day, I do not exactly recollect the time, Mr. Pitt called upon me and after some conversation fell asleep in the house which I have recently pulled down. When he awoke he said to me: "William, I want you to pull in your fence about eight or ten fathoms." The fence alluded to was the one between my present house and the palace, then leading from the residence of Dr. Judd to that of Hon. Judge Andrews. I consented to this and when done, he said to me: "William, this is my yard and that is yours," alluding to the land upon which my present house is built, and the piece of ground now in dispute. He then said to me: "Build a fence across in a straight line to the pathway above the well—alluding to the road (Richards street) which at present runs down to the sea. Okea and myself dug the well. There was no mud walls in those days. As soon as I found water in the well people began to come and build on the plains. My fence formerly commenced in Dr. Judd's yard, but at request of Kinau I drew it in; do not remember how many fathoms. When I did so, I carried it across the roadway running to the sea, as far as Kittera's house, which is at present situated in the yard in which is a large tamarind tree. When they began making the roads, Governor Kekuanaoa applied to me for permission to pull in my fences, which I agreed to. Mr. Pitt sent for me one day (I cannot now remember when it was), and said to me: "William, I want you to go with me to Pearl River to bring up sticks for our fences, and as the vessel I am going in is a square rigged one, I wish you to take command of her." I accordingly did so; took her into Pearl River and brought her safely out again. Shortly after Mr. Pitt applied to me for a pathway through my enclosure towards his house. This pathway is the one which at present leads to the young chief's

school. He said he wished to make this pathway to oblige Lord Byron and his doctor. I consented to this also.

I fenced in the whole of the land belonging to me. My fence commenced somewhere in the yard at present occupied by Dr. Judd and ran up nearly to the residence of Judge Andrews. I then ran the fence across the land to the road now leading to the sea, and from thence to the one in Dr. Judd's yard. My present yard, the one opposite belonging to me and the piece in dispute were at that time all in one. They were given me by Mr. Pitt by His Majesty's orders for my 30 years' services to the government. I built the house on the land in dispute for my former wife. I gave her in charge of the land which she does not deny. I believe she lived there about 16 years. When her husband died, Keliiahonui came several times and requested her to pull down her house. She said to him: "Why do you want me to pull down the house, William sent me here to take care of the land as it belongs to him?" At last he got very angry, and he made her pull it down, and she had to get her friends to assist her. I was away at the time this took place, but I shortly after returned, when I found the materials of the house lying in the yard and my wife crying over them. I immediately applied to Kinau to state to her these facts and to protest against them. On my arrival at Kinau's resident I met with Kekuanaoa and I told him the cause of my visit and the purport of my complaint. He said to me, "Kinau is now very sick and you cannot well see her, but I will tell her what you have told me." I think this took place in 1836.

When the chief Kinana commenced building the stone house now erected on the land I went to him and told him he must not build there, as it was my land. He said to me: "Well, William, I know this is your land and when I get it finished you can buy it of me." He did very little to it after that and death shortly after put an end to his existence. The house then remained in that unfinished state for some considerable time, and when it was begun again Keliiahonui was told that it was wrong to touch that house, as the land belonged to Mr. Sumner, and the probability was there would be a row about it.

I hope your honorable Board will take these circumstances into

consideration. I omitted mentioning that I received \$100 for the voyage in the brig Niu, \$25 a month for the voyage in the Waverly, and \$100 as a present for the voyage in the brig Thaddeus. This was a gift from his present Majesty. This is all the money I ever received for my 30 years' services.

PETER RICHMOND'S DEPOSITION.

I arrived at these islands about 22 years ago. I came from Tunton, Mass. Have been in Honolulu about 18 years at work as a carpenter. In old times there used to be a high stick fence running along the ground where Kekauonohi's stone house is built. It commenced at Dr. Judd's inland fence, and running inland of the stone house near the line of the street the fence ran up beyond the well which is on the premises of Kekauonohi and comprised the houses about as far up as where the native straw house stands. I do not know how far the back fence extended; cannot say if there was a cross fence or not. Some of Mr. Sumner's people lived in the large native house there. I do not recollect when the lane was opened; there used to be a path there. Cannot say whether or not the straw houses were built by Mr. Sumner. The place where the young chief's school is was owned by Kanaina. About 1837 or '38 the main (Richards) street was opened which intersect at right angles the street (Beretania) where General Miller resides, and the street (King) which passes in front of the palace.

About the time the street was opened, Mr. Sumner built a mud wall from the street above described running easterly. The same stands there at the present time, which is the mauka wall. At time of its building the straw house was torn down. I believe the path has been a thoroughfare during the past ten years. I cannot say whether it was ever laid out for a street or road, or by common consent that people passed over it. I knew Mr. Sumner a short time after my arrival here, and have always understood that the land where he lived belonged to him; not only that, but all that was included where the stick fence ran. Mr. Palmer was one who told me so. I have heard that Mr. Pitt applied to Mr. Sumner for permission to make a pathway which now leads up to the young chief's place.

First two years after my arrival I lived at the fort; afterwards with Jack Crowne. Have no connection with the parties; never lived with Captain Sumner. Could not point out to surveyor where fence ran within 20 or 30 feet, but am sure it ran as far as stone house. Could not say how deep land was from E. to W., but it was wider than Mr. Sumner's present premises. Do not know of any natives living on the ground at that time, nor who built the stick fence. Kinana commenced building the stone house upon the ground about three years ago. Do not know if Sumner opposed it. Do not know who planted the sugar cane on the land.

KAUILA'S DEPOSITION.

I have been wife to Mr. Sumner until about the time of the arrival of letters (1820). Do not know at what time Mr. Sumner took possession of his present premises; it was long before Kalaimoku built his great yard. The place of Mr. Sumner was not given him by any person; it was an unoccupied place and he went of his own accord and built there, with the knowledge of the chiefs. He built a fence around his premises, it commenced near Dr. Judd's premises and ran up along the street. When Kalaimoku was sick he asked of Mr. Sumner a pathway for him to go out through his yard and he gave his consent to have the two parts separated by the path. At that period we were living on the mauka side of the pathway; our two families. Mr. Sumner built the house where we with my husband lived. My husband and Mr. Sumner dug the well. I left the place at the time Lot was born, in 1831 or 2, when Keliiahonui sent us away. The wall was built before I left. Do not know on what ground Keliiahonui sent me away. I considered him as my chief. I was the servant of his chamberlain. * * * I was at Maui when Nahienaena died, in 1836, and when I came back, found all the house materials in Mr. Sumner's yard. * * *

DEPOSITION OF UILANI:

I am living in house of Mr. Grimes. Have been acquainted with Mr. Sumner from my childhood. When I first knew him he was living down here in the village. At that time the place

where he is now living was entirely vacant. He went perhaps of his own accord and selected the place and fenced it with sticks. Mauka boundaries was just back of a well; western side where road now runs. Sea boundary was somewhere within Dr. Judd's yard, but was gradually removed at request of Kinau till it reached the place where it now is. On eastern side it extended into what was subsequently the yard of Kalaimoku; he requested permission to extend his premises into Mr. Sumner's yard, and obtained it. The space thus gained was considerable. There was no interior division of the land at that time; no fence at time Kalaimoku was living. (Rest of testimony much the same as others).

ROBERT BOYD'S DEPOSITION.

Have lived on the Sandwich Islands 25 years; am an Englishman by birth. Knew Mr. Sumner about three weeks after my arrival, living where he now does. The premises are bounded on S. E. by palace yard, on N. E. by a narrow lane, on N. W. by a broad street, on S. W. by premises of Dr. Judd. Those were not the former boundaries. There were houses on the lot when I went to live with him in 1822. No house now standing that was then. I was absent when the house he now lives in was built, which was previous to 1837. There was a thatch house in which he then lived, near site of present house, when I first knew him. There was a plastered mud house on right hand side of entrance to his then residence which he used as a store house. That entrance was where his gate now is. A stick fence was on the street side as early as 1822. That fence commenced at premises of Dr. Judd and ran inland about N. E. along the street and ended a little further than the alley, about 40 or 50 feet. * * * Mr. Sumner had no building beyond the lane, except the well that I know of. The land on N. E. side beyond the alley where the well is was open to anyone to build on at that time. Mr. S. could not have opposed anyone at that time building on that vacant space to the N. E. if the chief had given his consent to anyone building there, and even Mr. S. would have required the aid of a chief to sustain him in building there. The present lane was then a pathway. * * * About the well there was a small

thatch house, inland of it, in which lived a man named Powell. In 1822 the whole block was an entire plain including the palace, Dr. Judd's, Mr. Sumner's present residence, and the land in dispute. In 1837 there were several persons living on the block in different parts:—the governor, Kinau, Mr. Sumner and some natives. Cannot say that in 1822 anyone could take possession of land as they chose, but he must have the sanction of a chief. If a foreigner, he would make friends with some chief and ask him to build a house for him, giving him so much money. The chief might ask the person so requesting where he would have it; by your pointing out the place he knows whether he can build there better than the one asking. At that early day it was the usage to ask for as much of the land as the applicant saw fit and could pay for; the more he could pay for the better the chief would be pleased. There were no purchasers at that time (1822), in foreign understanding. The money was given to enable the chief to build the house for the applicant. In fact Boki was very angry with me on having understood that I drew up a paper for selling land by Mr. Kilday to some one else. It was understood by me from Boki, that when he sold land, he only sold the privilege of the stand and improvements. I think natives did not ever practice, at that day, selling the right of occupation and improvements. Do not think, until the passage of present laws creating this Board, the natives ever enjoyed that right at all. (Further and confirmatory testimony along same lines by others):

JOHN II'S DEPOSITION.

I was acquainted with the premises of Mr. Sumner previous to 1820. Cannot positively testify, but think he took possession in 1816 or '17, the time of the Russians, as I was at that time on Hawaii. About 1823 Kalaimoku built a large fence alongside of it. The fence extended clear from Chapel (King) street, toward the mountain to Back (Beretania) street in which General Miller and Judge Andrews live. I know about 1825 a fence ran from Dr. Judd's premises to the path which led into Kalaimoku's yard. I know also there was another fence which extended along same line till it passed the house occupied by Kauwila and her

husband, Hokio, nearly to Back street, then turning at right angles and running to the fence of Kalaimoku before mentioned, including the ground now occupied by General Miller and Judge Andrews. It is not clear to me if there was a fence on the mountain side, diverging from the stick fence already described, but in my opinion the yard extended clear up to Back street, including houses occupied by the people of Keoua. Know also that the lane upon which Mr. Sumner's premises now abut was then a traveled footpath, and was fenced in on both sides by a short stick fence, the same width as at present. Don't know who built the fences around this yard, but know Mr. Sumner was living then where he is now.

COMPARATIVE MYTHOLOGY OF THE PACIFIC.

BY REV. W. D. WESTERVELT.



WHEN Captain Cook made his discoveries in the Pacific Ocean during years 1776-1779 he was very much interested in marking the physical resemblance of the widely separated peoples later known as the Polynesians. He also noted in many places a significant likeness in language and thus was led to the conclusion that there was a close relationship between the various groups of islands of the Pacific.

During the past forty years the research of scholars residing in the different Polynesian groups, has brought to light a very remarkable amount of folk-lore, unique in subject matter. This is rapidly becoming available for comparative study, and is exceedingly interesting on account of its dissimilarity to the folk-lore of Europe.

There are gods and demigods, but the thunder and lightning which surround the thrones of Jupiter and Thor and the mighty battles of the Valkyrie are not predominant. Thunder storms are of rare occurrence in Polynesia and therefore the gods and heroes are gifted with powers over other forms of Nature's phenomena.

The volcano and earthquake, the sea and sky and their wonders ; the mighty deeds of strong men and the magic of marvelous spirit power, all combine to give a peculiar field for a legendary growth utterly unlike European mythology. It is safe to say that scarcely any of the legends of Europe, either of Scandinavian or Latin origin, have their counterpart in the Pacific Ocean.

Mercury the mischievous, and Hercules the strong, are rivalled by Maui, the demi-god of all the chief groups of islands of Polynesia. Maui is mischievous and tricky. He does more wonderful deeds than Hercules. He even outclasses Atlas, for Atlas lifts the world whereas Maui raises the heavens from the earth. The comparison of the Maui stories alone with the European myths would be an interesting study.

The Polynesian legends are numerous. In many cases after even hundreds of years of non-intercourse between the different islands they remain almost exactly identical in detail as well as in general subject matter.

Three groups of islands forming a triangle in the great distances of the Pacific Ocean may be taken as an example of the close relationship of Polynesian language and literature. The Hawaiian Islands belong to the northern part of the Pacific. New Zealand is practically 3,800 miles west of south from Hawaii, and Tahiti or the Society Islands are about 2,400 miles east of south from Hawaii and lies 2,200 miles northeast of New Zealand. Such ocean distances preclude the idea of easy canoe voyages from one group to the other. The Fiji, Samoa and Tonga groups are indeed stopping places on the journey, but Fiji is over a thousand miles from New Zealand, and Samoa is over two thousand miles from Hawaii. Madagascar, off the coast of Africa, is somewhat similar in language. A collection of its legends might prove its close literary connection with the early Polynesians. It is to be regretted that the value of legends has been so thoroughly underestimated. David Malo, a well informed Hawaiian writer of about sixty years ago, brushed even the demigod Maui out of all historic by-ways with the concise statement "the stories about him are false, therefore I will not repeat them." And yet Maui was evidently a great explorer and

discoverer of new places. In Tahiti, New Zealand and Hawaii, he is credited with having fished up "the islands from the bottom of the deep seas," a poetical description of discovery, the islands discovered first appearing small and growing larger and larger until drawn to the boat. In Tahiti the fishhook was thrown up into the sky and became the curved tail of the constellation Scorpio. In New Zealand the hook became a part of the reef in one of the bays. In Hawaii the hook was supposed to have been kept by a royal family.

The story of finding islands by drawing them to a boat as a fish is told in Tonga, Manahiki, Samoa, and New Hebrides, as well as New Zealand and Hawaii.

The legend of the sky and earth united and then forcibly separated by a mighty hero, usually Maui, is told in New Zealand, Hawaii, Samoa, De Peyster's, Hudson's, St. Augustine's, Tracey, Tamana, Onoatoa, Peru, Niu, Fiji and Tahiti Islands. At first the heavens were so close that the leaves of all the plants were flattened and men crawled like worms. In Samoa and Hawaii Maui lifted the sky to pay for a drink of water. In the Niu Islands a sea-serpent lifted the sky for the gods until his body broke and became islands and his blood-drops spattered on the sky became stars. The sea-serpent is closely connected with the Maui stories in different island groups. Sometimes the legends say that Maui and his friends clipped off the rough places of the sky with stone axes, polishing it finally with finer tools.

A very curious legend concerning the movements of the sun and a change from long nights and short days to an even duration of light and darkness, would imply that some of the ancestors of the Polynesians resided for a time in the far north, or south. The legend of Maui's making lassoes and catching the sun and beating him until he promised to give longer days is told in the New Zealand, Samoa, Hervey and Tahiti Islands, as well as in Hawaii.

In New Zealand the lassoes became rays, which Maui tied to the moon so that when the sun went down the moon was pulled up.

Legends concerning the discovery of the method of making

fire by rubbing sticks together naturally abound in Polynesia, but the close relation of the ancient inhabitants of the various island groups is strongly marked by the unanimity of all the legends in ascribing to Maui a conflict with the gods of the underworld, who were his ancestors, and his victory over them, resulting in permitting him to take fire back to men and conceal it in various trees.

Another distinct group of legends cluster around a hero who is defeated again and again by the elves of the forests who replace in the night the trees which he has cut down in the day. Usually the birds which flash their bright colors among the leaves have their part in the contest. Finally the hero wins the aid rather than the opposition of the fairies, but he wins by kindness and not by resistance. This story is told with some variations in Hawaii, New Zealand, Samoa and Tahiti, or the Society Islands.

Legends of cannibalism abound in all the different Polynesian islands, but these are individual, and do not gather around any one person. In the Hawaiian Islands there are several legends of men who were part shark and part man, and stories of men captured and eaten under the name "fish," and of ghosts who, inhabiting one of the islands, feasted upon any visitors who came thither, and of man-eating chiefs, one of whom had a home in a definite locality known even to the present day. To the honor of Hawaiian history, however, it may be said that even the legendary references to cannibalism are not very numerous, and in actual history the accounts of man-eating are exceedingly rare.

Legends of a flood are found in many island groups, but these have reference to different individuals, while in the Mythology of the chief island groups common ancestors are found in Wakea, the father, and Papa, the mother of the human race. Of course the names are spelled with variations according to the dialect, changes which would naturally arise on island groups widely separated in space and time.

Even the chief gods of Polynesia are sometimes the children of Wakea. These chief gods are usually four; Kane or Tane, Ku or Tu, Lono or Rongo, and Kanaloa or Tanaroa, sometimes called Tangaroa.

Kanaloa is the pronunciation given in the Hawaiian Islands. He is the supreme god in many parts of Polynesia. Sometimes he is called the father of Maui. Very frequently he is mentioned as an ancestor with whom Maui has various contests. In New Zealand legends he is the father of all fish and reptiles. In the Hervey Islands he was the god of fire living in the underworld. He was killed by Maui and the fire taken away, but Maui afterward restored him to life. In the Tonga Islands Tangaroa is said to have fished the islands from the ocean depths. After finding the islands he settled down as the god of all artificers. In Fiji Tangaroa is known as the creator. It was said that after he had made the islands he walked over them. Wherever his clothes touched the ground there was a sand beach. Wherever he held them up trees and plants were able to grow. In Hawaii he is credited with having been dissatisfied with the work of the other gods in making man, therefore he made an image of his own into which, however, he could not implant life.

In the Hawaiian Islands Kane was sometimes called the "creator or master." The Hawaiian chants sing of

"The great ocean of Kane,
The ocean with dotted seas."
"The rows of stars of Kane,
The stars which have been fastened
Fast on the face of the heaven of Kane."

Kane was the god of the morning. The dawn was "Kane's bright path." The front door of a dwelling often opened toward the east "as a special sign of Kane worship." Human sacrifices and cruel rites and ceremonies attended his worship with perhaps greater regularity than with the worship of the other gods. In New Zealand Tane stands among the great gods as the "father of forests and of all things made from trees, and also of all birds and insects finding a home among the leaves and branches." In some of the groups of islands in Polynesia Kane occupies a position among the intermediate gods. Ku in the Hawaiian Islands, according to Fornander, was the architect among the gods, literally he was "the foundation." In New Zealand Tu was the war

god, "the father of cruel men, the fiercest children of heaven and earth." In Samoa also Tu was a war god.

Lono in Hawaii was "the voice coming over the waters." The word lono, or rongo, in Polynesian dialects usually has the thought of sound connected with it. The most mysterious of all noises to the ancient Polynesians were the wind voices sweeping over the storm-tossed waves of the ocean, therefore it is no wonder that when Captain Cook appeared to the Hawaiians, they at once worshipped him as O-Lono, the great god speaking on the waters. Lono, or Rongo, was worshipped in New Zealand as the "father of all cultivated food." In Mangareva Islands he was "worshipped as a mighty god visible as the rainbow."

Many minor instances of the common origin of Polynesian Mythology could readily be instanced, but enough has been written to show that a unique system of myths has sprung up in the Pacific Ocean entirely unlike and distinct from European Mythology, and at the same time of very great interest as evidence of the unity of literature in very ancient times among the Polynesians.

KAILILAUOKEKOA

Chiefess of Kapaa, and the lute Kanikawai.

A Popular Kauai Legend. . Translated for the Annual.

KAILILAUOKEKOA, the subject of this story, was the only daughter born of Hooipoikamalanai, the mother, and Moikeha the father, who were Kauai chiefs of the highest rank. At the birth of Kaililauokekoa she became the object of depest consideration, and was tenderly guarded by her parents till she became grown.

As this chiefess increased in stature she developed also in maiden graces with beauty of face and form, and her cheeks vied with the ohelo berries in their coloring, so that it became a saying, "Cooked red is Puna by the fire of the woman."

Her greatest desire was to play konane, a game somewhat re-

sembling checkers, and to ride the curving surf of Makaiwa (keekee nalu o Makaiwa), a surf which breaks directly outside of Waipouli, Kapaa. She passed the larger part of her time in this manner every day, and because of the continual kissing of her cheeks by the fine spray of the sea of Makaiwa, the bloom of her youth became attractive "as a torch on high," so unsurpassed was her personal charms.

Upon a certain day her parents went into the distant fields with their people, leaving but her and her female attendant in the village, and as the chiefess was quietly engaged with her companion over the konane board behold there stood before them a strange man.

Now this stranger which suddenly appeared before them was not a plebian, or common person, but a chief of Molokai, whence he had come unheralded. As this stranger chief stood there looking intently on the amusement of the maiden he questioned thus: "Are you an expert in this, chiefess?"

"Yes," replied Kaililauokekoa.

The stranger chief then said: "Well, if that is the case let us two play, and if the resident win, so be it; or if the stranger win, so be it; to which they both agreed and immediately entered upon the contest, the result of which gave victory to the resident over the stranger, because nine stones were won by the young chiefess while only four were scored by the stranger chief, whereupon she cried out: "Say, you are defeated by the daughter of Moikeha."

As the chief heard the name of Moikeha he immediately looked up and asked, "Is Moikeha then yet alive?"

"Yes," was the reply, "but he has gone away, but what is it? Moikeha is here, alive, indulging in the curving surf of Makaiwa; the enjoyment of the beauty and loving comfort of my mother Hooipoikamalanai, and he will live on Kauai until his death."

"Truth indeed?" replied the chief of Molokai. "I supposed Moikeha was dead, whereas I find him measuring the length and breadth of Puna. Greatly beloved! He will not return with me then, for the reason you tell me, young woman, that 'Moikeha indulges in the curving surf of Makaiwa; enjoys the beauty and

loving comfort of your mother, and that he will live on Kauai till his death.' ”

Continuing their contest of skill the Molokai chief shortly exclaimed: “Here, I am beaten again by you, and it is proper that the resident has won. But listen! When your father and your mother returns, give you both of them my kindest regards, and say, Heakekoa leaves you both his aloha.” And as the chief ceased speaking he set forth on his return to Molokai, and the young chiefess continued enjoying the game with her attendant.

At this point we will leave consideration of the chiefess while we take up that of the young chief Kauakahialii and Kahalehewa, his sister. These were also of high rank, who dwelt above at the sacred ground of Pihanakalani, where Kauakahialii possessed that famous lute well known to all Hawaiians, by the name of Kanikawi, whose pleasurable notes could be heard down at the shore of Kapaa.

This perhaps suffices to clearly set forth the situation, therefore we will return to the narration of the doings of Kaililauokekoa.

While the young chiefess and her attendant were comfortably resting in their dwelling the evening shades gathered. They partook together of their meal, shortly after which the maiden fell asleep while her companion remained wakeful. Toward midnight the elder heard a pleasurable musical noise as of something tremulous, at times accompanied by the voice sounding as follows:

“Sacred indeed is Pihanakalani.
Sacred indeed is Pihanakalani
For Kaniaupiokawao.
O Kaili. O Kaililauokekoa,
Art thou asleep?”

As the attendant heard this mele (song) she quickly aroused the chiefess, saying: “Here, you are asleep. Here, you are asleep. Awake!” Startled, the girl awoke and enquired: “What is this that you should arouse me thus at midnight?”

“List,” said her companion. “What is it you ask? Some pleasing musical sound, the like of which I have never heard.”

“Whence came the sound?” asked the chiefess. The attendant

replied, "From above here. A sound of the most pleasurable kind."

"What kind of a sound was it?" again enquired the chiefess.

Her companion replied, "It was thus:

"O Kaili, O Kaililauokekoa, say
Art thou asleep?"

"I greatly regret," said the maiden, "that I should have been asleep so as not to have heard the sound of this thing. Now then, let us both keep awake; it may be the sound will recur."

They remained watchful, strongly desiring to hear again the music which the attendant had heard. Thus the rest of the night was passed till day dawn, without the least indication of any sound.

As the day warmed and they were making preparation for their morning meal the chiefess said to her companion: "Say! let us eat till satisfied, then we will sleep till night closes the day, that we be wakeful this night. Perhaps the music will again sound forth."

Their meal only delayed them, and as soon as finished they laid down and slept the sleep of the dreamland of Niolopua, and on awakening, from the chilliness of the air, the sun was declining beyond the mountain tops. Arising they partook of food, then again engaged together in the game of konane. Thus they were passing the time till the princess, getting drowsy, said: "Say, when again will this sound repeat itself?"

The attendant made answer: "It can be ascertained; it will be foretold. When I am becoming heavy with sleep, the time will be near at hand for the sound to be heard."

When the chiefess heard these words she strove hard to keep herself awake, and as they were thus abiding the time she was startled by the exclamation of her companion: "Where are you. The time is near for the sound to break forth."

The maiden asked, "How are you assured of this?"

The attendant replied, "By the sleepiness that is pressing hard on me."

As they were talking in this manner the pleasant sound of the lute arose from the distant heights of Pihanakalani, which was distinctly heard by them both as it sang forth :

“Sacred indeed is Pihanakalani.
Sacred indeed is Pihanakalani,
For Kaniaupiookawao.
O Kaili, O Kaililauokekoa,
Art thou sleeping?
Sleeping in the breadth of Puna,
In the night drooping grass of Kapaa?
Curve surf rider of Makaiwa—
Beautiful daughter of Hooipoikamalanai.
O Kaili, O Kaililauokekoa,
Art thou asleep?”

At the end of this song Kaililauokekoa quickly made answer, “I am not asleep; here I am awake and am seeking for the place where you may be found.”

They made ready at once, each with their small bundle of clothing, and set forth, and at dawn they found themselves at the dividing ridge, Kuamoo.

When Kahelelehua, the sister of Kauakahialii, saw the chiefess and her attendant ascending she immediately let fall a heavy rain. They were drenched through, of course, and cold, yet they both pressed onward until evening when they rested together in a hollow tree-trunk. They slept in this manner till they heard the cocks crowing when they felt there must be some house near them. They remained in their resting place, however, till broad daylight when they renewed their journey, with much perseverance, in spite of the rain which was pelting them with great force.

When Kahelelehua saw that Kaililauokekoa continued to press forward on her upward journey she turned to her brother and said: “Here is this chiefess persisting in her journey hither. I think we had better entertain her, because I have nothing else that I can do.”

The brother assented thereto, whereupon Kahelelehua immediately checked the rain and dispelled the fog and mountain mist which she had spread abroad.

As this condition passed away Kaililauokekoa saw standing before her a house wherein was a fire blazing. With her companion she approached close thereto, and at the same time they were observed by Kahalelehua, who called to them to come in.

They entered the house as invited, whereupon Kahalelehua hastened to remove the clothing of the chiefess and supplied her with a pa-u (skirt) made fragrant by the lauæ herbs, and a skirt also for her companion. They girded themselves with these fresh garments and drew near to the place of the fire to dry and become warmed thereby.

A meal was spread before them and when everything was ready Kahalelehua stepped outside of the house and shortly afterward re-entered, carrying a wooden platter full of fish (manini) and sea-moss (lipoa); and the fish were still alive.

When Kaililauokekoa saw the fish jumping about she said to her attendant: "Our place is down by the shore, near the sea, but the fish is never brought to us alive, while this place in the mountain where the sea is far distant, yet the fish is served in a fluttering state."

The reader perhaps questions the source of these fish, but a full explanation thereof is this: They were from the fish-pond of Pihanakalani, a large pond that existed in those days, but at this time it is but a flat marshy tract, full of mountain brush.

When these travelers had satisfied their hunger, Kahalelehua said to the attendant of the chiefess, "Yonder is her sleeping house, but you will dwell with me in my shelter hut here."

When they had finished amusing themselves Kaililauokekoa went to the house pointed out as hers, and upon entering within she saw someone lying down who directed her to her sleeping place. As Kaililauokekoa looked intently she saw it was a handsome young man, therefore she resolved the matter in her mind and concluded not to sleep at the place designated as hers, but went instead and laid down beside the party who had just addressed her, who was none other than the chieftain of Pihanakalani, the one who owned the famous singing lute that has already been mentioned.

The reader will bear in mind the yearning desire of Kailikauokekoa which caused her to endure the hardships in ascending the mountain slope, without regard as to the dangers to her royal person, as we have seen, that she might again hear the song of the lute of Kauakahialii, but in her innocence, in consequence of her seeing the handsome and kindly features of the youth of Pihanakalani, her strong desire was overshadowed by the existing circumstances.

We shall lay aside for awhile the narration of the young chiefs and give attention to the parents of Kaililauokekoa.

When they and the common people returned to the chief's home at Kapaa, there was no sign of the young chiefess or her attendant, hence, much anxiety was felt on account of their strange disappearance. In consequence, the chief sent the common people out to search all over the land for the young chiefess and if found with anyone then to seize upon both of them and bring them before the chief, the king of the land, who is Moikeha.

In accordance with this royal command the common people sought here and there all over the land. The valleys, pits, cliffs, hills and plains, were crowded with the common people. All the ravines and alleys, the tree-trunks, the houses and farming shelters were examined, and the searching party continued in the wilds of the woods.

When Kauakahialii's sister perceived the danger that was impending she loosened the fine rain, the mist, the shower reaching unto heaven, and also the heavy rain, so that the water was running all over the land, destroying the trees and dislodging rocks from the mountains which were washed down into the streams and valleys; and the mist prevailed thickly, rendering difficult the passage of the searching party for the young chiefess. But all these obstacles which Kahalelehua had occasioned were as nothing to the people of King Moikeha in their quest.

