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# NEW YEAR NUMBER

1900



## OLD AND NEW YEAR.

The year which has now come to a close was one of the most remarkable in Hawaiian history. It was the first full year of political affiliation between the Islands and the United States and as such it contributed more than any other one period of equal length to the welfare of the group. Indeed in the Hawaiian calendar it must rank in material progress above some decades. Fortunate as other years have been their benefits to the people of these Islands were circumscribed by a variety of depressing political circumstances which annexation removed. With the assurance of stable government a larger share than ever before of money made on this soil remained for local investment. Before that time our capitalists looked abroad for guarantees of financial safety. Vast sums derived from commerce and the sale of Island products went permanently to the United States and Europe. But the first year of American sovereignty here witnessed the acquisition of local confidence and as a result Hawaii and its political capital have advanced with leaps and bounds.

Two great facts stand out in the progress of the year—the increase of productive industry and its adjuncts, and the increase of white population. New plantations have been started under most encouraging circumstances and old ones have been improved. The price of sugar never ruled so high. Some attempt was also made to introduce new manufactures. Many companies have been organized. Some financial institutions opened and the needs of growing business have been met by splendid new commercial structures. Railways have been planned and started; rapid transit for this city is now being provided for. The export and import trade has expanded prodigiously and new lines of ships have sought the favor of the port. An era of modern public improvement began during the year of which Honolulu's new sewers are a type. But one factor of depression came into being—the few cases of bubonic plague. In a measure that checked business for the moment but it could not check the prosperity which the year had founded on the rock of production and credit.

In default of a census it is not possible to say how much the population of the Islands has expanded since the first of January a year ago. But the demand upon the area of domicile, the crowding of the streets, the strange faces everywhere, the passenger lists of steamers and sailing vessels—all these tell their own story. Honolulu is growing. Hawaii is growing, and nothing seems likely to stop an influx which is caused by an intelligent conception of the fact that coming events are likely to do more than past events have done to open new fields of labor and investment here.

Having so much to be thankful for during the year that is gone it should be easy to take courage for the future. There can be no doubt that the business of the Island will go on rising to the flood and bear them on to fortune. Looming ahead are wharves, railroads, municipal rapid transit, new hotels, new business blocks, new industries and new plantations; possibly the beginnings of a Pacific cable and probably the institution of Territorial and municipal rule and of extensive Federal works. The prospect is in every way encouraging and whether this year is to be counted the last of the nineteenth century or the first of the twentieth it is full of cheerful omens for Hawaii nei.

G. Traphagen, Architect.

much of great value. was the crowd

# HONOLULU HOMES



RESIDENCE OF MR. H. P. BALDWIN.

The home of Hon. H. P. Baldwin on the Makiki heights of Moweehi street occupies a prominent place among the new palatial residences of our growing city. On the mauka side of the street the sweeping view never can be cut off by other dwellings.

The building is a harmonious combination of cut stone and red and white wood work on the exterior and of exquisite and costly hard wood and koa within.

Passing up the front steps we find ourselves in the cool shade of the lanai, of octagonal design leading on our right, and a long veranda leading off to the left across the front of the house.

Entering directly ahead we pass into the reception room, on the right of which is the living room, 15ft.x21ft., and immediately behind this large room are two spacious chambers, the one of the extreme right opens into a sewing room and both have cedar linen closets and both connect in the rear with a dressing room and bath room.

On the left of the reception room is a parlor of unique design; the plan is that of an ellipse 19ft.x25ft. with sliding doors on three sides, one leading to front veranda, one to the side veranda and another to the dining room and an ever open arch way into the front hall or reception room. From the reception one catches a beautiful and charming vista through this arch way on either side of which are massive polished koa pillars with capitals in Ionic style.

The dining room is 16ft.x25ft. The conservatory lies at the left of the dining room on the extreme Ewa side of the house. Other rooms on this floor

are pantry, kitchen and store room, and stair hall front and back.

The principal rooms on first floor and the stair hall are finished in koa which timber grew on the lands of the owner on Maui. The timber was shipped to San Francisco and finished by skilled cabinet workers and sent here and put in place. The floors are of hard wood parquetry. The parlor is finished in white enamel and gold and is richly frescoed.

On the second floor are 3 large chambers, one 16ft.x25ft., adjoining which is an alcove 10ft.x10ft., three dressing rooms, an office in the middle front leading forward to the loggia; also bath room, cedar closets and the like.

The reception room and hall and stair hall are features of this residence, as also the grill between dining room and conservatory. The double sliding doors leading into reception room are nearly 8 ft. high, are 3 1/2 ft. broad. The upper panel of each is made of carefully selected koa timber so mated that the grain of the four pieces forms in the center of the panel a series of diamond shaped figures one outside of another impossible to be adequately described in words.

The panels of the stairs are highly carved and of choice z. a. m.

On the third floor is a large room with main dimensions 36ft.x50ft. with four alcoves leading off from each side.

We must also mention the plate glass of the doors and windows and the bevelled and cut stained glass in the end of the hallway. This last of most elegant and chaste design.

Taken all in all this house is a marvel of beauty.

Ripley and Dickey, Architects.



THE HOME OF MR. E. KOPKE.

Our illustration gives a view of the home of Mr. E. Kopke on Kewalo St. Across the front and along one side extends the veranda.

On the right, after entering the hall, we find parlor and sitting room; at the end of the hall is the large dining room; on the left of which is a good sized children's room and also in easy communication with dining room are

pantry, kitchen and store-room. The mosquito proof lanai may be entered from the sitting room, a very happy arrangement.

On the second floor is the hall and sewing room, three airy chambers, bath room and linen closets.

Exterior of house painted in harmonizing colors, interior in natural wood highly finished.

Ripley and Dickey, Architects.



THE S. N. CASTLE RESIDENCE.

A city set on the hill cannot be hid. So the residence of Mrs. S. N. Castle on the north side of the Manoa Valley road likewise can not be hid nor can any structure be erected that will ever cut off from the owner of this grand house that most pleasing birdseye view of upper and middle Manoa valley, with their colors changing with the advancing seasons, nor the light and darker shades or green of the mountain forests on the middle and upper slopes of the ridges and mountains of the sides and head of this beautiful valley. The residence is indeed a castle perched high on its rocky foundation bathed in the alternate sunshine and delightful showers of this charming spot. It seems to have been placed just right. For farther up the valley there is too much rain and farther down the valley too little.

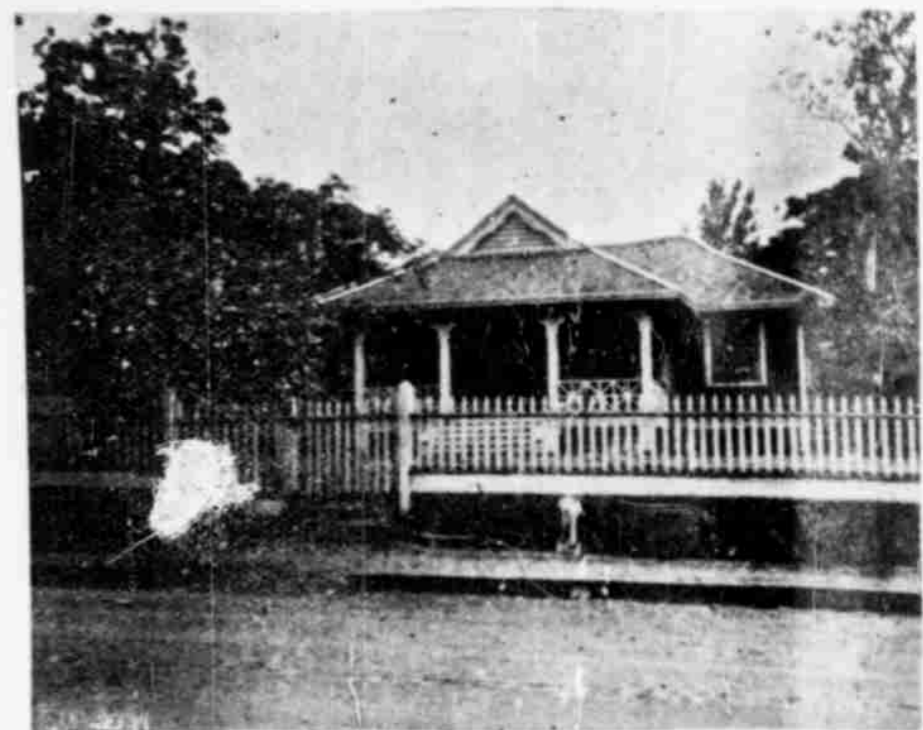
On the first floor entering from the porte cochere we pass into the entrance and continuing enter the hall.

On the left is the library 15ft.x21ft. with 5ft. paneled wainscot, and farther on the music room 19ft.x26ft., wood finish throughout, while at the end of the hall we pass into the lanai which is 20ft.x20ft. From any of these three rooms extensive views over the surrounding and distant lands may be had. The dining room on our right hand is 15ft.x20ft. with large china closets in two corners and a fireplace on the side directly opposite the hall entrance. There are also on this floor a large chamber, sewing room, bath room, laundry, pantry, kitchen and two store rooms. While on the east side of the house a long veranda extends from which we may enter either the music room or the library. An hydraulic elevator for passengers is a great convenience.

On the second floor are six chambers, a sitting room with outlook up the valley, seven linen closets, dressing room and bath room. On the south side is a canvass floored, covered balcony and on the east a covered balcony with canvass covered floor, and also an open balcony over the porte cochere on the mauka side.

On the third floor are two chambers, 16ft.x19ft. and one larger chamber 19ft.x21ft. A loggia on the east side is one of the pleasantest view-points in the whole house. The exterior of the house is very attractive. The cut-stone massive foundations, the projecting balconies, cedar shingle siding, and the Spanish tiled roof and artistic chimneys make a picture worth traveling far to see.

Ripley and Dickey, Architects.

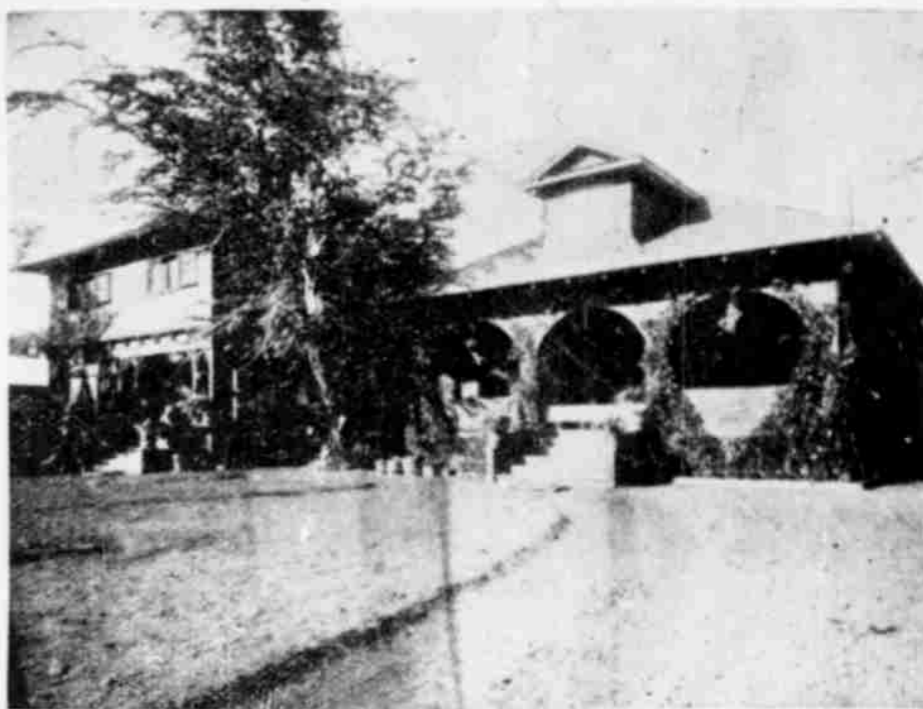


THE CLUB HOUSE OF THE KAMEHAMEHA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Our cut represents the Kamehameha Alumni Club house on Fort street. This neat little structure plainly shows the growth of the esprit du corps of one of our educational institutions and is a sign of our steady growth as a community.

Within the building are a library, general meeting room, billiard room, game room, small kitchen and bath room.

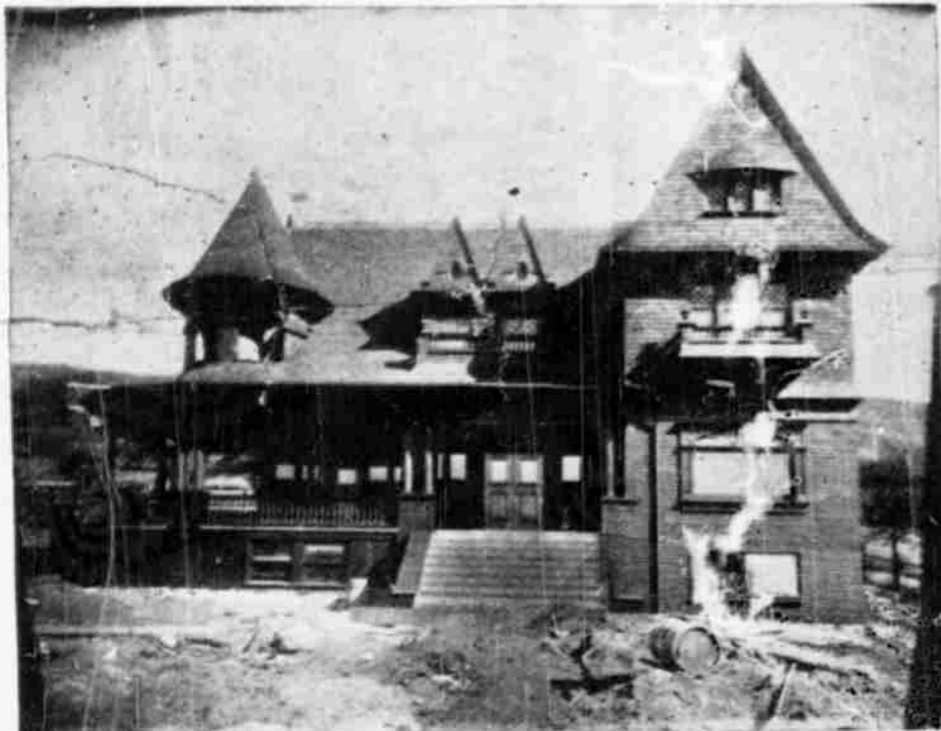
Ripley and Dickey, Architects.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. M. L. WALKER.

The above cut represents the tasty two-story house, Melrose, and single cottage connected therewith owned and planned by Mrs. M. L. Walker. The smaller house contains six rooms and bath while the larger building is a 12-room structure. Hardwood finish in both houses on floors, side-walls and ceilings. All windows hang on hinges and may be opened, outwards, thus giving free play for light and air.

The plans developed with the rising structures and the whole group reflects great credit on the owner.



A RESIDENCE BUILT FOR S. T. ALEXANDER, ESQ.

On the corner of Kewalo and Moweehi streets opposite the stately residence of the Hon. H. P. Baldwin, stands a very recently completed house built by S. T. Alexander, of Oakland, California.

The style of architecture is of a mixed type but the result is very pleasing. The main entrance is on the mauka side. The veranda extends nearly across the front. The several gables suggest the gothic style of building.

A pretty nook is found in the fireplace, set between two beautiful windows, and above which is a beautiful mantel surmounted by an elliptical bevelled plate mirror. Another feature

is the columned arch. The columns are fluted and have an egg-and-dart ornamentation carved around the cap.

In another part of the house are bookcases with paneled backs, and adjustable shelves. The sideboard built in the house has bevelled plate glass for the doors, bevelled plate mirror, and plate glass adjustable shelves, 5 on each side and the drawers are lined with velvet.

The doors in the dining room, reception room, and bed room on the first floor are two inches thick, heavy eastern quartered white oak. The interior walls are tinted in carefully selected colors.

D. F. Oliver, of Oakland, Architect.



RESIDENCE OF MR. H. VON HOLT.

The cut of the residence of Mr. H. Von Holt illustrates another of the remodelled houses. What is now a double parlor 30 ft. x 16 ft. was formerly partitioned into two rooms. The partition was removed and four columns, arch and spindle work in polished redwood now takes its place; also a small alcove added to front parlor. The parlor has been paneled and arched. There has been a new dining room with dressing room and bath, and veranda has been enlarged and porte cochere placed in front.

On the second floor there has been completed a new chamber 17 ft. x 24 ft. greatly adding to the completeness of the house.

An old structure like this remodelled, has the advantage of the well grown trees and other vegetation and the setting as viewed from the street is very attractive.

Ripley and Dickey, Architects.



RESIDENCE OF MR. E. D. TENNEY.

This palatial residence belonging to Mr. E. D. Tenney on the corner of Pensacola and Laniallo streets is placed on a slight eminence well back from the streets, surrounded by a large yard with cut-stone retaining wall next to the sidewalk; the yard is a velvet lawn with akaloa trees, royal and wine palms. The house is two story and a half in the colonial style. Lanai and veranda on the Pensacola side, porte cochere and porch on the rear and a veranda along the Laniallo street side. Roofs of these are supported on 41 tuscany columns on cut stone foundation, while the roof of the covered balcony on the second floor of the mauka side is placed on 3 columns of the Ionic order. There is also an open balcony over the main entrance, and one over the porte cochere. Exterior is painted in light yellow with white trimmings. All interior floors are in polished mahogany.

Entering the main hall from Pensacola street we may pass thence on the right into the reception room, on the left into the parlor and from the Ewa end of the parlor or from the hall we may enter the large dining room, some 20ft.x24ft. in size; side-board is built in the house. On the mauka side in addition to the reception room is a hall leading in front the porte cochere; also a large bedroom, lavatory, bath room and smoking room. The butler's pantry, kitchen, store room, are conveniently located with reference to the dining room; and the back lanai with reference to the smoking room.

On the second floor are four spacious sleeping apartments, a sewing room, two bath rooms, a dressing room, and several large linen closets.

At the landing of the stairway are immense windows of bevelled glass in leaden frames with stained oak and bevelled glass of pleasing design, which may be seen from either the first or second floor. Opening and swinging out on their hinges these window frames give easy access to the open balcony over the porte cochere.

The dining room and hall are finished in paneled wainscot and paneled ceiling with great polished beams.

All rooms are papered in excellent taste and in pleasing variety.

Immense plate glass windows on the mauka side of the front lanai keep out the too powerful trade wind with its attendant showers and here is one of the choicest nooks in the whole house.

Ripley and Dickey, Architects.



THE RESIDENCE OF THE HON. H. W. SCHMITT.

This pleasant, roomy dwelling is on the four corners meet at the center of the upper side of Pensacola street on the square room in the ceiling while an elevation well back from the road, open to the trade wind and still tree.

Passing upstairs we face a stained glass window on the first landing and light colors on the exterior and is finished with polished floors, wainscot and other interior wood work in natural wood, northwest pine.

On our left after entering the hall, we find a reading room, sewing room, and large dining room 18ft.x20ft., also the pantry, kitchen and store room; on our right is a beautiful drawing room, behind which is the neat library.

On the third floor is a large attic, then in a little nook Mr. Schmitt has had constructed a beautiful little room in the old style German order of architecture. Carved oak arches rising from



THE RESIDENCE OF MR. EMMET MAY.

One of the neatest little cottages in Honolulu is that owned and occupied by Mr. Emmet May on Laniallo street, near Pihai. From the front veranda a large plate glass window, two bedrooms, a bath room, dressing room and kitchen and pantry room are one of the neatest little cottages in the whole city.

Howard and Train, Architects.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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ATKINSON & JUDD (A. L. C. Atkinson and Albert F. Judd, Jr.)—Office over Bishop & Co.'s bank, cor. Merchant and Kaahumanu Sts.

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LYLE A. DICKEY.—King and Bethel Sts.; Tel. 806; P. O. box 786.

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DR. A. GORDON HODGINS.—Office and residence, Gedde Cottage, corner Richards and Hotel Sts.; office hours 8 to 11, 2 to 4, 7 to 8; Tel. 953.

DR. WALTER HOFFMAN.—Beretania St., opposite Hawaiian Hotel; office hours 8 to 10 a. m., 1 to 3 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m.; Sundays 8 to 10 a. m.; Tel. 610; P. O. box 501.

DR. T. MITAMURA.—Consulting rooms 427 Nuuanu St.; P. O. box 842; Tel. 133; residence 524 Nuuanu St.; Tel. 544; hours 9 to 12 a. m. and 7 to 9 p. m.; Sundays 2 to 6 p. m.

DR. I. MORI.—136 Beretania St., between Emma and Fort; Tel. 277; P. O. box 843; office hours 9 to 12 a. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.; Sundays 9 to 12 p. m.

DR. C. G. SCAPARONE.—Graduate of the Royal University of Turin and of the Medico Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, Pa., approved by the local Board of Medical Examiners; member of the American Medical Association; office hours 10 to 12 a. m., 3 to 5 p. m.; Love bldg., Fort St.

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HOWARD & TRAIN, Architects.—Suite 7, Model Block, Fort St.; Tel. 969.

O. G. TRAPHAGEN.—223 Merchant St., between Fort and Alakea; Tel. 734; Honolulu.

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COOK'S MUSIC SCHOOL.—Love Bldg., Fort St.; Piano, Voice Culture, Singing and Harmony; especial attention paid to touch, muscular control and musical analysis.

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H. K. MEEMANO & CO.—Contractors and Builders, Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators; all work neatly done; office Fort St., back of High School, Honolulu.

WM. T. PATY.—Contractor and Builder. Store and office fitting; brick, wood or stone building; shop Palace Walk; residence Wilder Ave., near Kewalo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MRS. ARLEIGH.—Formerly at Embroiderer for Sharpless Bros., Philadelphia, will give lessons in all kinds of Art Embroidery, Marie Antoinette Flemish, and Point Lace at B. F. Ehlers & Co., second floor. Orders taken.

J. W. CHAPMAN.—Caterer for Dinner and Garden Parties, Weddings, Balls, Socials, Picnics, Etc. Orders left with Burnette & Co., Cor. Bethel and King Sts., Honolulu, H. I. Telephone 806.

MISS HAMERSCHLAG has severed her connection with Miss Killian and opened Dressmaking and Ladies' Tailoring Parlors over Sachs' Dry Goods Store, Fort St.

MRS. B. F. McCALL.—Latest designs in Tailor-Made Evening, Dinner Gowns, and Wedding Trousseaus, 73 Beretania St.

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TOURISTS' GUIDE THROUGH HAWAII.—Price 60c; beautifully illustrated. For sale by all newdealers.

HONOLULU SANITARIUM.—1092 King St.; Tel. 639. Dr. Luella S. Cleveland, medical superintendent. Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; methods of Battle Creek, Mich., Sanitarium; baths of every description; trained nurses in bathrooms as well as in sickroom; massage and manual movements; electricity in every form; classified dietary, etc.; ample facilities for thorough examination. Dr. C. L. Garvin, consulting physician and surgeon.

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A. M. HEWETT, Freight Clerk and Stevedore.

OLD RELIABLE AGAIN ON DECK. Office at the old VAN DORNE PREMISES, Mauka of Consolidated Soda Works.

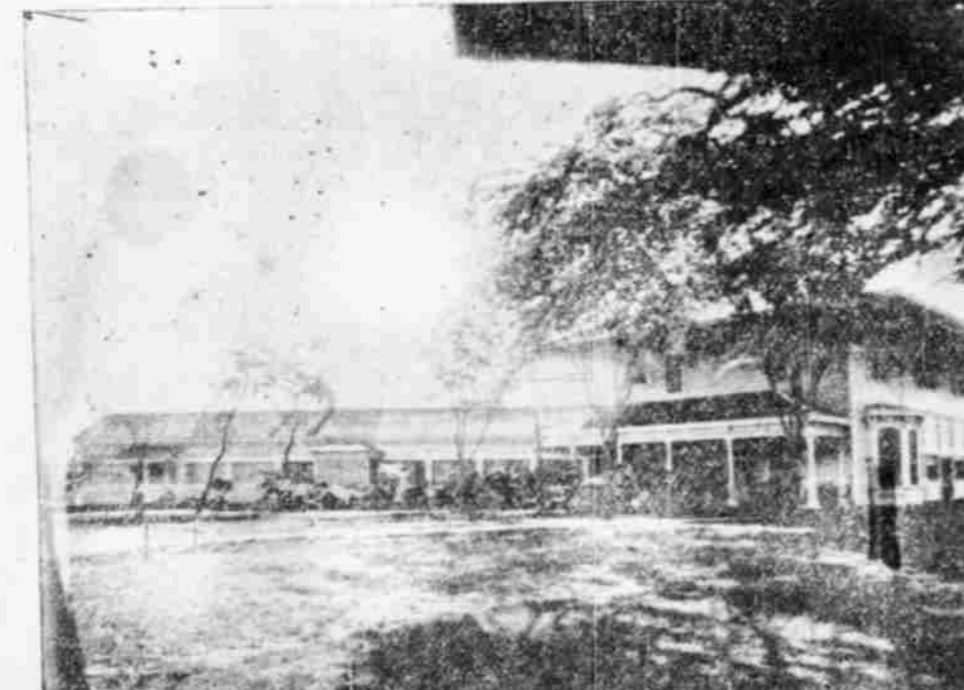
MELROSE. JUST OPENED.

King street, adjoining Government nursery. Handsome rooms with board. Everything new and first-class. Electric lights, mosquito-proof. Terms moderate. Cars pass the door.



THE RESIDENCE OF MR. F. B. AUERBACH.

The above cut represents the residence of Mr. F. B. Auerbach situated on Keananuku street opposite the cricket grounds. The exterior is tastefully painted in terra cotta color with trimmings slightly darker. The interior is finished in Poget Sound fir in natural wood. A broad veranda extends across the whole front. Entering the front of the house through the quartered oak doors we find on the left of the hall a parlor connecting with a library and this with a veranda behind. While on our right hand is a lanai, which can be thrown open to the breeze on the two sides, and a dining room, pantry and kitchen. A conveniently placed lavatory completes the first floor. Ascending the stairs from the middle hall and on the landing facing the front we find a long hall leading to the porch on the front of the house. On either side of the hall are two spacious chambers, each with its own cedar linen chest. A large bath room on the main side and a large dressing room on the makai side completes the second floor. All four chambers and the bath room can be entered from the hall. Ripley and Dickey, Architects.



THE RESIDENCE OF G. P. CASTLE, MIKIKI.

No one view can give any adequate idea of this structure; the residence must be seen from all sides to be thoroughly appreciated. The body of the house is painted a light cream color with pure white trimmings; the interior is finished throughout in white, with hard wood polished and inside blinds. Projecting roof, green slating. Colors very harmonious. Electric lights throughout. On the first floor is a large lanai 32ft. x 33ft. on three sides of which the great windows may be shoved up entirely out of the way giving clear sweep for the delightful ocean breezes which never cease to enter. In the main structure two bed rooms, each with its own linen closet, adjoin the lanai, while in the L are to be found dining room, kitchen, pantry and bath rooms. On the second floor are four large chambers, one 18ft. x 34ft., linen closet, and bath room. A massive sea wall on the makai side serves the double purpose of preventing the strong ocean current's encroachment upon the promenade, and also encloses an arm of the sea, making a fine swimming place. The water, flowing in and out under an arch in the retaining wall. The fine lawn and deep shade of the grove of algaroba trees add much for the attractiveness of this residence. Ripley and Dickey, Architects.



THE RESIDENCE OF MR. FRANK HUSTACE.

If there is a residence in the city which can boast of some point of rare excellence that residence belongs to Mr. Frank Hustace and that feature is the wood work in his new home at Waikiki. Polished natural wood floors paneled wainscot and airy grills in beautiful designs we are all quite familiar with, but not such woods and therefore not quite such finish as is to be found here. Imagine, please, a floor made of blocks of quartered oak, parquetry style with border in hand maple, oak and cherry in unique designs and then think of dining room, billiard room, halls and parlor and reception room each with its own special border and you may get a little idea of what is meant. And then imagine a paneled wainscot in elegant dark wood almost like cherry and a grill of the same, just between two such rooms and an incomplete idea may enter the mind. But to see it is far better. On the first floor we pass into the hall, on the left the large parlor, at the end of the main hall the dining room on the right the billiard room on the left. An L of the hall leads to the smoking room and farther along to the veranda, while another hall leads past the billiard room to the bath room. Other rooms on this floor are kitchen, pantry, butter pantry and store room. A large lanai 15 ft. x 36 ft. across the back of the house overlooks the ocean. Another attractive feature is the front doors with their beveled and stained glass windows especially pleasing as seen by one entering the lower hall from parlor, dining room or billiard room or descending into same from the stair-hall. On the second floor are five large bed rooms, 3 of extra dimensions, all are finished in northwest material, natural wood. Five linen closets, one for each chamber and a large bath with north-west natural color throughout. On the 2nd floor leads to a covered balcony in the corner of the house and in the rear to a lanai 15 ft. x 36 ft. On the 3rd floor a spacious attic may at any time be finished off and made into a large chamber. H. L. Kerr & Co., Architects.



RESIDENCE OF DR. C. B. WOOD.

On the mauka side of Thurston Ave. near the junction with Wilder Ave. on a slight eminence stands the home of Dr. C. B. Wood, couched in algaroba trees on a gently sloping lawn. From this breezy and dustless vantage point a pleasing view strikes the observer as he scans the heights of Tantalus and Round top, the ridge separating Manoa from Palolo valley, the newly opened Gear, Lansing tract, Diamond Head and the shore. A veranda extends across the front and along the Ewa side. The exterior is in olive green with red shingle roof. The interior is very commodious. The entrance is through wide doors from the junction of the side and front verandas, into the large living-room some 22 feet by 28 feet; through an arched door-way, we pass back to the dining room. Both these rooms deserve more than passing notice. They are finished in natural wood with 6 feet wainscot and paneled ceilings, large beams in each ceiling, and overhead some 90 panels in all. At the front of the living room is a 12-foot arch near the farce beautiful front windows. Kitchen, lanai, pantry and store room also on this floor. In the second story are 3 bed-rooms, 4 linen closets and bath-room. All bed rooms mosquito proof. A covered balcony juts out from each of the three chambers. Many of the windows are arranged so that the lower half is a large plate glass and the upper part, diamond sash making the exterior ornamentation of the house a very harmonious effect. It is to be regretted that those who pass along the street can not see more of this delightful home, but the trees whose shade is pleasant to the owner cut off much of the view from those who pass by. Howard & Train, Architects.



THE RESIDENCE OF AUDITOR GENERAL H. C. AUSTIN.

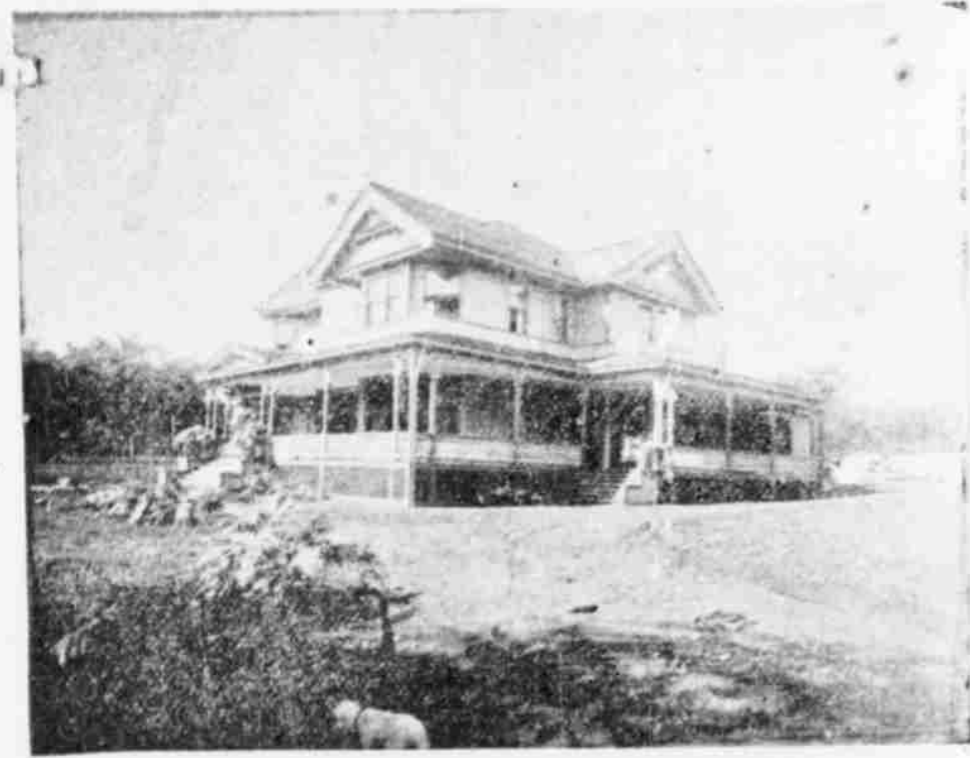
Auditor General H. C. Austin has had constructed for himself on Thurston Avenue near the other recently erected dwellings on that street a fine house, two and a half stories high. A veranda extending not only across the front but also along both sides to the very end of the building. This home is located at the top of a series of terraces and commands an extended view of the Pacific, Diamond Head, Kaimuki tract and the mountains. The main entrance is at the corner and leads to a large reception hall; on our right is the parlor 18ft. x 29ft., connecting with reception room by arch and grill, and connecting with dining-room back of it by arch, grill and sliding doors. From reception hall we pass through doors to the rear hall leading to back lanai and on left of this hall is a large and also a combined office and smoking room. From the back lanai is the kitchen, store room and pantry and a back stair-way to second floor. Passing up the stairs leading from the reception hall, on the landing is a beautiful art glass window, continuing we rise to the second story hall 7 ft. wide extending through the house. On our right are two large chambers and on the left are three bed-rooms with their linen closets and at the rear end of the hall is a spacious bath-room. Front of hall opens on to a large balcony 10 ft. wide, which extends the full width of building. All floors north-west, those of the reception hall, parlor and dining-room are highly polished, and these same rooms as well as the bath-room on second floor are finished in sealed side-walls and ceilings in northwest, natural color. H. L. Kerr & Co., Architects.



THE WALSH HOUSES.

The above cut represents houses on Lanaililo street near the corner of Ala-poi street built for Mr. E. M. Walsh of San Francisco. There are four in all in the group; each two-stories in height with verandas on both floors. In the first story are parlor, dining room, kitchen, pantry, store room, bath room and three bed rooms. On the second floor are 3 large bed rooms with linen closets and a lavatory. The interior finish is in northwest natural color throughout. These are fine houses for rent and well located for business men and others whose interest necessitate quick communication with the business portion of the city. O. G. Traphagen, Architect.

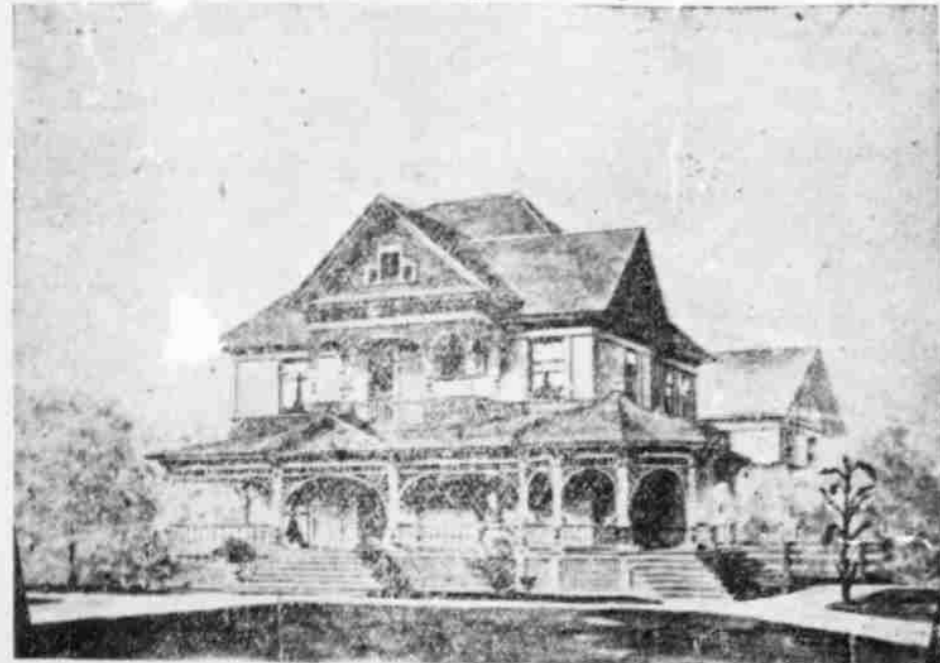
As much display of... was scarce and musty. But the leading feature was the crown



THE RESIDENCE OF MR. EDGAR HALSTEAD.

The above cut represents the home of Mr. Edgar Halstead on the corner of Piikoi street and Wilder avenue. A veranda extends across the entire front and all along the mauka side. The exterior is pleasingly finished in harmonious colors light cream body, olive green trimmings and dark red window sash. The dwelling is a two-story structure. The main entrance is through a tiled vestibule into a reception hall. On the right is the parlor, a room 16 ft. x 22 ft. and at the back the parlor opens by sliding doors into the billiard room which is 18 ft. x 22 ft., splendidly lighted from the north. From the reception hall we pass through an elliptical arch with columns into the stair hall.

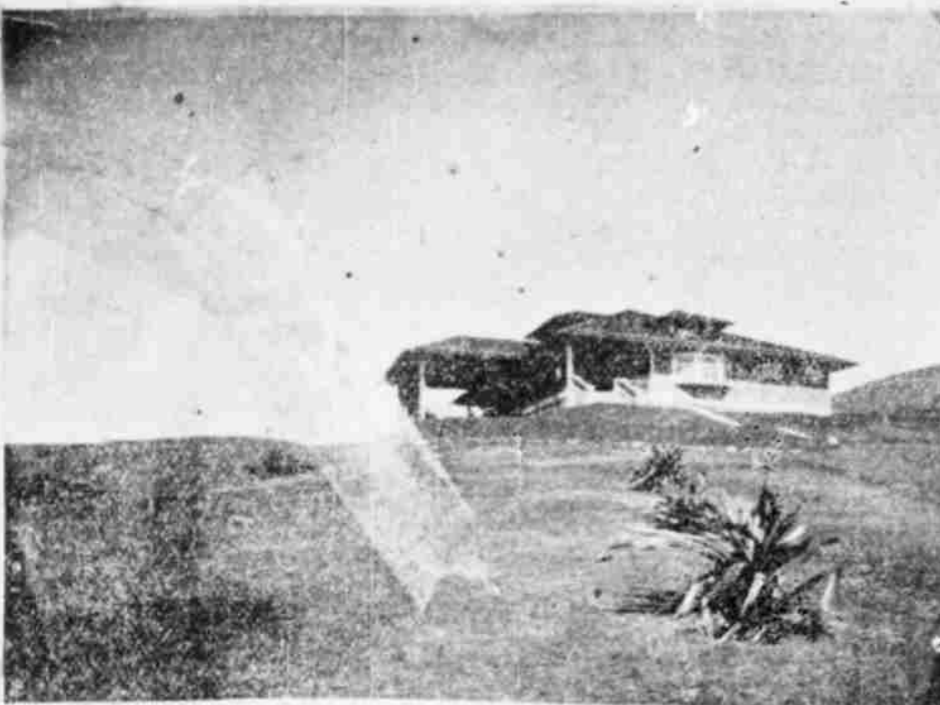
On the left side of the house as we enter are two large bed-rooms with bath room between them and a linen closet for each. On this same floor is a lanai-dining-room 16ft.23ft. Kitchen, pantry and store room back. On the second floor are five bed-rooms of large size each opening into the hall, and then in the front, over the parlor is a sitting room 17 ft. x 18 ft. Linen closets and a bath-room complete this floor. Interior finish on the first floor is slightly shaded northwest while the finish of the second floor is tinted northwest natural color. Floors are all in northwest polished and waxed. Beardslee & Page, Architects.



THE RESIDENCE OF MR. C. J. LUDWIGSEN.

Another of the new houses built near the open cricket ground is an edifice belonging to Mr. C. J. Ludwigsen. Two-story in height, exterior finish in tasty color, the house is attractive and pleasing to the eye. Main entrance is at the center. There are two lanais, one on either side. On left of hall, extending through the middle of the house, is parlor and dining room, communicating with each other through arch way with sliding door. On the left is the drawing room and sewing room. Drawing room and parlor open forwards onto separate lanais. At rear of hall is a large back

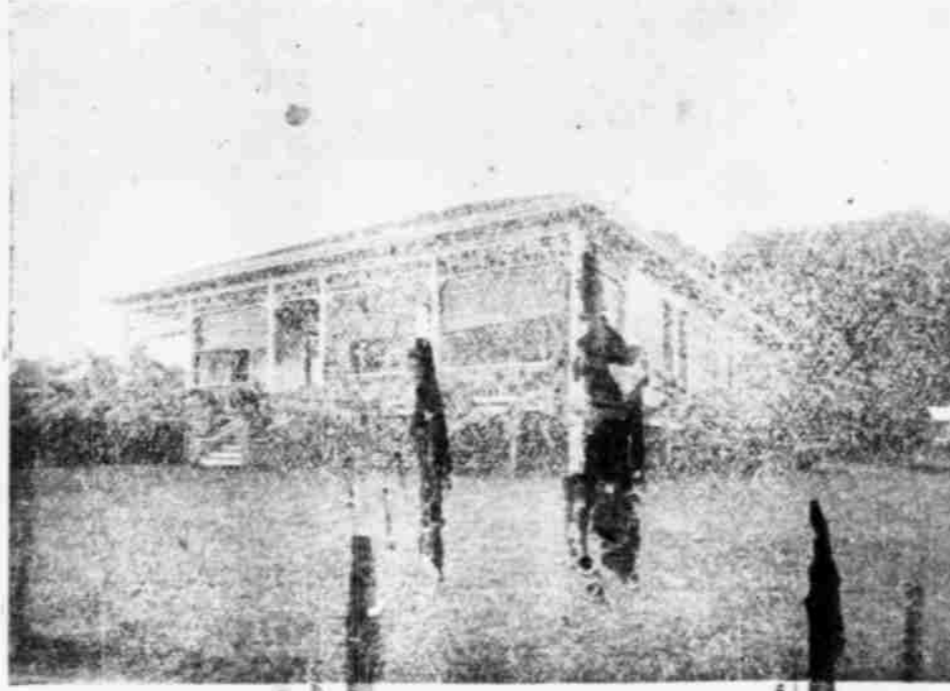
lanai 12ft.x14ft., on one side of which is kitchen and pantry and other side bath room and store room. On the second floor are four large chambers, large linen closets for each. The front hall opens onto a balcony 6ft.x17ft., while at the rear end is an especially fine bath room. The interior wood work on the first floor is finished in Port Orford cedar in natural color. The dining room is wainscotted in panels 3 1/2 feet high. At one side of the dining room there is built in the house a sideboard with turned columns. The interior of second floor is finished in natural color, northwest. H. L. Kerr & Co., Architects.



