HAWAIIAN ALMANAC
AND
ANNUAL
FOR
1879.
A HAND BOOK OF
VALUABLE AND STATISTICAL INFORMATION
RELATING TO THE
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
Carefully Compiled by Thos. G. Thrum,
STATIONER & NEWS DEALER,
No. 19 Merchant Street, and Fort Street, corner of Hotel,
(BREWER'S BLOCK.)
PRICE, FIFTY CENTS.
Hawaiian Almanac and Annual.

Table of Contents:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Holidays, Church Days, Fixed and Movable Feasts, and Chronological Cycles</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Quarter Calendar, Area, Elevation, and Population of Hawaiian Islands</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter-Island Distances, by sea</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Quarter Calendar, The Kings of Hawaii</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overland Distances, Hawaiian Islands</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Quarter Calendar, Population of Principal Townships of Hawaiian Islands</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table of Elevations of Principal Localities</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth Quarter Calendar, School Population of Hawaiian Islands</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparative Table Imports; Imports, Exports, and Passenger Statistics for 1877</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparative Table Exports; Internal Taxes for 1862-78</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparative View of Commerce of Haw. Islands from 1843.</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table Principal Domestic Exports, 1877; Meteorological Table 1873-77; and Comparative Table of Population of Hawaiian Islands</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Articles Free by Treaty from and to the United States; Bearings and Distances</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Census of the Hawaiian Islands</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latitudes and Longitudes, adopted by Gov. Survey</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revised Tariff Act of 1878</td>
<td>18-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revised Postal Act of 1878</td>
<td>20-22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle Ordinance</td>
<td>22-23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Commemoration of Centennial of Discovery</td>
<td>24-27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Islands as a Sugar Producing Country</td>
<td>27-28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annecdotale of Kamekameha I</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varieties of Sweet Potatoes; Items, &amp;c.</td>
<td>30-32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Register and Directory for 1879</td>
<td>33-38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rain Record for 1878</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Registered Vessels</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comp. Table Domestic Exports, nine months '78 with '77</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of Birds of the Hawaiian Islands</td>
<td>41-58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Tradition of the Origin of Fire</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supreme Court Report, 1876-8</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comp. Table Receipts and Expenditures of Hawaiian Islands 1876-8 and 1878-80</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Islands Postal Service</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar Plantation Agencies</td>
<td>63-64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longitude of Honolulu</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retrospect of the Year 1878</td>
<td>65-67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casualties of Shipping, 1878</td>
<td>68-69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
E. STREHZ'S

FAMILY DRUG STORE,

CORNER OF HOTEL AND FORT STREETS, HONOLULU.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO COMPOUNDING PHYSICIANS PRESCRIPTIONS.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, TOILET ARTICLES

PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Plantation and Ships' Medicine Chests Fitted to Order.

Keeps open every Saturday evening up to a late hour.

MRS. B. BORRES,

TOBACCO AND BILLIARD SALOON

NO. 19 NUUANU STREET, HONOLULU, H. I.,

Dealer in all kinds of Volcanic Specimens

FROM KILAUEA,

Shells, Corals, and General Curios

OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS.

Specimen Cases or Cabinets

On hand or fitted up on short notice.

CHOICE CANDIES RECEIVED BY EVERY STEAMER.
ESTABLISHED 1862.

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MISSION AND FREMONT STS.,

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THE INDIA RICE MILL.

After 16 years of practical experiment and improvement, is now the nearest to perfection of any of the Rice Mills of the world. In thoroughness of cleansing and polishing it stands unrivaled, and in yield of cleaned, merchantable Rice from the Paddy, produces from 5 to 8 per cent. more than the celebrated mills of Amsterdam.

THE INDIA RICE MILL

IS NOW IN PERFECT RUNNING ORDER FOR THE

HULLING AND DRESSING OF PADDY AND UNCLEANED RICE

FROM THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, TO WHICH IT IS SPECIALLY ADAPTED.

Consignments of Paddy and Rice

WILL RECEIVE

PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

WM. M. GREENWOOD,

General Commission Merchant,

And Proprietor of the India Rice Mill.
BISHOP & CO., BANKERS,
HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

DRAW EXCHANGE
— ON —

New York, Boston, San Francisco,
London, Paris, Hongkong,
Sydney, Melbourne, Auckland.

ATTEND TO COLLECTING
— AND —

TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

JOHN H. PATY,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
— AND —

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS

For the States of California and New York.
OFFICE AT THE BANK OF BISHOP & CO., MERCHANT STREET;
HONOLULU, H. I.

S. C. ALLEN.

M. P. ROBINSON.

ALLEN & ROBINSON,
(At Robinson’s Wharf)

DEALERS IN LUMBER AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIALS,
Paints, Oils, Nails, &c., &c.

AGENTS OF SCHOONERS PAUAHI, KULAMANU, LEAHI, HALEAKALA
MARY ELLEN, UILAMA, KEKAULUOHI.
HENRY MAY & CO.,
TEA DEALERS,
Coffee Roasters and Provision Merchants
No. 39 Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.

NEW GOODS RECEIVED BY EVERY VESSEL
From the Eastern States and Europe; California Produce by each Steamer.
Goods delivered to any part of the city.

ESTABLISHED IN 1852.

ARMES & DALLAM,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,
TWINES, BRUSHES,
NETS, SEINES, FISHING LINES AND HOOKS
Building Papers, Ice Cream Freezers, &c.
Nos. 115 and 117 Front Street,
BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND PINE STS., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

F. HORN,
Practical Confectioner, Hotel St., Honolulu, H. I.,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF CONFECTIONERY.

Wedding Cake made to order and Ornamented in the highest style of the art.
Pastry Orders will be filled with dispatch and in the best possible manner.
White, Graham and Brown Bread, superior quality, with
French Rolls, to be had fresh every day. Guava Jelly always on hand.

All Goods warranted free from poisonous substances.
HOLLISTER & CO.,
NO. 68 NUUANU STREET, :: :: HONOLULU, H. I.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CHOICE HABANA CIGARS
TOBACCO AND SNUFF
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS FOR
P. LORILLARD & CO'S,
and
VANITY FAIR TOBACCOs.
—— ALSO ——
MANUFACTURERS of SODA WATER, &c.,
AND THE CELEBRATED
BELFAST GINGER ALE.

HONOLULU STEAM BAKERY

R. LOVE & BROS., Proprietors,
NUUANU STREET.

Pilot, Medium and Navy Bread, always on hand and made to Order.

......ALSO......

Water, Soda and Butter Crackers,
Jenny Lind Cakes, &c.

Ship Bread Re-baked on Shortest Notice.
Family Bread, made of the Best Flour,
Baked daily, and always on hand.

N. B.—BROWN BREAD OF THE BEST QUALITY.
THE
HONOLULU IRON WORKS COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF
Sugar Plant and Other Machinery.
ENGINES, BOILERS, SUGAR MILLS, MILL GEARING,
VACUUM PANS AND AIR PUMPS, WATER WHEELS,
Sheet Iron Work—including Sorghum Pans, Smoke Stacks, Coolers, Tanks
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Steam Whistles, Union Couplings, Glass Gauge Tubes,
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Copper and Brass Wire Gauze, Cotton Waste,
Galvanized Wire Cloth, Boiler and Tank Rivets, Flax and Hemp Packing,
Angle Iron, Norway Iron, Steel, Nuts, Washers, etc.
CUMBERLAND COAL, FIRE CLAY,
A Large Assortment of
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OAK-TANNED LEATHER BELTING.

Sole Agents for the Hawaiian Islands for the
National Tube Works Co., of Boston, Mass.;
Putnam Machine Co., Fitchburg, Mass.; and
The Farrel Foundry and Machine Co., Conn.

We will furnish Engines and Sugar Plant made by the above celebrated
Foundries, and will contract, if required, for the erection of any Ma-
chinery by the above Makers when imported by us.

Steam and Water Pipes and Fittings
Black or Galvanized,
Of English and American Thread, which we will furnish at prices hitherto
unknown in this market.
Steam and Water Pipes, from \( \frac{1}{4} \) to 14 inches in diameter, with all the
fittings for same.
Light Water Pipes for Leading Water for Irrigation Purposes.
Putnam Lathes Always in Stock.
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and

VANITY FAIR TOBACCOS.

— ALSO —

MANUFACTURERS of SODA WATER, &c.,

AND THE CELEBRATED

BELFAST GINGER ALE.

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Jenny Lind Cakes, &c.

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Baked daily, and always on hand.

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CHICKERING PIANOS.

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MORE THAN 53,000 PIANOS SOLD.

Every Instrument Fully Warranted!

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31 Post Street, San Francisco, California.
Sole Agent for Pacific Coast.

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HOTEL STREET, HONOLULU,

(With Entrances from Richards, Beretania and Alakea Streets.)

THE PROPRIETOR, ALLAN HERBERT,

Will spare no pains to make this Elegant Hotel

FIRST CLASS IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

ROOMS CAN BE HAD BY THE WEEK OR NIGHT,

WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.

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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN LUMBER
AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIALS.
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HARD AND SOFT COAL ALWAYS ON HAND.
Steamers in want of Coal can be sure of finding a full supply.

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REYNOLDS, MASTER.

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ALSO

Steamer MOKOLII, Str. WAIMANALO,
BATES, Master,
FOR OAHU, MOLOKAI, AND MAUI.

DUDOIT, Master,
FOR OAHU AND MOLOKAI.

WILDER & CO.

HONOLULU ICE MANUFACTORY
FAMILIES, HOTELS AND STEAMERS
SUPPLIED AT 2½ CENTS PER POUND.

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MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMP'Y
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WILDER & CO., Agents.
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IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
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Particular attention paid to Island Orders of every description. ""!
Best Kona Coffee constantly on hand.

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Successors to A. S. Cleghorn & Co.,
Dealers in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT ATTACHED.

Orders from the other Islands promptly attended to.
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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
No. 8 Kaahumanu Street, Honolulu, H. I.
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Instruments for the Island of Oahu.
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CARTRIDGES, GUNPOWDER & SAFETY FUSE

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SOLE AGENCY ON THE PACIFIC COAST
FOR THE
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.,
OF NEW HAVEN.

Constantly on hand a full stock of their Sporting Rifles, Carbines and
Muskets, plain finished, or beautifully Gold, Silver or Nickel Plated and
Engraved, of models 1866, 1873, and 1876. Also, their Cartridges for the
same, as well as for all other American-made Rifles and Pistols, both rim
and central fire. Also, Agent for E. L. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO.,
OF WILMINGTON, DELAWARE. Constantly on hand a full stock of their
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Also, Agent for EAGLE SAFETY FUSE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.
A full and complete stock of their various brands of Safety Fuse, war-
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THOMAS LACK,
MACHINIST, LOCK AND GUN SMITH,
— AND —
DEALER IN SPORTING GOODS,
FINEST CIGARS, TOBACCO,
Pipes, Pouches, &c.

— AGENT FOR THE —
FLORENCE, WHITE, AND HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES,
— AND —
Florence Kerosene Stoves.
NO. 40 FORT ST., HONOLULU.
HAWAIIAN ALMANAC AND ANNUAL FOR 1879.

A HAND BOOK OF INFORMATION

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

Carefully Compiled by Thos. G. Thrum.

FIFTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

THOS. G. THRUM, PUBLISHER,
Nos. 17 and 19 Merchant Street,
HONOLULU.
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**Thos. H. Thrum**
**IMPORTING AND MANUFACTURING**
**STATIONER NEWS DEALER**
**BOOK Binder**
**Nos. 17 and 19 MERCHANT STREET**
**HONOLULU, H. I.**

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With this fifth issue of the "Hawaiian Almanac and Annual" is resumed the quarterly calendar feature of the earlier issues, and from the experience of publishing the Centennial number, the compiler is forced to the conclusion that the present form is the most suitable and convenient; as from the expense attending the publishing of the limited edition these Islands call for, and where table work and statistics are its main feature—which form the principal item of expense—it necessitates condensation in all points possible, yet leaves little option as to what portion can best be curtailed or omitted. In consequence, therefore, it has been deemed advisable to accept the present form as a permanent one; and while of necessity for convenient reference many tables and articles have become a feature of the Annual, they all receive revision to correct errors, or note changes as they occur.

It is with some degree of satisfaction to the compiler that the Annual is looked to with reliability and interest, and it becomes his pleasing duty to acknowledge the courteous assurances from many, both here and abroad, of its supplying a long felt want. What was therefore begun as an experiment will be continued as a necessity and for the love of the work, for there is much interesting labor found in unearthing events and incidents in the early history of these Islands and People. Its aim, as heretofore, will be peculiarly Hawaiian, and to present such material as comes within its scope in a convenient, reliable form, as will make it the welcome visitant to every home, the valued friend in each counting-house, the reliable guide to tourists and visitors, and the most acceptable publication to mail abroad to enquiring friends.

The compiler would gratefully acknowledge valuable assistance and suggestions from many friends who take a deep interest in Hawaiian affairs, of which this issue presents an increased share.

Honolulu, Nov. 1877. THOS. G. THRUM.
Hawaiian Annual Calendar

COMMON YEAR

1879 OF 365 DAYS.

Being the 101st year since the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands by Capt. Cook:
The latter part of the 103rd and the beginning of the 104th year of the Independence of
the United States of America. Also,
The Year 5639-40 of the Jewish Era:
The Year 1236 of the Mohammedan Era:
The Year 2631 since the foundation of Rome, according to Varro.

HOLIDAYS OBSERVED AT THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

* New Year ............. Jan. 1 American Anniversary ...... July 4
Chinese New Year ....... Feb. 6 * His Majesty's Birthday .... Nov. 16
* Good Friday .......... April 11 * Recognition of Hawaiian In-
Birth of Queen Victoria .... May 24 * Independence ............. Nov. 28
*Kamehameha Commemoration * Christmas ................ Dec. 25
Day .......................... June 11

Those prefixed by a * are recognized by the Government.

CHURCH DAYS, FIXED AND MOVABLE FEASTS.

Epiphany ................. Jan. 6 Rogation Sunday .......... May 18
Septuagesima Sunday .. Feb. 9 Ascension Day ............. May 22
Shrove Sunday ........... Feb. 23 Pentecost or Whitsuntide June 1
Shrove Tuesday ........... Feb. 25 Trinity Sunday .......... June 8
Ash Wednesday ........... Feb. 26 Corpus Christi .......... June 12
First Sunday in Lent ...... March 2 St. John Baptist's Day June 24
St. Patrick ............... March 17 All Saints' Day .......... Nov. 1
Palm Sunday .............. April 6 First Sunday in Advent ... Nov. 30
Good Friday .............. April 11 St. Nicholas ............ Dec. 6
Easter Sunday ............ April 13 Christmas .............. Dec. 25
Low Sunday .............. April 20 St. John, Evangelist ... Dec. 27

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter ......... E
Epact ..................... 7
Golden Number ........... 18
Solar Cycle ................ 12
Roman Indiction .......... 7
Julian Period ............. 6592

ECLIPSES IN 1879.

In the year 1879, there will be three eclipses—two of the Sun and one of the
Moon, none of which will be visible in these Islands, or on the Pacific Coast
north of Peru.
First Quarter, 1879.