When the people reached Pihanakalani where the chiefs Kauakahialii and his sister were residing they saw the attendant of the young chiefess sitting up at the house of Kahalelehua. They ran to her, asking if the young chiefess was there. Kahalelehua replied and said, "She is in there," and the people ran to the

house pointed out to them, and saw the object of their search and Kauakahialii, enjoying the pastimes of chiefs.

The searchers laid hold of the young chiefess and, lifting her up, carried her in their arms like all favorites and much admired ones, while Kauakahialii was seized, his hands tied with ropes and he was led down to Kāpaa, a prisoner.

Upon arrival before the high chiefs, and in accordance with the command given, Kauakahialii was confined in a grass hut, the lower part of which was broken, but the young chiefess was taken into the presence of her parents.

Kauakahialii was imprisoned four days in the grass house. The first day of his confinement he was not given any food, nor even a drop of water. On the second day a boy by the name of Kekalukaluokewa came along and peeped in through the breaks of the grass house where Kauakahialii was locked up and asked him, saying: "Don't they give you any food?" And he answered, "No." Then the boy went home and spoke to his parents, saying, "I greatly sympathize with that young man who is tied with ropes."

His parents replied: "Yes? then carry him some food, but you must be cautious. You must place the food, the fish and water, in the cocoanut shell, and you must crawl through the (kalukalu) fine grass and the (ahuawa) rushes. Carefully watch the people, for if they should see you it will surely be your death."

He carried the things as instructed outside of the house where Kauakahialii was imprisoned, and he enquired of the unfortunate, saying, "Can you catch this thing which I will throw to you?"

He replied, "I can; throw it."

The boy threw in his bundle which Kauakahialii caught, whereupon the boy returned home. Thus he took care of the prisoner until the time of trial, and on account of this care the features of Kaniaupiokawao was preserved in their beauty, but the places tied with ropes were dark and bruised.

We must look now as to Moikeha's treatment of his daughter.

When Kaililauokekoa came before her parents she was asked: "Did that boy come and flatter you?" The young chiefess answered:

“No; I went myself after I had heard the sound of some instrument playing to my name thus—all listen:

“Sacred indeed is Pihanakalani.
Sacred indeed is Pihanakalani,
For Kaniaupiokawao.
O Kaili, O Kaililauokekoa
Art thou asleep?
Art thou asleep in the soft grass of Kapaa,
In the broadness of Puna as it lies
At the curving surf of Makaiwa,
In the dear bosom of your mother Kooipoikamalanai?
O Kaili, O Kaililauokekoa,
Art thou asleep?”

“When the singing of this song was finished I quickly concluded that if the owner of this sounding instrument was a young man, he should become my husband, and if a young woman she should be my companion; if he be a full grown man he should be my husband, and if a full grown woman she should be my companion, or if an old man he should be my husband, or if an old woman, my companion. I myself went up to search until I found the owner of this sounding instrument, and he is that young man you have imprisoned.”

When the parents heard everything as stated by their child, they immediately determined to place the matter before the priests, and upon their decision the king would abide.

Upon the Board of Priests of the king convening and hearing the statement of the young chiefess they quickly decided that the marriage to the one she had promised herself should be carried out and confirmed.

When their decision was announced Kauakahialii was at once sent for and brought before the assembly of chiefs and introduced to them and his beloved, whereupon it was publicly proclaimed before the people. The boy who took care of the young chief with food was also among the assembly, and he became the bosom friend of Kauakahialii in consequence of his kind treatment.

On the day the young chiefess became the wife of the chief of upper Pihanakalani, they became the chiefs of the whole Puna district of Kauai.

From that time the young chiefs had Kekalukaluokewa reside with them, and constant and enduring was the affection that prevailed in the household. In course of time Kauakahialii, perceiving one day that his end was drawing near, called his bosom friend before him and intimated the prospects of his death, and said: "Remain you with me until I die, then perhaps your wife shall be the beauty of Paliuli, Laieikawai, now being fondly borne hither on the wings of birds."

NOTES ON MAULILI POOL, KOLOA.

AS GATHERED BY J. K. FARLEY.

THE pool of Maulili, on Waikomo stream, in Koloa District, Kauai, is a few hundred feet south of the Maulili road bridge. It was a sacred and noted place of olden time. The gods Kane, and his brother, Kanaloa, are said to have once slept above it, on its eastern bank and left the impress of their forms as can be seen in the apapa (see cut). The apapa in the vicinity is called an "Unu," and a "Heiau," but was never walled in, it is said. On the nights of Kane the drums are heard to beat there, also at the sacred rocks, or unu's, of Opuokahaku and Kanemilohae, near the beach of Poipu, Ahupuaa of Koloa.

In the Maulili pool lived a large Moo, named "Kihawahine." At the brink of the waterfall into the pool once stood a sharp pointed rock, named Laaukahi (Puukaua), blasted away to make room for a water gate a few years ago. To the west of the waterfall, down in the pool is the flat rock named Kahonunuimaeaea. The eastern wall of the pool, just below the resting places of Kane and Kanaloa, for a short distance, only, is called the "Pali o Koloa." The District of Koloa is named from this Pali, we are told by old Hawaiians. To the south of the Pali o Koloa, in the wall is a rock named "Waihanau" (see cut); as one of their meles has it:



"Aloha wale ka Pali o Koloa,
Ke Ala huli i Waihanau e, hanau."

To the south of Waihanau is a projecting rock named "Ke clelo o ka Hawaii"—the tongue of Hawaii,—said to have been wrested and brought from Hawaii by the Kauai warrior Kawelo, of Wailua.

At the southern end of the Maulili pool start two large auwai's, that watered the land of East and West Koloa.

One of the first sugar mills in Koloa, stood on the western bank of Waikomo stream, above Maulili pool, which was a swimming place for old and young in the days of clean and abundant water.

Two Hawaiian women were returned to Waimea, Kauai, by Vancouver, on his second visit to the islands, March, 1793, that had been carried off by Captain Baker in the *Jenny*, of Bristol, from Niihau, and were on the ship at Nootka when the vessels met. The names of these women are given as Laheina and Kai-alo.

CUSTOMS TABLE REVIEW, 1906.

IT seems eminently fitting and proper that space be given to a review of the Tables of Import and Export as given on pages 22 to 26 of this issue, as they present the record of our commercial conditions for 1906, as gathered from the Summary of Commerce and Finance of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

Glancing at the totals for the year the balance of trade is seen to be still largely in the Territory's favor, notwithstanding a decrease of \$9,323,944 in our exports from that of the previous year, and an increase of \$768,730 in imports for the same period; the total figures for the past year's exports being \$26,944,824, as against \$36,328,768 the year previous, and importations to the value of \$15,639,874 as against \$14,871,144 in 1905.

The large decline in export value is accounted for by a reduction both in the quantity of our raw sugar produced and in the lower market rulings that have prevailed. The diminished output is largely, if not wholly, due to the shortage of labor which has been the unfortunate experience of all the plantations, causing inability to properly handle the season's crop, either in its harvesting, or cultivating, and in some cases both. The total exportation of raw sugar for the year is given at 712,560,997 pounds, a deficit of 99,042,332 pounds from that of 1905, though in the refined product its export of 34,041,640 pounds for the period under review is an increase of 12,923,582 pounds, not a bad showing for the second season's work of our one refining plantation.

Prominent in value in the list, classed under "Fruits and Nuts," is that which has made and is making wide strides, for it embraces the pineapple industry, both fresh and preserved. The exports under this head show to have advanced from \$193,373 in 1905, to \$287,603 the past year, an increase of \$94,230. Of this amount canned fruit claims a gain of \$85,706. From present indications in the extension of pineapple planting and the estab-

lishment of new canneries on this and the other islands of the group to meet the demands of a widening market for our preserved product, the time is not distant, in the mind of many besides those interested in their culture, when it will rank high among the industries of the islands.

Coffee makes still further advancement in quantity and value of exports for 1906, its amount being 2,147,154 pounds, valued at \$248,593, a gain of \$74,976 upon that of the preceding year. It is pleasing also to note that importations of this commodity, which drew forth a mild protest in our last issue, is among the diminished items of the year, its imports in "prepared form" having fallen off nearly \$2,500.

Rice takes an important place again in our list of exports, the industry having wonderfully revived from the critical condition recently experienced, as set forth in our last issue. Planters have been favored with good crops and they have realized better prices, so that the quantity exported last year reached 5,739,500 pounds, (more than doubling that of 1905), and valued at \$223,012, a gain of \$141,598 for the period mentioned. Additional benefit is also to be noted in the larger local demand for home consumption consequent upon diminished importations.

Hides and skins also show continued improvement in export values over the preceding year's figures, despite the requirement of our local tannery which also makes a most favorable showing in exports besides supplying the home market in leather to a large extent. Tallow also shows increased value of exports. The figures of value for these several items for 1906 are as follows: Hides and skins, \$126,425, an increase of \$42,333; leather, \$20,033, an increase of \$14,591; and tallow, \$7,046, an improvement of \$1,043; a total gain of \$57,967.

Our apiary products are making strides for permanent recognition as an industry to be reckoned with in the category of domestic exports. Beeswax, which in 1905 showed some decline, rose this last year to \$6,745 in value, a gain of \$4,117, while honey jumped from \$21,977 to \$34,048, an increase of \$12,071; an improvement under this head of \$16,188 for the year.

Contrary to expectations and the tenor of our remarks in last review touching the sisal industry, the fibre exports for 1906 appear to have suffered a decline of \$982, the value for the year being \$9,649. Whether this is due to a falling off in the amount exported, or in its realization is not apparent in the tables at hand.

Respecting our importations, in the absence of details of such from the various foreign countries with which we have had to do, our review has to deal with figures of trade with the United States. As has been shown imports have increased considerably, but with the exception of automobiles there is little of the luxury class shown among the articles of increased value for the year. With certain exceptions the more prominent pertain to articles of development and improvement that in due time will enhance our revenue, principle of which are timber and lumber to the value of \$625,218, nearly doubling the figures of 1905. The various lines of manufactures of wood show also a slight gain, mostly in mill work. This increase, however, is rather against us since it is more in value than quantity, owing to the steady advancing of rates during the past year. Bricks, for building, as also paints, and lime, show increased values, but cement shows a decrease offsetting two-thirds thereof.

Breadstuffs, mainly barley, corn, and mill feed, is to be credited with \$69,233 from the States, and Japan contributes from \$15,000 to \$20,000 more, to judge by previous years. Of animal importations, increased value in the following is shown for the year, viz.: Hogs, \$15,663; horses, \$2,260; mules, \$23,755.

Under the head of "Provisions, Meat and Dairy Products," we find that beef—canned, fresh, and salt,—has increased \$30,452, the imports for the year being 1,147,848 pounds. Hams and pickled pork also increased, but other hog products and mutton declined. Oleomargarine and poultry increased, as has also the various dairy products of butter, cheese and milk, this latter line showing an advance of \$24,169 for the year.

The favorable showing of rice exports, already mentioned, is enhanced by the decline in the import value of this commodity from the States of \$138,166, for the year, and a proportionate re-

duction is expected would be shown in the imports from Japan, were its table available.

Imports of paper for the year at \$176,705 is but a slight gain upon 1905, but in the varieties under this head, printing grades reached \$37,805, an increase of about 50%. Writing papers and envelopes, and playing cards also show an advance, but "all other" lines falls off \$28,188.

The foregoing review has much to encourage the "diversified industry" and small farmer theorists. And with more concerted action on the part of farmers and dealers, and a better public spirit for the due appreciation and encouragement of home productions, the day should not be distant when our imports would not embrace articles we are quite capable of producing at home.

Two main articles of increased importation is noted which could well have been spared this territory, viz.: opium, and spirits and wines, for they make for the ruin and degradation of the people. The former article, in the prepared smoking class, jumped from \$1,525 value of importations in 1905, to \$118,118 in 1906, from the United States, besides what may be shown as direct from China. Spirits and wines, including dutiable from the United States, show an increase for the year of \$126,308, and Japan's flood of sake and wine is yet to be learned; its average for the past four years was \$186,132. These two articles account for over one-half of our increase in importations for the year.

BEAUTIFYING HONOLULU.

MENTION was made in the Retrospect for 1905 of the steps in progress for the general improvement and beautifying of the city of Honolulu. The spirit of enthusiasm that the formative meeting engendered brought to the force an energetic and practical Central Committee that districted the city and suburbs, and assigned to most likely residents therein the general supervision of its improvement and care, the principal plank of the committee's platform being: "To promote the improvement of Honolulu through the beautification of the city and the advance-

ment of measures having to do with the designing and fitting of grounds for public and private use and enjoyment."

This planned for the elimination of fences, trimming foliage, setting out trees, etc., which in turn brought the attention of the Telephone and Electric Companies to the law requiring them to notify the Superintendent of Public Works of proposed tree cutting and trimming, so as to have the work done in accordance with views of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry, and avoid the indiscriminate mutilation of trees so generally complained of.

In pursuance of the formulated plan improvement clubs formed in different parts of the city to carry out work along these lines in their immediate neighborhood, not only in self interest but for the encouragement of others and benefit of the whole. Much public interest was manifest, and during the spring months shade and flowering trees were planted along many of the streets in the residential parts of the city, furnished for the most part by the Board of Agriculture and Forestry, to which work the officials of that department lent material aid. One lady resident furnished 100 plants ready to be set out, with which to line Pensacola street, that in due time it might become a "golden shower" avenue.

Noting the development of this civic spirit, first led by the residents of the Kaimuki district, our mind reverts to the short visit here in March, 1895, of Prof. B. G. Northrup, the originator and organizer of the Village Improvement Society movement in the United States, at which time he delivered a lecture in the Y. M. C. A. hall on the subject, and on which occasion the advisability of an Arbor Day for Hawaii was mooted. The good seed sown has been slow in germinating, but having taken root promises continual growth for the perfection of tropical beauty.

The Hawaii Promotion Committee rendered good service in arousing public interest to the subject and launching forth the movement under its auspices. Though largely in the interest of "tourist attraction" it nevertheless appealed to all officials, property owners, and householders to do their part in improving the conditions of the city and increasing its attractions.

An outcome of this movement led to the invitation of Chas. Mulford Robinson, the "city beautifier," by the Board of Supervisors and the General Improvement Committee, to advise with reference to a Park system for Honolulu. By the time of his arrival various suggestions had been mooted in the press for "beautifying" certain prominent localities, some of which schemes partook of ancient days of classic Greece, or elsewhere, rather than tropical isles of the Pacific. Mr. Robinson quickly shattered all such idols, as well as projects for straightening and widening certain streets.

Accompanied by various officials and public-spirited citizens he devoted some time to visiting all parts of the city and studying the situation. Needless to say all departments of the government were practically at his service to facilitate his labor, that he might complete the work in hand in the limited time he could devote to Honolulu and prepare his report thereon.

Under date of March 14, 1906, Mr. Robinson addressed his report on "The Improvement of Honolulu" to the Board of Supervisors, County of Oahu, which in type makes an 8vo. pamphlet of 37 pages, with plans and map of the city, a portion of which report we summarize as follows:

INTRODUCTORY.

As requested, the city and its immediate tributary country has been examined, with a view to making recommendations and suggestions for its improvement. In these which may be called practicable I am not restricted to the immediately possible, but to plan toward the years to come; the idea being to accomplish at once as much as may be, making sure that each step counts directly toward a complete and systematic scheme.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

Among these might fittingly be discussed the future of Honolulu as the playground of the Pacific tourist travel. There should be a higher appeal than commercial motives. Whatever development is given the city and its surrounding country should be first of all for the comfort of its own citizens, who pay the bills and live—not visit—here. What will improve it for them, make it better

worth living in, add to the comfort and pleasure in life of its own citizens, and make it more beautiful to them and add to their contentment and happiness will also make it more attractive to strangers.

The town, which is the home of many, must have an individuality in keeping with its citizens, and must express it if it is to please them and attract others. There never have been two cities just alike, and he would be a ruthless iconoclast who would try to pattern one city after another. The individuality of Honolulu must be preserved or its charm will depart. Cut through broad avenues, build a hot and sunny quay, widen and straighten the streets, etc., and when all is done the winsomeness of Honolulu will have departed, and be always spoken of as the town that was spoiled. So my first charge is, be true to yourselves. Far isolated from other cities, develop your own individuality, be Hawaiian, be a more beautiful Honolulu. Then, and only then, will you have distinction.

REPORT DIVISIONS.

The consideration of the city will be treated under the heads of: Business section; residence streets; city entrances of railroad station and water front; official center at Union (formerly Palace) Square; boulevards and parks, present and prospective; children's playgrounds, and drives.

THE STREETS.

Their Plan. In the older Honolulu it is clear the streets were narrow and winding, making graceful curves and meeting at other than right angles. In all this there was a certain appropriateness, the narrow streets were shadier and cooler than broader thoroughfares could be, there was time enough and no great volume of travel. They were suited to the place, were beautiful, and imparted an air of repose and restful deliberation that could not fail to charm visitors and must have been a source of gratification to residents. As far as possible retain this character. The needs of a growing traffic compel modifications here and there. Streets have been broadened and straightened that business and getting about may be facilitated, but never without a loss of

charm. The construction of a city must, indeed, be designed to facilitate its business. Honolulu is not, nor does it aspire to be, an industrial, great commercial or financial city. It is that rare thing a city of delight, seeking to give leisure and pleasure; flaunting not volumes of black smoke, but green hills and blue seas, the rainbow and the palm. You can afford to be conservative about changes; to shun the "checker-board plan" as you would the plague, and to retain the narrow, winding streets.

The Trees. In the treatment of the streets of old-time character there is little chance for tree planting on the narrow walk and it would be a mistake to attempt it. Let the trees be, as now, inside the lot line, shading the walk by throwing over it the protection of the garden. On the newer and broader streets, where trees are planted between curb and walk it is important that there be uniformity. Whatever the number of improvement clubs on any street, they must get together and agree on the tree question and see that only one kind is used in the planting of that particular thoroughfare.

Signs. The business sections of Honolulu have more signs projecting over the sidewalks than any city I ever visited. They are of little value when everybody has them. In San Francisco they are prohibited.

Poles. On all the streets the poles ought to come down. Bad anywhere, these are much worse here. A desirable arrangement would be the construction of a municipal conduit, the companies paying an annual rental, or, a legislative enactment requiring them to put their wires under ground at the rate of a certain number of miles each year would inflict no unjust hardship, and by degrees would rid the streets of poles.

Fences. The front fences, a distinctive mark of the old Honolulu, should go. With the beautiful hedges you have here, a street fence, or a division fence between street and building line, is very like an affront. If the improvement clubs that desire a more beautiful city would work for the removal of the wooden fences on the streets, much good would be accomplished.

Private Gardens. Little of the planting in the gardens of the city house-lots is good, the grounds being generally "spotty" in

a number of isolated premises, and frequently much too full. There is need of teaching here (where a tropical jungle is so often attempted), the gospel of beauty of an open lawn, with the planting put around its borders, where it will take a waving outline. Avenues of royal palms, too, have been weakened and shorn of half their majesty by the curve. No tree is statelier, and an avenue of it should be straight, with an adequate accent at its end.

New Street Plans. On the newer, broader, residential streets error is made in retaining the narrow walk of the older ones, whereby it becomes neither one thing nor the other; without the charm of lane, nor an up-to-date street of its kind. An attractive type of such street, sixty feet between lot lines, would be three feet in turf to walk, six feet walk, and ten feet in turf to curb, allowing twenty-two feet for the roadway. It is an unusual residential street—if without car track—that the traffic requires more. Nor is the so-called “parking” between walk and curb of æsthetic value only. As the city grows and such streets are laid out let them have these proportions, but disturb the older part of Honolulu as little as possible. In fact, in the development of suburban tracts I would like to see some on the old lines, which partake of English towns, always more picturesque than the American.

Street Intersections. Here and there in the city the juncture of diagonal streets create a wide space, as at the conjunction of Alapai, Kinau and Lunalilo. Such points should be parked at the center, in a circle or triangle, curbed and filled with good earth, planted to grass and with a tall palm in the center would become an attractive feature in the street plan.

New Tracts and Thoroughfares. A new thoroughfare, running diagonally from Beckwith street to the College Hills tract, east of the rocky ledge, would be of value to Manoa valley in providing a second means of entrance, a short cut, and a street without car tracks. The plan for a road diagonally across the valley from Kaala avenue to Beretania street would give connection with the park and Diamond Head. The prolongation of Waikiki road to Beretania street would be a convenience in its shortening

of distances, and make available a thoroughfare (Young street) into town unbroken by car tracks. Waikiki road and its extensions are developing as the boulevard of the city and are entitled to improved connection with the town. Pauoa valley invites opening for residences, and a scenic need adjacent to Honolulu since we are dealing with work to spread over many years.

FOCAL POINTS.

Railroad Station. This, in many communities the main point of entrance and egress, is here overshadowed by the greater significance of the water gate, thus giving an opportunity to concentrate attention upon its development. No focus of the city should be neglected and the railroad station and its main approach is receiving commendable treatment through the enterprise of the interested company.

Water Entrance. To this much thought has been given. The big new slips, which will establish this entrance, extend for the present east of Alakea street and reach to Allen. Almost ideally located in front of this site is the block occupied by the old fish market, now practically abandoned, but public property to be developed as seems best. Here, then, is the place to create that formal and attractive entrance to the city that shall insure good and lasting impressions to visitors and make for residents a pleasanter means of access to the docks than any now possessed.

The block is 350 feet long by some 230 feet wide. I suggest to set back the Allen street line in a curve thirty feet at the middle, or entrance, so as to give greater space to traffic at the point where it most converges, and emphasize the invitation to the open space behind which a straight line would fail to do. On the walks curving with these arcs to the entrance at the center I would have the lei sellers, an equally convenient position for them and the public. At the entrance, 75 feet wide, should be a tall and handsome gateway, the architectural achievement of the city, and might be so arranged as to provide a place for the band. In the construction or ornament of this gate the word "Aloha" might well be incorporated.

Passing through the gate the road and walks lead straight away to a point 100 feet from the further end. Here they fork,

curving, to the two corners of Alakea and Richards streets. All the space within the block area should be so planted with appropriate ferns, palms and other tropical foliage that the entrance to Honolulu would be, as it ought to be, through a garden.

Union Square. The third focal point of the city is the administrative center, well established at Union square.

Few cities in the United States are so fortunate as Honolulu in an early grouping of public buildings around a single open space. For its present significance, its growing importance with enlarging official business, and for its past, with its increasing historical interest as time goes on, this center demands careful and worthy development, the more so because its present irregularities, its sunny waste at one end, its jumbled aspect as to the location of buildings, and general air of shabbiness imparted by the grounds around the Judicial structure gives an unpleasant impression where the effect should be the reverse. In remodeling this space I trespass as little as possible on former conditions and emphasize the historical significance of the center while securing the desired effect.

In the proposed plan the main features are the undisturbed area occupied by the grounds of the Executive building; the bringing into the scheme of the Kawaiahao church, the removal of the Opera House, and of the garage on the makai side of King street, the purchase of land for these purposes and the utilization of waste space in the street.

In more detail the plans contemplate the purchase of the strip between the grounds of the Judiciary building and Punchbowl street and of the triangle between Richards and Mililani streets. Clearing the space thus secured Kawaiahao church is opened up to view from Union Square and becomes appropriately one of the group of historical structures gathered there. A new street, entering on the statue of Kamehameha, with that closing the vista at one end and the Lunalilo tomb in plain view at the other, gives a more direct access to Punchbowl street and leaves between it and King street a plot to be parked with turf and low shrubs. Corresponding with this street, on the other side of the statute, a street connection with Merchant opens an attractive

vista and leaves a like plot between itself and King, to be parked with turf and low shrubs. These double roadways will make provision for increase of traffic at this point in the years to come and give King street through this, its official or state section, the character of a broad parked thoroughfare.

Other features of the plans include contemplated sites for Post-office, Custom House and Opera House, thus centering into the group plan all the official departments within two blocks of the water front.

The balance and larger half of the report treats of the parks, scenic reservations, playgrounds, boulevards and drives which will be desirably ideal to attain to, and to all of which our various improvement clubs are working with commendable zeal.

The government itself is steadily aiming in this direction and doubtless with legislative aid the coming year more active effort will be put forth along all lines suggested.

In this movement the billboard nuisance has been fought against strenuously for its suppression, public opinion being supported by the action of the Promotion Committee in concert with the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Association. Some modification of the evil has resulted, but it is apparent that the subject requires legal treatment rather than moral suasion.

IN KAHEKILI'S avenging the death of Hueue in the revolt of Oahu chiefs against the Maui King's invasion, one of his chiefs, named Kalaikoa, caused the bones of the slain to be scraped and cleaned, and the quantity collected was so great that he built a house for himself, which was called Kauwalua, situated at Iapakea, Kahauiki, in Moanalua, about 1785. This is mentioned by Fornander. Present day natives speak of a "pa iwi" (fence of bones), as having existed at this locality, and Corney in his tour with Manini in 1818 tells of visiting in about this same place the "ruin of a large stone house, or fort, which had formerly belonged to a great chief; it had a double fence of human bones around it; these were the bones of his enemies killed in battle before the islands were visited by Europeans."



HAWAIIAN PA-U RIDERS.

D OUBTLESS someone with an eye for the picturesque suggested to the Hawaii Promotion Committee the desirability of adding to the otherwise attractiveness of Honolulu's annual floral auto parade that of the Hawaiian pa-u riders—native women in their national riding costume of flowing skirts in riding astride,—as an incentive for the recovery of an almost lost art, which, if revived, might be looked upon as a valuable tourist attraction for the islands. The suggestion struck a responsive chord throughout the community, for who of the older residents but what regrets the gradual narrowing of things Hawaiian; or of the malihinis (new comers) but what sigh for some evidence of that free and graceful custom of former days which kamaainas delight to talk about, and early writers tantalizingly describe

That the sight of Hawaiian women on horseback in their old

style pa-u costume has become such a rarity, especially in the cavalcades such as used to be seen in the days of the Kamehamehas, is due to many causes. Nor is the decline to be attributed to any educational or such like influence.

An effort was made in the latter days of the monarchy to revive the custom, and upon at least two occasions native women either noted for their good riding qualities or the possessors of fine horses were, in a sense, commanded to participate in an equine procession. But for one reason or another this attempted revival of a national custom of early Hawaii failed even under royal auspices.

Knowing the fondness of the race for horses and the ease and grace with which they all ride, and the women remarkably so, it is natural that visitors express surprise that the healthful exercise and pastime should become comparatively obsolete.

But let us look at the changed conditions of the race with the growth of the country's commercialism and progress toward a higher civilization; our more expensive living of the present day, and our modern methods of travel.

In the first place the resident native population has unfortunately been steadily declining, notwithstanding the city allurements at the expense of the country districts. Honolulu's increased numbers are of the various foreign nationalities rather than in Hawaiians. This growth of the city has trenched on kuleanas and areas of the natives that formerly furnished place and pasture for two or more horses to many householders. These animals too were more a matter of necessity before the advent of hacks, trams, electric or steam cars became the conveniences they have in turn proved. Comparatively few natives in this city are able to maintain their horses on imported feed, and pasturage rates have advanced as its acreage has reduced and land values increased, so they have been dispensed with and modern conveyance depended on in their stead. It is therefore to be seen that the natives of the city are severely handicapped in their passion for horseback riding. And in passing it is to be admitted that horseback riding among the foreign residents is less a feature

than it was owing largely to the more strenuous life, and convenience of public conveyances.

Enquiry has been made as to the origin of the Hawaiian women's custom of riding man fashion with the pa-u, or flowing skirt.

It is to be borne in mind that at the introduction of horses into these islands, which was in 1803, in order to show their utility and overcome Kamehameha's prejudice against them on account of the amount of food they required, sailors mounted them and rode them back and forth along the beach. Their first acquaintance therefore with the animals was to ride them astride, and considering the number of years that followed before the arrival of white women with the side saddle, one can readily understand that the natural habit (to them) had become a fixed one before they knew any other, the innovation of which was no doubt looked upon as an unstable method for the style of riding of a semi-barbarous people in a rough country.

Furthermore, the trade relations between these islands and coast ports of Central and South America in the early days lent a confirmatory influence to the Hawaiian custom if it was not responsible for its origin, for the women there rode astride also. In a work on travels in South America and the Sandwich Islands in 1822,* a lady of Peru is pictured on horseback, astride, with wide trousers and wrapped in a deep shawl extending nearly to the feet, a rather striking costume that might easily lend its influence to the adoption of the riding pa-u of the Hawaiian women.

Under the auspices of the Promotion Committee already mentioned, a company of some forty or more Hawaiian women riders under the leadership of Mrs. Lizzie Puahi, formed themselves into an association for the maintenance and observance of the pa-u riding custom, and to join in parade on stated occasions and public anniversaries. They made their first appearance in a competitive contest as a feature of the Annual Floral Auto Parade, which took place this last year on Washington's birthday, and attracted much attention. They again lent themselves as a feature of attraction on June 11th, Kamehameha day, by a

*Narrative of a Visit to Brazil, Chile, Peru and the Sandwich Islands, by G. F. Mathison, London, 1825.

processional parade through the principal streets of the city, winding up with an exhibition at Kāpiolani park and a grand luau.

Since then another pa-u riding society has been formed with Mrs. Theresa Wilcox at its head, taking as an occasion for their introduction to public notice an opportunity for exhibition riding before the moving picture camera during Mr. R. K. Bonine's visit to the islands for a Hawaiian series of moving photographic views for kinoscope reproduction. It is to be hoped that the revival spirit animates these two societies that they may prove a nucleus for strong growth under commendable rivalry rather than the spirit of jealousy should animate and wreck them both.