THE RESIDENCE OF MR. GERRIT WILDER.

Turning off to the left from the Manoa valley road just about the Oahu College buildings we approach the residence of Mr. G. P. Wilder. At the front is a large porte cochere. Passing up the steps we stand within a 10 feet veranda extending across the front, and ending on the right in a large lanai 15 ft. x 15 ft. In the center of the house is a living room 18 ft. x 27 1/2 ft. On the left of this large room is the dining room 18 ft. x 24 ft. with side-board built in. The pillared arch between these two rooms is broad and high and is one of the special features of this dwelling. There is also a large airy chamber 1 1/2 ft. x 21 1/2 ft. There is also a "den" near to the owners' hearth off from the living room some 18 ft. x 22 ft. In addition there to be found butler's try, store room fuel room and kitchen sides various linen closets and om. The most comfortable spot in on the

right of the living room where a couch, built in the house, flanked on either side by book-cases and well lighted from the lanai permits the occupant to look across the living room through the columned arch into the great dining room. The side elevations of the stair hall and the view mauka in the same are other features of most pleasing aspect. The floors are polished northwest; the dining room is wainscotted 6 feet high, paneled, the ceilings in the main rooms are beamed and paneled, and all this wood-work is curly redwood carefully selected. On the stair leading in an oval window of elegant design. The exterior is of the bungalow style. Walls of stained rough lumber, and roof of green stained shingle. This is one of the finest residences in the city. O. G. Traphagen, Architect.



THE RESIDENCE OF JUDGE STANLEY.

In addition to the home of the artist Harold Mott-Smith in the "Auwai-limu" tract just off from Nuuanu avenue, there is another new dwelling on slightly higher ground occupied by Judge Stanley. The residence is approached over a well-kept lawn and the house is surrounded by rows of banana plants along the front and sides. An 8-ft. veranda extends across the entire front. At the center we enter a large living room, and continuing straight on pass under the broad arch into the dining-room. On each side of the house are two bed rooms and bath. At the rear are kitchen, pantry and store-room. W. T. Pary, Architect.



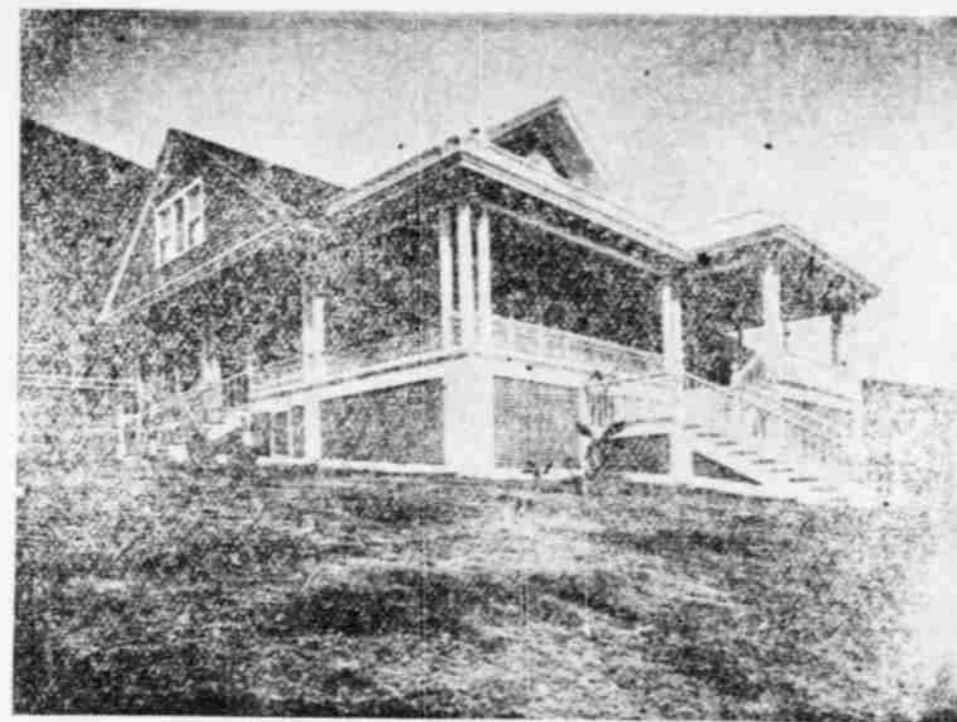
RESIDENCE OF MR. CARL WIDEMANN.

Our cut represent the home of Mr. Carl Widemann on the mauka side of King street in the McCully tract. This house is a one story dwelling with three rooms and a bath room on the second floor. A veranda runs across the front and leads to a large lanai on the Walkiki side. Front entrance at the center of the house leads to a long hall 8-ft. wide extending through the house; on the right are parlor and dining room, con-



THE RESIDENCE OF NORMAN HALSTEAD.

The illustration shows well the front and east side of the residence of Mr. Norman Halstead on Wilder Avenue near Punahou street. A fine velvet lawn surrounds the house on all sides. The exterior is in terra cotta color with darker trimmings and dark red window sash. The interior blinds are in natural wood finish. Extreme dimensions of edifice 51 ft. by 71 ft. Across the front and along the west side extends a large veranda terminating in a lanai 15 ft. x 22 ft. Entering the front door we find ourselves in the hall, on the left we pass through a pretty grilled arch into the parlor and then turning to the right walk directly towards the dining room. The extreme east room is a fernery of octagonal design. The kitchen, store-room and pantry are on this floor further back. Upstairs on the 2nd floor are 3 large airy bed-rooms, 2 bath-rooms, a sewing room and linen closets. Howard & Train, Architects.



THE RESIDENCE OF MR. A. W. MEYER.

Our present cut represent a tasty cottage on the left of the Manoa road at an elevation of something more than 300 feet. This is the property of Mr. A. W. Meyer. An outlook may be had from this point nearly equal to that obtained from the S. N. Castle's residence farther up the valley. A veranda 8 feet wide extends along the mauka side and along the front terminating in a lanai on the corner 15 ft. x 21 ft., furnished with sliding window sash on the side and front. Back of the lanai we pass to the drawing room 13 1/2 ft. x 18 1/2 ft. Passing on we enter through an open arch with columns on either side the large dining room. There are also two chambers, a large bath room, two linen closets, a large, and a smaller, store-room, a pantry and kitchen. O. G. Traphagen, Architect.

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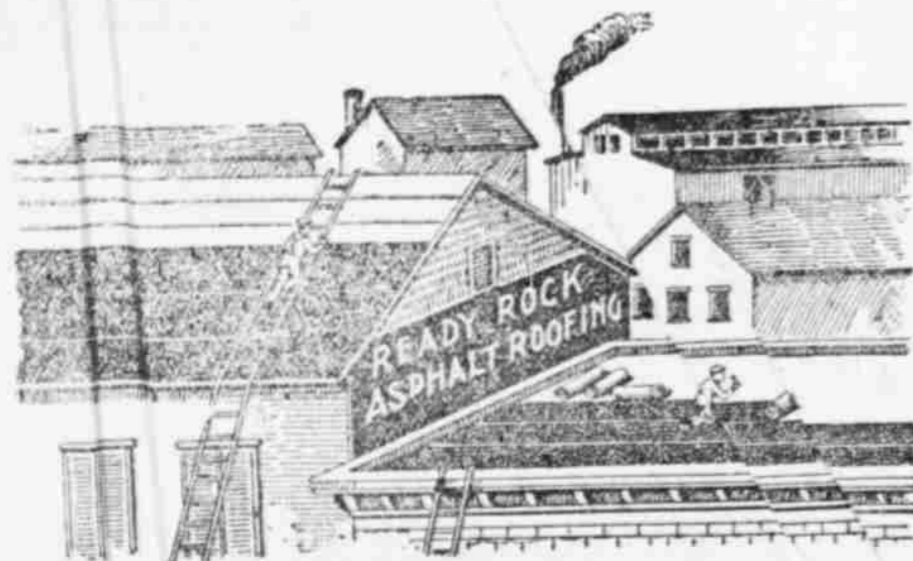
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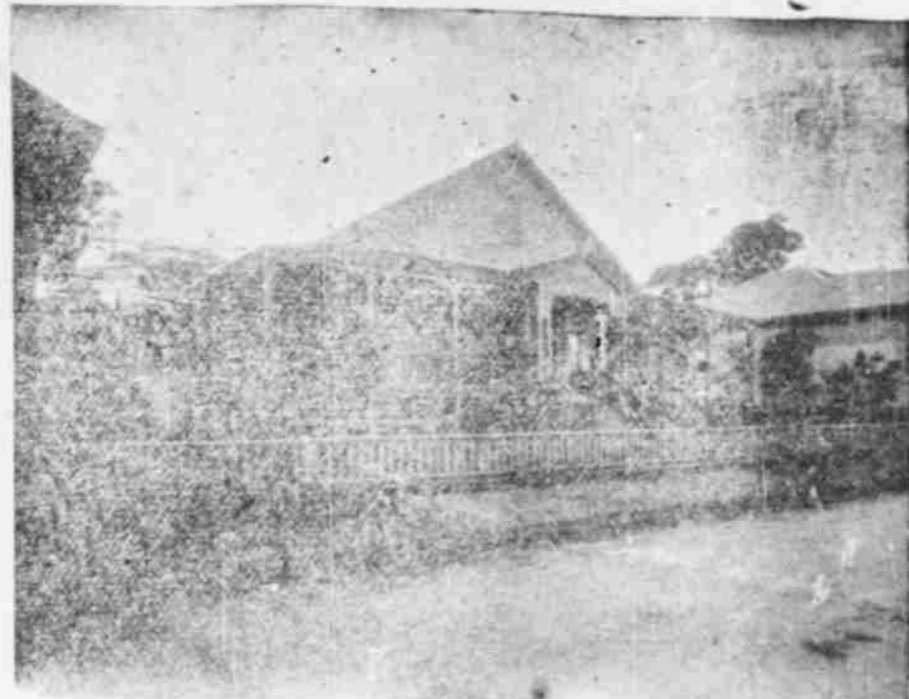
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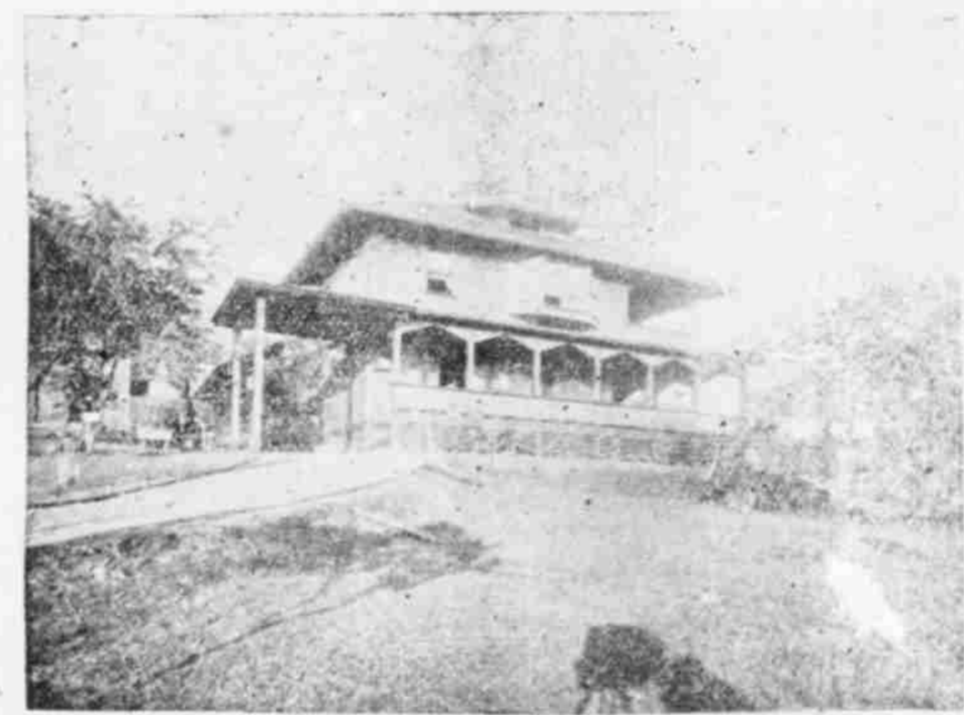
COTTAGES OWNED BY MR. E. C. PECK.



Our cuts here represent the cottages owned by Mr. E. C. Peck on Vineyard street. These neat little houses are all five room structures, with kitchen, pantry, bath and linen closets and a pretty front veranda besides. There are eleven in all, six fronting the street and five in a row behind. These cottages are a great addition to the rentable dwellings in Honolulu. They are near to the business interests and pleasantly located.

They are finished in natural wood, white pine and side walls adapted for paper.

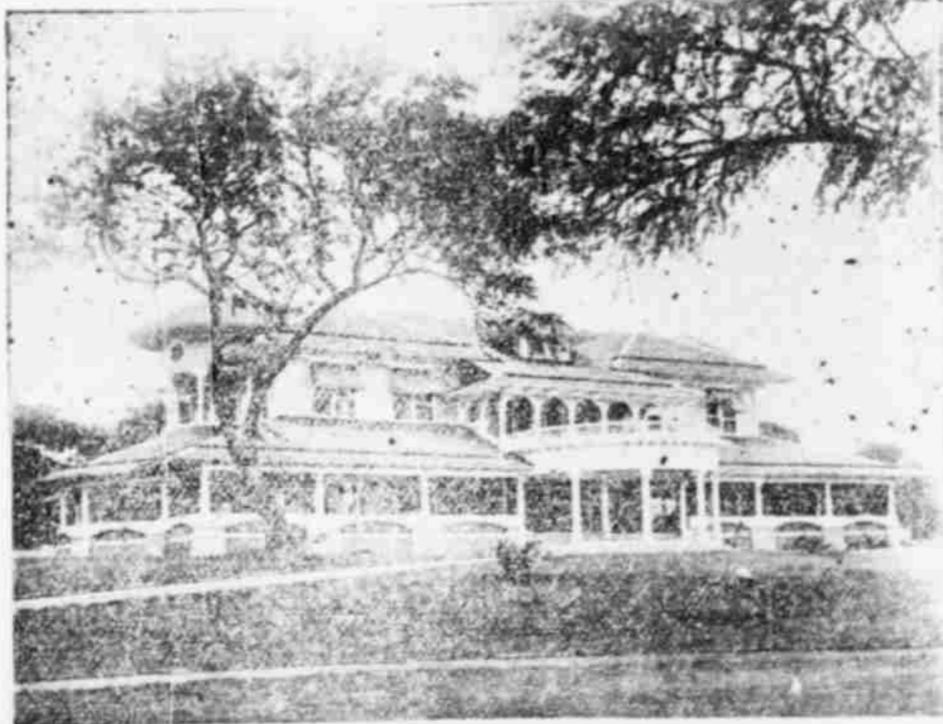
Howard & Train, Architects.



THE HOME OF MR. JOSEPH EMER

The above cut represents the home of Mr. Joseph Emerson in the corner of Hackfeld and Spencer streets. Located on high grounds fine and extensive views are had of the far distant Kaimuki tract, Diamond Head, Waikiki and the harbor. Exterior is finished rough stained shingle and interior in north-west natural color. Entering the hall we find the parlor on our right and at the end of the hall enter the pretty dining room with its neat and dainty china closet on the mauka side, and the fire place over opposite in the Ewa corner of the mauka side. On this floor is, also Mr. Emerson's study. On the second floor leading from the hall are chambers and linen closets and bath room. In all five splendid rooms on the second floor. In going through this house a person cannot fail to note how the space has been economized; no possible chance to render effective and useful every nook and corner has been watched. The result is most pleasing and satisfactory in every detail, and reflects great credit upon the architect.

Mr. Phil. Dodge, Architect.



WAIALUA HOTEL ADDITIONS.

To the wellknown Haleiwa at Waiialua have been added during the year one two-room cottage, two four-room cottages, one bath and boat house, a billiard hall, and a beautiful rustic bridge, over the stream, connecting the hotel with the railroad station. In these cottages each room has its own separate bath and toilet room. The cottages are treated in style of architecture harmonious with the main hotel building. The billiard hall at a short distance from the hotel is of a size to accommodate most comfortably two large billiard tables and is fitted throughout in a manner appropriate to the purposes of the structure. The rustic bridge with thatched roofed arches at either end is a piece which adds very much indeed to the already handsome and attractive picture as one alights from the train to spend a few happy hours in this breezy delightful spot. The terraced grounds have greatly improved during the year. The whole combination is a charming picture in every way.

O. G. Traphagen, Architect.

# HONOLULU SIXTY YEARS AGO

BY S. E. BISHOP.

The following statements are based upon clear recollections of childhood from 1832 to the close of 1839. The earlier four years' experiences were gained during annual visits of a month or more at the capital at what was called the General Meeting of the thirty or forty mission families. In 1836 the Bishop family removed from Kailua, Hawaii, to Waiialua just beyond Pearl City, the writer leaving near the close of 1839 for America. During the latter three years and a half, frequent visits were made to the town.

During the years named the town underwent few material changes either in its building or in its streets and lanes. The only road fairly entitled to be called a street was King street extending from the Castle home to the present Nuuanu street which then had no existence above King. The latter was perhaps of its present width. Merchant street was also opened, a lane of perhaps ten or fifteen feet wide, extending its present length. There were lanes on Beritania street and on Punchbowl from the former to King. I remember also a congeries of small lanes about Union street. Of other roadways I have no definite recollection. There were doubtless a multitude of irregular passages winding among the huddles of thatched cottages forming the town or village. Most of the present streets in the central town were opened somewhere between 1840 and 1853, after Dr. Judd began to run the government.

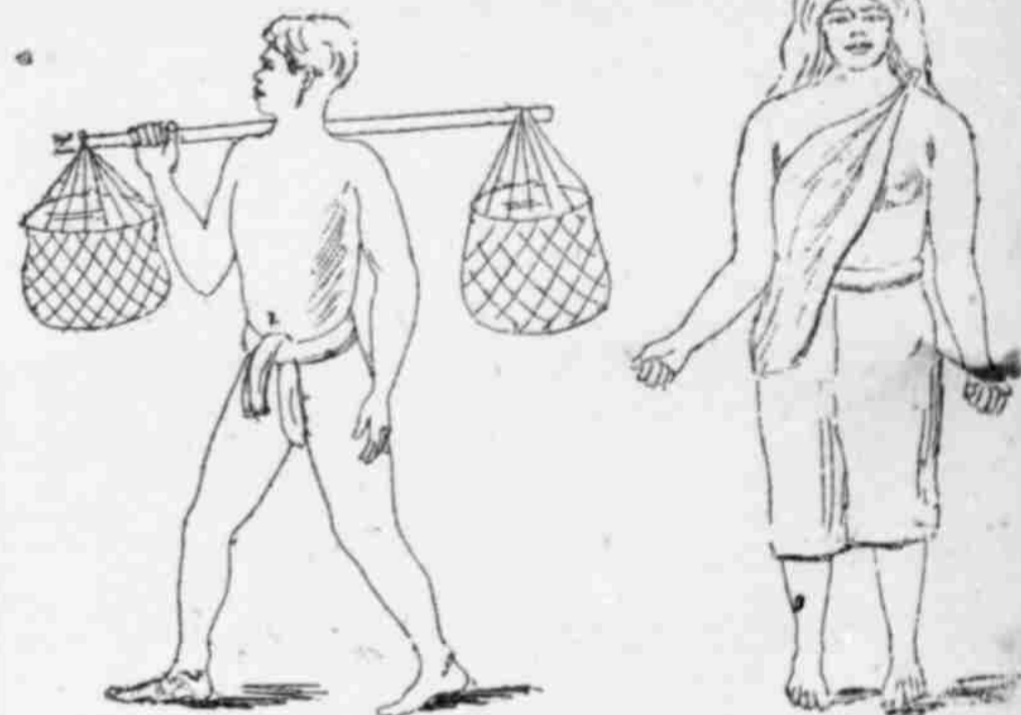
Leading features of the old town were dirt aridity and general aridity, sparsely scattered were hau and coconut trees. In the yards of the few foreigners would appear flowering plants or roses, few for lack of moisture. The only water available was the slightly brackish well-water which most persons drank. To us it was ill-tasting, but some people from Honolulu found our country spring or stream water insipid. Well-water was not favorable for many plants, and Bermuda or manila grass was then seldom seen in Honolulu door-yards. It was a dreary village, mainly devoid of vegetation. Other than thatched buildings were few. I remember only one stone house in native occupancy. That was a two-story house of Auhua, in the front part of the Palace grounds. Probably the king occupied thatched cottages farther back. Some of the native houses were commodious. The great thatched church on a site in this rear of the present stone church at Kawalahao, was an immense structure. A similar one had stood at Kailua, built by Governor Kuakini, a brother of the Regent Kaahumanu. A group of foreign-built dwellings stood at the mission, some of which are still there. The most notable of these is the original mission-house, which was brought around Cape Horn in 1821. West of this stands the old Chamberlain home, built of coral blocks. This remains unchanged, as well as its enclosing ancient coral wall.

The Judd or Clark home which was across the street has disappeared, as well as the good two-story stone building, both good two-story stone buildings. All these gave place to the Kawalahao Girls' Seminary. The old Castle home, erected about 1835, became a part of the later Castle residence. The stone church had not been built above its foundation. I saw its corner-stone in place near the end of 1839, having previously seen the great sandstone block hauled to the site on rude block-wheels by a gang of about a dozen natives headed by Dr. Judd's horse, the owner driving.

Aside from the above-named mission homes, so far as I know, the only building now remaining in Honolulu which existed in the thirties, is the old McKibbin residence, next to Washington Place. It was then the home of Captain Charlton and his family. Richard Charlton was the noted British Consul of those days. His house was occupied by his successor, General Miller, after whom the adjacent street was named. Beritania street was named after the British Consulate.

From perhaps 1834 onward many one-story adobe walled houses were built, a few of them well-finished. Adobes are sun-dried bricks of clayey mud mixed with straw. The adobes of Honolulu were generally ill-mixed and perishable. The old Kaumakapili or Smith's Church was built of adobes, and would hold 1000 people. Probably all such buildings have perished. It is now cheaper to build of N. W. Hamber. Besides building adobes rapidly grew all over town to enclose public and private premises. These mud fences being unprotected from rain, soon melted down. Lining the streets and lanes in all stages of dilapidation, they gave the town a ruinous and squalid aspect, even more than the ragged thatch of the native cottages.

There were no sidewalks. The streets were ungraded. One walked in the dust. Fortunately there were no wheels to grind up the dust, and few animals except pigs to tread it up. Draught-horses were unknown, except Dr. Judd's which drew a "dearborn" wagon. A similar one plied at Laha Inauna in 1836. There were a number of saddle horses in use at that date. The "Paniolos," or Spanish and native vaqueros on Mauna Kea, were then using many mustang ponies, building their own heavy saddles. But few horses were then used elsewhere. A gradual importation of horses began late in the thirties by briggs trading to Monterey, where they were to be had for five dollars each. Some of them were good animals. I remember my father buying a good brood-mare in 1839 for about \$100. By about 1855 the extensive pastures throughout the islands became well stocked with horses, and ordinary mustangs could be bought at from two to ten dollars. But in the thirties horses were scarce.



Men were the beasts of burden in those days, as they are throughout Asia. Natives were constantly seen bearing loads on mamakas or yoke-poles, as the Chinese now do, trotting with the peculiar gait which the pendent load enforces. A number of white ladies and of chiefs were drawn by natives in small four wheeled wagons, which were a common object on the streets, although not for hire like the sulkies. Native women were occasionally drawn in handcarts, these also not being for hire. No teams or vehicles of any kind were for hire in the thirties. I do not remember seeing then in Honolulu any cart or dray, except the mission ox-cart.

Neat-cattle were then extremely rare on Oahu. Mr. Levi Chamberlain the secular agent of the Mission, had charge of a small herd which were turned out daily to graze on the barren plains extending from the Mission to Punahou. They were abominably gaunt, especially the pair of long-horned oxen, which did the hauling for the Depository or store for the supply of the thirty or forty mission families distributed through the islands. We afterwards fed those huge bone-frames for a year in the rich Ewa pastures, and returned them to Father Chamberlain in prime condition for beef. I may say that until reaching America in 1849 I was not familiar with the taste either of fresh beef or of cow's milk.

My father had brought from Kailua to Ewa three or four tame cows, which multiplied rapidly at Ewa. They were the first cattle introduced into the Ewa district. Their milk was all reserved for butter. We had abundance of goat's milk and made much use of kid's flesh. Fish, fresh pork, fowls and turkeys were abundant. At Ewa there was a good supply of a small and quite delicate pearl oyster, also of a rather delicate clam still met with. These grew in the upper reaches of the Pearl Lagoon, where fresh-water came in.

The oysters have become extinct, choked by the mud from the uplands trodden by the cattle. Our vegetable food was taro and poi, with sweet potatoes and bananas. Irish potatoes were never seen, although abundant in 1848. Sheep were nearly unknown. I think Mr. Hunt owned a few at Waipahu. Wheat flour was scarce and musty after voyaging around Cape Horn. Rice was more plenty coming from China, although usually weedy.

A favorite article of food in the white families was arrow-root starch, commonly called Pi-a (pee-ah). It was a common sight to see the little ones of the mission families on their doorstep guzzling down the hot bits of the brown jelly, sweetened with molasses. Molasses early became a common article, produced by certain rude wooden sugar-mills, which yielded little except syrup, often very thick. Those little pia guzzlers are now many of them grand parents.

In the thirties, and for many years later, the town part of Honolulu extended not more than half a mile from the Fort gate in any direction. There was a considerable population stretching up the fertile Nuuanu and Panoua valleys, and towards Palama and Kailua; but the dwellings were scattering. East of the Mission there was absolutely nothing until Punahou and Waikiki districts were reached, or perhaps in the swamp below King street. No tree relieved the desolation of the plain, where dense clouds of dust swept seaward. In the town, the majority of the native cottages were old and rickety, built of slight poles and thatched with the stiff pill grass. There were no windows. The doors were from three and a half to five feet high. The ground inside was usually covered with pebbles, and two or three thickness of lauhala mats which looked clean. A sleeping place was usually curtained off with tapes, having a raised divan of mats for the couch.

The dwellings of chiefs of all grades were larger, and commonly thatched with the more costly lau-lau, or ti-leaf, sometimes with lau-hala, placed on the angles with the brown a-mau fern. In country districts where pandanus abounded the lauhala was the usual thatch. There was usually an inner lining of lau-o thatch, or sugar cane leaves. Great skill was used in thatching, especially with ti-leaf. A newly thatched dwelling had an attractive appearance. The houses of the chief classes contained many good articles of furniture. In the dwellings of Royal chiefs there was much display of furniture and clothing of great value. But the leading feature was the crowd.

of retainers abjectly abasing themselves before their lordly and ponderous Allies.

Around the town, the natives often swarmed in crowds. White faces were rare. There were a few Lascars, but scarcely any Chinese. The native men were usually nude save the malo or breech-cloth. This was a strip of tapa or cloth a foot wide and two yards long. At church or on special occasions the men wore a kilt, which was a sort of cape a yard square. This was knotted over one shoulder and passed under the other. In Honolulu, however, by 1836 a majority of the men had attained to such wealth as to appear at church in a short cotton shirt. Trousers were then seen only on chiefs, then only on special occasions.

The women at that time usually appeared in public dressed in a holoku, or "Mother Hubbard,"—an always with the pa-u. This was usually tapa cloth a yard wide and six to twelve yards long, wound eight or ten times around the waist to leave the knees free. This national garment appears to correspond to one among the Malaysias. The aged women at home ordinarily wore only the pa-u, leaving the withered bosom exposed. At home, the younger women commonly wore a slight chemise only. The lanes and public places were often full of both sexes in the array described. All swarmed with vermin, notwithstanding their frequent bathing. Hideous sores on their faces and legs were freely displayed in public. The general aspect of the populace was one of good nature or gaping curiosity. Young children went naked.

In the lower part of the town, the high broad Fort walls were conspicuous. There the Governor lived, criminals were confined, and a few soldiers were quartered. A number of guns commanded the harbor and shipping. As a prominent symbol of authority, the Fort enhanced by the determined character of the Governor, Kekuanaoa, husband of the Royal Kinau. Not only natives stood in awe of him, but even white men. The harbor was much frequented by sperm-whalers, the Arctic and Okhotsk whaling grounds being discovered later. There were a number of coasting brigs and schooners owned by chiefs, also an occasional war-ship. There were a few small wharves, James Robinson's ship yard was in full activity and coining doubloons which he sedulously hoarded.

That vicinity was personally associated with the sickening odor of tar. Experiences of toasting passages on miserable schooners had combined nausea, bilge-water and tar inextricably. The old Bethel Chapel stood near the harbor, and Sunday services there under the preaching of Father Damon's predecessor the Rev. John Diell are vividly connected in memory with that sickening smell wafted from the shipyard. A six months' passage on a whaler around Cape Horn cured that. Mr. Diell generally had quite a little congregation of sea-faring people, as well as the local traders and white families. Mrs. Diell still survives, I believe, at the age of ninety or more. Among the congregation were regularly seen Mrs. Corney and her two young daughters still residing here.

The places of business in those days I clearly recall only the store of Ladd and Brinsmade at the foot of Nuuanu, and a small one kept by the elder Pitman farther up town. I think that Capt. Grimes also had a store, and perhaps Capt. Hinkley. They were all of course very small and shabby concerns, though full of interest to rustic eyes. The white families outside of the mission circle were few in number, but gradually increasing. A few Captains who traded to Mazatlan, Manoa and other Pacific ports had families in Honolulu, such as Captains Carter, Little, and Dominik.

This white element was naturally the leading one in Hawaii, next to the missionaries who nearly monopolized the confidence of the native chiefs and people, and between whom and a majority of the male whites there was much animosity. The white ladies of both parties were generally on very cordial terms. Of other foreign elements there were hardly any. Perhaps a dozen Chinese may have been in the islands, and a score or two of Lascars from India. A few of the drift-wood of civilization were sparsely settled in country districts, including Sydney convicts. Now and then a humble beach-comber grew to be an honored patriarch among the rural natives, and even became infected with their superstitious terrors.

Hawaii has immensely changed in these sixty years. This fourth generation from those 120,000 Hawaiians are reduced to less than 30,000 of pure blood. The places of the former are largely occupied by Asiatics and Portuguese. That squatted village has grown to a wealthy and beautiful city. The English language has nearly displaced the Hawaiian. Diamond Head and Punch Bowl tower as before, and the same ridges of Waianae and Kona-huani shoulder the clouds, whose afternoon rainbows still span Manoa and Nuuanu as of old. The old coco-palms of Waikiki and Moanalua still tower aloft in their decay. The dust-storms no more drive across the plains. The flanks of Punch Bowl are crowded with dwellings, and residences of the wealthy are climbing the heights. The memories of that dreary part awakes no regret in the writer. The twentieth century dawns hopeful and bright.

THE ORPHEUM BLOCK.

Fronting on upper Fort street, one hundred and twenty feet and with a depth of sixty feet stands the Orpheum Block of two-story veneer brick. Store fronts on Fort street are modern, having large plate glass windows and wide doors setting in five feet from the sidewalk. The five stores are each nineteen feet wide. The passage-way to the Orpheum Theater lies in the center of the building. The second story is divided into twenty-nine rooms for lodging purposes, having convenient baths and toilet rooms.

The inside rooms are lighted by means of three skylights and the ventilation is good. This property belongs to Mr. Chas. S. Desky.

H. L. Kerr & Co., architects.

BETTER FIFTY YEARS IN HAWAII THAN A CYCLE OF GATHAY.

H. M. WHITNEY.

In response to request, I pen a few lines relative to pioneer life in Honolulu and the origin of the oldest daily paper, which may interest some of its readers who are not familiar with the past, and only know the city as they see it today.

It is just fifty years since the writer arrived here in the brig Robert Bruce, from San Francisco, in company with Gorham D. Gilman, of Boston, Dr. Robinson, George Hardy, of Hawaii, and several other fellow passengers. As we had left that port with a forecast of shipping in the bay, all were surprised to find another similar forest here, comprising the large fleet of whale ships, which at that time found the Arctic and Okhotsk seas nearly as profitable as were the gold placers of California. There were not far from two hundred ships in the Pacific whaling fleet then, all of which made the harbors of Honolulu, Hilo and Lahaina their recruiting stations. Honolulu harbor has never since held so many ships as it did in those prosperous years, and at one time over one hundred vessels were in port, packed as closely together as was possible. It was difficult even for boats to steer among the fleet, or at night to find the vessels that they belonged to.

There being no steam tugs in those early days, ships were hauled into port by natives, with a long hawser fastened to the vessel's bow, and in the case of large ships, it was not unusual to see one hundred men tugging at the bowline, and slowly moving up the south side of the channel, singing a chorus in sailor fashion. This was the only way in which ships were then brought into port against the strong trades. It was several years later before tug-boats were introduced for towing ships into our harbor. As regards the number of vessels and seamen in port, there has never been a time since, when so many were here at once, as during the period from 1848 to 1856.

Honolulu in the "forties" presented a very different aspect to what it now does. Natives comprised the bulk of the population, and there were not less than twenty to thirty thousands of them, including Waikiki and the valleys back of the town, which were then thickly peopled. All the natives with the exception of some of the chiefs, lived in thatched houses, in some cases built with adobe walls. A few foreigners lived in adobe houses, as did the writer and his wife during their first year's residence here. These houses were cool and quite comfortable, but would last only a few years.

As for streets, there were very few that could be called such, and these originated from narrow paths or trails, widened and straightened as necessity called for it. Of course there were no sidewalks, and all were compelled to be "middle of the road men and women." In those earlier days, 1840 to 1848, there were few or no carriages, and the nearest approach to them were the small and quite unique hand wagons drawn by a native in front and another pushing behind. These were in use as late as 1847, but soon gave way to light carriages drawn by horses, introduced from abroad. But the little odd hand carriages, referred to, were not half so ridiculous as the Japanese jinrikisha drawn or pushed along by half-bred porters, which are still in use in the principal cities of Japan, for both city and country travel.

There were very few shade trees in those early days, and none in the streets. The algaroba—by far the most valuable tree on the islands—was introduced by seeds brought from Chile by Bishop Maigret, and the first tree started by him is now growing in the north corner of the Catholic churchyard. It is nearly, if not quite, sixty years old. The coconut, banana tree and a few others growing on the mountains are indigenous, but most of our ornamental trees have been introduced by the government through Dr. Hillebrand and by private parties. They have all helped to make this city one of the most charming and picturesque spots on earth, while formerly, and within the memory of some still living it was as dry, hot and uninviting as the desert of Sahara.

A few lines about the origin of this paper, and I will close. In 1850 the Polynesian—a weekly owned by the government—was the principal paper here, though there were several other small weekly and monthly papers issued the only one among them that has survived in this date being the Friend, which is really the oldest publication here. Early in the fifties, the writer of this article was strongly urged to publish an independent paper, free from government control. This finally resulted in the establishment of the "Pacific Commercial Advertiser," named after the well-known New York Commercial Advertiser, with which the writer had been connected. The first number was issued July 2, 1856, from new types, new power press, a new building and in short every thing new from the ground floor to the ridge beam. And the paper has been regularly printed from that time till now in its forty-fifth year. It is not claiming too much that it has been a credit to Hawaii and throughout its long career a powerful agent in laying the foundation of this country's prosperity and happy union with the Great Republic.

Before closing, it may not be out of place to mention one of the many pleasant incidents which have occurred during this paper's prosperous life. It was in the early sixties, when a stranger entered its sanctum, and introduced himself as the correspondent of a California paper—the Sacramento Union perhaps—and offered to assist in newspaper work, if agreeable. Having then one good assistant—Nat Ingle—was a very clever writer, no opening offered to him. Still, an occasional joke played on an unsuspecting victim, and racy bits of news, made the stranger's visits very welcome, and showed that he had a fund of humor ready for any occasion. He was not only an inveterate joker but also smoker, at least one box of cigars disappearing every week on an average. He made himself perfectly at home in my office, but would seldom leave without a parting joke. I became quite attached to the stranger, who proved to be Mark Twain—a name few then hardly known beyond the borders of California, as he was just commencing his literary career.

His favorite pastime was riding horseback. We had no livery stables in those days, but every afternoon the native would have horses saddled for hire. One day he took the first "plug" that came to the door, mounted him and started off for his accustomed ride to Waikiki, scarcely looking to see what his animal was. Before reaching the seashore, the horse began to give out. The more he spurred the beast the slower he went, till at last he came to a dead halt, Mack beating him as furiously as ever. A stranger came along and remonstrated with the rider saying that his horse was asleep. He instantly dismounted, and had to give up his ride for that day at least. The poor animal had probably had nothing to eat for a day or two. This ended Mark's ride, and as the tram cars were not then running, he had a long walk back to town. In one of his volumes he tells the story a little differently, as having occurred on the trip to the volcano. After this adventure, Mark made sure of the quality of his steed before he mounted.

He spent several weeks at the volcano of Kilauea before returning to San Francisco, and the letters which he wrote, descriptive of what he saw there, remained pasted in the old records for some years, but are not now to be found. Mark has never been here since that visit made soon after this paper was started. We here notice his visit to Honolulu, as he was among the earliest who lent a helping hand in making the paper what it now is.

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FINE WOOD CARVING.



At the time the report of the Kilauea Art League Exhibition was written it was the intention to devote a special article to the beautiful Wood Carving being done by Miss Gertrude Wores, but press of news matter crowded it out.

The exquisite work shown was a revelation to most of those present and many were the expressions of approval and admiration.

The chair and settee exhibited were made especially for Prof. Alexander and the family coat of arms was worked up in a most tasteful manner. Since that time Miss Wores has finished two chairs inkoa for Mr. Baldwin of Maui, cuts of which we are privileged to present herewith.

Miss Wores has been particularly fortunate in her teacher. Her first lessons taken of Happersberger, the well-

known sculptor. Happersberger had studied wood-carving in Germany before branching into sculpture. He was two busy a man to take pupils, but as a personal friend of her brother, he consented to superintend her first wood carving efforts. After a year under his tuition, Miss Wores continued her studies at the Cogswell Polytechnical College in San Francisco. After completing the course there she received a diploma for carving and modeling. Her work has received very favorable comment here and in San Francisco, that Miss Wores is of an artistic temperament is not to be wondered at as she comes of an artistic family. Her brother, Theodore Wores, is an artist of note and several others have done excellent work both in sculpture and in painting. Miss Wores' work shows dash and spirit and is characterized by boldness of execution and originality of design.

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Open Announcement to All. Do not fail to be present at the opening TO-DAY OF MY CHRISTMAS SALE OF FANCY : Art : Goods [Under Mrs. Boardman's Management.] You will find everything you may desire in FANCY PILLOWS, CENTER PIECES, Etc., Etc. E. W. JORDAN. NO. 10 FORT STREET

Powder BASEBALL TRACT. Duponts Powder in 11b cans and 1 kegs. U. M. C. and High-Base Paper Shot Shells. Bounded by Keeaumoku, Kinau, Pikoai and Lunali Streets. Only one block from the Beretalia Street car line. This Tract is situated in one of the finest residence portions of Honolulu, and in a direct line with the cooling breezes of Makiki. Lots 50 x 90 feet will be sold for the reasonable price of \$1,250. Terms \$250 cash; balance on installments payments to suit purchaser. This land has a very gentle slope, and purchasers can immediately commence building operations. Early purchasers can Secure Choice Locations. For further particulars apply to Gear, Lansing & Co., JUDD BUILDING

# The United States of America

By act of their Congress have authorized the World's Columbian Commission at the International Exhibition held in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, in the year 1893, to decree a medal for specific merit, which is forth below over the name of an individual judge acting as an examiner upon the finding of a board of international judges, to Kibei Hasegawa, Japaneze; Exhibit, Mineral Water; Award for alkaline water, well carbonated and well bottled. Permanent in quality, clear and sparkling, a good table water.

(Signed)  
A. H. BRENEMAN, Individual Judge.  
JOHN BOYD THATCHER, Chairman Executive Committee on Awards.

THE ABOVE AWARD TO

## "Hirano Water"

was the only prize secured by any Eastern Mineral Water at the World's Columbian Exposition.

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SOLE AGENTS.

48 Bottles.

Price, \$3.50 per case.



It's ideal for home use—A TRIAL CONVINCES!

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Book your orders now for Xtra Nice Christmas Fruit Cakes, hand-somely decorated, as desired, Xtra Fine Mince Pies; also Squash, Pumpkin, Cranberry, Apple, Peach, Lemon or Custard, in large or small sizes; Delicious Fresh New England Doughnuts; Citron, Walnut, Wine, Jelly Rolls; Currant Lady Fingers, Cream Meranges, Eclair, Almond Macaroons, Tartlets and Small Cakes; Highly Frosted Ice Cream and Fruit Sherbets; Wedding and Birthday Cakes elegantly decorated; Handmade Chocolate Creams, Fine Candies, packed in handsome boxes, from 50c upwards; for Xmas presents; Marshmallows; French and American Candies; Cakes, Rings and Christmas Goods.

Our BREAD is Par Excellence—the Finest in the city, made in large airy shops by experienced white workmen. No Chinese employed; only the very BEST materials used, and guaranteed strictly pure and wholesome. The best families in the city are using our Bread.

Please come early and avoid the rush.

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### NOTICE.

UNDER ORDERS FROM THE Board of Health, our steamers will not be allowed to land or discharge alongside of a wharf during the continuance of the plague. It will be necessary to lighter all freight to and from steamers. In addition to regular rates of freight, a further charge for lighterage sufficient to cover the actual expense of the same will be made. No freight will be received, except it be subject to this charge for lighterage.

(Signed)  
INTER-ISLAND STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., by its President, J. ENA.  
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Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

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A dozen varieties of Cameras, Eastman Kodaks, Photographic Supplies of all descriptions.

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PANORAMIC VIEWS OF HONOLULU...  
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DELICIOUS HIGH BALL  
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### CROWN DISTILLERS COMPANY.

BEAVER LUNCH ROOMS.  
H. J. NOLTE, Prop.  
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First-Class Lunches Served  
with Tea, Coffee, Soda Water, Ginger Ale or Milk. Open from 3 a.m. to 10 p.m.  
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## GRAM-O-PHONES

A NEW MODEL.

Just Imported!  
Come and hear them!

SOLD ON EASY PAYMENTS.

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Progress Block, Fort Street.

# NEW BUILDINGS—1899.

### THE "ELITE," 1899.

This elegant new building now nearly completed on Hotel street, is the property of Jas. Steiner.

This structure is built of gray pressed brick and terra cotta and is highly ornamented in the Italian Renaissance style. At either end is a highly ornamented pavilion crowned by an elaborate finish in terra cotta.

The store front is of the most modern type as found in the cities of the States.

The store will be entered through a 17-foot vestibule, eight feet deep. Entrance to the upper floors is through a vestibule eight feet by eight feet, and stairway in the Ewa end. Mosaic floors in both vestibules.

The entire first floor will be given to the Elite Restaurant.