### JANUARY

- **D.**
  - 8—Full Moon .... 11.16.0 A.M.
  - 15—Last Quarter ... 5.31.3 A.M.
  - 22—New Moon .... 0.19.9 A.M.
  - 30—First Quarter. 1.13.4 A.M.

### FEBRUARY

- **D.**
  - 6—Full Moon .... 3.10.5 P.M.
  - 13—Last Quarter ... 8.22.7 A.M.
  - 20—New Moon .... 5.31.9 P.M.
  - 28—First Quarter .... 9.27.0 P.M.

### MARCH

- **D.**
  - 8—Full Moon .... 2.38.3 A.M.
  - 14—Last Quarter ... 5.10.0 P.M.
  - 22—New Moon .... 10.33.2 A.M.
  - 30—First Quarter. 2.33.5 P.M.

### Areas, Elevation and Population of the Hawaiian Islands.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Island</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Height in feet.</th>
<th>Population</th>
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<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>4,210</td>
<td>13,805</td>
<td>16,001</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manu</td>
<td>760</td>
<td>10,032</td>
<td>12,334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oahu</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>4,060</td>
<td>20,681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kauai</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>4,800</td>
<td>2,029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molokai</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>2,800</td>
<td>2,349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanai</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niihau</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kahoolawe</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### INTER-ISLAND DISTANCES BY SEA, IN SEA MILES.

**REVISED FOR THIS ISSUE.**

#### AROUND OAHU

*From Honolulu, Esplanade wharf, to:*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Milestone</th>
<th>Distance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bell Buoy</td>
<td>1 1/8 miles to Kahuku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diamond Head</td>
<td>5 miles to Pearl River bar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coco Head</td>
<td>12 miles to Makapuu Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makapuu Point</td>
<td>17 miles to Kahuku, Npt of Oahu via Kaena</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Honolulu to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Milestone</th>
<th>Distance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lea o ka Lua, sw point of Molokai</td>
<td>35 miles to Kawaihae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West point of Lanai</td>
<td>50 miles to Kealakekua direct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalaupapa Leper Settlement</td>
<td>50 miles to Kealakekua via Kawaihae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lahaina</td>
<td>72 miles to SW pt Hawaii via Kawaihae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kahului</td>
<td>90 miles to Punalu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hana</td>
<td>125 miles to Hilo direct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauikea</td>
<td>85 miles to Hilo windward route</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makena</td>
<td>90 miles to Hilo via Kawaihae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahukona</td>
<td>134 miles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Lahaina to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Milestone</th>
<th>Distance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kaluaaha</td>
<td>17 miles to Maalaea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanai</td>
<td>9 miles to Makena</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Kawaihae to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Milestone</th>
<th>Distance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mahukona</td>
<td>10 miles to Hilo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waipio</td>
<td>40 miles to Lea o ka Mano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honokaa</td>
<td>50 miles to Kailua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laupahoehoe</td>
<td>65 miles to Kealakekua</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Hilo to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Milestone</th>
<th>Distance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E point of Hawaii</td>
<td>20 miles to Punalu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keauhou, Kauai</td>
<td>50 miles to Kaualu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N point Hawaii</td>
<td>70 miles to S point Hawaii</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Milestone</th>
<th>Distance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oahu and Molokai</td>
<td>23 miles to Maui and Kahoolawe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diamond Head to sw point Molokai</td>
<td>30 miles to Hawaii and Maui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molokai and Lanai</td>
<td>7 miles to Maui and Oahu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molokai and Maui</td>
<td>9 miles to Niihau and Kauai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maui and Lanai</td>
<td>9 miles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### OCEAN DISTANCES—HONOLULU TO:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Distance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>2100 miles to Auckland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland, about</td>
<td>2400 miles to Sydney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>4620 miles to Hongkong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tahiti</td>
<td>2380 miles to Yokohama</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Kings of Hawaii—Their Birth, Accession to the Throne, De
case, Length of Reign, and Age.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Born</th>
<th>Began to Reign</th>
<th>Age on Accession</th>
<th>Died</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Length of Reign</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kamehameha I</td>
<td>1753</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>May 8, 1819</td>
<td>66 years</td>
<td>29 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamehameha II</td>
<td>1797</td>
<td>May 8, 1819</td>
<td>20 years</td>
<td>July 13, 1824</td>
<td>27 yrs.</td>
<td>37 yrs, 3 mos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamehameha III</td>
<td>Mar. 17, 1814</td>
<td>March, 1834</td>
<td>May 8, 1819</td>
<td>Dec. 15, 1854</td>
<td>40 yrs.</td>
<td>32 yrs. 3 mos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamehameha IV</td>
<td>Feb. 9, 1834</td>
<td>Dec. 15, 1842</td>
<td>May 8, 1819</td>
<td>Nov. 30, 1863</td>
<td>9 mos. 8</td>
<td>37 yrs. 3 mos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamehameha V</td>
<td>Dec. 11, 1830</td>
<td>Nov. 30, 1863</td>
<td>May 8, 1819</td>
<td>Dec. 11, 1872</td>
<td>43 yrs.</td>
<td>37 yrs. 3 mos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lunahilii</td>
<td>Jan. 31, 1835</td>
<td>Jan. 9, 1873</td>
<td>May 8, 1819</td>
<td>Feb. 3, 1874</td>
<td>39 yrs.</td>
<td>37 yrs. 3 mos.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# OVERLAND DISTANCES, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

## REVISED FOR THIS ISSUE.

## ISLAND OF OAHU.

From Honolulu Post Office, to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MILES</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>MILES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Waikiki Grove</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Diamond Head</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Koko Head</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ewa Church</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Waialua Church</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Waiana Church, Pokai</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nuuanu Pali</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## ISLAND OF KAUAI.

From Lihue to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MILES</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>MILES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wailua Falls</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Koloa</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kealia</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kilauea</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hanalei</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From Koloa to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MILES</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>MILES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hanapepe</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Waimaia</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## ISLAND OF MAUI.

From Lahaina to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MILES</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>MILES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kaanapali</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wailuku</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From Makana to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MILES</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>MILES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Makawao</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From Makawao, Sayre's Store to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MILES</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>MILES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Summit of Haleakala</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From Haiku Landing to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MILES</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>MILES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Makawao</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From Kalepolepo to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MILES</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>MILES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Makee's</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Makawao</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From Makawao, Sayre's Store to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MILES</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>MILES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Summit of Haleakala</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From Wailuku to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MILES</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>MILES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wailuku P. O.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Makawao</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hana through Hamakua</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From Wailuku P. O. to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MILES</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>MILES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kilauea</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From Makana to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MILES</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>MILES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Makee's Plantation</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From Ulupalakua to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MILES</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>MILES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hana, via Kaupo</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## ISLAND OF HAWAII.

From Hilo to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MILES</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>MILES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kaupakuea Plantation</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Volcano</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Summit Crater, via Kilauea</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Waiohinu</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From Waimea to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MILES</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>MILES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hilo</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From Waimea to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MILES</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>MILES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hilo via Hamakua</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hilo via Kalaieha</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From Wai'alekau to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MILES</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>MILES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kilauea</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From Kohala Plantation to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MILES</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>MILES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Waimea</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From Waimea to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MILES</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>MILES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Keaiwa</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From Waipio Valley to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MILES</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>MILES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Summit Crater, via Kapapala</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From Laupahoehoe to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MILES</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>MILES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hilo</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From Laupahoehoe to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MILES</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>MILES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hilo via Hamakua</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hilo via Kalaieha</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From Kohala Plantation to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MILES</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>MILES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Waiohinu</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From Kohala Plantation to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MILES</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>MILES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hilo via Kalaieha</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From Kealakekau to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MILES</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>MILES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kilauea</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From Waimea to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MILES</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>MILES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Waimea</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From Waimea to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MILES</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>MILES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Keaiwa</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From Waipio Valley to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MILES</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>MILES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Summit Crater, via Kapapala</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Third Quarter, 1879.

JULY.

D. H.M.
3—Full Moon... 11.06.6 A.M.
10—Last Quarter. 10.23.1 P.M.
18—New Moon... 10.34.7 A.M.
25—First Quarter. 0.04.5 P.M.

AUGUST.

D. H.M.
1—Full Moon... 11.41.1 P.M.
9—Last Quarter. 3.37.5 A.M.
17 New Moon... 9.39.3 A.M.
24—First Quarter. 4.40.7 A.M.
31—Full Moon... 8.36.5 A.M.

SEPTEMBER.

D. H.M.
8—Last Quarter. 9.39.8 A.M.
15—New Moon... 7.25.5 A.M.
22—First Quarter. 10.48.5 A.M.
29—Full Moon... 10.45.7 P.M.

Population of the Principal Townships of the Hawaiian Islands,
Compiled from the Last Census, 1872.

NATIONALITIES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaii</th>
<th>Hilo, Maui, Kauai</th>
<th>Wailuku, Maui, Kauai</th>
<th>Lahaina, Maui, Kauai</th>
<th>Waimea, Kauai</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natives</td>
<td>11,210</td>
<td>3,587</td>
<td>3,443</td>
<td>2,547</td>
<td>1,220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half-castes</td>
<td>1,013</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foreigners</td>
<td>2,629</td>
<td>471</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>14,852</td>
<td>4,220</td>
<td>4,060</td>
<td>3,002</td>
<td>1,269</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TABLE OF ELEVATIONS OF PRINCIPAL LOCALITIES THROUGHOUT THE ISLANDS, From the Records of the Government Survey. Measurements are from Mean Sea Level.

#### OAHU.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Elevation (feet)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kaala</td>
<td>4060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makapuu, east pt of Island</td>
<td>665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palikea, Wai'anae M'nts</td>
<td>3110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Station on do.</td>
<td>642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puu Kaua, Wai'anae M'nts</td>
<td>3105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulamao, hill in Kailua</td>
<td>991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Konahuanui Peak, Pali</td>
<td>3105.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maelieli, do., in Heeia</td>
<td>713</td>
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<td>Round Top, (Ualaka)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tantalus, or Puu Ohia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diamond Head, or Leahi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Olomana Peak, in Kailua</td>
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<tr>
<td>Telegraph St’n, (Kaimuki)</td>
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<td>Koko Head, upper crater</td>
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<td>Punchbowl Hill</td>
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<td>Salt Lake Station</td>
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<td>Nuuanu Pali station</td>
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<td>Second Bridge, Nuuanu Rd.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mokapu, or’t off Kaneohe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Light House, top of vane</td>
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<tr>
<td>Station on do.</td>
<td>680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Salt Lake, mean level</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average of High Peaks on Konahuanui Range, (about)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Little Bridge front of Queen Kalama’s, Nuuanu Road</td>
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<tr>
<td>Punahou, (verandah floors old building)</td>
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#### MAUI.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Location</th>
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<tr>
<td>Haleakala</td>
<td>10032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haleakala School</td>
<td>2150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Maui, about</td>
<td>5820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puu Nianiau, Makawao</td>
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<tr>
<td>Piilolo, Makawao</td>
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<tr>
<td>Puu Kauai, Hamakua</td>
<td>1150</td>
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<tr>
<td>Puu Io, near Capt. Makee’s</td>
<td>2841</td>
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<tr>
<td>Puu o Umi, Haiku</td>
<td>629</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capt. Makee’s, about</td>
<td>1900</td>
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<td>Puu Pane, Kula</td>
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<tr>
<td>Makawao Female Seminary</td>
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<td>Lahainaluna Seminary</td>
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<td>Hobron’s, Makawao</td>
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#### HAWAII.

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<tr>
<td>Mauna Kea</td>
<td>13805</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauna Loa, about</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waipio among the Mountains</td>
<td>3000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hualalai</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waimanu among the Mountains</td>
<td>4000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kohala Mountain</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waimanu at sea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kilaeua, Volcano House</td>
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<tr>
<td>Falls of Hiilawe, Waipio</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Waimea Court House</td>
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<td>Lower edge forest Hamakua</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sea Coast Bluffs bet. Waipio and Waimanu, N. coast</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lower edge forest Hilo</td>
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<td>Kalaiea, about</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hilo Bluffs on Coast</td>
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<td>Aahuwela near Laumaia</td>
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<td>Laupahoeohoe Pali</td>
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</table>

#### FEET

**KAUAI, Waialeale,** 5000 | **LANAI,** estimated | 3000 |
| **MOLOKAI,** estimated | 3500 | **Kahoolawe,** about | 1130 |

*In the salt-making season it is from 1 to 2 feet below sea level; in the rainy season it sometimes rises to 4 feet above sea level.*
### Fourth Quarter, 1879.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DAY OF MONTH</th>
<th>DAY OF WEEK</th>
<th>DAY OF MONTH</th>
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<th>H.M.</th>
<th>H.M.</th>
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<td>1 Sat</td>
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<td>2 Sun</td>
<td>6.06.8</td>
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<td>5 Wed</td>
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### School Population of the Hawaiian Islands, 1878.

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<th>No. of Schools</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Totals</th>
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<td>2,480</td>
<td>1,833</td>
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<td>Government Select Schools</td>
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<td>684</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>943</td>
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<td>Independent Schools</td>
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<td>3,000</td>
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<td>1872</td>
<td>1873</td>
<td>1874</td>
<td>1875</td>
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<td>55,476</td>
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<td>5,647</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Naval Stores</td>
<td>34,687</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>35,482</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oils (co'nut, hemp, whale, &amp;c)</td>
<td>133,287</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>140,658</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opium</td>
<td>32,928</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>13,068</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paint and Paint Oils</td>
<td>19,846</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>10,129</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perfumery and Toilet Arts</td>
<td>6,031</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>6,793</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saddlery, Carriages, &amp;c</td>
<td>37,969</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>24,238</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoos and Coopers</td>
<td>37,542</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>63,008</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>30,859</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>30,716</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery and Books</td>
<td>26,059</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>17,392</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>5,857</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>7,669</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin and Tinware</td>
<td>5,188</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>3,165</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco, Cigars, &amp;c</td>
<td>43,487</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>36,047</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whalebone</td>
<td>32,903</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>37,304</td>
<td>45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wines (light)</td>
<td>8,093</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>10,910</td>
<td>18</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL OF ALL IMPORTS, Hawaiian Islands, 1877.**

- Goods paying duties: $1,114,712
- Est'd supplies to National Vessels: $61,984
- Est'd supplies to Whalers: $10,070
- Est'd supplies to Merchantmen: $31,563
- Est'd supplies to Nat'l Vessels: $30,000

**TOTAL OF ALL EXPORTS, Hawaiian Islands, 1877.**

- Val. Domestic Produce export'd: $2,365,866
- Foreign goods exported: $2,175,863
- Passengers in Transit: 1928