There is a strong under current feeling of regret among the native race at the decadence of many things of ancient Hawaiian life. Some of these, of course, are best left to oblivion, but the national sports of surf-riding, canoe racing, horseback riding, and such like out-door pastimes in which they enter with such a spirit of enthusiasm and abandon that is as enjoyable to the beholder as to the participant, it is hoped will continue to be maintained.



Older residents of Honolulu recall readily the Saturday afternoon feature that for years predominated the city. No sooner had the four o'clock signal for ending the work of the week sounded than the streets would take on a spirit of animation with everybody out in holiday attire. As many as possessed horses brought them in requisition, and all that could come into town from the outer districts to participate in the exhilarating sport of the day. Cavalcades predominated, rather than long processions of two or even three abreast. The broader the party, to the limit of the width of the street, seemed the aim and acme of their enjoyment. This feature was noticeable by the way riding parties would widen in traversing the streets as the day wore on. Not infrequently if two parties met one would wheel about and join to swell the ranks of the opposing company. All classes and conditions of Hawaiian society—including a share of the foreign element—would form these cavalcades, with now and then well known distinctive and distinguished parties like the King's, Paki's, the Meek's, Wond and Swinton's, though the ladies of these latter two graced the side saddle and were famed for their expert riding.

The *kihei pa-u*, or *pa-u holo lio*, as the riding skirt was called, was of plain bright colors, or large distinctive pattern in those days rather than somber shades, hence the brilliancy of the animated scene can better be imagined than described.

Occasionally a mix-up would occur as a street width of riders in wheeling round a corner would meet a like cavalcade, but as a rule they would manage to make way good naturedly and seldom with mishap.

While the same scenes prevailed on all holidays we do not recall that it was entered upon with the same spirit of intensity as was crowded into Saturday's waning hours.

Another occasion that used to appeal to the native women for their riding propensities was on rainy days; the harder the better for their thorough enjoyment. With or without *pa-us*, it made no difference, they were out for enjoyment, not for parade, and it mattered little to them whether their skirts hung wet and bedraggled, or waved gracefully in sunshine and breeze.

MARINE CASUALTIES FOR 1906.

THE year 1906 will be remembered as fraught with much disaster, and deep-sea shipping connected with these islands appear to have met with mishaps of unusual frequency. The heavy weather of last winter and opening spring seemed to render our Pacific Ocean a misnomer, in which this group was fated to receive its share, though the disasters around our immediate coasts were, fortunately, comparatively few. The list of casualties to shipping connected with these islands since last Annual embrace the following:

Fire on the steamship *Texas* was discovered shortly after her arrival in February from Tacoma, when the compartment in which lime was stored was opened. The services of the Fire Department was requisitioned and labored hard several days to get it under control. Fortunately the vessel did not sustain material damage.

Barkentine *Fullerton* and steamer *Argyll* suffered damage in a heavy gale February 7th, en route from Port Harford for Kihei, Maui, so that they made for Honolulu. The steamer had to jettison part of her oil cargo to outride the storm, while the barkentine lost sails, parted towlines and smashed her rudder post.

Schooner *Lady* sprang aleak in the February Kona storm in which she battled several days, and was assigned to Rotten Row.

The army transport *Buford*, five days out from Nagasaki en route for Honolulu, in February, fell in with the Japanese barkentine *Tonomoto Maru*, dismasted and under jury rig, flying signals of distress and on the verge of foundering. Her crew of 37 Japanese were taken off and brought to this port.

Schooner *Mary E. Foster*, with a cargo of sugar for San Francisco, March 5th, in leaving port in tow of the *Fearless* grounded on the Ewa side of the channel. After several hours work, by the aid of tugs, she was hauled off at rise of the tide and re-

docked. Upon survey her rudder post and rudder were found badly damaged, necessitating detention in port for repairs.

Schooner *Kauikeaouli* was partially dismasted in a Kona storm off South Kona in the early part of March, and was towed to Hilo by the *Kaiulani*.

Schooner *Mokihana* was driven on the rocks at Kābakuloa, Molokai, during the March storm and became a total loss. Vessel and cargo valued at \$1,000; uninsured.

Bark *Gerard C. Tobey* from San Francisco for this port put back March 26th in a leaky condition, with the loss of the greater part of mainmast, having encountered terrific weather. Her cargo was transferred to other vessels and she underwent repairs.

April 3rd the ship *Elwell*, with lumber, arrived at Kaanapali after a long hard trip from Port Townsend, having met with successive gales in which she sprung aleak and had to jettison her deck load. After discharging she came to Honolulu for repairs.

Barkentine *Archer* arrived at this port April 16th, twenty-five days from San Francisco, having been dismasted March 29th when six days out. First the bowsprit broke off close to the collar, followed by the foretopgallant mast, the foretopmast, and then the maintopmast. On clearing the wreckage one of the yards was saved which was lashed to the foremast and sail bent on it, and the voyage continued in this crippled condition.

Bark *Geo. W. Curtis* from San Francisco for Honolulu, with a heavy cargo, came into collision with the schooner *Mindoro* in which the second mate of the *Curtis* was killed and the captain severely injured, the vessel also sustaining damage, so that she put back to port for repairs and medical aid, arriving there April 25th. The bowsprit of the schooner crushed into the *Curtis'* mizzenmast, and the jib boom, held by its chains, went through planking and demolished deck cabin, etc., necessitating repairs costing \$4,000.

German bark *Paul Isenberg* arrived May 6th, 281 days from London, having sustained injuries in a fearful gale Oct. 22, 1905, in which she lost all sails, breaking topsail yards and doing deck damage that necessitated putting back to Port Stanley, Falkland

Islands, for repairs, where she was delayed three and a half months.

Schooner *Olga*, from Honolulu for Mahukona, Hawaii, to load sugar, went ashore May 4th on the windward side of Kahoolawe by current and heavy swell during a calm. The rudder was quickly broken off and an hour after striking the vessel was half full of water. The mate and two men took boat for Lahaina for relief, meeting the *Mauna Loa*, which went to the rescue of the captain, his wife and rest of the crew. An effort was made later by the steamers *Noeau*, and *Maui*, to pull her off, but without effect, and she became a total loss.

German four-masted training ship *Herzogin Sophia Charlotte*, en route from Bremen to Honolulu, had all her lower topsails blown away in a gale off Cape Horn, and the next day the main-mast carried away at the cross-trees which, with other damage, necessitated putting back to Montevideo for repairs, where she arrived September 20, 1905, leaving there again February 23, 1906.

Bark *Willscott* on leaving Honolulu for Kahului, Maui, May 26th, to complete her sugar cargo, grounded off Waikiki. After nearly an hour's detention she responded to the tug's effort and was able to continue on her way, without apparent damage.

Fire was discovered in the forward hold of the iron ship *Tillie E. Starbuck* about 10 p. m., July 22nd, as she lay at the Railroad wharf in this port loading sugar. By aid of two engines from the Fire Department all danger was overcome by 12:30, but not until some 7,170 bags of sugar was so scorched as required unloading and sending back to the plantation for re-manufacture.

The Pacific Mail steamship *Manchuria*, from San Francisco, ran aground at 4 a. m., August 20th, upon the coral reef off Waimanalo, Oahu. Her large number of cabin passengers were landed and brought to town over the pali. Prompt aid was sent from this port; viz: steamers *J. A. Cummins*, tug *Fearless*, *Maui*, the *Manning* and others, but to little purpose. The cable ship *Restorer* later also took position for assistance, and all was done to insure safety awaiting the arrival of Captain Metcalf, who was

sent down by the Company to take charge of and direct the rescue work. The ship was lightened of all freight and coal; heavy anchors placed in position to windward, and portions of the reef obstructions blasted out for a passage. When all was in readiness she was hauled off by her own power and the aid of the *Restorer*, *Manning* and *Iroquois*, at noon of September 16th, and towed to anchorage off port, coming in to her dock next morning. An examination of the ship showed some bent plates but no leaking to speak of. Some repairs to machinery was required, on completion of which she left for San Francisco, October 8th, convoyed by the battleship *Wisconsin*.

The army transport *Sheridan*, from Manila, struck on an uncharted coral hump abreast of Barber's Point lighthouse, Oahu, at 1:38 a. m. of August 31st. Shortly after daylight vessels went to her assistance; the *Fearless*, *Manning*, and *Claudine*, in the effort to haul her off, and the *Helene* to bring the passengers ashore, of which there were 132. Hopes were entertained of getting her off early with full tides, but she held her place till she was lightened of all freight and her coal dumped overboard. Fortunately the weather held good with the exception of a couple of threatening days when matters looked critical. Special helpers, with some 500 tons of wrecking gear, was sent from the Coast by the transports *Thomas* and *Buford*. All being in readiness October 2nd she was hauled off into deep water, and on being towed toward port by the *Iroquois*, she was beached off Pearl harbor to avoid capsizing. On the 6th she was hauled off again and brought safely into port.

September 16th, the Pacific Mail steamship *Mongolia* grounded on the outer edge of the western reef off Midway Island, at 2 a. m. Part of her cargo was jettisoned and the passengers all landed. The *Buford* was at once made ready here on orders from Washington, and left at 11 p. m. of the 17th to bring the passengers to Honolulu. She was followed the next day by the *Iroquois* and a little later by the *Restorer*. Before the arrival of outside aid she was worked off the reef on the 21st, and two days later she left for this port accompanied by the *Buford*, with her mails and passengers, arriving on the 28th, and leaving again

on the 30th for San Francisco, somewhat leaking, but with extra pumps to keep the water under.

Schooner *Kauikeaouli*, with a cargo of fertilizer for Hawaii, was dismasted September 27th at 3 p. m., about thirty-five miles to leeward of Kahoolawe, through high running seas. Two hours later the crew took to the boat and abandoned the vessel, which was badly leaking, and landed at Kawaihae, Hawaii.

The Japanese steamer *Chiusa Maru*, from Kobe for this port, ran aground November 8th at the entrance to the harbor, on the eastern side, at 6 a. m., broad daylight, without waiting for pilot or doctor. Aid was quickly tendered her. All passengers were landed, and the *Ke Au Hou*, *Kinau*, and *Manning* stood by her, and at high tide the same afternoon pulled her from her dangerous position.

MORE WATER DEVELOPMENT.

THE KOHALA DITCH.

THE Kohala Ditch, so christened by Mrs. Samuel Parker at its opening June 11, 1906, for the flow of water for the irrigation of cane lands of the Kohala plantations, has its origin in the Kohala mountains at an elevation of 1030 feet, where it taps the Honokane stream. From here its course shows a fall of about five feet to the mile along ravines, across gulches and through mountain slopes to the plantation lands, occasionally seen, but for the most part lost in tunnels so that it is only in the last few miles that it partakes of the open waterway character and becomes a real ditch.

At this inauguration of its service a supply of 20,000,000 gallons of water per day was started, though when finished the ditch will furnish 70,000,000 gallons. Besides irrigating some thirteen thousand acres now in cane, and increasing the output from two to four tons per acre, it will make possible the profitable cultivation of thousands of acres of land yet idle. There are said to be ten thousand acres of such land now, and it is early yet to esti-

mate the area which will finally be made available for successful culture when the whole ditch is completed.

There are forty-four tunnels in the Kohala ditch at present, the longest of them being 2370 feet. They are seven feet high, six and a half feet wide at the bottom, and eight feet wide at the height of five feet; the top being arched. The conduit completed is over fourteen miles of the twenty-one eventually planned for, the remaining third to be finished in a year. The cost of the work so far is placed at \$500,000, and the remainder it is estimated will entail a total expenditure of \$600,000 for the entire ditch.

The boring of the tunnels was an impressive and dangerous feat, the openings in some places being almost inaccessible until trails were cut out of the mountain sides. Six men and many mules were killed by falling down these precipices in the progress of the work. Most of the boring was through soft rock, though machine drills at times were required.

Many difficulties were experienced in prosecuting the work, particularly in the tunnels, in which the sturdiest of Japanese workmen would succumb after a few weeks' labor in the darkness and cold, and emerge, emaciated, for a season of hospital treatment.

This water supply for the cane fields of Kohala plantations is, as has been said, a clear development in the saving of waters which were going to waste in the ocean. What had been coursing through waste ravines and plunging in mad waterfalls over cliffs into the sea, required such an engineering feat as has been accomplished to utilize it for the extension of productive areas and insuring crops to their utmost capacity. The success of the undertaking has been brought about by the foresight and co-operation of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Parker, J. F. McCrosson, John Hind and others, and M. M. O'Shaughnessy, the engineer-in-chief, who planned for its completion June 1st, and, contrary to the expectation of nearly all the contracting plantations, viz: Halawa, Kohala, Union Mill Co. and Hawi, despite the unexpected difficulties experienced in the work, the water was ready for delivery before they were ready to receive and fully utilize it. P. W. P. Bluett was the engineer in charge.

The opening of the ditch was made an occasion of considerable rejoicing and the event passed off with much eclat. Beside the interested and prominent people of the district, quite a party of Honoluluans attended by special trip of the Kinau to Mahukona for the occasion, at which speech making and prophetic utterances in keeping with the importance of the undertaking were indulged in by several of the party. The Acting Governor in his address said: "It marked a new industrial era for our people, and was an event that in some ways was the most remarkable that has yet occurred in these islands."

The close of the opening ceremonies was followed by a luau to the promoters and invited guests at the Kohala Club, while the Japanese laborers of the contractors were celebrating the event in like manner elsewhere.

The same company is prosecuting work on two other ditches in the Hamakua district, to cost \$1,000,000, one of which will be some twenty-three miles long over a comparatively easy section of country, at an estimated cost of \$200,000, while the other one of twenty-seven miles in length, it is figured, will cost \$800,000.

WAIHAWA DAM AND RESERVOIR.

Mention was made in last Annual that the Wahiawa dam was practically finished save the completing work on its tunnels. This culmination of the vast enterprise (an outcome of the ditch project given in the Annual for 1903, page 73), took place in February, 1906, and from the press accounts published at the time the following particulars are gleaned:

The dam is located in the Kaukonahua gulch, just below the junction of the North and South branches, and forms a winding lake extending for seven miles through the fields of the Wahiawa colony, and has been constructed to conserve the storm waters of the section of the Koolau range of mountains at its head.

It is described as the highest dam and the largest reservoir in the Territory, and at a much less expenditure of money, comparatively, than any other water development project in the Islands.

Briefly, the statistics of the construction of the dam are as follows:

One hundred and thirty-six feet high.

Four hundred and sixty-one feet long.

Five hundred and eighty feet thick at base.

Twenty-six thousand cubic yards of stone backing.

One hundred and forty-one thousand cubic yards of earth filling, to form

A reservoir seven miles long with a capacity of two and a half billion gallons, at a

Cost of three hundred thousand dollars.

The dam will collect the drainage of eight thousand acres of mountain jungle, an area which is drenched by rains or refreshed by showers almost daily. The water output of the dam will naturally depend upon the weather, but the annual rainfall on the area of supply is estimated at ten billions of gallons, or four times the cubic contents of the reservoir.

It is six years since the preliminary work was begun, and it has taken the past two years of continuous work to construct and complete it.

The Water Company was formed by the Waialua Agricultural Company and Wahiawa colonists, the former owning eighty-two per cent. of its stock. The project was engineered to a successful issue largely through the labors of L. G. Kellogg, manager of the company; H. C. Kellogg, C. E., who prepared the plans and superintended its construction, and E. D. Tenney, president of the Water Company and of the Waialua Company, and W. W. Goodale, manager of the latter company, which has financed the enterprise.

The Wahiawa reservoir doubles the area of cane land of the Waialua plantation. The outlet of the reservoir extends through four miles of ditch and tunnel until it issues onto the lands at an elevation of 730 feet above sea level, or 180 feet higher than present cultivated fields. This brings 12,000 acres of cane land under a gravity flow of water, thus doubling the area without increasing the pumping plant, and places Waialua plantation in the 30,000 ton or more annual output class.

The dam lies twenty-two miles from Honolulu and eight from Waialua, at an elevation of about 1000 feet, and is connected with both places by good roads—the popular automobile run of the Territory—and since July last the extension of the Oahu Railroad to Wahiawa gives it another connection with the metropolis, of easy access.

Incidental to the main enterprise has been the construction of a ditch system through and above the Wahiawa colony, four miles of main ditch and eight miles of laterals having been extended back into the heart of the mountain, requiring thirty-eight tunnels being driven to accommodate it. During the construction of the dam the ditch water was used for sluicing earth into the dam. It now supplies water to the colony and will be used for power purposes, the surplus running into the reservoir.

This great reservoir and its ditch system not only conserves water which has hitherto gone to waste, for the irrigation of thousands of acres of land heretofore useless for agricultural purposes, but it will incidentally furnish produce water for a large amount of electric power, the establishment of a power plant at the exit of the water from the reservoir being already projected, where a turbine wheel and dynamo will be installed as a natural outcome of the water development of Wahiawa.

OTHER PROJECTS.

Koloa Plantation, Kauai, completed at the close of last year a reservoir of 370 acres in area for the conservation of winter rains, to hold nearly one and a half billion gallons, the entire work not exceeding \$25,000.

Kekaha Plantation, Kauai, has secured for a term of years from Gay & Robinson certain rights to water from the Waimea river, which they are bringing out for the irrigation of their cane fields from high sources by the construction of ditches, much of which has been blasted out of solid rock in its course. J. S. Malony is the engineer in charge, and satisfactory progress has been made during the year.

Wailuku Plantation work on the tunnels and ditches in development of the water supply for its fields, from the Iao and Waikapu valleys, Maui, is being pushed steadily forward.

"BULLY" HAYES IN HAWAII.

BY ARTHUR JOHNSTONE.

SINCE Bully Hayes touched here first in the fifties and has long been dead, he will be remembered by the oldest residents only. Yet there was that in the man and his acts which is worth preserving, and this brief record of his early career in the North Pacific seems due to the life and memory of the urbanest scoundrel that ever sailed a sea on evil deeds intent. But when the Editor of the *Annual* asked me for a brief sketch of the coming of this gentlemanly buccaneer of the last century, he hung a condition on me, namely, that I should stick to fact nor venture nigh romance. His prudential rider compels the belief that he, too, has caught glimpses of the dream-faces which he knew would be peering at me, ere long, from every angle of the pirate's career.

Yet even in a sketch I find difficulties similar to those which doubtless have prevented to date a complete biography of the man. There are, for instance, lapses and unfilled gaps in his life, during which, like an unsavory politician, our pirate disappears from the scene to his advantage, if to public disappointment. Or again, there arise questions involving the moral quality in his actions, which were best ignored until the commercial and social worlds are better agreed over the substance of practical morality.

But even as the facts stand—repulsive in most, reprehensible in all—I still find something to commend in Captain Hayes. For example, his chivalrous—nay, honorable—acts at times, his constancy in friendship, his uniform kindness to animals and his love for pets, are traits which contrast strangely, even grotesquely, with the pitiless dastardly deeds he committed on his kind afloat and ashore. As is usual in dealing with evil, I find he has been credited with acts and crimes which cannot be admitted to the record without introducing patent contradictions. For this reason, only what is known or may be deduced from his career with-

out chance of error, will be used in this instance. To these facts and conclusions I shall add only such comments as are suggested by our common humanity or the promptings of charity.

I find that Captain Hayes was born in the year 1827, at Cleveland, Ohio, (then a straggling village of less than a thousand souls), where his father is said to have kept either a tavern or an ordinary grog-shop—it matters not which. Yet from this it has been claimed that Hayes was not of respectable parentage. The assumption seems gratuitous, since in the early Western days a vendor of liquors was often a respectable man and good citizen in spite of his business, just as today we may find a Lord Mayor, or a Judge on the Bench, disreputable despite elevation. Again it has been alleged he was a man of *aliases*. This is not borne out by the facts. His changes I find were confined to, "Captain Henry Hayes," "Captain William H. Hayes," and "Captain W. H. Hayston," as he was called throughout the South Pacific and officially announced in the reports of the British Admiralty for the years 1874-5. To this list a judicial biographer will not hesitate to add his well-known nicknames of "Bully" Hayes and "Bully" Hayston, without fear of establishing an *alias* in fact.

Of his boyhood we have no direct word, but there is ground for the assumption that he grew up after the free and easy manner of frontier life, which develops more good citizens than of the reckless desperadoes we hear much about. In fact, it has been stated in print that young Hayes was one of the latter who began his career at the age of five-and-twenty by stealing a neighbour's horses, but fleeing from justice through a flaw in the indictment ere another could issue. Yet the one probable statement in the account referred to is, that in youth he had acquired a knowledge of sea-faring life, and, later on, had married and settled at Cleveland.

It is at this point that his biography begins to connect with facts, and we are assured by one who knew him, best of all, in the Pacific, how he owed his first break with society, and his subsequent evil career, to his first love and disappointment in life. The details of the affair are lacking, but it is within the limits of a fair probability, that next the love of money the love

of a woman alone shall serve to carry a man of Hayes' fibre and intelligence through a quarter of a century of dishonor to a premature and disgraceful death. It is certain, then, that young Hayes, or Hayston, received his education at Norfolk, Virginia, and later was appointed to a cadetship in the United States Revenue Service, where he served with honor and promotion. Subsequently he resigned and became Captain of one of the Great Lake steamers, but afterwards—about the year 1854 or 1855—he joined the U. S. Navy, where he is reported to have served with credit under Admiral Farragut. But again he left the service, this time it is said because of a feud which arose between him and Captain Corroll, whose hatred of Hayes was so great that when he brought the Confederate Cruiser *Shenandoah* into the Pacific, it is said that he sought for him in order to settle accounts.

It was near the middle fifties when Captain Hayes first appeared in the Pacific, but he did not reach Hawaii until in the fall of 1858, in the bark *Orestes*. His first questionable enterprise here, was the fitting out at San Francisco of the bark *Otranto* for the China trade. At that time the route to California lay by the Isthmus of Panama, and the trip took from thirty to sixty days as steamer connections happened. A voyage of the kind was quite to the hand of one awaiting to tempt his fate with a scheme. Crossed in love, embittered by his quarrel with a brother officer which finally drove him from the navy, it is not unlikely that ere he sailed from New York for the last time, he had his mind made up to the career of a freebooter in the romantic island world of the Pacific. But even here his fatal weakness—his passion for women—clung to him, and we find that he brought a "wife," as well as a male confederate, with him.

During the run to Panama it seems certain that he used in earnest the magnetic personal influence by which he afterwards controlled men and women wherever his lot fell. Thus it seems that even at the threshold of life he demonstrated he had in him the making of as plausible a scoundrel of his kind as any age has produced; and, as we now know, he re-enforced his purposes with a knowledge of human nature so keen and incisive, that his

judgment was always ready, and was almost unerring in moments of danger. I believe he was never quite trapped—though often near it—until Death, in an unexpected moment, put his finger to the gin.

His first venture in crime was typical of much to follow. Ere they reached San Francisco he had so hypnotized a fellow-passenger—it seems he was a gentleman of means ready for an investment—that he agreed to establish Hayes' "wife" (who afterwards remained there) in the liquor business, which, it seems, was quite to her taste. But to leave his "wife" in a convenient establishment at a port of return was a part only of his plan. In the end his scheme was brought to fulfilment by the friendly capitalist fitting out a ship for the China trade; and it was here our amateur pirate found it necessary to bolster his doings with fraud and deceit. Nay, he did not balk at introducing a confederate, who passed for a wealthy merchant and deliberately magnified the profits to follow a voyage to the coast of China. The end of the matter was that the bark *Otranto* was bought and fitted out in costly style—a luxurious habit that he followed throughout his wanderings in the Fabled Sea. It was not long afterwards that the bark sailed down the West with Hayes as Master, which was the last the owner ever saw of his ship.

From this out we have to deal with the fledged pirate and buccaneer. For some time Hayes sailed the *Otranto* between southern China ports, raising money wherever he might on bottomry bonds. In due course the vessel was seized, but he replaced her with the bark *J. Bradley, Jr.*, paid for out of money in hand. Then he repeated the same money-raising scheme, and soon after disappeared to turn up at Shanghai in the North. There he bought large amounts of clothing for himself and crew, which was promptly delivered, and, as usual, the merchant-tailor came aboard on sailing-day for his money. He was most politely received, but our rascal begged that he would be seated until the ship was under weigh and there was leisure to go below to fetch the gold. However, when the vessel neared the mouth of the river with the amiable Captain still as busy as any working-bee—never before had ship been so conned while under the

pilot's care—the tailor grows suspicious and demands his money with a vim there is no mistaking.

“Ah, yes; the money!” says Captain Hayes bland and smiling: “But you see, Sir, it is inconvenient that I should pay you now. I shall return shortly and settle the account, but at this moment I am going to sea, so you must either return at once in your boat, or sail with me.”

Not long after that the bark *J. Bradley, Jr.*, appeared on the south Australian coast, where, after landing at Adelaide, Hayes had soon hatched a scheme with a runagate sea-captain to defraud the owners of a ship of £4000 which both rascals swore had been borrowed of the wily Hays on a bottomry bond. But this time things went wrong, the Court gave adverse judgment, and Hayes who, confident of winning, had sold his own vessel to pay legal and other expenses, now found himself penniless. Undaunted, he at once paid court to and married an estimable woman of Adelaide, with whom he went to Melbourne, where he soon sold some miners shares in a certain vessel that he had ceased to own, and, his good luck continuing, shortly after he took command of the bark *Orestes*, bound for British Columbia.

On the way to Vancouver's Island (this was in the summer of 1858) Hayes brought the bark into the port of Honolulu, where she lay for some six weeks. Already there was trouble on the ship, with frequent disputes between the Captain and his passengers. For example, while in Australia he had borrowed £400 from one—all the money the man had in the world—under pretext of investing it in liquors to be sold, for their joint profit, to the steerage during the voyage. But the urbane Master in the meantime had quietly pocketed the pounds sterling and his unfortunate dupe lost in the end both his capital and the expected profits.

But at Honolulu Fortune again waved her wand and mischance seized the bold buccaneer by a handy buttonhole. His Australian wife—the record calls her, “A lady of interesting demeanor and irreproachable character”—after a too brief honeymoon was granted a legal separation on the grounds of brutal treatment. But this was not the blow that killed since a pirate might easily get him another wife, but the loss of a ship which he intended to steal

was a more serious matter. Yet even by this time the Supercargo of the *Orestes* and special agent of the owners had wind of Hayes' dishonesty, and about the same time discovered there was a conspiracy afoot to seize both ship and cargo. At this point the Supercargo, Mr. Clement, exercised his legal authority by removing Hayes from the command of the vessel. †

Here the aplomb of the rascal commands our admiration despite condemnation of his acts. Deserted by his wife, without friends, and with worthless drafts menacing from a dozen business houses, he coolly determined to return to San Francisco where he was wanted for piracy, but where he was now forced to refit for contemplated marauds throughout the Island World.

It was not long, then, after the *Orestes* sailed before he left Honolulu in the *Adelaida*, and those unacquainted with the blandishments of the handsome buccaneer expressed surprise when his wife took passage on the same vessel. It was given out that she intended to join friends in California, but this she failed to do, and ere the blue gold-coast arose out of the sea, he again had won her to his bed and board with a fervor that soon withstood the severest test. In truth it was but a few days after landing that he had the misfortune, while walking with his Adelaide wife, to meet the handy "wife" he had left there in the liquor trade. As might be expected there was a scene which ended, however, in the San Francisco woman relinquishing her claim on his promise to pay her several thousand dollars. The Adelaide wife must have loved him passing well to have stood that.

But misfortune was still rampant and led our pirate directly to the owner of the stolen bark *Otranto*; but even at this moment of supreme danger you will be pleased to hear how he rose to the occasion with logic mailed at all points to prove how it were far better that the owner should take the several thousand dollars which were then due and would soon be paid by the owners of the ship *Orestes*, than to arrest him for piracy and get nothing. And it must here be recorded that although once bit, the owner of the *Otranto* was so persuaded by the plausible theory of half a loaf that he soon saw the last of Hayes and got nothing.

Out of present difficulties Hayes leisurely prepared for another act of barratry. He found at hand the brig *Ellenita* of the coasting fleet. Buying her it was not long ere he had her repaired and fitted for sea in the usual way—on credit. A local newspaper writer slurred him for, “a smart Jeremmy Diddler,” which shows how the rogue, as well as the statesman, may find his purposes underestimated to his future advantage. In any event Hayes held his own counsel and advertised quick dispatch to Australia, offering freight and passage at reasonable rates; and, as there were few opportunities of sea-passage in those days, the bait took.

Having paid down \$500 in cash to hold the vessel—money which another account says he had borrowed in part or wholly of the Rev. Dr. Damon in Honolulu—Hayes managed so well that he got further credit to the amount of several thousands of dollars, for outfitting and current expenses. When all was done in order, if not quite decently, he sent his “wife” out of town on a jaunt the day before he slipped his cable and to sea in the night, without pilot or the formality of clearing at the custom house. This happened on or about July 15, 1859.

To show how aptly he fitted the title of, “A Consummate Scoundrel,” which was fixed upon him in Honolulu shortly after that, it shall suffice to point out that he bought all of his stores for a long voyage in suburban shops, thus removing chance accidents from the vicinity of the vessel, and from the gossip of the waterfront. By a slight effort of the imagination we may realize in thought, if not reproduce verbatim, the plausible explanations made to his dupes of the lucky chance cast through his hand at their very doors. But this was not the worst. Before sailing he is said to have bought on credit some \$2000 worth of jewelry, and to have taken in hand over \$6000 in gold coin to be held in safe-keeping either for passengers, or in prepayments on freight. Add to this his heartless act of taking to sea the wife and children of a passenger he had robbed and purposely left behind, and it will be seen that his career began as it finally ended, in a scoundrelly record.