Interior finish in panel wood ceiling. Ten feet across the rear will be given over to the culinary department and will be so partitioned off that no odors of the cooking can possibly enter the restaurant proper.

The basement, entered from the Ewa end, is to be given over to storage purposes.

The second story will contain twelve offices, each opening on the main corridors running through the building, and fronting either on Hotel street or making and lighted through large plate glass windows. The corridors are to be finished in panel wainscoting.

A large assembly hall occupying the whole of the third floor, is fifteen feet high, is ventilated by three ornamental domes. The finishes to be panel wainscoting, and panel wood ceiling. The sanitation will be perfect. Modern baths and toilet rooms are to be located on all floors. The building is of brick and steel throughout.

O. G. Traphagen, architect.

### PALAMA PUBLIC SCHOOL.

This is a two-story brick building, an adaptation of the Spanish and Mexican architecture. Broad projections extend over the walls giving ample shade. The main approach has three arched entrances, leading to a landing, 21 feet by 30 feet. This gives considerable space for the scholars to gather during rainy weather. Three large double doors open directly from the landing into the corridor, which is ten and a half feet wide. The entrances to the six school-rooms, and to the library, and to the principal's office, lead from this corridor.

Two broad breezy staircases lead up to the second floor. The stairs are five feet wide, with broad tread and easy risers, with platform half way up.

There are six class-rooms on this second floor arranged similarly to those below. There is also a commodious assembly room 32 feet by 52 feet.

Each class-room has its own coat and hat room. The class-rooms rest either forty-eight or fifty-four pupils, according to the size of desks set in the rooms. The light is brought in over the left shoulder of the pupils, according to the latest scientific authorities on the subject of proper school lighting.

Movable transoms over each class-room door provide for ample ventilation. Movable blinds, inside, may be run down into a pocket, letting in much or little light as desired.

By means of a perfect system of electric bells and speaking tubes leading into the principal's office from the library and all class-rooms, complete control of the whole teaching force and the students is thus placed in the hands of the principal.

Ripley and Dickey, architects.

### THE KAPIOLANI HOTEL.

The above cut shows the architect's outline of a gigantic hotel proposition, requiring a working capital of some \$250,000. As can be seen, this structure is to be a six story building of immense size, with main entrance on Kapiolani street, facing Thomas Square, and extending on the one side to Beretania avenue and on the other to Young street.

The structure will be built around a hollow square, thus insuring light and air to inside as well as the outside rooms, and this interior square will be cultivated in a luxury of tropical plants.

On the first floor will be the business office of the hotel, drug store, newsstand, stenographer and public telephone offices. The next four stories will be given over to bedrooms, bath-rooms, private parlors and private dining-rooms, while the uppermost floor will be given over to the dining room, one-half run on the grill plan, the remaining half run on the American plan. Surrounding the room on three street sides is a large veranda with hand stand in the center of the Thomas Square front.

The elevation of the hotel provides amply for air and light in all the up-

per rooms. Bedrooms throughout the second, third and fourth floors are to be mosquito-proof, will be connected with the office by the dial system elevators, provided with electric lights, ventilating fans, waxed floors with rugs to cover, side walls finished in natural woods, furnishings of brass and iron bedsteads, and other tropically adapted furniture.

Statistics have been carefully studied and it is claimed that a fair profit on the investment can be assured.

E. O. HALL & SON.

This well-known firm established in 1850 proposes to bring into celebration the half century of continued business prosperity by the erection of the most elegant and handsome store building in the city. Such lighting as is to be provided for the retail department of this house can not be surpassed by anything in the city. More than 100 linear feet of plate glass twelve feet high admits light to the interior from the King and Fort street sides.

The basement under the whole building is some 75 feet by 91 feet in size with concrete floor, water-tight. The block will be two stories high in the style of the Italian Renaissance, constructed of massive brick walls, with pressed brick and terra cotta facing on the two street surfaces.

The main entrance will be at the corner through a large vestibule with mosaic tiled floor having a beautiful design worked in "E. O. Hall & Son." "Aloha."

The entrance to the vestibule is by bronze gates of choice design, while the passage to the store proper is through great plate glass doors.

Two smaller entrances on King street and one from Fort street, also lead within.

The offices on the first floor are to be finished in hard wood, natural finish, and will be separated from the retail department by a highly decorated bronze grill. Mr. Hall himself spent much time recently in the chief cities of the States studying the latest approved styles of fittings and arrangements for stores handling his line of goods, and he believes he has the best going. The ceilings of the first floor are formed of deeply moulded beams and large panels. An hydraulic elevator capable of handling with quick dispatch the heaviest loads as well as the lighter continues from basement to top of building.

A fire-proof vault is made part of the original structure. Broad stairs with wrought iron grills lead from first floor to basement and to the second floor.

Ample lavatories and toilet rooms with sanitary plumbing have not been omitted.

By all odds this will be the most complete store in the city.

Ripley and Dickey, Architects.

### THE JUDD BUILDING.

The first of the modern business blocks to be completed was the well known and far-famed Judd Building on the corner of Merchant and Fort streets.

This is a structure of elegant design. It is a model office and bank building on which all our citizens justly look with pride.

It was the conception of Geo. R. Carter, manager of the Hawaiian Trust and Investment Company. He first interested the Chief Justice, who was the owner of the site, in the project with the result seen.

This is a four-story brick constructed of steel, iron, Roman brick, native and imported cut-stone and plate glass.

Tenants first entered the building about March 29, 1899, and all floor space to the offices was quickly filled up. Main entrance is from Fort street side while the Bank of Hawaii occupying a large part of the first floor may be entered from either Fort street, Merchant street or the fine corner entrance between.

The top floor commands fine and extensive views, both mauka and makai, while the view up Pauoa can hardly be surpassed from any other site.

There are some thirty or more telephones, a mail chute system, and a well lighted stair hall and electric passenger elevator in the center of the block.

The upper parts of the exterior are highly ornamental, while the entrance from Fort street is flanked by immense granite polished pillars with ornamental caps. The word "Judd" in bold block letters over the entrance briefly and simply names this elegant banking and office building.

O. G. Traphagen, Architect.

### IMPROVEMENTS TO HAWAIIAN HOTEL.

Two circular lanais, one cafe-lanal, two cottages, and a new kitchen with all modern equipment have been added to the Royal Hawaiian Hotel during the past year. Each circular lanai on the Hotel street side is of 42 feet dia-

meter with flat Spanish tiled roof supported on some 10 fluted Spanish columns.

The interior ceiling is of the dome type, radiating from an ornamental grill in the center over head; finished white paint, very neat.

These two circular lanais are connected by a broad colonnade with the stockholders of the enterprise.

Mr. A. T. Large of H. L. Kerr & Co. has drawn up the general outline and plans.

### MCCHESNEY & SONS' BLOCK.

This is a two-story structure of brick throughout, 27 feet by 55 feet, the entire first floor is retained as office space by the firm. The second story is especially adapted for heavy storage.

Ceiling of first story is paneled and beamed, painted and decorated plate glass front windows. Fire-proof doors connect from the Ewa side with a warehouse.

Behind this new structure is a new building entirely of iron and steel, some 20ft.x55ft. These are commodious structures in every way.

O. G. Traphagen, Architect.

Spanish columns in strict harmony with the lanais themselves. On the Ewa side a cafe-lanal 20ft.x80ft. has been added. Sixteen fluted Spanish columns are prominent features.

The two cottages mauka are erected in the purest old Colonial style architecture. Exterior in white paint. Interior in decorative colors of different shades and tints in the several rooms. All modern conveniences throughout.

The kitchen added to the Ewa part of the main hotel structure consists of a basement for storage and a most perfectly equipped culinary department. Situated at a slight distance from the main hotel a covered passage on a bridge leads to the dining room. No odors of cooking can possibly reach the guests in the cafe or dining room.

O. G. Traphagen, Architect.

### HAWAIIAN HOTEL ANNEX.

At Waikiki beach much improvement has been made to the Hawaiian Hotel Annex.

No less than 5 cottages and a most complete bathing pavilion have been added during the year.

The bath house of two-stories with lanai jutting out over the water, is equipped on the first floor with an office and store room for the bathing suits, 17 bath rooms for ladies, 18 bath rooms for men, with separate entrances on opposite sides of the building, shower baths and toilet rooms complete.

On second floor are 16 mosquito proof rooms, with bath and toilet rooms for every two. A veranda runs around the building on second floor on all sides.

The whole structure is very pleasing in appearance, the lanai over the water is 25ft.x32ft., well ornamented and set with colored electric lights in profusion.

Of the five cottages added to this property during the year two deserve especial mention.

The one near the drive leading in from the street is finished on the exterior in stained shingles, in Queen Anne style, with veranda on three sides; the front one is some 30 feet wide and very comfortable and pleasant.

On first floor are found a large general living room, two spacious mosquito proof chambers and commodious bath room, while on the second floor are three chambers and bath. All interiors finished, sidewalks and ceilings, in northwest natural color.

The Queen Anne cottage near the lily pond has a veranda extending around the whole house. There is a general living room, 3 chambers, and bath room, all mosquito proof in this cottage. Interior finish in hard wood natural color.

O. G. Traphagen, Architect.

### THE "ALANA" BLOCK.

Work has long since commenced on the "Alana" Block which is to occupy the corner of Fort street and Beretania avenue, seventy-four feet front on Fort and one hundred and forty-six feet front on Beretania.

In the large stone basement there is to be fitted up a handsome cafe which will rival the Louvre or the Grand of San Francisco.

The first floor will have seven stores, each provided with immense show-windows. The second and third floors will be given up entirely to offices which are to be complete in every detail and with all modern improvements.

Upon the fourth floor there will be a new feature in the way of a bachelors' club.

The rooms are arranged to be fitted up according to the wishes and tastes of the occupants, in single rooms and in suite with baths attached to each. Porticoed windows of large size will admit light and air and a wide veranda will run around the entire block.

There is to be a passenger elevator, and also a dumb waiter connecting with the cafe below. The young married men and those whose families are not at present residing in Honolulu have been greatly attracted by this novel feature.

The promoters are U. S. Senator C. D. Clark of Wyoming and Mr. A. W. Anderson of the same State. A noteworthy fact, since all capital for this structure is furnished from non-residents of our islands.

Henry Waterhouse & Co. acts as agents for the promoters. Ripley and Dickey, architects.

## THE FIRST AMERICAN BANK OF HAWAII, LTD.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

Authorized Capital, \$1,000,000  
Subscribed Capital, 750,000  
Paid Up Capital, 500,000.

### OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

Cecil Brown, President;  
Mark P. Robinson, Vice President;  
W. G. Cooper, Cashier;  
E. M. Boyd, Secretary.  
Directors—Cecil Brown, Mark P. Robinson, Bruce Cartwright, W. G. Cooper and H. M. von Holt.

### DRAW EXCHANGE ON:

San Francisco—The Anglo-Californian Bank, Limited.  
Chicago—The Merchants' Loan and Trust Company.  
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Paris—Societe Generale.  
Berlin—Gebruder Meyer.  
Hamburg—M. M. Warburg & Company.  
Hongkong and Yokohama—The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.  
Australia—The Union Bank of Australia, Limited.  
Canada—Bank of Montreal.

Exchange bought and sold and Letters of Credit issued on all parts of the world.

## THE BANK OF HAWAII, LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL, \$400,000.00  
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:  
Chas. M. Cooke, President;  
P. C. Jones, Vice President;  
C. H. Cooke, Cashier;  
F. C. Atherton, Assistant Cashier.  
Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Teecey, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.  
Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.  
Judd Building, Fort street.

## THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital . . Yen 24,000,000  
Paid Up Capital . . . Yen 12,000,000  
Reserved Fund . . . Yen 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

### INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Fixed Deposit for 12 months 4 p. c. p. a.  
On Fixed Deposit for 6 months 3½ p. c. p. a.  
On Fixed Deposit for 3 months 3 p. c. p.

INTEREST ALLOWED BY THE HEAD OFFICE AT YOKOHAMA:  
On Current Deposit 1 2-10 sen per day.  
On Fixed Deposit for 12 months, 5½ p. cent p. a.  
The bank buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Drafts and Letters of Credit and transacts a general banking business.

Agency Yokohama Specie Bank, H. I. New Republic Bldg., Honolulu, H. I.

### ESTABLISHED IN 1853.

## BISHOP & CO. —Bankers—

TRANSACTION A GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS.  
Commercial and Travelers' Letters of Credit issued, available in all the Principal Cities of the World.

INTEREST allowed after July 1st, 1898, on fixed deposits: 3 months 3 per cent; 6 months 3½ per cent; 12 months 4 per cent.

## Glous Spreckels & Co., Bankers, HONOLULU, H. I.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS—THE NEVADA NATIONAL BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.

—DRAW EXCHANGE ON—  
SAN FRANCISCO—The Nevada National Bank of San Francisco,  
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NEW YORK—American Exchange National Bank,  
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Transact a General Banking & Exchange Business.  
Deposits Received, Loans made on Approved Security, Commercial and Travelers' Credits Issued, Bills of Exchange Bought and Sold.  
COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY ACCOUNTED FOR.

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the STAMPS made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

# SUGAR PLANTATIONS.

## THE McBRIDE SUGAR COMPANY, LTD.

Among the many great business enterprises started within the year that has just come to a close, the McBryde Sugar Company, Limited, is one of the first importance. The Company's works are situated in Wahiawa, in the district of Koloa on the island of Kauai, and the property taken over comprises the Koloa Agricultural Co.'s estates, the Elesee Plantation and the Wahiawa Ranch.

Of the 18,254 acres of land held by the Company in fee simple and under lease, 8000 acres are suitable for cane cultivation. The remainder is divided between pasture and forest lands and includes 500 acres of excellent coffee and fruit lands. The cane land lies at an elevation varying from a little above sea level to 1000 feet above sea level. In March last, Mr. Walter Maxwell of the Hawaiian Experiment Station, in his report, placed these lands among the best cane lands in the country for fertility and durable qualities, and demonstrated that they are especially valuable in holding and retaining water, a consideration of great importance when pumping is necessary. Flowing streams on these lands irrigate cane sufficient to produce an annual average crop of 2000 to 2500 tons of sugar, and also to keep 220 acres in rice.

The McBryde Sugar Company, Ltd., has a capitalization of \$3,500,000.00, divided into 175,000 shares of the par value of \$20.00 each, with privilege of extension to \$10,000,000.00. Of this amount of stock \$1,550,000.00 is paid up, assessable stock amounts, therefore, to \$1,550,000.00.

Elesee Plantation, purchased from August Dr. Ler by the promoter, B. F. Dillingham, for \$500,000.00, comprises, in brief: Sugar mill, electric railroad, steam plows, 1000 acres of cane land, 75 acres of rocky land and pasture land, 45 acres of rice land, manager's dwelling house, office, 20 laborers' houses, cattle, horses, 18 imported mules, 2 native mules, tools, carts, etc. 200 acres of plant cane to be harvested this year (1900), 148 acres of seed cane, 6 reservoirs, 4 miles of ditch, and lease of Wahiawa water for an unexpired term of 24 years. This water is now being led out to irrigate the cane land lying at the highest elevation on the entire estate. Mr. Dillingham in his prospectus of the Company, issued in May last, reported: a conservative estimate of the value of this water at an elevation of 700 feet, is \$10,000 per annum, or an amount equal to 5 per cent on \$200,000. The 1000 acres of cane land cleared of rock is certainly worth \$200,000.

The Koloa Agricultural Company, Limited, taken over by the McBryde Sugar Company, comprises 7000 acres of cane land, 160 acres rice, 10,700 acres of pasture and forest land, 2,500 head cattle and horses, 24 laborers' houses, tools, 75 head of herd cattle, 75 working cattle, 20 horses, 11 mules, 35-yield of .7 acres of plant cane (2-5 given to Koloa Plantation for making the Sugar) 384 tons sugar, 40 acres ratoon forest, 53 acres of seed cane, 13 acres of coffee trees and paid-up lease for term of 20 years, water power, 1000 horse power.

The earning power of the property of the McBryde Sugar Company is estimated as follows: Harvest 3,500 acres, average yield 8 tons per acre, 28,000 tons sugar, to return to plantation \$70.00 per ton—\$1,960,000.00. Estimated cost of production \$840,000.00, leaving a net gain of \$1,120,000.00 which is 32 per cent of the capital stock of the Company. This is under the most favorable circumstances; a conservative estimate places the net profit at \$600,000.00 which is equal to a little over 17 per cent upon the capital stock.

Over 1,300 tons of sugar were taken from Elesee Plantation in the past year, which means that \$91,000 were returned to the owner, or \$70.00 per ton.

Great preparations have been made for large crops this year (1900); experts in the business, who have inspected the properties of the McBryde Sugar Company, give the enterprise their unqualified endorsement.

## GAY AND ROBINSON.

Sugar growing lands owned by Gay and Robinson, located in Makawili, on the island of Kauai, produced for one period beginning October 1st, 1898, and ending October 31st, 1899, 1,821 tons of sugar (short tons).

## THE HONOKAA SUGAR COMPANY.

The Honokaa Sugar Company has a capitalization of \$2,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares of \$20 each; all of the stock is paid up. The officers and directors of the corporation are: President, F. A. Schaefer; Vice-President, F. Marsden; Secretary, W. Lanz; Treasurer, H. Renjes; Auditor, E. A. McHenry; Manager, J. Watt.

The plantation is located on the windward side of the island of Hawaii, not far from the port of Honokaa.

Total area embraced 7,530 acres, of which 3,550 acres are owned in fee simple and 4,175 acres are leased lands; 6,000 acres are available for cane growing; the area now under cultivation in different stages of growth is 5,320 acres. Elevation of sugar ground ranges from 80 feet up to 1,600 feet, the average elevation being 340 feet.

An annual rainfall of 72 inches constitutes the entire water supply. The plant includes a 9-roller mill with Smith's patent cutter; Deming's process of clarification is in use. Five evaporators and twelve centrifugals (Weston's) are included in the plant. The proportion of sugar extracted from the raw material is 93 per cent. Five miles of railroad are operated; forty-eight cane cars, two engines and two miles of fluming for carrying water and cane are in commission.

Laborers employed last year numbered 882, besides 26 skilled employees. Co-operative labor has been experimented with successfully to the extent of 500 acres of cane land.

The total crop for the fiscal year of 1899 was 9,150 tons of sugar.

## THE WAIAKEA MILL COMPANY.

The Waiakea Mill Company's plantation is situated on the windward side of the island of Hawaii, about a mile from Hilo, and has the advantage of being able to ship direct to San Francisco.

Ninety-five thousand acres are controlled by this corporation; ground available for cane growing equals 10,000 acres, the remainder is forest and lava lands. The elevation of sugar ground ranges from sea level up to 1200 feet, the average elevation being 600 feet. Annual rainfall equals about 180 inches. Twenty-four miles of railroad, including portable track, ninety cane cars and three locomotives are in operation.

The plant includes a 9-roller mill with patent cutter having a capacity of 410 tons of cane and 60 tons of sugar per day. The proportion of sugar extraction from the raw material is 94 per cent. Deming's process of clarification is in vogue; three triple effect evaporators and seven centrifugals are used in the plant.

Six hundred laborers were employed on the plantation last year, about 800 men are required when things are in full operation. The skilled force numbers twenty-seven. The capital stock of the Waiakea Mill Company is \$600,000, divided into 6,000 shares of \$100 each, stock all paid up. Officers of the company are: President, F. M. Swany; Vice-President, A. Young; Secretary, W. H. Baird; Treasurer, T. Clive Davies; Auditor, T. R. Keyworth; Manager, C. C. Kennedy.

The total crop for the fiscal year of 1899 was 2,300 tons of sugar, the average production per acre harvested being 4 1/2 tons. The area now under cultivation amounts to 4,500 acres.

## THE OAHU SUGAR COMPANY.

The third year of the existence of the Oahu Sugar Company witnesses the first returns in a maiden crop of 7,900 tons of sugar, or a yield averaging about seven and a half tons per acre. The company's mill is one of the best equipped and improved in the Islands. It is a great success in every way. Although the crushing department did not show the high results reported by some other mills; with a few alterations recently made, however, the company has now the finest plant in the country, and capable of handling enormous crops. The next crop will be taken from about 1500 acres of plant cane and 150 acres of ratoons. It makes a splendid appearance and some of the earliest planted has been declared by those of long experience as the very finest they ever saw. A Riedler pump has been ordered which is something of a new departure in these Islands. It is a mining pump, to be located in a deep shaft, at the bottom of which artesian wells are to be drilled. Manager Ahrens says, that if this proves successful, the scheme will save the company \$250,000 in pipe line alone, as this pump is to be situated at the 650 feet line, the highest contour line. This idea is highly recommended by expert mining engineers from the States. Manager Ahrens, touching on the labor question, in his annual report dated November 8th, 1899, says: The labor question has been a source of annoyance and trouble to us during the past year. We had a very expending and expensive experience with a lot of Gallician immigrants who arrived here about a year ago, at a cost to us of over \$15,000. After arrival at the plantation the majority of them refused to work under any conditions, and spent ten months in prison, which they were released conditionally. We had a like experience with a small lot of Spaniards, which cost us several thousand dollars; these people arrived on the plantation one day and decamped the next. Their contracts were faulty.

Operating expenses for the year ending September 30, 1899, were \$559,223.62, while the earnings for the same period amounted to \$533,141.61, leaving a balance of operating expenses over receipts of \$26,081.41. The expenditures for the year for permanent improvements equal \$815,556.15.

To cover necessary expenses for further improvements on the company's plantation the capital stock was increased on July 15, 1899, from \$2,400,000 to \$3,000,000, by issuing 6,000 new assessable shares; at same time a stock dividend of 6000 new shares, all paid up, was issued by reason of the enhanced value of the company's property as shown by the market quotations of the stock, and otherwise, thus increasing the capital stock to \$3,600,000. Assessments amounting to 50 per cent, on the new assessable stock are still payable, subject to the call of the Board of Directors.

The mill report for the season of 1899, commencing May 11th and ending September 27th, shows the following highly satisfactory figures: Days grinding, 71.7 full days of 24 hours; tons of cane ground, 60,622.06; tons of cane ground per day, 845; sugar produced, 7,891.77; sugar produced per day, 110.6; sugar per 100 cane, 13.02; tons of cane per ton of sugar, 7.63; lbs of sugar per tons of cane, 260.52. The area now under cultivation is 2,500 acres. Eight thousand tons of sugar was the total crop for the fiscal year of 1899, the average production per acre harvested being 8 tons.

List of officers as follows: Paul Isenberg, President; B. F. Dillingham, 1st Vice-President; M. P. Robinson, 2nd Vice-President; J. F. Hackfeld, Treasurer; Ed. Suhr, Secretary; W. F. Allen, Auditor. Directors: S. C. Allen, P. J. Lowrey, J. A. McCandless, W. Wolters and ex-officio Paul Isenberg, B. F. Dillingham, M. P. Robinson, H. Hackfeld, Ed. Suhr.

## GROVE FARM.

The cane lands of Grove Farm, situated in Nawiliwili, on the island of Kauai, G. N. Wilcox, manager, produced for the fiscal year of 1899, 1,751 tons of sugar (short tons of 2000 pounds).

## THE MAUNALEI SUGAR COMPANY.

The Maunalei Sugar Company's plantation on Lanai is one of the very newest of the great sugar enterprises of these Islands. Started in March of 1898, the most rapid progress has been made in the work of necessary construction and clearing; all the many and varied things to be done essential to the starting of a large sugar plantation have been rushed forward with the greatest possible speed and perfection. Of the 4000 acres owned by the Company, 700 acres are already under cultivation; a large mill, being built by the Risdon Iron Works, is quickly nearing completion; surface water is being developed; artesian wells bored and reservoirs, ditches, flumes, etc., constructed.

A railroad runs through the plantation, a hundred buildings, including manager's house, homes for the skilled labor, laborers' quarters, stables and shops have been completed, while the plantation boasts a large, fully supplied store, one of the finest in the country.

The soil is of a dark, rich nature, full of the properties that assure good cane, and running to a depth of from 20 to 40 feet in most places. Two pumps, one of 5,000,000 gallons, the other of 3,000,000 gallons capacity are in use, besides three centrifugal pumps. A marvelously rapid and even growth characterizes the cane now in the ground and much is expected of the yield of 1901.

The total capital stock of the Maunalei Sugar Company is \$1,000,000, of which \$100,000 is paid up and \$900,000 assessable. The number of shares is 10,000 of \$20 each, par value.

About 500 laborers are employed on the plantation, of which about 300 are contract laborers, the balance free.

The officers and directors of the company are: President, T. F. Lansing; Vice-President, W. M. Milnton; Secretary, C. B. Gray; Treasurer, A. V. Gear; and Auditor, W. R. Sims. W. Stodart is the manager.

## THE EWA PLANTATION COMPANY.

The capital stock of the Ewa Plantation Company is \$5,000,000 divided into 250,000 shares of \$20 each; this is all paid up.

Last year's total crop amounted to 22,300 tons of sugar, the average production per acre harvested being 10 tons. Since the crop of 1894, the average cost of production has been decreased \$27.30 per ton. The area now under cultivation amounts to 5,500 acres, the total area of the company's lands being 9,000 acres, of which all, or nearly all, are leased. Three-fourths of this are available for cane growing, while the rest is valuable for pasture, rice fields and other purposes. Seven pumping plants are now in operation, one other will soon be in commission. The pumping capacity per day at present is 52,000,000 gallons. Twenty-six miles of railroad is used, to be added to shortly. Two hundred and fifty-cane cars, 3 engines and a number of flat cars are used in handling the crops. The plant includes a 9-roller mill, with patent crusher. Daily capacity, 1,000 tons of cane; 135 tons of sugar. Sixty-two skilled employees and 1,619 unskilled laborers are employed, about 2000 are needed when the plantation is in full operation.

About six hundred Chinese and Japanese and a few white men are working on a profit-sharing basis. The company supplies the laborer with free house, fuel, water, garden and medical services, also advancing him cash monthly. The laborer cultivates a cane field after the plantation has prepared and planted the ground and given it its first irrigation, the laborer receiving one-sixth of the sale proceeds of the cane he has cultivated. In this way it is possible for a white man to make, say, forty dollars a month, besides his house, etc. Chinaman of course would not make as much as he cannot do the work of a white man.

The officers of the Ewa Plantation Company are: President, J. B. Atherton; Vice-President, James A. Hopper; Secretary, E. D. Tenney; Treasurer, Wm. A. Bowen; Auditor, J. B. Castle; George F. Renton, who has had 23 years' experience on Kukaia Mill Co., Union Mill Co., Kohala Sugar Company and Ewa plantation, is the manager.

## THE KEKAHA SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

The output of the Kekaha Sugar Company, Limited, for the fiscal year of 1898-9 was 7,600 tons of sugar, the average production per acre harvested being 5.96 tons. The total area at present under cultivation, in the different stages of growth, amounts to 1,800 acres, which is the entire area of the plantation.

This plantation is situated on the island of Kauai, three miles from Waimea. Three pumping plants are being operated and the daily pumping capacity is now 18,000,000 gallons. Fifteen artesian wells are in use; water is pumped to the height of 80 feet. The mill is a 9-roller affair, supplied with the Krajewski patent crusher. Four hundred and fifty tons of cane are daily handled by this mill, fifty-five tons of sugar being turned out every day. Open clarifiers are used and 5 evaporators of 9,227 square feet heating service. Thirteen centrifugals are included in the plant.

Sixteen miles of railroad, including movable track, 250 cane cars, 3 engines and 2 sets of steam plows besides all the other paraphernalia necessary to the handling of big sugar crops, are owned by the company. Between 700 and 800 men are employed on the plantation, including about 50 skilled employees.

The capital stock of the Kekaha Sugar Company, Ltd., is \$600,000, divided into 6,000 shares of \$100 each. This entire amount of stock is paid up. The company's officers and directors are as follows: President, Geo. Wilcox; Vice-President, H. P. Faye; Secretary, F. W. Glade; Treasurer, John F. Hackfeld; Auditor, E. E. Kruse; additional Directors, F. W. Meier, O. Isenberg, A. N. Wilcox, Manager, H. P. Faye.

## THE PIONEER MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

The total crop of sugar for fiscal year 1898-9 from the Pioneer Mill Company's plantation, situated on the Kona side of Maui, not quite a hundred miles from Honolulu, was 11,000 thousand tons, the average production per acre harvested being 6 tons. The area now under cultivation in different stages of growth equals 3,000 acres, and will be almost double that area during the present year (1900).

The total area is close upon 15,000 acres, of which about 10,000 acres are owned in fee simple and 5,000 acres are leased lands. The amount of land available for growing cane is about 12,000 acres, the balance is used for miscellaneous purposes.

Ground on which sugar is cultivated ranges in elevation from 20 feet to 900 feet.

Railroading, including portable track, covers six miles, besides ten miles of wire trolley cable. Extensive plans for much more track are being considered. In handling crops, 200 cane cars and 3 engines are used. The company also operates several miles of fluming and a couple of steam plows. Six pumping plants are at present working, five more are to be used. The daily pumping capacity is now 25,000,000 gallons, to be 45,000,000 gallons in the near future. Seventeen wells (artesian) are at present flowing; water is pumped to a height of 420 feet. An abundance of natural water from several valleys is also utilized.

The plant includes one nine-roller mill, with Krajewski patent crusher, with a daily capacity of 800 tons of cane and 120 tons of sugar. Deming's process of clarification is used and the proportion of sugar extraction from the cane is 94 per cent. 275,000 gallons capacity evaporators are used. When the plantation is in full operation 1800 laborers are employed, about 1400 were employed last year; skilled employees numbered fifty.

The officers and directors of the company are: President, Paul Isenberg; Vice-President, J. F. Hackfeld; Secretary, Ed. Suhr; Treasurer, H. A. Isenberg; Auditor, W. Pokenbauer; Manager, L. Ahlborn.

The capital stock of the Pioneer Mill Company is \$2,000,000, divided into 20,000 shares of \$100 each. The whole amount of stock is paid up.

## THE PEPEKEO SUGAR COMPANY.

The output of sugar for the fiscal year of 1899 by the Pepeekeo Sugar Company's plantation amounted to 7,450 tons, the average production per acre harvested being four and a half tons. The plantation is situated on the island of Hawaii, 10 miles from Hilo, and has a total area of 9,500 acres, of which 9,000 acres are owned in fee simple, leased lands only amounting to 500 acres. Thirty-five hundred acres are available for growing cane, the remaining 6000 acres are for pasture, rice and waste lands. Fifteen miles of fluming for cane and water carrying, and a mile of railroad, including portable track are used in handling the crops. Land under cultivation is dependent for irrigation on an annual rainfall of 130 inches and streams above and within the cane belt. The plant includes a six-roller mill with patent crusher. The capacity of which is 450 tons of cane—55 tons of sugar per day.

About 700 unskilled laborers were employed last year, which is the required number for the full operation of the plantation; the number of skilled employees was twenty. A profit-sharing scheme is being tried, to a certain extent by the company with its employees. The officers and directors of the Pepeekeo Sugar Company are: President, A. Young; Vice-President, W. F. Allen; Secretary, W. H. Baird; Treasurer, J. C. Cooke; Auditor, T. R. Keyworth; Manager, H. Deacon.

The capital stock of the corporation is \$750,000, divided into 7,500 shares of \$100 each; stock is all paid up.

## THE LIHUE PLANTATION COMPANY.

Sixteen thousand tons of sugar were produced by the Lihue Plantation for the fiscal year of 1899. The average production per acre harvested was 5 1/2 tons of sugar. The total area at present under cultivation equals 4,000 acres. Nearly 35,000 acres is controlled by the Lihue corporation, of which lands 17,000 acres are owned in fee simple and an equal number are leased. That land available for growing cane is about 7,000 acres, while the rest, 27,000 acres, is now being used for pasturage, and various other purposes. Much forest land and many bare ridges characterize the topography of the plantation lands and in many places ravines appear; the elevation of the sugar ground ranges from 40 feet to 400 feet. The water supply is dependent for its source on the rainfall, about 45 inches annually, and one pumping plant to be used, the projected pumping capacity of which is 2,000,000 gallons.

One nine-roller mill and one twelve-roller mill make up the plant with a capacity of 2,000 tons of cane and 250 tons of sugar. Deming and open clarifiers are used.

In handling the crops, 500 cane cars, 5 engines and 35 miles of railroad, including portable track, are operated. The plantation uses 3 sets of steam plows.

Between 1200 and 1300 laborers were employed for the last year, 1700 are necessary when the plantation is in full operation. Lunas, artisans, engineers and other skilled employees numbered about one hundred.

The officers and directors of the Lihue Plantation Company are: President, Paul Isenberg; Vice-President, C. M. Cooke; Secretary, W. C. Parker; Treasurer, J. F. Hackfeld; Auditor, A. S. Wilcox; Manager, C. Wolters.

Mr. Wolters has had an experience covering 15 years of work on the Lihue Plantation.

The Lihue Plantation Company is capitalized at \$1,100,000, divided into 11,000 shares of \$100 each.

## Woodenware



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Applications for lots will be received at our office, and will be given preference of choosing lots in the order they are received.

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Buying the Tires direct of the Chicago House of Morgan & Wright, as in the case of Bicycle Tires, Bailey's Honolulu Cyclery was the first firm in the Islands to deal direct with Morgan & Wright, who are making the BEST Tire for Hacks on the market.

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THE KOLOA SUGAR COMPANY PLANTATION.

The Koloa Sugar Company's plantation is situated on the Island of Kauai, not far from Koloa. The total area is something over 12,000 acres, of which a little over half is owned in fee simple and the remainder leased. Two thousand four hundred and thirteen acres of these lands are available for cane growing while the rest is utilized for pasture, rice and various other purposes.

The elevation of the sugar lands runs from 50 feet to 350 feet; the annual rainfall is reported as from 50 to 60 inches. Only one pumping plant is in use on the plantation at present, another one is arranged for in the near future. At present the daily pumping capacity is 5,000,000 gallons; when the contemplated pump is in operation, however, the daily pumping capacity will be increased to from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 gallons. Half a dozen artesian wells are on the plantation. Water is pumped to a height of 150 feet. The plant includes an 8-roller mill with a daily capacity of 40 tons of sugar. The output for the last year amounted to 5,268 tons of sugar, the average production per acre harvested being 5 30-100 tons. Twelve miles of railroad are now in use, while twice as much more is planned. One hundred eighty cane cars, 3 engines and one set of steam plows are in commission.

About a thousand men are necessary to the full operation of the plantation; on an average, about 700 unskilled laborers were employed last year, skilled laborers numbering about 20. The corporation is capitalized at \$300,000, divided into 3,000 shares of \$100 each, all of which is paid up. Officers of the Koloa Sugar Company Plantation are: President, Paul Leenberg, Sr.; Vice-President, Anton Cropp; Secretary, T. W. Hobron; Treasurer, J. F. Hackfeld; Auditor, W. Pfothenhauer; Manager, Anton Cropp.

HAWI MILL (R. R. HIND).

The Hawi Mill plantation in Kohala on the Island of Hawaii, J. Hind, manager, produced (in short tons) 1,222 tons of sugar for the period commencing October 1st, 1898, and ending October 30th, 1899.

THE HAWAIIAN COMMERCIAL AND SUGAR COMPANY.

Sixteen thousand, five hundred tons of sugar were produced from the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company's plantation, for the fiscal year of 1899, the average production per acre harvested being six and a half tons. This year's crop is estimated at nearly 20,000 tons, and the crop of 1902, as indicated by the average, will not be much short of fifty thousand tons of sugar.

The plantation is on Maui, 7 miles from Kahului, and has an area of 45,000 acres; about 35,000 acres are owned in fee simple, while 10,000 acres are leased lands. Eighteen thousand acres are available for cane growing and 27,000 acres for various other purposes. Two pumps are at present working; the Haleakala watershed, rights are owned by the corporation in perpetuity and a new 25-mile ditch which is now being constructed will irrigate to the 450 feet level.

The plant includes one nine-roller mill with a patent crusher, it is proposed to build an improved mill, to be the finest and largest in the country, which will grind Kihel crops as well as those of the company. Those portions of the plantation under cultivation are covered by a complete railroad system, including portable tracks. Everything necessary to the rapid and economical handling of crops is included in the equipment.

Profit-sharing labor has been introduced on this plantation, it has begun well and promises to be a success. Unskilled laborers employed by the company last year numbered 1,787, skilled laborers were 42. The Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company has a capital of \$10,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares of \$100 each.

Officers and directors of the company are: President, H. P. Baldwin; Vice-President, Albert Meyer; Secretary, Geo. M. Ralph; Treasurer, Nevada National Bank; additional directors, W. M. Alexander, W. H. Chickering and Manager, W. J. Lowrie.

LAIE PLANTATION.

Laiie Plantation, S. E. Wooley, manager, located in Laiie, on the Island of Oahu, produced 494 tons of sugar (short tons of 2000 pounds) for the period beginning October 1st, 1898, and ending October 30th, 1899.

THE KIPAHULU SUGAR COMPANY.

The officers and directors of the Kipahulu Sugar Company are: President, J. F. Hackfeld; Vice-President, J. C. Pfleger; Secretary, Ed. Suhr; Treasurer, H. A. Isenberg; Auditor, W. Pfothenhauer; Manager, L. Barkhausen. The corporation is capitalized at \$100,000, divided into 1,000 shares of \$100 each, all of the stock being paid up.

The plantation is on the Island of Maui, on the windward side. Total area of lands controlled by the company is 3,000 acres, of which 1,500 acres are owned in fee simple and the remaining 1,500 are leased. The available 1,000 acres; 2,000 acres are valuable land for growing cane equals able as forest and pasture lands. The average elevation of the sugar ground is about 700 feet. Irrigation is dependent on water reservoirs and rainfall, several miles of fluming carry cane and water. The plant includes a five-roller mill with a capacity of 105 tons of cane and 15 tons of sugar per day. Sugar is extracted from the raw material in the proportion of 89 per cent.

Triple effect evaporators are used. Cane upon 2,000 tons of sugar was turned out during the fiscal year of 1898-9, the average production per acre harvested being five tons. Area at present under cultivation amounts to about 900 acres. Two hundred and sixty unskilled laborers were employed last year, skilled laborers numbered fourteen.

THE MAKEE SUGAR COMPANY.

The sugar lands of the Makee Sugar Company, situated in Keolu, on the Island of Kauai, H. H. Pritchard, manager, produced for the fiscal year of 1899, 2,191 tons of sugar (short tons of 2000 pounds).

THE PACIFIC SUGAR MILL COMPANY.

The capital stock of the Pacific Sugar Mill Company is \$500,000, divided into 5,000 shares of \$100 each, all stock paid up. Officers of the corporation are as follows: President, F. A. Schaefer; Vice-President, E. A. Mott-Smith; Secretary, W. Lanz; Treasurer, H. Renjes; Auditor, C. Hustace, Jr.; Manager, D. Forbes.

Situated on the north side of the Island of Hawaii, twenty-eight miles from Laupahoehoe; the plantation has a total area of 9,400 acres, of which 6,400 acres are owned in fee simple and 3,000 acres are leased lands. 3,800 acres are available for cane growing, 200 for pasture lands, and 5,400 acres are forest and waste lands. The elevation of the sugar ground ranges from 300 feet to 1,600 feet, the average elevation being 740 feet.

The total area at present under cultivation in various stages of growth is 3,200 acres; the total crop for 1899 was 4,640 tons of sugar.

Two large reservoirs and an annual rainfall of 50 inches supply all the water needed on the plantation. Two or three miles of railroad, including portable track, are in use; about two miles more of the same is planned. Forty cane cars, one engine and six miles of flumes for water and cane carrying, are also used in handling the crops.

The plant includes a 9-roller mill, with Smith's patent cutter, having a capacity of 490 tons of cane and 60 tons of sugar daily. The proportion of sugar extracted from the cane is 93 per cent. Deming's superheater is used in clarifying. Evaporators, triple effects, two vacuum pans of six and ten tons, and eight centrifugals (Watson and Laidlow) are included in the thorough equipment of the plant. 524 laborers were employed last year besides fourteen skilled employees.

THE WAIMANALO SUGAR COMPANY.

The Waimanalo Sugar Company is capitalized at \$250,000, divided into 2,500 shares of \$100 each; the stock is all paid up.

For the fiscal year of 1899, the company's plantation produced (in short tons of 2000 pounds) 2352 tons. This cane land is situated in Waimanalo, on the Island of Oahu; G. C. Chalmers is the manager of the plantation.

THE OLAA SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

The capitalization of the Olaa Sugar Company, Limited, is \$5,000,000, of which \$2,500,000 is paid up, and \$2,500,000 is assessable.

Officers and Directors of the corporation are as follows: President, L. A. Thurston; Vice-President, B. F. Dillingham; Secretary, A. W. Carter; Treasurer, J. P. Cooke; Auditor, E. E. Paxton; Manager, F. B. McStocker. Additional Directors are: H. P. Baldwin and A. E. Nichols.

The total area of lands controlled by the company is 19,000 acres, of which 15,000 acres are owned in fee simple and 4,000 acres are leased properties. Six hundred acres are at present under cultivation in seed cane; planting for the first crop is to begin in March of the present year (1900), it is estimated that 5,000 acres will be planted and that the yield will not be less than five tons to the acre, so that at a conservative reckoning 25,000 tons of sugar may be expected from the crop of 1902. The Honolulu Iron Works are constructing a mill on the plantation, a 9-roller affair with patent crusher, to have a capacity of 170 tons of sugar a day. The building will be so constructed that there will be accommodation for machinery with a capacity of turning out 350 tons of sugar daily.

No pumping plants will be used, the annual rainfall of 150 inches, together with other natural water supply, being amply sufficient for purposes of irrigation. Transportation of cane will be carried on principally with flumes, although there will also be a certain amount of railroad.

Over two thousand hands are employed on the plantation besides about 700 engaged in clearing on outside contracts. Profit sharing schemes are being instituted with a large proportion of the labor; outside planters will sell to the mill the cane they grow on the company's lands. The elevation of sugar lands ranges from 50 feet to 2,200 feet with even slopes on all parts. The railroad is now under construction. The total area available for the growing of cane is almost the entire 19,000 acres controlled by the company. The Olaa Sugar Company owns the largest cane area on the Hawaiian Islands. This is the largest of development commenced in July, 1899. The plantation is located on the east side of the Island of Hawaii, nine miles from Hilo; it is fifteen miles in its greatest length and four miles in its greatest width.

Some experts even go so far as to prophesy a first crop of 40,000 tons of sugar.

The assessable stock issued by the company has now 17 1/2 per cent paid in.

THE HAWAIIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.

The capitalization of the Hawaiian Agricultural Company is \$100,000, divided into 10,000 shares of \$100 each; all of the stock is paid up.

The officers of the corporation are: President, C. M. Cooke; Vice-President, S. C. Allen; Treasurer, Geo. H. Robertson; Secretary, E. F. Bishop; Manager, C. M. Allen; Directors: H. Waterhouse, P. C. Jones and T. May. The Hawaiian Agricultural Company's plantation is situated in the Kau District on the Island of Hawaii. The total output of sugar for the period beginning October 1st, 1898, and ending October 30th, 1899, was (in short tons of 2000 pounds) 11,318 tons.