**PASSSENGER STATISTICS.**

**Arrivals and Departures at Honolulu, 1877.**

- Total Arrivals for the year (1899 adults, 132 children): 2020
- Total Departures for the year (712 adults, 90 children): 892
- Excess of Arrivals: 1218
### Comparative Table of Principal Articles of Export, 1860-1874.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>1,444,271</td>
<td>108,613</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>48,966</td>
<td>19,964</td>
<td>84,957</td>
<td>37,298</td>
<td>70,524</td>
<td>649,204</td>
<td>178,794</td>
<td>884</td>
<td>$349,926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861</td>
<td>2,582,498</td>
<td>128,259</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>45,366</td>
<td>7,463</td>
<td>197,100</td>
<td>23,945</td>
<td>119,927</td>
<td>530,835</td>
<td>278,330</td>
<td>702</td>
<td>404,172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1862</td>
<td>3,005,603</td>
<td>130,445</td>
<td>111,008</td>
<td>382,176</td>
<td>133,171</td>
<td>16,366</td>
<td>282,640</td>
<td>43,646</td>
<td>233,163</td>
<td>425,081</td>
<td>279,158</td>
<td>656</td>
<td>539,941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1863</td>
<td>4,292,121</td>
<td>340,436</td>
<td>319,885</td>
<td>111,008</td>
<td>146,463</td>
<td>15,461</td>
<td>186,490</td>
<td>54,988</td>
<td>144,058</td>
<td>643,437</td>
<td>368,835</td>
<td>729</td>
<td>970,228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1864</td>
<td>5,292,121</td>
<td>1,14,413</td>
<td>123,451</td>
<td>598,291</td>
<td>146,463</td>
<td>15,461</td>
<td>233,163</td>
<td>425,081</td>
<td>144,058</td>
<td>729,064</td>
<td>279,158</td>
<td>656</td>
<td>1,205,622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1865</td>
<td>5,292,121</td>
<td>1,14,413</td>
<td>123,451</td>
<td>598,291</td>
<td>146,463</td>
<td>15,461</td>
<td>233,163</td>
<td>425,081</td>
<td>144,058</td>
<td>729,064</td>
<td>279,158</td>
<td>656</td>
<td>1,205,622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>5,292,121</td>
<td>1,14,413</td>
<td>123,451</td>
<td>598,291</td>
<td>146,463</td>
<td>15,461</td>
<td>233,163</td>
<td>425,081</td>
<td>144,058</td>
<td>729,064</td>
<td>279,158</td>
<td>656</td>
<td>1,205,622</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Internal Taxes for Biennial Periods, 1862-1868.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1862</td>
<td>22,360</td>
<td>22,888</td>
<td>28,850</td>
<td>60,027</td>
<td>5,109</td>
<td>15,430</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>8,268</td>
<td>215,961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1864</td>
<td>17,877</td>
<td>12,690</td>
<td>32,561</td>
<td>52,326</td>
<td>3,080</td>
<td>10,098</td>
<td>1,384</td>
<td>1,872</td>
<td>131,729</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>17,063</td>
<td>12,900</td>
<td>32,995</td>
<td>52,743</td>
<td>2,691</td>
<td>11,018</td>
<td>1,294</td>
<td>2,441</td>
<td>133,336</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

*Comparison note: The table above provides a detailed breakdown of exports from 1860 to 1874, listing various commodities and their corresponding quantities in pounds and gallons. The internal taxes for biennial periods from 1862 to 1868 are also presented, detailing real estate, personal property, polls, horses, mules, dogs, carriages, and the natural seamen.
### Comparative View of the Commerce of the Hawaiian Islands from 1843, Giving the Totals for Each Year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Exports</th>
<th>Domestic Produce Exported</th>
<th>Foreign Produce Re-export'd</th>
<th>Total Custom House Receipts</th>
<th>Transshipment of Oil and Bone</th>
<th>Shipping</th>
<th>Gallons</th>
<th>Spirits Consumed</th>
<th>Haw. Registered Vessels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$223,383</td>
<td>$199,641</td>
<td>$109,587</td>
<td>$61,618</td>
<td>$8,468</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>350,347</td>
<td>300,878</td>
<td>202,700</td>
<td>67,010</td>
<td>14,423</td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>546,841</td>
<td>363,080</td>
<td>409,038</td>
<td>288,219</td>
<td>35,568</td>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>53</td>
<td></td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>688,362</td>
<td>528,530</td>
<td>620,325</td>
<td>35,235</td>
<td>287,045</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>716,137</td>
<td>469,657</td>
<td>236,919</td>
<td>258,250</td>
<td>45,046</td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
<td>180</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>805,618</td>
<td>605,370</td>
<td>296,819</td>
<td>33,351</td>
<td>192,566</td>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
<td>246</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>729,789</td>
<td>533,185</td>
<td>186,033</td>
<td>198,102</td>
<td>47,585</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,035,058</td>
<td>733,069</td>
<td>536,922</td>
<td>246,592</td>
<td>121,506</td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>74</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,023,821</td>
<td>610,231</td>
<td>309,288</td>
<td>381,402</td>
<td>200,605</td>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
<td>175</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,389,877</td>
<td>115,224</td>
<td>271,091</td>
<td>181,150</td>
<td>132,135</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>447</td>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,389,877</td>
<td>115,224</td>
<td>271,091</td>
<td>181,150</td>
<td>132,135</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>66</td>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:** Where blanks occur in the earlier years, there was either no record or the figures when given were unreliable. The first transshipment of Oil and Bone was in 1831, so far as any regular record can be found for statistical purposes. But the first stamped Entry for transshipment was for Whalbone, in 1846. In the arrivals of Whalers many of the ships touched at more than one port during the season. The table shows the total of arrivals at all ports.
### TABLE OF PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS FOR 1877, Port of Honolulu, showing the Country to which exported.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Ports, U.S.</td>
<td>25,506,025</td>
<td>101,926</td>
<td>2,571,987</td>
<td>2,622,326</td>
<td>117,849</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>4,506</td>
<td>4,900</td>
<td>15,995</td>
<td>42,928</td>
<td>10,983</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>117,849</td>
<td>2,506,025</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>133,651</td>
<td>64,616</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>791</td>
<td>30.08 73% 5.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Ports, U.S.</td>
<td>453</td>
<td>9,917</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>10,983</td>
<td>15,995</td>
<td>42,928</td>
<td>10,983</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>117,849</td>
<td>2,506,025</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>133,651</td>
<td>64,616</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>791</td>
<td>30.08 73% 5.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>12,561</td>
<td>27,353</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>966</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>10,983</td>
<td>15,995</td>
<td>42,928</td>
<td>10,983</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>117,849</td>
<td>2,506,025</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>133,651</td>
<td>64,616</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>791</td>
<td>30.08 73% 5.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.Z. and Australia</td>
<td>703</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>10,300</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>10,983</td>
<td>15,995</td>
<td>42,928</td>
<td>10,983</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>117,849</td>
<td>2,506,025</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>133,651</td>
<td>64,616</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>791</td>
<td>30.08 73% 5.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tahiti</td>
<td>6,116</td>
<td>1,571</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>10,300</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>10,983</td>
<td>15,995</td>
<td>42,928</td>
<td>10,983</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>117,849</td>
<td>2,506,025</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>133,651</td>
<td>64,616</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>791</td>
<td>30.08 73% 5.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guam, Islands</td>
<td>46,567</td>
<td>1,464</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>10,300</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>10,983</td>
<td>15,995</td>
<td>42,928</td>
<td>10,983</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>117,849</td>
<td>2,506,025</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>133,651</td>
<td>64,616</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>791</td>
<td>30.08 73% 5.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>6,851</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>10,300</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>10,983</td>
<td>15,995</td>
<td>42,928</td>
<td>10,983</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>117,849</td>
<td>2,506,025</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>133,651</td>
<td>64,616</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>791</td>
<td>30.08 73% 5.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>2,800</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>10,300</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>10,983</td>
<td>15,995</td>
<td>42,928</td>
<td>10,983</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>117,849</td>
<td>2,506,025</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>133,651</td>
<td>64,616</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>791</td>
<td>30.08 73% 5.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Bar.</th>
<th>Ther.</th>
<th>Rain.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>30.08</td>
<td>73% 5.15</td>
<td>1.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>29.93</td>
<td>73% 5.15</td>
<td>9.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>29.93</td>
<td>73% 5.15</td>
<td>9.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>29.93</td>
<td>73% 5.15</td>
<td>9.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### COMPARATIVE TABLE OF POPULATION OF HAWAIIAN IS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Island</th>
<th>1823</th>
<th>1832</th>
<th>1836</th>
<th>1853</th>
<th>1860</th>
<th>1866</th>
<th>1872</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>85,000</td>
<td>45,792</td>
<td>39,364</td>
<td>24,450</td>
<td>21,481</td>
<td>19,808</td>
<td>16,001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maui</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>35,092</td>
<td>24,199</td>
<td>17,574</td>
<td>16,400</td>
<td>14,035</td>
<td>12,334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oahu</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>29,765</td>
<td>27,809</td>
<td>19,126</td>
<td>21,275</td>
<td>19,739</td>
<td>20,671</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanai</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>10,077</td>
<td>8,934</td>
<td>6,991</td>
<td>6,487</td>
<td>6,299</td>
<td>4,961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molokai</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>3,607</td>
<td>2,864</td>
<td>2,299</td>
<td>2,249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanai</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>646</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niihau</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,047</td>
<td>993</td>
<td>790</td>
<td>647</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kahoolawe</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total | 142,050 | 130,313 | 108,579 | 73,138 | 69,800 | 62,959 | 56,897 |
LIST OF ARTICLES ADMITTED FREE BY DUTY FROM THE
UNITED STATES, Hawaiian Consular Certificate being attached to
Invoices of their being the product or manufacture of the United
States.

Agricultural implements; animals; beef, bacon, pork, ham, and all fresh,
smoked, or preserved meats; boots and shoes; bricks, lime, and cement; butter,
cheese, lard, tallow; bullion; coal; cordage, naval stores, including tar, pitch,
resin, turpentine raw and rectified; copper and composition sheathing, nails and
bolts; cotton and manufactures of cotton, bleached and unbleached, and whether
or not colored, stained, painted, or printed; doors, sashes, and blinds; eggs; fish
and oysters, and all other creatures living in the water, and the products
thereof; fruits, nuts, and vegetables, green, dried, or undried, preserved or un-
preserved; grain, flour, meal and bran, bread and breadstuffs, of all kinds,
hardware, harness, and all manufactures of leather; hides, furs, skins, and pelts
dressed or undressed; hoop iron and rivets, nails, spikes, and bolts, tacks, brads;
or sprigs; ice; iron and steel, and manufactures thereof; leather; lumber and
timber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed and unmanufactured, in whole or in
part; machinery of all kinds, engines and parts thereof; oats and hay; paper,
stationery, and books, and all manufactures of paper or of paper and wood;
petroleum and all oils for lubricating or illuminating purposes; plants, shrubs,
trees, and seeds; rice; sugar, refined or unrefined; salt; soap; starch; shooks,
stakes, and headings; tobacco, whether in leaf or manufactured; textile man-
ufactures, made of a combination of wool, cotton, silk, or linen, or of any two
or more of them other than when ready-made clothing; wool, and manufactures
of wool, other than ready-made clothing; wagons and carts for the purposes of
agriculture or of drayage; wood and manufactures of wood, or of wood and
metal, except furniture either upholstered or carved, and carriages.

LIST OF ARTICLES ADMITTED INTO THE UNITED STATES
FREE OF DUTY from the Hawaiian Islands, when properly cer-
tified to before the U. S. Consul.

Arrow-root; bananas; castor-oil; nuts; hides and skins, undressed; pulu; rice;
seeds; plants, shrubs or trees; muscavado, brown, and all other unrefined sugar,
commonly known as "Sandwich Island sugar;" syrups of sugar cane, melado
and molasses; tallow; vegetables, dried and undried, preserved and unpreserved.

BEARINGS AND DISTANCES.

Honolulu Lighthouse to summit of Diamond Head, S. 50 deg. 37 min. 40
sec. E. (true) 24,559 feet.
Puuohia to Diamond Head Station, S. 2 deg. 15 min. 30 sec. E. (true)
26,515.4 feet.
Haleakala to Mauna Kea, S. 39 deg. 23 min. 30 sec. E. (true) 79.2 statute
miles.
Average Magnetic Declination south part of Oahu, 9 deg. 12 min. E.
CENSUS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. 1872.

Districts of—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hilo</td>
<td>4,280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punu</td>
<td>1,228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kau</td>
<td>1,865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kona, North</td>
<td>2,218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kona, South</td>
<td>1,916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kohala, North</td>
<td>2,086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kohala, South</td>
<td>892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamakua</td>
<td>1,516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td><strong>16,001</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>

Districts of—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Molokai</td>
<td>2,349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanai</td>
<td>348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nihaun</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu, Kona</td>
<td>14,852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewa and Waianae</td>
<td>1,671</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waialua</td>
<td>1,861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koolaulea</td>
<td>1,269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koolaupoko</td>
<td>2,028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td><strong>20,681</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lahaina</td>
<td>3,002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wailuku</td>
<td>4,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hana</td>
<td>2,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makawao</td>
<td>2,512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td><strong>12,334</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Molokai</td>
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</tr>
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<td>2,028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td><strong>20,681</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BY NATIONALITY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natives</td>
<td>49,044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half-castes</td>
<td>2,487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>1,938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americans</td>
<td>889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian born of foreign parents</td>
<td>849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>56,897</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A new census of the Islands will be taken December, 1878. From the report of the Board of Health to the Legislative Assembly of 1878, we gather that the excess of deaths over births since the census of 1872 has been 2,386 up to December, 1877, which would reduce the population to 54,511, to which, by adding the excess of arrivals over departures for the same period, which was 3,401, will give the population, December, 1877, at 57,912.

The following table of Births and Deaths throughout the Islands from 1868 to 1877, inclusive, is of important interest, as showing a steady diminution of the decline of the race that has been so alarmingly apparent:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Deaths</th>
<th>Number of Births</th>
<th>Excess of Deaths</th>
<th>Excess of Births</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1868-69</td>
<td>6,879</td>
<td>4,267</td>
<td>2,612</td>
<td>1,860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870-71</td>
<td>7,321</td>
<td>4,971</td>
<td>2,349</td>
<td>1,590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872-73</td>
<td>6,119</td>
<td>4,720</td>
<td>1,399</td>
<td>1,791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874-75</td>
<td>6,305</td>
<td>4,958</td>
<td>1,347</td>
<td>1,413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876-77</td>
<td>4,295</td>
<td>3,990</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>1,550</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The foregoing figures include deaths at the leper settlement on Molokai.
### Latitudes and Longitudes, as Adopted by the Hawaiian Government Survey.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Deg.</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Sec.</th>
<th>Deg.</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Sec.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu, Transit of Venus Observatory</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>56.08</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu Lighthouse</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>57.06</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diamond Head Summit</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>23.15</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>49.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tantalus, or Puu Ohia</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>45.75</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>00.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makapuu Station (E. point of Oahu)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18.85</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>17.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mokapu Station, Kaneohe</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>03.76</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>01.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kahuku Point (N.E. point of Oahu)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>22.17</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>56.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barber's Point, Laeloa Beach</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puuloa (windmill)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>14.40</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>22.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaena Point (N.W. point of Oahu)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>16.65</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>52.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haleakala, station on summit</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>21.16</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round Hill at Haiku, Maui</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>43.67</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>04.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kahakuloa Point Station</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>35.78</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>55.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puu Io, near Capt. Makee's</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>52.07</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>10.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kahoolawe Summit</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>23.61</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>20.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauna Kea, station on summit</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>57.08</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hualalai,           &quot;           &quot; (approx.)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kawaihae Lighthouse</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### REVISED TARIFF ACT OF 1878.