Avoiding Honolulu, where his return (after the affair of the

Orestes) might fetch suspicion in his wake, he touched in about two months after sailing, at Kahului, Maui, on September 15, 1859—ostensibly to buy fresh provisions. But Sheriff Treadway soon got inkling of goods to be smuggled ashore, and hurried over the mountain from Lahaina. Three days later, when Hayes was ashore buying fresh meat and live stock for an alleged voyage to New Caledonia, he found cause to arrest him for violating the revenue laws by failing to enter at the custom house. In a moment our bland pirate was overflowing with apologies, deftly putting the blame on his first officer, who—he indignantly announced—had told him there were no customs regulations requiring a formal entry. All this, however, failed to move the Sheriff and give Hayes a chance of escape, so he changed his tack. Ah! yes; the Sheriff was quite right—he saw that now—of course he could not do otherwise than his duty; yes, he would go with him to Lahaina where the little mistake might be straightened without further loss of time.

It was then that the Sheriff of Maui did the foolish thing.

One account says that he went aboard the *Ellenita* to allow the Buccaneer to give the necessary orders for bringing the vessel around to Lahaina. Another account says the Captain lured him aboard with an invitation to dine (good dinners and hail fellowship being scarce things on the beach at that time), adding the assurance that they would return directly after for the trip overland. But once aboard Hayes found little difficulty in detaining him on a variety of pretexts until it was too late to venture ashore in the dark—"Yet," says the genial pirate, "it will make no difference in the world whether we lie here or ashore, since (in either case) the brig will reach Lahaina before us."

The next morning they were up betimes, but the debonaire Captain had changed his mind, telling the Sheriff (we will suppose with a smile), that he intended going to sea at once. Not having force at hand the officer of the law was obliged to take to his boat and return without his prisoner. May we not all imagine Sheriff Treadway's feelings, and sympathize with him in memory, as he stood again on the strand of Kahului, "subjected to the mortification of seeing the *Ellenita* squaring away before a fresh

wind?" At this point the local chronicler covers several sheets with guesses over the destination of the *Ellenita*, but after mentioning all the probable ports on either side of the Pacific, neglected to consider the possibility of shipwreck, which is said to have occurred at Wallace's (Wallis'?) Island soon after. But there Hayes managed so well as to get his crew safely ashore on a raft, while he took the remaining boat and the passengers and sailed for Samoa to fetch aid.

It was not until December, 1876, that he again touched at Hawaii, and for the last time. Avoiding the ports where he was known, he brought the schooner-yacht *Lotus* (which he is charged with taking from the Bay of San Francisco) quietly into the remote port of Kawaihae that he might provision her for a longer cruise. This was in all probability his first piratical venture since the loss of the famous brig *Leonora* at Strong's Island, and his escape therefrom. But while the *Lotus* lay at Kawaihae there is no record of his having played any of his Pan's deviltries on the simple folk of that barren countryside, and ere long he sailed into the South. It was the beginning of his last cruise in the Pacific. But ere the end is reached it may be well to form a picture of the man in mind, and to briefly recount the more salient points of his career among the Islands of the South Seas. This much will be needed for a fuller understanding of the catastrophe which followed his departure from Hawaii.

In the man himself there is much to admire, if more to condemn. But it is a fact not to be disputed now that the blackest of charges and most persistent gossip have so misrepresented or enlarged his crimes and misdemeanors, that many probably shall find, as the tardy facts of his life appear, reason to modify judgment to more nearly agree with truth and justice. In some instances, I am sorry to say, this gossip has had a deliberate literary air. It has been declared, for example, that Hayes was bald-headed. But one who sailed with him in the *Leonora*, assures us he was not. Another author asks us to believe he had but one ear. A third carelessly tells us in the face of certainty that, "Hayes was a man of little education and of little talent except for rascality." But the extreme is reached in a quasi-biographical

note which insinuates a charge of cowardice against him. Think of that! After this manner our ideal pirate of ambrosial locks, of dancing blue eyes, with sabre-cut from ear to temple bespeaking the hero of his trade, has been pulled piecemeal by relentless gabble until naught save a devilish human scarecrow greets our expectant eyes. By a similar process the devils of the picture-book have had their genesis.

Let us look at the buccaneer as he appeared to his companions when in the prime of life, and but a few swift months before his death. Over six feet in height, with the chest measurement of a giant, and fearless to the edge of temerity, he would take his life in his hand on any chance occasion, even facing great odds alone and unarmed. Mr. Hilary Telfer, who was with him as guest and supercargo aboard the brig *Leonora*, declares that he was, "one of the most remarkably handsome men about this time (1876) that I have ever seen. His hair fell in clusters across his forehead above laughing eyes of the brightest blue; his nose was a bold aquiline; a well-cut, full-lipped mouth that could set like Fate, was covered by a large moustache. A Vandyke beard completed the *tout ensemble* of a visage which, once seen, was rarely forgotten by friend or foe."*

From the same source we learn that Hayes was a fascinating companion, who sang in fine voice the songs of the German classical composers, was an accomplished performer on piano and violin, and spoke at least four languages (besides various Polynesian dialects) with much fluency. On the other part he is credited with displaying an ungovernable temper when aroused by the treachery of a companion, or by the meanness or cowardice of another; and we are assured by his desultory biographer, that during an extended acquaintance and companionship, he had "never once witnessed an act of deliberate cruelty at his hands." Let us hope this is the truth.

But in the main Mr. Telfer's description of this almost unique pirate, tallies with the facts as sifted to the present. And this was he who out of the sea-born sunset sailed,

"With a Yo and a Ho, from a band of Threescore men!"

*"A Modern Buccaneer," p. 15 (Macmillan & Co., New York and London).

to end in shipwreck and disaster when Fate snipped the thread and Death at last held up his finger. But ere that (and with little effort) we may follow him in imagination as he crosses and recrosses the Pacific, leaving comedy, melodrama, tragedy—one or all—in his fleet brig's wake. Such, then, was this picaresque rascal—a combination of silken gentleman and human tiger; at times unconscionably cruel, ferocious, bloody—a being of extremes, the puppet of circumstances, the victim of ungovernable moods—one who foolishly sought at all points to be avenged on Life's stings and thwartings by leaving a trail of crime among Utopian Islands. And in such dishonorable habit he came to the checkered life of the freebooter, if not quite the "consummate scoundrel," that he has been called.

With the loss of the *Ellenita* he disappeared for a time to turn up at Batavia where he soon fell into trouble with the East India Company, but in the end got of them a large amount of money ere he would unlade the cargo shipped under charter. He next appeared off Port Phillip with a cargo of coolies, a flying the flag of distress. There was a premium of £10 per head to be paid. When assistance came they found the crew ostensibly pumping clear water—but it was from the watercasks broached for the purpose. Then the pirate cried: "For the sake of God, men, save my passengers first and then fetch help! Until you return we will keep the vessel afloat—but lose no time!" That was the last the good sea-Samaritans saw of Bully Hayes for the time-being, for ere they could return he had up stick and away, leaving the customs to collect of whom it concerned. For a time he again dropt out of sight, or only turned up unexpectedly at times at Tahiti and other outlying islands.

It must have been about this time that he and Ben Pease (whose life Hayes had saved when he was starving in Hongkong) entered into their infamous contract to make the Pacific—from the China Sea to the Dangerous Archipelago—a common hunting ground. And ere long Pease was able to repay his friend in crime (whom he afterwards betrayed and deserted, however), by rescuing him from arrest under the British Consular Agent at Upola. By an artifice Hayes got aboard Peases' vessel, which happened to enter port

just in the nick o' time, and the brig *Leonora* then sailed away. At this point Bully Hayes began an extended cruise which is interwoven with both history and romance throughout the South Seas. The comings and flittings of that fleet vessel were now many. In her he established trading stations as a base for further enterprises, robbed plantations—especially those of Germans, stole trading-schooners, committed maroonings, pestered the mission stations, abused the confidences of every port in the Pacific, and swindled merchants innumerable; and during this time he eluded for years the American and British warships which were searching for him. Once, indeed, the U. S. S. *Naragansett* picked him up in Samoa, but evidence failed and it all ended in entertainments exchanged between the officers and the dashing, congenial pirate, whom either fear or love—or both—guarded securely in the island world. From what is known there must have been in those days some idyllic cruises from the rogue's point of view. But there is little doubt they were somewhat ruthless, and at times a bit bloody and murderous; for are we not informed on certain authority that the *Leonora* carried several guns, with a motley crew of from thirty to threescore as graceless rascals as ever leapt to crime? Then there was that bulkhead, "loop-holed for rifles, so that if any disturbance took place in the forehold, which was sometimes filled with kanaka laborers, the rebels could be shot down with ease and accuracy."

At a stroke is here shown both the moral and physical fibre of the man with whom we are dealing. And yet there is another side to his character which we may not improperly call the heroic. A perusal of his exploits will bring this definitely to the front, until it shall linger with us like some grotesque but very real happening in life, found quite as often in history as in fiction.

Throughout a career filled with reckless adventures which alternated with deeds of violence—nay, even with murder by single hand, or, as some allege, done in job-lots on the spur of occasion—we still find the masterful and heroic cropping out of the man like gold from among the baser sorts. Inched, as it were, into the very waist of ignominious action, this Captain and born leader of men at times astonishes us with the tarnished luster of his antique heroism. But imagination is the deft conjurer at whose touch

we again see him at Hokitika, amid sinking ships, conning the little *Rona* in and out of that treacherous harbor; we are again with him when he stood high in the Imperial Chinese service, until finally ruined by the ill advice of the notorious Ben Pease, yet twice saving that scoundrel's life, once from starvation, and once again rescuing him (at the risk of his own life) from the gunboat where he was justly imprisoned. Or for months we sail with him on that almost continuous cruise of the *Leonora*, at times fleeing from island to island with a price on his head; at others dominating a great marine circle by the terror of, "arms and the mau," after the manner of the adventurers of old.

But fate followed swiftly now, and the beginning of the end soon after that came in ship-wreck and disaster in the fatal bight at Strong's Island, called a harbor after the South-Sea habit, by courtesy. Yet the catastrophe was the type on a smaller scale of the great Samoan tragedy where, "navies were stranded," in March, 1889, and so graphically described by Stevenson in "The Foot-Note to History." Then followed his arrest with the appearance of H. M. S. *Rosario*, but in turn came his release by the diplomatic British commander who allowed his dangerous prisoner to quietly escape while ashore. Next began the Buccaneer's Ulysses-like wanderings in an open boat, and whose trials and hardships seemed to bring out in a marked degree both the heroism and depravity of this remarkable being. But on searching his case I greatly fear that his necessities caused him for a time at least, to wear a cloak of hypocrisy and dissimulation most unbecoming in one whom nature had turned for a manlier course. At this point, indeed, Bully Hayes seems for the time to have deserted his courage to skulk among the islands, first, as a convert to the protestant, next, to the catholic religion. To those knowing the man it will be needless to say that he befooled his dupes of both sects to the top of his bent, until with his life in his hand, he fled at last from the Island of Guam to the Golden Gate, thence shortly sailed again for the South Seas in the yacht *Lotus* as mentioned before.

We have by good fortune, through Dr. Ingolls, the last victim of his misdemeanors in the Pacific, an authentic account of the

Buccaneer's death. By him we are informed that after the *Lotus* left Kawaihae, Hawaii, on or about January 1, 1877, she soon reached Samoa. There Hayes persuaded the doctor to sail with him in order to visit and treat one of the native kings in the Westward Islands. To gain his consent he was promised a fee of \$2000, half of which was to be paid shortly; but when they arrived at Jaluit the doctor was set ashore with his traps, under the threat that should he make a noise over his treatment he would succeed in getting his bones broken. But while the schooner lay in port a Norwegian sailor deserted. He was soon secured, however, through a reward and triced up to the mainmast and soundly flogged. This affair is said to have cost the Buccaneer his life.

The *Lotus* left Jaluit on March 31, 1877, but returned in less than a month. It was then learnt that shortly after sailing Hayes had had another altercation with the Norwegian sailor, and again had punished him severely, if not savagely; but on the fellow's continued resistance it is said (yet there is some uncertainty at this point) that Hayes went into the cabin for a pistol avowedly to shoot the Norwegian with. In any event (so reads the testimony), "the sailor took the broom-crutch in his hand (a heavy piece of iron), and when Hayes' head appeared above the companionway, the man struck him fairly and stove in the top of his skull."

That was the last of Bully Hayes, but as the years flit Romance is deftly weaving her web about his name, and shall at last pattern the woof to some South-Sea mosaic of splendid unrealities.

WILL HAWAII REDEEM HERSELF?

HAWAII is to be pitied at the evidence throughout islands of the evils resulting from the liquor bill passed by the last legislature, which evils have become so flagrant that the more respectable men in the trade join with the temperance workers and other folk in demand for remedy, the former in protection of self-interest, the latter in protection of humanity and common decency.

The prevalence of drunkenness in this city during the recent

campaign was freely dealt with in the daily press. It was an object lesson that furnished text to several aspirants for legislative honors, and gave the Anti-Saloon League occasion to have the various candidates express themselves on this liquor question. A few had the courage to do so, but the majority shielded themselves under the rule or rules of the Central Committee directing them on important subjects.

It was shown in the last Annual how this pernicious bill was rushed through without reference to a committee toward the latter part of the session and became law with the governor's approval. Someone, feeling sure of his ground, engineered the bill through with the aid and support of members the public had a right to expect higher principles in, and better judgment from, than to be trapped by such a measure, whether governmental or party, under the excuse of raising revenue, when it is so directly at the cost of the Territory's well-being. It is hard to conceive any love of country, or regard for the declining Hawaiian race, having place in the heart of a man—law maker or other—that would deliberately aid to dispoil them of manhood and wage-earning power; regard for family or home ties, and hasten their impoverishment, for that is just what it means to this people.

Under all the circumstances it is doubtful if the Republican party, who profess such regard for the Hawaiians, and has done so much for Hawaii's progress, can take pride in this, their law of degradation, for it is to be borne in mind that the House at its last session was entirely Republican, save one lone Home Ruler, and consisted of 13 Hawaiians, 6 part Hawaiians and 11 white men.

In this past year no one subject has been more frequently dealt with in the local papers, editorially and otherwise in appeal, reasoning, exposing and protest against conditions resulting from the working of this law, not only in the centers of population, but in lonely out-districts where at all points it was demoralizing and impoverishing the people, particularly the Hawaiians. In these various articles referred to it is a significant fact that no reply to any one of them has appeared from the father, or supporters, of

the bill in its defence, though there have been liquor dealers' denial of responsibility therein.

While not the bill that was known as the government's (which was House Bill No. 168), it was introduced by the same party, H. L. Holstein, member for Kohala, and came so close to its veto as to give ground for general public belief in their intimate relationship, and the speed with which it was railroaded through both the House and Senate indicates an organization of forces worthy a better cause.

By reference to the House Journal of 1905 for its record of proceedings on these two bills one cannot but be impressed with the unanimity of action thereon, especially considering the accepted favorable character of its membership. No "party whip" could have made it more so. Of all the members of the House in its action on them, in one or the other stage of proceedings, notwithstanding the petitions presented against them to safeguard the people, but two members had the courage of their convictions: to vote consistently against them throughout; these were G. W. Mahikoa of Kauai, and M. K. Nakuina of Moioikai. All honor to them.

It would interest some readers to know how this railroading was accomplished and why men of known better principles were hypnotized to its support. The reason alleged for the undue haste was ascribed to the necessity of its reaching the executive in time for possible action in the event of another veto. The procedure, summarized, was as follows:

The veto message on Bill No. 168 is dated April 18th. Holstein introduced his second and amended liquor bill, No. 222, the afternoon of the day before, the 17th, under suspension of the rules, giving notice and introducing it simultaneously at that time so as to pass its first reading by title. At the evening session of the 18th, under suspension of the rules, it is read the second time, again by title and passed, but not referred to committee as is usual at this stage. The following evening, the 19th, its third reading is called for, and after but three amendments passed on a vote of 22 to 4.

The same speedy action must have been observed in the Senate,

for on the 24th it notifies the House of its passage of this House Bill No. 222 with certain amendments, which the House receives on the 25th but not concurring, a committee for Joint Conference is appointed. The Senate, notified, does likewise and the Joint Committee meet and agree on their differences the same day. On the 26th the House receives notice of the action of the Joint Committee, dated the 25th, and recommends the passage of the bill as amended. This was adopted by a vote of 25 to 2, three being absent. The bill then went to the Governor in due course, and received signature the same day.

Friends of the bill maintain it has some good features but in its working, these so-called commendable points are rendered nugatory in that in too many instances violations of the law are winked at by officials, as has been the complaint before the grand juries of each of the islands, and as may be seen from the following extracts from the reports of the District Magistrate of Honolulu.

In the report to the Treasurer on the offenders against the liquor laws—as required by the Act—for the six months ending December, 1905, 426 convictions were shown to have been reported by means of 121 separate reports in which 36 were twice convicted within the period and came under the habitual class. In consequence, ten cases of violations of the conditions of license were found rendering the parties liable to the revocation of their license on which, up to the close of said report, no action had been taken.

For 1906 up to November 12th the records show there have been 733 arrests for drunkenness. Of this number 169 have been released by the Sheriff or his Deputies, and 464 have been reported for trial. Of this number there have been reported to the Treasurer 406 convictions, the balance being stricken from the calendar, nolle prossed, or forfeited bail. Of the 406 thus reported, the number of convictions of each defendant have been as follows: First conviction, 315; second, 49; third, 14; fourth, 11; fifth, 7; sixth, 5; seventh, 3; and eighth, 2.

Subdivision 5 of Section 12 of Act 67 of the Session Laws of 1905 makes it a condition of the license of any saloonkeeper that

he shall not sell to any person twice convicted of drunkenness, and Section 40 of the same Act makes it a criminal offense so to do, with a penalty therefor in any sum not exceeding \$1000. It will be seen by the above figures that there have been 42 violations of the above sections. There have been no convictions for any breaches of these sections; the only two cases which have been commenced have been for two months last past from time to time postponed, and have not as yet come to trial.

All the above violations of the statute have been reported to the Treasurer. In each case where a prisoner has been brought up for more than a second offense, he has been examined by the Court as to where he obtained the liquor, the time and his companions.

If this is the spirit in which violations of the law are permitted at the seat of administration, how can it be otherwise in the out districts and on the other islands, some results of which the writer was eye witness of in a tour this past summer, and much more was learned of the demoralizing influences at work in all the districts ascribed as the result of this liquor bill, since it makes it possible for the saloon to invade every hamlet throughout the group, in spite of protest as experienced in Kona, Hawaii; Waimea, Kauai, and likely other places, the law having made mandatory the issuance of licenses and removed the executive discretionary power hitherto observed in such matters. The one exception that has come to our notice is that of Kalapana, Hawaii, where the village rose in objection to the proposed locating of a saloon.

In March last was published a condition of affairs which the Acting Governor admitted "was serious, for which the present liquor law is to blame." He was powerless to act in the matter. The Act made mandatory the issuance of licenses to applicants complying with the law and removed the executive's discretion.

At that time, the law being but eight months in force, over \$100,000 had been collected for licenses as against \$60,650 for the previous fiscal period of twelve months. Under the old law there were fewer dealers; all classes of license, except wholesale, paying about double the present rates, so that with the reduction

of cost of license, removal of restriction as to locality and discretionary power of the executive on applications, is it to be wondered that this destructive agency should get into unscrupulous hands and spread to all corners of the group to create strife and disorder.

During last summer the manager of one plantation on Hawaii had a strike on his hands because of the war he made on the drinking places in his vicinity, and in another instance one of the principal Sugar Agencies felt constrained to address the executive on the demoralizing influences in the neighborhood of one of their plantations through this same cause. Thus menacing our main industry.

Of the number of licenses issued up to March since the law went into effect, 105 of them were of the fifth class, of which 96 were for the sale of liquor at places that did not handle it before; most of these being country stores. In the discussion of the liquor law in the legislature it was maintained that there was need for a class of license for such places where travelers could obtain liquid refreshment, and it was for this class of place that the fifth class license was designed. This is the class that has been taken out by Chinese and Japanese all over the Territory and certain quarters of this city.

In May again the situation was freely dealt with by press and platform at which time there was prepared by the Civic Federation an appeal for the amendment of the present liquor law and enactment of a local option bill, that was distributed throughout the islands, to embrace the following changes:

First.—The abolition of all fifth class licenses.

Second.—Fourth class licenses to be \$1000 instead of \$500.

Third.—All applications for a license to be published in the precinct where it is to be exercised for four consecutive weeks before issuing the same.

Fourth.—Opponents of the granting of a license to be given the right to arbitrate the decision on same terms as the applicant.

Fifth.—Signers of petition for licenses to be restricted to real estate owners within the prescribed limits.

Sixth.—That saloons be not allowed within 400 feet of a church or school.

Seventh.—Licenses to be issued to citizens only.

This circular sought to influence voters to demand of candidates for election a pledge toward this needed reform, and its features of high license and restriction to citizens only are planks of the Retail Liquor Men's Association—provided they go together. A prominent member of that body and a Senator-elect for Honolulu, is on record as "utterly opposed to the Sunday selling and saloon-cafe business," the former being the natural outcome of which the cafe feature is but the excuse.

The present law will have had two years of its degrading work before amendments by the coming legislature can have effect. And surely the evils apparent throughout the Territory are sufficiently pronounced to demand at their hands unanimous action to undo the error of last session, and cast around the waning Hawaiian race all the safeguards possible, rather than multiply the opportunities for their temptation and ruin. And what will benefit them in this respect will benefit also a large army of unfortunates of our own race.

TRADITION OF THE WIZARD STONES KA-PAE-MAHU,

On the Waikiki Sea-Beach Premises of Hon. A. S. Cleghorn.

COURTESY OF JAS. H. BOYD.

THESE mid-Pacific isles have many legends attached to various localities, and mountains, rivers, lakes and places have their goblin and other stories of by-gone ages.

In Hawaii are many places which give ocular proof of the supernatural tales of the mythical beings who are credited with a personality equal in local lore to the celebrities of ancient Greek mythology, and the doings of the dreaded gods of Hawaii have been recounted amongst the Hawaiian people for successive generations. Of late the doings of a quartette of sorceres who have prestige amongst the mele singers and recounters of ancient

Hawaiian tales have been revived by the unearthing of long concealed monuments on the Waikiki beach premises of the late Princess Victoria Kaiulani, daughter of Princess Miriam Like-like and Governor Achibald Scott Cleghorn. These discovered relics of ancient days have brought out the tradition of their existence and to the following effect:

From the land of Moaulanuiakea (Tahiti) there came to Hawaii long before the reign of King Kakuhihewa, four soothsayers from the Court of the Tahitian King. Their names were: Kapaemahu, Kahaloa, Kapuni and Kinohi. They were received as became their station, and their tall stature, courteous ways and kindly manners, made them soon loved by the Hawaiian people. The attractiveness of their fine physique and kindly demeanor was overshadowed by their low, soft speech which endeared them to all with whom they came in contact. They were unsexed by nature, and their habits coincided with their feminine appearance, although manly in stature and general bearing. After a long tour of the islands this quartette of favorites of the gods settled at Ulukou, or Kou, Waikiki, near where the old time Maikai house stood, which location is within a few lots of the Moana Hotel.

The wizards or soothsayers proved to be adepts in the science of healing and many wonderful cures by the laying on of hands are reported to have been effected by them so that their fame spread all over this island (Oahu), as the ancients say, "from headland to headland." Their wisdom was shown by many acts which gave them fame among the people.

In course of time, knowing that their days amongst their Hawaiian friends were drawing to a close, they caused their desire for recognition for past services to be remembered in some tangible form, or manner, so that those who might come after could see the appreciation of those who had been succored and relieved of pain and suffering by their ministrations during their sojourn among them. As a most permanent reminder the wizards agreed amongst themselves that the people should be asked to erect four monumental tablets, two to be placed on the ground of their habitation and two at their usual bathing place in the

sea. They gave their decision to the people as a voice from the gods, and instructed that the stones be gathered from the vicinity of the historic "bell rock," at Kaimuki, on the Waialae road. The night of "Kane" was the time indicated for the commencement of the work of transportation and thousands responded to aid in the labor. Four large selected rocks, weighing several tons each, were taken to the beach lot at Ulukou, Waikiki, two of which were placed in the position occupied by their hut and the other two were placed in their bathing place in the sea. The Chief of the wizards, Kapaemahu, had his stone so named, and with incantations and ceremonies transferred his withcraft powers thereto, and sacrifice was offered of a lovely, virtuous young chiefess, and her body placed beneath the stone. Idols indicating the hermaphrodite sex of the wizards were also placed under each stone and tradition tells that the incantations, prayers and fastings lasted one full moon. Tradition further states—as is related in the old-time mele of that period—that, after the ceremonies which included the transfer of all their powers, by each of the wizards to the stones thus placed, that they vanished, and were seen no more, but the rocks having lately been discovered they have been exhumed from their bed of sand by direction of Governor Cleghorn and have been placed in position in the locality found, as tangible evidence of a Hawaiian tale.

DEVELOPMENT OF WAHIAWA.

BY W. B. THOMAS.

REFERENCE is so frequently made in the local papers to the success of Wahiawa in a general way that a few facts as to what has been done there in the past year may be of interest

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In March the great Wahiawa dam and storage reservoir was completed and water turned into the ditch to supply the upland cane fields of the Waialua Agricultural Co. It is built at the junction of the two branches of the Kaukonahua stream, about one and a half miles west of the railroad station at Wahiawa. These streams have their source in the Koolau moun-

tains and collect the drainage of about 8000 acres of mountain jungle, where it rains more or less almost every day in the year. The past summer has been an unusually dry one. Since the dam was completed there has not been a single heavy rain, but owing to the frequent showers in the mountains, from fifteen to thirty million gallons a day have passed through the gate to the canefields below. The dam's capacity is two and a half billion gallons, and the engineer estimated it would in average years fill four times a year. The cost of construction was about \$300,000. The water is sold by the company for one-third of a cent per hour for each miner's inch delivered, or approximately \$6.17 per million gallons. Measurement is made by an automatic register at the exit from the reservoir.

The water used on the Wahiawa lands does not come from the dam, but is supplied from ditches direct from the mountains.

The Water Company proposes to at once lay a ten-inch pipe from the outlet of the last tunnel at the base of the mountains down the Colony lands, to supply water under pressure for domestic purpose. This will be a great convenience, as it will enable every one to have every advantage of a city water supply. It is confidently hoped this improvement will be followed with the erection of an electric light plant to furnish power and light to the fruit canneries and residences.

The event of the most importance that has transpired during 1906 was the building by the Oahu Railway and Land Co. of a branch from its main line at Waipahu to Wahiawa. The first train passed over the road July 14th, and since then two trains per day each way have been run. The length of the branch is eleven miles, and has an average grade of three per cent. The cost to build it was about \$150,000, but that it will pay well is already settled beyond a doubt.

The pineapple industry has been largely expanded the past year and promises to continue to grow. There are two canneries here—the Hawaiian Pineapple Co. and the Hawaiian Islands Packing Co. Their combined output the past season was over 50,000 cases of two dozen cans each. Besides these the Tropic Fruit Co. packed a large quantity of pines in glass.

The most important transaction in the pineapple line that has taken place was the consolidation in November of the Hawaiian Fruit and Plant Co. and the Tropic Fruit Co. under the name of the Wahiawa Consolidated Pineapple Co., with a capital of \$400,000. The consolidated company owns 400 acres in fee and 1000 acres under lease. It is the intention to build a complete canning plant and to push the development of the company as fast as possible.

RETROSPECT FOR 1906.

THE year drawing to a close has been a notable one for our island community in that questions of vital importance to public interests arose which called for considerate and concerted action; events occurred which appalled us by the magnitude of the disasters and drew forth our sympathy and aid, and though transpiring without our borders resulted in much derangement of island trade, thus plainly indicating the close business ties of relationship existing between these islands and San Francisco. This and an unprecedented series of mishaps to vessels engaged in our freight and passenger traffic has had a deleterious effect on tourist travel that was beginning to have a most promising outlook for Hawaii. Furthermore, the serious question of immigration and plantation labor is being dealt with which, it is hoped, will result in a more stable labor supply and overcome the difficulties arising from the restlessness of Japanese, that notwithstanding the advance over last year's wage, their exodus to the Coast, as last year, has far exceeded the arrivals from Japan in the same time.

THE RECENT CAMPAIGN.

There has been a full year's working of the County Act, and its defects experienced will doubtless be sought to be remedied by the incoming legislature. The extra expense this entails to tax-payers is nothing compared to the satisfaction felt by the average voter at the larger list of aspiring public servants that

now depend upon his ballot. For this reason our campaigns are longer and hotter, and no doubt more expensive than usual. Participants in the recent political campaign have realized it as the most strenuous one yet experienced here, not from the difference in party platforms, but in personalities rather than opposing planks.

In parts of the group a fusion of Democrats and Home Rulers was effected, but only on Hawaii did they carry the field against the Republican ticket for both legislature and county. Maui came out Republican by a narrow margin in some cases, while on Kauai, through some one's error, the Republican candidates had no opponents, except for delegate. On this island the battle centered on the shrievalty and the "machine" with the result that through undisguised disaffection at the machine method of downing candidates of known character for certain others, and the better organized Democratic party this year, the latter came off victors in the majority of county offices, but only one for legislative honors. Steps for a recount of Oahu ballots have been taken, and Maui threatens like action. The Civic Federation again did good service in directing intelligent voting, irrespective of party, and though derided by many its looked-for views respecting the various candidates was timely and effective in a large measure.