THE HEHEA AGRICULTURAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Sugar lands of the Hehea Agricultural Company, Limited, situated in Heheia, on the Island of Oahu, E. K. Bull, manager, produced for the fiscal year of 1899, 2,191 tons of sugar (short tons of 2000 pounds).

THE HAMAKUA MILL COMPANY.

Six thousand tons of sugar were turned out last year by the Hamakua Mill Company's plantation, the average production per acre harvested being 3 1/2 tons. Eleven thousand acres is the total area of the Company's lands, of which 9,500 acres are owned in fee simple and 1,600 acres are leased. That ground available for cane growing amounts to 4,500 acres, and the area now under cultivation equals 3,400 acres.

Sugar ground ranges in elevation from 150 feet to 1,800 feet, the average elevation being 800 feet. An annual rainfall of 60 inches and good springs supply all the water necessary to the irrigation of cane.

Nine miles of railroad are at present operated, this includes movable track; 100 cane cars, 2 engines and 2 sets of steam plows are used.

The plant includes a nine roller mill with the daily capacity of 450 tons of cane and 60 tons of sugar; Deming's process of clarification is in vogue, quadruple effect evaporators and 10 centrifugals are used.

The capital stock of the Hamakua Mill Company is \$500,000, divided into 5,000 shares of \$100 each, all stock being paid up.

Officers of the Company are: President, F. M. Swanzy; Vice-President, Charles Notley; Secretary, T. Clive Davies; Treasurer, W. H. Baird; Auditor, T. R. Keyworth; Manager, Anthony Lidgate, who has had twenty-two years experience on Laupahoehoe and Hamakua plantations.

THE KILAUEA SUGAR COMPANY.

For the period commencing October 1st, 1898, and ending October 30th, 1899, the Kilauea Sugar Company's plantation produced (in short tons of 2000 pounds) 5,429 tons of sugar. This sugar land is situated at Kilauea, on the Island of Kauai; G. R. Ewart is manager of the plantation.

The officers and directors of the corporation are: President, J. D. Spreckels; Vice-President, A. B. Spreckels; Secretary, E. H. Sheldon; Treasurer, A. B. Spreckels; Directors: J. D. Spreckels, A. B. Spreckels, W. G. Irwin, C. A. Hug, W. D. K. Gibson. Capital \$5,000,000.

THE LAUPAHOEHOE SUGAR COMPANY.

The capitalization of the Laupahoehoe Sugar Company is \$250,000, divided into 5,000 shares of \$50 each, all the stock is paid up.

Officers and directors of the corporation are: President, F. M. Swanzy; Vice-President, T. Clive Davies; Secretary, J. C. Cooke; Treasurer, W. H. Baird; Auditor, T. R. Keyworth; Manager, Colin McLennan.

The company's plantation is situated on the north-east side of the Island of Hawaii, 200 miles from Honolulu. The total area equals 4,500 acres of which 1,455 acres are owned in fee simple and 3,045 acres are leased lands. 4,300 acres are available for growing cane, 200 acres for miscellaneous purposes. The elevation of sugar ground ranges from 300 ft. to 1700 ft. There are no pumping plants, the water supply being dependent on an annual rainfall of about 170 inches. Thirteen miles of flumes for water and cane carrying are in operation, a mile of railroad is planned, including portable track, and four engines. Three additional miles of flumes are projected. The plant includes a seven roller mill with a daily capacity of 45 tons of sugar. The proportion of sugar extracted from the raw material is 90%.

652 unskilled laborers were employed last year the skilled force amounted to 20 men.

To a certain extent, co-operative labor was practiced last year, the profit-sharing system extended over 800 acres of cane land. Laborers have plots assigned to them and the cane which they grow on these plots is bought at a set price per ton, by the Company.

THE HUTCHINSON SUGAR PLANTATION CO.

For the fiscal year of 1899, the sugar lands of the Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Company, situated in the district of Kau on the Island of Hawaii, G. C. Howe, manager, produced 7,732 tons of sugar (short tons).

THE KOHALA SUGAR COMPANY.

The Kohala Sugar Company's plantation is located on the north side of the Island of Hawaii, sixteen miles by the railroad from Mahukona, has a total area of 4,218 acres, of which 3,554 acres are owned in fee simple and 664 acres are leased lands. 2,800 acres are available for growing cane, while 1,418 acres are used for miscellaneous purposes.

The elevation of the sugar lands ranges from 40 feet up to 1,600 feet, the average elevation being 500 feet. Two pumping plants, with a daily capacity of 14,000,000 gallons, are projected; these with the wells, reservoirs and streams and rainfall constitute the water supply.

The sugar mill is a 9-roller affair, with Smith's patent cutter, having a daily capacity of 400 tons of cane and 50 tons of sugar.

The proportion of sugar extracted from the raw material is 94 per cent. The area now under cultivation is 2,650 acres. The total crop last year was 4,100 tons of sugar, the average production per acre harvested being three tons.

Four hundred laborers were employed in 1899, which is the full number required when the plantation is in full operation.

The capital stock of the Kohala Sugar Company is \$480,000, divided into 960 shares of \$500 each.

Officers and Directors of the corporation are as follows: President, S. C. Allen; Vice-President, M. P. Robinson; Secretary, W. A. Bowen; Treasurer, J. B. Atherton; Auditor, Henry Waterhouse; Manager, E. E. Olding.

BEECROFT PLANTATION.

The Beecroft Plantation, situated in Keolu, on the Island of Hawaii, H. R. Bryant, manager, produced 609 tons of sugar (short tons of 2000 pounds) for the period beginning October 1st, 1898, and ending October 30th, 1899.

THE KIHAI PLANTATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Kihai Plantation Company Limited, was started in December of 1898, the harvesting of the first crop will commence in December of this year (1900).

The corporation is capitalized at \$1,000,000, half of which amount is paid up, and half assessable. All of the 9,500 acres controlled by the Company, is owned in fee simple, 1,000 acres are at present under cultivation.

Two pumping plants are in operation, the pumps (Worthington) have a capacity of 6,000,000 gallons daily each. Besides these it is proposed to install a Fraser and Chalmers' Riedler pump of 10,000,000 gallons daily capacity and a Rison Iron Works' pump of 7,500,000 gallons daily capacity. About three miles of railroad are at present in operation; cane will be ground on shares by the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, Limited.

The plantation is situated on the western slope of east Maui. The officers and directors of the Company are: President, H. P. Baldwin; Vice-President, B. F. Dillingham; Secretary, L. A. Thurston; Treasurer, J. P. Cooke; Auditor, J. B. Castle; Manager, W. F. Pogue.

THE WAILAUA AGRICULTURAL CO., LTD.

The Wailaua Agricultural Company, Limited, is one of the recent great enterprises in the sugar industry, having been organized October 12th, 1898. The following are the officers of the company: President, J. B. Atherton; Vice-President, B. F. Dillingham; Secretary, E. H. Tenny; Treasurer, W. A. Bowen; Auditor, H. Waterhouse; Manager, Wm. W. Goodale.

A summary of trial balance on September 30th, 1899, placed the capital stock of the Wailaua Agricultural Company at \$2,403,200.00.

The whole crop of cane of 1899 was sold to the Kahuku Plantation Company at \$6.00 per ton, as the mill on the plantation was found to be in bad repair, requiring the expenditures of a large sum of money in order to put it into condition for grinding. The total weight of cane harvested from about 300 acres of plant and ratoons was 13,432 tons. Grinding the crop commenced in June, and the juice of the cane was of very high density and purity. The total weight of seed was 626 tons.

Manager Wm. W. Goodale in his last published report furnished the following information:

Planting for the crop of 1900 began in May of 1898; the total area planted was 906 acres. The crop of 1900 will be 800 acres of plant, cane, and 100 acres of ratoons, while the output is estimated at 6000 tons of sugar.

The total area to be harvested in the year 1901, will be 1750 acres of plant, and 300 acres of ratoons.

For the crop of 1902 there are already several hundred acres cleared and ready for plowing and 900 acres more are about to be cleared. In July about 250 acres of rice lands, all at a low level, that can be watered by flowing wells, will come into the possession of the Wailaua Agricultural Company. One 5,000,000 gallon Riedler pump is on hand and an order has been placed for another of 8,000,000 gallon capacity. These, with the pumps already on hand, the flowing wells, and water from the mountain streams, will cover the area to be planted this year. The area to be harvested for the crop of 1902, may be placed at 2000 acres of plant cane, and 800 acres of ratoons.

Of the completed railroad track the highest point reached is 267 feet above sea level. By October 1st of the present year, the grading of the main line will be finished and track laid. All the most difficult and most expensive grading has been completed on that part of the line already surveyed.

Three hundred cane cars, two freight cars and two Baldwin locomotives are at present in use on the plantation. Another locomotive of greater power has been ordered, and is now on the way from Philadelphia. Five miles of portable track for use in the cane fields are on the ground.

Surveys have been made for several storage reservoirs. Three have been built for storage of night water from the pumps and ditches. It is expected that the new mill and boiling house will be ready for this year's crop. They will have the capacity of 150 tons of sugar per day, and the buildings are so arranged that the boiling plant can be duplicated in the original building and another mill added at slight expenses. The Honolulu Iron Works Company have the contract for building the mill and boiling house.

During the past year suitable houses have been constructed for the skilled labor, and houses to accommodate about 1200 laborers and their families. Stables have been built at the different section camps, also new offices, stores, boarding house, new wash house, round house for locomotives, pump buildings, machine shop and blacksmith shop.

Ever since the first of last year there has been an abundant supply of labor and there have been no labor troubles of any consequence. During the year that has just commenced the new mill is to be built and paid for, rail-roading completed and final payments made, pumping plant for the year's planting to be put in, artesian wells bored and paid for, besides a great amount of other new work incidental to the starting of a new plantation.

THE KAMALO SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Kamalo Sugar Company, Limited, is capitalized at \$1,000,000, of which \$500,000 are paid up shares and \$500,000 are assessable shares. Twenty per cent, or \$150,000, has already been paid of the assessable stock. The capital stock is divided into 50,000 shares of \$20 each.

THE HAIKU SUGAR COMPANY.

The Haiku Sugar Company turned out 4,805 tons of sugar (short tons) for the fiscal year of 1899. The plantation is located in Hiau, on the Island of Maui; H. A. Baldwin is the manager. The capital of the corporation is \$200,000, divided into 5,000 shares of \$40 each, all paid up.

THE AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

Mr. Geo. H. Robertson, treasurer of the American Sugar Company, Limited, in his first annual report, publishes among other detailed facts the following interesting and assuring figures:

Total number of shares, paid-up and assessable, 15,000, amounting to \$1,200,000, which includes 7,500 paid-up shares of stock upon incorporation of the company, at \$100 each, 138 shares of assessable stock fully paid up at \$100 each, 7,252 shares assessable stock upon which 60 per cent. has been paid and 110 shares assessable stock upon which 50 per cent. has been paid. The total stock subscriptions with the addition of \$10,139.64 representing other income, brings the company's total realizations for the first year up to \$1,214,559.64.

The balance sheet on October 31st, 1899, showed, besides the amount, \$3,659.75 to sundry credits and deposits, \$9,062.75 to pay roll, September 30th, and \$1,118.25 to drafts on agents outstanding, making \$1,228,400.62.

Against these figures the report shows \$1,046,867.21 to expenditures on stock accounts, \$82,523.23 to general expenses, \$23,663.27 to crop expenses, \$39,377.89 to cash in agents' hands, \$3,372.55 to cash at plantation office, \$18,725.50 to advanced passage money to Japanese laborers and \$7,870.92 to sundry book accounts.

The company has constructed 12 miles of new fencing at 900 feet elevation and all minor fences round about the camps within the past year, has built 1 1/2 miles of flume at a 400 feet elevation besides numerous smaller flumes in use for the irrigation of seed cane, has purchased a 16-ton Baldwin locomotive, one mile of portable track, portable machinery, including stump puller, donkey engine with pile driving outfit, Burley drill, portable engine with rock crusher, double geared hoist, traveling crane, etc.

Machinery for 50 cane cars is on the ground, 20 are already built and in use besides 15 flat cars. Six miles of railroad is in use at present, while material for four miles more is on hand. Steam plows, a telephone line, wagons and carts, water pipe, etc., figure in the expenditures.

The steam pumps account is charged with \$68,575.94, which includes cost of one centrifugal pump, two payments on the 2-5,000-gallon Worthington pumps, Green's Economizers and one or two small pumps.

Work animals include 32 imported mules, 50 imported horses and 35 mules and 7 horses. Thirteen wells have been bored on the company's property and a stone-filled wharf and pile pier constructed at the landing.

The total approximate requirements up to April 1st of this year amount to about \$900,000.00.

The American Sugar Company was incorporated July 31st, 1898, the officers are as follows: A. S. Hartwell, President; C. M. Cooke, Vice-President; Geo. H. Robertson, Treasurer; Geo. R. Carter, Secretary; Geo. N. Wilcox, Auditor; David Center, Manager.

THE HONOLULU SUGAR COMPANY.

In June last the mill building and boiler house of the Honolulu Sugar Company were destroyed by fire. Damages have been recovered from insurance companies and an iron frame building takes their place. Machinery damaged by fire has been replaced and the mill is now in good working order. One large reservoir has been made for holding house requirements, the former being too small and a source of trouble last year.

The total output of sugar for the year ending September 30th, 1899, amounted to 4865 tons. Five hundred acres of plant cane were ground and 551 acres of two-year ratoons, making a total of 1121 acres. The area cut for the crop of 1900 consists of 665 acres of plant cane, 546 acres of two-year ratoons, and 199 acres of one-year ratoons, making a total of 1391 acres.

Manager Pullar says in his report that there does not seem to be as heavy a body of cane on the ground this year as last, and estimates the total crop at 3200 tons, or an average yield of 4 tons of sugar per acre.

The area of land planted for the crop of 1900 amounts to about 700 acres, 100 acres of this being new land; there will be about 450 acres of two-year ratoons and probably 125 acres of one-year ratoons, making a total of 1275 acres. This cane is a promising looking crop, and, with a good season, a good yield is assured. One hundred and fifty acres of forest land is being cleared and will be ready for planting this season. \$165,000.00 in dividends were paid during the last year. The officers of the Honolulu Sugar Company are: T. May, President; G. R. Carter, Vice-President; G. H. Robertson, Treasurer; E. F. Bishop, Secretary; T. R. Robinson, Auditor; and W. G. Brash and H. Waterhouse, Directors.

THE ONOMEA SUGAR COMPANY.

The Onomea Sugar Company was incorporated, October 20, 1882, the capital stock of the company consists of 50,000 shares of the par value of twenty dollars each, with the privilege of extension as may be obtained from time to time. The officers of the company are: P. C. Jones, President; C. M. Cooke, 1st Vice-President; O. M. Vesper, 2nd Vice-President; G. H. Robertson, Treasurer; E. F. Bishop, Secretary; T. R. Robinson, Auditor; A. P. Welch, Assistant Treasurer; G. R. Carter and E. Pollitz, Directors.

The estimated yield for the crop of 1900 is 6,463 tons, 2,455 acres to be cut. For the crop of 1901, 1,858 acres of plant cane, 1,140 acres long ratoons, making a total of 2,798 acres. The following table will show last year's figures as compared with those of previous years:

Tons Sugar, 1892, 6,266; 1893, 6,970; 1894, 9,438; 1895, 6,445; 1896, 10,000; 1897, 10,438; 1898, 8,780; 1899, 8,444. Proceeds per ton gross, 1892, \$61.10; 1893, \$70.72; 1894, \$59.10; 1895, \$55.32; 1896, \$65.45; 1897, \$61.35; 1898, \$61.35; 1899, \$79.95. Men employed, 1892, 900; 1893, 824; 1894, 853; 1895, 832; 1896, 824; 1897, 1,010; 1898, 980; 1899, 927. Days work per ton sugar, 1892, 42.05; 1893, 35.94; 1894, 26.01; 1895, 38.07; 1896, 27.07; 1897, 28.02; 1898, 30.02; 1899, 34.28. Tons sugar per man, 1892, 2.07; 1893, 8.44; 1894, 11.02; 1895, 7.08; 1896, 10.07; 1897, 10.33; 1898, 8.95; 1899, 9.10. Acres planted, 1892, 1,469; 1893, 1,245; 1894, 1,550; 1895, 1,538; 1896, 1,445; 1897, 1,507; 1898, 1,394; 1899, 1,558.

THE OOKALA SUGAR PLANTATION COMPANY.

The acreage of cane harvested by the Ookala Sugar Plantation Company for the 1899 crop is as follows: 600 acres of plant cane and 911 acres of ratoons, making a total of 1,511 acres. The yield per acre for plant cane is 3.5 tons. Total number of clarifiers 8,333 1/2, average density of juice macerated Brix, 14.5; degrees of dilution, 1.5; yield of sugar per clarifier, 855.2 lbs.

Sugar manufactured as follows: No. 1, 2,358 1500-2000; No. 2, 877 1150-2000; No. 3, 327 675-2000; total, 3,562 1325-2000 tons.

For the crop of 1900, 672 acres of plant cane and 613 acres of ratoon cane will be harvested, in all, 1,285 acres. The yield is estimated at 3,578 tons.

For the crop of 1901, 900 acres of plant cane and 650 acres of ratoons, making a total of 1,550 acres.

Laborers on the time book on September 30, 1899, numbered in all 325, including 11 skilled hands, averaging \$94.45 per month; 4 Hawaiians (day), average wages \$25.00; 20 Portuguese (day), average wages \$26.00; 3 Austrians (contract), average wages \$18.00; 15 Chinese (day), average wages \$16.00; 20 Japanese (day), average wages (3) \$19.00; 24 Japanese (contract) average wages \$15.00; and 22 Japanese women, average wages \$10.00.

The officers of the Ookala Sugar Plantation Company are: Dr. R. McKibbin, President; J. N. Wright, Vice-President; Geo. H. Robertson, Treasurer; E. F. Bishop, Secretary; J. M. Dowsett, Auditor; Dr. R. McKibbin, F. Brown and H. Armitage, Directors.

The capital stock of the Company is \$500,000. W. G. Walker is manager of the plantation.

THE WAILUKU SUGAR COMPANY.

The officers of the Wailuku Sugar Company are: S. C. Allen, President; W. T. Allen, Vice-President; Geo. H. Robertson, Treasurer; E. F. Bishop, Secretary; M. P. Robinson, Director; T. R. Robinson, Auditor; and C. B. Wells, Manager.

Mr. Wells in his last annual report shows that cultivation of sugar was reduced by \$3.06 1-8 per ton largely on account of increase in yields. Sundry expenses and maintenance was reduced by \$1.11 per ton sugar. Cost per ton of sugar for 1898 was \$32.885, for 1899 \$29.29; a reduction of \$3.595 per ton. Manufacture cost 24 1-2 cents more per ton in 1899 than it did in 1898 on account of increase in wages, advance in price of sugar bags, advance in cost of supplies and extensive repairs.

A good average yield is expected of the crop of 1900, while the crop of 1901 is the most promising crop raised on the plantation.

The cost of harvesting the crop of 1899 was altogether \$28,208.67, average per ton sugar, \$3.80 5-8. The cost of manufacture amounted to \$30,242.52, \$4.08 per ton of sugar.

The gross proceeds from the crop of 1899 amounted to \$630,813.98, per ton \$85.50. The yield included 1053.33 acres of plant cane, 139.83 acres of long ratoons and 38.02 acres of short ratoons making in all 1,222.28 total area. The output was 7412 250-2000 tons and the average yield 6 064-2000 tons per acre. 7,100 tons is the estimated yield for 1900, 7,400 tons for 1901.

The Wailuku Sugar Company is capitalized at \$700,000.

THE HAKALAU PLANTATION COMPANY.

For the fiscal year of 1899, the Hakalau Plantation Company's plantation produced (in short tons of 2000 pounds) 8,980 tons of sugar. Their sugar lands are situated in Hilo on the Island of Hawaii, C. Wolters is the manager of the plantation. The officers and directors of the company are: President, Claus Spreckels; Vice-President, J. A. Buck; Secretary, E. H. Sheldon; Treasurer, J. D. Spreckels and Bros. Co.; Directors: Claus Spreckels, J. A. Buck, J. D. Spreckels, N. O. Lance, and E. Tillman, Jr. Capital \$1,000,000.

THE PAUHAU SUGAR PLANTATION COMPANY.

Five million dollars is the capitalization of the Pauhaui Sugar Plantation Company; one hundred thousand shares of fifty dollars each make up this amount, all of which is paid up. The plantation is situated in Hamakua, on the Island of Hawaii; A. Moore is its manager.

For the fiscal year of 1899, this plantation produced (in short tons of 2000 pounds) 7,529 tons of sugar. The officers and directors of the corporation are: President, W. G. Irwin; Vice-President, Albert Meyer; Secretary, E. H. Sheldon; Treasurer, D. Meyer; Directors: W. G. Irwin, Albert Meyer, J. A. Buck, Ed. Pollitz, W. D. K. Gibson.

THE WAIMEA SUGAR MILL COMPANY.

For the period beginning October 1st, 1898, and ending October 30th, 1899, the Waimea Sugar Mill Company turned out 1,021 tons of sugar (short tons of 2000 pounds).

The company's works are situated in Waimea, on the Island of Kauai; W. A. Baldwin is the manager. The company is capitalized at \$125,000, divided into 1250 shares of \$100 each; stock is all paid up.

THE WAIANAE COMPANY.

The total amount of sugar produced on the plantation of the Waianae Company for the fiscal year of 1899, was (in short tons of 2000 pounds) 3,506 tons. This plantation is situated in Waianae, on the Island of Oahu; D. Center is its manager.

The corporation is capitalized at \$300,000, divided into 3000 shares of \$100 each; all of the capital stock is paid up.

THE PALA PLANTATION COMPANY.

The Pala Plantation Company has a capital of \$750,000, divided into 7,500 shares of \$100 each, all of the capital stock is paid up. For the fiscal year of 1899, the company's plantation produced (in short tons of 2000 pounds) 6,268 tons of sugar. These sugar lands are located in Pala, on the Island of Maui; D. C. Lindsay is manager of the plantation.

THE KUKAIAU MILL COMPANY.

The Kukaiiau Mill Company's plantation is in Hamakua, on the Island of Hawaii, Jas. R. Renton, manager, produced 1,732 tons of sugar (short tons) for the fiscal year of 1899.

THE HANA PLANTATION COMPANY.

The cane lands of the Hana Plantation Company, situated in Hana, on the Island of Maui, produced for the fiscal year of 1899, 3,175 tons of sugar (short tons of 2000 pounds). K. S. Gjerdrum is the manager of the plantation.

THE OLOWALU COMPANY.

For the period beginning October 1st, 1898, and ending October 30th, 1899, the Olowalu Company's plantation turned out 1,502 tons of sugar (short tons of 2000 pounds).

The plantation is located in Olowalu, on the Island of Maui; A. Hanneberg is its manager.

The capital of the corporation is \$150,000, divided into 1500 shares of \$100 each; all of the company's stock is paid up.

THE KAHUKU PLANTATION COMPANY.

The Kahuku Plantation Company is capitalized at \$500,000, divided into 5,000 shares of \$100 each; all of the stock is paid up. This sugar plantation is located in Kahuku, on the Island of Oahu, George Weight is its manager.

For the period commencing October 1st, 1898, and ending October 30th, 1899, the company turned out 7,008 tons of sugar (short tons of 2000 pounds).

THE HAWAIIAN SUGAR COMPANY.

For the fiscal year of 1899, the total output of sugar from the Hawaiian Sugar Company's plantation, was (in short tons of 2000 pounds) 14,359 tons. The corporation is capitalized at \$2,000,000, divided into 20,000 shares of \$100 each; all of the capital stock is paid up.

This plantation is in Makaweli, on the Island of Kauai; H. Morrison is its manager.

THE HAMOA PLANTATION COMPANY.

The capital of the Hamoa Plantation Company is \$175,000, divided into 1,750 shares of \$100 each. The stock is fully paid up. The plantation is located in Hana, Islands of Maui; W. H. C. Campbell is its manager.

The total output of sugar from the company's plantation for the period commencing October 1st, 1898, and ending October 30th, 1899, was (in short tons of 2000 pounds) 2,025 tons.

LIST OF BUILDING PERMITS FOR DWELLINGS FOR 1899.

Table listing building permits for dwellings in 1899, including names like Francisco Teixeira, H. Kihara, P. L. Weaver, H. L. Kerr & Co., Gaspar Silva, Jr., Thos. Gandall, E. Peck, Thos. Gandall, Geo. R. Carter, J. H. Craig, Wm. Savidge, Morita, Marion M. Luning, K. Anwick, O. K. Kapule, W. S. Nobilette, W. Henry, W. Henry, W. T. Paty, H. L. Kerr & Co., E. Klemme, H. L. Akwal, H. T. Hayselden, Frank Hustace, F. Murphy, T. N. Hayden, J. D. Marques, James Armstrong, J. Silva, R. Maki, W. T. Paty, Kane Mitsui, H. Purdy, Oahu Lumber & Building Co., Oahu Lumber & Building Co., R. Paiano, J. C. Chamberlain, John Walker, Pakala, Lucas Bros., Oahu Lumber & Building Co., F. Murphy, Mrs. W. E. Roe, Myhre, M. H. Johnson, J. H. Bruns, T. Onoko, A. S. Drake, Oahu Lumber & Building Co., Oahu Lumber & Building Co., Oahu Lumber & Building Co., F. Harrison, H. L. Kerr & Co., F. J. Wilhelm, F. J. Wilhelm, W. F. Barnes, H. F. Bertelman, D. Fernandez, Geo. W. Smith, W. P. Barnes, S. K. Pua, J. H. Craig, W. H. Craig, W. H. Craig, Lee King, M. Marquis, Ahl, S. M. Kamakau, C. F. Chillingworth, Chas. Schlossen, A. O. Hushane, G. Nakabauahsi, O. B. Schnack, J. H. Ackerman & Son, H. F. Bertelman, H. F. Bertelman, Oto Kumano.

In addition to the foregoing list 103 cottages and small stores have been erected in different parts of the city and suburbs.

THE KONA SUGAR COMPANY.

The Kona Sugar Company is capitalized at \$500,000, of which \$180,000 is in paid up shares and \$320,000, assessable shares. Fifty per cent, or \$190,000, has already been paid up on the assessable stock. The capital stock is divided into 5,000 shares of \$100 each. The company's plantation is located in Kona, on the Island of Hawaii; J. Coerper is its manager.

THE HILO PORTUGUESE SUGAR MILL CO.

The Hilo Portuguese Sugar Mill Company's plantation in Hilo, Island of Hawaii, W. von Gravemeyer, manager, produced for the fiscal year of 1899, 822 tons of sugar (short tons of 2000 pounds).

THE HILO SUGAR COMPANY.

The Hilo Sugar Company's plantation in Hilo, Hawaii, John A. Scott, manager, produced for the fiscal year of 1899, 6,889 tons of sugar (short ton).

THE KUKAIAU PLANTATION COMPANY.

The Kukaiiau Plantation Company's sugar lands in Hamakua on the Island of Hawaii, produced (in short tons of 2000 pounds) 1,748 tons of sugar for the fiscal year of 1899. J. M. Horner is manager of the plantation.

NIULIH MILL AND PLANTATION.

For the fiscal year of 1899, Niulih Mill and Plantation turned out 2,226 tons of sugar (short tons of 2000 pounds). The lands and works are situated in Kohala, on the Island of Hawaii. Robert Hall is manager of the plantation.

HALAWA PLANTATION.

The Halawa Plantation produced (in short tons) 1,945 tons of sugar for the period commencing October 1st, 1898, and ending October 30th, 1899. The plantation is located in Kohala, Island of Hawaii; T. S. Kay is manager.

THE UNION MILL COMPANY.

The Union Mill Company's sugar lands, situated in the district of Kohala, on the Island of Hawaii, produced (in short tons of 2000 pounds) 1,665 tons of sugar for the fiscal year of 1899. J. Renton is manager of the plantation.

Announcement of the Grand Opening Sale! L.B. Kerr's Queen Street. Brand New Stock of Elegant and Seasonable Goods in the latest colors and designs.

DOLLS! DOLLS! TOYS. TOYS. GAMES! That will gladden the hearts of the little folks

Millinery. RUGS. The largest assortment of the latest things in this line in the city. Latest colors newest shapes. Of the finest in all sizes; rich in colors and designs; the cheapest in the city.

Table Linens. RIBBONS. Elegance in design and rich in values. Extensive line, all shades and widths; the very latest.

Many Other Novelties that space will not permit mentioning All At the New Store OF... L. B. Kerr, IMPORTER. QUEEN ST.

Read the Advertiser. 75 Cents a Month.

# Holiday Gifts....

If you are looking for a suitable present take a look at our elegant line of

# SETS!

Such as  
**TOILET, MANICURE TRAVELING, SHAVING SETS, Etc.**

Our stock was never more complete in this line.

# Perfumery!!

Of American, English and French manufacture; in bulk, single bottles and in beautiful cases.

We carry a Fine Assortment of

# Leather Goods

Of every description, and a large stock of

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—For Toilet Requisites.—

Step in and compare prices before purchasing. Glad to show you everything. And don't forget that we are agents for the celebrated Eastman's Kodaks and Cameras, which make very useful presents.

# HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

FORT STREET.

# A Happy New Year!

THE GREETING TO ALL OF THE

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Blank Books, Memorandum Books, Office Stationery, Typewriter Letter Paper, 500-Sheet Boxes, \$1.00, Daily Journals and Diaries, Files and Filing Cases, Mucilage Stands Stamp Molders, Pen Racks, Steel and Rubber Erasers, Rubber Bands and All Office Requisites, Miscellaneous and Standard Books, The Best and Most Complete Stock of New and Up-to-Date Books in the City. "Picturesque Hawaii," Ready for Mailings.

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Geo. J. Ross... Auditor

# SUGAR FACTORS AND COMMISSION AGENTS

AGENTS FOR THE  
**Oceanic Steamship Company**  
Of San Francisco, Cal.

# KONA SUGAR CO.

STOCKHOLDERS WILL PLEASE take notice that assessment No. 6 of 10 per cent on the assessable stock was called December 2, 1899, and becomes delinquent January 20, next.  
F. W. McCHESENEY, Treasurer.

# FOR SALE.

A FOUR-INCH LENS TELESCOPE, made by Troughton & Simms of London, England, complete with finder, powerful sunglass mounted on substantial tripod, and having all the usual appliances to facilitate its use. All in perfect condition; can be seen at the art rooms of the Pacific Hardware Co. Enquire of  
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5422.

# THREE DEAD YESTERDAY

# Board Takes Vigorous Action.

# BURNS THREE BUILDINGS

The Health Authorities Decide to Condemn Infected Portions of Chinatown.

# THE DEATH LIST.

Ah Pow, male Chinese, 24 years old; died of bubonic plague yesterday morning at 327 1/2 Nuuanu street; cremated without having postmortem examination. This death occurred upstairs next door to the room where the Chinese who died in front of the Chinese hospital lay sick.  
Quong You Quan, male Chinese, aged 25 years; died on King street near River street on premises occupied by Sam Kee; died yesterday forenoon; post-mortem examination by Dr. Hoffmann showed death caused by bubonic plague.  
Kon Wai, male Chinese, about 40 years old; visited Saturday evening by Drs. Pratt and Scaparrone at a shack behind what is called the Kobiyashi Hotel. The Chinaman had been ailing since Friday. Died at Chinese Hospital at 8 o'clock last evening. Pronounced bubonic victim. Case reported by Will Crawford.

The first death as given above, was decided by the Board of Health yesterday morning as sufficient cause for the work of purifying Chinatown by fire to begin immediately. The young Chinaman was an employee at Bow Wai Kee's tailor shop at number 327 1/2 Nuuanu street opposite Pauahi and next door to number 327 1/2 where a death indirectly occurred on Wednesday last. The sick man was first seen on Saturday night and reported to the Board of Health. A physician was at once sent to the house and the case was pronounced "suspicious." Yesterday morning it was decided to remove the man to the Kakaako pest hospital, but before this could be done the man was dead, and pronounced as a "bubonic death" by Drs. Garvin, Bowman and Carmichael. On Saturday morning the man was out on the street and bought some rice and other food stuffs.

# The Board Takes Action.

President Cooper immediately called up his colleagues of the Board of Health, and the condemnation of the Nuuanu street property where the deaths occurred was ordered forthwith. President Cooper at once repaired to Nuuanu street in company with Drs. Wood and Day and Geo. W. Smith, of the Board, Chief Hunt of the Fire Department, Marshal Brown, Deputy Marshal Chillingworth, Hon. L. A. Thurston, Architect Ripley of the Sanitary Committee, Drs. Pratt, Herbert and Burgess.

The property in which the two deaths occurred, belongs to the estate of Silveira of San Francisco, Grinbaum & Co. of this city being the agents. Mr. Bolte was telephoned for, and informed of the condemnation proceedings. He acquiesced at once, and the Chinese tenants from number 329 to 433 inclusive on Nuuanu street, covering a frontage of 137 feet were ordered to vacate the premises at once, taking with them their store goods and family utensils.

Five large drays backed up to the curbing and the work of removal and demolition commenced. Extra military guards were thrown about the infected premises to prevent either persons or goods being sent away. The stores included in the condemnation order, beginning at number 329 1/2, next to Ahlo's premises, were: Wing Kol Seong, tailor; Japanese barber shop; Wing Tai & Co., shoe store; Hin Cheong & Co., shoe store; Bow Wai Kee, merchant tailor, infected house; Young Wo, dress maker, infected premises; You Wai, Sing Chow, tailor; Fook Tai, tailor; Ving Kee, tailor; Chun Hoy, watchmaker; Pal Kee, tailor; Severin's old photograph gallery, over Tai Kee's store. There were nearly 85 Chinese and Japanese men, women and children living in and behind the stores; the sleeping quarters numbering thirty-six rooms and mostly directly over the places of business.

# The Order For Exodous.

When President Cooper's order to vacate was interpreted to the tenants, a cry of dismay and a look of consternation spread through the infected section. There was no time to be lost, however, and the orders were positive-

ly given that they pack up their belongings without delay.

Messrs. Ripley, Onderkirk and Wilhelm were a committee of those appointed by President Cooper to appraise the buildings and contents, and make a report thereon as soon as practicable. These gentlemen made a very careful inspection of the entire premises inside and out, but what estimates were agreed upon have not been made public.

Hon. L. A. Thurston was sent for by President Cooper and asked to volunteer to take charge of the barracks to be prepared at the Kakako Rifle Range to quarantine the people of the condemned section. Mr. Thurston at once proceeded to make the necessary preparations to receive them. He secured the assistance of Mr. J. L. McComb, C. B. Ripley, Jno. A. Melarten, Alex. Robertson and Mr. Pratt who volunteered for the purpose. The Rifle Range proved entirely too small and some of the buildings in the kerosene warehouse were appropriated, cleaned out, and matting laid on the floor. Cooking apparatus and blankets were provided. At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon there were transferred forty-two Chinese men and one woman; sixteen Japanese men, ten women and seven children; one Hawaiian man, four women and a boy, making eighty-two in all.

At 12 o'clock the occupants began packing and piling up their goods on the sidewalks and into the drays, working fast and nervously and casting many longing glances at many of the trumpery ornaments, which the inspectors refused to allow to be put into their belongings. Blots of cloth, big boxes of shoes, hundreds of boxes of cigars and every description of general merchandise, were piled into the drays and by 1:30 p. m. the procession of loaded wagons started for Kakaako, the Chinamen meekly submitting to the carrying away of their possessions. At number 327 1/2 and number 327 1/2 the Chinese were prohibited from removing anything whatever.

President Cooper personally supervised the entire removal of goods, and he had Colonel Jones assume charge of the placing of new sentinels entirely around the entire section. After the first dray loads were removed it was deemed that quicker action be taken. In order the fire might be begun and finished entirely during the day and before night set in. Then commenced a scene of indescribable confusion. The tenants ran hither and thither, gesticulating, shouting, nervously tugging at boxes too heavy for easy carriage, some picking up a small fan or plate and running down Pauahi street to deposit their burdens, making three trips where one would have sufficed. From narrow alleyways little Japanese with their wigs lost in the excitement rushed out of alleyways, with overweighted satchels, tin pails, balancing lamps, jostling one another, and working themselves into a feverish frenzy. Hawaiians came forth from the inner regions of the block, carrying guitars, poi bowls and bundles of clothing. P - a white Nuuanu street presented a scene of confusion and uproar which put a humorous phase upon the seriousness of the occasion; for the Board had decided that the die should be cast and a complete job made in this first purification of Chinatown by fire. Mr. Bolte, of Grinbaum & Co., said he agreed entirely with the Board of Health that all the buildings should be entirely destroyed, stating however, that he would have to make a claim on behalf of 'S'iera, for whatever the owner was legally entitled to. He was informed that was a matter which would be settled later. The buildings were mostly under lease to L. Ahlo, who made no objection to their destruction.

Chief Hunt of the Fire Department was early on the scene, and by 2 o'clock nearly all the available fire apparatus was stationed around the four sides of the square, there being put into service, three engines, three hose wagons, and one chemical, the old hook and ladder truck was also placed in commission for the occasion. Hose lengths were stretched along Nuuanu street, and to the rear of the doomed buildings from Hotel, Fort and Beretania streets through the alleyways. At this juncture it was decided that the occupants of the buildings on each side of the condemned structures would have to move out as there was considerable danger of the fire spreading to those structures. These hitherto serene Celestials became almost panic-stricken in their desire to remove their goods to places of safety, and this new work was accomplished in a half hour.

Police ropes had been stretched across all the street approaches to Nuuanu street, against which many hundreds were gathered craning their necks to witness the first official fire during the present crisis. The military guards were hard pressed, but officers were present to keep a careful watch during the quarantine and Colonel Jones was on the ground to give the matter personal supervision. Despite the seemingly harsh measures which were forced by circumstances upon the Board of Health to inflict,

yet the tenants were obedient in nearly all cases in obeying the orders and wishes of the various members of the Board. While inspecting the premises of Pal Kee, Dr. Wood made a visit to Severin's photograph parlors and discovered on the floor of the receiving room, a dead rat which was at once sent to Dr. Hoffman for examination. This discovery was sufficient for the Board to decide that the photograph gallery was infected as well, and nothing was allowed to be taken out except the camera, although the contents were very valuable.

# Work of Destruction Begins.

At 2 o'clock the first work of destruction began by the removal of a house-connecting bridge between the Silveira and Ahlo premises. The firemen cut this connecting link away and then several cans of kerosene oil were poured into the upstairs rooms of Nos. 325, 326 and 327, and all was ready for the match.

President Cooper sent word to Chief Hunt at 3:20 p. m. that everything was up to the Fire Department. By a curious coincidence Chief Hunt at 3:27 p. m. shouted to the foreman, who was upstairs in the premises numbered 327, to start the fire. The match was applied, and within a few seconds the room was entirely ablaze. Within two minutes the flames were leaping through the tinderwood roof, from which the corrugated iron roofing had already been removed. The fire spread quickly toward both ends of the doomed structure, and began eating its way toward the rear. The scene on Nuuanu street was fine. Two streams of water were played on the buildings across the street and onto the structures adjoining the infected premises. The flames quickly destroyed the stores in the central part, and then began working fast toward the rear. Behind No. 325 was a large two-story concrete structure owned by L. Ahlo, on the ground floor of which was stored a very valuable lot of sake just received by him, and recently fumigated. The upper story was used as a dwelling-place by Japanese Yoshiwara women. A stream of water was kept on this building from the beginning, but its closeness to the burning structure in front soon brought it under the control of the fire and flames and smoke burst from the windows and beneath the eaves. This was a building which the Board desired to save, if possible, as it and its contents was worth more than all the structures facing on Nuuanu street. A second stream of water was brought to play on the burning structure, but within an hour the roof fell in, carrying in part of the wall. Chunks of the wall composition fell upon the balcony, and, bounding, several of the firemen had narrow escapes from being hit. One of the firemen was struck upon the forehead and severely injured. In carrying hose through the narrow passageways, two firemen dodged a heavy piece of cornice just in time. Had either man been hit he would have been badly injured if not killed.

Some of the shacks extended almost back to Mr. Damon's Chinese school, and in allowing these to burn without the fire spreading to adjoining property the firemen had their hands full. Sparks flying from the blazing mass were carried by the south breeze, to the Mossman house on Beretania street, setting fire to the roof; also houses in the rear of the Orpheum theater caught fire in the same manner, but in each case bucket brigades quenched these embryo fires.

At one time it was thought the Ahlo premises were likely to be included in the conflagration, but this was prevented by concentrating three streams on the exposed buildings. In many respects the work of the Fire Department was a splendid achievement in confining the fire to the limits as mapped out by the Board of Health. They had the fire under control nearly the entire time the buildings were ablaze. Chief Hunt working in amongst his men and exposing himself in many dangerous alleyways. In taking a horse from a stable in Ahlo's premises, a corporal of the regiment was kicked by the animal in the mouth, knocking his cigar away and cutting a severe gash in his under-lip. The corporal coolly picked up his cigar from the ground and resumed his beat.

The determination of the Board to take such rigid measures arose from the discussion of the subject at a meeting of the Board of Health Saturday night, when it was decided that certain parts of Chinatown must go, destruction by fire being the only means by which the district could be purified and cleansed of its saturated filthiness. The Board is evidently prepared to keep up vigorous measures in stamping out the plague, and as soon as barracks can be erected for them the denizens of other sections of the quarantined district will be moved to the new quarantine and their former dwelling-houses and places of business will be burned to the ground.

# Three Deaths Yesterday.

The first death by bubonic plague reported at the Board of Health, yesterday morning, was that of Ah Pow, on Nuuanu street. Ah Pow lived in an upstairs room, which was almost next to that of the Chinese who died a few days ago. In a room, sandwiched in between the two infected rooms, three Chinamen have been sleeping, a reporter ascertaining that they had slept there Friday night. However, all are now in quarantine at Kakaako.

The second death was that of Quong You Quan, a young Chinaman, who died on King street near River in a building, where he was employed by Sam Kee. The body was brought to the morgue in the afternoon and an autopsy held by Dr. Hoffmann, who pronounced the death caused by bubonic plague. The body was sent to the crematory.

The third case was that of Kon Wai, a Chinese who was reported Saturday evening by William Crawford. The shack in which the man lived was directly in the backyard of the Kobiyashi Hotel, on the corner of Pauahi and Smith streets. Drs. Pratt and Scaparrone made the examination. He had

(Continued on Page 19.)

# On the Ice. Sugar Plantation BONDS!

Frozen Eastern and California Oysters, Celery, Cauliflower, Artichokes, Rutabagas, Turnips, Horseradish, fresh Butter, California Oranges, Apples, Pears, Cranberries, fancy Cheeses, Salmon and Sole, Smoked Salmon, Red Cabbages, Etc., Etc.