Section 1—There shall be levied, collected, and paid upon the following goods imported into this Kingdom duties ad valorem as follows, to wit:

- Silk, satins, and silk velvet, and all articles of which silk shall form the principal material, ten per cent.
- Clothing ready made, and wearing apparel of every description, made up in whole or in part, ten per cent.
- Carriages of all descriptions, ten per cent.
- Hats and caps of all kinds, ten per cent.
- Linens, and all manufactures of which flax, grass cloth or a similar material shall form the principal part, ten per cent.
- Crockery and glassware of every description, ten per cent.
- Drugs and medicines, patent and other, ten per cent.
- Furniture of all kinds, if upholstered or carved, manufactured in whole or in part, ten per cent.
- Millinery goods, beads, braids, bonnets, buttons, corsets, collars, sleeves and cuffs, edgings, flowers (artificial), feathers (fancy), fringes for clothing, and for upholstery, ten per cent.
- Gloves and mitts not otherwise provided for, ten per cent.
- Gimps for clothing, ten per cent.
Hoop-skirts, ten per cent.;
Hooks and eyes, ten per cent.;
Insertions, laces, and lace goods of all descriptions, ten per cent.;
Ribbons not otherwise provided for, ten per cent.;
Silver plate, plated ware or gilt ware, ten per cent.;
Britannia ware and fancy metal ware, ten per cent.;
Tea, ten per cent.;
Matches of all kinds, ten per cent.;
Cigarettes and all descriptions of paper cigars, twenty-five per cent.;
Jewelry and all descriptions of metal, glass or stone beads, ten per cent.;
Paintings, pictures, engravings, statuary, bronzes, ornamental work of metal, stone, marble, plaster of Paris or alabaster, and all imitations thereof, ten per cent.;
Perfumery (other than which pays a spirit duty), powders, hair, tooth, nail and other toilet brushes, ten per cent.;
Soaps, ten per cent.;
Pipes (smoking), pipe-stems, bowls and fixtures, cigar-holders, twenty-five per cent.;
Candles, ten per cent.;
Candies, twenty-five per cent.;
Peanut oil, twenty-five per cent.;
Toys, ten per cent.;
Fire-arms, ten per cent.;
Ammunition, ten per cent.;
Fire-works and fire-crackers, twenty-five per cent.;
Watches and clocks, in whole or in part, ten per cent.;
Playing cards, ten per cent.;
Sec. 2. That section 2 of the said Act be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 2. There shall be levied, collected and paid upon the following goods imported into this Kingdom specific duties, as follows, to wit:
On kid and all other leather and skin gloves, three dollars per dozen pairs;
On cigars and cheroots, ten dollars per thousand;
On China tobacco, fifty cents per pound;
On camphor trunks, in nests of four, two dollars per nest; and in nests of two, one dollar per nest;
On China matting, one dollar per roll;
On port, sherry, Madeira, and other wines of like nature above eighteen per cent. of alcoholic strength; also on all cordials, bitters and other articles of any name or description containing alcohol, or preserved in alcohol or spirits above that rate of strength and below thirty per cent., unless otherwise provided for, two dollars per gallon;
On champagne, sparkling Moselle, and sparkling hock, three dollars per dozen reputed quarts, and one dollar and fifty cents per dozen reputed pints;
On claret, Rhine wine, and other light wines under eighteen per cent. of al-
coholic strength, not otherwise provided for, forty cents per dozen reputed quarts, twenty cents per dozen reputed pints, and fifteen cents per gallon if in bulk;

On ale, porter, cider, and all fermented drinks not otherwise provided for, forty cents per dozen reputed quarts, twenty cents per dozen reputed pints, and fifteen cents per gallon if in bulk.

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REvised Postal ACT OF 1878.

SECTION 1. Section 397 of the Civil Code is hereby amended by annexing thereto the following words: "Before entering upon the duties of his office, the said Postmaster General, and likewise the various Postmasters throughout the Kingdom, shall take and subscribe an oath of office before a Justice of the District, which shall be filed with the Minister of the Interior: said oath shall be in substance, that the affiant will duly and faithfully perform all of the duties of the office, will sustain the inviolability of the postal matter entrusted to his care, and will forward the mails with dispatch."

SECTION 2. Section 401 of the Civil Code is hereby amended by annexing thereto the words: "The master or agent of any ship or vessel, about to leave any port of this Kingdom for any foreign port, shall give due written notice of the day and hour of intended departure to the Postmaster of such port, and shall make oath or affirmation of such notice before the Collector of the Port, before receiving clearance papers."

SECTION 3. Section 402 of the Civil Code is hereby amended by annexing thereto the words: "But the Minister of the Interior shall be entitled to compensate such coasting vessels in such cases as are just and equitable."

SECTION 4. Section 403 of the Civil Code is hereby amended by striking out all the Section after the words: "Section 403," and inserting in place thereof the following words: "The following shall be the rates of Hawaiian Postage on all mailable matter in classes:

Class 1. On each letter, sealed package, mail matter wholly or partly in writing, printed matter, so marked or interlined as to convey other information than that of the original print, all matter not otherwise chargeable with letter postage but concealing any written memorandum; and all matter so wrapped or secured as to prevent its examination without breaking or destroying the wrapper, two cents for each one-half ounce or fraction thereof.

Where any such matter is sent to, or received from any foreign country, six cents on each one-half ounce or fraction thereof: and in addition to the said rate of six cents, the sea postage shall be collected on such foreign mail matter. Letters to be delivered at the office where mailed, one cent for each one-half ounce or fraction thereof.
Class 2. On all newspapers, pamphlets, almanacs, calendars, corrected proofs, hand-bills, magazines, maps, sheet music, occasional publications, (not bound,) posters and other publications, (not bound,) designed primarily for advertising purposes or for free circulation, one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof; where such matter is sent to or received from any foreign country, one cent on each two ounces or fraction thereof. Editors or publishers may exchange post free. Newspapers published in the Hawaiian Islands and mailed from the office of publication to subscribers, free.

Class 3. On all books or other bound volumes—either printed or blank—blank cards, book manuscript, card boards, engravings, merchandise, models, samples, seeds, cuttings, roots, bulbs, photographs, and all other matter not included in the first or second classes above, one cent for each one ounce or fraction thereof, domestic or foreign.

All matter pertaining to the second or third class above named shall be so wrapped or secured as to permit of free examination without breaking or destroying the cover or wrapper, otherwise such matter shall be subject to first-class postage.

The sender of any book, paper, or other matter pertaining to the second or third classes, may write upon or within the same, the name and address of the person to whom sent, with a statement that such package was sent by a person named; and also the name and address of the sender, or any part of such statement.

No package containing liquids, poisons, glass, explosive chemicals, live animals, sharp instruments, sugar, or any other material liable to deface or destroy the contents of the mail, shall be sent by mail; nor shall any letter or postal card upon which is written, impressed or engraved any disloyal, lewd, obscene, or indecent words, or delineations, nor any disloyal, lewd, obscene, or indecent book, paper, pamphlet, or other publication, be transmitted through the mail. When the Postmaster shall have reason to suspect that any mail matter from a foreign country contains articles subject to custom duties, he may retain the same and cause it to be opened in the presence of the person to whom directed and the Collector of Customs, or any person authorized by him. Any person or persons violating or attempting to violate the above restrictions, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, or imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding one year, on conviction before any Police or District Magistrate. No package sent by mail shall exceed four pounds in weight, except under the first class. Provided, however, that nothing in this Section contained shall be construed to conflict with the provisions of any Postal Treaty or Convention now existing; and provided also, that authority and full power are hereby given to the Minister of the Interior to enter into such Postal Treaties and Conventions, and more especially the International Postal Union of Berne, as shall be necessary or for the public good, and to alter or amend the above rates with foreign countries to conform with such Treaties, Convention or Union, and to make the necessary regulations to perfect the same.
SEC. 5. Section 413 of the Civil Code is hereby amended by inserting after the word "authorized" in the third line thereof, the words "and directed," and by striking out the words "shall not be compulsory and it" in the seventh line thereof.

SEC. 6. Section 414 of the Civil Code is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "Section 414. The Postmaster General and his Clerks employed in the Postoffice, and all Postmasters throughout the Kingdom shall not be liable to jury service in any Court."

SEC. 7. The Postmaster General is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be prepared for sale at the various Postoffices throughout the Kingdom, Postal Cards, of substantial card board, not to exceed five and one-half inches in length or three and one-quarter inches in width, which shall bear upon the right hand upper corner of one side a suitable device and stamp of one cent, to be expressed in the Hawaiian language, and which shall bear upon the stamped side, words directing the address only to be written upon that side. The said Postal Cards, bearing written or printed words in either ink or pencil, shall be received for transmission in the mails throughout the Kingdom, and no additional postage shall be charged.

VEHICLE ORDINANCE.

Rules, Regulations and Rates adopted by the Minister of the Interior, made under and by virtue of the "Act to regulate the letting to hire of Carriages, Wagons, Carts, Drays and other vehicles in the District of Honolulu." Approved August 1, 1878.

1. Every licensed carriage, dray or vehicle must be numbered, and this number must be placed on a conspicuous part of the carriage, dray or vehicle.

2. Every licensed carriage running at night must exhibit two lights and the number of such carriage plainly shown on the glass of each lantern.

3. Drivers of licensed carriages must obey the orders of the police.

4. No licensed carriage will be allowed to stand on the Makai side of Queen street near the Fish Market, and no two or more carriages will be allowed to stand abreast on any street.

5. On all stands set apart for licensed carriages the horses must be headed to the eastward.

6. No licensed horse and carriage must be left without a proper attendant, or properly secured.

7. No licensed carriage will be allowed to be left on the street over night.

8.—STANDS SET APART FOR LICENSED CARRIAGES.

Makai side of Queen street, from east corner of Fort street.
Makai side of Queen street, from east corner of Nuuanu street.
Mauka side of Merchant street, from east corner of Bethel street.
Makai side of King street, from west corner of Bethel street.
Makai side of Hotel street, from east corner of Fort street.
Makai side of Beretania street, from east corner of Nuuanu street.
Mauka side of Hotel street, from east corner of Nuuanu street.
Makai side of King street, from east corner of Richard street.
Makai side of Hotel street, opposite to the entrance of Hawaiian Hotel.

9. No more than twelve carriages will be allowed on any one stand, at any one time.

RATES OF FARE.

10. To or from any point between Beretania street and the harbor, and between Punchbowl street and the river, for each person 12½ cents.

11. To or from any point between second bridge, Nuuanu Road, and the harbor, and between the "What Cheer House," on the Ewa Road, and the corner of King street and the Waikiki Road—not conflicting with rule 10—for each person, 25 cents.

12. Outside these limits, not exceeding two miles from the starting point, for each person, 50 cents.

13. From any steamer or packet, to any point within the second named limits, for each person, 25 cents.

14. Children three years old or under, no charge; over three years old and not more than ten years old, two for one fare.

15. When hired by the hour:
   - For one passenger for one hour ...................... $1.00
   - For two passengers for one hour ..................... 1.50
   - For three passengers for one hour .................... 2.00
   - For each additional hour, 50 cents for each passenger.

16. Time to be counted from the time of starting to the time dismissed.

17. No extra charge shall be made to any passenger for the ordinary hand baggage.

18. For any other than ordinary hand baggage—each trunk or box, 25 cents.

19. Tickets issued by any licensee of any carriage to represent coin, will be held as good to the amount they represent in any other licensed carriage, and must be redeemed when presented to the person issuing them.

20. No driver is compelled to take a single fare for the Pali or the Park, except by special bargain. When two or more offer the regular rate must be accepted.

21. Every driver of a licensed carriage shall, upon demand of any person desiring to hire his carriage, exhibit a card of rates of fare.

If any driver of a licensed vehicle shall contravene any of the foregoing regulations, the license of such vehicle may be revoked by the Minister of the Interior.
ON THE COMMEMORATION OF CENTENNIAL OF DISCOVERY.

Speech of Hon. W. M. Gibson before the Hawaiian Legislature, 1878.

I do not wish to see the Assembly of 1878 close without saying a word in behalf of the commemoration of the introduction of this archipelago to the knowledge of the civilized world, one hundred years ago. I shall regret, and I feel that all thoughtful friends of Hawaiians would regret, to have the centennial of discovery pass by without notice.

There are those who will sneer at this commemoration, as there are many to be found who will mock at every sentiment and every hope that is not immediately productive of some result in the shape of dollars. But what do I ask you to commemorate—you, Hawaiian legislators? You, representatives of the people, gathered here in orderly assemblage—in this noble hall, panoplied with the insignia, the crown, the sceptre, and banner of free and enlightened government, and presenting a spectacle of senatorial deliberation and decorum which will compare favorably with parliamentary proceedings in many older and more cultured civilizations? What is there to commemorate? What shall I say? What but present a contrast with which your own minds must be busy, between this year and this scene and what may have happened here one hundred years ago? We can imagine in 1778, on the site where we are assembled, a crowd of half-naked savages, mingling their loud, discordant cries with the dissonant beat of the ancient rude drum. The smoke for a sacrifice ascends, and we can picture an uplifted club falling upon a human victim to beat out his brains, where now the mallet of our worthy President only strikes to preserve peace and good will. This, O, Hawaiians! this stride from savage disorder to our present order, is something worthy of your commemoration.

The past one hundred years have brought many losses and sorrows to the people of these Islands, but let us glance at the blessings that have come with the century. These witnesses, looking down from the walls of our legislative hall, will help us to review the past. See the conquering hero, in his royal feather cloak—the Puhikapa of the olden warrior time. He began our century with savage war and massacre, and yet he was chiefly the destroyer of cruelty and superstition, and waded through human blood for the sake of enduring peace within his native isles. He was among the first to greet the discoverer Cook on board his ship in 1778, when off Lahaina, and this Hawaiian chief’s great mind, though a mere youth then, well appreciated the mighty changes that must follow after the arrival of the white strangers. He met destiny with the mind of a philosopher and a patriot, and Kamehameha, the barbarian conqueror, welcomed the new era with the spirit of an enlightened statesman; he made the white men his friends.

Next look upon Liholiho, his son, the bold, headstrong Prince, who, after the death of the conqueror, goes on with the work of peace and enfranchise-
ment, and marks a noble period in Hawaiian history. Need we glance at anything more than the breaking of the tabuse, and especially the restoration of Hawaiian women to an equal condition with the rest of their race? To be a woman before, was to be an animal feeding in an outer kennel; but Liholiho tramples on the cruel superstition, and the woman of these isles joins her lord and her lover at the feast and may rest on his bosom as she feeds.

Now we will gaze on the benevolent face of Kanikeaouli, he who portioned out his dominions to his people, and who abdicated absolute sovereignty in behalf of the majesty of law. He too, like the great founder of the Kingdom, took worthy white men into his confidence; and Richards, Haalilio, Lee, Judd and Wyllie helped worthily to illustrate the enlightened reign of Kamehameha III.

And next behold the face of the second Liholiho, the courteous and gentlemanly Prince. How his heart yearned for the life and welfare of his people! This love of a Hawaiian King is illustrated by our noble hospital, which will stand as a proud monument of the benevolent Kamehameha IV, and his gracious spouse, who is still with us.

We will look now upon the resolute face of the King with the strong arm. He gave what Hawaii needs, a vigorous administration; and it will be well for her to be led by a spirit of authority, so forcibly illustrated by Kamehameha V.