DELEGATION TO WASHINGTON.

Following the recommendation of the President in his message to Congress that three-fourths of the Federal revenues collected in Hawaii be set apart each year as a special fund to be expended by Congress for certain specific purposes within the Territory (as suggested by Governor Carter), a delegation of representative citizens was selected by the trustees of the Chamber of Commerce and directors of the Merchants' Association, which consisted of Messrs. W. O. Smith, M. P. Robinson, G. W. Smith, E. A. McInerny, J. R. Galt, D. H. Case and A. B. Loebenstein, which delegation left here January 20th for Washington to work in the interests of Hawaii for a refunding bill as above outlined, and had much to do in advor-

cacy of the measure with various officials, members of Congress and committees, in which work it was admitted by a prominent Senator that "No state in the Union could stand up against what Hawaii has had to endure in being deprived of such a large portion of her revenues." As a result the "refunding bill" creating a fund for public works in Hawaii, and setting aside 75% of the islands' custom dues and receipts from internal revenues for that purpose for the term of five years passed the Senate on May 23rd. It is hoped this will have favorable consideration in the House should its own bill on the subject for twenty years—as recommended by the President—fail in passage.

SAN FRANCISCO DISASTER.

The cable announcement of the terrible earthquake on the morning of April 18th followed by fire appalled this community at the calamity that had befallen our sister city, and anxiety fed upon itself for days as further information was as suddenly denied us through the dangers that beset the San Francisco cable office. In the suspense that followed wild fears intuitively pictured the disaster and suffering they were experiencing. And when after three days of vain effort to get a message through, even by way of Europe, cable communication was resumed, it saddened all hearts to learn that the series of earthquakes and successive days of conflagration that had early got beyond control of the fire department, through break of the water mains, was being fought with dynamite and had ruined the city far beyond the worst fears, with damages also in other cities of the State. Hawaii's sympathy responded quickly to the call for aid to the homeless and helpless multitude that thronged the parks. People of all races and creeds in our community joined with mercantile and fraternal societies in contributing, and special agents were sent from here to aid in its distribution.

Considering the population of the city and the area devastated, seven square miles, the loss of life was, fortunately, less than anticipated, and among the island people then visiting or

residing in the city no fatalities occurred, though one ex-Honolulu was hurt in San José. But San Francisco and these islands are so closely allied in business interests that this loss to her is a serious set back also to the commercial interests of this city and Territory.

Valparaiso, Chili, also met with a like disaster in a series of earthquakes which began August 16th, lasting several days, which demolished buildings throughout the city, followed by home fires. The business section of the city was in ruins and many people were killed and injured. Other outside cities and towns have been wholly or partially wrecked. Later advices report Valparaiso's loss at \$100,000,000 and the death roll at 3,000.

INTRODUCTION OF MOLOKANS.

Through the philanthropic efforts of Mr. Jas. B. Castle there arrived by the *China*, February 19th, 1906, a colony of the Molokan sect of Russians, from Los Angeles, Cal., comprising 110 men, women and children, for settlement on Kapaa lands of the Kealia Plantation, Kauai. The company was met at the vessel by the enthusiastic promoter of the colony scheme, and a delegation of the Hawaiian Board and others, and a cordial welcome was extended them. They went forward to their destination the same day, so were unable to participate in the planned welcome to have been given them by the ministers of the evangelical churches at Kawaiahao.

In March a spirit of disaffection was manifest in the colony when Mr. Castle, with Mr. J. Kotinsky as interpreter, visited them and helped to smooth out difficulties, largely of misunderstanding for a while, but before another month passed it became apparent that as workers in cane fields they were failures and their introduction was termed "an expensive error, from the fact that they fell far below the estimate furnished by those who were desirous for them to come on trial. They do not want to work as a community and was a failure here as they had been elsewhere." A delegation waited on Secretary Atkinson to suggest a new plan, viz.: to form a settlement

association on Kapaa lands, including pasture lands, on the same acreage basis to each family as under their agreement, the community idea having absolutely failed.

In May a new scheme whereby they were to have their lands in severalty, and to be given a chance to prove their worth as laborers on the individual system was mapped out, to the expressed satisfaction of all parties, but before long thirty-four of them came up from Kauai and had the audacity to request Secretary Atkinson for funds to return them to California as they were through with Hawaii for all time. The balance, after a short trial as individual laborers, continuously dissatisfied, severed all relations with plantation and government and returned to Honolulu en route for California, and took departure August 1st.

IMMIGRATION MATTERS.

The movement to obtain immigrants from the Azores has fortunately met with signal success at all points. First, the coöperation of the Federal Government; second, the selection of E. R. Stackable as special agent in the work, with E. A. Frazer as his assistant, and third, the favorable reception of the proposition by the Portuguese people of those islands, so that the steamship *Suveric* was chartered in London and proceeded to Madeira and Funchal to take on board the first company of this revived Portuguese emigration to Hawaii, leaving the latter port with 1325 souls, comprising 408 men, 301 women and 616 children, arriving here December 1st all well.

So interested is the authorities at Washington in this movement that Commissioner Sargent visits the islands to personally see to their reception and allotments of land as promised.

Mr. Frazer remains in the Azores for awhile in furtherance of the work there, while Mr. Stackable visits Italy to look into the possibility of that field also as a source of labor supply.

The step toward securing immigration from the Philippines, opened up by the Board of Immigration as in the above case,

through the labors of special agent A. F. Judd, after many difficulties met with has been so far successful as to promise the arrival shortly of 15 families of Filipinos.

Recent advices from Japan point to a change in their emigration policy whereby the established emigration companies profess ability to furnish laborers for these islands at the rate of 20,000 per annum.

FINANCIAL.

A new refunding loan of \$750,000 was negotiated in New York by Treasurer Campbell through Kountze Bros. the early part of the year, the sale of which realized \$735,937.50. The first \$100,000, less cost of transmission, was cabled here February 5th through Bishop & Co. and the second instalment of like amount was received the latter part of March. The transfer from New York gained in premium and interest sufficient to bring the loan total up to \$738,338.88.

Congress promises large expenditures for Hawaii (though holding up the Refunding bill), some \$765,000 being appropriated for the following objects, viz.: Fortifications, \$250,000; sites for same, \$200,000; public building site, \$150,000; filling in reef and Quarantine island, \$55,000; federal law library, \$10,000; Makapuu light house, \$60,000 and Honolulu light, \$40,000.

Since these figures were made public a press cable from Washington states that \$16,052,431 are required for projected fortifications at Honolulu; \$4,000,000 for its harbor improvements; \$344,000 for Pearl harbor, and \$276,100 for fortifications on Hawaii.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The amount of work under this head in progress throughout the islands under Federal, Territorial, County, or private direction show it to have been a year of material progress. The dredging of Honolulu harbor and its channel is completed so far as planned for the present, and excavations for the Alakea and Kinau slips finished, the material therefrom being used to fill in a large area of Kakaako and the flats in the vicinity of

the sewer pumping station and garbage crematory. The amount of material removed by the Federal dredging was a million and a half cubic yards.

Kahului harbor is being dredged to a depth of 32 feet, and a breakwater constructed 2,100 feet long, both of which are making satisfactory progress. The rock wall of the breakwater has almost reached its length though not yet all filled in. This work is being paid for by the Kahului Railroad Co. and will require an expenditure of about \$150,000.

A survey of Hilo harbor with relation to its proposed breakwater has been completed and the report forwarded to Washington.

Work on the Alakea slip and wharf buildings, as also government wharf No. 2, between Alakea and Kinau slips, is being pushed steadily forward. The contract on this wharf, which will be 610 feet long and 120 feet wide, was let to L. M. Whitehouse for \$88,888, to be finished next June. The Brewer wharf and shed is nearing completion, being hindered by shortage of roofing material from San Francisco.

The Archives Building, to have been completed in February, was not finished till six months later. It was thrown open for public inspection August 24th and the moving of the archives thereto began on the 27th.

Aala park has been provided with a neat band-stand, which was inaugurated by a concert March 17th by the enlarged band of forty-two performers. The band-stand in the Executive grounds has been practically rebuilt this last summer, its first real repairs since erection for Kalakaua's coronation.

Road and bridges have had special attention throughout the group, thus practically illustrating the benefits of County government.

RAILROAD EXTENSION.

As planned last year the Oahu Railway has constructed a new line of road to the Wahiawa colony, branching from the main line at Waipahu, and running a distance of 11 miles out onto the table land, passing near the big dam, and having its

terminus convenient for the productive concerns of the colony. The new road had its opening July 14th.

The new Koolau Railroad line began preliminary work early in the year through the windward district of this island, and is pushing its construction work from Kahuku towards Punaluu, passing en route the Hauula homesteads. At this writing about ten miles of the road is reported finishing. It will eventually connect at Kahuku with the O. R. & L. Co. system and extend to Heeia.

Encouraging prospects are reported of the railroad project through the Kona districts of Hawaii, looking to the development of its agricultural possibilities.

REAL ESTATE.

No activity has marked the real estate movements of the year. There have been a considerable number of quiet transactions of an improved tone, being more of the suburban lots for residence rather than for speculative purpose. That a better feeling pervades is evidenced by the increase in sales and reduction in foreclosures, as compared with 1905. A tract in the Makiki district was divided into lots recently and sold by the Commissioner of Public Lands at auction to the highest bidder with the result that they were bought in by one party for \$1.00 each over the upset figures (considered full value), with the view of parking same for the benefit of adjoining residence properties.

The important transaction of the year has been the sale of Sam'l Parker's half interest in the Parker Ranch on Hawaii, fee simple and lease, except the homestead, with its stock, etc., to Annie T. K. Parker for \$600,000.

About the only business property of the city changing hands has been the W. E. Foster two-story brick building and lot on Fort street, to C. M. Cooke, Ltd., recently for \$19,000, and a 30-foot lot on Bethel street, adjoining the "Friend" building, purchased of the government by Bishop Trust Co. for \$11,670.

BUILDING NOTES.

While the building spirit through the year can not be termed

active there has nevertheless been considerable doing, and more would have been accomplished but for the set back through San Francisco's disaster in the loss of supplies at that point, and difficulty in getting freight through from elsewhere through various causes, added to which is advancing rates on material. But for this the construction of the Pacific Army Post at Kahauiki, consisting of twenty-seven buildings now approaching the finishing stages, would have been completed.

Of business structures the McCandless Building, of lava stone, at the corner of King and Bethel streets, four stories in height, will shortly be ready for its roofing. The two-story brick building of Fred Harrison, corner Fort and Beretania streets, is about ready for the internal woodwork. Its second floor will house the Knights of Pythias Lodges. A third story has been added to the Dimond building, King street, under a long lease on the second and third floors to the Order of Elks. Bishop & Co. have doubled their "Friend" building, on Bethel street, for their Trust Co. offices. Ground is broken at the corner of King and Alakea for an office building of two stories, by Wm. McCandless. The Hotel Baths is a new concern erected on the lot adjoining the Y. M. C. A.

The King street residence of A. Frank Cooke has given place to a commodious two-story building for the Kaiulani Home for Girls, to which it has moved from the Hopper premises, and is reported to be in fine working order. It has capacity for 50 inmates and cost \$25,000.

The new spacious Howard mansion, at Makiki, formerly the Gilman premises, is making good progress and promises to be the most pretentious in this fine residence section. Nearer Punahou, adjoining Mr. Swanzy's, is being erected a new residence, the property of Mr. R. Ivers.

A new two-story building for F. L. Waldron, and several cottages for various parties have been completed in Manoa, and similar home structures have gone up in the Kaimuki section, of which that of A. F. Cooke is the most notable.

Award has been made to Lucas Bros. and ground broken for Oahu College buildings, two dormitories and a refectory,

as also the president's house to be erected above the new dormitories on Rocky Hill.

Kahului and Paia, on Maui, are enjoying a season of renovation and enlargement that indicates healthy and creditable progress. Hilo, Hawaii, is also sharing in the benefits of new structures.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

There seems to have been more than the usual number of changes among the established firms of Honolulu the past year, which point, possibly, to a modification of business activity. The principal ones are as follows:

The J. A. M. Johnson Co. closed out to the Hawaiian Office Specialty Co., the latter relinquishing their King street stand and moving into the Johnson quarters on Fort street.

F. E. Nichols disposes of his interest in the firm of Wall, Nichols Co. to H. D. Corbett, formerly of Tucson, Arizona.

Bishop & Co. organizes the Bishop Trust Co. to deal with all matters of a fiduciary character apart from their banking business.

The Kash stores, doing business heretofore in the Waverley block, with a branch at the corner of Fort and Hotel streets, remodels and enlarges the latter to better serve them, and discontinues their older stand.

Woods & Sheldon, dealers in sporting goods, closes out to the Pacific Hardware Co., who in turn are shortly afterward bought out by T. H. Davies & Co. and E. O. Hall & Son, who divide the stock between them, the latter firm increasing their capital from \$250,000 to \$300,000.

The Porter Furniture Co. disposes of its stock and good-will to J. Hopp & Co.

The Robt. Grieve Printing Co. retires from the field and boxes up and ships its plant to the Coast. Their long established stand has been moved into by the Mercantile Printing Co.

The Hobron Drug Co. has been purchased by Benson, Smith

& Co., the latter opening its wholesale drug department branch in the Arlington, on Hotel street.

The Raymond Meat markets (2) have been disposed of to the Metropolitan Meat Co.

The Elite Ice Cream Parlors went into bankruptcy and was closed out at auction, Alexander Young being the purchaser, who will open up shortly in the Young building, at the corner of Hotel and Bishop streets. Mr. Young is the purchaser also of the Moana Hotel and is conducting it in conjunction with the Young Hotel under one management.

Mr. Geo. W. Macfarlane bought in all rights in the Annex at Waikiki, and has enlarged and improved the favorite resort, re-opening it under the name of Honolulu Seaside Hotel.

The National Bank for Lahaina, with subscribed capital of \$25,000, opened for business April 2nd.

The long established importing and commission firm of F. A. Schaefer & Co. becomes this year a corporation.

Capt. A. H. Otis has disposed of his interest in the Honolulu Drug Co. to Messrs. R. B. Reedy and N. C. Finley, formerly with the Hobron concern.

Geo. P. Thielan, senior partner of the firm of Thielan & Williamson, stock brokers, closes out his interest to his partner and plans to settle in business on the coast.

FIRES.

While the city fires have been more frequent than serious the reverse is the case upon the other islands. The most notable of local occurrences was the Davies' warehouse fire of December last, the Skating Rink fire in March, three or four residences during summer, and a couple of Chinatown stores.

On February 3rd a serious fire broke out in the Onomea Mill, Hilo, which did serious damage, not only to the building and machinery destroyed on which \$135,000 insurance was paid, but in delay to the crop through necessary re-building. August 12th the Catholic church at Kalaupapa, Molokai, was entirely destroyed, loss placed at \$6,000. In August the Pekaha Mill had a cane blaze which swept over forty acres,

and in October a fire broke out at the Mill which destroyed the cane carrier and a quantity of sugar ready for shipment; loss estimated at \$10,000.

Up to October 1st the amount of insurance paid for white losses in the city amounted to \$6,840; Chinese, \$3,010, and native, \$600.

Several forest fires have occurred again this year both on this island and on Hawaii, and from the frequency of which, rigid measures are now adopted by the Agricultural and Forestry Department in dealing with parties responsible, whether from carelessness or otherwise.

LABOR SAVING MACHINERY.

Mention was made in last issue of the test of a model cane cutter and harvester, a local invention that had much of promise. During the year a working machine has been constructed upon this Ginaca model and put to practical test in the field, and proved its merits as a great labor saver when given sufficient traction power, having the capacity to do the work of sixteen men. The principle of cutting the cane and doing it right has been worked out and practically applied.

The test of machinery in rice harvesting was made here by F. G. Krauss of the Federal Experiment station in a rice-binder from the McCormick Co. At the first trial the ground had not been sufficiently dried, but at the second trial some days later it proved not only workable but a great labor saver, as it will do the work of thirty Chinese.

Humuula Sheep Station is the first ranch in the Territory to introduce modern machinery for its shearing, fourteen having been secured which are guaranteed to do the work of twenty-two men, with less loss of wool. They have 25,000 head to be clipped, the expected crop being 90,000 pounds. The machines are run by a five-horse power gasoline engine and the same power will be used for pressing the wool. The men are being trained in the working of the machines by an experienced party with the result so far of an average increase of one pound per head over the hand method.

FOREST RESERVES.

Much attention has been given to the reservation of tracts for the protection or extension of our forests, among which the following are set apart, viz.: Ewa reserve, comprising 28,550 acres; Waianae-kai, 3,257 acres; Lualualei, 3,743 acres; Kealia, Kauai, comprising the mauka part of the district of Puna, 9,935 acres; Kau, Hawaii, an area of 65,875 acres, and on Maui, H. P. Baldwin, representing the Maui Agricultural Co. sets apart 27,800 acres for the term of seventeen years. A tract of 14,825 acres in the Hana district is being considered. There are several other tracts of lesser areas set apart.

RUBBER TREE CULTURE.

Interest in rubber culture has the attention of investors desirous of testing its practicability in this soil and climate. From the flattering outlook in the growth of rubber trees in the Nahiku district of Maui, as also favorable reports from elsewhere in the islands, the third company has been incorporated, the Hawaiian-American, which has taken over the Howell and Nishwitz lands adjoining the pioneer Nahiku Co. tract, but below the government road and at a lower elevation. It capitalized at \$80,000 with shares at \$50 each, all paid up. The company has 520 acres of land, having taken over several individual holdings, of which 220 acres are cleared ready for new trees, and several thousand holes dug for the setting out of others. A recent report shows 7,000 Cearas planted out last year as being from 20 to 24 feet high and measuring 13-16 inches girth, a foot from the ground. A larger number have been planted this year, also doing well, with other seedlings now being set out. By the end of the year it is expected to have 150,000 upon the land.

The Nahiku Co. in the progress of their work have decided to give preference to Ceara over Hevea in future plantings and have now 600 acres planted.

The Koolau Rubber Co.'s trees are reported in good condition, some 10,000 being set out on twenty-five acres.

A tract of five acres has been assigned the Federal Experi-

ment Station for tests in fertilizing. With the Agricultural and Forestry Department experiments in Ceara rubber are progressing and favorable accounts are received from various parties who have been furnished with seedlings under agreement.

TOBACCO CULTURE.

Steps were taken the early part of the year toward starting a tobacco farm and curing houses in Hamakua, based on the successful experiments carried on in that district under the direction of Jared G. Smith. The projectors named are J. B. Castle, J. P. Cooke and Geo. P. Theilen, with C. R. Blacow as manager. Fifteen acres were to be planted as a first trial.

Messrs. Douglas and Kretschmar, the latter a tobacco expert from Sumatra, have taken up 157 acres close to land of recent experimenting. In this private venture a test of one and a half acres, returning a ton of marketable leaf, confirms the promise of last year's tests.

A recent visitor, with an eye to business, acquainting himself with conditions and prospects was so favorably impressed with the quality of tobacco produced that he took with him sufficient for 100,000 cigars to be made up for a local dealer, under a contract for monthly deliveries.

FRUIT AND PLANT INSPECTION.

The inspection work of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry under Alexander Crow is safe-guarding the islands from the introduction of injurious insect pests and plant diseases by a rigid examination of all importations of fruit and plants to an extent that comparatively few on the islands are aware.

Toward the latter part of last year a shipment of 2,262 boxes of oranges, imported from Japan, were found to contain thirteen varieties of insect pests, several of which were new to these islands. This fruit was seized, condemned and burned. Shortly afterward we were likewise spared the introduction of the "weeping lantana" pest, as also a lot of infected seeds, received in the mail.

Early in this year among a number of fruit, vegetable, tree and plant importations there were several lots found to be infected with scale, fungi and other pests, which called for their condemnation and were either shipped back by the importers, or destroyed by the officials. More care appears to be exercised of late in such shipments, past experience having taught the lesson of so doing.

EXPERIMENT STATION AID.

Satisfactory demonstration having been made of the possibilities in raising a good quality of tobacco in these islands by the officers of the Federal Experiment Station, attention is being given to other subjects.

Further effort is being made to acclimate the silk worm in Hawaii for the production of silk as a commercial enterprise, the trial this year being with the Italian variety of hardier character, though not so fine producers as the more delicate kind tested the year before. Should this kind also fail to meet the conditions, attempts to breed a variety adapted to the climate will be made.

Elsewhere is mentioned the successful trial made of a rice harvester, which, with the experiments now in progress, bids fair to revolutionize the rice industry in these islands. Under F. G. Krauss, tests from 150 varieties of rice, received through the Bureau of Plant Industry, are being conducted with the view of ascertaining the best kind for culture in Hawaii.

From the Bluefield bananas introduced awhile ago, recommended for their superior export qualities, 350 suckers were distributed this last summer, the increase since January, 1904.

J. E. Higgins of the Federal Station, under direction of Jared G. Smith, took shipments of various fruits of the islands, recently, packed in different ways and variously treated, with the view of improving its delivery and extending our export market. This "personally" conducted shipment was successful in all points and met the expectations of its promoter, for the direct benefit of fruit growers and shippers.

The introduction of top-minnows, termed the "mosquito-

eating fish," from Texas, last year, is rapidly increasing in the various ponds assigned them for propagation, here and in Hilo, so that thousands were distributed in early summer, some being sent also to Maui. It may not be generally known that we are indebted to the Experiment Station for this aid to rid the islands of the mosquito nuisance.

PLANTATION MATTERS.

One of the early projects to which the new Board of Immigration bent its endeavors was toward a change of policy on plantations relative to allotments of land for laborers, with the view of securing a better and more permanent class. All plantations are not so situated as to be able to set apart home lots in fee to its workmen, and the scheme required adjustment to meet varying conditions. Among those mentioned as disposed to set apart lands for settler-laborers are Makee Sugar Co., Hakalau, Oloo, Hilo Sugar Co. and the Waialua Agricultural Co. with possibly others.

The Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co.'s crop for 1906, which was completed August 4th, turned out 43,652 tons, the highest yet produced. In May last in one week's run it ground 14,000 tons of cane, producing 2,100 tons of sugar, an average of 350 tons a day. This is believed to be the world's best record.

The Central Mill Co. incorporated this year with a capital of \$375,000, with privilege to increase to \$5,000,000, to unify the milling interests of the Haiku and Paia plantations, Maui.

The Honolulu Plantation is to change its bleachery plant into a complete refinery, the machinery therefor to be installed by the Honolulu Iron Works Co.

The season's sugar crop for 1906 for these islands reached 429,213 tons, the second largest crop in its history; the banner crop being 437,991 tons, in 1903.

The new mill of the Wailuku Plantation, of most modern improvements in all essential features, is completed in good season to begin with their 1907 crop. It has a capacity of 155 tons per twenty-four hours.

JAPANESE LABOR STRIKES.

In the middle of last January occurred one of the most formidable labor strikes of island experience, at the Oahu Plantation, instigated by a handful of malcontent Japanese caused by a post mortem being held on one of the hands. The usual intercession of their consul had no effect. They demanded the discharge of the doctor, nurses, an overseer and luna, and the reinstatement of two men that had been discharged for their troublesome character. First 175 loaders went out, then 200 cutters struck. The following day the Chinese and Koreans were compelled to join them, and a day or two later the strike became general. Much stubbornness on the part of the strikers was manifest and all sorts of trivial demands made upon the plantation. A police squad was sent to the scene in case of emergency, for they would neither work themselves nor permit anyone else, nor would they accept the alternative of calling at the office for settlement and leaving the place. After six days of such experience a compromise agreement paved the way for settlement of the matter and work was resumed.

A small strike among the same nationality at Waialua took place in February, which came to an end by the efforts of their own people.

One thousand Japanese refused duty on the Onomea Plantation in June, as an opportune time considering the backward condition of the crop, through the late fire, to demand increased daily wage which was promptly refused, and on the alternative of returning to work or quitting their houses, they shortly afterward resumed duty.

WEATHER CONDITIONS, ETC.

Though the rains of last winter was under the normal, the early months of the year were quite boisterous. A Kona storm set in January 14th which lasted several days, the velocity of wind on the 18th scoring 43 miles an hour, the highest record for many years. Landings throughout the group suffered, and Maui experienced damage to buildings, flumes, etc.

March maintained its windy reputation. A heavy gale set in on the 7th which did damage to dwellings, fences and trees, and a week later a severe rain and thunder storm prevailed over the group. In Kohala three lads were struck by lightning, one fatally. The latter part of the month strong trades held for five days.

A tidal wave of twelve feet rise and fall visited Hilo, January 31st, appearing also at Kahului where it overflowed the road. On August 16th another wave of like height was reported along Maui shores, doing damage to the wharves at Maalaea and McGregor landings. Hilo was again affected at the same time with a five-foot wave.

September 3rd and 4th several shocks of earthquake were felt at Hilo, but doing little or no damage.

SHIPPING NOTES.

Among a number of long voyages experienced this year are a few entitled to record. There have been also several good trips made.

Bark *Emily F. Whitney* from Makaweli, Kauai, arrived at San Francisco, February 1st, after a 47 days' passage.

March 13th, schnr. *Wm. F. Garmes* arrived in Honolulu 113 days from Newcastle.

The large five-masted schnr. *Kineo*, with a cargo of 3800 tons sugar from Kahului, Maui, arrived at Delaware Breakwater November 14th, after a passage of 207 days.

The ship *Manga Reva* arrived at this port May 21st after a splendid trip of 30 days from Manila, and on August 30th the bark *Star of Bengal* arrived in a little less than 33 days from Newcastle.

In June the bark *Mohican* made the trip from San Francisco to Honolulu in 9 days, 16 hours.

The British steamer *Maheno*, the first turbine steamer to cross the Pacific, made the run from Sydney to this port, including stops at Brisbane and Suva, en route, in 13 days, 22 hours, 50 minutes, arriving here April 30th. In August her trip from Vancouver to Honolulu was made in 6 days, 12 hours.

NEW PACIFIC STEAM LINES.

Among competitive plans to share in the rapidly developing trade of the Orient the *Amiral Duperre*, pioneer of the new Chargeurs Reunis line of French steamers, from Europe via Asiatic ports, touching here en route to San Francisco, thence down the Coast, and home by way of the Horn, arrived in October and has been followed by the *Amiral Hameline*. There are seven vessels assigned by the Company to this line, which is planned to become a regular monthly service circling the world. With the new year three 12,000 ton steamers take their place in the line.

The *Hilonian*, of the Matson line between Portland and these Islands, arrived on her first trip July 20th. Her second trip gave promise of satisfactory development of traffic, doubtless the result of the visit of W. A. Mears, delegated as the representative of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, for the promotion of trade relations. This increase of the Matson boats has moved the steamers of the American-Hawaiian line to include Portland in their triangular runs.

A movement is in progress looking to the establishment of a steam line between San Pedro and these Islands. The project is strongly favored by Los Angeles interests, and is largely the outcome of the recent visit of the Southern California Editorial Delegation.

TRANSPACIFIC RACE.

An event quite out of the ordinary comes into the record this year, through the ready response to the suggestion for an ocean yacht race from the Coast to Honolulu, the outcome of which has been gratifying to the promoters and all parties concerned. The San Francisco disaster occurred while plans were in the formative stage and naturally reduced the number that planned to contest for the prizes.

The *La Paloma*, Hawaii's representative in the Transpacific Yacht Race, left Honolulu, April 14th, for San Francisco. C. W. Macfarlane, the owner, commanding, with Fred. Mosher as mate and navigator, and three others. She was escorted out of the harbor by the tug *Fearless* and most of the Yacht Club fleet. Arriving at San Francisco the competing yachts and course were

arranged, settling finally upon San Pedro as the starting point.

The prizes for the contest were a silver trophy, manufactured by Shrieve & Co., as the first prize, and a silver mounted calabash manufactured by Wichman & Co., and the entries were the ketch *Anemone*, 115 feet, of the New York Yacht Club, though hailing from Denver, C. L. Tutt, owner; schnr. *Lurline*, 86 feet, of the South Coast Yacht Club, Com. H. L. Sinclair, owner; and schnr. *La Paloma*, 48 feet, of the Hawaii Yacht Club, C. W. Macfarlane, owner.

In time allowance the *Anemone* gave the *Lurline* 11 hours and the *La Paloma* 27 hours. The *Lurline* in turn gave the latter 16 hours.

The yachts made a good start from San Pedro on June 11th at noon, and arrived at Honolulu in the following order and time, viz: *Lurline* arrived June 23rd at 7 p. m., in 12 days, 7 hours; *Anemone*, on the 25th at noon, 14 days, 25 minutes, and the *La Paloma*, at midnight on the 27th, 15 days, 11 hours, 20 minutes.

A cordial welcome greeted the yachts as they arrived and many of our leading men in and out of yachting circles delighted to do them honor. A grand luau was given the visiting party by the Hawaii Yacht Club at their headquarters, Pearl Harbor, where with invited guests over 200 enjoyed the festivities of the occasion, during which Governor Carter presented the prizes to the winning yachts.

THE NUUANU DAM.

Work on the Nuuanu Dam was interrupted during summer by the reported discovery of defects in its construction according to plans, whereupon considerable discussion and public interest was taken in the question of its condemnation. Eventually the Governor cabled H. Clay Kellogg, C. E., in Southern California, (constructor of the Wahaiawa Dam), to come and pass upon the plans and work, and pending his arrival a halt was called in the work.

A thorough investigation was proceeded with upon arrival of the expert and several days given to careful inspection of the site and work, finding much to confirm the grounds of objection raised

by Inspector Patterson in that parts of the dam rests on ground continually soft by reason of running springs, affording insecure foundations.