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Moderate terms for day scholars and boarders. Boys received from 8 years of age and upwards.  
Discipline and Moral Training strong factors; Military Drill.  
Easter Term will begin on January 8, 1900.  
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Rev. John Osborne is kindly acting as a reference in the Hawaiian Islands.

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Wholesale and Retail

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—DEALERS IN—  
**Wood and Coal**

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A HANDY SOUVENIR OF 32 Views of Modern Honolulu, put up in envelope and stamped, to mail in any part of Postal Union, for 50 cents. For sale at Thurms', Golden Rule Bazaar, Hawaiian News Co.'s, Woman's Exchange, Wednesday and Friday, calling for passengers and packages at Lovejoy & Co.'s, No. 19, Nuuanu street.

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Our stock of FURNITURE has been enlarged by the arrival of a lot of NEW GOODS from the Mainland, including many nice designs in

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The prices of which are very reasonable. It is impossible to find goods of such finish for our prices at any other place in the city. Our aim is to please, and please we do, as is shown by the sale of our goods.

We make a specialty of Upholstering; do Furniture Repairing, Making the Old Look New. Awnings Made to Order.

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Capital, paid up \$34,750.

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J. Makainal . . . . . Treasurer  
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J. K. Kahoookano.  
J. Makainal.  
J. W. Bipikane.

The above Company will buy, lease, or sell lands in all parts of the Hawaiian Islands; and also has houses in the City of Honolulu for rent.

**BISHOP & CO. SAVINGS BANK**

On October 1st, 1898, and continuing until further notice, Savings Deposits will be received and interest allowed by this Bank at four and one-half per cent per annum. The terms, rules and regulations of the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank will be adopted as far as it is practicable to apply them, and the Cash Reserve of \$50,000 as required under the Postal Act will be maintained.

Printed copies of the Rules and Regulations may be obtained on application.

**BISHOP & CO.**  
Honolulu, September 7, 1898.

**HOLIDAY : GOODS**

—AT—

**BIART'S JEWELRY**

**HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.**  
Steam Engines  
BOILERS, SUGAR MILLS, COOLERS, BRASS AND LEAD CASTINGS,  
And machinery of every description made to order. Particular attention paid to ship's blacksmithing. Job work executed on the shortest notice.

Read the Daily Advertiser.

**SEA AND SHORE**

**A Hurricane Strikes Ship Poseidon.**

**Terrible Voyage of Hongkong Maru --Harbor Filled -- Movements of Vessels.**

The Island steamers arriving Saturday and Sunday continued to observe the strictest quarantine, the W. G. Hall, Niihau and other vessels of the Inter-Island line coming to an anchorage in Naval Row, while the Wilder steamships Lehua, Kinau and Maui stayed outside. There will be a general cessation of work along the front today and the hustle will commence again tomorrow, when the Island freight commences to pile up on the wharves. The harbor is now crowded with merchantmen and the need of more wharf room was never so urgent. Every dock is occupied and deep-sea vessels now arriving will have some time to wait.

**Poseidon's Awful Hurricane.**

The master of the ship Poseidon, which arrived last week from Liverpool with general cargo, had an experience in rounding the Horn that few mariners have had and still live to tell the tale. On the spotless deck, above on the clean, trim spars, the white, well-furled sails and neat rigging, there are no signs of the frightful havoc that devastated the fair ship during a two days' storm last October. Up to that time fair weather had been encountered during the voyage, but on Saturday, October 28th, at noon a fresh west by southwest gale sprung up, with a very heavy head sea running, and the decks were soon full of water. At 8 o'clock that night it was blowing a very heavy gale, increasing two hours later to hurricane force. All hands were called and the foresail was furled and wore ship, the wind having hauled from west by south to southwest by south. The thermometer fell from forty degrees to twenty-eight degrees in the two hours succeeding. The ship was a huge mass of ice and the ropes had to be beaten with belaying pins before they could be handled. Six of the crew were badly frost-bitten. They were rubbed with snow, and by constantly applying wet rags the pain was alleviated in the unfortunate men, but it was not until the islands were reached that their hands healed.

The terrible weather kept up until the morning of October 29th, when the weather settled down to a heavy gale and snow squall with a tremendously high sea running. The waves made a clean sweep over the ship, tearing the tarpaulins off the fore and main hatches and smashing the hatch bars. On the 30th a moderate gale set in with continued heavy seas until the islands were reached. Captain Chamberlin was on duty continually during this weather, and is now suffering with snow-blindness, which it will take some time to recover from. The crew behaved as splendidly as did the officers during the voyage and even gave a concert just after reaching port.

The Poseidon is from Liverpool and is owned by Colin S. Caird of Greenock. She is of 1,708 tons and is commanded by Captain Wm. Chamberlin. Her officers are: First Mate J. P. Dunn, Second Mate W. B. Jandrell, Third Mate Wm. Lloyd and a crew of twenty-five men all told, all hailing from the Emerald Isle, and a finer crew was never put aboard a ship.

**Hongkong Maru Docks.**

The Toyo Kisen liner Hongkong Maru, from Yokohama, is at the Maui wharf and will sail for San Francisco at noon today, taking passengers and mail. She arrived off the harbor yesterday morning, and, after considerable cruising about awaiting the examination of the Japanese immigrants who were on board, came into the harbor about noon. The Hongkong Maru has but few cabin passengers and discharged last night her cargo of 500 tons of Oriental freight. None of the passengers, officers or crew of the Hongkong Maru were allowed ashore and the entire lot of freight was taken off by longshoremen.

The Hongkong Maru sailed from Yokohama on December 29 and Commander Filmer reports one of the stormiest voyages of his life. Mountain seas broke completely over the big steamer when five days out, on the 24th and 25th, when the vessel was hove to for thirty-two hours awaiting the abating of the storm. Everything was battered down during the continuance of the terrible weather. In the midst of the storm on the night of December 24th the bowsprit broke and the sailors who were furling sail were badly injured, one being cast into the sea. Although immense waves were beating about, there was no need to call for volunteers to man the lifeboat, which was swung out on the stanchions and down into the water in a moment's time, full manned by the gallant Japanese crew. Notwithstanding the awful day's hard work, they pulled lustily to where the sailor had been last seen; but it was useless, and when they tried to return, which proved a most difficult task when finally they reached the vessel's side, they were completely exhausted. The ladder was let down and they were hauled on board in a fainting condition. As for the boat, it was left to the waves, and was soon swamped.

On board the Hongkong Maru, wrapped in the American flag, is a casket containing the remains of the late Justice Putnam of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, and a descendant of the famous Israel Putnam. He was on a tour to the Orient, intending to visit with his wife his son, Lieutenant Putnam of the army in the Philippines, having taken the Hongkong Maru on her outward trip from San Francisco last fall. His health had been none of the best and it was hoped the trip would benefit him. Just

before reaching Hongkong he sank and died, and the steamer went into the harbor with flags at half-mast in respect to his memory. At Hongkong Lieutenant Putnam was joyfully awaiting the vessel's arrival. When he climbed over the rail in happy anticipation outside the heads Captain Filmer led him to his cabin and broke the sad news to the young officer. Though almost prostrated, Lieutenant Putnam was soon consoling his widowed mother. The body of Justice Putnam was embalmed in Hongkong and returned on board the Hongkong Maru for transit to his native State; Mrs. Putnam accompanied her son to Manila, where he is stationed, and will make a visit there.

**NOTES.**

The steamers Kinau, Maui and Lehua are anchored outside.

The United States animal transport Flintshire sails for Manila at noon today.

The Mauna Loa, for Kona and Kau ports on Friday, and the W. G. Hall, for Kaula ports on Wednesday, are projected sailings.

The Kaula people are greatly excited over the epidemic in Honolulu and are preparing to resist any attempts to land anything but needed freight.

The steamer Kaena is at Fort street wharf, being fitted with a big pump and will go over to the wreck of the Kiloahana tomorrow to assist in getting that vessel afloat.

An appliance for preventing rats from boarding vessels on the ropes is now being used on some of the Island steamers at the wharves. It is a funnel-shaped arrangement closely fitting over the hawsers.

**ARRIV ON ULT.**

Sunday, Dec. 1.

Jap. stmr. Hongkong Maru, F 11 1/2 days from Yokohama; Passengers and merchandise to H. Hackfeld & Co. Stmr. Niihau, Thompson, 8 hrs. from Lahaina.

Stmr. Waialeale, Greene, 14 hrs. from Kapaa; 1,280 bags sugar to W. G. Irwin & Co.; 2,000 bags sugar to C. Brewer & Co.

Saturday, December 30.

Am. schr. Wm. H. Smith, Smith, from Tacoma, Nov. 28, with 704,713 feet lumber to Allen & Robinson.

Am. bkt. Kikikat, Cutler, from Port Gamble; 780,000 feet lumber to Wilder & Co., Ltd.

Am. schr. H. D. Bendixon, Olsen, from Seattle, Dec. 2, with 980,000 feet lumber for Allen & Robinson.

Stmr. Maui, McDonald, from Hawaii ports with 8,900 bags sugar and 90 head cattle.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports with passengers and freight.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Nawiliwili with passengers and 6,139 bags sugar, 28 bbls. hides, 24 pkgs. sundries.

**PASSENGERS.**

Arrived.

From Yokohama, per stmr. Hongkong Maru, December 31.—For Honolulu—B. Kashiwabara, Yochi Abe, 9 Chinese and 626 Japanese. For San Francisco—Miss Loo Choy Ying, W. Christie, B. Mano, K. Kubota, T. A. Gardner, A. Unger, Mrs. M. Lane, M. Ekouli, S. Tsukaguchi, J. Kouo, Capt. G. Marleker and wife, Lieut. Romanoff, Mrs. Tong Tangsil, H. Stoizel, W. H. Miller, W. Ota, Tung Mint, S. M. Alexander, W. P. Trevasakis, O. Takata and 13 Japanese and 40 Chinese.

From Nawiliwili, per stmr. W. G. Hall, December 30.—H. P. Walton, J. Cushingham, G. H. Farmer, P. Nelson, S. H. Comstock, S. F. Keith, H. Grolé, G. Kentwell.

From Hawaii ports, per stmr. Kinau, December 30.—Frank Godfrey, Miss M. Lee, Miss M. Payne, J. C. McConchie, S. Minikichi, Kong Tang Chang, Miss M. Meine, Miss D. Lishman, Miss Lucy Ward, Geo. J. Wagner, J. W. L. Marshall and 56 deck passengers.

**ISLAND PORTS.**

HILO—Arrived, Dec. 22. Am. schr. Helen N. Kimball, H. I. Hansen master, from Tacoma with 230,000 feet lumber to Hilo Mercantile Co.; on Dec. 6th spoke Am. ship Marion Chilleott, from Chilmains to Adelaide, with 30,000 or 40,000 feet deckload gone; all well; terrible weather. Dec. 27. Am. schr. Lottie Bennett, I. Rasmussen master, from Port Townsend, Dec. 6, with 685,000 feet lumber to H. Hackfeld & Co. Dec. 28. Am. schr. Jennie Wand, Christiansen, 246,000 feet lumber to Hilo Mercantile Co. Departures—Dec. 23. Haw. ship Falls of Clyde, Matsen, ballast to San Francisco; passengers, Mrs. Wilhelm and four children, Miss Bergstrom, L. L. Bynum, Miss A. Simpson, Miss M. Simpson, Mr. Anderson. In Port—Amy Turner, Annie Johnson, H. N. Kimball, Lottie Bennett, Jennie Wand, Due—Roderick Dhu and three lumber vessels, Mills Grinding—Portuguese mill, Wainaku, Pepeekeo, Hakalau, Walkea and Paipaiku, on January 1.

KAHULUI—Arrived, Dec. 28. W. S. S. Kaulani, from San Francisco.

**AMERICAN SUGAR CO.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the tenth and final assessment of 30 per cent on the assessable stock of the AMERICAN SUGAR CO., will be due and payable at the office of C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., Dec. 15th, 1899.

The above 30 per cent assessment WILL BE DELINQUENT after JANUARY 15th, 1900.

Dated, Honolulu, December 8, 1899.

GEO. H. ROBERTSON,  
5411 Treas. American Sugar Co.

**ELECTION OF OFFICERS.**

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Waterhouse Investment Company, held this day at the office of Henry Waterhouse & Co., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Henry Waterhouse . . . . . President  
W. H. Rice . . . . . Vice President  
Henry Waterhouse, Jr., . . . . . Secretary  
A. B. Wood . . . . . Treasurer  
T. T. B. Waterhouse . . . . . Auditor

December 29th, 1899.  
HENRY WATERHOUSE, JR.,  
5429 Secretary.

**Watches**

**25 Per Cent Discount**

ON ALL OUR IMPORTED GOODS.

Sale Will Last

**TWO WEEKS ONLY!**

**H. W. FOSTER & CO.**

GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

209 HOTEL STREET.

Open Saturday Evening.

**Diamonds**

**Silver Novelties**

**Jewellery**

**HEADQUARTERS**

FOR

**Japanese Dry Goods**

AND

**GENTS' FURNISHINGS.**

**New Styles! New Goods!**

**Great Bargains!**

**Asada & Co.**

HOTEL STREET.

Telephone 973. P. O. Box 915.

# NEWS OF CHINA

## Action of Hongkong's Health Board.

### Rats as Propagators of the Plague -- More Instances of Piracy -- Unsafe for Foreigners.

HONGKONG, Nov. 9.—The usual fortnightly meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board was held on Thursday afternoon. The President (Dr. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer) presided, and there were also present the Vice-President (the Hon. F. H. May, Captain Superintendent of Police), the Hon. R. D. Ormsby (Director of Public Works), Mr. E. Osborne, Dr. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), and Mr. C. W. Duggan (Secretary).

### Sanitary Improvement of Colony.

The Vice-President—I beg to move the resolution which stands in my name and which reads as follows: "That a Sub-Committee of the Board be appointed consisting of the Medical Officer of Health, Mr. Edward Osborne, and one other member to be nominated by the President, to consider and submit recommendations for the formation by Government of a Trust to be endowed with percentage of the assessed taxes, and of the premia on land sales, and with suitable waste lands, or otherwise, and to be charged with the duty, and invested with the power, of carrying out sanitary improvements in the city of Victoria, especially in the matter of the abolition of insanitary areas and overcrowding." The article in the Engineer which accompanied this resolution was brought to my notice about 15 months ago by Mr. K. R. Leigh, architect, of this colony, and although I thought the article afforded food for very serious reflection by this Board I did not bring it before the Board because I was afraid that perhaps it might act as a trail thrown across the track of the progress of the Insanitary Properties Bill. Now that the Bill, thanks to His Excellency the Governor, who has taken so great an interest in the sanitary improvement of the town, has passed into law, I think that the time has come when we should endeavor to place before the Government some recommendations for the further sanitary improvement of this city. The Insanitary Properties Bill will effect a great deal, but it requires no sanitarian to see that it cannot effect that radical change for the better which is absolutely essential in a great many quarters of the city before this most important port and center of trade can rid itself of this dread scourge, plague, and from the danger of becoming periodically infected with other epidemic diseases. Hongkong is in its infancy. It has a very large future before it, and it behooves us men of the present day to do all we possibly can to make this port a healthy one. Otherwise its development cannot be so large nor its future so brilliant as it ought to be. The subject which is dealt with in the paper which was attached to this resolution is of course a most difficult one, and my resolution simply aims at obtaining consideration from men who have knowledge of sanitary matters and large business capacity to see if some feasible scheme could not be laid before the Government. The Trust which is suggested in this resolution would be formed, I should imagine, not necessarily by members of the Sanitary Board only, but would be, or ought to be, a public body composed of the leading men of the city—inter-mixed with officials—who have the necessary technical knowledge and capacity, and ought to be such a body as would command the fullest confidence not only of the Government but of the public. The advantage that such a body would have over a purely governmental body would be that its funds would, I think, be augmented by subscriptions and donations, perhaps legacies, from wealthy men who have the interests of this colony at heart. The Government is always regarded by the public as a sort of privileged body with a bottomless purse the springs of which hold very tightly and which is filled with money which it is always loth, or somewhat loth, to use for the public benefit. I do not know why this idea has taken hold of the public mind, but such seems to me to be always the case. A public body such as I should like to see instituted would certainly be free from the disadvantages under which Government sometimes labors. I think it certainly would be a more popular institution, and therefore in such a matter as sanitary improvement more likely to command public sympathy and support.

Mr. Osborne—For the reason that I consider the scheme proposed by the Vice-President is the only method of satisfactorily dealing with the many difficult problems connected with insanitary properties in this colony, I shall be pleased to give my services on the Committee, but at the same time I cannot refrain from saying that in view of the procrastination, apathy, and indifference which characterized the progress of the "Insanitary Properties Ordinance" from its inception in 1895 to its becoming law four years afterwards, I do not think the extended range of reform covered by the proposal before us will meet with much sympathy or encouragement from the ruling powers. However, it is the duty of the Sanitary Board to press forward

such measures of reform as will bring light, fresh air, and health into the homes of the many thousands of our fellow creatures who now struggle for life in loathsome places where darkness, dirt, foul air, and disease preclude all possibility of a healthy existence, and I think that if we steadily persevere in our crusade against these evils we may hope in course of time it may be years, to effect some real improvement, even though we fail to attain the full measure of success which the Vice-President's scheme would lead to. I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

### Rats as Propagators of Plague.

Papers were submitted on the proposed destruction of rats, as being propagators of bubonic plague. The President minutes:—"The present is a convenient time for killing off as many rats as possible. Accordingly purchase in the first instance 600 traps (they can be obtained at the jail for 20 cents each), and request the M. O. H. to instruct each inspector to distribute 50 in his district. The people will have to be shown how to set them. Undoubtedly rats are one means whereby plague is disseminated and it is much wiser to attempt to kill them on in times like the present, when the disease is not prevalent. Before doing this ask the M. O. H. for his opinion."

Dr. Clark minutes—"I am still of the opinion that any attempt to materially reduce the number of rats in such a city as this will be futile. The attempt has already been made in India and found to be impracticable. It can do no harm to set a few rat traps, but that is the most that can be said in favor of the scheme. We caught about a thousand rats this summer with traps and asked the Chinese to assist. Two hundred posters were stuck up and 5,000 leaflets were distributed, but they did not appear to respond at all to the appeal. It will be necessary to engage coolies (\$8 a month) to look after these traps—one man for every two districts in the Central Division and one man each for Districts 1 and 10—as otherwise the tenants will not bother to set and bait them. Raw meat is the only bait that appears to be any use. The expenditure on the coolies must I think be sanctioned by the Government."

The President minutes—"Forward to the Honorable Colonial Secretary for necessary authority to engage two coolies for three months. The two districts at Kowloon should also be supplied. The traps can, I presume, be paid for out of the plague vote."

Accordingly the Secretary wrote the Colonial Secretary on the 17th of November: "I have the honor by direction of the President of the Sanitary Board to enclose certain minutes on the question of the propagation of plague by rats and the desirability of killing off as many of these vermin as possible while plague is not prevalent. I am also to apply for authority to purchase 600 traps and to engage eight coolies at \$8 a month each for at least three months to attend to the baiting of the traps and other incidental duties. This amount also the cost of baiting the traps may be defrayed from the plague vote."

Mr. Osborne—Amongst the papers on this subject there are some very interesting remarks made by Dr. Manson in his inaugural address to the London School of Tropical Medicine on the relationship between rats and plague. Coming as they do from so eminent an authority as Dr. Manson, and considering that the theory which he propounds, viz: that rats convey infection is also held by local medical authorities, I think the Sanitary Board should take steps to rid the colony as far as possible of this dangerous vermin—not in a spasmodic half-hearted spirit, but in a thoroughly systematic manner, so that, even though we may not, as Dr. Manson puts it, "contemplate the approach of plague with equanimity," we shall at least have the satisfaction of knowing that we have not ignored the warning given us. Dr. Manson lays great stress upon the importance of killing the rats before the epidemic is upon us. He says, "I would emphatically point out, to be effective these measures must be employed in anticipation. To prevent epidemic plague you must kill the local rats before they are attacked." The present situation is therefore the time to act, not six months hence, when the mischief has recommenced, and what I propose is that we should at once organize a rat hunt, distribute traps broadcast through the city free of charge, and offer a reward for every rat dead or alive. This plan I believe to be the best, because it is hopeless to expect that we can get the rats by any other means, even through the owners of houses, and the only way in my opinion by which this can be effected is to make it worth the occupiers' while to go to the trouble of catching them. I know that difficulties will occur, and we shall be told rats will be bred or imported for the sake of the reward, but these difficulties must be met as they arise and I have no doubt that, with the assistance of the Captain Superintendent of Police they will melt away like manna. I do not think it is necessary to go into details of the plan, but I think it is worth intelligent consideration. We are of course powerless to act of ourselves, having no funds at our disposal, and all we can do is to suggest that Government should give effect to our recommendation. I therefore propose that the Government be asked to authorize the Sanitary Board to purchase and distribute rat traps free of charge to all applicants and to offer a reward of two cents (with power to increase the price if necessary) for every rat dead or alive delivered to the Sanitary Board until further notice.

The Vice-President observed that 600 traps had already been ordered and it was proposed to give 50 traps to each inspector, and that each inspector should report once a week as to the number of rats killed.

district is reported to have carried off over a dozen children, and the other day, is said to have taken a child off its mother's back without harming the mother. The tiger is the terror of the district round Kinyung, only four hours' launch from Swatow, on the river Han. The natives say that they can do nothing till the sugar cane is cut.

### More Piracy.

At about 9 o'clock on Sunday morning a small trading junk was held up near the Fa Tau Mun Pass by four men who rowed out towards it in a boat. There were five men in the junk, but as they were unarmed whilst their assailants carried fire-arms they were unable to offer much opposition. One of their number was shot in the thigh. The pirates stripped the junk of everything on board which was worth anything and then rowed away. The junk returned to Shauikiwan, where the matter was reported to the police. The wounded man was conveyed to the hospital, and without loss of time a police launch went in pursuit of the depredaters, one of the occupants of the junk accompanying. On reaching Picnic Bay, Lamma Island, a boat was sighted which was recognized as belonging to the pirates. There were four men in her, and one of them managed to get away. The other three were, however, captured, among them being the man who shot one of the junk occupants. All the stolen property was found in the boat.

The pirates were brought to Hongkong and brought up at the Magistrate's on Monday morning and remanded.

### Another Capture by the Police.

The police have succeeded in effecting another capture in connection with the piracy near Fau Tau Wan Pass on Sunday, so that the whole of the four men who attacked the junk are now in custody. On Monday Sergeants Gourlay and Kerr, with a party of Chinese constables and two of the occupants of the junk, were scouring Lamma Island and searching the different houses where they came to a house in which one of the rooms was locked up. Soon after they made their way into the door but found it open from the inside and a man rushed out and attempted to escape. He was, however, captured and identified as the man for whom the police were looking. He was scratched a good deal about the legs on account of his plunging through the bushes in getting away from the police on Sunday.

### Canton Notes.

News has reached Canton from Kwangchowwan to the effect that the natives a few days ago had another fight with the French soldiers, who were beaten back to some distance with a heavy loss. The French have laid the blame on Marshal Su, who has been detained by them on account of his failure to keep the place in order. They have also seized three gunboats, the Fou Po, On Lan and Kwong Yuk. The number of robberies increases daily. Some places that fail to obtain protection from the mandarins are obliged to ask some well-known robbers to be their protectors, paying them a certain sum every month. If the robbers have accepted the protection of any place, they will do their best to protect it, so that no other robbers dare to give any trouble to it. The Saichiu brigands and pirates have accepted the offer of the junk carrying pine wood from Kwangsi to Sanui district by the West River. The brigands have promised to protect them to the end of the Chinese year from molestation by other robbers. Another sum must be paid again after expiration of the time stated if they want their protection continued.

A merchant has applied to the Provincial Treasurer asking to be allowed to establish waterworks to supply water to the people. The Provincial Treasurer has replied that the question has been taken into consideration by the government.

All the bad characters in the districts of Houan, Woping, Lining, and Cheunging have joined together for the purpose of raising a rebellion. They invite the local merchants to join them, threatening that if they do not do so they will be plundered, arrested, and tortured. Nearly all the well-to-do citizens have fled to other places for safety. The bad characters propose to raise the flag of rebellion next month. Some enterprising natives have, we hear, formed a company at Canton to be called the Anti-Piratical Company. The object of the company, as indicated by its title, is to afford protection to trading vessels against pirates. It is proposed to fit out a fleet of strongly armed vessels and to supply convoys for trading vessels plying between Canton, the West River, Chanchuan, Shaikung, and Patshan. The charge to be made for this service is two per cent. on the value of the cargo, and in case the merchants should not wish to stand the convey, he stipulates the company undertakes to refund its value. The traders, it is said, look askance at the promoters and would require good guarantees before trusting the proposed company.

### Unsafe for Foreigners.

The Viceroy of Canton, we hear, has notified the Consuls that it is unsafe for foreigners to visit Patshan at present. A great festival is going on there, and will continue a week or two, in connection with the opening of a new temple, and as great numbers of thieves and bad characters usually converge on such occasions the Viceroy has deemed it proper to issue the notice in question. The foreigners inside the great walled enclosure, and in order to diminish the danger from fire the soldiers are covered with white cloth instead of matting.

### The Plague.

In consequence of the appearance of the plague in Japan a crusade against rats is to be undertaken. Official instructions are to be issued through-out the empire regarding experts of houses to use every effort to destroy these animals as they are believed to be instrumental in spreading the disease.

News has been received at Shanghai that from the 17th to the 28th November the fresh cases of plague were reported at New-hwang.

### WESSENER SERVICE.

Reliable Messenger Service delivers parcels and packages. Tel. 378

In all cases of physical or mental exhaustion, the use of a Little Jesse Moore "AA" Whiskey will be found invaluable as a stimulant.

# Closing Out Holiday Goods! CUT PRICES!

## Japanese Goods, Screens, Lamps, Lacquer Goods, Art Goods, Pottery, Pictures, Frames, Etc., Etc. Cut Glass, Doultten Ware, Etc.

# Pacific Hardware Co., LIMITED.

Art Rooms, Fort St. Household Dept., Bethel St.



### PACHECO'S DANDRUFF KILLER.

is for sale by all druggists and at the Union Barber Shop; Telephone 696.

## THE CLUB STABLES - LIMITED -

518 Fort Street. LIVERY, BOARDING and SALE STABLES.

Stables Telephone 777 Hack Stand Tel. 319 and 477.

## C. H. BELLINA, Mgr.

### Something New!

## SEWING : MACHINES SEWING : MACHINES

### EX MOHICAN.

In this shipment are a few highly polished walnut Cabinets that would greatly add to your household furnishings.

AN ORNAMENT, A LUXURY, YET A NECESSITY...

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## MAUNA KEA VIEW HOTEL

IS NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Carriages and cabs... arrival and departure of guests... at Kawaiaua, also for any other point.

SHERIFF ANDREWS OF HAWAII... The only way of reaching the... lava flow by wagon road... Waimea carriages, can go with... of the flow.

H. AKONA, Proprietor, Waimea, Hawaii 3287

# THE ORPHEUM FAMILY THEATRE.

## BOSTON LYRIC OPERA CO.

Season of Grand and Comic Opera  
Tuesday, December 26—"SAID PASHA."  
Wednesday, December 27—"SAID PASHA."  
Thursday, December 28—"IL TRO VATORE."  
Friday, December 29—"AMORITA."  
Saturday Matinee and Night, December 30—"AMORITA."

Popular Prices, 50c and 75c. Telephone Number 540. Box Office open at 10 a. m.

I wish to express my appreciation of the patronage bestowed upon me during the Holidays. Getting started much later than I had expected, I did not look for any heavy trade, but was most agreeably surprised both in volume of business and the many expressions of appreciation by my customers. I shall endeavor to show my recognition of this by keeping the best selections in my line that are to be had and in making prices which will be satisfactory to all. I have located permanently in my present quarters. Wishing you a Happy New Year, I am, Yours respectfully,  
**M. F. Lucas,**  
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH.  
205 Hotel Street.

# Honolulu Drug Co. PRESCRIPTION DRUGGISTS.

Telephone 364. VON HOLT BLOCK. KING STREET.

## K. Isoshima,

SOLE MANUFACTURER, GENERAL FURNISHINGS.  
KING ST., NEXT TO CASTLE & COOKE.

We have just opened a new stock of HANDKERCHIEFS, SILK and CREPE SHIRTS, NECKWEAR, GENTLE HOSE, PAJAMAS, FANS, CATERPILLERS, SILK SHAWLS, ETC., ETC. We earnestly request you to see this display before buying elsewhere. BARGAINS IN ALL LINES.

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

WALTER G. SMITH - - - EDITOR

MONDAY : : : JANUARY 1

A happy New Year to all the Advertiser's readers!

Memorandum for early risers: Do not read the report of the Board of Health's investigating committee until after breakfast.

It is not often that a Fire Department is called out to see that buildings are properly burned, but the phenomenon occurred in Honolulu yesterday. And it was a good thing it did.

Things are moving in the right way now and so long as that is the case no one will criticize the movers. The people of this city confronted the first outbreak of the plague with confidence in the Board of Health and it is now evident that this body intends to deserve the same consideration at the end. More power to it.

The Advertiser's suggestions that fire should take the place of rose water as a disinfectant were carried out yesterday in one part of Chinatown and we hope to see it speedily followed up in other parts. This is fighting the plague to some purpose and no one will begrudge the Board of Health any reputation it may win by it.

The proceedings of the Board of Health of Hongkong acquire a local interest as showing how the British authorities go about such work as is being done in Honolulu. We notice that the question of exterminating rats is prominent in the Board's deliberations and that the sanitarians have decided that the only sure bait for rat traps is raw meat. The hint ought not to be lost on housewives who have vainly tried to catch rats with poisoned cheese and bread.

Mr. Justice Putnam of New York whose embalmed body is on board the Hongkong Maru, en route to Saratoga, N. Y., where the distinguished jurist had his home, was a passenger on the same ship a few weeks ago. He was on his way to Manila to visit his son, a Regular Army officer. Justice Putnam was the great grandson of General Israel Putnam, of Revolutionary fame, and had a career which showed him to be worthy of such a distinguished ancestor.

The quality of Japanese progress is shown by the introduction into the Diet of a bill to prohibit smoking by youths under eighteen. The tobacco habit is growing common among Japanese children of both sexes, and it is one which, owing to the very light and mild quality of native tobacco is an easy one for children to acquire. Whether law can provide a remedy, even under an autocratic government, is a question which will afford fruitful study to the friends and enemies of sumptuary legislation.

As several thousand copies of this paper will go abroad it may be well to anticipate some natural inquiries by giving facts about the climate. In 1898, which was an average year, the maximum temperature was 86 degrees Fahrenheit and the minimum 57. In January 76 degrees was about the average in the middle of the day and in July 83 degrees. At no time in any year does the maximum temperature reach the altitude familiar to dog days in New England and the Middle States nor come anywhere near the average summer temperature of the interior valleys of California.

There are doubtless, as General Hartwell says, varying views in Congress as to the wisdom of giving these islands a territorial form of government. So there were about annexing Hawaii in the first place. But when the last named matter finally reached Congress in concrete form and with Presidential urgency behind it, action was swift and sure. We believe that if the President pushes the passage of the Cullom bill his party with some Democratic reinforcement will fall in with him. Very much depends on what he wants and it is an agreeable thought that he is known to desire the early reorganization of the local government on permanent lines.

The Independent beats about the bush. It says that the files of the old Holomua will show "the same ink" as those of the Independent. No doubt—but that does not lead us to withdraw our offer to copy anything from the files of the Holomua or any other local Royalist organ, published between the day the Boston's marines landed and that of the Queen's dethronement, which gives evidence that the marines "interfered in any way." The whole story of interference was the political afterthought of the Queen's attorneys. If we are not mistaken, the Holomua laid the whole trouble to the deceitful missionaries until reminded that it would be better politics to place the responsibility elsewhere.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Board of Health celebrated the going out of the old and the coming in of the new year, yesterday, by the adoption and execution of a policy which will receive the hearty endorsement of the people of Honolulu and of Hawaii.

The feeling was becoming general in the community that the measures adopted by the Board to stamp out the plague were not radical enough, and it was with hearty satisfaction that the news was received yesterday that the Board had decided, upon each case of plague occurring, to immediately remove all well persons from the building, as well as the patient, quarantine them and destroy the building in which the case had occurred. This is fighting the devil with fire. In view of the subtle character of the disease, there is no safety in half-way measures. Destruction is the only certain disinfection. Yesterday a man died of the plague on Nuuanu street at 10 a. m. By the middle of the afternoon eighty residents of the immediate neighborhood had been removed to quarantine quarters and the block of buildings in which the death took place was burned to the ground. This is heroic treatment, but it is a policy which gives assurance of victory which no other does. It is a policy which carries conviction, and so long as it is vigorously and intelligently carried out the Board can count on the support of the press and the community.

LOOKING BOTH WAYS

On the 1st of January, 1800, the interest of the civilized world was centered in the character and career of Napoleon Bonaparte. The young Corsican had not yet become Emperor of the French, but having begun the most brilliant campaign of his career, that of Italy, he was taking on the reputation and dignity of the first soldier of Europe and therefore of the world. From then until the defeat at Waterloo, a period of fifteen years, Napoleon stood as the paramount historical figure of the nineteenth century, the most splendid, the most audacious, the most successful and inspiring of all the soldier princes since the day of Caesar. Had he not turned his back upon Robert Fulton, the American who came to him with the steamboat in his brain, he might have died upon the one throne of Europe, the undisputed master of the continent and of the seas.

One hundred years ago Old World civilization was confined to about the same area in square miles, though not the same square miles, as that which had embraced the Roman empire—a territory bounded by London, Gibraltar, Thebes and the Caucasus. There was not much enlightenment in the region of Thebes or the Caucasus, but civilization had long since gone farther north. The area of Christian observance had, however, begun to spread over about one-third of the territory of the United States. A rude and half-barbaric civilization held sway in South and Central America and in Southwestern and Western America. Africa was in nearly all respects a dark continent. The Algerian pirates held the north, the Dervishes the desert, the Ethiopian cannibals the vast interior, and affiliated tribesmen the South. A few Boers and British and here and there a white missionary held a foothold on the coasts. The slave trade flourished. Asia was very nearly a sealed book. There were certain ventures being made by French and English on the coasts of India and some attempt had been made to open the closed door of China. Japan was almost as little known to the outside world as in the day of Marco Polo; Corea and Siberia were no better known than are the fastnesses of Tibet. Australia had a few white settlements; the islands of the sea were mostly untenanted save by the brown

Malaysian natives, whom wind and chance had brought, canoe-wise, to their palm-fringed shores.

The year 1800 in Hawaii saw the progress of the great plans originating in the brain of Kamehameha the Great, to centralize the government of the island realm. The ancient system was being changed by conquest. A century ago Kamehameha was living on the largest island of the group and building, in the forests back of Hilo, the famous fleet of war canoes intended to carry an army for the invasion of Kauai. Some small decked vessels were added to the fleet by the advice and aid of a white sojourner. The time was one not only of war and politics, however, but of agriculture, of wise tolerance of white men, of royal hospitality to the ideas of better government. The beginnings of the Hawaii of 1900 were seen in the Hawaii of 1800.

The United States was also in the formative stage of its political existence. It had a population of 5,308,483, little rivulets of which had penetrated the Ohio country and were flowing towards the Mississippi. George Washington had died in the last days of the eighteenth century and the country no longer had the benefit of his tranquil and unerring judgment. But it was in good hands. John Adams, stemming the tide of popular recklessness, had just prevented a war with France—a service which lost him a second term as President but saved the country from a struggle that might have been finally ended, to our disadvantage, by Napoleon Bonaparte, the master of Louisiana. Thomas Jefferson's star was in the ascendant and the year 1800 saw him on his way to the Presidency, where he was instrumental in adding an empire to the dominion of the flag. It was a time when the young republic first began to realize its continental destiny just as the year 1900 is a time when the nation will begin to enter into the fruition of its destiny as a world power.

Shall we glance ahead over the century to come? Who can say where the United States may not then extend? May it not be in that day the mightiest empire which history ever crowned with its laurel and dowered with its scepter? Already the sun sets on its westernmost palms only to rise at the same moment upon its easternmost pines. The day foreseen by rare Ben Butler when the Stars and Stripes may be planted so far north that the Eskimo, coming out of his hut in the gray of the early morning, will mistake them for the Northern Lights, may not be distant, and who knows but the institutions of the republic may yet extend their sovereign beneficence over wide reaches of Asia. The world is moving forward to some great destiny which we can but dimly descry, and America, God leading it, is reaching out the hand that may first touch the ultimate goal.

HONOLULU HOMES.

A collection of half-tone photographic engravings of Honolulu homes is one of the attractive features of the New Year Advertiser. All but three of the pictures are of houses that were built during 1899 and as such they show not only the magnitude of our urban development but its refinement and architectural charm. The homes pictured compare favorably in design with the best of those at the great California watering places and of many in the seaboard pleasure haunts of the Atlantic coast. Indeed, in their arrangements for summer comfort they are full of suggestions by which the mainland architects might profit. Necessarily the views have to be exterior ones, there not being room in this issue for an elaborate presentation of interiors. It is needless to say, however, in view of the text which ac-

companies each picture, that the finish and beauty of the inner home is what might be expected from the outer. Great wealth has been lavished upon these places of abode but it has been done with a spirit which testifies to the possession of culture as well as means. The manifestation, however, is not a new one. The refined homes of the old Honolulu are fitting exemplars of the splendid modern establishments of the new.

OURSELVES.

The New Year Advertiser speaks for itself pretty well but we cannot forbear making the statement that the paper, in its mechanical and artistic entirety, is a product of this office. In photography, color work, half-tone engraving, everything except the manufacture of the type and white paper, this journal is of our own creation. It is not generally known that the Advertiser's equipment includes a photographic gallery and two engraving plants, one plant for rough and ready pictures done by the chalk process and another for the finer work of photo-engraving, but such is the fact. We are quite sure that no city of 40,000 people anywhere in the world has a more complete newspaper equipment than the Advertiser and that many cities of 200,000 or 300,000 people cannot show an office of publication that surpasses it. The Advertiser is building for future as well as present Honolulu and may be counted upon to keep in advance of the city and the islands in all that goes to make a complete newspaper establishment.

Could Not Sleep

Suffered With Dyspepsia and Unable to Do Her Work—Completely Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I suffered with dyspepsia and could not do any kind of housework. I was very nervous and could not sleep. I heard so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla that I bought a bottle. I found it gave me relief and I bought six bottles. When I had taken them I was cured. I can now do my housework and can sleep well at night." MARIE HAMES, 1730 Prospect Avenue, Helena, Montana.

"I have found Hood's Sarsaparilla excellent for building up and strengthening the system when it is in a run down or exhausted condition." MRS. SARAH M. SNOOK, Red Lodge, Montana.

If you have decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other. Get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1.50 for \$5.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

Aloha Collection

Hawaiian Songs

For Sale at the Hawaiian Bazaar, MASONIC TEMPLE, Corner Hotel and Alakea Streets.

"SID. & GEORGE" Successors to Van Dorne.

Cigars, Tobacco and Cold Drinks.

111 Fort St. near Cons'd Soda Works.

SEATTLE BEER -AT THE- CRITERION SALOON.

---WE---

INVITE INSPECTION

\*\*\*\*\*

PACIFIC HEIGHTS.

\*\*\*\*\*

Residence Lots on Pacific Heights Are Now Offered For Sale.

No residence property having similar advantages and attractions, as for healthfulness of location, having an elevation of from 170 to 800 feet, and affording the grandest marine and scenic views; as also its proximity to the business part of the city, being less than a mile from the Progress Block, has ever before been presented to the people of Honolulu.

One of the main features of this property, and procured at great expense, is the abundant supply of pure spring water, pronounced by Dr. C. B. Wood as being the purest and best drinking water obtainable in the island, which is now being conducted into storage reservoirs upon the property by an independent pipe line, and will be applied to residents at Government rates.

Our Guarantee.

We GUARANTEE to all purchasers of Lots on PACIFIC HEIGHTS that we will, within six months, provide rapid transportation to the highest lots on the property, connecting the same with the Honolulu Rapid Transit Co.'s line on Pauoa Road at the beginning of Kaulani Drive.

TERMS: 1-3 Cash, 1-3 in one year, 1-3 in two years; interest, six per cent. per annum on deferred payments.

Our carriage will convey parties desiring to inspect the Property to and from the same.

For maps and full particulars call at our Office, Rooms 7 and 8, Progress Block.

BRUCE WARING & Co.

GRAND • OPENING!

... OF ...

Wonderful Bargains

AT

L. B. KERR'S NEW STORE

Largest Store, Largest Stock at the Lowest Prices Ever Offered in this City.

ALL LINES NEW GOODS.



## BEAUTY'S WAR

Is never ended. From the cradle to the grave femininity is a good looking. Mrs. NETTIE HARRISON'S LATEST PORTRAIT is a study in itself. Her complexion is in its prime, her eyes are clear, her hair is black and glossy, her nose is straight and her mouth is sweet. Beauty's greatest protection is her skin.

**LOLA MONTEZ CREME**  
The great skin food and tissue builder. Eradicates wrinkles and imparts health and softness to the face. 75c jar lasts 3 months.

**4 DAY HAIR RESTORER**  
A just what its name implies. Gives back to grey or faded hair its natural color in 4 days without any inconvenience or disagreeable effects. Not a dye. Price \$1.00.

**FACE BLEACH REMOVES FRECKLES**  
Eradicates, moths patches, sallowness and every imperfection of the skin, rendering it clear as it was in baby days. Guaranteed harmless. Price 50c. Consultation by mail solicited. Correspondence strictly confidential.

**MRS. NETTIE HARRISON**  
DERMATOLOGIST  
1542 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.

## NOW ON DISPLAY

An elegant line of  
**SIDE COMBS, BACK COMBS**  
**HAIR ORNAMENTS,**  
**SWITCHES,**  
**WIGS,**  
Etc.

Latest - Parisian - Styles.

**MISS A. De LARTIGUE.**  
HOTEL STREET, next to Y. M. C. A.

## Notification.

In reply to the many enquiries as to time of issue of the Hawaiian Annual for 1900, the publisher states that it is hoped to appear shortly after New Year.

Departments or Societies not yet having reported their changes for the REGISTER and DIRECTORY feature of the work for the coming year will please do so at once.

ADVERTISERS desiring space will please report on same within this week. Nothing can be received later. Orders for the delivery or mailing of copies—local or foreign—will have careful and prompt attention.

The coming Annual will contain a variety of interesting, valuable and timely articles, specially illustrated. Price 75c per copy, or 85c by mail.

**THOS. G. THURM**  
Compiler and Publisher.

## Real Estate For Sale.

**DELIGHTFUL HOME** on Waikiki Beach Road.

**LODGING HOUSE,** complete, centrally located; good investment.

Apply  
**P. E. R. STRAUCH,**  
REAL ESTATE BROKER,  
Corner Bethel and King Streets.

## THE UP-TO-DATE LADIES' TAILORING

## Dressmaking Parlors

All the latest Fashion Plates now on hand.  
I cut my own patterns of any style you like.