Who comes next? Where is the noble face of Lunalilo? It is not here, where it should be, but all the more conspicuous to our minds by absence, like the statue of Brutus, when removed from the procession at Rome, causing Brutus to be present all the more in every heart. What a hope of the Hawaiian people was this Prince! He was of the blood of those that were once esteemed as gods, and was always King in the hearts of Hawaiians. He passed away like a dream, but his coming brought the gift of higher political privilege to the people. And now to-day, at the end of the hundred years, we stand face to face with King Kalakaua, the seventh of the royal line from the founder. His Majesty ascended the Throne amid a storm, but this reign and this era have splendid opportunities; for it is Kalakaua's privilege, as the crowned and anointed King of Hawaiians, to become the foremost man of Polynesia, nay even of all aboriginal Oceanica. And is not this history at which we have glanced worthy of some commemoration? All nations keep their epochs and their eras. Rome dated from her foundation, and Greece from her Olympic games. Iceland, the dreary, frozen isle, a little while ago celebrated her thousandth year since her discovery and settlement; and a King, and great nobles and statesmen from foreign lands were pleased to take part in the celebration. The great centennial of America and its celebration are fresh in our memories. By commemorating notable periods, nations renew as they review their national life. And they mark the commemoration with some monument or memorial. Usually it was a temple or a statue, or a medal. In modern times, eras are marked by exhibitions of material progress, as well as works of art.
We have neglected our opportunity for an exhibition of our material progress, but we can mark the close of our epoch by some work of art.

In proposing this resolution, I have not made up my mind as to the shape in which our commemoration should manifest itself. Some would appreciate a utilitarian monument, such as a prominent lighthouse; others, a building for instruction or a museum; and I highly appreciate the utilitarian view, yet I am inclined to favor a work of art. And what is the most notable event, and character, apart from discovery, in this century, for Hawaiians to commemorate? What else but the consolidation of the archipelago by the hero Kamehameha? The warrior chief of Kohala towers far above any other one of his race in all Oceanica. His character, in view of his remarkable situation, will ere long largely command the attention of thoughtful and noble minds of all lands. This appreciation of his character I hope to promote with my feeble pen; and his fame will be raised as a proud memento for Hawaii. Therefore let Hawaiians, especially you Hawaiian Nobles and Representatives, lift up your hero before the eyes of the people, not only in story, but in everlasting bronze. Thus enlightened nations commemorate their heroes and good men. You have never yet contributed anything towards such a commemoration. The paintings on these walls were gifts, or contributions from various sources. The British Parliament and the American Congress, and other representative bodies of enlightened States, have each voted hundreds of thousands of dollars for monuments to their great chiefs and teachers, such as Napoleon, Wellington, Washington, Howard, Penn and Rousseau. The Hawaiian Legislature must now prove its enlightenment in a similar recognition of the heroes of its history. Let us begin in this our centennial year, and vote a liberal sum, not merely to commemorate a period, but a hero.

Such money is well spent. Some would say that money expended for a non-productive purpose like this, or as was said the other day in the assembly, for the support of lepers, and other helpless people, was money thrown into the sea. But I don't think so. Is money spent for love thrown away? Such investment is the kind of treasure that is laid up in heaven. Or what we do for honor's sake—is it a waste? Is not life something more than meat and drink, and the covering on our backs? Yes: and I tell you that money spent in the way of a public spirited commemoration will come back to us an hundred fold in higher honor and consideration from others. We have, I know, portioned out all our public treasure, nay more than our estimate of receipts, for salaries, and highways, and for education, and the sick; and I am glad that you have done so. We have done no more than what a reasonable estimate of our resources would warrant; and if our income will not meet all that we propose, an intelligent Ministry will know where it is best to limit the expenditure. But after all, we must try to reserve a little for the sake of patriotism, and history, and honor, and for an expression of our advanced civilization.

And now I have made my appeal. I leave it especially with you, Hawaiian Nobles and Representatives. As you care for your country, your nationality,
and your independence, you will heed it; and let your patriotism find expression in a monument to commemorate the most notable event in your history, and the greatest of your heroes.

Note.—The sum of $10,000 was voted by the Legislature for a Memorial Statue of bronze.

**THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS AS A SUGAR-PRODUCING COUNTRY.**

*BY THOS. G. THRUM.*

A short sketch of the history of the sugar industry of the Hawaiian Islands was published in the Annual for 1875, whereby it was shown with what difficulties and drawbacks the sugar interest had been laboring under since it had an existence, and with what hope the country looked for the favorable consummation of the efforts then pending for the Treaty of Reciprocity with the United States, to not only revive the struggling interest, but to implant new vigor and spirit into the industry by the removal of the heavy duties upon its productions when exported into the United States. Those acquainted with the capabilities of the soil felt confident in the rich field of production that existed, provided the industry could be fostered until the heavy outlay of establishing a plantation be assured them of a safe return. The rapid changes that have taken place throughout the sugar districts of the group, prove the correctness of the views held, as for a long time the plantations stood at from thirty to thirty-three in number, which in December, 1877, fifteen months after the promulgation of the treaty, reached forty-six, and is now still further increased to over fifty—a full corrected list of which appears in the part of this issue.

Nor does this difference in the number of plantations show the extent of the increase in the industry, for in many locations cane planting on the co-operative plan has been largely entered into, to be ground on shares by the mills already existing, or to be erected. All this extension has been done without, as yet, any additional foreign capital coming into the country.

The almost total absence of rain last winter, and the long spell of hot, dry weather, has told not only on the present, but also it is feared, materially, on the next year's crops, though recent "trade" showers have imparted a stronger ray of hope in the breasts of many than was looked for. The new sugar extension of Kau on Hawaii, Mupalakua on Maui, and some on Molokai, have suffered seriously, while the new extensions in Hilo, Hamakua and Kohala on Hawaii, and Hana, Haiku and Hamakua on Maui—all windward districts—have experienced no drawback.

The most extensive enterprise yet undertaken in the Islands toward the development of this industry, has been the construction of the Haiku Ditch,
whereby the waste waters from streams in the Hamakua district, seventeen miles distant, have been brought in to irrigate the fields of Haiku and Makawao. Along its course several excellent plantation sites have been opened up, and plowing and planting is being pushed forward vigorously. The Haiku extension in a portion of this tract, or Haiku No. 2, as it is called, have received their machinery from New York, and the Honolulu iron works, and are now erecting the same, all of which is of the largest and most improved kind yet introduced, although the recent arrived plant of the Hawaiian Agricultural Co., of Kau, from London, will more than match it throughout.

It is now mooted that the magnitude of Haiku's ditching and extensive plantation is to pale into insignificance before the much grander scheme of Mr. Claus Spreckles, whereby waters beyond Haiku's in one direction, and from Waihee in another, are to be brought to irrigate the extensive plain of central Maui, known as Waikapu Common, whereon he expects to produce alone 40,000 tons of sugar per annum, to supply his San Francisco refineries.

From all the information which comes to us from other sugar producing localities, we learn of no yields of sugar to the acre that compare favorably with these Islands. It has at no time been a weakness of the press of these Islands to brag about their productions or their climate, as our neighbors of the Pacific Coast delight to do; but in justice to the foregoing expressed views, we may be permitted to mention that four and five tons to the acre of plant cane is but an ordinary yield for our preferred canes, while favored localities gives as high as six tons and over, as was the case recently at the new plantations of Olowalu on Maui, and Laupahoehoe on Hawaii, where the canes in many instances measured twelve and fourteen feet long. The yield of this latter plantation is so much beyond the most sanguine hopes of the parties interested, that plans are already made—although but in its first year—for a larger plant to enable them to take care of the capabilities of their fields.

Our exports of sugar for the six months to June 30, have been 24,148,443 lbs.; the two months following increased it to 30,554,615 lbs., giving us a gain already on the total export of last year, of 4,978,650 lbs.

The visit last winter of the junior member of the firm of Mirlees, Tait & Watson, of Glasgow, sugar machinery manufacturers, promises to have been a beneficial one for all concerned. In his thorough tour of these islands, visiting the various established and projected plantations, he made careful observations, and was very favorably impressed with the importance of these islands as a sugar-producing country, having remarked that our lands would not much longer lie idle for the want of foreign capital to invest in the same, as all they need is to be known. This seems to have been proved already in the result of Mr. Spreckles' recent visit.

The result of Mr. W's visit has been to secure to the firm quite a number of orders for entire plants, and on terms which are said to be largely beneficial to parties here.
ANECDOTE OF KAMEHAMEHA I.

The following story, illustrative of manners and customs of the olden times, narrated to us a short time since, is interesting, as showing remarkable traits in the character of the warrior King, and which, we believe, has never before been in print.

In the early days of foreign intercourse with these islands, it was the custom that all trading with vessels should be done first with the King, then the chiefs, according to their rank and station, and after them the commoners.

At the time of Captain Barber's visit to Honolulu, in the brig Arthur, this custom prevailed, and in accordance therewith, a short time after his arrival, he was visited by Kamehameha, where a number of foreigners were testing and lauding the good qualities of the captain's rum, which he had for trade. On the King being seated, he early negotiated for and concluded a purchase, the same to be delivered him the following day, but before leaving, desired to have a couple of bottles of the rum, which was readily handed him, presuming it to be for the night's use in a carousal. Early next day the King came aboard, accompanied by his retinue, with his various containers, and seated himself in a chair on deck, to superintend the transfer of his purchase. After watching the operation closely for a short time, and perceiving a difference of color from what was shown him, he dispatched an attendant for one of the bottles obtained the day previous, on receipt of which, he suspended the measuring operation, called for a glass, and received some of the rum from the open cask, then into another he poured some from the bottle. These he placed side by side, held them up to the light, smelt of them, tasted them, then coolly said: "Barber! here no all the same," eyeing him closely all the while. Barber saw he was detected in his attempt to palm off what he had weakened, but endeavored to pacify the King by assuring him it was some mistake, and would have a cask of the better kind brought up. This, however, was all to no purpose, for the King ordered all his containers to be emptied back, and his people to their canoes, and thus left the vessel, telling the chiefs they might trade if they desired, he had got all he wanted. But, strange to say, no trading was done with the brig Arthur by Hawaiians.

On the loss of the brig Arthur, in October, 1796, on the southwest point of Oahu, which now bears his name, Captain Barber was seriously troubled at the thieving propensities of the natives, taking not only what drifted ashore, but appropriated to their own use whatever they fancied from the stores—stock of trade, or portions of the vessel itself. In his trouble, he came up to Honolulu to seek assistance from John Young, and together they concluded to set out for Kailua, Hawaii, whither Kamehameha had gone. Taking a boat, they set sail from Honolulu, reaching Kailua at early morn, after a somewhat tedious passage, to find that the King was in the woods directing his canoe builders. Off they started to lay their complaint, and came up to the royal party about noon, just as the King was dividing rum around among the
workmen—as was said to be his custom—passing some to Young on learning their errand. Barber, feeling exhausted from his sea and shore trip, desired Young to ask the King if he might not have a drink, as he felt, indeed, thirsty, and could not understand why he had been so slighted. Young replied that it would not do for him (Young) to do so, he (Barber) would have to ask himself. So, mustering courage, he asked the King if he might not have a glass to refresh him, after so long a travel in the hot sun. Kamehameha looked at him sternly, and said: “O, Barber, you no like rum; you like water.” Barber felt the rebuke of his former action keenly. The King, however, passed him the bottle. After the noon meal, and the King had learned the particulars of the loss of the Arthur, and the object of his visit, he coolly told Barber to go back. The Captain wished Young to entreat the King and know his meaning, remarking: “Are we to get no help for our pains: all this trip for nothing?” But Young said there was no help for it; there was nothing left for them to do but to obey. They returned, therefore, to Kailua, and found the boat had been already provisioned for the return trip, and on shoving off, a native, bearing a small, white bundle, sprang on to the stern-sheets, where he sat, neither speaking to any one, nor sleeping, the whole trip. On the boat reaching Honolulu, he was the first to leap ashore, and was lost sight of. The next afternoon Barber’s things were all being brought in and placed side by side at Pakaka, Robinson’s Wharf—even to pieces of rope, bolts, and nails. The silent voyager had been one of the King’s spittoon-bearers, sent with a royal command to deliver up all belonging to the wreck of the brig Arthur.

Kamehameha, in all his intercourse and dealings with foreigners, showed that he was ever their friend.

VARIETIES OF SWEET POTATO.

It is not generally known that the varieties of the sweet potato in these islands are very numerous. The late Dr. Rooke prepared a paper on this subject for the annual meeting of the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society in 1855, wherein he showed an alphabetically arranged table of fifty varieties, of the indigenous kinds, not noticing any of those imported since the discovery of the islands by Capt. Cook, and carefully confining himself to names known on this island of Oahu, as some of these had different names on the various islands of the group. Some even had two or more names for the same variety, although synonymous, as for instance, Haulilani, (fallen from heaven) is also called Helelei, (scattered, as in a shower) etc.

Space will not permit us to publish the list at this time, but we summarize the same as follows: By external color the list shows 2 Purple, 3 reddish, 12 White, 8 Yellow, 20 Dark, 1 Light, 2 Orange, and 2 undescribed. Internally the same list shows the following changes in colors: Reddish, 3; White, 26; Yellow, 10; Dark, 7; Orange, 2; and undescribed, 2.
In quality we find 15 designated as Firm, 13 as Hard, 6 Soft, 1 very Hard, 1 not good, 4 Floury, and 10 undescribed.

The Waipalupalu, white, soft, is described as the “foreigners’ favorite”; the Hualiitii, white, hard, as “very sweet.” We believe the Apo, a reddish, firm potato, is recognized as a general favorite. Those designated as “floury” are the Kanika, dark, Laholile, also dark, Likolehua, reddish, and the Nukulehu, white. The one described as not good is the Kawelo, of orange exterior, with white interior. The Pauu, a large, knobby, white potato of firm characteristic, is described as “hog food.”

The labor of preparing one Annual generally opens up material and work for the next. It had been one of our aims and hopes to furnish this issue with the History of the Hawaiian Flag; its origin, time, and parties interested in its formation; but we regret to say that our researches throughout the year have, so far, proved not only unsuccessful, but exceedingly contradictory, as we would seek for corroborative points from various authorities on supposed reliable information. This article will therefore have to lie over, as being still too far buried in obscurity, though the various ideas that seem to prevail as to its origin, etc., would make an amusing chapter.

For the next issue we have also in preparation a History of the Fire Department of Honolulu, and probably the compilation of a list of marine disasters upon these islands.

Any persons having any reliable points of information on the above subjects will confer a favor on the publisher by reporting the same at their convenience.

In January, 1847, there was presented to Kamehameha III a plaid figured blanket, made on Kauai, from the wool of sheep on that island, which showed much credit to the manufacturer.

In Bingham’s History of the Hawaiian Islands mention is made of a “class of six or eight young women being taught by Miss L. Brown, in 1835, at the mission station on Molokai, to card, spin, knit, and weave, thus introducing the domestic wheel and loom, for the manufacture of cotton of Hawaiian growth.” This class in five months’ time produced 90 yards of cloth, woven chiefly by Miss B. We find no other record of the results of this instruction in domestic manufactures.

FIRST STEAMER IN HAWAIIAN WATERS.

H. B. M.’s Steamer Cormorant, Sir George W. Gordon, Commander, arriving at Honolulu from Callao, May 22, 1846, was the first steamer that
had arrived at these islands, and naturally attracted great attention, creating no little excitement among the native population. At the time of her visit the King was absent on Hawaii, but she was visited by the late Governor Kekuanava and suite, with many natives of both sexes, the Mission families, and many others.