The result of the examination and study was a report embodying much detail in showing the construction on plans in use as unsafe, and that changes recommended in the work, and necessary for the protection of life and property below it, will require \$50,000, which report the Governor advised to be adopted.

POULTRY AND KENNEL EXHIBITS.

The first exhibit of the Honolulu Poultry Association occurred December 7-9, 1905, at which various prizes were awarded. Much public interest was manifest therein and the variety of fowls and pigeons shown, some 70 in all, much exceeded expectations and would have done credit to older organizations on the mainland.

A bench show of the Hawaiian Kennel Club, also its first exhibition, opened at the Queen Street Skating Rink, September 6th, 1906, and held sway for three days to the enjoyment of a large attendance through the number and variety of canines gathered together. The excellence of the exhibit was a surprise even to dog fanciers, rendering it difficult in certain classes to decide upon the prize winner.

NECROLOGY.

Again we are called upon to record a large number of well-known names of Island people that have been called to pass over the river, viz: Mrs. R. A. Lyman at Hilo; W. F. Allen; Bro. A. Carbonnier, oldest member of the Catholic Mission; N. F. Burgess; Mrs. F. E. Hobron; Mrs. Ruth Horn; A. Enos at Wailuku; Clarence M. White; Mrs. F. H. Wichman; Mrs. Catherine Steward; Harold Giles; Mrs. Persis G. Taylor; Alatau T. Atkinson; Dr. F. R. Day; Louis Marks; W. C. Borden at Hilo; John E. Bush; Miss H. F. Coan at Hilo; Dr. W. E. Taylor, U. S. N.; Mrs. Matilda Hughes; Samuel F. Leslie; Chun Afong at Macao, China; A. M. Mellis; A. J. Lyon; Geo. T. Deacon; E. J. Van Doorn; Mrs. C. C. Kennedy at Hilo; Father Sylvester at Wai-

luku; Henry Zerbe; Jas. W. Girvin, and Mrs. G. (Dowsett) Dunbar at San Francisco.

MISCELLANEA.

The first session of the Hawaiian Mission Conference (Methodist) opened in Honolulu, December 28th, 1905, at which Bishop Hamilton, who arrived for that purpose, officiated as president, and Rev. J. W. Wadman as superintendent. During Bishop Hamilton's visit the North Pacific Institute property was purchased for the headquarters of Korean work, and the Melrose property, on King street, was acquired for the establishment of the Susanna Wesley Home.

The Federal authorities deciding to establish a leprosarium at Kalaupapa, Molokai, has assigned charge of the work to Dr. W. R. Brinckerhoff, of Boston, assistant pathologist in the Hartford Medical School, who arrived here at the end of March to enter upon his duties. Plans now in Washington for the hospital and laboratory are said to be completed and bids for their construction called for.

Kuaiwa, a young native of Lahaina, comes into the hero list for plunging into the sea and rescuing two Japanese that were struggling in the surf in one of the March storms. Judge A. N. Kepoikai was appointed to "officially" thank him for his brave deed, and a Carnegie medal has been sought for in his behalf.

Machinery has been ordered for the Koa lumber mill to be located in the forest in the Volcano House region and will connect with the volcano road by three miles of tramway. It is said to be of a capacity of 250,000 feet per month. A sample shipment of koa lumber from Hilo to San Francisco, about 16,000 feet, rough sawn at the mill of the Hilo Railroad Co. from the Shipman tract, of excellent quality, has gone forward.

The pineapple and canning industries are having extension this year at several new points, besides enlargement at Wahiawa. This in turn has brought the establishment of the American Can Co. in this city, with a capacity of 40,000 to 50,000 cans a day, the machinery for which was received in April.

The long projected crematory is in course of construction at

the rear of Nuuanu Cemetery on the recently acquired Campbell property. Completion, awaiting the arrival and erection of the retort, is looked for about the opening of the new year. Mr. Fred Harrison is the builder, from designs by Architect Traphagen.

Through action of the Ministerial Union of this city, last September, an end has come to the prize fighting contests which had become too frequent for common decency, it having been shown to be in flagrant violation of Federal law.

The corner stone of the additional bays to St. Andrew's Cathedral was laid by Bishop Restarick and clergy with appropriate ceremonies, November 23rd, 1906. This enlargement is conformatory to original plans when the corner stone of the main structure was laid by Kamehameha V, thirty-nine years ago.

JUBILEE NUMBER OF THE ADVERTISER.

JULY 2, 1906, the Pacific Commercial Advertiser of this city celebrated the Fiftieth Anniversary of its existence by a copiously illustrated issue of 120 pages of specially prepared articles of historic interest, besides a facsimile of its first number of July 2, 1856, and a News section of eight pages into which several articles crowded out of the eventful number appeared.

Where a paper celebrates in such a generous spirit as did the Advertiser on the occasion mentioned, furnishing an issue of over twelve times the usual number of pages, all freely illustrated with half-tones, it is small wonder that it met with such public appreciation as to entirely exhaust the large edition in a few days, and pass to the "out of print" list.

The issue of the day previous fortunately gave the contents of the Jubilee number which, in a sense, made up for the omission of this necessary feature from the paper itself; but as many valuable articles in daily papers are frequently lost sight of, or are difficult to trace, we give space in the Annual as a convenient reference place for such, of the list of the specially prepared papers and contributions of the Advertiser's fiftieth anniversary number of July 2, 1906, omitting the notices of various business houses, and items of brief mention.

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THE first foreign animals imported into Maui were several fine goats, which were left with Kahekili by Vancouver, at Lahaina, on his first visit there in order to establish peace throughout the islands.

SUBSTITUTION.—Through the courtesy of Mr. A. Gartley it had been planned to include his paper on the "Wainiha Electric Power Plant," as read recently before the Hawaiian Engineering Association, in this issue of the ANNUAL, but as the Planters' Monthly holding a prior claim thereon had not gone to press with it, its place is given to an interesting reminiscent article on Lahaina by Gorham D. Gilman, a paper that was applied for several years ago.

LAHAINA IN EARLY DAYS.

BY GORHAM D. GILMAN.

(From the Anniversary Number of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser, July 2, 1906.)

IT is probably well known to the older residents that the Lahaina of the ancient time was the capital city of the Islands, that is to say, the seat of royalty of the Hawaiian kingdom, and also was the place of residence preferred by the King Kamehameha III, as well as that of most of the old chiefs, and chiefesses, who constituted the court at that time. There were many reasons for this, perhaps the most important of which was the privacy which they enjoyed, living here in more of their natural conditions than was possible elsewhere.

Approaching the place from the sea one is struck by the natural beauty of the location. A long strip of land apparently very tropical, extends for some two miles along the beach. The foliage is very dense, among which can be seen the cocoa palm, the breadfruit, the mango, and the kukui or candle nut. Rising half a mile back from the line of the sea beach the mountains slope upward to a height of 6000 feet, not in one smooth range, but they form valleys by the deep natural ravines in which are shaded the different indigenous trees of the island. It is a scene of rare beauty, particularly at the time of the setting sun when the mountain peaks are in full flush of a coloring which is rarely excelled or seen anywhere else. The purple haze shining with a light that is extremely beautiful, shaded by the depths of the valleys and united to the beautiful coloring of the sea produces a scene seldom witnessed elsewhere.

The town itself is a charming, drowsy, dreamy sort of a village with one broad street running its entire length, with but one side of it to the sea. The dwellings and stores are scattered along this line beneath the shade trees and form at the distance quite a picturesque scene. The trading part of the town is mostly in the northern side. Here we have the various combinations of the

stores in the place—the Chinaman with his variety of Chinese goods, the German with his loaves and pies, and the Hawaiian and his lanai or cocoanut shade with his variety from the sea which rolls in front.

I witnessed a capture here one day of a good-sized shark. The fish had evidently found a sunny spot in the coral reefs in front where he could poke his head under the shelving coral and take a happy sleep in the warm water. He was discovered by some boys who thought they would have some fun with him. Taking a line with a long noose to it some of the larger and bolder ones went into the water, dealt the noose on the fish and with a cry startled the boys at the other end of the line. They were so quick on pulling that the big fish had no opportunity of turning. With exulting cries they awoke the neighborhood; we rushed out to see the victors and the captive on the beach, the boys evidently having the best of it.

SOME OF THE LANDMARKS.

By passing through the water gates of the narrow channel which are at times fierce and forbidding from the big rollers that come in from the broad Pacific and make the passage one of no little danger, while at other times it is only disturbed by a gentle swell which, as the boat approaches the landing, simply gives it a gentle motion as it propels it along. Immediately at the landing are very evident marks of the ancient times consisting of quite a long tract of land forming what is familiarly known as a point, which is built up by a wall of stone to keep the sea water back and filled in with earth and making quite a broad plateau. On this was erected, as tradition informs, the first brick house, a small two-story affair built by the order of the old King, Kamehameha I. Near the landing stood a long thatched building in native style; this was said to be the place where the preparation for and the production of the first book of law was made. It is said that the Rev. Mr. Richards after he became employed by King Kamehameha III, gave lectures to the king and chiefs on political economy and assisted in outlining the simple laws for the government of the kingdom. This was for the forenoon

schooling and in the afternoon the royal party were left by themselves to discuss the articles brought before them during the morning, and the condensed consensus of opinions crystalized into the law as it was published, familiarly called the Little Blue Book.

Mauka from these premises was a large kalo patch which even in my day, in the 40's, showed signs of excellent care and protection. This patch was bordered with cocoanut trees and gave every evidence of the care and attention given to this important article of food in the early times.

Across the street stood the two dwellings of the Mission families, the place of hospitality for those who were passing back and forth between the islands, and they proved most agreeable shelter to those who were called to go by land or sea. These residences are interesting to those who can recall the trials and difficulties which at times beset the faithful missionary even from the hands of his own countrymen. As the king and chiefs became enlightened by the teaching of the missionaries they were engaged to formulate laws as we have seen for the better regulation of the shipping and of strangers coming within their gates.

In front of the landing to the right is what was known as the old fort. A very poor attempt as a matter of defence to be sure. Upon its walls, which were about twelve feet high and as many more feet thick, were mounted a curious assortment of old cannon which were occasionally loaded and fired to salute the king on his arrival or his departure. The place was also used for the confinement of those who were arrested for some breach of the law and were held there until the time of trial. It was most scantily provided and an undesirable place of residence for those who were compelled to share its uncomfortableness. There were also two establishments for various ships that called at the port.

Scattered along the beach facing the ocean were the residences of the high chiefs of the land. Among the most pretentious was that of the ex-queen of Kamehameha II, Auhea, most familiarly known as the big-mouthed queen. This was a fine building of colored stone plaster with a wide veranda and every convenience suitable for those who occupied it. I think it was in this building that King William was born. Under the shade of the beautiful

kou trees the royal company spent their pastimes in sports and story telling to gratify their simple desires. Just beyond adjoining was the place of the Princess Nahienaena, the only daughter of Kamehameha I, and sister of Kamehameha III. This was one of the finest straw houses in the village, erected in a plot of ground partly reclining from the beach with sea walls in front and planted with kou trees. The house was some thirty by forty feet in dimensions. The interior was lined by dry banana stalks, and had hard earth floors covered with fine mats. It was a very commodious and comfortable house for the climate. In later years it was occupied by the United States Consul, and through him I became a tenant of Kamehameha IV. It was while here that I had the pleasure of entertaining a great number of Hawaiians and visitors from abroad, as it was almost half way between Honolulu and Hawaii. It was often a pleasure to entertain guests passing from one island to another.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

One amusing incident is my being awakened by a gentleman and lady knocking at my door asking for admission. As soon as possible the party came in, the lady explaining that she had been advised by her physician at Honolulu to take her three children, who were suffering from the whooping cough, for a little trip over the water. Consequently resting on the friendship of her husband and myself, she had presented herself and asked for admission. It was very pleasant for me to care for her; yet I little expected the notoriety which I received on the next Sabbath morning when I was a little surprised to hear my good friend, the pastor of the church where I was as usual attending, announce from the pulpit to his people, "Beware, my people, and not go to Gilman's, for there is a lady with three children who have got the whooping cough and if you go there you may catch it."

May I relate another incident which was the means of forming a life-long friendship? Another good lady from Honolulu whose husband I well knew, called at my door at night and asked for admission. I most gladly arranged for her comfort, she having just come on shore from one of the little coasters and she had

been very sea-sick and acknowledged that she was hungry. I had my servant prepare such a meal as he could at that time of night, while his wife was preparing a bed for the weary one, after which she appeared very much refreshed. In the morning she was going on her way and said to me, "I did not expect to stop here when I left Honolulu and I have no money. If you will send you bill to my husband he will pay you immediately." I said with a lurking smile, "When I send it perhaps he will." She seemed a little embarrassed and repeated the statement requesting me to send the bill. Evidently she did not quite understand me and she said, "Do you not keep a hotel?" I said that I had never been in that business, but I had a great deal of pleasure in entertaining my friends. "Well," she said, "I have often heard of Gilman's Hotel and on the strength of that I routed you up at night thinking I should pay for the entertainment I enjoyed." No bill was ever sent, but a lifelong friendship was established.

There was a variety of interesting little incidents connected with my residence in Seaside Cottage, the name of the place where I lived, which come back to me with very precious recollections of those who have passed on. There are few who are left, one of whom I venture to think will remember pleasant moments beneath the thatch roof of Seaside Cottage, who now holds the title of Her Majesty, the Queen.

Adjoining these premises was one building quite noted, though small and inconspicuous, which was erected to receive the remains of the royal pair, King Liholiho and Kamamalu, the Queen, which were brought back from England by the English frigate *Blonde* and deposited here where they remained for several years until removed into the large tomb adjoining the king's residence where, with other remains of royal personages, they remained until removed to the Mausoleum in Honolulu. In later years after the royal remains had been removed, the little building was remodeled into a very tasty and convenient little cottage which was occupied by my partner, George Brayton, Esq., who was one of the United States Consuls at Lahaina.

THE OLD CHIEFS.

A little further along the shore was the residence of the high chief Paki and Konia, the parents of the honorable Mrs. Bernice Pauahi Bishop, who was not an infrequent visitor at Seaside Cottage, which was the center at that time of most of the social entertainments of the village.

You can form some idea of the noble stature of the old chiefs by a look at Paki's surf board now at the Bishop Museum. A piece of wood remarkable for its size, length and breadth, which was the sea piece of this noted chief. The sea in front of these premises and along the line of the king's premises was the favorite for sea bathing, surf riding on a board or canoe. Under favorable conditions one could see the entire company of king and nobles enjoying the rare sport afforded by the incoming waves. It was somewhat of a promiscuous gathering, but all were absorbed in the exhilaration of the sport, although some have differed in the avoirdupois as the royal sportsman or sportswoman of 350 pounds, to the youngster that was playing along by the wavelets on the shore. There was an attempt as a building of a so-called palace which answered for a time as the show place, the name which should properly attach itself to royalty. It was also occupied part of the time by the courts of the kingdom. It was more of a curiosity than an adornment. It seemed out of place amid all the tropical profusion and exuberance of natural life to see this building intruding into the atmosphere. With some idea of making the building larger they undertook to double its length and made a still further blotch on the landscape. Fortunately so far as beauty was concerned it was partly dismantled and never finished and remained quite a conspicuous figure on the beach. However, in later years they had to transport its stones to the premises of the old fort where they now appear in the government building which is much more in harmony with the surroundings.

Again passing across the street we come to a narrow causeway across which a little gate is constructed, so that passing is prevented unless by permission of the sentry of the king who has charge of the royal premises. The buildings occupied by the

king are in keeping with most of the other large, fine thatched houses with modern conveniences for comfort and with a certain lanai or kind of canopy made of cocoanut leaves and natural vines.

RECOLLECTIONS OF ROYALTY.

May I be permitted to discuss my first appearance to royalty on visiting Lahaina in the early 40's? I was intrusted with a message to his Majesty, the King. In due time I presented myself at the gate. My name was taken and I was immediately ushered into the presence of the king, who was seated beneath the lanai with several of his people attending. Being ushered into the royal presence I felt a little embarrassed, but tried to give the message in Hawaiian as best I could. Detecting myself as talking Hawaiian to the king I immediately changed and spoke in English, in which language I knew the king was proficient, and for a few moments the conversation was carried on in this way, I speaking English and the king speaking Hawaiian until with a laugh the king said that I spoke Hawaiian well enough to talk to him. This removed my embarrassment, and our interview was exceedingly pleasant. From that day on I occasionally met the king. One day I was standing in a store door with the mate of a ship that was lying in the harbor when he said, "I would very much like to see the king." "There he goes," I said. "Where, where?" he asked, with an exclamation of interest. "Why," I said, "riding on that horse." "Where, where?" he asked again. I said, "Do you not see that man there?" The king was dressed in a white suit with a white panama hat and, as usual, was riding alone by himself on a gray horse. My friend at my side said with an air of disgust, "Is that the king? Well, if I could not be more than that I would not be a king." Still another little incident that will reveal the at-homeness of the king and people felt at Lahaina: One day I heard some people singing coming up the road, and stepping to the veranda I saw a small company parading the streets in a shower of rain. It was the king, and his wife, the queen, his trusty friend and official, John Young, and wife, and several others in the party. They were without shoes and stockings and hats and with a large wreath of maile and no more

clothes than necessary. They were as happy as any children playing in summer showers. The company had just come from performing one of those ancient acts of community interest, teaching the people the dignity of labor. The king and his friends had a kalo patch—which your readers will probably understand. Thus he followed the example of his royal father who was said to have given his example to his people at Kohala of the dignity of labor. These little incidents may seem very trivial, but I think they serve to give illustrations of the easy, happy life which the king enjoyed.

On the mauka side of the water encircling the king's residence were the premises of the old chief Hoapili and his wife, who were among the first of the nobility to be married by Christian ceremony, she assuming the name for the first time of Hoapili Wahine, that is—Mrs. Hoapili. These were people of importance. Hoapili was the constitutional governor of the island. Lot Kamehameha V was his adopted son and heir-apparent to the governor. I am reminded of a story of the young chiefs; when at the Royal School at Honolulu the boys were discussing their future prospects, Moses, the oldest one, said: "I shall be governor of Kauai." Lot said, "I shall be governor of Maui." Alexander Lihiliho, the youngest of the three, quietly said: "When you are governors who will be king?" Alexander became king, succeeded by Lot.

MISSIONARY LIFE.

Joining the premises on the land stood the Protestant church, the church of the Missionary, the first stone church erected on the Islands. Its pews, if they could be so called, would hardly answer for services of the present day. They were made in a rude manner, generally cumbrous. It was my custom usually to attend one service a day. I cannot forget the impression made on me after attending a special service. The king and the government had been involved in political difficulties through which I had been assigned office in Honolulu, which had been decided would not be a success. By the king and his advisers they had sent a delegation to the United States and the nations of Europe for the purpose of arranging matters in the hopes of doing away

with the difficulty which had accumulated on unjust charges and misrepresentations. The Rev. Mr. Richards had been in immediate service with the government as their minister and adviser, having sacrificed his position under the American Board. When the governor failed to secure anyone with needed talent and ability from the United States, Mr. Richards and Haalilio, one of the king's most intimate friends, had been selected to perform this delicate mission. During the Sunday afternoon which I referred to the king and all the members of the court were attending services. After the usual preliminary exercises Mr. Richards arose and said: "E na hoahanau a pule oukou no makou"; "Brethren pray for us."

I noticed as he pronounced these words that it was with deep feeling in his message and almost apparent pleading for sympathy. I did not know at the time what special occasion called for it, but that evening in front of my house by the beach I saw the little company of the king and queen, with a few of his most intimate friends, passing in front of the place. With not an unnatural curiosity perhaps I was tempted to follow at a distance. I could see in the offing the king's yacht with the main sail hoisted and glittering in the moonlight. A boat was waiting on the sand. Mr. Richards stepped in, Haalilio, and then the king. A low wail arose from the little crowd which was very touching. The boat was pushed off, the oars fell, the voyagers started on their way. I may say in passing, the mission was successful.

FROM OLD TO NEW.

A change from the old to the new, like most other changes, was slow but steadily progressing. Political exigencies called for the removal of the king from the peaceful and ideal life in Lahaina to the more conspicuous living at Honolulu. This was necessarily the case from the gradual demands, from the progress of the times, to meet the exigencies as they were constantly arising from the foreign government and business interest. There had been for many years a few places occasionally touched at in the islands for furnishing supplies. The ships connected with the opening up of the northwestern territory trade with Indians for the furs.

passed on to China to dispose of the same articles, and to load teas and other products for the United States and England.

In 1848-49 and '50 there was a great demand made upon the islands for furnishing supplies in the way of vegetables for the California market. Gold having been discovered, thousands of barrels of potatoes and hundreds of hogs were shipped to the San Francisco market through the port of Lahaina.

From 1840 to 1850 was the great period for the whale ships. The Okhotsk Sea and the Arctic Ocean had been discovered as great resorts for the whale. Large numbers of whale ships were dispatched there for the purpose of obtaining the oil. Naturally the Hawaiian Islands, being right on the direct route to that region, Lahaina was a favorite place for anchoring, as the crews were better controlled there than they would be in the little harbor of Honolulu. Leaving on shore all unnecessary articles of the voyage the ships went north in pursuit of their vocation.

I could hardly fail to refer to some of the residents during the years I was at Lahaina. A store was near the place with large timber doors facing the water. During the year when the season was dull this was the common gathering place and there was quite a variety in those who came to spend an hour or two and chat and gossip and watch the packets as they came in from the other islands. Particularly the two fancy boats which were built in the United States, the *Ka Moi*, under the command of Captain Hobron. If I mistake not there could now be found hanging in the hall of T. W. Hobron a silver trumpet inscribed to his father as a gift from me for the purpose of naming the beautiful clipper boat under his command. She was so named in respect for Liholiho, with whom I had pleasant acquaintance, so much so that one time on leaving Lahaina to be gone a week, the king addressed me a note which I prized:

Dear Gilman:

"Please lend me the loan of your cook house while you are gone."

The second vessel was the *Nettie Merrill*, commonly called the

Nettie, also built for Capt. Hobron.* It was an object of no little interest to watch the incoming of the vessels as they came up the channel, and we learned to distinguish which was which from the cut of the jib and from the top of their fore and aft sails as they approached.

Among those who gathered at the store door was our friend Peter Treadway, who almost always had an illustrative story to tell of some fresh experience. Then again the portly judge, and by no means last or least was the Rev. S. E. Bishop, the seaman's chaplain of the place.

MARK TWAIN RECALLED.

The principal entertainers were two residents who had a very adventurous life according to their tellings. One day we were quite amused by a story of Mark Twain as told by Oudinot. "One day traveling through a secluded path I found myself in the presence of a monstrous bear. There was no chance to run, for the bear would be after me. He was a big fellow, taller than I and my only hope of escape was to cross in on him, trip him and then knife him. Proceeding to execute this plan of campaign, I crossed him, grabbed him around the waist and he gave me a fearful hug, but with my knowledge of wrestling, I tripped him, we fell, I on top. We fell on an incline, and in an effort to free myself, we rolled over and started on our decline down the hill. After rolling some distance, we struck a tree that lay in our descent. I straightened myself, the bear straightened himself, up he sat on one end of the tree, and I on the other. The bear looked at me and nodded as if to say he had enough, and we both got up and walked away."

One day Mr. Baker offered to tell us an experience he had. A laborer who was working in a quarry, and who was employed one time drilling, charged the hole with a fuse for blasting. Unfortunately the fuse was ignited and there was an explosion, and the man was blown up into the air. In course of time he fell back,

* Mr. Gilman at this point confuses the *Nettie Merrill* with the *Emma Rooke*. The former was built for Clark, Austin and others, for the Hilo trade, touching at Lahaina en route. The latter vessel was the Lahaina packet under command of Captain Chadwick and in which Captain Hobron held a prominent interest.—Ed.

and singular as it may seem, he landed right in the same place where he was sent from. He said he didn't mind the trip, but when they came to pay him off that night, they deducted from his wages the amount of time he stayed up in the air.

Years go by; once again I land on the sands of Lahaina. The building that once bore the name of Gilman & Co. still stands. Its formerly, varied contents for ships, vessels, and native trade are all gone, and there is only a store house for the sugar plantation.

The old council house that once held the proud chiefs, the king and his advisers, has passed into a matter of history. The chiefs that once gave reputation and dignity have all passed on. Seaside Cottage, once containing royalty and distinguished guests, is no more, and in its place stands growing a grove of young algaroba trees. Few or none in the streets to recognize me; the old church still standing as a memento of the olden time, and so I say Aloha! Aloha ino ia Lahaina!

All indications point favorably for a large influx of visitors to these islands during the coming year, as the fruit of the well directed efforts of the Hawaii Promotion Committee in placing the attractions of Hawaii in central points of tourist travel. The excursion of the Oregon girls this past summer through the enterprise of the *Oregon Daily Journal*, of Portland, followed later by the visit of some forty members of the Southern California Editorial Association, are giving favorable returns. Both of these parties spent several weeks in visiting various points of interest throughout the islands, and their recorded impressions of this "Paradise of the Pacific," emanating from the different journals represented, and others through them, witness the knowledge of our rightful claim to superiority of climate and tropic charm.

A movement is in progress looking to the excursion of a representative body of Southern Californians visiting us in February, coming by special steamer from San Pedro, and a like party is being worked up by the Portland Commercial Club for the early part of the year.

Steps are also taken to secure the authorization of the State Department for the next convention of the Consular Pan-Pacific Congress to be held at this the "Cross Roads of the Pacific," to comprise all consuls whose posts border on this ocean.

HAWAIIAN FOLK-LORE IN BOOK FORM.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

IT will doubtless interest many readers both here and abroad to learn that the steadily increasing demand for a collection of Myths and Traditions of the Hawaiian Islands is shortly to have fruition. The only other work of this character was that of Kalakaua's edited by R. M. Daggett, a subscription work that has long been out of print.

Recent mail brings advices of the prospect of issue shortly of the collection of the legendary articles that have been a feature of the Annual for many years past. These have all had careful revision and the series enriched by the addition of a number of others, including several new ones specially translated for the work.

The collection embraces twenty-seven stories, and will be freely illustrated with sixteen full page half-tones of choice island scenes and subjects, proofs of which have been received. The volume will be of handy 12 mo. size of over 300 pages, and will issue from the press of A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, Ill., under the title of "Hawaiian Folk Tales: A Collection of Native Legends," compiled by Thos. G. Thrum.

This is in response to frequent requests for these unembellished native traditions to be put together in book form, or for permission for their publication as a syndicate series—which latter proposition was respectfully declined. The volume will appear early in the opening year and should meet with a ready sale from the widening circle of those interested in all that pertains to Hawaii.

Mrs. F. R. Day's work on Hawaiian Legends, of which "The Princess of Manoa" is the title story, issues in New York in time for the Christmas season there. But for the San Francisco disaster of April last the book would have had earlier publication in that city.

LIGHT HOUSES, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Condensed from List of Lights and Fog Signals of U. S. on Pacific Coast, Etc., Corrected to February, 1906.

Courtesy of Captain J. R. Slattery, E. C., U. S. A.

Laupahoehoe.—On Laupahoehoe Point, northerly side of anchorage, about 20 miles northerly of Hilo Bay, and on the northeasterly shore of the Island of Hawaii. Fixed red light. Lens lantern, 48 feet above high water.

Pepeekeo.—On Pepeekeo Point, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile southerly of Alia Point and 7 miles northerly of Hilo Bay, easterly shore of the Island of Hawaii. Fixed white light. Lens lantern, 65 feet above high water.

Paukaa.—On a high bluff, on Paukaa Point, about $\frac{1}{8}$ mile southwesterly from Kanaha Point, northerly side of Hilo Bay, easterly shore of the Island of Hawaii. Fixed green light. Lens lantern, 170 feet above high water.

Coconut Point.—On the Government wharf, at the foot of Waiuanuenue street, Hilo, and about 400 feet southerly from Coconut Point, westerly side of Hilo Bay, easterly shore of the Island of Hawaii. Fixed red (electric arc) light. Lens lantern, 25 feet above high water.

Waiakea.—On the railroad wharf at Waiakea, easterly side of Hilo Bay, easterly shore of the Island of Hawaii. Fixed red (electric arc) light, 60 feet above high water.

Kawaihae.—About $\frac{1}{4}$ mile northwesterly from the village of Kawaihae, Kawaihae Bay, westerly shore of the northerly part of Hawaii. Fixed red light. Lens lantern, 60 feet above high water.

Mahukona.—On the beach on the southerly side of Mahukona anchorage, westerly shore of the northerly point of the Island of Hawaii. Fixed white light. Lens lantern, 75 feet above high water.

Kauhola Point.—On Kauhola Point, about 5 miles easterly from Upolo Point, and about 2 miles to the northward and westward of Keokeo Point, and about 2 miles to the northward and westward of Keokeo Harbor, northeasterly side of the northwesterly point of the Island of Hawaii. Fixed white light. Lens lantern, 65 feet above high water.

Kanahena Point.—On Kanahena Point, on the lava flow to the northward and westward of Keoneio Bay, about 3 miles to the southward of Makena Bay, westerly shore of the southwesterly part of the Island of Maui, and on the northeasterly side of Alalakeiki Channel. Fixed white light. Lens lantern, 50 feet above high water.

Maalaea.—On the westerly corner of the wharf at Maalaea Landing, northwesterly part of Maalaea Bay, westerly shore of the Island of Maui. Fixed red light. Lens lantern, 12 feet above high water.