**A. J. DOLLINGER,**  
301 KING STREET, NEAR BETHEL.

## M. W. McCHESNEY & SONS.

Wholesale Grocers and Dealers in Leather and Sole Findings.

Agents Honolulu Soap Works Company, Honolulu, and Tannery.

## New Holiday Goods!

Handsome Vases, Glass Flower Stands, Lemonade Sets, Elegant Water Pitchers, Ivory Vases, Glass Flower Baskets, Lamps, Etc., Etc.

**WING TAI LUNG'S,**  
331 Nuuanu Street, near Hotel Street

## NEWS OF JAPAN

### State of the Plague in Kobe.

#### The Relations of Japan and Russia—Anti-Tobacco Legislation Proposed in the Diet.

KOBE, Dec. 13.—There was one case of plague on Friday, December 8, another on the 7th and one on the 12th. No new cases were reported today.

The methods of the authorities for stamping out the plague in Kobe are causing some comment on the ground of want of thoroughness. While, for instance, the proprietor of a factory where more than ten operatives are employed is ordered to engage a doctor at his own expense to examine all the men every morning and report the result to the authorities, we are told by the Kobe Shimbun that during the past few days some houses have not been visited at all by the health officials who are supposed to be going round the houses examining the health of the inhabitants.

The Yushin states that no special effect has yet been made on the foreign trade of Kobe by the outbreak of plague. No decrease is noticeable in the departures and arrivals of vessels, and the only thing observed is some decrease in the number of passengers arriving at Kobe by boat and rail. Of import goods, iron, American and Indian cotton and sugar are in good demand, and the dealers are taking delivery of such goods without the least hesitation, while the export of matting and other articles is very active.

At a meeting of the Kobe Physicians' Association, held on Sunday last, a resolution was adopted that a doctor visiting the house of a patient should wear an over garment of white material which could be disinfected, and should always carry with him apparatus for disinfecting which could be used in the case of patients suspected to be suffering from the plague.

A correspondent of the Kobe Shimbun, who was recently examined for his health by a physician sent by the City Office, objects to the danger from infection which the examination involves. He thinks that the doctors engaged in such service should wash their hands with proper disinfectants before examining each healthy person, as doctors are quite as liable to carry the infection as anybody else. This is quite true, and we may state that a foreigner who was examined quite a number of times while taking a railway journey recently, at last insisted on the thermometer being carefully washed in his presence before his temperature was tested.

In view of the fact that ignorant people are very apt to conceal cases of plague, the residents at Tennoji, Osaka, and neighborhood have set up a box at a convenient place, in which information about a house where a case of plague is supposed to be may be secretly given.

A writer to the Kobe Shimbun states that it is quite right to isolate the places where the plague occurs, but points out that as long as the police are allowed to freely go in and out of the isolated area there will be danger.

On the authority of Dr. Kitasato, the Yushin states that the only course now possible for stamping out the disease which appears already to have spread to all parts of the city, is to thoroughly cleanse houses and premises, destroy all rats, medically inspect the people, and collect all the inhabitants of the poorer quarters in Kobe in one place and there isolate them. The improvement of the drains and keeping houses clean, just as in the cities of Europe, are also recommended. The simplest way of catching rats, according to Dr. Kitasato, is to spread birdlime on a sheet of paper, putting in the centre something of which rats are very fond. It is an extremely difficult matter to disinfect houses where plague has occurred to such an extent as to thoroughly stamp out the disease.

For instance, the house of Hirai Matakichi at Fukui, who recently died from the plague, was disinfected three times, and yet the children were affected three weeks after the disinfection had taken place. Such houses Dr. Kitasato urges should be pulled down and the debris burnt.

The number of dead rats picked up in the city of Kobe up to the 4th inst., since the outbreak of the plague, number 58. Of this number, no less than eight were found to contain plague bacilli, one bacilli resembling those of the plague, five were free from the bacilli, and 34 contained unknown bacilli. The number of the animals caught and officially reported is 3,032 in all.

#### Drainage of Kobe.

The Kobe Chronicle says: We are glad to learn that the local Sanitary Society has adopted a resolution to address a memorial to Governor Ohmori on the necessity of an improvement in the drainage of Kobe, which has hitherto been much neglected, and is likely to act as a medium for spreading epidemic diseases. As a matter of fact, as the memorialists point out, typhoid fever and diphtheria are constantly present, and such diseases are now beginning to be regarded as chronic in Kobe. The cleansing of houses and all other precautionary measures, which are now being vigorously carried out, are rendered nugatory by the bad state of the drains, and should measures against infectious disease be neglected much longer, the trade of the port will be seriously affected. The city, however, has many pressing important works to attend to, as it continues to increase by leaps and bounds, and the inhabitants can scarcely support any heavier burdens. The total length of the roads or streets of the city now amounts to 56 mi., with 84 mi of drains. In the last ten years about ¥100,000 has been spent on the repair of the drains, yet the improvement achieved is scarcely noticeable. Should the reconstruction of the drains, which is the most pressing want in Kobe, be

left in the hands of the city, the time when the work will be accomplished must be postponed to a very distant date. The work is not only of local concern, but of national importance, as it must affect the trade of the port. The memorialists therefore ask the Governor to lay the state of things at Kobe and the financial position of the city before the Central Government, to ask for a national subsidy to the cost of the work, and to urge the authorities of Kobe to complete the reconstruction of the drains without further delay.

#### The War Outlook.

The Osaka Asahi has a statement which, if true, is something more than a straw showing which way the wind blows. One contemporary says that a Russian officer was allowed to witness the recent autumn manoeuvres of the 15th Army Division, by permission of the authorities, but that the officer commanding issued a private instruction to the officers of the battalions to the effect that they need not answer every question put by the Russian officer, and especially that they should not offer any observations about the feeling of the Japanese military men in regard to the retrocession of the Liaotung peninsula or the attitude taken by them on the matter in future. Similar instructions were given by the commander of each battalion to their subordinate officers.

In reference to the rumored preparations for war by the Japanese army, the Yushin Nippo remarks that hitherto all Army Divisions were inspected to see if they were kept up to a war-footing before the end of March every year. In consequence of the recent amendments to the Regulations for the mobilization of troops, however, the term of the inspection was to be kept private. This investigation is now being made, says our contemporary, and all the Army Divisions are very busy with the work.

A few days ago it was rumored in Kobe that a Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer had left a certain port under sealed orders, with a large force of soldiers on board. A rumor is now current, and apparently has some basis, that three N. Y. K. steamers have been chartered as transports for the conveyance of troops. The destination suggested is Masanpho in Korea, where it is reported the Russian gunboat Donzky and several other Russian war vessels have proceeded on the excuse of wintering there.

#### Japan in China.

TOKYO, Dec. 4.—The Chinese Government has applied to the Tokyo authorities for a few graduates of the Imperial College of Agriculture to superintend agricultural matters in the province of Yunnan. The Japanese physicians lately dispatched to China are doing well, and are winning the confidence of the populace. So much so, indeed, that the Chinese Government has applied for the dispatch of more physicians from Japan.

#### Anti-Tobacco Legislation.

TOKYO, Dec. 7.—The Bill for prohibiting the smoking of tobacco of whatever description by youths under eighteen years of age is hailed with delight, especially by those engaged in educational work. Of late the vicious habit of cigarette smoking has become very common, and it is not an unusual occurrence to see a little urchin of seven or eight years old smoking cigarettes. School discipline, of which practically there is little, is set aside by the rising generation. Yet so far the educational authorities have done nothing to rectify the evil. It therefore reflects great credit on the originator of the Bill that he should have made an effort to put an end to one of the great social evils. Fears are, however, entertained that the penalty (a fine of 10 sen to ¥1 in case of the youthful culprits and of ¥1 to ¥10 in case of the dealers supplying tobacco) is too light to make the law respected.

#### PAINFUL ACCIDENT.

Photographer Davey the Victim of a Mishap Sunday.

Frank Davey, the photographer, had an unfortunate experience Sunday afternoon while engaged in the work of taking a flashlight picture of a particularly filthy opium den in the quarantined district. He has taken views of famous opium dens in the Chinese quarter of San Francisco, but upon being informed of something far more picturesque in that line in the Chinese quarter of this city, Mr. Davey decided to take a flashlight picture of the place. He had already been provided with a pass into the quarantined district, and had reached the desired spot, when the Chinese within barred the door.

Mr. Davey and a friend put their shoulders to the door, and pushed it open, and the flashlight was about to be taken, when one of the Chinese, attempting to get out, distracted Mr. Davey's attention just as the Blitz pulver cap used in taking the flashlight exploded, tearing the flesh off a great part of Mr. Davey's left hand and causing severe burns on the wrist. He was immediately taken in charge by Dr. Cooper, who dressed the injured hand. It is believed no permanent injury will result from the accident. The flashlight picture taken at the moment is believed to have been a good one.

#### KIHEI PLANTATION.

What a Returned Engineer Has to Say About Work and Water.

George J. Wagner, a civil engineer of Kihel, Maui, arrived at the Hawaiian Hotel Saturday afternoon. He reports that good progress is being made on the new plantation at Kihel. Work is also being pushed in the efforts to obtain a good supply of water, a shaft having already been sunk to a depth of seventy-five feet, with the intention of going down to 300 feet. The McCandless Bros. are also boring for water near Kihel, and have attained a depth of 150 feet. No water is obtained anywhere in that district at a less depth than 300 feet.

Mr. Wagner states that many of the Japanese employed on the new plantation at Kihel have unceremoniously left the place, a few getting aboard the island steamers and reaching other nearby ports, others taking up their temporary abode in other parts of Maui.

# Pearson & Potter Co.

312 FORT STREET. TELEPHONE 565.

## The Whitely EXERCISER.

Is a complete Home Gymnasium, composed of a long elastic cord running over fine pulleys.

It requires no floor space when not in use. It is absolutely noiseless when in operation.

There are no weights to change and no straps to buckle; no tools of any kind are required.

Its weight is a trifle over one pound. It will last several years with ordinary care.

The Exerciser is suspended from two small steel hooks in a moment of time, or from the hinges of a door. It can be carried without inconvenience by travelers.

The Whitely Exerciser is equally suitable for the strongest man or the smallest child.

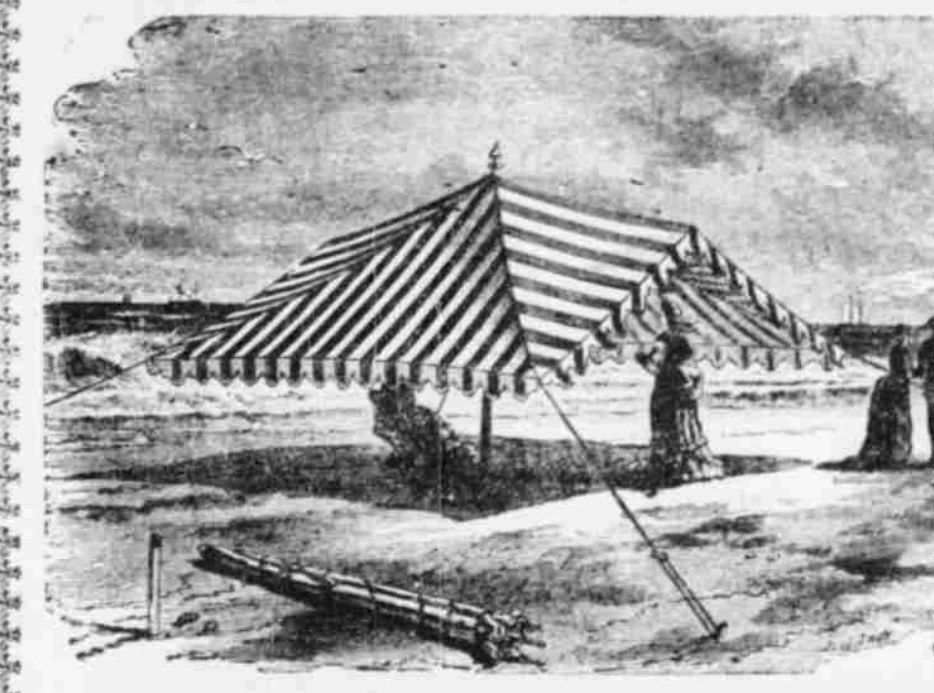
It is especially adapted to the use of ladies. It is impossible to overdo with the "WHITELY."

We keep them in four styles and ten weights.

They are a very desirable Holiday Presents.



## BEACH TENTS.

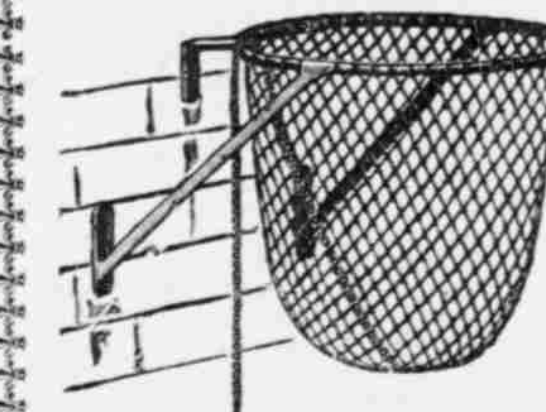
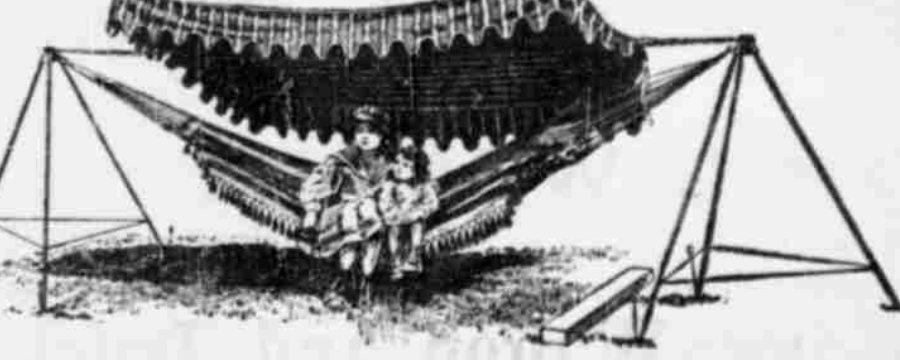


—ALSO—  
**Family, Stockmen and Contractors' TENTS**  
in all styles and sizes.

**Lawn Umbrellas**  
in fancy colored striped duck, with table and stand complete. Spread 8 feet.  
Automatic Adjustable Reclining Chairs, Folding Chairs, Stools, etc.

## HAMMOCK STANDS, WITH CANOPY.

**Hammocks!**  
Utopia, Wire Spring Mattress, Cotton Weave, Arrawanna, Canvas, Mexican Sea Grass.  
Large line. New stock.



**Athletic Goods**  
OF ALL KINDS.  
FOILS, MASKS...  
FOOT BALLS,  
BASKET BALLS,  
BASKET BALL SUPPLIES.

## Boxing Gloves.



We are the exclusive agents for the celebrated Beach Boxing Gloves, Punch Bags and Athletic Supplies, and have just received a nice shipment of these GOODS, direct from the factory.

## Spratt's Dog Bread and Puppy Food.



KEEPS DOGS HEALTHY.  
**DOG COLLARS**  
(sixty different styles.)  
DOG CHAINS. DOG LOCKS.  
DOG MUZZLES. DOG BELLS.  
Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

# Pearson & Potter Co.

312 FORT STREET. TELEPHONE 565.

### Our Stores are a Republic in Themselves!!!



And its high standard, love of justice and fair dealing, have been grandly successful because of your support.

Each day we try to repay you in part by offering you meritorious bargains in "seasonable apparel." Here are some.

LOOKING AT THESE SUPERB PRODUCTIONS IN

### Fall Suits

which we are showing in such lavish profusion, one wonders if further improvement is possible. It's a line fully consistent with fashion's requirements, magnificent specimens of tailoring-perfect examples of fabric, fit and finish; and a strong point about them is, they are exclusive! - ours and you need not fear duplication. As to Prices, "COME" expecting to find some surprises and you'll not be disappointed.

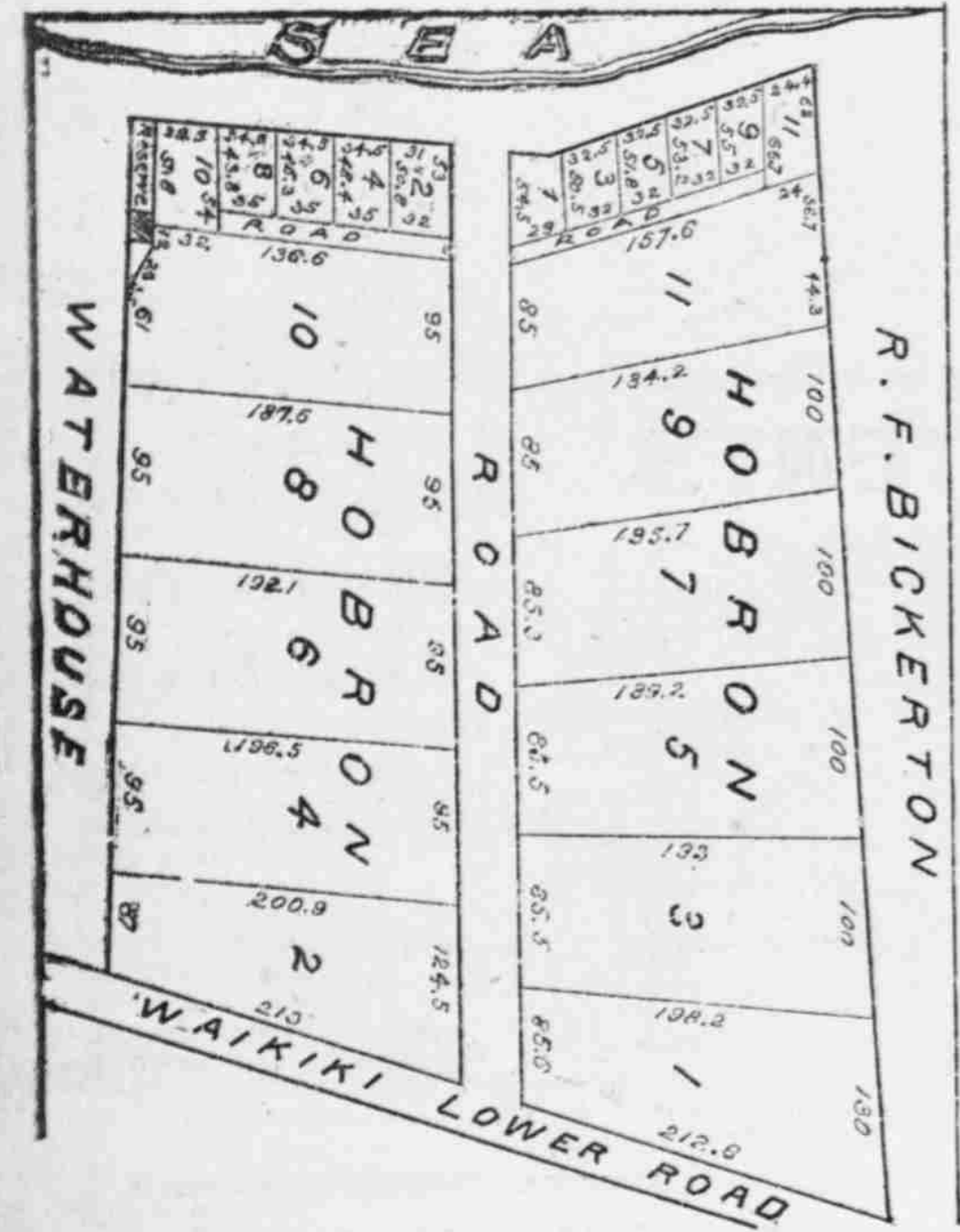
### A Message Just Received

From our boys' and children's department. Say, don't forget to tell the parents of Columbus about the splendid offerings we are making to boys' and children's clothing. Here is what it says:

Suits from 3 to 8yrs. \$2 and up.  
Suits from 8 to 16yrs. \$3.50 and up.

## "THE KASH."

### The Only Lots on the Beach



### TO LEASE FOR 20 YEARS,

As a whole or in subdivisions, 7 minutes walk from tramway by—

### P. L. WEAVER,

Merchant Street. Opposite Post Office.

## Carriage, Wagon and Truck

REPAIRING, PAINTING, TRIMMING AND MANUFACTURING.....

FINE HORSESHOEING a specialty.  
Agency of the Rubber Tire Wheel Co.

### Hawaiian Carriage M'g Co.,

QUEEN STREET, NEAR FORT.

## ARTESIAN WELLS!

### L. E. PINKHAM, CONTRACTOR.

Office With the Pacific Hardware Co., Honolulu H. I.

Estimates given and contracts made for wells on any of the Islands.

### Eight New Plants

For heavy work operated by the most skillful highest class drillers.

**Vapo-Cresolene** Cures while you Sleep

Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Variable booklet free.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, H. I. Agents.

## THE ANNUAL

### Thirty Years Labor by Thos. G. Thrum.

A Short Sketch of an Important Publication and Its Work-- Issue for 1900.

Thrum's Hawaiian Almanac and Annual has for years been one of the most popular and best appreciated publications of the Islands. Mr. Thomas G. Thrum, the founder, has long been prominent here in newspaper and publishing work. He is, however, a man that has always done more for the public than for himself in his literary work, although as a business man and public spirited individual he ranks with the first of our citizens. The amount of work he has accomplished within the last thirty years, outside of his business pursuits, is hardly appreciated by the general public who daily reap the benefits thereof without counting the labor and self sacrifices it has cost on Mr. Thrum's part.

The Hawaiian Annual has received a large share of his spare time and attention since it was founded in 1875, somewhat as a venture. The first number, which appeared in January of that year was printed by Black & Auld of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser Printing House, and consisted of forty-five pages of tables and reading matter, with three pages of advertisements including the cover. In the preface to the first issue the author modestly states that he undertakes the work with misgivings, but hopes to overcome the difficulties met in future editions. This he has certainly done, and at the present, the Annual has a world-wide reputation admirably sustained.

The object in establishing the publication has been to disseminate reliable information pertaining to the Islands, such as strangers naturally seek, upon the political, commercial, social and ecclesiastical status of the country, in a form for handy reference. In reaching this end Mr. Thrum has received valuable aid from a numerous corps of voluntary contributors, many of whom are well known in public and literary life. The real scope of the Annual can only be seen from its contents, its name hardly covering the breadth of its field; but its index discloses the fact that the complete issues cover fairly well the subjects of his-



THOS. G. THRUM.

tory, reference, research, reminiscence, commerce, agriculture, education, music, flora and fauna, folk lore, geology, science, labor and immigration, public improvements and a general miscellany.

The more prominent of the volunteer corps of assistants are worthy of mention, and much is due them all for the accuracy and value of their contributions. Prof. W. D. Alexander, C. J. Lyons, Captain Paul Smith, now deceased, and Dr. A. B. Lyons have been the most valuable helpers in the meteorological department. To Mr. C. J. Lyons credit is due for his tables of elevations, inter-island distances by land and sea, which have been extended and thoroughly revised for the coming issue to be published in the next few days. The Rev. J. M. Lydgate, now of Kaula, was an early contributor to this department. The very thorough and complete statistical department has been under the direct supervision of Mr. Thrum, in which he has been largely aided by the uniform courtesy of officials in all departments of the government, especially by the Customs Bureau.

The retrospective feature of the Annual was begun in 1878. It now forms a complete current history of Hawaii in its political, commercial, educational and social advancement for nearly a quarter of a century. Among the numerous articles that have appeared, those of historic research and reminiscence form so large a part as to give the Annual rare value as a reference work. Among the contributors of special papers of this character appear the names of many prominent citizens, thoroughly identified with the islands, some of whom live now only in memory.

In the various interesting papers prepared at the compiler's request, probably no one has had more value, or been the cause of more correspondence and delving into government archives, than the late H. L. Sheldon's account, in "Bits of Unwritten History" in the issue for 1882, of the arrival at Hawaii in 1818 of the ship Victory with a crew of buccaneers from the Spanish main. The ship had many valuables on board and was subse-

quently captured by one Bouchard in a Spanish brig from Chile. The capture was aided by Kamehameha and the execution of several officers followed. As a result of the publication in the Annual much valuable and interesting confirmatory data has been discovered.

Prof. Alexander found in the government archives several Bouchard letters, in Spanish, which with information obtained from the late James I. Dowsett, enabled him to furnish an exceedingly interesting article for The Friend. He has also been appealed to by the Argentine Minister at Washington for aid in this research. Peter Corney's "Early Northern Pacific Voyages," republished by Mr. Thrum in 1896, from an old London serial publication, gives numerous particulars of this vessel and her crew, together with an account of the arrival of the patriot ship Argentine under Bouchard's command in search of the buccaneers. This subject lately furnished Hon. Paul Neumann with material for a paper before the Hawaiian Historical Society.

Liberal use is continually being made of the statistical tables of the Annual in various parts of the world. It is a compliment to the compiler that his labors as a statistician have recognition in official circles by being embodied in various Senate and Congressional reports at Washington and delivered to several departments and bureaus for their respective reference libraries. Caspar Whitney's recent work, "Hawaiian America," in making use of certain comparative tables gives Mr. Thrum credit with no uncertain sound. Prof. Blackmer, in his scholarly work on these islands entitled, "Making of Hawaii," which appeared the early part of 1899, also acknowledges the value of the Annual. The directory makers for the islands have had their work lightened by the Annual and in most cases have given full recognition of its aid.

This is not a case, however, of the "prophet having no honor in his own country," for the appreciation of the public, the support of a liberal advertising patronage, almost unsolicited says Mr. Thrum, and the generous use made of the various issues by the Hawaiian Government for foreign distribution, as well as the favor accorded it without exception by the press of the islands, all point to the worth and popularity of the Annual and have stimulated Mr. Thrum to augment and extend his work to still wider fields for the public benefit. The Annual has been found so valuable in foreign libraries that many large institutions like the British Museum and State and National Libraries of the United States have had special complete sets made up of late years at considerable expense and trouble. Some of the numbers are now so scarce that it is impossible to secure them at any price.

In the articles on agriculture the subjects of sugar and coffee and other tropical products are fully treated; and, in 1893, appeared one able article by Mr. Thrum on "Lapsed and Possible Industries in Hawaii-nee." Under the educational sections are found timely articles on Hawaiian botany and geography, with sketches of Hawaiian characteristics and tendencies, as well as notices of the general progress of education. This section also contains an article on the "Evolution of Land Titles," which has attracted considerable attention. Music in connection with education and otherwise is also fully treated, as are the flora and fauna of the group.

Under folk lore are found a dozen or more myths and legends relating to ancient Hawaii and there is a complete history of the various lava flows and eruptions of the volcano since its publication began. Under Labor and Immigration there was given by Prof. Alexander in 1896 very thorough history of the immigration to Hawaii. The historical portion and the different articles of research have also great value and are most entertaining. Among the latter are to be found interesting sketches of the Hawaiian Flag and Coat of Arms, Hawaiian Poetical Names for Places, Hawaiian Conundrums, Names of Relationship, Idolatrous Customs and Kapus, Ancient Water Rights, Bird Hunters of Ancient Times, Kapa Making, Surf Riding, Obsolete Street Names, etc. The page of local history is well and ably filled, covering quite fairly the entire field since 1875 to the end of the nineteenth century.

The Annual for the year 1900, which will be issued very shortly, shows no falling off, as a glance at its principal articles will prove. The new issue will appear with an entirely new stereotyped cover of elegant design, including in one portion the statute of Kamehameha I. Among the articles will be found the Eruption of Manna Loa in 1899, by Prof. A. B. Ingalls; What a Botanist may see in Honolulu, by Dr. A. B. Lyons; An Official Report of the Hawaiian Islands, by Dr. Walter Macwell; The Passing of the Albatrosses in Hawaii, and Street Characters of Honolulu, by Mr. T. G. Thrum; Oahu College as an Art Center, by Mr. Edward Towse; Plans of the Coming U. S. Census, by Mr. A. T. Allen; with other articles finishing to appear in a few days. One of these will be about the interesting Hawaiian "S" covers in 1899, by Mr. Thrum, the editor and compiler of the Annual.

### EXQUISITE RUGS

If you want to decorate your home with one of these 14-4 rugs that are being sold at L. B. KERR'S for \$7. They are good value, exquisite patterns, charming colors, and must be seen to be appreciated. Do not fail to see them before they are all sold.

### AMERICAN SUGAR CO. NOTICE.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF stockholders it is hereby announced that the assessments on the contemplated issue of new stock will be called for at the rate of \$10 per share regularly each month, commencing on January 15th, 1900, and thereafter till shares are fully paid up.

Geo. H. Robertson, Treasurer Am. Sugar Co. Dated, Honolulu, Dec. 23, 1899. 5425.

## BY AUTHORITY.

### NOTICE.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE desires to draw the attention of importers to the urgent necessity of removing as expeditiously as possible goods imported from foreign and island ports. The delay that is occasioned by leaving goods upon the wharves is a serious detriment to the public business, and the Minister feels confident that no further notice will be required to rectify the present congested state of the wharves.

S. M. DAMON,  
Minister of Finance.  
Department of Finance, Honolulu,  
H. I., December 29, 1899.

### NOTICE.

ALL DEPOSITORS IN THE Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank are hereby urged to deliver their PASS BOOKS to the nearest named Postal Savings Bank Office (receiving a receipt therefor) between the 1st and 20th of January, 1900, in order that the same may be forwarded to Honolulu so that the interest may be entered therein for the year 1899.

JOS. M. OAT,  
Postmaster General.

Approved:  
S. M. DAMON,  
Minister of Finance.  
Honolulu, Dec. 1, 1899.

### BRANCH OFFICES POSTAL SAVINGS BANK.

Hawaii—Hilo, Kohala, Pahala, Honokaa, Laupahoehoe, Pauilo, Kukuihaele, Hookena, Naalehu.  
Maui—Wailuku, Lahaina, Paia, Makawao, Hamakuaopoko, Hana.  
Kauai—Lihue, Koloa, Kilauea, Waimea, Keala.  
Oahu—Waialua, Waianae, Waipahu, Honolulu.  
Molokai—Kaunakakai.  
5430-2138-3t

### OPENING CERTAIN SCHOOLS.

### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Honolulu, December 30, 1899.  
Upon advice of the Board of Health the following schools in this district will remain closed until further orders, viz.: Normal, Kauluwela, High, Kaulani, Kaunakapili, Beretania Street, Kaakopua, Royal, Kakaako, Emma Street, Kawaiahae, Pohukaina, and the Night School. All other schools will open on Tuesday, January 2d.

By order of the Minister of Public Instruction.

C. T. RODGERS,  
Secretary.

### REGULATIONS FOR THE DETECTION AND SUPPRESSION OF BUBONIC PLAGUE.

Section 1. All persons are required to allow free access into all dwellings, stores, buildings, structures and enclosures wherever situated in the Hawaiian Islands when requested so to do by an Agent of the Board of Health.

Section 2. All persons are required to answer all questions concerning sickness that may exist in any dwelling, store, building, structure or enclosure under their control wherever situated in the Hawaiian Islands, when requested so to do by an Agent of the Board of Health.

Section 3. All persons are required to immediately report to the Board of Health or some Agent thereof any person whom they shall have reason to believe to be sick or to have died of bubonic plague or any other disease dangerous to the public health.

By order of the Board of Health the foregoing regulations were adopted and ordered published this 29th day of December, A. D. 1899.

HENRY E. COOPER,  
5429 President Board of Health.

### SEALED TENDERS

Will be received at the office of the Minister of the Interior till 12 o'clock noon on Monday, January 15th, 1900, for the construction of two pack trails and a cross-road in Oloa.

Specifications at office of Superintendent of Public Works; also at office of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo.

The Minister does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

ALEX. YOUNG,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Dec. 30, 1899. 5429

### WATER NOTICE

In accordance with Section 1 of Chapter XXVI of the laws of 1896:

All persons holding water privileges or those paying water rates, are hereby notified that the water rates for the term ending June 30, 1900, will be due and payable at the office of the Honolulu Water Works, on the 1st day of January, 1900.

All such rates remaining unpaid for 15 days after they are due will be subject to an additional 10 per cent.

All privileges upon which rates remain unpaid February 15, 1900, (30

days after becoming delinquent), are liable to suspension without further notice.

Rates are payable at the office of the Water Works in the Kapuwaiua Building.

ANDREW BROWN,  
Supt. Honolulu Water Works.  
Honolulu, H. I., Dec. 22, 1899.  
5424-10t.

### SEALED TENDERS

Will be received at the office of the Minister of the Interior till 12 o'clock noon of Wednesday, January 3d, 1900, for 1,200 tons of coal to be delivered at the Pumping Station, corner Alapai and Beretania streets.

Specifications at the office of the Superintendent of Water Works.  
The Minister does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

ALEX. YOUNG,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Honolulu, Dec. 28, 1899. 5428

### SEALED TENDERS

Will be received at the office of the Minister of the Interior till 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, December 30, for the construction of a pack-trail from twenty-two miles on Volcano road.

Specifications at office of Superintendent of Public Works; also at office of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo.  
The Minister does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

ALEX. YOUNG,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Dec. 29, 1899. 5428

### IRRIGATION NOTICE.

Holder of water privileges, or those paying water rates, are hereby notified that the hours for irrigation purposes are from 6 to 8 o'clock a. m. and from 4 to 6 o'clock p. m.

ANDREW BROWN,  
Supt. Honolulu Water Works.  
Approved by:  
ALEX. YOUNG,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Honolulu, June 14, 1899. 5255

### Board of Health Office, Honolulu, December 28th, 1899.

Strict quarantine is hereby established over all that part of the City of Honolulu bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point where the mauka line of Queen street crosses Nuuanu street, thence up Nuuanu street to Kukui street, including both sides of Nuuanu street, thence along the center line of Kukui street to Nuuanu stream, thence following the Waikiki bank of Nuuanu stream to a point where it crosses the makai side of King street, thence across to the Waikiki side of River street, thence along to the mauka line of Queen street, thence to the point of beginning.

"All persons are forbidden to enter or leave the quarantine district without authority of the President of the Board of Health or his lawful agents.

By order of  
HENRY E. COOPER,  
President of the Board of Health.

### KIHEI ASSESSMENT.

THE FIFTH ASSESSMENT (10 per cent or \$5 per share) on the assessable stock of the Kihai Plantation Co., Ltd., will be due and payable at the office of Alexander & Baldwin, Judd building, on Thursday, January 2d, 1900.

J. P. COOKE,  
Treasurer Kihai Plantation Co.  
Honolulu, Dec. 20, 1899. 5423

### Maunalei Sugar Co., Ltd. Assessment Notice.

THE FOURTH ASSESSMENT OF 10 per cent (\$10 per share) on the assessable stock of company will be due and payable at the office of Gear, Lanning & Co. on January 1st, 1900, and delinquent January 31st, 1900.

A. V. GEAR,  
5425 Treas. Maunalei Sug. Co., Ltd.

### ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

THE FOURTH ASSESSMENT OF 5 per cent (\$1.00 per share) on the assessable stock of the Kamalo Sugar Co., Ltd., is due and payable at my office December 15th, 1899, and DELINQUENT JANUARY 15, 1900.

FRANK HUSTACE,  
5415 Treas. Kamalo Sug. Co., Ltd.  
Per CHARLES PHILLIPS.

### ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the sixth assessment of ten (10) per cent on the capital stock of the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co. will be due and payable to J. H. Fisher at Bishop & Co., bankers, Honolulu, on the 1st day of December, prox. The shares upon which any assessment may remain unpaid after thirty days from said date will be declared delinquent.

CHAS. H. ATHERTON,  
Secretary H. R. T. & L. Co.  
Honolulu, Dec. 1, 1899. 5407

### ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the second assessment, 25 per cent or \$2.50 per share, on assessable stock of the Honolulu Stockyards Co., Ltd., will be due and payable at the office of Frank Hustace, Treasurer, on Monday, January 1st, 1900.

By order of the Board of Directors.  
A. NEWHOUSE,  
Secretary. 5406



RISDON IRON WORKS

San Francisco, California.

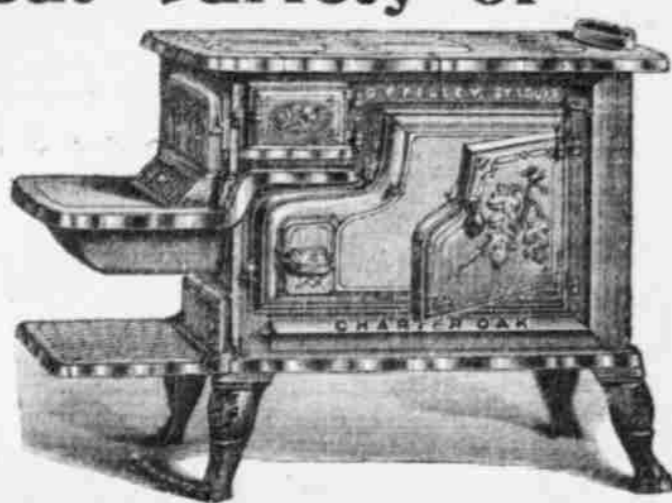
ENGINEERS AND BUILDERS

Pumping Machinery, Heine Boilers, Plain Tubular Boilers, Corliss Engines, Cane Gars, Vacuum Pans

And all Machinery for the complete equipment of Sugar Mills.

OFFICE: Cor. King and Nuuanu Sts. HONOLULU, H. I.

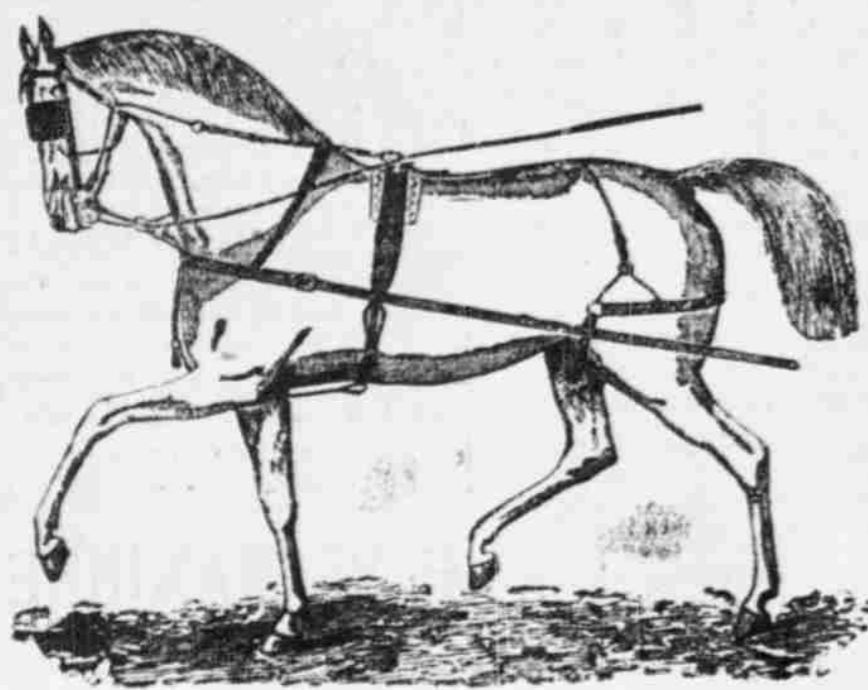
A Great Variety of Stoves AND Ranges



Farmers' Boilers and Extra Castings for all Stoves

JOHN NOTT, 75-79 KING ST. Telephone No. 31.

Manufacturing Harness Co.



Importers and Manufacturers.

REPAIRING IN ALL BRANCHES.

Telephone No. 228. Cor. King & Fort Sts. P. O. BOX No. 322.

THOSE Baby Carriages

HAVE ARRIVED AT THE

City Furniture Store, H. H. WILLIAMS, Manager.

Love Building, 534-536 Fort St.

TELEPHONE 846: RESIDENCE, 849.

LAND MATTERS

Dr. H. Hayes Reports from Washington.

Correspondence Involved--Statement in Writing Made at the Suggestion of Secretary Porter.

The following on land matters, taken from the Hilo Tribune of December 30, 1899, comprises the correspondence which has passed thereon between Dr. H. Hayes and J. A. Porter, secretary to President McKinley:

Washington, D. C., Nov. 30, 1899. Mr. W. H. Smith, Editor Hilo Tribune, Hilo, Hawaii.

Dear Sir: I feel that the people of Hilo should know what steps have been taken thus far in the matter of the Government lands, and what the prospects are. When I reached Washington it seemed necessary that the matter should be laid before the President at once, in order that he might incorporate in his annual message to Congress any recommendations he might think proper to make in the premises. As the memorial has not yet reached me I had to act, and act quickly, in my private capacity; so I saw Secretary Porter, showed him a copy of the memorial, and stated the case as plainly, as briefly and as strongly as I could. He said the President was too busy on his message to Congress, working day and night, to see me personally, but he suggested that I make a brief statement in writing of what I had said to him and he would submit it to the President. So I wrote the following:

1752 Oregon Avenue, Washington, D. C., Nov. 25, 1899. To the President:

I have the honor to submit the following facts, which came under my personal notice while I was residing in the town of Hilo, Island of Hawaii, regarding conditions in the Hawaiian Islands occasioned by Executive Order of September 11, 1899.

1st. The enforcement of this order has already greatly disturbed business by the uncertainties it has created, and will block several important enterprises on the Island of Hawaii, such as the building of two railroads, and the development of coffee and sugar plantations.

2d. About nine-tenths of the Hawaiian government lands affected by this order are on this island, and consequently the people there are especially interested in the matter, and very desirous that something be done promptly to ameliorate the present unsatisfactory conditions.

3d. Nearly all of these lands were taken up in perfect good faith under the Hawaiian land laws, as homesteads and plantations, and not for purposes of speculation, and practically all of them have been improved and developed, as required by the grants. Most of them were taken up under the Land Act of 1895, and the lessees had not time to comply with all the conditions precedent to title (one of which is three years' residence) before the islands were annexed to the United States.

Other settlers, coming after annexation, took up lands granted them by the Hawaiian Government under Hawaiian laws, which had been continued in power and force by the Government of the United States. The United States Government has succeeded to all the obligations of the Hawaiian Government, one of which is to observe the terms of the contracts made with the lessees of these lands, and to grant them fee simple titles thereto.

4th. These lessees have spent both time and money in the development of their lands, in costly experiments in coffee culture, and in the erection of homes and buildings. For these expenditures no reimbursements would probably be made, and the refunding of the purchase price of the land would not begin to compensate them for their losses and outlay. Many of these lessees have also given up positions in the United States and severed all their connections there, and have gone to Hawaii to take up these claims.

5th. A memorial reciting these facts was being circulated on the Island of Hawaii at the time I left (October 25th), and had already received the signatures of nearly all of the higher officials and of many of the merchants, professional men and planters of the island, and will probably be presented to you in a few weeks.

I have, therefore, the honor to respectfully suggest, in the interests of the people of Hawaii, that you will recommend to Congress such legislation as will remedy the present unsettled condition of the land question and confirm in their titles all those who in good faith have taken up lands in the Hawaiian Islands in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

I have the honor to be, with high respect,

Very truly yours, HENRY HAYES.