ONE SET SPECIMEN HAWAIIAN POSTAGE STAMPS, UNUSED,

Of 1, 2, 2, 5, 6, 12, 13, and 18 cents, mounted on card, showing name of figures, denominations and time of issue, sent to any address, by registered mail, for $1.50. This gives a complete set of the "Bust" or engraved stamps, and can be had only of the undersigned. Remittances can be mailed in U. S. currency, or stamps. Address, THOS. G. THRUM, Honolulu.

Letters of inquiry must include stamps for reply, or they will not be answered.

The present road over the Pali was opened for public travel in 1845, when Kamehameha III, accompanied by the then Premier, John Young, and the late Dr. Judd, rode down and up the same June 27th of that year. His Majesty was the first person who passed over the road on horseback, and may be said to have opened it.

We believe that Dr. Judd, accompanied by Rev. E. Corwin, were the first persons who passed over the Pali in a carriage, about 1862, and which was then considered a feat. Indeed, there are not many who care to risk it to-day.

Nuuanu Street, up to July, 1876, used to be known by the very unpoetic name of Fid Street, probably from the number of rum shops and sailor boarding houses located thereon. It is getting to be known now equally well as "China-town," from the extent to which the Chinese have driven out nearly all others from occupancy thereon.

In the fall of 1876 a subscription of $700—one half of which was by Government—was made up towards improving Nuuanu Road, which was commenced under the supervision of Rev. L. Smith, who volunteered his time.

THE ALMANAC AND ANNUAL

Is made up to November, to be issued in time for the December mails. All manuscripts, advertisements, or orders for coming editions should be sent to the publishers by October.
THE COURT.

His Majesty, Kalakaua, & November 16, 1888; elected February 12, 1874, and inaugurated February 13, 1874, Son of Kapakae and Keohokalole.

Her Majesty the Queen, 6 December 31, 1874.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Lydia Ka'Makaena, Heir Apparent, 5 September 22, 1878; m. September 16, 1882, to his Excellency John Owen Dominis, Governor of Oahu, K. G. C. of the Royal Orders of Kamehameha and Kalakaua; 1st Com. of the Orders of Joseph Francisco and Isabella Catolica; Member of the House of Nobles and of the Privy Council of State, etc. Proclaimed Heir Apparent to the Throne, April 11, 1877.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Miriam Likelike, b. January 13, 1851; m. September 22, 1870, to the Honorable Archibald Scott Cleghorn. K. G. C. of the Royal Orders of Kamehameha and Kalakaua; Member of House of Nobles and of the Privy Council of State; has issue Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria-Kaweku-Kaiulani-Lunalilo-Kalaninuilialapalapa, b. October 16, 1875.

Her Majesty the Dowager Queen Emma, b. January 8, 1836; m. to Kamehameha IV. June 19, 1856.

Her Highness Ruth Keelikolani, sister to Their late Majesties Kamehameha IV. and V.; b. February 9, 1818.

His Majesty's Chamberlain C. H. Judd.

His Majesty's Staff.


Staff of the Governor of Oahu.


HOUSE OF NOBLES.


The Cabinet ministers hold seats in the House of Nobles ex officio.

THE KING'S CABINET.

His Majesty, the King.

Minister of Interior. His Ex. S. G. Wilder
Minister of Finance. His Ex. S. K. Kaal
Minister of For. Affairs. His Ex. J. M. Kapena
Attorney General. His Ex. E. Preston

PRIVY COUNCIL OF STATE.

His Majesty, the King.


SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice. ............... Hon. C. C. Harris
First Associate Justice. .... Hon. A. F. Judd
Second Associate Justice. .. Hon. L. McCully
Clerk. ......................... J. E. Barnard
Deputy Clerk. ................ A. Rosa

TERMS OF SUPREME COURT:

Sitting at Honolulu, First Monday in January, April, July and October.

CIRCUIT JUDGES.

1st Circuit, Oahu. One of the judges of the Supreme Court.

2nd Circuit, Maui. Hon. A. Forandier
3rd Circuit, Hawaii. Hons. F. S. Lyman, C. F. Hart
4th Circuit, Kauai. Hon. J. Hardy

TERMS OF CIRCUIT COURT:

2d Circuit, (Maui), 1st Tuesday of June and 1st Tuesday of December; 3d Circuit, (Hawaii) at Waima, 1st Tuesday of November; at Hilo, 1st Tuesday of May; 4th Circuit, (Kauai), 1st Tuesday of February and August.

CLERKS OF CIRCUIT COURT.

W. O. Atwater, 2d Circuit; D. H. Hitchcock, 1st Clerk 3d Circuit, F. Spencer 2d Clerk; F. Biudt, 4th Circuit.

GOVERNORS.

Governor of Oahu, His Ex. J. O. Dominis. Residence, Washington Place, Honolulu.


GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands. W. C. Parke
Deputy Marshall. .............. David Dayton
Sheriff of Hawaii. ............. L. Severance
Sheriff of Maui. ............... T. W. Evere
Sheriff of Kauai. .............. S. W. Wilcox
Police Justice, Honolulu. .... W. C. Jones
Police Justice, Lahaina. ...... M. Makalua
Police Justice, Hilo. .......... G. W. A. Hapai
Postmaster General. .......... A. F. Brickwood
Postmaster's Assistant. ....... L. P. Du Bois
Collector General of Customs. W. F. Allen
Deputy Collector. ............. E. R. Hendry
Port Surveyor. ................. W. A. Markham
Harbor Master of Honolulu. ... Capt. D. Smith
Police Captain. ................ A. McIntyre
Pilots in Honolulu. ............ W. Babcock, and
Police Shepherd. .............. P. P. Alexander
Surveyor General. ............. W. D. Alexander
Assistant Surveyor. ............. C. J. Lyons
Registrar of Conveyances. .... T. Brown
Secretary of Interior Department. C. T. Gulick
Secretory of Dept. Foreign Affairs. W. Jarrett
Registrar of Public Accounts. J. O. Carter
Interpreter of Napo and Pol courts, W. L. Wilcox
Sup Water Works & Public Works. R. Lishman
Jailer of Oahu Prison. ......... D. K. Fyfe

Houolla Lahui Benevolent Society. Organised 1878.

President, ................. H. M. THE QUEEN
Treasurer, .................. Mrs. J. G. Dickson
HAWAIIAN REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1879.

Hawaiian Diplomatic and Consular Agents.

Minister Resident.
Washington, D C............. His Ex E H Allen

Charges d'Affaires and Consuls General.

New York..................... E H Allen, Jr
London, England............. M Hopkins
Valparaiso, Chile........... D Thomas
Paris, France................. W C Martin
Germany....................... J C Pfuger
Lima Peru..................... R H Beddy

Consul General.

Hongkong and Macao, China.... W Keswick
Sydney, N S W................. Ed Reeve
Yokohama, Japan.............. H P Lillibridge

Consuls.

San Francisco, Cala........... H W Severance
Portland, Oregon............. J McCraken
Boston, Mass.................. E M Brewer
Liverpool, England........... R C Janion
Falmouth, England............ W S Broad
Ramsgate, England............ A S Hodges
Auckland, N Z.................. D B Cruickshank
Sydney, N S W.................. A S Webster
Melbourne, Victoria.......... G N Oakley
Newcastle, N S W............. E A White
Otago, N Z.................... H Driver
Pamamoa....................... H E Cooke
Victoria, B C.................. H Rhodes
Copenhagen, Denmark........... S Hoffmeyer
Vienna, Austria.............. V Schonberger
Glasgow, Scotland............ J Dunn
Cork, Ireland................. W D Seymour
Marseilles, France............ A Couve
Havre, France................ L de Mandrot
Bordeaux, France............. E de Boisacq
Genoa, Italy.................. R de Luchi
Callao, Peru.................. S Crosby
Nagasaki, Japan.............. G L Fisher
Kobe and Osaka, Japan........ J Harris
Edinburgh and Leith, Scotl'd., E G Buchanan
Higo, Japan................... B Lewis
Yokohama, Japan.............. Vice Consul, B R Lewis
Honolulu...................... Vice Consul Gen R W Irwin
Grand Duchy of Baden Baden.... H Miller
Ottawa, Canada............ H M Thompson
Hamburg, Germany............ E P Weber
Antwerp, Belgium............. V Forge, jr
Rouen, France................. C Schuessler
Bremer................. J F Muller
Singapore..................... M Suhl
Madeira....................... J Hutchison
Fayal, Azores................. T F Serpa
Tasmania..................... A Coote
Gottenberg, Sweden........... H A Burger
Hull, England................. W Moran

Anniversaries.

New Years..................... January 1
Birth of the Queen of Great Britain........ May 24
In Memory of Kamehameha I........ June 11
American Independence......... July 4
Birth of His Majesty the King... November 16
Recognition Hw Independence.... November 28
Christmas..................... December 25

American Relief Fund.
Organized 1864. Meets annually February 22
President..................... A J Cartwright
Vice President............... Rev S C Damon
Secretary and Treasurer..... C R Bishop

Foreign Representatives—Diplomatic.
United States, Minister Resident, His Ex Jas M Comly. Residence, corner of Judah and Liliha streets.
France, Consul and Commissioner, Mons Eugene Daloz. Residence, Beretania Street.
Mons Chas Pernet, Chancellor French Legation.

Foreign Consuls, Etc.

United States................. J Scott
U S Vice Consul.............. F P Hastings
U S Naval Agent.............. P A Paymaster J R Carmody
British Vice Consul........ T H Davies
Austro-Hungarian........... E Hoffmann M D
Netherlands and Belgium..... F Banning
Italy.......................... A J Cartwright
Peru.......................... C S Bartow
German Empire............. J C Glade
Sweden and Norway........... J C Glade
Russia, Vice Consul........ J W Pfuger
Portugal..................... J Perry
Japan Commercial Agent..... J D Brewer
Denmark...................... Hana, Matti.
(Hana)............... A Unna
Denmark...................... H R Macfarlane
U S Consular Agent......... T Spencer

Appraisers of Lands subject to Government Commutation.

Hawaii......................... R A Lyman, S Kipi, J H Nawahi
Maul, Molokai and Lanai—T W Everett, L Aholo, D Kahaulelo.
Oahu, J S Smithville, G Brown, R Bickerton
Kauai......................... J Hardy, P Kanoa, J H Wana

District Justices.

OAHU.

W C Jones, P J................. Honolulu
J R Willows, Australia........ Ewa and Wai'anae
J Kauai....................... Waialua and Koolauloa
J L Kaulukou................. Koolaupeko
MAUl.

H Kuhelani, P J°................ Waiuku
J D Havekost.................. Makawao
O K Kikani..................... Hana and Kaupo
M Makalua, P J°.............. Lahaina
M Kealoha..................... Honoula
E H Rogers, acting.

KAUAI.

R S Hapukin.................... Lihue
A W Malioho................... Kolohiefs
J Kikani........................ Hana and Anahola
P Sinclair (G Gay, acting).... Nilaun
J Kauai, P J°.................. Waimea

HAWAII.

J Kiai Naeole, D J............ Hilo
G W A Hapai, P J............. Hilo
D Walau......................... Hamakua
J W Kauahou................... Puna
J W Kekaulii................... Kau
J G Hoapili..................... North and South Kona
P Kamakila..................... North Kohala
S H Mahuka..................... South Kohala

*E H Rogers, acting.
HAWAIIAN REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1879.

Commissioners of Private Ways and Water Rights.

HAWAII.

Hilo............. W H Reed, D Keawehano, Kamal
Hamakua, T F Mullis, J K Kaunamano, J R Mills
N & S Kohala... W Merseberg, S C Lihau, Z Kalalau
Kau... C N Spencer, J Kauhane, J H S Martin

MAUI.

Lahaina............. L Aholo, E Jones
Wailuku... H W Daniels, N Kapaikai, H Kulhelani
Makawao... J Keohokaua, Kekaha, J M Alexander
Kona............. O Unna, C K Kanialii, S W Kaal
Kaanapali... J A Kauka, J F Kaulua, D H Kaalailili

KAHALA.

Punahou...... D Kalalihau, W O Smith
Waiheea... G B Rowell, V Knudsen, Kahaoa
Haleia......... C Tlcomeb, A S Wilcox, Z Seka

Commissioners of Boundaries.

HAWAII......... R A Lyman
Maui, Molokai and Lanai............. L Aholo
Oahu............. R F Bickerton
Kauai............. J Hardy

Notaries Public.

Hawaii—Hiho,............. D H Hitchcock
Maui—Haiku,............. C H Dickey
Makawao............. W H Halstead
Oahu—Honolulu—J H Paty, T Brown, C Gulick, C Brown, W R Castle
Kauai—Waimae............. V Knudsen

Agents to Acknowledge Contracts for Labor.

Oahu—Honolulu— C T Gulick, H Waterhouse
Waialua, C H Kalama, S N Emerson
Koolauoloa.................. W C Lane
Koolauapoko.................. G Barenaba
Ewa and Wai'anae..... J S Kaunamano J D Holt
Hawaii—Hiho............. J L Severance, J H P Polo
Kona............. K Kamauoha, J W Smith, S K Kaal
Hamakua............. J R Mills, J K Kaunamano
N Kohala............. J Merseburg, Z Kalalau
S Kohala............. J Stubblebeen, J Jones
Kauai............. J H S Martin, J Kauhane
Punahou............. J N Kamoku
Maui—Lahaina............. K Nahaolalea, L Aholo
Wailuku............. J Haole, J Halstead
Makawao............. W Smith, C H Dickey
Hana............. Helopio, S W Kaal
Molokai & Lanai..... J W M Pooreha, J W Kaia
Kauai—Lihue & Koloa, S W Wilcox, A H Smith
Hanaiei............. Z Seka, J Kane
Waimae............. M Kamaelenui, J Neddies

Road Supervisors.

Hawaii—Hiho............. K Paolo
North Kohala............. J Smith
South Kohala............. S P Wahlenburg
North Kona............. J W Smith
South Kona............. H Cooper
Kamuela............. T F Mullis
Puna............. S Kaia
Maui—Lahaina............. D Taylor
Wailuku............. R W Kaopakau
Hana............. Manuel Pico
Makawao............. J Keohokanii
Molokai............. J Kaluapinkole
Lanai............. Henry Gibson
Oahu............. R Lehman
Kauai—Waimae and Nihiau............. V Knudsen
Koloa............. J Hardy
Lihue and Anahola...... S W Wilcox
Hanaiei............. C Bertiaman

Commissioners of Fences.

HAWAII.

Hiho............. C E Richardson, J Keahi, S L Austin, R A Lyman, K Paulo
Hamakua............. J R Mills, J K Kaunamano
N & S Kona............. M Barrett, H Cooper, Kapae, J W Smith
N Kohala............. Kamahu, J Wood, W Merseburg
S Kohala......... S F Chillingworth, J Parker, S H Mahuka
Kauai............. J W Martin, C N Spencer, S Kawaa, D W Kaemoku

MAUI.

Makawao............. N F Sayre, Malahi, M Kaphe
Hana............. C K Kanikani, M Pupuni, D Puhu
Molokai............. R W Meyer, S Paulo, R Newton

Oahu.