Lahaina.—At landward end of Government wharf, Lahaina Harbor, easterly side of Auau Channel, and westerly shore of the northwesterly part of the Island of Maui. Fixed red light between N W $\frac{3}{4}$ N and N by E $\frac{3}{4}$ E, fixed white between N by E $\frac{3}{4}$ E and E, and fixed red between E and S E $\frac{1}{4}$ E. Lens lantern, 60 feet above high water.

Kaunakakai Front.—In the village of Kaunakakai, northerly side of Kai o Kalohi Channel, southerly shore of the Island of Molokai. Fixed white light. Post lantern, 40 feet above high water.

Kaunakakai Rear.—In the village of Kaunakakai, 504 feet N 25° E (NNE ¼ E) in rear of preceding. Fixed red light. Post lantern, 45 feet above high water.

Lae o ka Laau Point.—On Ka Lae o ka Laau, the low black point forming the southwesterly extremity of the Island of Molokai. Fixed white light. Fourth order, 50 feet above high water.

Diamond Head.—On the southwesterly side of Diamond Head, southerly shore of the easterly part of the Island of Oahu, and about 4 miles southeasterly of the entrance to Honolulu Harbor. Fixed white light with a fixed red sector between N. 88° 23' E (E ⅛ N) and S 80° 07' E (E ⅞ S). Third order, 146 feet above high water.

Honolulu Front.—Near the easterly edge of the reef and the westerly edge of the channel in Honolulu Harbor, and about ¾ mile from the entrance to the harbor, southerly side of the Island of Oahu. Fixed red light from seaward, between N W ¾ W and E; fixed white inside the harbor. Fourth order, 26 feet above high water.

Honolulu Rear.—On the top of the Custom House, Honolulu, 3/10 mile N 14° 51' E (N by E ⅜ E) in rear of the preceding. Fixed green light. Lens lantern, 56 feet above high water.

Barber's Point.—On Barber's Point, the southwesterly point of the Island of Oahu, and about 13 miles to the westward of the entrance to Honolulu Harbor. Fixed white light. Lens lantern, 50 feet above high water.

Nawiliwili Harbor.—On Ninini Point, northerly side of the entrance to Nawiliwili Harbor, southerly part of the easterly shore of the Island of Kauai. Fixed white light. Lens lantern, 70 feet above high water.

Midway Islands.—On Observation Spot, a sand dune at the center and highest point of the northerly end of Sand Island, one of the Midway Islands. Fixed white light. Lens lantern, 73 feet above high water.

In connection with the foregoing list of lighthouses it may not be inappropriate to note that active steps are in progress for extending and improving the light service of the port of Honolulu and safe-guarding the windward coast of Oahu.

Plans have been completed by Captain J. R. Slattery for a new lighthouse and keeper's quarters to be erected at a new location seaward of, and substituting the present one at the turn of the channel into the harbor, in conformity with planned improvements and extension of the harbor, work upon which will be commenced shortly.

Plans for the rear range harbor light are also completed, the same being in the form of a tower, somewhat ornamental, to occupy a site at, or adjoining the foot of Fort street, to take the place of the green range light at the Custom house.

The lighthouse settled upon for Makapuu Point, Oahu, plans of which have been recently forwarded to Washington, contemplates the erection of a structure of but thirty feet in height owing to the elevation of its site.

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 mill. (Corrected to Nov. 15, 1906.)

NAME.	LOCATION.	MANAGER.	AGENTS.
Apokaa Sugar Co.*	Ewa, Oahu.....	G. F. Renton....	Castle & Cooke
Ewa Plantation.....	Ewa, Oahu.....	G. F. Renton....	Castle & Cooke
Gay & Robinson*	Makaweli, Kauai..	Gay & Robinson..	Waterh'se Tr. Co.
Grove Farm*.....	Nawiliwili, Kauai.	Ed. Broadbent....	Hackfeld & Co.
Hakalau Plant. Co....	Hilo, Hawaii.....	J. M. Ross.....	Irwin & Co.
Halawa Sugar Co....	Kohala, Hawaii...T. S. Kay.....	Waterh'se Tr. Co.	
Hamakua Mill Co....	Hamakua, Hawaii..	A. Lidgate.....	Davies & Co.
Hawi Mill & Plant....	Kohala, Hawaii...J. Hind.....	Hind, Rolph & Co.	
Haw. Agrl. Co.....	Kau, Hawaii.....	W. G. Ogg.....	Brewer & Co.
Haw. Com. & S. Co....	Puunene, Maui...F. F. Baldwin...	Alex. -- Baldwin	
Hawaiian Sugar Co..	Makaweli, Kauai..	B. D. Baldwin...	Alex. & Baldwin
Hawaii Mill Co.....	Hilo, Hawaii.....	W. H. Campbell..	Hackfeld & Co.
Hilo Sugar Co.....	Hilo, Hawaii.....	John A. Scott....	Irwin & Co.
Honolulu Plant. Co..	Halawa, Oahu...Jas. A. Low.....	Irwin & Co.	
Honokaa Sugar Co..	Hamakua, Hawaii..	K. S. Gjerdrum...	Schaefer & Co.
Honomu Sugar Co....	Hilo, Hawaii.....	Wm. Pullar.....	Brewer & Co.
Hutchinson S. P. Co..	Kau, Hawaii.....	C. Wolters.....	Irwin & Co.
Kaeleku Sugar Co..	Hana, Maui.....	I. Chalmers.....	Grinbaum & Co.
Kahuku Plantation..	Kahuku, Oahu...Andrew Adams...	Alex. & Baldwin	
Kekaha Sugar Co....	Kekaha, Kauai...H. P. Faye.....	Hackfeld & Co.	
Kilauea S. Plant. Co..	Kilauea, Kauai...F. Scott.....	Irwin & Co.	
Kipahulu Sugar Co..	Kipahulu, Maui...H. Haneberg....	Hackfeld & Co.	
Kihei Plantation*...	Kihei Maui.....	Jas. Scott.....	Alex. & Baldwin
Kohala Plantation...	Kohala, Hawaii...Geo. C. Watt....	Castle & Cooke	
Koloa Sugar Co.....	Koloa, Kauai....W. Weinzheimer.	Hackfeld & Co.	
Kailua Sugar Co....	Kona, Hawaii.....	C. J. Hutchins	
Kukaiua Mill Co. (†)	Hamakua, Hawaii..	E. Madden.....	Davies & Co.
Kukaiua Plant Co....	Hamakua, Hawaii..	Albert Horner...	Hackfeld & Co.
Laie Plantation.....	Laie, Oahu.....	S. E. Wooley....	Alex. & Baldwin
Laupahoehoe S. Co..	Laupahoehoe, Ha.	C. McLennan....	Davies & Co.
Lihue & Hanam'lu Mill	Lihue, Kauai....F. Weber.....	Hackfeld & Co.	
Makee Sugar Co....	Kealia, Kauai....G. H. Fairchild..		
Maui Agrl. Co.....	Haiku, etc., Maui..	H. A. Baldwin...	Alex. & Baldwin
McBrvde Sugar Co..	Wahiawa, Kauai..	W. Stodart.....	Davies & Co.
Nuli Mill & Plant'n.	Kohala, Hawaii...Robert Hall.....	Davies & Co.	
Oahu Sugar Co.....	Waipahu, Oahu...E. K. Bull.....	Hackfeld & Co.	
Olaa Sugar Co.....	Olaa, Hawaii.....	Ino. Watt.....	Bishop & Co.
Olowalu Sugar Co..	Olowalu, Maui...Geo. Gibb.....	Irwin & Co.	
Onomea Sugar Co....	Hilo, Hawaii....John T. Moir....	Brewer & Co.	
Ookala Sugar Co....	Ookala, Hawaii...W. G. Walker....	Brewer & Co.	
Panuhau S. Plant. Co.	Hamakua, Hawaii..	Jas. Gibb.....	Irwin & Co.
Pacific S. Mill (†)...	Hamakua, Hawaii..	D. Forbes.....	Schaefer & Co.
Penekeo Sugar Co..	Hilo, Hawaii....Jas. Webster.....	Brewer & Co.	

List of Sugar Plantations, Mills and Cane Growers Throughout the Islands—Continued.

NAME.	LOCATION.	MANAGER.	AGENTS.
Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.	Lahaina, Maui.	L. Barkhausen.	Hackfeld & Co.
Puakea Plant'n Co.*.	Kohala, Hawaii.	H. R. Bryant.	Davies & Co.
Puako Plantation	S. Kohala, Haw.	J. C. Searle.	Hind, Rolph & Co.
Union Mill Co.	Kohala, Hawaii.	H. H. Renton.	Davies & Co.
Waiakea Mill Co.	Hilo, Hawaii.	C. C. Kennedy.	Davies & Co.
Waialua Agrl. Co.	Waialua, Oahu.	W. W. Goodale.	Castle & Cooke
Waianae Plantation.	Waianae, Oahu.	Fred Meyer.	J. M. Dowsett
Wailuku Sugar Co.	Wailuku, Maui.	C. B. Wells.	Brewer & Co.
Waimanalo S. Co.	Waimanalo, Oahu	Geo. Chalmers.	Irwin & Co.
Waimea Sug. M. Co.	Waimea, Kauai.	Jno. Fassoth.	Castle & Cooke

Championship Races of the Honolulu Rowing Association.

In the Annual contests between the Myrtle and Healani Clubs. One and a half mile straight-away course, Pearl Harbor.

Year.	SENIOR CREWS.		JUNIOR CREWS.	
	Winner.	Time.	Winner.	Time.
1896.	Myrtle	10.03	Myrtle	10.21
1897.	Myrtle	9.48	Myrtle	10.29 1/4
1898.	Healani	10.05 2/5	Healani	10.14 2/5
1899.	Myrtle	11.00	Myrtle	10.43
1900.	Healani	10.14	Myrtle	11.14
1891.	Healani	10.37 1/2	Healani	11.24
1902.	Myrtle	10.30 3/5	Myrtle	10.31
1903.	Healani	10.05 2/5	Healani	10.16
1904.	Myrtle	10.48 1/2	Myrtle	11.04 2/5
1905.	Myrtle	10.34 4/5	Myrtle	10.40
1906.	Myrtle	10.23	Myrtle	10.29 3/5

Challenge Cup Races, Hawaiian Rowing and Yachting Association.

1. Won by yacht Healani, July 4, 1889.
 2. Won by yacht Hawaii, July 4, 1890.
 3. Won by yacht Healani, July 4, 1891.
 4. Won by yacht Bonnie Dundee, July 4, 1892.
 5. Won by yacht Gladys, September 13, 1899.
- Not competed for since.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR CROPS IN TONS, 1901-1906.

From Table Prepared for Hawaiian Planters' Association, by
W. O. Smith, Secretary.

[Earlier years from 1891 can be found in the Annual for 1901.]

ISLANDS.	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Production of Hawaii.....	134,618	121,295	170,665	122,865	126,405	137,250
" " Maui.....	58,349	56,726	83,776	77,985	100,434	102,960
" " Oahu.....	99,534	107,870	121,066	102,919	123,095	113,750
" " Kauai.....	67,537	69,720	61,484	64,606	76,314	74,753
Grand Total.....	360,038	355,611	437,991	367,475	426,248	429,213
HAWAII PLANTATIONS.						
Waiakea Mill Co.....	10,800	8,700	9,954	6,151	7,661	10,766
Hawaii Mill Co.....	843	985	1,503	1,728	1,438	1,825
Hilo Sugar Co.....	10,214	9,255	13,108	7,701	9,971	11,751
Onomea Sugar Co.....	8,722	11,880	13,472	10,940	11,049	13,930
Peppeekeo Sugar Co.....	7,173	6,627	6,000	4,907	6,167	6,477
Honomu Sugar Co.....	4,401	6,235	6,384	5,489	5,909	5,852
Hakalau Plantation Co.....	10,932	11,700	11,293	8,396	10,862	12,869
Laupahoehoe Sugar Co.....	5,504	7,909	4,856	4,336	5,866	7,864
Ookala Sugar Plntn. Co.....	4,968	1,157	3,942	2,214	3,712	3,223
Kukaiiau Plantation Co.....	2,000	1,118	1,746	1,275	1,415	2,154
Kukaiiau Mill Co.....	2,000	1,118	1,646	1,274	1,416	1,435
Hamakua Mill Co.....	7,808	2,105	6,950	4,691	5,925	6,358
Paauhau Sugar Plntn. Co.....	9,635	1,322	9,136	7,533	8,006	8,795
Henokaa Sugar Co.....	9,903	3,089	8,587	7,402	6,895	7,940
Pacific Sugar Mill.....	4,948	2,517	6,059	3,388	4,342	4,331
Niulii Mill and Plantation.....	1,516	1,146	1,903	1,189	1,645	2,226
Halawa Plantation.....	1,357	575	1,860	1,016	925	1,036
Kohala Sugar Co.....	3,160	1,096	5,409	2,663	3,350	3,300
Union Mill Co.....	2,003	463	3,380	1,776	2,166	2,570
Hawi Mill.....	2,727	1,373	5,563	3,631	3,687	4,389
Becroft Plantation.....	325					
Kona Sugar Co.....	1,500	1,391	1,850	897		
Hutchinson Sugar Plntn. Co.....	9,928	8,021	7,527	5,741	7,107	6,940
Hawaiian Agricul. Co.....	10,956	11,998	18,888	10,954	1,620	826
Paakea Plantation.....	145	307	366	201	262	398
Oaha Sugar Co.....	1,150	16,748	15,030	13,788	11,361	9,405
Pana Sugar Co.....		2,460	3,603	3,146	3,147	867
Paako Plantation.....			550	438	500	223
	134,618	121,295	170,655	122,865	126,405	137,250

HAWAIIAN SUGAR CROPS, 1901-1906—Continued.

MAUI PLANTATIONS.	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Kipahulu Sugar Co.....	1,992	1,427	1,622	1,415	1,324	1,464
Hamoia Plantation Co.....	1,450	1,748				
Hana Plantation Co.....	2,774	2,700	4,922	2,662	2,720†	850
Haiku Sugar Co.....	5,488	4,234	6,397	*		
Paia Plantation.....	7,216	4,146	7,856	13,521	17,820	19,861
Hawaiian Coml & Sug Co..	22,345	19,477	33,230	29,829	39,411	43,652
Wailuku Sugar Co.....	7,902	5,934	7,490	6,451	7,516	7,828
Olowalu Co.....	1,240	1,055	843	1,125	1,652	1,635
Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd....	6,568	9,960	16,530	17,036	25,581	22,509
Kihei Plantation Co., Ltd..	1,374	5,562	5,629	5,461	4,410	5,161
Maui Sugar Co.....		483	257	485		
	58,349	56,726	84,776	77,985	100,434	102,960
OAHU PLANTATIONS.						
Waimanalo Sugar Co.....	3,045	2,985	3,218	2,963	3,428	4,148
Heeia Agricul. Co., Ltd..	1,507	631				
Laiie Plantation.....	1,693	430	724	597	857	1,112
Kahuku Plantation Co.....	7,072	5,623	8,212	6,360	7,431	6,689
Waialua Agricultural Co..	17,699	17,001	19,800	18,682	19,722	20,788
Waianae Co.....	4,020	5,000	5,348	5,500	5,128	5,490
Ewa Plantation Co.....	33,036	38,775	33,162	29,797	32,380	29,302
Apokaa Sugar Co.....		901	610	874	454	865
Oahu Sugar Co.....	21,454	26,724	29,256	20,870	33,589	26,710
Honolulu Plantation Co..	10,008	9,800	20,736	16,376	20,106	18,646
	99,534	107,870	121,066	102,019	123,095	113,750
KAUAI PLANTATIONS.						
Kilauea Sugar Plntn Co..	5,364	3,672	3,012	1,850	2,290	2,700
Makee Sugar Co.....	9,954	11,232	8,215	7,840	8,335	7,986
Lihue Plantation Co.....	18,356	13,674	11,375	14,611	14,185	16,005
Grove Farm Plantation...	2,183	2,915	1,896	1,679	1,679	1,935
Koloa Sugar Co.....	5,492	5,001	4,825	6,172	6,172	5,570
McBryde Sugar Co.....	2,208	9,113	11,922	10,535	13,136	11,024
Hawaiian Sugar Co.....	13,419	11,480	10,324	11,493	19,062	18,616
Gay & Robinson.....	1,554	2,265	1,645	1,665	2,151	2,099
Waimea Sugar Mill Co....	919	565	540	627	1,305	1,550
Kekaha Sugar Co.....	7,412	8,978	7,064	7,447	7,318	6,626
Estate of V. Knudsen.....	676	735	666	687	680	644
Total.....	67,537	69,720	61,484	64,606	76,314	74,755

*The Haiku Sugar Co., and Paia Plantation now comprise the Maui Agricultural Co.

†The Hana Plantation changes in name to the Kaeleku Plantation Co.

POSTAL SERVICE, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Corrected to December 10, 1906.

Frank J. Hare, Inspector in Charge.
 Geo. W. Carr, Asst. Sup't. Railway Mail Service.
 Jos. G. Pratt, Postmaster.
 Jno. T. Stayton, Asst. Postmaster; Wm. McCoy, Chief Registry Clerk;
 F. E. Colby, Chief Money Order Clerk; W. C. Kenake, Chief Mailing
 Clerk; F. T. Sullivan, Supt. of Delivery.

POSTMASTERS ON HAWAII.

Hilo	Geo. Desha	Keauhou....	Mrs. H. L. Kawewehi
Pepeekeo	E. N. Deyo	Holualoa.....	L. S. Aungst
Honomu	Wm. Hay	Kailua.....	John P. Curts
Kawaihae	J. Laau	Kealakekua...	Miss M. Wassman
Mahukona.....	R. R. Elgin	Napoopoo	R. Wassman
Kukuihaele	W. Horner	Hoopuloa.....	D. L. Keliikuli
Paaauhau	Jas. Gibb	Hookena	S. L. Aungst
Kamuela	Moses Koki	Pahala.....	T. C. Wills
Kohala.....	Miss M. R. Woods	Honuapo	C. P. Akamu
Paauiilo	Anthony Lidgate	Waiohinu....	Anna H. McCarthy
Laupahoehoe.....	E. W. Barnard	Naalehu	Carl Wolters
Ookala.....	W. G. Walker	Hakalau	Wm. Ross
Honokaa	A. B. Lindsay	Olaa	John Watt
Mountain View.....	E. L. Rackliff	Papaaloa.....	Alfred C. Palfrey
Kalapana	Dan'l Kaloi	Lalamilo.....	J. C. Searle
Volcano House.....	D. Lycurgus		

POSTMASTERS ON MAUI.

Lahaina	Arthur Waal	Honokohau	R. C. Searle
Kaanapali	Franz Stark	Kipahulu	A. Gross
Wailuku	L. M. Vetleson	Kahului	R. W. Filler
Makawao	A. F. Tavares	Paia	D. C. Lindsay
Hana	N. Omsted	Hamakuapoko...	W. F. Mossman
Huelo.....	Wm. F. Pogue	Haiku	Jas. Lindsay
Puunene	H. P. Baldwin	Peahi	Geo. Groves
Kaupo	A. V. Marciel	Keanae.....	J. W. K. Halemano
Makena....	D. Kapohakukimohewa	Waiakoa	Joaquin Vincent
Kihei	Jas. Scott	Keokea	L. C. Akana

POSTMASTERS ON OAHU.

Aiea.....	James A. Low	Waimanalo	A. Irvine
Pearl City.....	J. P. Keppler	Kahuku	Andrew Adams
Ewa	Geo. F. Renton	Heeia	Frank Pahia
Waipahu.....	J. H. Travis	Wahiawa.....	L. G. Kellogg
Waianae	F. Meyer	Haleiwa.....	St. Clair Bidgood
Waialua	W. W. Goodale	Waikane	Sam'l Waiwi
Laie	S. Kekauoha		

POSTMASTERS ON KAUAI.

Lihue	Frank Crawford	Kealia	Jno. W. Neal
Koloa	H. W. Schmidt	Kilauea	F. Scott
Hanapepe	H. H. Brodie	Kekaha	J. W. Kutz
Makaweli	B. D. Baldwin	Waimea.....	C. B. Hofgaard
Eleele	Mrs. J. I. Silva	Hanalei.....	N. F. Sanborn

POSTMASTERS ON MOLOKAI AND LANAI.

Kamalo	D. McCorrison	Halawa	M. H. Kane
Pukoo	D. K. Ilae	Keomoku	Chas. Gay
Kalae	Ellen Sobey	Kalaupapa.....	J. S. Wilmington
Pelekunu	J. Kapahu	Kaunakakai	F. Minamina

POST OFFICE INFORMATION.

Office hours of the General Delivery are from 6 a. m. to 12 o'clock midnight. On legal holidays the time is from 8 a. m. to 9 a. m. On Sundays, from 9 to 10 a. m.

Hours of the Stamp and Registry Departments are from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., and of the Money Order Department from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

The General Delivery is open (except Sundays and holidays) from 6 a. m. till midnight, for the delivery of mail, registering of letters and issuance of Money Orders.

Inter-Island mails close forty-five minutes before the sailing of steamers. For foreign ports the ordinary mails close one hour prior to steamers' departure.

RATES OF POSTAGE, DOMESTIC.

First class matter (letters, etc.).....	2 cents per oz, or fraction
Second class (newspapers and periodicals)....	1 cent per 4 oz. or fraction
Third class (books, circulars).....	1 cent per 2 oz. or fraction
Fourth class (merchandise—limit of weight 4 lbs).....	
.....	1 cent per oz, or fraction
Registration Fee (additional postage).....	8 cents
Immediate Delivery Stamp (additional to postage).....	10 cents
Postal Cards	1 cent each

FOREIGN POSTAGE.

The rate to all foreign countries except Canada and Mexico are:
Letters—per half ounce or fractional part, 5 cents; second and third class matter, 1 cent for each 2 ounces or part. Postal Cards, 2 cents each.

Parcels of Merchandise, 12 cents per pound. Limit of weight, 11 pounds.

COURT CALENDAR.

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

First Mondays in January, April and September, in the city of Honolulu, Island of Oahu; second Wednesdays in March, June and October, in Wailuku, Island of Maui; fourth Wednesday in April in the town of Kailua, N. Kona, and fourth Wednesdays in April and July, in Kohala, Island of Hawaii; third Wednesdays in February, May and November, in the town of Hilo, and fourth Thursday of November in Waiohinu, Island of Hawaii.

By Circuits the several terms are held as follows:

First Circuit—Island of Oahu.

On the first Mondays of January, April and September.

Second Circuit—Island of Maui.

On the second Wednesdays of March, June and October, in Wailuku.

Third Circuit—Island of Hawaii.

(Hawaii is divided into two Circuits).

On the fourth Wednesday of April in Kailua, N. Kona, and on the fourth Wednesdays of April and July, in North Kohala, and fourth Thursday of November, in Waiohinu.

Fourth Circuit—Island of Hawaii.

On the third Wednesdays of February, May and November, in Hilo, on the third Wednesday of August, in Honokaa.

Fifth Circuit—Island of Kauai.

On the fourth Wednesdays of March, July and December, in Lihue.

The term of the Second, Third and Fifth 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. Provided, however, that any such term may be extended by the presiding judge for not more than twelve days thereafter.

Terms in First and Fourth Circuits may extend until the commencement of succeeding ones, but the April term of the First Circuit must not go beyond the last Saturday in June.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court, by Act 22, Laws of 1901, opens its only term throughout the year on the first Monday of October, and thereafter continues to hold sessions.

REFERENCE LIST OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

That have appeared in the Hawaiian Annuals, 1875-1906.

[In consequence of frequent inquiry for various articles that have appeared in the Annuals, their time of issue, etc., we have classified the principal articles under their respective subjects for handy reference.—Editor.]

AGRICULTURAL.

- History of Sugar Industry of Hawaiian Islands, by T. G. T., 1875, p. 34.
History of Coffee Culture in Hawaiian Islands, by T. G. T., 1876, p. 46; 1895, p. 63.
History of Rice Culture in Hawaiian Islands, by T. G. T., 1877, p. 45.
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Varieties of Sweet Potatoes, by T. G. T., 1879, p. 30.
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Something About Bananas, by Walter Hill, 1883, p. 62.
Fruits and Their Seasons in the Hawaiian Islands, List of, by T. G. T., 1886, p. 49.
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The Nahiku Rubber Company, by W. W. Hall, 1906, p. 155.

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- Fifty Years of Hawaiian Commercial Development, by T. G. T., 1894, p. 58.
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 Hawaii's Eastern Sugar Fleet, by T. G. T., 1897, p. 84.
 California's Participation in the Commercial Development of Hawaii, by T. G. T., 1898, p. 51.
 Hawaii's Commercial Relations, by J. T. Stacker, 1898, p. 128.
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 3rd District, Kona and Kau } T. C. White
 4th District, Maui } W. O. Aiken
 5th District, Oahu } M. T. Lyons
 6th District, Kauai } E. G. K. Deverill

COURT OF LAND REGISTRATION.

Judge Hon. P. L. Weaver
 Registrar W. L. Howard
 Engineers A. C. Alexander, J. F. Brown
 Examiners of Title—J. M. Monsarrat, L. A.
 Dickey, C. R. Hemenway.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

President and Executive Officer
 L. E. Pinkham
 Members—F. C. Smith, E. C. Peters, Dr. Jas.
 R. Judd, Dr. J. T. Wayson, M. P. Robinson,
 A. Fernandez.
 Chief Sanitary Officer Dr. J. B. Pratt
 Secretary C. Charlock
 Bacteriologist Dr. J. T. McDonald
 Milk, Meat and Dairies Inspector
 W. T. Monsarrat
 Registrar Births, Deaths and Marriages
 D. P. Lawrence
 Stenographer Miss M. Weir
 Food Commissioner and Analyst
 R. A. Duncan
 Supt. Insane Asylum Dr. C. A. Peterson
 Plumbing Inspector E. G. Keen
 Supt. Leper Settlement J. D. McVeigh
 Asst. Supt. Leper Settlement J. K. Waiamau
 Med Supt. Leper Settlement
 Dr. W. J. Goodhue
 Assistant Resident Physician
 Dr. W. T. Hollman
 Sanitary Inspector, Hilo D. S. Bowman
 Fish and Food Inspector, Hilo H. Herring
 Board of Medical Examiners.
 Dr. Geo. Herbert, Dr. A. N. Sinclair, Dr.
 Jas. R. Judd.

Board of Pharmacy.

R. B. Reedy, Dr. W. L. Moore, S. S. Peck.
 Board of Dental Examiners.
 M. E. Grossman, G. H. Huddy, C. B. High.

Veterinary Examiners.

V. A. Norgaard, W. T. Monsarrat, A. R. Rowatt.

BOARD OF MARINE UNDERWRITERS—AGENCIES.

Boston C. Brewer & Co.
 Philadelphia C. Brewer & Co.
 New York Bruce Cartwright
 Liverpool Theo. H. Davies & Co.
 Lloyds, London Theo. H. Davies & Co.
 San Francisco Bishop & Co.
 Bremen F. A. Schaefer

BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS OF TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

F. A. Schaefer President
 J. A. Gilman Vice-President
 A. R. Gurrey Secretary
 Bishop & Co. Treasurer
 H. Hackfeld & Co. Auditor

PACKET AGENCIES.

- Brewer Line N. Y. Packets—Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
 Planters' Line, San Francisco—C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., and Castle & Cooke, Ltd.
 Canadian and Australian S. S. Line—Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
 Oceanic S. S. Co.'s Line—W. G. Irwin & Co., Ltd.
 on Yushen Kaisha, Japan to Seattle—W. G. Irwin & Co., Ltd.
 Pacific Mail S. S. Co.—H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.
 Occidental and Oriental S. S. Co.—H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.
 Bremen Packets—H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.
 Liverpool Packets—H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.
 Hawaiian Packet Line San Francisco—H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.
 American-Hawaiian S. S. Co.—H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.
 San Francisco and Honolulu—F. A. Schaefer & Co., Ltd.
 Alexander & Baldwin Line, San Francisco—Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

- President W. M. Giffard
 Vice-President J. F. Morgan
 Secretary and Treasurer H. P. Wood
 Trustees—E. I. Spalding, F. M. Swanzy, W. Pfothenhauer, L. T. Peck, J. R. Galt, Alex. Garvie, G. W. Smith, E. E. Paxton, W. A. Bowen.

MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

Organized March 18, 1901.

- President Geo. W. Smith
 Vice-President Robt. Catton
 Secretary E. H. Paris
 Treasurer W. W. Harris
 W. T. Lucas, A. Gartley, W. F. Dillingham, and G. J. Waller, with the officers, form the Directors.

HAWAII PROMOTION COMMITTEE.

Representing the Territory of Hawaii, Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Ass'n.

Organized 1903.

- J. A. McCandless, Chairman; J. F. Morgan, A. Gartley, F. L. Waldron, F. C. Smith, H. P. Wood Secretary

CIVIC FEDERATION.

Organized Jan. 26, 1905.

- President W. R. Castle
 1st Vice-President F. B. McStocker
 2nd Vice-President R. H. Trent
 Secretary Ed Towse
 Treasurer C. H. Dickey

HAWAIIAN ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION.
Organized 1902.

- Chairman Edward C. Brown
 Vice-Chairman C. G. Ballentyne
 Secretary E. G. Keen
 Treasurer T. H. Shingle
 Directors—Oahu, A. Gartley, G. F. Bush, E. Kopke.
 Maui, J. N. S. Williams.
 Hawaii, A. W. Keech.
 Kauai, Norman Greig.

HONOLULU STOCK AND BOND EXCHANGE.

Organized August 8, 1898.