With this I sent a letter to Mr. Porter, semi-official in character, which he could show to the President, but embodying statements that need not go on record. The letter follows:

Washington, D. C., Nov. 25, 1899. My dear Mr. Porter:—I enclose a brief statement of the facts regarding public lands in Hawaii, which I brought to your notice the other day, and which you suggested that I put in writing for submission to the President. I have been roused in this matter by the strong desire I found among my fellow land owners in Hawaii to bring to the President's notice some strong and direct expression of their troubles and needs. I was, as you know, the Secretary of the Hawaiian Commission last year, and subsequently took up government lands on Hawaii, and was out there this summer developing them when this order of the President checked further operations. I have, therefore, had opportunities for knowing the real conditions. I know that the men who have taken up these lands are reputable and earnest men, and not mere squatters or speculators, and that it is their wish and intention to become permanent residents of this new addition to our country and

to help develop it along American lines as American citizens.

Fearing that I am not putting you to too much trouble in this matter, and thanking you for your interest and courtesy, I am,

Very truly yours, HENRY HAYES.

Hon. John Addison Porter, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C. Mr. Porter acknowledged the receipt of these letters in the following note: "Executive Mansion, Washington, Nov. 8, 1899.

My Dear Sir:—Your communication relating to Government lands in Hawaii has been submitted to the President and was read by him very attentively.

The subject I believe will be mentioned in his message to Congress, and the President has requested the Attorney General to give especial consideration to the points which you have enumerated.

Very sincerely yours, J. A. PORTER, Secretary to the President.

Dr. Henry Hayes, 1752 Oregon Avenue, Washington, D. C.

These letters tell concisely the story of my efforts and the present status of things. There seems to be a good deal of suspicion in Washington regarding Hawaiian affairs, and I think I have presented one phase of the matter to the President in a new light. Previously, the point of view of the individual planter had, apparently, not been presented to him, all former representations having been in the interest of the Government of Hawaii or of large corporations. Of course it is impossible to say, at this time, what the outcome will be, but I am confident the President is favorably disposed to the bona fide settlers on the lands and will do all in his power to protect them. He is fully conscious of the unsettled and demoralized state of affairs in general in the islands, but I do not believe he had any conception of the mischief wrought by the small land holders by his order of September 11th until the matter was brought to his attention in the above letters.

The Commissioners' bill, granting Hawaii a territorial form of government, will be presented to Congress as soon as it meets, and the President will urge the speedy passage of this bill, and in this, or in a separate measure, I believe the land question will be satisfactorily settled. Hawaii will not be treated in the same manner as Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, but will be made an integral part of the United States and given a territorial form of Government. How soon this bill will be passed it is, of course, impossible to state at this time, but the President is anxious to start on his onward career this first-born child of the expansion policy.

All has been done that can be done at this time in the direction of straightening out the land-question angle, and we must now wait for the President's action. When the question is referred to Congress it may be necessary to press the matter there, and the memorial should be sent on as soon as possible.

I have given me great pleasure to do what I could thus far, and I shall endeavor in the future, by every means in my power, to promote the interests of Hawaii.

Very truly yours, HENRY HAYES.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the General Postoffice Up to December 31, 1899.

GENTLEMEN.

- Allen, Mr. Anderson, H A Alexander, H E M Allen, G S Bashford, C Ballantyne, — Bailey, C R Banker, A L Baker, E B Baskely, G T Beane, W J Berol, Messrs M & W Blake, Capt T A Bohler, W T Brown, F B Birkwell, H Brown, E Cathan, M M Carroll, J Carly, W J Chifflet, — Clark, Mr Cohn, H Coonley, C C Cook, L Cooke, E Crothers, E J (2) Davis, J (2) Denton, J Davy, E Dayton, J Edwards, C B Edeew, G Ellis, W S Eldridge, W H Fanning, L P Falavel, E Felker, F Feary, L Fecher, L Flint, Mr Galbraith, Jr, W J Gauner, D Gear, M Glnaca, H G Gorman, J Grace, J C Gruban, Major Garkus, J (2) Halvonsen, C (2) Hall, W V Halverson, J Harris, J G Hall, H F Hogan, E Harbottle, E Harrie, H W Hawk, J W Hiss, W J Hicker, W Hill, W Hoffman, D W C Hooper, W Ingersoll, Dr Jones, W Judd Printing Co Jorgensen, H Jordan, J W Kane, J J Kellher, E A

- Keating, Mr Kimble, T King, M I Koppe, W W Knox, W H Lannon, J Lane, A L Langan, J Lansing, D Lawry, H T Levingston, R Leuvre, P J Lester, H Manbury, J Malner, J A Marks, J Maurice, H Mills, F Morrison, H Morrison, H Matthis, Capt L J Manson Cycle Co. May, F Maulaster, G Myhre, G (2) McLennan, D J McGann, Mr Northup, J Olssen, I Ogge, R Oborg, J Padgett, H Parmley, A L Pacall, Mr Peterson, F C Pennybacker, C R Pleasants, J B Perry, E Phillip, J N Pickard, J N Pizer, Mr Pickard, T L Pockels, Capt N Port, C Pros, P J Parsons, S G Quinby, R C (2) Roszko, M Reutter, E Rich, H Riley, J Richard, E Rowe, R J Rosenstock, G W Smith & Rowlett, — Messrs Saylor, R J Skaggs, J E Sandford, P Sanderson, Dr R Sears, H (2) Shelton, A Shaw, S T Smith, A O Simpson, G C Smith, J (11) Smith, G D Smith, M L Sniffen, J Stewart, R Taylor, A Thompson, W E Totp, J Turhill, F Van Aswoidoth, H Wymon, W A Wright, L M Williams, F Willis, S Whlamde, F Welch, W Wright, J M Wood, H Wuelzo, G Wisbert, G Whitney, J V Welis, C Yates, F Zook, L J

- Kelly, J C King, F (3) Knight, A Kopplitz, G H Land, J T Liojocki, J Lentz, W H Legar, M Lemar & Co, J J Link, J Lovell, D Lenn, A Morgan, J P Moore, R S Muller R Murray, W T Myers, Dr P S (2) Myers, F McDonald, J McClay, L F McKee, J (2) McMillan, H (2) Minish, F McKetchen, Mr McFadden, E T McKay, J Owens, J C (3) Oldham, R D (2) Overbay, D Palmer, I A Palmer, C T Pesant, K Peerless Typewriter Agency Peechlor, S Phillip, M Phillips, A Pierson, J Price, J B (2) Powell, W A Poole, C W Pens, P T Pomroy, C Quinby, D Reynolds, A (2) Reilly, T J Ris, J Richard, H Robinson, G Rogozerski, H Ryan, J T Stockton, N L Steinman, C Swainez, Jr, W B Smlatek, M Shaw, O J Shaw, J Schmidt, L Siocum, F Smith, L M (2) Smith, W S Smith, A Socks, J W Steeves, N (2) Stanley, J F Stokes, J F G Swift, M Thieme, E Thompson, — Tomile, E Thurman, T Van Tassel, R Werner, J Wells, W Watson, W Ward, Mr Watts, F Walters, F E Weber, A Wallace, J Wade, F K Wakefield, W H Watt, T Yates, W H
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- Froom, Miss E Blarenka, P LordFruenRanches Jandzak, J and Gutsbesitzer Maritima, T T
- PARCELS POST.
- Jordan, M
- MONEY ORDER.
- Powell, W E
- Parties enquiring for letters in the above list will please ask for "Advertised Letters."
- JOS. M. OAT, Postmaster General, General Postoffice, Honolulu, H. I., December 31, 1899.
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-

# HAWAII BUDGET

## Doings on the Big Island for Past Week.

### The Olaa Squatters--Water Dispute Settled--Ancient Claim for Church Land.

The following news up to December 30th, 1899, is taken from the Hawaii Herald:

The settlement of the land question by Congress is the measure which most interests the average squatter on Hawaii. The men and women who have settled upon lands in Olaa have faith in Congress and believe they will be given an opportunity to purchase the lots at the price charged for same quality of land in the United States.

These people have no idea that they will be allowed to retain their present holdings without money or without price. So strong is their faith they have not only retained a firm of lawyers in Washington but have sent a representative to place the matter before the members. One of the settlers says: "We are willing to pay a reasonable price for the land, but we do not consider that particular land worth \$20.00 per acre, one of the prices set by the Government in Honolulu. Of course there are some people on the land posing as settlers who can hardly be considered such, but when you think how many people have secured titles to land in Olaa without carrying out their part of the agreement, how can you wonder at others following the example? The receiver or recorder of the land department under United States laws may be more exacting and the 'sooners' will be weeded out. In the main the people who have settled upon public lands in Olaa are bona fide settlers and are living up to the requirements of United States laws. Most of them have made improvements and have gone into agriculture to a limited extent. This, I believe, will work to our interest for the facts will all be placed before Congress at the proper time. Any objections there may be to our action come from the Government officials in Honolulu and we attach very little importance to it. Our cause was properly placed in the beginning, and so far we have won; we believe the final result will be satisfactory to us."

#### Olaa Water Supply.

The flume being constructed by the Olaa Sugar Co. for the purpose of conducting water from Kaumana to Olaa is of inch and one-quarter redwood. Scarcity of this class of lumber will delay construction. Efforts are being made to conserve the water at the head of the stream. As to quantity, it is said that during the recent dry period the water in that portion of the flume already constructed measured 220 miner's inches.

Any dispute there may have been between the Hilo Sugar Company and the Olaa Sugar Company regarding the right to the stream has been satisfactorily adjusted. The Olaa Co. has agreed to allow Manager Scott the use of the water for irrigating the vast tracts of cane land in Kaumana and, it is said, in consideration of this upper lands is at the disposal of the Olaa Company.

This settles the water problem for Olaa and while the construction of a flume eleven miles in length is no small undertaking the results obtained will be ample remuneration to the company.

#### Wants the Land.

The construction of a second bridge across the Waialua above Bridge street increases the value of land on the Punee side of the river and creates a desire on the part of some people to possess it. Just now there is a demand for the lot on which stands the small native church, just off Amalu road. This property was originally owned by the father of Joe Keomakani and was given by him to Rev. Titus Coon more than thirty-five years ago for the purpose for which it is now used. The natives built the church and have used it during all this time though no deed of transfer was ever made. Rev. S. L. Deaha was called upon yesterday by Attorney John U. Smith and informed that the lot had been purchased by one of his clients. The reverend gentleman replied that as the land in question had been occupied by the church for thirty-five years he believed there could be no question as to ownership whether a deed had been issued or not; if there was a question it would have to be settled by the court.

#### Wide Roads Wanted.

With Surveyor Baldwin and Minister Young favoring wide streets and roads there is no reason why improvements in roads on Hawaii should not be on a better basis. Mr. Rowell has always advocated long and narrow roads, notwithstanding the fact that they are more expensive to keep in repair and less convenient to the public. As Mr. Rowell is a minority in the Board of Commissioners he will not cut much ice. Front street eighty feet wide would be a great thing for traffic and would be easy to secure as sixty feet. When it comes to slicing off a man's property a few feet more or less makes very little difference.

#### News Boiled Down.

It is probable that the yachts Mabel and Spray will race for a pennant next Sunday. The Portuguese Sugar Mill is turning out sugar at the rate of fifteen tons per day. Tenders will shortly be asked for the construction of the Hilo postoffice building. There was quite a heavy rainfall in Kau yesterday. Only one mill is grinding at present. Work on the Waialua bridge will begin as soon as the Waialua bridge is open for traffic. There have been very few real estate transactions in this district since the sugar land boom last spring. Intend-

ing purchasers are awaiting developments. The survey of the balance of the public lands in Olaa will be completed in about three weeks. The Christmas exercises at the Hilo Foreign Church on Friday night were the best ever held there. Nearly all of the pig pens in Chinatown have been removed under orders from the Board of Health. A number of Honolulu attorneys are expected in Hilo to attend the term of court which opens next Wednesday. Contractor James Lewis began the construction of a sewer ditch on the beach opposite Church street on Tuesday.

There was a very interesting lantern slide exhibition at Faith church on Monday evening last. The attendance was large.

The Christmas dinner at Olaa plantation by the employees of the Company was a very successful and highly enjoyable affair. One of the main lines of the Hilo-Kohala Railway passes through the land of H. C. Austin, Punahawai and Pleasant streets. Judge Wilder returned from a vacation at the Volcano on Sunday and has been engaged hearing cases in Chambers since Tuesday morning.

The meat trust proposed for Hilo seems to be in a quiescent state. According to reports from Honolulu prices of beef may go up without the assistance of a trust.

Surveyor Baldwin, one of the road commissioners for this district, favors the plan to make Front street eighty feet in width. He believes Minister Young will also favor it. It is said that the Hilo-Kohala Railway Company will construct its line along the water front instead of back of the town. Surveyors are now engaged running the lines.

The Central Meat Market slaughter house has been removed to a point on the Kaumana road about two miles from town. The old place near the hospital has been demolished.

A Japanese made the statement in Hilo the other day that he had taken a contract to clear 1400 acres of timber land for the Olaa Sugar Co. Messrs. Forrest and Rauschle are making good progress with their contract and are getting seven more stump pullers.

L. M. Whitehouse, who secured the contract for the material for Waialua, Pihouua and Waialua bridges, says they are in accordance with the specifications and in every respect. The Waialua bridge should be open to traffic within thirty days as James Lewis will begin work on the structure tomorrow.

The Hilo Railway Company is now building a dock on its waterfrontage which will be finished this week. On the side next Hackfeld's lot on the river front there will be space left for a slip so that scows may go on the side of the wharf and rails be taken directly on board the cars. The wharf is to be a permanent one and in future all the railway material will be discharged there.

#### FROM ANOTHER SOURCE.

Sanitary Committee Gets no Reply to Its Request. The following is taken from the Hilo Tribune of December 30th, 1899:

The interest of the health authorities in the welfare of Hilo and the Island of Hawaii is truly touching, and is manifested in so many ways that it makes one's head go round in trying to keep tabs on them all. Sheriff Andrews has sent to Honolulu by previous steamers the names of those who had been chosen on the sanitation committee for the various districts of the Island, with the request that they be granted commissions and given authority to act for the suppression of plague should it break out; and in any case for its prevention, by compelling sanitary methods. No answer of any kind has been received to this very reasonable request, and the local condition of this Island, so far as these matters are concerned, seems to be not of the slightest consequence to the Board of Health. Said a prominent gentleman on Thursday: "Just why quarantine should have been declared in Honolulu when cases of the plague were doubtful, and raised when there is no longer any doubt that the plague does exist and cases of it have proven fatal in every quarter of the city, one finds it hard to fathom. Also, one looks in vain for a good reason why the Board of Health should grant permits to the people of Honolulu to go anywhere they wish on that and the other Islands, utterly ignorant as they must be, whether such persons are already infected, since, as was said above, it is all over Honolulu."

The case of the Chinaman, who left the quarantine quarter after the quarantine was so unwisely raised, went to the other side of Oahu, re-emerged with a few days, while the terms with which he was infected were incubating, and returned to Honolulu last Sunday, dying the same day--this case is exactly in line with 'the point the Tribune is endeavoring to make. That the Board of Health should ignore the actual state of affairs, which is vouched for by the most competent physicians of Honolulu, is an outrage upon all outside the infected center. It is done seemingly to favor certain commercial interests and is very liable to result in the greatest injury to the whole country, those interests included."

The Kinau was met on her arrival by a delegation of the local committee, but as she was authorized by the Board of Health to land passengers and freight, no further action could be taken. No steerage passengers were brought, however, from Honolulu, and it is said no Oriental freight. Sheriff Andrews is also taking great care that no privileges are granted which might prove of danger, that are not expressly authorized by the Board.

The Other Bank. Mr. Philip Peck returned to Hilo by Wednesday's Kinau, just as firmly of the opinion as ever that a bank here is a good thing for the people and the bank, and that two banks are even better than one, provided the other people think so.

While in San Francisco Mr. Peck made arrangements for exchange with prominent banking institutions. His capital is for the most part local, unless the local subscribers are inclined to back out on account of the branch

of the American Bank of Hawaii, that is just being started, in which case he will make up the balance elsewhere. Mr. Peck hopes to open in about three weeks. His firm will do a general banking business and make loans on real estate and other approved security.

#### The News in Brief.

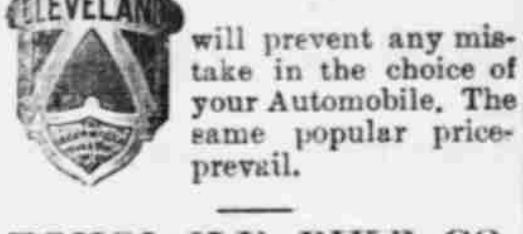
Wainaku mill started grinding on Tuesday last. It is expected that the output of sugar for the season will equal last year's production. J. P. Sisson made a few days' visit to Puna last week. He reports a vigorous growth of cane wherever it has been planted through that district. The Kohala-Hilo Railway surveys are going on rapidly and the chief engineer has settled upon the route to be followed through town and out for some distance.

Governor John Baker will leave Hilo in the not distant future for Paris, that other great metropolis of the civilized world. He will spend about a year on the continent.

Work on the offices for the Hilo bank is nearly completed. The interior has been entirely renovated, and very comfortable as well as handsome quarters for the bank are the result.

One of the most considerable bits of engineering on the Islands, in the way of tunnelling, is now being conducted by the Lihue plantation. It is a tunnel 2,400 feet long through the range of hills immediately back of the Waialua plains, to deliver the Waialua water on to the plains for sugar purposes. There is every indication that solid rock will be encountered the whole way, so that progress will be slow.

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### BRAVAIS' IRON

IN CONCENTRATED DROPS. ANEMIA, POORNESS OF BLOOD, LOSS OF COLOUR. BRILLIANT ENDORSEMENT. By Health Journal of New York August 24, 1899.—J. A. Davis, M.D., Editor and Manager.

Only last week we examined the brewer by the Capital Brewing Company of Olympia, Wash., and it is a perfect illustration of the quality of beer which we are always glad to commend, for the analysis showed it to be entirely free from any trace of any injurious substance. Such a high grade of beer is most beneficial in its use, for none of the pure malt and hops have been displaced by harmful ingredients. Every hygienist will concur with us in saying that a beer of such superior excellence is a very wholesome beverage. Physicians often have occasion to prescribe a pure beer for cases of debilitation, and they can safely order this beer, made by the Capital Brewing Company.

L. H. DEE has in his keeping the American Journal of Health and can be seen by anyone. This beer can be had in bottle or draught at the HOFFMAN, corner of Hotel and Nuuanu streets. A large assortment of the very best of American and foreign liquors we are pleased to sell you and give you value for the benefit of your health.

Yours, L. H. DEE, Proprietor of HOFFMAN.

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JOSEPH FERNANDEZ, Prop.  
Arlington Hotel, Hotel Street.

## THREE DEAD YESTERDAY

(Continued from Page 11.)

a temperature of 102, pulse 125. The femoral gland on the left leg was highly swollen, and the slightest pressure upon the part caused intense pain to the patient. He seemed in good spirits, however, even when being removed to the Chinese hospital for treatment. It was a highly suspicious case, and the physicians expressed an opinion after the examination that he would probably die inside of twenty-four hours, which he did.

The Kobayashi Hotel premises have had a good deal of sickness, inside and in the direct vicinity of late. A Japanese in the building, who had been ailing from fever, was removed by the Japanese physicians on Saturday. A Japanese, who died behind the shack of the Chinese, Kon Wai, was attended by the Japanese physicians, who also removed an inguinal gland for examination.

Many cases of sickness were visited throughout the day by the health physicians and one case of suspicious sickness reported to the office. A Chinese, who died on the Ewa side of Nuuanu street, between Beretania and Kukui, was reported as a suspicious death. Dr. Scaparone, who visited the premises, found that before he could make his examination the Chinaman had been removed for burial.

Executive Officer Reynolds and Agent Johnson had a small official fire of their own yesterday at Pawa. They burned the shack in which the Chinese died on Monday last. The shack was situated near a duck pond off Sheridan street, and left nothing but the ruins behind.

One of the men who has been lending valuable aid to the Board of Health during the present quarantine, is William Crawford, the Hawaiian whose anomalous connections make him a Hawaiian Chinese, although there is not a drop of Chinese blood in his veins. As an interpreter and an inspector he has lent faithful services in attempting to alleviate the evils which exist among his chosen countrymen. Several cases of sickness have been ferreted out by him, his full knowledge of Chinese customs being a valuable aid. He enjoys the confidence both of the Chinese and those of the Board with whom he has been thrown in contact. The case of Kon Wai, although being hid away in a small, hot shack, was discovered by him, the patient being afterwards pronounced a bubonic victim. At yesterday's fire his services were of particular value in explaining to the evicted Chinese the reasons of the Board for their action and in calming their fears.

### IMPORTANT MEETING.

**Board Resolves to Condemn Infected Section at Once.**

A meeting of the Board of Health was held on Saturday evening at the Health Office to discuss the question of condemning infected parts of Chinatown and removing sections by fire. Besides President Cooper, who was in the chair, there were present as members of the Board Dr. Wood, Day and Emerson, George W. Smith and Executive Officer Reynolds. Hon. L. A. Thurston, by special request of President Cooper, was also present to make some suggestions relative to more vigorous action on the part of the Board in ridding Chinatown of its dread visitor—the plague. President Cooper, in opening the meeting, said:

"In company with Mr. George W. Smith, a member of the Board and a few members of the Government survey staff and Drs. Pratt and Grossman, I made a thorough inspection of Block No. 10, bounded by Nuuanu, Pauahi, Smith and Beretania. The result of our observation was that we were prepared for the condemnation of the entire block with the exception of four or five buildings, which have been marked on the map. The surveyors have located the buildings and the grounds and will be ready for a final report on Monday. I have asked Mr. Thurston here tonight. He has suggested that we take more vigorous measures in regard to the buildings which have been infected. There are two policies to pursue—one with direct authority of the Board to destroy all buildings, and another to proceed in the manner which the law gives us.

"Damages will, of course, be assessed against the Government. It is well enough to say that the infected premises should be destroyed immediately. There is every reason to believe that the whole block is infected surrounding Ah's place. It is a different problem from that which we faced in the cholera time. To discuss this matter is a question of policy. Mr. Thurston says it is time for action. As I understand it from outside criticism, the Board has been negligent on that line in not destroying all buildings where infection has occurred."

Dr. Emerson: "What is your opinion in regard to the legal aspect for the Board of Health to go ahead and destroy what needs to be destroyed?"

President Cooper: "The law on its face apparently gives the Board full control. The Board and the Government may, however, be open to proceedings in court by injunction. But the law, as it stands, gives the Board the right to condemn. We have a right to declare any building or any enclosure, or any place, on account of a case of sickness, and remove it at the owner's expense. I say it then becomes a question of policy—will the Board go ahead in these matters in a deliberate way?"

Dr. Emerson: "I should go right ahead and take all the responsibility and burn anything and do anything that is necessary. I think that is the proper policy of this Board."

President Cooper: "You think, then, we should go ahead and burn this block right away if we want to?"

Dr. Emerson: "Yes, sir."

Mr. Smith: "Take one block and follow out the course of the law and give them notice. I think it is ridiculous to burn all these people out. Condemn these buildings according to law."

Considerable discussion was indulged in regarding the conditions

which bring about the infection, the medical men stating their full belief in the transferring of the plague germs by the migrating habits of rats. Also ways and means were discussed as to how the 2,000 persons of the block in question were to be housed and fed while the work of demolition and construction was going on. The people would have to leave their belongings behind them, which would eventually, in the greater part, be destroyed. It was pointed out that the Board in making wholesale condemnations and burnings was laying itself open to a tremendous responsibility, but they stated positively that if the plague was to be stamped out the people would have to be removed elsewhere from the district and provided for. There seemed to be no other remedy.

President Cooper: "There are two methods to pursue—one to condemn the block and give the owners and tenants notification to leave; and another to go right in and burn the places down."

L. A. Thurston: "What induced me to come here and see you was a conversation I had with Dr. Wood this afternoon. I read an article lately in the Nineteenth Century concerning the plague in Oporto. It stated, among other things that the methods pursued thereby quarantining people in the infected houses were more liable to spread the disease than prevent it. If there was infection in a building there was every possible chance for the people in the building to catch the plague in that manner. Dr. Wood agreed with me that the balance of people in a house after it has become infected should be removed. Fire and destruction of the places are the best methods. I inquired why this had not been done. He stated that so much had to be done that they had not been able to come to this phase of the question. He told me that he had personally gone to a Nuuanu street house and found the people had all been shut in. He had the bedding of the infected room taken to the street and burned. In few cases have all the belongings been destroyed; more than using disinfectants liberally, destruction of belongings had not been carried out.

"I have not come here with a view to finding fault, but, to the contrary, to lend as far as I can, any possible assistance, and give suggestions to take what seemed to me, stronger measures for action in stamping out the plague in order to save ourselves from a ruinous catastrophe. I understand the plague has been running four or five years in Hongkong, and unless we can meet the thing right here now, and stamp it out, we are liable to become a plague-ridden spot for years.

"My idea is to adopt by resolution, new regulations, for instance, that as soon as a certain building has a plague patient in it certain measures should be taken to prevent the disease spreading. Wherever practicable, I say, the building should be destroyed; the sooner the better. I understand it is a question of rats coming into a house and going out of it that spreads the disease. My suggestion would be this: Remove the inmates to some other place where they can be cared for, and then proceed to the work of destroying the building, and I would suggest this be done now while there are so few cases. I have drawn up a few suggestions which I desire to make to the Board, as follows:

Let the Board adopt regulations providing that upon each case of plague being reported, the following action be taken:

The patient be immediately removed to the hospital or morgue.  
That all other occupants of the building be immediately removed from the building to quarantine quarters to be provided for that purpose and there thoroughly disinfected and quarantined.

That all furniture, clothing and bedding about the premises be immediately burned. An inspector to have the authority to exempt therefrom articles not easily infected, such as metal, etc., these to be immediately thoroughly disinfected.

All wooden buildings in which a case of plague occurs, and all wooden buildings in immediate communication therewith to be burned as soon as possible, precautions being taken to prevent the fire spreading.

In addition to disinfecting the lot on which the case has occurred, the same to be covered as soon as practicably possible with combustible material and the same burned, so as to thoroughly burn the surface of the soil.

In a case of plague is found in a brick or stone building the same methods of disinfection to be followed above set forth, except that the building shall not be destroyed. All floors of the same and all portions which are brought in contact with the inmates to be removed and burned.

The question of providing places of shelter for those who were put into the "barracks quarantine" was discussed at length, and it was decided to prepare the Kakaako Rifle range quarters for service and to build up temporary barracks which will accommodate several hundred persons. President Cooper stated that he intended to request the Minister of the Interior to construct barracks to hold 1,000 people. Mr. Thurston stated he was ready to assist in any way possible, in carrying out any of the suggestions he made.

Dr. Day stated that the only way to combat the plague was to remove the people from the infected houses, and that many of the houses in Chinatown should be destroyed. Had the Board attempted to tear down any buildings in Chinatown six months ago, he stated it would not have had any support from the people at all. Without any danger threatening the people, the community would have said the Board "had gone crazy."

Dr. Wood: "I would like to make a motion that all the people living in the infected houses be removed to some clean place; that all furnishings in the houses which cannot be easily disinfected, be burned, and the same removed to new and clean places. That the materials and belongings of the sick man should be destroyed."

The motion prevailed.  
President Cooper: "I should think a resolution to the general effect that in the opinion of the Board these premises are considered a source of sickness they should be condemned, and that legal notices should be given for the vacation of the premises."

A motion to this effect was carried.

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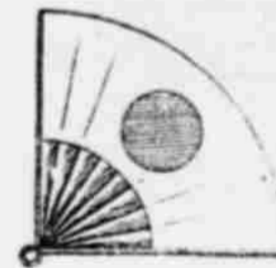
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Read the Daily Advertiser.

REALTY QUIET

No Decline is Shown in the Prices.

Good Demand for Good Property, and Many Applications for Houses to Rent.

Interviews with prominent real estate firms show that there is no particular activity in real estate circles, nor was any expected during the holiday season. According to the best information obtainable, however, good property is in demand at good prices, and the market is steady.

There is a strong demand for outside property and for houses in the city, both to rent and purchase. "There is an excellent opportunity for builders of houses to make considerable money," said Gear, Lansing & Co. on Saturday. "We have a large number of applications every day for houses to rent, and many of the applicants are willing to pay rather high prices. But as there are few if any houses to be had, we are compelled to simply file the applications, and give no satisfaction to those who make the requests for homes. Good families living in inferior buildings at present express a willingness to pay considerably more for better accommodations. All this will of course be remedied in time. Builders must see the very inviting situation, and it is more than likely that an era of great activity in house-building will soon set in. Lots are selling fairly well in the new Kaimuki tract, three miles northeast of the city, and steps are already well under way to supply that section with water."

"There is very little decline in real estate, even if there is no advancement," remarked Q. H. Berrey, "but if the quarantine is on any length of time and our sugar is shut out of San Francisco we must naturally expect a decline in stocks and markets. There have been a number of sales on Pacific Heights and at the baseball tract, but the question is, how long can the companies carry assessable stocks."

EMBERS CAUSE TROUBLE.

Tent and its Contents Destroyed—Garden Hose Busy.

Burning embers, carried by the high wind from the Chinatown fire yesterday afternoon, lodged on the roofs of quite a number of buildings outside of the quarantined district, and householders were kept busy with buckets and garden hose drenching them with water.

A tent at the rear of No. 606 Fort street, on the makai side of the Orpheum theater, was destroyed, together with its contents, by a blazing ember. The tent has for some time past been used as a domicile, and owing to the absence of the occupants and to its secluded position, the blaze was not discovered until the whole of the place was in flames. The chemical engine was hastily telephoned for, and on arrival quickly extinguished the blaze but not before the contents had been destroyed.

The roof of the building on the mauka side of the Orpheum was also on fire from the same cause, but a few buckets of water soon put an end to all danger. Mrs. Sachs' home, on Beretania street, next to the Progress block, was saved from probable damage through the watchfulness of Mr. Desky, who from a perch on top of the parapet of the Progress building noticed a blazing ember fall upon the dry shingles of the house below him. An alarm to people in the street resulted in one of their number hastily procuring a ladder and a bucket of water and climbing to the roof he extinguished the ember but not before it had set fire to the roof and a hole of about four inches square had been burned.

WRECK OF THE CARSON.

Her Anchor Fast in the Sand Near the Reef off Kakaako.

The wreck of the bark Carson is still in about the same position as on Saturday. Yesterday the steamers Kinanau, Maui and Lehua stood by all day, but the rather brisk breeze made it inadvisable to attempt to change the position of the Carson's hull. This might have been impossible, however, for the reason that the anchor of the submerged vessel had dropped down into the sea, reaching the bottom. It appeared to be fast in the sand near the reef in about ten fathoms of water, and a force of about sixteen men were put at work in an effort to get a line around the anchor chain and free the anchor which would allow the steamers to tow the hull closer inshore, where the masts could be removed and the hull righted sufficiently to allow what remains of the cargo of 1,300 tons of coal to be taken out.

The steamer Cleopatra, which caused the wreck of the Carson, was due from Maui yesterday morning, but up to a late hour last night had not been sighted. Her failure to arrive gave rise to the rumor that she may have found upon arrival at Maui that the collision with the Carson had caused her to be driven ashore, which would make it desirable for the steamer to remain at Maui.

OPERA OF ERMINIE.

To be Given at the Orpheum This Evening by the Lyricists. "Erminie" has perhaps furnished more popular songs than almost any comedy opera. Every successful opera usually brings forth a set of dances or waltzes, but the catchy strains of "Erminie" are perhaps more familiar than most. Everybody knows the exquisite "Lullaby" and myriads of acts have tripped the light fantastic toe to the strains of "We're Two Jailbirds of a Feather" and "As Happy and as Gay as a King." The whole work is written in jovial mood, the period in which it is cast furnishes excellent material for picturesque costuming, while the situations are provocative of continual mirth. There are good parts for everybody from the prima donna and the tenor to the comedians, the latter having no little share in the plot.

"Erminie" is in one sense thoroughly French—in its light, sparkling airs and witty dialogue—although at no time does it verge on the too often ultra broadness of the typical Parisian light opera. As the true light opera should be, it is a syllabus, a delightful froth, a charlotte russe of music, a potpourri of tuneful composition that sets the feet a-jiggling and the spirits dancing from the first beat of the conductor's baton to the closing chorus. A good many seats have been already booked and a full house will probably turn out to enjoy the music and laugh at the jokes of the libretto.

TRANSPORT FLINTSHIRE.

Men and Mules Having a Great Time in Honolulu.

The usual Sunday afternoon quiet of lower Fort street was enlivened yesterday by the efforts of a number of vaqueros from the horse transport Flintshire to capture a few big runaway mules, which were evidently averse to boarding the vessel for the voyage to Manila. The mules clattered at full speed up the street as far as King street, but were turned back, and then began a chase along the water front which showed the dexterity of the mules and resulted in the round-up of the runaway animals.

The hale and husky young fellows who are caring for the 310 big mules and one horse on the transport Flintshire are having lots of fun during their sojourn in Honolulu. They have taken in the town pretty generally, both horseback and afoot, and seen the sights under all conditions. On the way back to the transport Saturday night a few of them became involved in a fracas among themselves which formed a notable diversion in their shore leave—as notable as the diversion experienced by three of the vaqueros who were kicked by their frisky, long-eared wards which objected to returning to the transport. A band of 120 mules were taken aboard yesterday, and the remaining 190 will be taken on board today. The one horse belongs to an army officer. The Flintshire will sail this evening or tomorrow for Manila.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, H. I., Dec. 30, 1899.

Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, Capital Paid, Par Val, Div. Ass. Includes Mercantile, American Sugar Co., Hawaiian Sugar Co., etc.

\*591 S. 20. Season Sales—One hundred Mc-Bryde, \$4.75; 50 Honokaa, \$30.

DIVIDENDS, DECEMBER 30, 1899.

Table showing dividends for various companies like C. Brewer & Co., Hawaiian Agricultural, Hawaiian Sugar, etc.

Registration Charges—Thirty. There will be no session of the Exchange today.

The Exchange reports for the month of December 1,231 shares of Ewa stock sold at from \$26.75 to \$27.75; 10 shares American Sugar at \$110 to \$115; 80 shares Hawaiian Sugar Company at \$27.50 to \$29.50; 154 shares Honokaa at \$40 to \$42; 60 shares Kaimuki at \$5 to \$10.50; 25 shares Munnah at \$5 to \$10; 100 shares Mc-Bryde at \$4.75 to \$4.90; 180 Mc-Bryde, paid up, \$18.50; 288 Oahu, paid up, \$18.50 to \$19.00; 680 Okaia, \$17.25 to \$18; 278 Okaia, \$21.50 to \$22.50; 105 Okaia, paid up, \$14 to \$16; 124 Pioneer Mill, \$21.50 to \$22.50; 455 Waialeale, assessable, \$80 to \$85.50; 105 Waialeale, paid up, \$120 to \$125; 29 Waialeale Mill Co., \$117.50; 5 Hawaiian Electric Co., \$180; 20 Mutual Telephone Co., \$17; 8 Oahu Railway & Land Co., \$180; 15,000 Hawaiian Government 6 per cent bonds, \$101 to \$101.25; 8,000 Oahu R-Rway & Land Co bonds, \$105.50.

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The new Government Kau road runs through the place. In addition to the above, there will be sold 100 tame milch cows and 75 steers and calves.

This is a fine opportunity for a party wishing to engage in dairy, grazing and fruit culture. Map and further information at my office.

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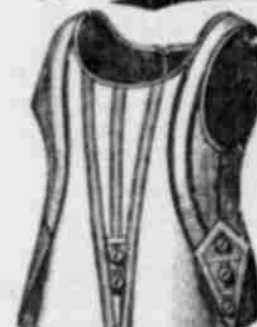
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Light-weight and heavy-weight prices 60c and 75c each.

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One Lot of Gents' Colored Shirts

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THE CHURCHES

Reverend Mr. Kincaid on the Plague.

Control of Soul Over Body--Rev. Mr. Pearson on Gratitude--At St. Andrew's Cathedral.

Interesting services were held yesterday in the various churches. The music of the Central Union was of unusual excellence...

At the Central Union church Sunday morning, the pastor, Rev. Mr. Kincaid, delivered a sermon that had a general bearing upon the epidemic of plague in the Chinese quarters of the city.

Sunday morning Rev. Mr. Pearson delivered a sermon from the text, "What shall I render unto the Lord for all His benefits toward me?" Psa. 116:12-14. He said in part:

The present is a good time for re-orientation. By knowing what has been of blessing and help to us in the past year we may seek the same to help us in the year to come.

At St. Andrew's Cathedral. Rev. Alex. Mackintosh founded his discourse to the Second Congregation at St. Andrew's Cathedral yesterday morning, upon Isaiah 35:3.

He said in part: Remembering all the great benefits the world has received through Christ's presence on earth, benefits which cannot be ascribed to civilization, for with all their boasted prominence in this direction, the ancient Greeks and Romans did not possess such institutions as the hospital, asylums for the indigent, the deaf, dumb and blind, and the insane, and many other charitable institutions which may truly be said to have been founded upon the teachings of the Redeemer.

The means whereby we may attain this strength, is by a closer obedience to His commandments, a greater faith in His mercy and truth. The Lord which can raise this faith, is the Lord of Christ. Come to Him. Lean on Him. Obey His commandments. Love one another. Practice self-denial. Walk in His footsteps and grace, not merely acknowledge His beauty of character and precepts, but practice the teachings of Him who took upon himself the sins of the world, and brought to earth all that is necessary for the comfort and happiness of mankind.

A Midnight Wedding. The wedding of Dr. A. N. Sinclair and Miss Flora M. Perry took place at midnight Sunday night, at Mrs. Perry's home, corner of Punchbowl and School streets, the Catholic bishop officiating. It was a quiet family affair. Dr. and Mrs. Sinclair will go to Waipapa, on this island, where they will remain two or three weeks. The bride is a sister of Judge Antonio Perry of the Circuit Court.

HAPPY NEW YEAR.

The Farewell to Old--Greeting to New--Watch Meeting.

Silence was absent from Honolulu last night, when the old year passed into history and the closing twelve months of the greatest century began its cycle. The terrific noise began simultaneously all over the city, from Ewa to Waikiki, from Paoa to the harbor's mouth, and it seemed that even Lanai and Maui might have heard, and Kaula, and far Hawaii. The farewell and greetings were extremely hearty. From firecrackers to thunder of bombs, from the horns to the deep rumble of whistles in the harbor, and in the factories, from tinkle of hand bells to the resonant clanging of church bells the hall and farewell came, perforated and punctuated by the firing of revolvers and giant bombs. Native bands were out in force and lent melody to the din of clanging and booming and screaming. From several minutes before 12 o'clock until the new year 1900 was safe in swaddling clothes, the warm reception was kept up. It was a noisy and enthusiastic night, a creditable welcome to the new year.

Watch meetings were held in various parts of the city, in churches and private homes. The most largely attended was at the Methodist Episcopal church, where the Young People's societies held services, beginning at 9 o'clock with prayer by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Pearson. A song service followed, and Mr. Russell of Mill's Institute delivered an address. There was reading of scriptural texts contributed by the audience, by Mr. Taggart, followed by a testimony meeting led by Miss Yarrow of the Central Union church. Mr. Erdman of Palama Chapel made an address, when a thirty minutes' recess was announced. The time was spent in handshaking and social chat. A very entertaining and helpful tally was made by Capt. Matthews of the Salvation Army, and after remarks by Rev. Mr. Perry of Kamehameha Chapel, the closing moments of the old year were spent in prayer.

The Salvation Army held an enthusiastic watch meeting in Y. M. C. A. hall, and a watch meeting was also held at St. Clement's church at Makiki. Dr. McMillan Surprised. A pleasant surprise party was tendered Saturday night to Dr. McMillan, government physician, at his home at Waianae. Light refreshments were served, and a native quintette club furnished music for the party, which lasted from 8 to 2 o'clock. Those who assisted in making the occasion a success were: Dr. and Mrs. Meyers, Mr. and Mrs. Gilliland, Mr. and Mrs. Morton, Mr. Wolf, Mr. and Mrs. Shephard, Miss Shephard, Mr. and Mrs. Guild, Miss McMillan, Mr. Murray, Mr. Kerr and others.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS. U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal. "By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent. Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

C. G. CALKINS, Lieut. Comdr., U.S.N., in Charge. For that tired feeling, brace up on Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey; it is the perfection of Kentucky distilling. Read the Daily Advertiser.

HAWAIIAN LODGE, NO. 21, F. & A. M.

There will be a stated meeting of Hawaiian Lodge, No. 21, F. & A. M., at its Hall, Masonic Temple, corner of Hotel and Alakea streets, THIS (Monday) EVENING, January 1, at 7:30 o'clock.

TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS. Members of Pacific Lodge, Lodge of Progress and all sojourning brethren are fraternally invited to attend. By order of the W. M. K. R. G. WALLACE, Secretary.

PIONEER BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION. THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Pioneer Building and Loan Association will be held at the Chamber of Commerce on TUESDAY EVENING, January 24, 1900, at 7:30 o'clock. Payments are required in gold. A. V. GEAR, Secretary.

FOR RENT. AT KAWEHWEHE, OLD WAIKIKI beach (formerly the Tivoli baths), unfurnished cottages, one 3-roomed and two 2-roomed; rent reasonable to desirable parties; bathing facilities and stable accommodation; personal inspection of the premises requested. For further information apply to Wm. Horace Wright, P. O. box 670, or at the Independent office between 11 and 12 o'clock noon, or on the premises after 4 o'clock p. m. 5395

CLOSING NOTICE.

THE STORES OF THE UNDER-SIGNED will be closed all day Monday, New Year's day.

H. MAY & CO., CHAS. HUSTACE, LEWIS & CO.

CLOSING NOTICE.

OUR STORE WILL REMAIN closed all day today--New Year's day. S. J. SALTER.

DRAFT LOST.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT draft No. 410 for \$100, drawn by the Honouliuli Sugar Co. on C. Brewer & Co. in favor of J. Palau, has been lost. Payment has been stopped and all persons are warned against negotiating same. C. BREWER & CO., LTD. 5426

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Bank of Hawaii, Ltd., will be held Jan. 5, 1900, at 10:30 a. m. in the directors' room of the bank. F. C. ATHERTON, Secretary. Honolulu, Dec. 27, 1899. 5428

LOST.

FROM THE BACTERIOLOGICAL laboratory of the Board of Health a 1-12th inch homogeneous immersion microscope objective, made by Carl Zeiss of Jena. Any person returning it to Dr. Day will be substantially rewarded. 5430

FOUND.

SOME MONEY AT B. F. EHLERS & Co.'s store; also a bunch of keys picked up on Merchant street. Apply at the store. 5430

WANTED--FURNISHED HOUSE.