Kona............. C J Lyons, J Moanaaui, D Kahanu, J S Smithies
Ewa and Wai'anae... Kalaianahaole, S Previere, S Gandall
Wai'anae............. C W Collins, J Amara, J F Anderson
Koolauoloa............. Koaohi, Naei, W C Lane
Koolauapoko............. E W Pi, G Barenaba, C H Judd

KAHALA.

Koloa and Lihue... W H Rice, S Kaeo, Pahuwal

LODGES.

Hawaiian, No 21, F & A M; meets in their Hall on Queen Street, on the first Monday in each month.

Commandery No 1 Knights Templar; meets at the Lodge Room of Le Progres de l'Oceanie, the Hall of Every fourth Thursday of each month.

Kamehameha Lodge of Perfection, No 1, A & A S R; meets in the hall of Le Progres de l'Oceanie, every third Thursday of each month.

Alexender Liholiho Council of Kadiosi; meets on the third Monday of alternate months from February.

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

Harmony Lodge, No 3, I O of O F; meets every Monday in the Hall of Excelsior Lodge.

Polynesian Encampment No 1, I O of O F; meets at Odd Fellows' Hall, first and third Fridays of each month.

Oahu No 1, K of P; meets every Wednesday at Hall on Hotel Street.

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

Ultima Thule, No 1, I O of G T; meets at their Hall on King Street, each Monday evening.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

NAME. PLACE. MEET.
1 Ulilani Thistle Honolulu, Oahu Monday.
2 Queen Emma Honolulu, Oahu Thursday.
3 Haleakala Makawao, Maui Thursday.
4 Jolani Wallula, Maui Thursday.
5 Lahaina Lahaina, Maui Wednesday.
6 Ehu kai Waalau, Oahu Friday.
7 Hilo Hilo, Hawaii Saturday.
8 Kau hakapilili Honolulu, Oahu Friday.
9 Kawaihao Honolulu, Oahu Saturday.
10 Nawaiha Wallulku, Maui Saturday.

Boards of Underwriters—Agencies.

Boston C Brewer & Co
Philadelphia C Brewer & Co
New York A J Carwight
Liverpool T H Davies
Lloyd's—London T H Davies
San Francisco W H Hackfeld & Co
Bremen, Dresden, Vienna F A Schaeder

Volunteer Military Companies.

Prince's Own—Artillery... His Majesty, Capt.
Leeraloaiui Guard—Cavalry. His Majesty, Capt.
Hawaiian Guards, Co A. C T Gulick, Capt.
Hawaiian Guards, Co B. C B Wilson, Capt.

Honolulu Fire Department.

Organized 1851. Annual Election of Engineers First Monday in June. Officers for 1878-9:
Chief Engineer G Lucas
First Assistant Engineer J Nott
Second Assistant Engineer S B Dole
Secretary and Treasurer C T Gulick

Annual Parade Day of Department—Feb 3d
Honolulu Engine Company No 1, formed 1850; organized July 7, 1855.

Mechanic Engine Company No 2, organized December, 1859, admitted February 3, 1850.

Annual election of officers, first Wednesday in July.

Hawaii Engine Co No 4, organized February 1861. Annual election of officers, first Tuesday in February.

Pacific Hose Company No 1, organized January, 1861, as Engine Company No 3, changed to a Hose Company December 14, 1863. Annual election of officers, second Monday in January.

Protection Hook and Ladder Company No 1, organized September, 1857. Annual election of officers, first Monday in September.

WARDS AND WARDENS, HAWAII.

Ward No 1—Comprises all that portion North of Fort Street, and maku'a of Hotel Street.

J H Nott, Warden.

Ward No 2—Comprises all that portion South of Fort Street, and maku'a of Hotel Street.

Henry Hart, Warden.

Ward No 3—Comprises all that portion North of Fort Street, and maku'a of Hotel Street.

J Holck, Warden.

Ward No 4—Comprises all that portion South of Fort Street, and maku'a of Hotel Street.

C B Wilson, Warden.

Ward No 5—Vessels in Harbor of Honolulu.

School Agents in Commission.

HAWAI.

Hilo L Severance
Puna J E Eldarts
Kauai T Johnson
South and North Kona H N Greenwell
South Kohala Rev J Lyons
North Kohala Dr J Wight
Hamakua Rev J Bicknell

MAUI.

Lahaina M Makalua
Walluku Rev W P Alexander
Kula C Kakanaka'o
Kula K W Meyer
Lanai W M Gibson

OAHU.

Honolulu, Ewa and Wailanae W J Smith
Wailua J F Anderson
Koolauloa H W Meyer
Kookalupoko Rev J Manuel

KAUAI.

Wailua and Niihau V Knudsen
Kolaa Rev J S Smith
Puna, Koluau and Hanalei S Wilcox

Commissioners of Crown Lands

J M Kapena, E Preston, C H Judd, Agent
BOARD OF HEALTH.
His Ex S G Wilder, ................. President
Members—His Ex S K Kaal, His Ex E Preston, Drs R McKibbin and F B Hutchinson.

Port Physician, ................. F B Hutchinson, M D

TRAVELING PHYSICIANS—Hawaii: L S Thompson, M D; Kauai: J W Smith, M D.
Agents—T W Everett, Maui; L Severance, Hawaii; S W Wilcox, Kauai; D Dayton, Oahu; J H. Brown, for Honolulu. R W Meyer, Molokai.

Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Agencies
Firemen’s Fund............... Bishop & Co
Manhattan Life................. Bishop & Co
Liverpool & London & Globe... Bishop & Co
Equitable Life............... A J Cartwright
Imperial Fire............... A J Cartwright
New England Mutual Life...... Castle & Cooke
Union, San Francisco......... Castle & Cooke
British and Foreign Marine... T H Davies
Northern Fire and Life......... T H Davies
California Marine............. H Hackfeld & Co
Trans-Atlantic Fire........... H Hackfeld & Co
Nor Br & Merc’ P & L...... Hoffschlaeger & Co
Northwestern Mutual Life.... W G Irwin & Co
Swiss Lloyd Marine........... W G Irwin & Co
Union Fire of New Zealand... W G Irwin & Co
Hamburg-Magdeburg Fire...... A Jaeger
Hamburg-Bremen Fire........... F A Schaefer & Co
Mutual Life of New York..... H Wilder & Co

Packet Agencies.
China and Peru S S Line ....... C Brewer & Co
Boston Packets............... C Brewer & Co
Regular Dispatch Line....... C Brewer & Co
Oregon Packet Line........... Castle & Cooke
New York Line................ Castle & Cooke
Liverpool and Glasgow G W Macfarlane & Co
Pacific Mail S S Co........... II Hackfeld & Co
Bremen Packets............... II Hackfeld & Co
Hawaiian Packet Line........ H Hackfeld & Co

Mission Children’s Society.
Organized 1851. Annual Meeting in June.
President..................... C J Lyons
Vice President............... Dr G S Kittredge
Recording Secretary.......... L Thurston
Corr Secretary............... Miss M A Chamberlain
Asst Corr Secretaries..... Miss M Kinney, A L Smith
Elected Members........ Mrs McCully, Dr C M Hyde
Treasurer..................... W W Hall

Oahu College.
Located at Punahou, two miles east of Hon.
President..................... Rev W L Jones, A M
First Assistant............... Mr F E Adams
Second Assistant............. Miss Ella Lamb
Teacher of Music............... Miss Brownell
Teacher of Drawing........... Miss E C Jones
Matron.......................... Mrs W L Jones

Queen’s Hospital.
Erected in 1869.
President..................... His Majesty the King
Vice President............... C R Bishop
Secretary and Treasurer........ J H Paty
Auditor............. W L Green | Physician R McKibbin

Places of Worship.
Bethel Church (Congregational), corner of King and Bethel Streets; Rev S C Danon, D D, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 o’clock A M; Sunday School meets at 9:45 A M. Chinese services Sunday evenings at 7:30. Prayer Meeting Wednesday evenings at 7:30.

Fort Street (Congregational) Church, corner of Fort and Beretania Streets; Rev W Frear, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A M and 7 ½ P M; Sunday School meets one hour before morning service. Prayer Meeting Wednesday evenings at 7:30, and Sunday evenings at 6:45.

Roman Catholic Church, Fort Street, near Beretania; Rt Rev L Maigret, Lord Bishop of Arathea; Rev Abbe Modeste and Rev Father Hermann, assistants. Services every Sunday at 6 and 10 o’clock A M and at 4 ½ o’clock P.M. Low Mass every day at 6 and 7 A M. High Mass Sundays and Saints’ days at 10 A M.

Episcopal Church, Emma Square; Rt Rev Bishop of Honolulu officiating, assisted by Rev A Macintosh and Rev Mr Blackburn. Services in English every Sunday at 6:30 and 10:45 A M, and at 2 ½ and 7 ½ P M. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 9 o’clock A M and 3 ½ P M. Sunday School meets one hour before English morning service.

Native Churches.
Kawahalao (Congregational) Church, corner of King and Punchbowl Streets; Rev H H Parker, Pastor. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 11 o’clock A M, and at 7:30 on Sunday evenings alternating with Kaumakapili. Sunday School at 10 A M.

Kaumakapili (Congregational) Church, Beretania street, near Maunakea; Rev M Kuua, Pastor. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 10 ½ A M, and 7 ½ P M, on Sunday evenings alternating with Kawalaloa.

Board of Hawaiian Evangelical Association.
Constitution revised 1883. Ann’l meet’g June. President Rev T Conant | Vice Pres. S N Castle Corresponding Secretary......... Rev H Bingham Recording Secretary......... Rev C M Hyde, D D Treasurer........ E O Hall | Auditor, P C Jones

Hawaiian Caledonian Club.

German Benevolent Society.
Organized August 22, 1859. President..................... E Hoffmann Secretary........... J Hoting | Treasurer A Boese

British Club.
Organized 1852. Promenades on Union Street, two doors below Beretania. Manager—a S Cleghorn, W J Smith, T R Walker.
Strangers’ Friend Society.
Organized 1852. Annual meeting in June. 
President, Mrs S C Damon; Vice Presidents—Mrs C R Bishop and Mrs T H Hobron; Secretary, Mrs L Smith; Treasurer, Mrs S E Bishop. Directress, Mrs A Mackintosh.

Ladies’ Benevolent Society of Fort Street Church.
Organized 1853. Meets annually in April. 
President, Mrs T H Hobron; Vice President, Mrs S E Bishop; Secretary, Miss H S Judd; Treasurer, Mrs P C Jones; Directress, Miss Kate Grey.

Young Men’s Christian Association.
Organized 1869. Annual meeting in April. 
President, C M Cooke; Vice President, B F Dillingham; Secretary, G P Castle; Treasurer, W J Smith.

Board of Education.
President, Mr C R Bishop; Members, J M Smith, Hon G Rhodes, E O Hall, J U Kawainui; Inspector General of Schools, D D Baldwin; Secretary, W J Smith.

Mechanics’ Benefit Union.
Organized 1856. 
President, R Grey; Vice President, T Sorenson; Secretary, T R Lucas; Treasurer, J H Black.

Board of Immigration.
President, His Ex S G Wilder; Members, His Ex J M Kapena, Hon A F Judd, J M Smith, W J Smith, W L Green.

Chamber of Commerce.
President, S N Castle; Secretary and Treasurer, A J Cartwright.

Hawaiian Board of Health.
President, Colonel C H Judd; Members, E F Edwards, J Moanaull.

Publications.
The Gazette, issued every Wednesday morning. T Crawford Macdowell, Publisher and Editor.
The Advertiser, issued every Saturday morning. J H Black, Publisher; H L Sheldon, Editor.
The Friend, issued on the first of each month. Rev S C Damon, Seamen’s Chaplain, Editor.
The Hawaii Pae Aina, (native) issued every Saturday morning. Rev H H Parker, Publisher and Editor.
The Kuokoa, (native) issued every Saturday morning. Rev H H Parker, Publisher and Editor.

RAIN RECORD, HONOLULU. 1878.
CONTINUED FROM LAST ANNUAL’S RECORD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Nunuanu</th>
<th>Kulaokahua</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>2.24</td>
<td>2.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>3.43</td>
<td>3.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>3.36</td>
<td>3.39</td>
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<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>1.01</td>
<td>0.88</td>
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<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>1.39</td>
<td>1.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>3.08</td>
<td>2.55</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Total rain-fall 12 months—Nunuanu, 25.49 inches; Kulaokahua, 22.98 inches.

On account of ill health and temporary absence from the Islands of Capt. D. Smith during the past summer, through whose courtesy we have been enabled to publish the Meteorological Record with regularity since 1873, we regret being obliged to go to press this year without the same, but trust to be able to renew the Record with our next issue.
### HAWAIIAN REGISTERED VESSELS

**MERCHANTMEN, WHALERS AND TRADERS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGISTER</th>
<th>CLASS</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>TONS</th>
<th>REGISTERED OWNERS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>93 new</td>
<td>Bark</td>
<td>R C Wylie</td>
<td>557 83.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>Brig</td>
<td>Onward</td>
<td>189 23.95</td>
<td>Jas I Dowsett</td>
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<td>149</td>
<td>Schr</td>
<td>Giovanni Aplani</td>
<td>85 92.95</td>
<td>Char Long</td>
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<td>150</td>
<td>Bark</td>
<td>Kale</td>
<td>867 73.95</td>
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<td>134</td>
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<td>Matile Macleay</td>
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<td>Pomare</td>
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<td>Julia M Avery</td>
<td>178 11.95</td>
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<td>Elise</td>
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<td>H H M Minister of Interior</td>
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<td>Bark</td>
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<td>P C Jones, Jr</td>
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### COASTERS

<table>
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<td>Nettle Merril</td>
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<td>Catarina Aplani Long</td>
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<td>Keoni Ana</td>
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<td>H Grube</td>
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<td>Prince</td>
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<td>T R Foster</td>
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<td>Warwicck</td>
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<td>Jacob Brown</td>
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<td>Kapeokahi</td>
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<td>Likelike</td>
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<td>Samuel G Wilder</td>
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<td>Allen &amp; Robinson</td>
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<td>Jenny</td>
<td>63  4.95</td>
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<td>Robbile</td>
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<td>Juanita</td>
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### RESUMEOF HAWAIIAN VESSELS

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### COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS, PORT OF HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, FOR THE FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD QUARTERS 1878, COMPARED WITH THE SAME PERIODS OF 1877.

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Note: All values are in pounds, except for the last column which is in dollars.
LIST OF BIRDS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

BY SANFORD B. DOLE,
Member of the Hawaiian Natural History Society; Corresponding Member of the Boston Society of Natural History.

CORRECTED FOR THE HAWAIIAN ANNUAL, WITH VALUABLE ADDITIONS.