- President H. Armitage
 Vice-President W. E. Brown
 Secretary R. W. Shingle
 Treasurer Bank of Hawaii

HAWAIIAN SUGAR PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

Re-organized Nov. 18, 1895.

- President E. F. Bishop
 Vice-President F. A. Schaefer
 Secretary and Treasurer W. O. Smith
 Auditor G. H. Robertson
 Trustees—E. D. Tenney, W. G. Irwin, S. M. Damon, F. A. Schaefer, F. M. Swanzy, H. P. Baldwin, W. O. Smith, W. Pfothenhauer, E. F. Bishop.

EXPERIMENT STATION OF PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

Committee in Charge—W. M. Giffard (Chairman), E. D. Tenney and E. E. Paxton.
 Experiment Station Staff—Agricultural and

Chemical Division.

- Director and Chemist C. F. Eckart
 Agriculturist E. G. Clarke
 First Assistant Chemist S. S. Peck
 Assistant Chemists F. R. Werthmuller, A. E. Jordan
 Field Foreman T. Laughter

Entomological Division.

- Director R. C. L. Perkins
 Consulting Entomologists—A. Koebele, Alex. Craw.
 Assistant Entomologists—G. W. Kirkaldy, F. W. Terry, Otto H. Swezey, F. M. Smith

Pathological and Physiological Division.

- Director N. A. Cobb
 Assistant Director L. Lewter-Brain
 Assistant E. M. Gross

General.

- Illustrator W. E. Chambers
 Cashier C. H. McBride

LIVE STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.
Organized March 17, 1902.

President A. F. Judd
Vice-President A. W. Carter
Secretary A. M. Brown
Treasurer R. W. Shingle
Ex. Com.—E. P. Low, L. von Tempsky,
E. A. Knudsen, J. F. Brown, H. M. von
Holt.

THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.
Organized Jan. 25, 1902.

President Jared G. Smith
Secretary F. G. Krauss
Treasurer J. E. Higgins

HOOULU LAHUI SOCIETY.
Organized, 1878.

President Mrs. D. Kawanakoa
Vice-President D. Kawanakoa
Secretary Mrs. Manuel Reis
Treasurer Mrs. J. M. Dowsett

PORTUGUESE CHARITABLE SOCIETY.
Organized Sept. 1, 1902.

President J. P. Rodriguez
Vice-President J. Madeira
Secretary A. H. R. Viera
Treasurer J. A. R. Viera

JAPANESE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

President Rev. G. Motokawa
Vice-President D. Yonekura
Secretary Y. Mikami
Treasurer G. Nakamura

CATHOLIC LADIES' AID SOCIETY.

President Mrs. J. J. Sullivan
Vice-Presidents J. Madeira
..... Mrs. M. Cowes and Mrs. Jno. McVeigh
Secretary Miss Alice Dougherty
Treasurer Mrs. C. du Roi

**LIBRARY AND READING ROOM ASSO-
CIATION.**

Organized March, Incorporated June 24,
1879.

President W. D. Alexander
Vice-President M. M. Scott
Secretary E. W. Campbell
Treasurer W. C. Parke
Librarian Miss G. E. Baker

HAWAIIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Organized Jan. 11, 1892. Annual Meeting
November.

President Dr. W. D. Alexander
Vice-Presidents—Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, J.
S. Emerson, Hon. A. S. Hartwell.

Recording Secretary Hon. W. F. Frear
Cor. Secretary Wm. A. Bryan
Treasurer W. W. Hall
Librarian Miss H. Hillebrand

BERNICE PAUAI BISHOP MUSEUM.

Board of Trustees.

Sanford B. Dole President
William O. Smith Vice-President
Alfred W. Carter Secretary
Joseph O. Carter Treasurer
Henry Holmes, Samuel M. Damon, E. F.
Bishop.

Museum Staff.

William T. Brigham, A. M., D. Sc. Director
Wm. D. Hall, D. Ph.
..... Hon. Curator of Mollusca
Wm. A. Bryan, B. Sc.
..... Curator of Ornithology
John F. G. Stokes
..... Curator of Polynesian Ethnology
Leopold G. Blackman
..... Assistant and Acting Librarian
C. Montague Cooke, Jr., D. Ph. Assistant
John J. Greene Printer

KILOHANA ART LEAGUE.

Organized May 5, 1894.

President D. Howard Hitchcock
Vice-President Mrs. W. M. Graham
Secretary and Treasurer
..... Mrs. L. G. Marshall
Auditor Percy Pond
Directors Mrs. H. M. von Holt, Miss Parke

HAWAIIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Organized May 24, 1895. Annual Meeting
in May.

President Dr. A. G. Hodgins
Vice-President Dr. A. N. Sinclair
Secretary and Treas. Dr. F. H. Humphries
Drs. H. V. Murrav, E. S. Armitage, with the
above officers, constitute the Executive
Committee.

DENTAL SOCIETY OF HAWAII.

Organized May, 1903.

President Dr. C. B. High
Vice-President Dr. O. E. Wall
Secretary Dr. F. E. Clark
Treasurer Dr. E. L. Hutchinson

**HAWAIIAN SOCIETY SONS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION.**

Organized June 17, 1895.

President John Effinger
Vice-President L. A. Thurston
Secretary and Treas. L. A. Dickey
Registrar S. M. Ballou

ALOHA CHAPTER DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Organized

Regent Mrs. W. W. Hall
 Secretary Miss S. L. Byington
 Registrar Mrs. J. W. Girvin

BAR ASSOCIATION OF HAWAII.

Organized June 28, 1899.

President W. L. Stanley
 Vice-President S. M. Ballou
 Secretary R. B. Anderson
 Treasurer W. L. Whitney
 Auditor W. C. Parke

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL.

Elected in 1860.

President The Governor
 Vice-President F. A. Schaefer
 Secretary Geo. W. Smith
 Treasurer W. W. North
 Auditor M. P. Robinson
 Physicians Drs. W. Hoffman, Jas. R. Judd
 Resident Physician Dr. Wm. Osmer
 Interne Dr. H. Haynes
 Oculist and Aurist Dr. W. G. Rodgers
 Superintendent J. F. Eckart
 Matron Mrs. E. J. Willcock
 Executive Committee—A. S. Cleghorn, F. A.
 Schaefer, Geo. W. Smith, W. H. Mc-
 Inerny, H. F. Wichman.

LEAHI HOME.

Organized April 4, 1900.

President Alex. Young
 Vice-Presidents—W. O. Smith, C. H. Atherton.
 Secretary T. Clive Davies
 Treasurer A. W. T. Bottomley
 Auditor J. P. Cooke
 Medical Supt. A. N. Sinclair, M. B. C. M.
 Asst. Supt. H. Taylor
 Matron Mrs. H. Taylor
 Trustees—Alex. Young, J. P. Cooke, C. H.
 Atherton, T. Clive Davies, A. W. T. Bot-
 tomley, W. O. Smith.

SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

Organized 1853. Meets annually in De-
cember.

President F. A. Schaefer
 Vice-President T. Clive Davies
 Secretary C. H. Atherton
 Treasurer W. W. Hall
 Executive Committee—W. W. Hall, A. Fuller,
 J. A. Kennedy.
 Supt. of Home

HAWAIIAN EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Originally Organized 1823.

Constitution revised 1863. Annual Meeting
June.

President P. C. Jones
 Vice-President W. W. Hall
 Corresponding Secretary
 Doremus Scudder, D. D.
 Rec. Secretary Rev. W. D. Westervelt
 Treasurer Theo. Richards
 Auditor F. C. Atherton

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS.

Organized 1871.

President Mrs. D. Scudder
 Recording Secretary Miss M. L. Sheeley
 Home Cor. Secretary Mrs. J. D. Marques
 Foreign Cor. Secretary Mrs. A. P. Judd
 Treasurer Mrs. B. F. Dillingham
 Asst. Treasurer Mrs. W. L. Moore
 Auditor W. W. Hall

MISSION CHILDREN'S SOCIETY.

Organized 1851. Annual Meeting in June.

President C. H. Cooke
 Vice-President A. F. Judd
 Secretary Mrs. R. W. Andrews
 Recorder R. W. Andrews
 Treasurer L. A. Dickey

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Organized 1869. Annual Meeting in April.

President F. C. Atherton
 Vice-President Geo. S. Waterhouse
 Rec. Secretary W. L. Whitney
 Treasurer C. H. Atherton
 General Secretary Paul Super
 Physical Instructor Dr. E. H. Haud

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Organized 1900.

President Mrs. E. W. Jordan
 Vice-President Mrs. B. F. Dillingham
 Secretary (Acting) Mrs. C. Montague Cooke
 Treasurer Mrs. B. L. Marx
 General Secretary Miss C. O. Moyer

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE
UNION OF HAWAII.

Organized December 1884.

President Mrs. J. M. Whitney
 Vice-Presidents—Mrs. D. Scudder, Mrs. P. C.
 Jones.
 Recording Secretary—Mrs. C. H. Austin
 Cor. Secretary Mrs. E. W. Jordan
 Treasurer Mrs. Lydia Coan
 Auditor W. A. Bowen

FREE KINDERGARTEN AND CHILDREN'S AID ASSOCIATION.

Organized 1895.

President	Mrs. E. B. Waterhouse
Vice-Presidents	Mrs. S. B. Dole, Mrs. F. J. Lowrey, Mrs. Theo. Richards.
Recording Secretary	
Treasurer	Mrs. F. M. Swanzy
Financial Secretaries	Miss M. Hopper and Mrs. W. F. Frear.
Auditor	W. L. Howard

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

Organized June 7, 1899.

President	S. B. Dole
1st Vice-President	Rev. A. Mackintosh
2nd Vice-President	Mrs. C. du Roi
Secretary	Mrs. J. M. Whitney
Treasurer	John Waterhouse
Manager	Mrs. E. F. Berger

AMERICAN RELIEF FUND.

Organized 1864. Meets annually Feb. 22.

President	Robt. Lewers
Vice-President	W. W. Hall
Secretary and Treasurer	W. O. Atwater

STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.

Organized 1852. Annual Meeting in June.

President	Mrs. A. Fuller
Vice-Presidents	Mrs. S. B. Dole, Mrs. E. F. Bishop.
Secretary	Mrs. S. M. Damon
Treasurer	Mrs. E. W. Jordan
Auditor	E. W. Jordan

BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Organized 1869. Meets Annually.

President (Ex-officio)	H. B. M's. Consul
Vice-President	Rev. A. Mackintosh
Secretary	R. Catton
Treasurer	George Davies
Relief Committee	G. R. Ewart, J. C. Cook, W. H. Baird, F. Harrison, R. Anderson and H. E. McIntyre, with the above officers, comprise the committee.

GERMAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Organized August 22, 1856.

President	F. A. Schaefer
Vice-President	W. Pfothenhauer
Secretary	John F. Eckart
Treasurer	B. von Damm
Auditor	H. J. Nolte

HAWAIIAN RELIEF SOCIETY.

Organized 1895.

President	Mrs. C. S. Holloway
Secretary	Mrs. E. S. Cunha
Treasurer	Mrs. F. W. Macfarlane

HOSPITAL FLOWER MISSION.

President	Mrs. E. W. Jordan
Vice-President	Mrs. A. F. Judd
Secretary	Mrs. G. F. Davies
Treasurer	Miss von Holt
Auditor	E. W. Jordan

OAHU COLLEGE ASSOCIATION.

President	A. S. Cleghorn
Vice-President	F. J. Lowrey
Secretary	D. Dayton
Treasurer	J. R. Galt

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OF HONOLULU,
T. H.

Organized March 4, 1901.

President	Rev. J. W. Wadman
Vice-President	Mr. W. A. Lowrey
Vice-Pres. Honorary	Mrs. J. M. Whitney
Secretary	Rev. E. B. Turner
Treasurer	Rev. W. D. Westervelt

PACIFIC (FORMERLY BRITISH) CLUB.

Organized 1852. Premises on Alakea Street, two doors below Beretania.

President	A. S. Cleghorn
Vice-President	Godfrey Brown
Secretary	Jas. G. Spencer
Treasurer	J. M. Dowsett
Governors	H. M. Whitney, F. Klamp, A. A. Wilder, L. E. Pinkham and R. Ivers, with the above officers, comprise the Board.

UNIVERSITY CLUB.

Organized 1905.

President	Hon. A. S. Hartwell
Vice-President	A. Gartley
Secretary	S. M. Ballou
Treasurer	D. W. Anderson

COMMERCIAL CLUB OF HONOLULU.

Organized Aug. 30, 1906.

President	Geo. W. Smith
Secretary	E. H. Paris
Treasurer	R. H. Trent

SCOTTISH THISTLE CLUB.

Organized April 27, 1891.

Chief	J. L. Cockburn
Chifetaim	Jas. F. Fenwick
Secretary	John Macauley
Treasurer	John H. Catton
Master-at-Arms	J. M. Mackinnon
Club Room	Oregon Building, Union Street, Meeting on Friday, 7:30 p. m.

BUCKEYE CLUB.

Organized 1904.

President Raymond C. Brown
 Vice-President S. B. Kingsbury
 Sec. and Treas. C. H. Dickey

YOUNG HAWAIIAN'S INSTITUTE.

Organized August 10, 1894.

President Geo. H. Huddy
 Vice-President C. A. Long
 Recording Secretary Man' K. Cook
 Treasurer N. Fernandez
 Marshal J. A. Aheong
 Executive Committee—Geo. L. Desha, David
 Kanuha and J. K. Kamanoulu.
 Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays each month,
 in Kapiolani Building.

HONOLULU SYMPHONY SOCIETY.

President B. L. Marx
 Vice-President H. F. Wichman
 Secretary C. S. Deskey
 Treasurer J. Lightfoot
 Organist Carl Mett
 Directors—Dr. W. L. Moore, Dr. W. Hoff-
 man.

YOUNG MEN'S RESEARCH CLUB.

Organized

President C. G. Owens
 Vice-President W. C. Parke
 Sec. and Treas. I. H. Beadle

OAHU POLO CLUB.

President Jno. L. Fleming
 Vice-President Geo. P. Dennison
 Secretary Gerrit P. Wilder
 Treasurer C. H. Cooke
 Captain Geo. H. Angus
 Directors—The above officers and Harold
 Dillingham.

HONOLULU CHESS CLUB.

Organized

President S. M. Ballou
 Secretary and Treasurer
 Membership Committee—H. E. Cooper, J.
 Rosenstein, Alex. G. Hawes, Jr.

HAWAIIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Organized Dec., 1885; revived 1905. (Affiliated with National Rifle Ass'n.)

President Jno. G. Rothwell
 Vice-President John Kidwell
 Secretary P. H. Burnett
 Treasurer Q. H. Berrey
 Executive Officer J. H. Fisher

HAWAII YACHT CLUB.

Organized Oct. 1901.

Commodore H. E. Cooper
 Vice-Commodore Alex. Lyth
 Secretary and Treas. T. H. Petre
 Measurer O. L. Sorenson
 Captain A. Jaeger
 Regatta Com.—E. O. White, W. H. Mc-
 Inerny, C. T. Wilder.
 Directors—T. W. Hobron, C. W. Macfarlane,
 W. H. Crozier, G. F. Renton.

MYRTLE BOAT CLUB.

Organized Feb. 5, 1883.

President W. W. Harris
 Vice-President W. H. Soper
 Secretary J. F. Soper
 Treasurer W. C. Parke
 Captain T. V. King
 Trustees—Geo. Crozier, W. H. Soper.

HEALANI YACHT AND BOAT CLUB.

Incorporated Dec., 1894.

President C. L. Crable
 Vice-President F. B. Damon
 Secretary F. Hatch
 Treasurer C. C. Rhodes
 Captain A. S. Walker
 Vice-Captain F. H. Armstrong
 Commodore Merle Johnson
 Vice-Commodore R. McCristman
 Auditor C. P. Marques

HAWAIIAN ROWING ASSOCIATION.

President A. L. C. Atkinson
 Vice-President Geo. Crozier
 Secretary and Treasurer C. C. Rhodes
 Regatta Committee—C. C. Rhodes, M. M.
 Johnson and T. V. King.

OAHU COLLEGE.

President—Arthur F. Griffiths, A. B., History
 and Economics.
 Catherine Merrill Graydon English
 Wilbur J. MacNeil—Chemistry and Natural
 Sciences.
 John S. Reed—Mathematics.
 Catherine E. B. Cox—Greek and History.
 Levi Cassius Howland, Sarah N. Ward—
 Commercial Department.
 Ethel D. Shaw, Anna Luise Hasforth—Ger-
 man-English.
 Chas. T. Fitts—Latin.
 Mary C. Alexander—English.
 Charlotte P. Dodge—Science and Mathe-
 matics.
 Mabel H. Black—Rhetoricals.
 Fredk. Hastings—Director of Music.
 Gertrude K. Brown—Instructor in Piano.
 D. Howard Hitchcock—Art Drawing.
 Mrs. A. B. Ingalls—Instructor on Violin.
 Frank L. Hadley—Manual Training.

Mary L. Bettis, Olive J. Bettis, Mabel H. Black—Matrons.
 Helen R. Girvin—Librarian.
 Juna. Shaw—Business Manager.
 Frank Barwick—Supt. of Grounds.
 James R. Judd M. D.—Medical Examiner.
 Eunice C. Pratt, Marion L. Greene, Jas. P. Winne—Assistants.

PUNAHOU PREPARATORY.

Principal—Saml. P. French.
 Emogene Hart—Eighth Grade.
 Mrs. W. J. MacNeil—Seventh Grade.
 Mary Gray Borden—Sixth Grade.
 Anna F. Johnson, Isabel Gregg—Fifth Grade.
 E. A. B. Turner—Fourth Grade.
 Florence N. Carter—Third Grade.
 Mary Persis Winne—Vice-Principal, Second Grade.
 Florence K. French—Substitute Teacher.
 Claire H. Uecke—Kindergarten Director.
 J. B. Stephen, Clara F. Hemenway—Assistants.

KAWAIAHAO GIRLS' SEMINARY.

Miss Katheryn C. McLeod—Principal.
 Assistants—Misses Colwell, Edna Skinner, Nellie Waddington, A. P. Mahony.
 Teacher of Music—Miss J. Winne.
 Matron—Miss E. B. Cunningham.
 General Assistant—Miss Esther Kalino.

THE KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOLS.

Officers of Administration.

Perley L. Horne—President.
 Eldrick Thompson—Vice-Principal.
 John Lloyd Hopwood—Chaplain.
—Registrar and Business Agent.
 John Anderson—Assistant Registrar and Business Agent.
 E. C. Waterhouse, M. D.—Physician.
 M. Pope—Principal of Girls' School.
 Alice E. Knapp—Preparatory Department School for Boys.

FACULTIES.

School for Boys' Manual Department.
 Perley L. Horne—President.
 Eldrick Thompson—Vice-Prin. and Science.
 David Kanuha—Tailoring.
 Ira Eskew—Carpentry.
 S. R. Parker—Agriculture.
 C. G. Livingston—Mathematics, Music.
 Mrs. Floyd Hopwood—History, Civics, Economics.
 Ross C. Ingram—Forging, Engineer.
 Minnie Reed—Geography, Reading.
—Bookkeeping.
 W. D. Barlow—Asst. in Agriculture.
 Mrs. Alice M. Bradstreet—Matron.
 Ethel M. Robinson—English.
—Cooking—Machine Shop and Mechanical Drawing.
—Printing.
 A. K. Hanchett—Military Instructor.
 Mrs. C. Lyon—Supt. of Hospital.

Preparatory Department.

Alice E. Knapp.
 Eugenia Thomas—Fifth and Sixth Grades.
 Sarah A. Smith—First and Second Grades.
 Maude Post—Third and Fourth Grades.
 Ruth Huntington—Drawing, Manual Training.
 M. Alice Rule—Matron.
 Assistants—Dora Todd, Margaret Anahu, L. J. Nahora Hipa.

School for Girls.

Ida M. Pope.
 Dora N. Albright, Mrs. J. A. Quelle—English.
 Frances A. Lemmon—Geography, Arithmetic.
 S. Lillian Livingston—Music.
 Harriet F. McCracken—Matron.
—Nurse.
 Nellie B. Baker—Drawing, Manual Training.
 Mary S. Lawrence—Literature, History.
 Carrie Church—Domestic Art.
 Assistants—Helen K. Keoiki, Henrietta Scholtz, Margaret Williams, Kaipō Senna.

HONOLULU (STEAM) FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Originally organized 1851, and conducted as volunteers till March 1, 1893, when it was changed to a paid department.
 Chief Engineer—Chas. Thurston.
 Asst. Engineer—Augustus Deering.
 Honolulu Engine No. 1—Location, Central Station, cor. Fort and Beretania streets.
 Mechanic Engine No. 2—Location, Central Station, cor. Fort and Beretania streets.
 Chemical Apparatus No. 3—Location, Central Station, cor. Fort and Beretania streets.
 Protection Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1—Location, Central Station, cor. Fort and Beretania streets.
 Engine Co. No. 4—Location, cor. Wilder avenue and Piikoi street.
 Engine Co. No. 5—Location, King street, near Reform School.

FIRE ALARM SIGNALS.

12. Cor. King and Fort.
13. Queen and Fort.
14. Bethel and Merchant.
15. Nuuanu and Queen.
16. Nuuanu and King.
17. Nuuanu and Hotel.
21. Fort and Hotel.
23. Alakea and Hotel.
24. Alakea and Merchant.
25. Punchbowl and King.
26. Punchbowl and Queen.
27. South and Queen.
31. Fort and Allen.
32. Foot of Fort.
34. Foot of Alakea.
35. Alakea-Halekauwila.
36. Richards and Queen.
29. Punchbowl and Allen.
41. Alakea and Beretania.
42. Nuuanu and Beretania.
43. Smith and Pauahi.
45. Beretania and River.
46. Maunakea and King.
47. King and River.

51. Iwilei Road, opp. entrance to Stockade.
52. Iwilei Road, opp. Jail.
53. Beretania and King.
54. Liliha and King.
56. Insane Asylum Road and School St.
57. King Street, 200 feet Ewa of Pumping Station.
61. Vineyard and River.
62. Vineyard St. and Nuuanu Ave.
63. Vineyard and Fort.
64. Vineyard and Punchbowl.
65. Beretania and Punchbowl.
67. Alapai and Beretania.
71. Liliha and School.
72. Liliha and Judd.
73. Pauoa and Nuuanu Avenue.
74. Nuuanu and School.
75. Fort and School.
76. Emma and School.
81. Alapai and King.
82. Victoria and King.
83. Kapiolani and Beretania.
84. Kapiolani and Green.
85. Pensacola and Lunalilo.
86. Pensacola and Beretania.
87. Piikoi and King.
Thurston Ave. opp Magazine.
92. Pensacola and Wilder Ave.
93. Lunalilo, opp. Kewalo.
94. Keeaumoku St. and Wilder Ave.
95. Kewalo and Heulu.
96. Makiki and Dominis.
97. College and Dominis.
123. Makiki and Lunalilo.
124. Keeaumoku and Kinau.
125. Keeaumoku and King.
126. Punahou, opp. Bingham.
127. Punahou and King.
128. Sunny South.
132. Waikiki Road and Kalia Road.
134. Kalia Road opp. W. R. Castle Place.
135. Waikiki Road, opp. Moan Hotel.
136. Waikiki Road, opp Race Track.
137. Railroad Wharf.

PRINCIPAL PUBLICATIONS.

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- THE HAWAIIAN ANNUAL, issued the latter part of December for the following year. The G. Thrum, Editor and Publisher.

HONOLULU LODGES, ETC.

- Oceanic Lodge No. 371, F. & A. M.; meets on the last Monday in each month in Masonic Hall.
- 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.
- Mystic Shrine, Aloha Temple. No stated time of meeting. Meets at Masonic Hall.
- 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 the first Thursday in the month.
- Alexander Liholiho Council, No. 1, of Kadosh; meets on the third Monday of alternate months from February.

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- Leahi Chapter, No. 2, Order of the Eastern Star; meets on third Monday of each month in Masonic Hall.
- Lei Aloha Chapter, No. 3, Order of the Eastern Star; meets on second Saturday of each month in Masonic Temple.
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- Pacific Degree Lodge, No. 1, Daughters of Rebekah; meets in Odd Fellows' Building, Fort street, second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
- Olive Branch Rebekah, No. 2, I. O. O. F.; meets first and third Thursdays each month in Odd Fellows' Building.
- Polynesian Encampment, No. 1, I. O. O. F.; meets in Odd Fellows' Building, Fort street, first and third Fridays of each month.
- Oahu Lodge, No. 1, K. of P.; meets every Thursday evening at Harmony Hall, on King street.
- Mystic Lodge, No. 2, K. of P.; meets every Wednesday evening at Harmony Hall.
- Section N. 225—Endowment Rank, K. of P.; meets on the second Saturday of January, July and December in Harmony Hall.
- Honolulu Temple, No. 1, Rathbone Sisters; meets in Harmony Hall fourth Monday evening of each month.
- Wm. McKinley Lodge, No. 6, K. of P.; meets every Saturday evening at Harmony Hall.
- Hawaiian Council, No. 689, American Legion of Honor; meets on second and fourth Friday evening of each month in Harmony Hall.
- Oceanic Council, No. 777, American Legion of Honor; meets on the first and third Tuesdays of each month.
- Hawaiian Tribe, No. 1, Improved Order of Red Men; meets on second and fourth Fridays of each month at San Antonio Hall.
- Court Lunalilo, No. 6600, A. O. of Foresters; meets at San Antonio Hall on first and third Fridays of each month.
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- Theo. Roosevelt Camp No. 1, Dept. of Hawaii U. S. W. V., first and third Wednesdays, Waverly Hall, Bethel street.
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- Capt. Cook Lodge, No. 353, Order Sons of St. George; meets at Harmony Hall every Monday evening.
- Court Hawaii, No. 3769, I. O. F.; meets third Monday of each month at Harmony Hall, King street.
- Damien Council, Young Men's Institute; meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at San Antonio Hall.
- Honolulu Lodge, B. P. O. Elks, 616; meets every Friday evening in the Elks' Building, corner of Miller and Beretania streets.
- Honolulu Aerie, No. 140, Fraternal Order of Eagles, meets first and third Wednesdays each month at Harmony Hall, King street.
- American Association of Masters and Pilots of Steam Vessels, Honolulu Harbor, No. 54; meets first and third Sundays of each month at 7 p. m. in Harmony Hall.
- Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, No. 100; meets every Monday night at Elks' Lodge.

PLACES OF WORSHIP.

- Central Union Church, Congregational (Independent), corner Beretania and Richards streets; Rev. J. Walter Sylvester, D. D., 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.
- Palama Chapel, J. A. Rath, Superintendent. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Gospel services at 7:30 p. m.
- Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Beretania and Miller streets. Rev. J. W. Wadman, pastor. Sunday services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school meets at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesdays at 7:30 p. m.
- The Christian Church, G. D. Edwards, pastor. Sunday services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. at their house of worship, Alakea street, near King. Sunday school meets at 9:45 a. m.
- Salvation Army, services held nightly at hall cor. Nuuanu and King streets, with Sunday services at the usual hours.
- Roman Catholic Church, Fort street, near Beretania; Rt. Rev. Libert Boeynaems, Bishop of Zeugma. Services every Sunday at 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Low mass every day at 6 and 7 a. m. High mass Sundays and Saints' days at 10 a. m.
- St. Andrew's Cathedral, Protestant Episcopal; entrance from Emma street, near Beretania. Rt. Rev. Henry Bond Restarick, Bishop of the Missionary District of Honolulu; Rev. Canon Alexander Mackintosh, Rev. E. T. Simpson. Holy Communion, 7; Sunday school, 10; morning prayer, litanies and sermon, 11; Hawaiian service, 3:30; evening prayer and sermon, 7:30.
- Chinese Congregation. Rev. Kong Yim Tet, Curate. Services on Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Evening prayer every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

- St. Clement's Chapel, Punahou. Services on Sundays. Holy Communion, 7 a. m. Morning prayer, 11 a. m.; evening prayer, 7:30 p. m. Rev. John Osborne, rector.
- Christian Chinese Church, Fort street; Rev. E. W. Thwing, acting pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesdays at 7:30 p. m.
- German Lutheran Church, Beretania St.; Rev. W. Felmy, pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 a. m.; Sunday school at 10 a. m.
- Portuguese (Protestant) Mission; Rev. A. V. Soares, pastor. Services every Sabbath at the usual hour. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Chapel situated corner of Punchbowl and Miller streets.
- Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ, G. J. Waller, pastor. Services in Mililani Hall, Sunday school at 10 a. m.; preaching in Hawaiian at 11 a. m.; in English at 7:30 p. m.
- Seventh Day Adventists. S. D. M. Williams, pastor. Chapel in Printers' Lane. Sabbath school Saturdays at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11. Wednesday prayer and missionary meeting at 7:30 p. m.
- Japanese Union Church (connected with Hawaiian Board Missions); Rev. S. Kodama, pastor. Hold services at the Lyceum at 10 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday services. Prayer and praise meeting Wednesdays at 7 p. m.
- Japanese Church, Rev. G. Motokawa, pastor. Hold services in hall on Kukui street near St. Louis College.
- Bishop Memorial Chapel, Kamehameha Schools; Dr. J. L. Hopwood, Chaplain. Morning services at 11.

 NATIVE CHURCHES.

- Kawaihae Church (Congregational), corner of King and Punchbowl streets; Rev. H. H. Parker, pastor. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Rev. W. D. Westervelt in charge of English work among Hawaiians.
- Kaunakapili Chapel (Congregational), King street, near Kaiulani School; Rev. W. N. Lono, pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m.

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