I HAVE A PARTY WHO DESIRES a cottage, in good locality, of about six rooms; will pay any reasonable rent. Send particulars to WILL E. FISHER, 5429 Cor. Fort and Merchant Sts.

WANTED BY JANUARY 15.

SMALL HOUSE, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, close to business section. Address J. R. J. Advertiser. 5427

WANTED.

A GOOD BREADMAKER, APPLY to the New England Bakery, Hotel street. 5430

NOTICE.

\$35 PER TON WILL BE PAID FOR clean castor oil beans in bags on delivery at the warehouses of H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd. CHAS. KOELLING, Kaneohe, Oahu, Dec. 29, 1899. 5429

NOTICE.

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR the agents of the British ship Poseidon will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew. 5428

FOR RENT.

OFFICES TO RENT, ABOVE Washington Mercantile Co., corner Queen and Fort streets. Apply Arthur Harrison, on premises. Dec. 30, 1899. 5430

FOR RENT.

NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS AT No. 400 Beretania street, near Fort. 5427

COTTAGE TO RENT AT WAIKIKI.

A PARTLY FURNISHED COTTAGE to rent at Waikiki beach next to the Afong residence, formerly occupied by Dr. Day. Apply to J. A. MAGOON. 5423

FOR SALE.

A LARGE, WELL-IMPROVED CORNER lot with residence on Hotel street. Inquire of J. H. SCHNACK, Merchant Street. 5406

FOR SALE.

A LEASE AND GOOD-WILL ON A store with dwelling, stock and fixtures, new premises on School, low rental. 5430 J. H. SCHNACK.

FOR SALE.

GROUPS WITH THREE NEW cottages, renting for \$29 per month, on King street, car line passing premises; good investment. Apply to J. H. SCHNACK. 5424

FOR SALE.

A FINE HIGH-GRADE UPRIGHT piano, almost new; must be sold at any price. Address L. L. P. O. box 50. 5424

FOR SALE.

FINE LARGE BAY TEAM OF carriage horses, perfectly sound, formerly owned by Dr. Raymond. Enquire Hotel Stables. 5420 JOHN BUCKLEY.

FOR SALE.

A CORNER LOT ON PENSACOLA street, 106x200, will be sold as a whole or in part. Apply to Mrs. E. R. Hendry, Pensacola street. 5415



THE Favorite Route FOR THE Island People AND Tourists

Three Trains Every Day in the Year VIA THE UNION PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO TO CHICAGO WITHOUT CHANGE ONE TRAIN DAILY FROM PORTLAND...

BUFFET SMOKING AND LIBRARY CARS WITH BARBER SHOP FROM SAN FRANCISCO PORTLAND AND OGDEN.

DOUBLE DRAWING ROOM SLEEPERS. FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS. ORDINARY SLEEPERS. DINING CARS (A LA CARTE).

ONLY THREE DAYS TO CHICAGO. Leaves San Francisco daily at 8:30 a. m., 9 a. m. and 6:30 p. m. Leaves Portland daily at 8 p. m.

J. H. LOTHROP, General Agent, 35 Third street, Portland Oregon.

D. W. HITCHCOCK, General Agent, No. 1 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

E. L. LOMAX, G. P. & T. A., Omaha, Nebraska.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT AT PUNAHOU. Lot is 75 by 125 feet; house is two story, containing double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and pantry in first story; three large bedrooms, with closets and bath in second story; stable and servants' rooms on the place. This property is in one of the most desirable locations in the residence portion of the city, close to car line, and on proposed rapid transit lines. Easy terms of payment can be made if necessary to suit the purchaser. For further particulars apply to J. A. BUTTERFIELD, Bell Tower Building, Union St. 5421

FOR SALE.

FOUR LOTS, 50x100 each, fronting main street; ready for building; just past Kamehameha Schools, at \$500 each on easy monthly installments. J. H. SCHNACK. 5413

FOR SALE.

LOTS AT KEWALO. Inquire of J. H. SCHNACK, Merchant Street. 5406

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT AT SEAVIEW, Punahou; size of lot 260x300; beautiful view. Apply W. G. SINGLEHURST, 5412 At Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

FOR SALE.

SMALL HOUSE AND LOT AT KALIHI, past Kamehameha Schools. Apply to J. H. SCHNACK. 5421

FOR SALE.

\$2,500--HOUSE AND LOT AT PUNAHOU; good location; near cars; a bargain as a homestead. Apply to WILLIAM SAVIDGE, No. 310 Fort Street. 5411

FOR SALE.

\$1,000--LARGE LOT AT KALIHI; in good location; 80x150; \$950--Large lot at Kalihi; 75x150, cheap; \$400--Lots at Kalihi, size 50x100. Apply to WILLIAM SAVIDGE, No. 310 Fort Street. 5411

FOR SALE.

\$800--FURNITURE AND GOOD-WILL of rooming-house, situated on Emma street, in good location; a bargain. Apply to WILLIAM SAVIDGE, No. 310 Fort Street. 5411

FOR SALE.

HOUSE LOT (WELL FILLED) ON Kawaiahaoh street, Kewalo; cheap for cash. 5411 J. H. SCHNACK.

FOR SALE.

A 2-5 ACRE LOT, HIGH GROUNDS, at Kalihi; easy terms. Inquire of J. H. SCHNACK, Merchant Street. 5406

FOR SALE.

One set of 7 CENTRIFUGALS, 30 inches diameter, belt-driven with frames complete. One CENTRIFUGAL ENGINE, 10 by 20 inches. One MIXER, complete for 7 centrifugals. One 2 ROLLER-MILL, 30 by 60 inches, with toggle gear. One ENGINE for same, 14 by 35 in. Twelve IRON DUMP-CARTS, for 20 inch gauge track. For particulars enquire of J. M. DOWSETT, Honolulu, H. I. 5382

Oceanic Steamship Company.

TIME TABLE:

The Fine Passenger Steamers of This Line will Arrive at and Leave This Port as Hereunder:

Table with columns: FROM SAN FRANCISCO, FOR SAN FRANCISCO, and ship names with dates.

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

For further particulars apply to Wm. G. IRWIN & Co., General Agents Oceanic S. S. Co.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co. AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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

Table with columns: FOR JAPAN AND CHINA, FOR SAN FRANCISCO, and ship names with dates.

For general information apply to H. HACKFELD & Co., Ltd. Agents.

CANADIAN-AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

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

Table with columns: DUE AT HONOLULU, FROM VANCOUVER AND VICTORIA, B.C., FROM SYDNEY, BRISBANE (Q.) FOR VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER (B.C.), and ship names with dates.

The magnificent new service the "Imperial Limited" is now running daily BETWEEN VANCOUVER AND MONTREAL Making the run 100 hours without change. The finest Railway service in the world.

Through tickets issued from Honolulu to Canada, United States and Europe. For Freight and Passage and all general information, apply to

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

REFRIGERATORS AND ICE CHESTS ASSORTED SIZES.

PANSY STOVES, 6, 7 and 8. BUCK STOVES, 9 and 10. BLUE FLAME OIL STOVES, 2, 4 and 5 Burners.

Aermotor Wind Mills 8, 10, 12 and 16 feet. Piping 12 and 16 feet. Geared with pumps to fit. WINDMILL OIL.

NON-SHRINKING Wooden Tanks 500 to 10,000 Gallons.

Rubber Hose For Garden, Assorted Sizes. STEAM HOSE, Assorted Sizes. SUCTION HOSE, Assorted.

Leather Belting, Assorted Sizes, both Single and Double.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co., LIMITED, 307 FORT STREET.

NOTICE. PEERLESS PRESERVING PAINT COMPANY have removed to King street, near Fort street. H. P. WALTON, Manager. 5377

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S. New York Line.

Bark "W. B. Flint" will sail from New York for Honolulu on or about February 10, 1900.

For freight apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby street, Boston, or CHAS. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu.

Steamer Upolu

Will leave Honolulu in December, touching at Honolulu, Mahukona, Kawaihau and Kona ports.

Leave Honolulu: DECEMBER 2, DECEMBER 12, DECEMBER 22. Arrive Honolulu: DECEMBER 9, DECEMBER 20, DECEMBER 30. For freight and passage apply to THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS.

# HONOLULU HOMES



THE RESIDENCE OF L. A. THURSTON, ESQ.

On the mauka side of Bates street a short distance from Nuuanu Avenue may be seen one of the most palatial residences in Honolulu.

This beautiful residence in the colonial style of architecture stands on high ground and from its veranda one of the most extensive views in all Honolulu lies spread out before the beholder. Puncabowl, the harbor and city, the blue Pacific beyond, the Kamehameha Schools, Oahu and Ewa plantations and the Waianae range meet the observer's eye in succession as one turns from left to right. The porte cochere on the Nuuanu side with its 4 supporting ionic columns and the broad veranda and lanai on the makai side with roof supported on 9 similar classic pillars and the whole exterior in a soft light gray color make a picture that must be seen to be understood.

Entering the house from the veranda we pass into the parlor 20ft.x24ft. on the right of which is the mosquito proof library with beautiful tile fireplace and fine northwest mantel, and

similar wainscot in natural colors. On the Ewa side of the parlor is the lanai and from this as well as from the parlor we may enter the dining room, an immense room 24ft.x18ft., finished with natural wood beams overhead the intervening 20 panels in artistic paper of beautiful design, and paneled wainscotting in natural wood. The hall leading from dining room to the porte cochere is harmoniously treated in a manner similar to that of the dining room. The grill over the passage from hall to parlor is of a most delicate and airy character. Besides these attractive features there are two mosquito proof chambers, an office, back hall, bath room, butler's pantry, kitchen and pantry and conveniently placed linen closets on the first floor.

On the second floor are 5 large mosquito proof chambers and a bath room of ample size, and also large cedar linen closets, for each chamber.

On the third floor are two rooms. The windows throughout the house are of immense proportions and the glass is the finest French plate.

Ripley and Dickey, Architects.



RESIDENCE OF MR. S. WILDER ON JUDD STREET.

The above cut represents the home of Mr. S. Wilder on Judd Street. While this is not a new residence still it has been altered and considerably enlarged. A good deal of extra room has been added to the upper floor space in the way of a large bed room. Linen closets and bath-room, while below a

veranda has been extended across the front of the house a porte cochere at the main entrance and lanai, and lattice veranda has been placed along the side, and kitchen and oyster room behind. Withal the house has been greatly enlarged and made very much more convenient and attractive.

Ripley and Dickey, Architects.



THE RESIDENCE OF HAROLD MOTT-SMITH.

In a tract known as Awailima, just off from Nuuanu Avenue, stand two houses on the Mott-Smith property. One occupied by Harold Mott-Smith, the other by Judge Stanley. Our cut represents the home of Harold Mott-Smith, but no single illustration can do justice to this structure.

On the lower floor, besides the lanai, airy and comfortable are to be found drawing room, one large bed room, with bath room, adjoining two smaller bed rooms and bath adjoining, large dining room with pantry, kitchen and store room handy. In addition to this and having its own entrance from the outside is an artist's studio.

This deserves special mention. Entering from the mauka side we find a room with 3 ft. wainscot in selected curly redwood, in appearance very like koa, and above this the walls are covered with burlap and the paneled ceiling likewise furnished in burlap on which the artist's brush has already traced the pictures that arise from and reveal the genius of the artist owner. Dining room also furnished with artist's burlap.

On second floor is a darkroom with all modern conveniences and equipment.

Ripley and Dickey, Architects.



THE RESIDENCE OF DR. F. R. DAY.

This elegant residence at the corner of Kinau and Victoria streets, the property of Dr. F. R. Day, is one of the recent additions to the ever increasing number of stately houses. In general lines it is classic and chaste in external appearance. The broad veranda, with roof supported by 6 ionic fluted columns, extending across the entire front, the delicately ornamental frieze above lend a charm to this structure which is not to be found in any other in the city of Honolulu.

This modified colonial style painted in pure white suggests the marble structures of the purely classic type.

Within the house the same ornamental design of the frieze is repeated with pleasing results and a most dainty and exquisite effect is produced.

From the hall fronting Victoria street one enters on the right the library, 15ft.x15ft., on the left the spacious parlor, and on the left of the parlor is the lanai and on the right the dining room. On this same floor are to be found the store room, pantry and kitchen, in easy communication with the dining room.

On the second floor are two chambers each 15ft.x15ft. and one chamber 16ft.x22ft.; also joining this immense bed room is a dressing room and bath room while another bath room is conveniently placed with reference to the two smaller chambers. All these rooms and the library below are mosquito proof. This house must be visited to be appreciated. Words are not sufficient.

Ripley and Dickey, Architects.



THE BOOTH RESIDENCE.

The Booth property on the most makai point of the newly opened Pacific Heights tract is the one spot which can boast of the finest panoramic scenery in the city of Honolulu. There is no other vantage ground to equal it.

Mauka and to the east we see in the distance the heights of Tantalus and neighboring summits with a fine sweep up Panoa Valley in the foreground. Then, in the distance as we turn towards our right, is the sea, the Kaimuki tract, the crater of Diamond Head, the blue Pacific and Waikiki at the right, while in the foreground lies Puncabowl into which we look and beyond the rice fields near the McCully tract.

On the makai side beneath our feet is the city and harbor, while farther to our right again we see the Kaili Entrance, Pearl Harbor Entrance and in the distance we scan near to Waialana Point, Ewa Plantation, Oahu Plantation the two peaks at Moanalua and the whole Waianae Range with table land just this side, meet our eyes.

Closer at hand the Kamehameha Schools and Museum and at our feet

the Nuuanu Valley and then mauka the heights to the left of the Pall. The house is finished in white. The veranda extends nearly across the front, with a covered porch above.

The residence is three stories high. Throughout the whole house the floors are northwest polished; and the other wood work, doors and casings are in red cedar from the State of Washington. None other in Honolulu like this.

On the first floor we have a large reception hall in the center; on the right hand side of this room is the dining room 18 ft x 20 ft. and on the left a double parlor. Hall and dining room are separated by arches with grills. Also at the rear of reception hall is a cozy smoking-room.

Kitchen, lanai, and pantry off from dining room. The second story has four large bed-rooms and a bath-room and the usual complement of linen closets.

On third floor is a large attic and a tower on the left front as we view the house from the makai side.

H. L. Kerr & Co., Architects.



THE WM. G. ASHLEY RESIDENCE.

The above represents a front view of the residence of Mr. Wm. G. Ashley. This fine structure is situated on the highest point on the mauka side of Thurston Avenue from which point a commanding and sweeping view may be had of the heights of Tantalus, the distant Kaimuki Tract, Diamond Head, Waikiki, the Harbor and well around towards the Waianae region. The structure is painted white outside, the interior is finished in Puget Sound fir, natural wood finish.

Entering from the broad front veranda a large hall, we find on our left hand the dining room, 16 ft. by 25 ft., with polished beams and panels overhead. On the right of the hall is a large living room, 16 ft. by 20 ft., and

adjoining this a library and lanai. The artistic grills between the adjacent rooms are very attractive features in this residence.

On the extreme left is a conservatory and on the extreme right a fernery. On this first floor are also the butler's pantry, kitchen and pantry, all conveniently arranged.

On the second floor are five large bed rooms all light and airy, and each having some view of a pleasing character, and also two loggias, one on either side of the front. Bath room and linen closets are well placed for greatest convenience.

On the third floor there is one large store-room, 16 ft. by 18 ft.

Ripley and Dickey, Architects.



RESIDENCE OF ATTORNEY F. J. BERRY.

Our cut represent a pretty cottage on the exterior is painted white, the window sashes are in dark red. The interior designed by the owner, Attorney F. J. Berry. It is a one story cottage with fine rooms besides kitchen, pantry and gable roof with veranda across the front and another on the east side. Our illustration is taken from the port the roof of the front veranda.

The exterior is painted white, the window sashes are in dark red. The interior designed by the owner, Attorney F. J. Berry. It is a one story cottage with fine rooms besides kitchen, pantry and gable roof with veranda across the front and another on the east side. Our illustration is taken from the port the roof of the front veranda.

F. J. Berry, Esq., Architect.



THE CITY RESIDENCE OF HON. PAUL R. ISENBERG.

The above represents one of the high, most unique of all residences recently built in our city.

Mr. Isenberg's property on the corner of Pensacola and Hassinger streets is bounded by an elegant cut-stone fence on the two sides mentioned; the row of cocoanut palm along the Pensacola side, the royal and wine palms, mango and other trees scattered about, and a velvet lawn, make an appropriate setting for the structure.

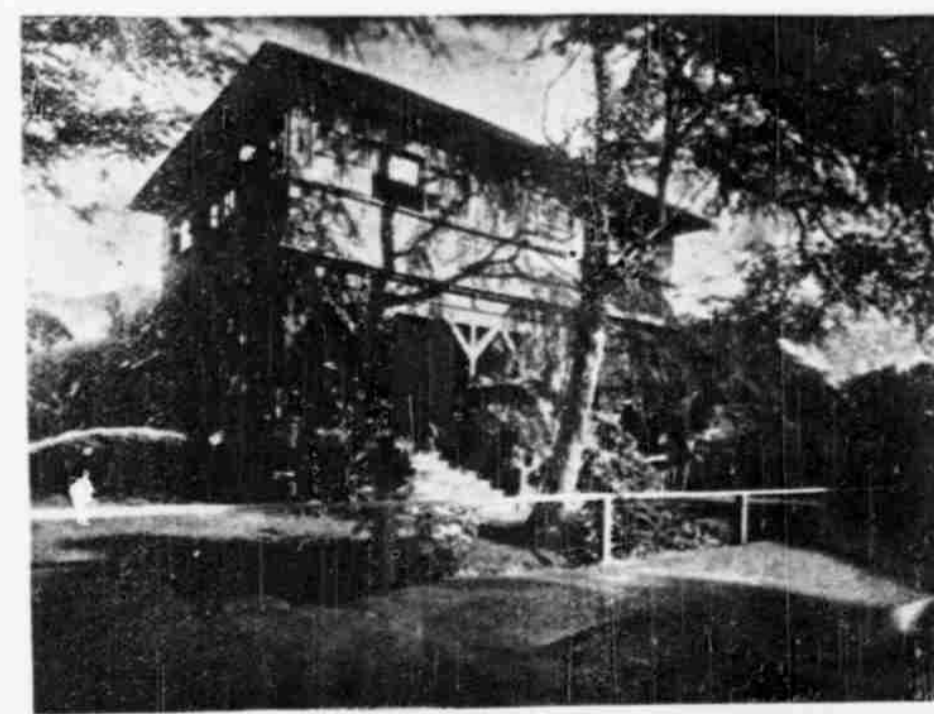
Twenty fluted pillars in the Ionic style support the roof of the broad veranda running around three sides of the house.

Entering the house from the Pensacola front we find ourselves in a great lanai, 38 ft. by 23 ft. and 22 ft.

The floor is of polished hard wood, the wall and ceiling are likewise in natural wood, thus making an immense resonance chamber adapted for the purpose intended by the owner, namely, a music room. There is nothing in the city to compare with this.

Besides this room which can also be used in the great variety of ways indicated in our term "lanai," there are two bedrooms and a bath on both the mauka and makai sides, while pantry, ice-room, kitchen, store-room on this floor, and a cellar beneath the kitchen all combine to make this house one of the most attractive and most unique of all residences in Honolulu.

Ripley and Dickey, Architects.



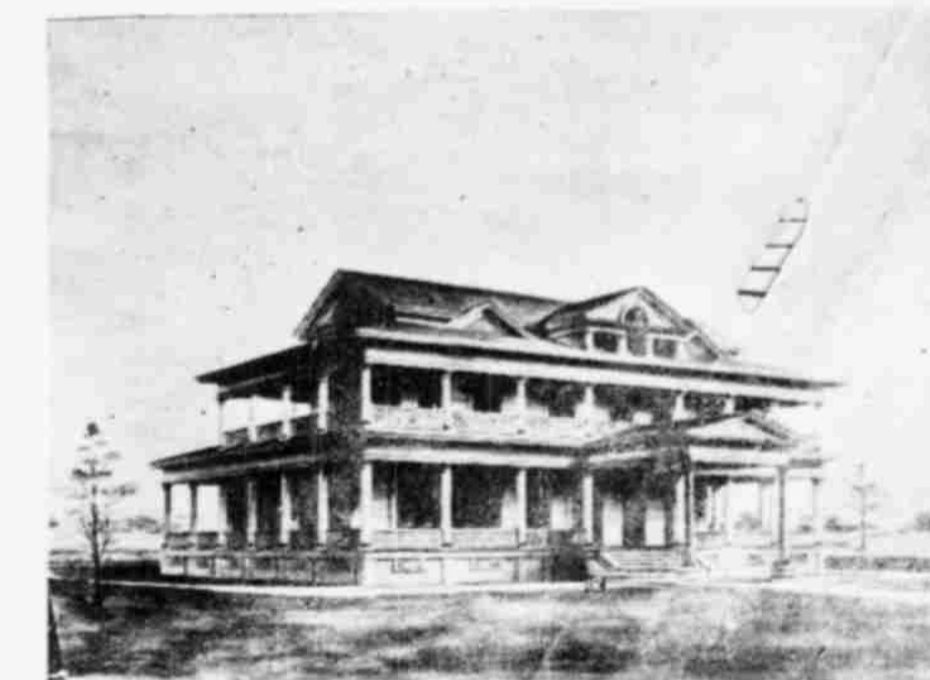
THE HOWLAND COTTAGE.

The above cut represents the two-story cottage occupied by Miss Howland and her sister. This structure is very pleasing to the eye. On the first floor passing in from the pleasant veranda we enter the lanai, a large comfortable room with large windows in front and on the side. A long seat extends across the front of the room by the window and at either end is a book

case built in the house. On this first floor there is also a kitchen and pantry.

On the second floor, stairs leading up from the lanai, are three chambers; one of these on the Waikiki corner and across the front is exceeding high and airy and very large; the others are very comfortable; there is also a bath-room and sewing-room on this floor.

Phil. Dodge, Architect.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. A. HENDRICKS.

The above cut shows the house belonging to Mrs. G. A. Hendricks on the recently opened Kaimuki tract.

The structure is of the two-story type. Exterior in colonial yellow. The house faces makai.

At the front is a porte cochere from which we ascend steps to the main entrance leading into a hall 24ft.x30ft. At the right is the dining room and on the left is the library and the billiard room. The kitchen is separated from the dining room by a passage leading from veranda to veranda. There is a 10-foot veranda on all sides of the house on both floors, while the view from the Ewa side overlooking the adjacent lands, the city and the distant plantations and the Waianae mountains can hardly be surpassed by any locality near or in the city.

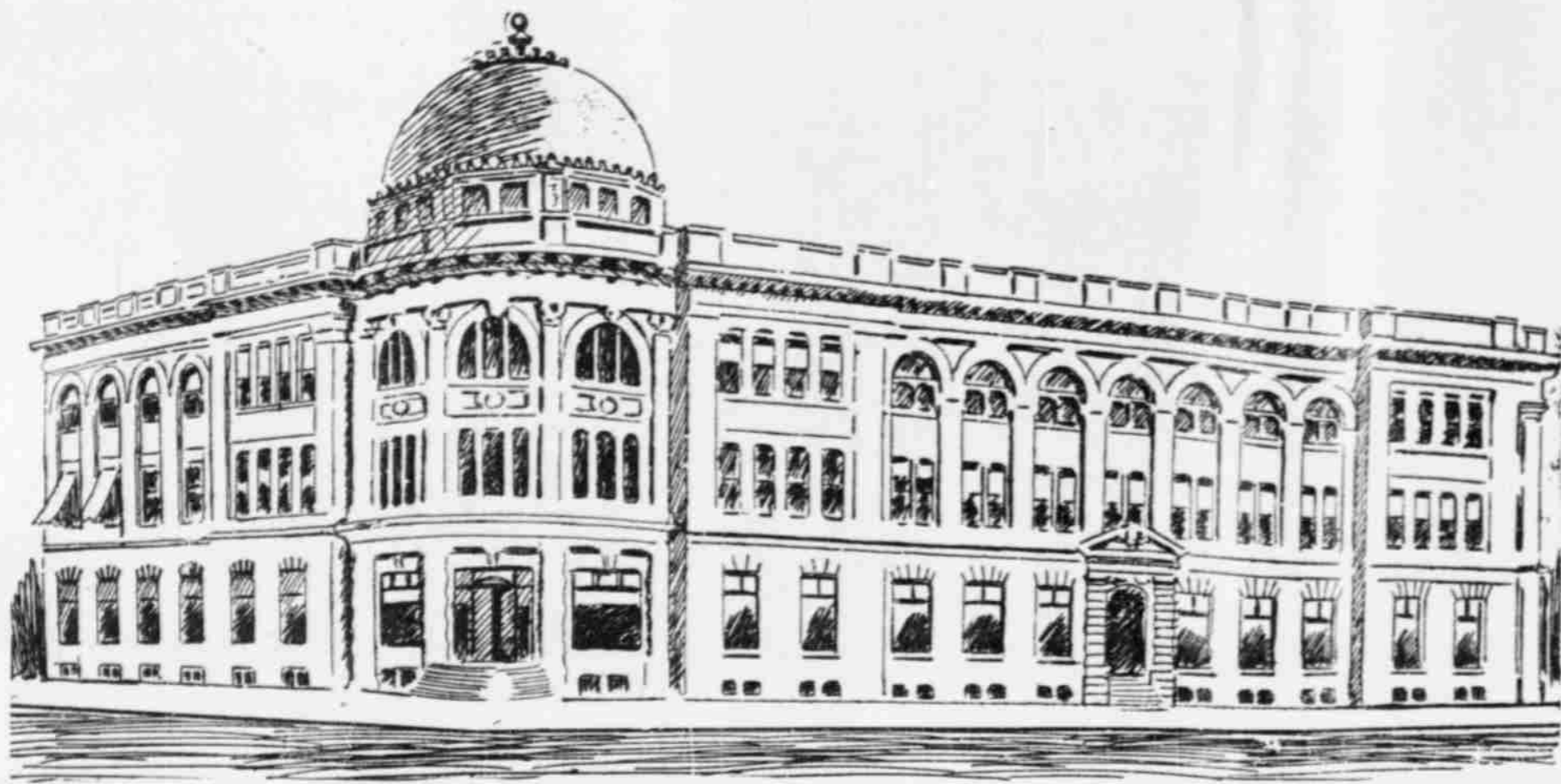
A platform stairway leads from the

reception hall to the second story. On this floor there are three large bed rooms, and a dressing room, linen closets, lavatory and in addition a commodious bath room. All rooms open onto the veranda on this second floor as well as into the hall.

The interior is finished throughout in northwest natural wood. The dining room has paneled wainscotting 2 feet and a half high and China closets, with glass fronts and mirror backs, built in two of the corners. The library has a large book case built in the house extending across whole side. A very unique feature in the library is a large open fireplace in the corner built of native stone with native stone mantel above. Floors in hall, dining room, library and billiard room are finished in the natural wood and polished.

H. L. Kerr & Co., Architects.

# NEW BUSINESS BLOCKS.



THE BUSINESS BLOCK FOR H. HACKFELD & CO.

There is under process of construction at the present time on the Waikiki corner of Queen and Fort streets the most handsome, convenient, and complete private business block ever erected in the city of Honolulu. The estimated cost is in the neighborhood of \$320,000, a fitting monument to the success of this well-known firm which has so recently celebrated its half-century anniversary.

The picturesque frontage detail exemplifies the architectural beauty of the Renaissance period. The design is exceedingly graceful and rich.

On Queen street the frontage will be 112 feet, on Fort street 208 feet, on Halekuanwila street 101 feet, and a height of 60 feet to the general roof.

From ground to the corner dome on Queen and Fort streets the distance will be 90 feet, while a 50 feet flagstaff rises from the center of the dome.

The material for construction is cut blue stone of quarries on this island and much of the belt lines, lintel work and stone moulding course will be fine-tool dressed.

The pillars supporting the window arches are to be chiselled from the small blue stone, perfectly dressed and surmounted by carved capitals in strong relief, and all embellishments on friezes and facades belting the entire structure will be wrought in a quality of stone, said by the architect, to be the finest stone for building purposes which he has thus far dis-

covered here. His testing machine shows it to equal in strength the best Maine granite.

The first floor is to be four and a half feet above the street level, with main entrance on the principal corner, approached over finely dressed stone steps. The main entrance is flanked by dressed marble columns and is deeply recessed. Above on the stone lintel is carved in block letters, "1849—H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—1900."

The lobby following the contours of the dome will be finished in polished marble and mosaic work and will have the effect of a dome ceiling.

H. HACKFELD.

Just off this entrance are the offices for the clerk and at the Waikiki end on Queen street the offices of the Consulates will be installed. Of course the rooms of the offices of the several private offices will be in the nature of private offices for Mr. Hackfeld himself.

The building is constructed of fire-proof material throughout. Modern features of lighting and ventilation. The basement will be 7 1-2 feet high, the first story 16 1-2 feet, the second story 13 1-2 feet, and the top story 12 1-2 feet. The dome will be decked over for a point of observation and will be surmounted by a metal crown.

As before stated this will be by all odds Honolulu's greatest and handsomest business block.



THE STANGENWALD BUILDING.

Another fine fire-proof office building underway at the present time with heavy foundation already completed is the new Stangenwald building just Waikiki of the Judd block on Merchant street. This new structure will be strictly modern in every respect, with all the office conveniences of arrangement, of light and of air, of the finest well lighted and ventilated, and near the elevator, stairways, and lavatories which occupy the center of the building. A law library will be placed on the third floor offering special attraction to members of the bar.

The whole of the sixth floor is to be arranged for the occupancy of a Business Men's Club, finely arranged and equipped. Dining service extends across the Waikiki end of this club room.

The front will be of pressed brick and terra cotta. The other walls are of brick. The floors, roof, ceilings and partitions are of steel and concrete. In style the building is of the Italian Renaissance period, simple and dignified. The main cornice extends across the front over the fifth floor and forms the balcony for the sixth floor. Back of the balcony is a loggia likewise across the whole front, a delightful view point.

The only combustible materials in the block are heavy oak doors, and trimmings and the office furniture. But there are stand-pipes with hose coiled on patent reels on every floor with full pressure maintained in this standpipe at all times.

The main entrance is in the center giving access to a vestibule twelve feet square, with a twelve-foot hall leading

to the elevator stairs and inner office hall and vestibule will have mosaic-tiled floor and polished marble wainscot. Both stairs and gently sloping inclined plane lead to the basement where a special room well lighted is equipped for storing bicycles.

The arrangement of offices on the first floor has not yet been completed as it will depend to a certain extent on the desire of the tenants.

Above the first floor are 65 offices, well lighted and ventilated, and near the elevator, stairways, and lavatories which occupy the center of the building. A law library will be placed on the third floor offering special attraction to members of the bar.

The whole of the sixth floor is to be arranged for the occupancy of a Business Men's Club, finely arranged and equipped. Dining service extends across the Waikiki end of this club room.

Elevator, rapid; plumbing, perfect; lavatories on every floor; ingenious vent and pipe shaft for quick repair of any pipe or trap, fire-proof vaults with compartments; a standard mail chute on every floor, are sure attractions. Seventy-five per cent of the office space has already been taken up.

The office partitions form no part of the structure work, and as the rent is to be at a fixed figure per square foot, tenants may by making immediate application secure offices of any desired size.

This fine building is the property of L. A. Thurston, A. W. Carter and the giving access to a vestibule twelve feet square, with a twelve-foot hall leading Ripley and Dickey, Architects.

THE NEW BREWERY BUILDING.

The main building, as represented in the cut, will be located on Queen street makai of the grounds of the Kawaiahae Church, and will be four stories high. Steel skeleton framework enclosed in graystone and brick throughout will be the manner of construction; practically, therefore, fire proof. On the first floor is the chief cellar, the racking room, and the wash-room. A half-story above form base for the big kettle platform and the kettle itself, a container holding 2,880 gallons, which can be refilled three times each day. This half-story also contains a storage room, where beer is aged and a hop storage room. The second floor will contain the immense mash tun; also the head brewer's office is located on this floor.

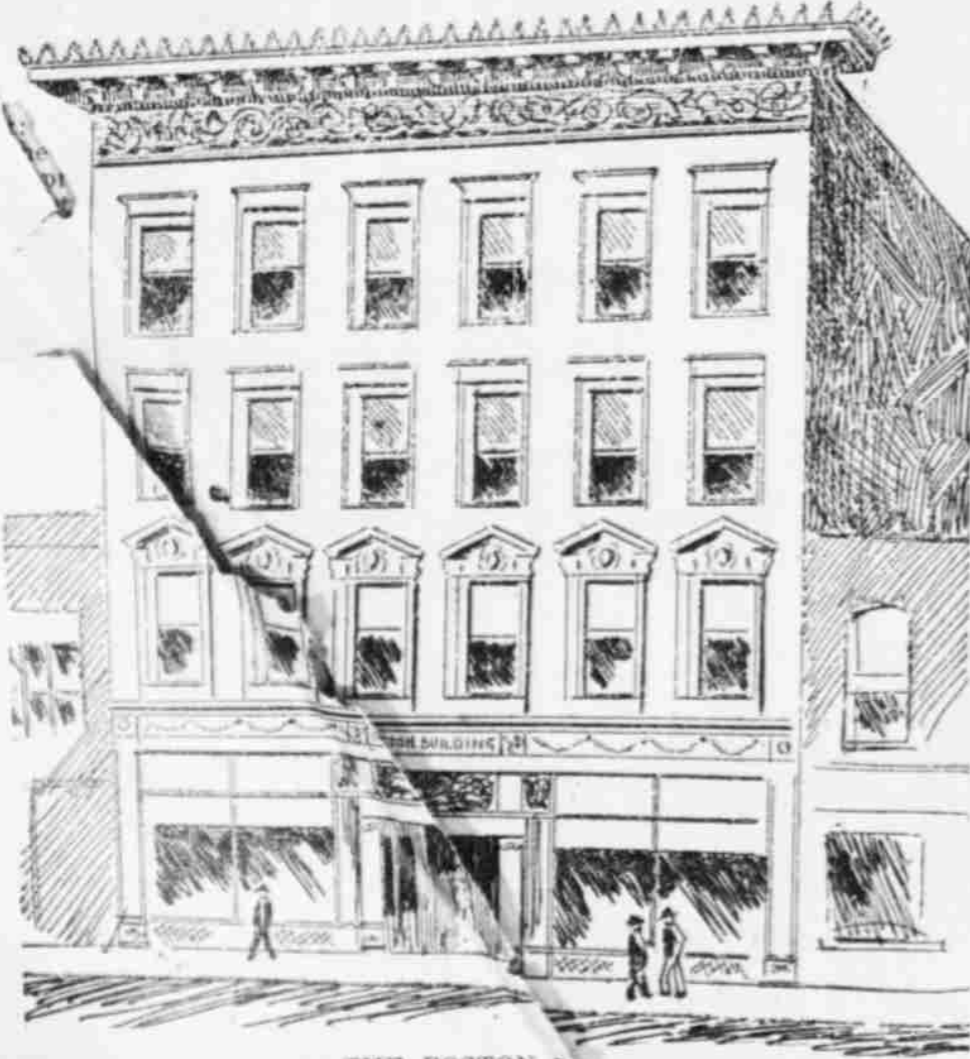
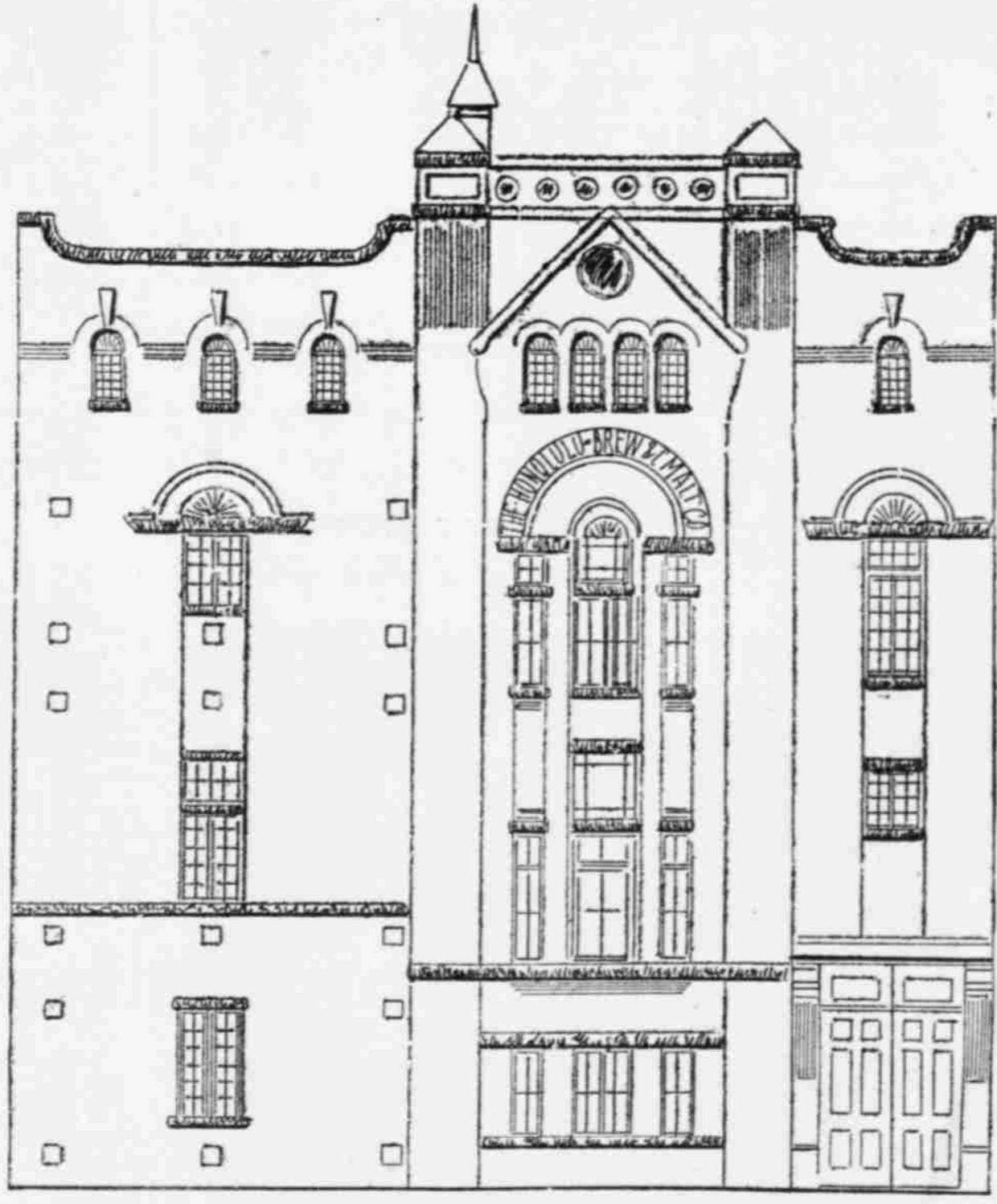
In the third floor is to be placed the fermenting machinery.

On the fourth floor is a storage room for malt.

A water tank of 700 barrels capacity is to be placed on the roof.

In the rear of the main building a bottling house is to be constructed, 36 feet by 50 feet, of framework; while a third building will contain a 25-ton per diem ice plant.

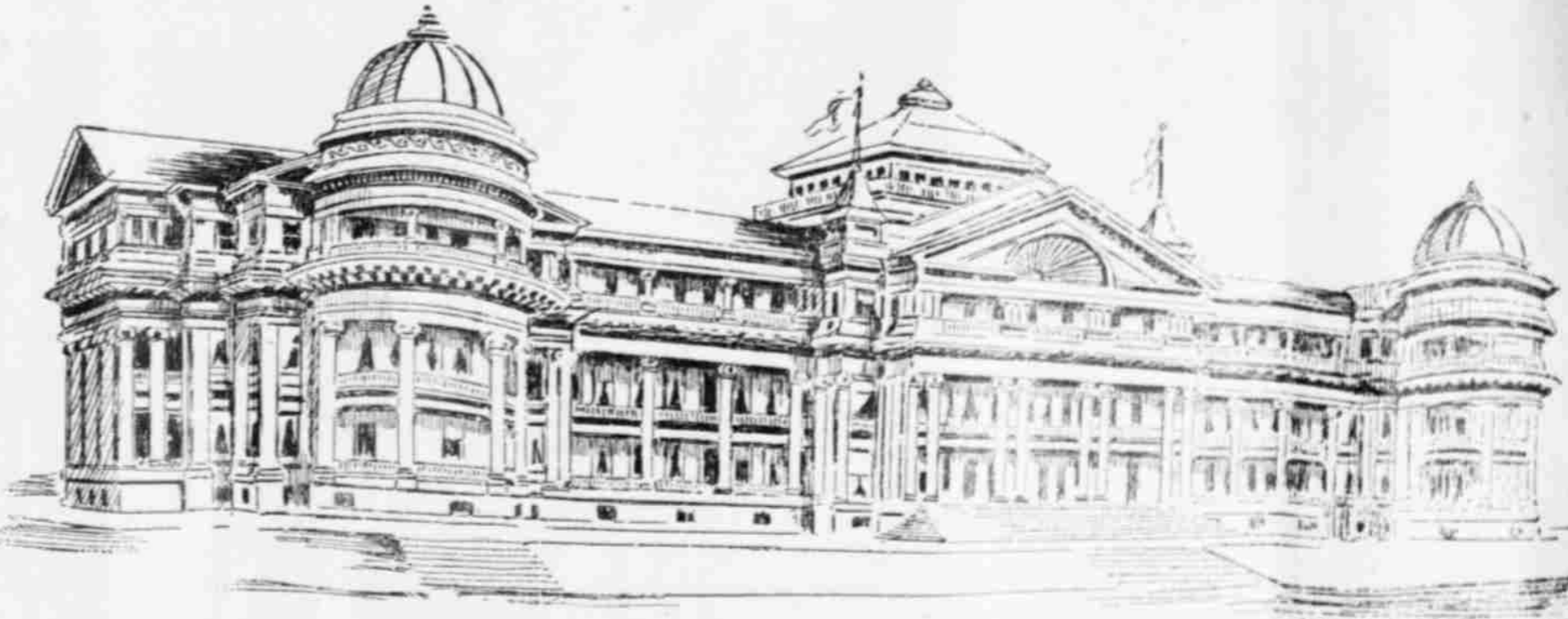
Plans from a New York architect.



THE BOSTON BUILDING.

This four-story building will stand on the Waikiki side of Fort street, between King and Hotel streets. It is being erected by the Chas. Brewer Estate, Limited.

From 54 feet.  
Depth 54 feet.  
Width 67 feet.  
O. G. Thayer, architect.



DESKY'S PROPOSED HOTEL.

On the Pacific Heights tract far above the mosquito line the proposition is to erect a magnificent hotel. We give a cut of same, such a structure would certainly be a thing of beauty and a joy for ever to all tourists and many city people who enjoy getting away from the lower ground and fleeing to the mountain air; the grade up the Heights is easy and such a structure as given in our illustration would attract many; for just now there are few places in the uplands where any one can go and find food and shelter for the night.