In compiling the following list, all authorities on this subject have been consulted, and it is believed that it includes all species that have been described, and all that have been noticed by naturalists as belonging to the Hawaiian Islands. As by far the greater number of birds are found in the mountain regions of the interior, and thus have escaped the naturalists of various exploring expeditions, whose limited time has been spent near the shores, or on the lowland, the list shows a large preponderance of shore and water-birds, and probably comprises but little more than half the avi-fauna of the group. And yet our Museums, and those of Europe as well, have so few specimens, even of the species here enumerated as peculiar to the islands, that it seems well to print the brief characteristics given in the original descriptions, which it is hoped that a further study may supplement or correct. Of the endemic species little is known in regard to their habits or times of incubation, and few eggs are ever found, as their nests are mostly in the jungle, or on the mountain plateaux where no person resides, and where few go. In former times, when feathers were demanded as a tax by the king and chiefs, many natives made a practice of snaring birds, generally with bird-lime made from the juice of lobeliaceous or other plants; and so common was this occupation that peculiar trees were transplanted to new places in the forests, and well armed with the bird-lime, that the curiosity of the birds might cause the loss of their much prized feathers. Now few know the haunts of the birds, and the art has almost fallen into disuse. Messrs. Brigham and Mann, during their recent visit to the islands, found great difficulty in obtaining specimens of the mountain birds, of which they saw great numbers, and only procured some four or five species. The former found a bird on Molokai, which the natives said was a "malihini," or stranger, and portions were placed in the collection of the Society, but have not yet been identified.
The compiler has made a few additions to the birds already noticed. He would here acknowledge the material assistance in this work, rendered him by Wm. T. Brigham, Esq., of Boston, whose notes were placed at his disposal.

Since the first edition, I have had increased opportunities of examining and comparing specimens, and have thereby been able to correct some of the mistakes of the first list, and to increase the number of described birds from 48 to 53. One of the birds on the old list, Charadrius Hiatricula is dropped out of the numbered birds. Of the six additions, two, numbered 33 and 49, are birds well known to naturalists; while four, numbered 5, 9, 28 and 40, are new to the books.

**FALCONIDÆ.**


Bill rather long, compressed, conspicuously lobed and attenuated at the end; wing long with the third, fourth and fifth quills longest and nearly equal; tail rather short, containing 12 feathers; tarsi robust, covered in front and behind with broad transverse scales; toes strong, long, their under surfaces strongly corrugated; claws very large, long and curved.

Length about seventeen inches.

Head and under parts and upper tail coverts yellowish white. Occiput and neck behind with longitudinal spots of umber brown which is the color also of all the upper surface of the body, wings and tail. Bill and claws dark.

Habitat Hawaii, Molokai and Niihau. (Cassin.)

It is probable that this bird inhabits all of the Hawaiian Islands, but as it frequents the most inaccessible coasts it is rarely noticed. The only one I have ever seen was while I was passing the southern shore of the Island of Niihau in a sail boat some years ago; and I will quote from my published account of that experience: "In wide, graceful circles the Fish Hawk swept into view from the upper air and hovering for a moment over the shore, settled himself upon the crest of the rocks nearly opposite to us in the boat, and first glancing around with out-stretched head and half-lifted wings,—his shaggy legs apart—the picture of watchfulness, he finally, as if satisfied with his position, shook down his ruffled feathers, and folded his wings;
and as we passed, calmly turned upon us the gaze of his piercing yellow eyes.

"Though the smallest of his genus, he is a powerful and splendid bird, a perfect eagle in appearance. His body is supported in the air by a spread of wings of three feet or over, giving him great power of flight. His movements are bold and graceful, and like others of the rapacious birds he has the power of resting motionless in the air for a considerable time."


Preys on small birds, chickens and mice, and probably larger animals as the following incident would suggest. Mr. G. H. Dole, while riding one day in Koloa, Island of Kauai, accompanied by a Scotch terrier, noticed one of these birds and was led by his peculiar movements to watch him carefully. The bird appeared much disturbed by the presence of the dog, and after circling about him a few times flew to a pile of stones and took one in his claw and flew back with it to his old position over the dog and balanced himself in the air as if intending to drop it onto the dog's back, but after some apparent hesitation he gave up whatever he was intending to accomplish with the stone, and carrying it back, he placed it on the pile whence he had taken it. This maneuver would seem to show that the bird was accustomed to use stones in this way for killing or disabling its prey, and possibly its enemies, and especially for beginning the attack on animals too large for him otherwise to cope with. I suggest the above name for this bird. Mounted specimen in Mills' collection, Hilo, Hawaii.

STRIGIDÆ.


Fascia circa oculos fuliginosa; striga superciliaris plumis nares tangentiibus et circa angulum oris, gula et disci fasciatis margine albis; vertice corporeque supra intense stramineo fuscoque variegatis;
primariis intense fuscis ad apicem, stramineo fasciatis ad basin; corpore subtus stramineo notis irregularibus fasciisque fuscis ornato; femoribus tarsisque plumosi rufescenti-straminei; rostro et unguibus nigris. Longus totus 13.5 in.; rostri 1 in., alae 11 in., caudae 6 in., tarsi 2 in. (Gould.)

Identical with the bird from the Gallapagos Islands, also with an Owl in western South America. (Cassin.) Food: Rats, mice, chickens and lizards. Frequents open country. Flies about in the day time, but seeks its prey mostly in the late afternoon and at night. Utters a harsh scream when excited. Makes its nest on the ground. Very common.

Habitat all the Hawaiian Islands.

PROMEROPIDIÆ.


5. DREPANIS ROSEA. *Iwipopolo*. Not previously described. Similar to the latter in appearance, habits and food. 6 in. long. Wings and tail, dark brown. Last secondaries white; upper and lower tail coverts, greenish yellow; general plumage bright scarlet, interspersed with masses of greenish yellow feathers mottled with black. Bill 1 in. curved, white. Habitat whole group. Specimen in Mills' coll.

6. DREPANIS SANGUINEA. *Apapane*. Gmelin, Syst. Nat. I, p. 479. 5 in. long. Bill ½ in., curved, sharp; bill and legs brown; wings and tail, black; under tail coverts, white; abdomen, brown; all the rest rich crimson. It seems probable that this bird may be Myzomela Nigriventis Cassin U. S. Expl. Exped., Mam. and Ornith., p. 175. Atlas, pl. xii, fig. 1, instead of D. Sanguinea. Habitat whole group. (*Certhia* Sanguinea.) Specimen in Mills' coll.

Gmelin gives *D. virens* as possibly the female of this species; the edges of the secondaries are yellow, and the "pedes obscuri."
7. DREPANIS FLAVA. Amakihi. Bloxham. Voyage of the Blonde, p. 249. 5 in. long. Bill dark brown, curved sharp, ⅓ in. Upper mandible longer than the lower; tongue tubular, divided at extremity into minute filaments; neck, breast and belly, greenish yellow, upper parts yellowish olive green; male of a deeper color than female; legs brown; toes 3 forward, 1 back; middle one connected with outer one as far as first joint. Classed by Gray as female of D. Sanguinea. Habitat whole group. Specimen in Mills’ coll.

8. DREPANIS PACIFICA. Gmelin, Syst. Nat., I, p. 479, (Certidia pacifica.)
D. nigra, subitus obscura, humeris, dorso inferiore, uropygio carisoque flavis, tectricibus alarum inferioribus niveis, canace superioribus et nonnullis alarum interioribus flavis; rostro valde curtato fusco, basi pallidis; pedibus ex atro fuscis. Long 8 pollices. Hab. Hawaii and Kauai.

9. DREPANIS AUREA. Akakane. Genui probably Drepanis. Not described in previous lists. 3½ in. long. Bill sharp, slightly curved. Plumage, except wings and tail, orange; wings and tail dusky brown. Bill and legs brown. Toes 3 front, 1 back. M. Ballien has observed a brown variety which may be the female. Habitat Hawaii. Specimen in Mills’ coll.


12. HEMIGNATUS OLIVACEUS. Cassin, U. S. Expl. Exped., Mam. and

*H. olivaceus*, subitus fuscus, orbitis albicantibus; rostro nigro; rectricibus extimis apice albis, ceteris cum remigibus fusciis, tinctu olivaceo; pedibus pallide fusciis. (Gmelin.)


Wings and tail rather long, the latter rounded. Head, neck, breast, middle of the back, and rump, fine, bright scarlet; spot immediately in front of the eye, black; all other parts, above and below, rich, brownish black; bill and feet, black; the latter yellow underneath; iris brown. Length, 4½ in. Wing, 2¾ in. Tail, 1¾ in. Sexes alike in plumage. Habitat dense forests in Hawaiian and Samoan Islands. Specimen in Smithsonian Inst. (Cassin.)

**Meliphagaidae.**


Smaller than Moho Nobilis, bill less curved, tail moderate, central
feathers longest. Tibiae yellow. Head above black; throat and breast with every feather having a terminal spot of ashy white; back, rump and underparts dark chocolate brown, with a few longitudinal lines of white on the back. Wings and tail brownish black, the former edged with white at the shoulder. Bill and feet dark. Total length 8.5 in.; wing 3.67 in.; tail 3.5 in. (Specimen in Mus. Acad. Philad. male.) A good singer.


TURDIDÆ.

the Pacific. Specimens in the Smithsonian Inst. and Phil. Mus. Acad.


T. supra et abdomine fusciscens; subtus et fronte ex cinereo albus; rostro pedibusque atris; cauda aequalis. Longus 5.5 pollices. (Gmelin.)

MUSCICAPIDÆ.


M. ferruginea, subtus dilute spadicea, remigibus atris, tectricibus alarum macula prope apicem ex ferruginea alba, rectricibus fuscis, extimis intus apice albis; rostro negro. This is perhaps an uncertain species.

AMPELIDÆ.


CORVIDÆ.

at the bases of the feathers. Bill and legs black, the former lighter at the tip. (Cassin.) Several of these birds were seen by Messrs. Brigham and Mann in the forests of Kona at an elevation of six thousand feet. All specimens have hitherto come from Kealakeakua in this district of Hawaii. The caw is not unlike that of the American species. Probably no other Corvus exists on the Hawaiian group, and this species is by no means abundant.

FRINGILLIDÆ.


E. fusca, subtus exalbida fusco maculata, superciliiis flavis temporibus atris; rostro pedibuscque atris; linea subocularis obscura; abdominis medio exalbido non maculado. (Gmelin.)


E. spadicea, pennarum singularum stria media fusca, subtus cinerea, vertice flavo, fronte et fascia oculari nigra, mento exalbido, occipite cinereo; rostro atro; uropygio pallide olivaceo; tectricibus alarum remigibusque margine pallidis; abdominis pennis medio pallidissime flavicantibus; cauda æqualis, pedibus fuscis, unguibus atris. (Gmelin.)

28. FRINGILLA ANNA. Ulaahawane. Not previously described. 5½ in. long. Bill short, straight. Toes 3 front, 1 back. Wing coverts and breast red; throat, primaries and tail, black; secondaries white;
head grey, merging into white on the upper part of the neck, and grey again on the back. Habitat Hawaii. Probably belongs to the genus Fringilla.

This is a bird of remarkable beauty, its peculiar combination of colors producing a most harmonious and elegant effect.

**PSITTACIDÆ.**

*Psittacus pyrrhopterus* Vigors, Zool. Journ., II, p. 400, pl. iv, Suppl. *Conurus pyrrhopterus* G. R. Grey, List of Psitt. Brit. Museum, p. 46. Is mentioned by various authors as belonging to this group, but so far as I know, does not occur.—It is a native of Guayaquil.


*C. viridis*, vertice caeruleo pennis elongatis cristato, gula et abdomen medio rubris, femoribus purpureis, fronte pallide viridi; rectricibus duobus intermedia viridibus, apice flavis, reliquis flavicantibus, margine et apice viridibus, pedibus obscuris, unguis niger. (Gmelin.)

It is very doubtful whether any of the Psittacidae occur. M. Brigham saw none in a very extensive journey over the Group.

**CHARADRIADÆ.**


*Ad. supra nigro, albido et flavescuete maculatim varius*, fronte et supercilii latis utrinque per colli latera juxta nigredinem colli antiqui decurrentibus purpureis; genis, regione parotica, colli lateribus jugulo, pectore abdomineque mediis nigerrimis; hypochondriis albo, nigroque fasciatis; subcaudalibus mediis nigris; rostro nigro; pedibus fuscis; iride fusca; *f. suprss distinctius flavido nigroque maculata*; jugulo pectoreque flavido-griscescentibus, obscurius nubilatis; abdomen medio et subcaudalibus albis. Long. 8.5 in. Hab., whole group.

This bird migrates from the Islands about the first of May, and returns about the end of August. It probably goes to the Northwest coast of America for breeding purposes. They always assemble at
the eastern or north-eastern shore of the Islands preparatory to start-
ing, and are frequently seen from vessels in mid-ocean. Before leav-
ing the Islands they are very fat, and have glossy black feathers un-
derneath.

30. STREPSILAS INTERPRES. **Akeake.** Cassin, U. S. Expl. Exped., Mam. and Ornith., p. 322. Finsch und Hartlaub, Ornith., Central-
Polynesien, p. 197. Baird, Birds of North America, p. 701. **Tringa oahuensis** Bloxham, Voyage Blonde, p. 251. Gould, Birds of Austr., VI, pl. xL **Cinclus interpres** Gray, Cat. of Birds of Trop. Ids. of Pa-
cific, p. 48. *Turnstone.*

Length 8½ in.; spread of wings 17½ in.; bill straight, 1 in.; three
 toes front, one behind. First primary longest. Central tail feathers
longest; tail rounded. Body, above and below, and back of wings, 
white; upper wing coverts mottled, with white tips; lower wing cov-
erts white; head, neck and breast mottled; throat white; upper and 
lower tail coverts white; tail feathers dark, tipped with white; legs 
orange. The bird from which this description was taken was shot at 
Kapaa, on the Island of Kauai. They frequent the shores, but are 
often found on grass lands.

Nat. I, p. 683.

C. pectore nigro, fronte nigricante fasciola alba; vertice fusco, ped-
ibus luteis; rostro fulvo, versus apicem nigro; iride avellanea, mento, 
gula, pectore et abdomen albis. (Gmelin.)

I have never noticed this bird, and doubt if it is to be found in the 
Group.

SCOLOPACIDÆ.

v, p. 155. **N. tahitiensis** Gray, Cat. of Birds of Trop. Ids. of Pacific, 

Summo capite nuchaque nigro-fuscis, singulis plumis cervino mar-
ginatis; dorso nigrascenti-fusco, singulis plumis rubescenti-cervino ad 
marginem irregulariter maculatis; tectricibus alae nigro-fuscis, cinereo 
marginatis; tertiariis bruneis, marginibus pallidioribus irregulariter-
maculatis; uropygio tectricibusque superioribus cade nigro-fuscis, 
singulis plumis cinerescenti-cervino ad marginem fasciatis; tectricibus 
majoribus alarum, nigro-fuscis, ad apicem albis; 1, 2, 3, 4 et 5, pri-
mariis bruneis, stemmatibus albis, reliquis cum secondaris irregular-
iter albo fasciatis; lateribus faciei, gutture, corporeque, infra pallide
seminis, singulis plumis, linea centrali nigrescenti-fusca; rostro ad basin flavescenti-brunneo, ad apicem nigrescenti-brunneo; pedibus olivaceis. Long. tot. unc. 20; rostri 5.7; alæ 11; caudæ 4.5; tarsi .4.

Curlew. Not very common.


Colli laterali et antico, capitis lateribus, pectore, epigastri, subcaudalis et hypochondriis in fundo albo irregulariter obscuro cinereofasciatis; abdomine medio pure albo. (Summer.) Long. 12 in.

Frequent the shores singly or in pairs. Are called Ulli by the natives, from their note, which is a clear utterance of that word.

33. HIMANTOPUS CANDIDUS. Kukulu aeo. Stilt Plover. Length 13 in. Back and wings deep black with a gloss of green, the rest of the plumage white. Bill black; legs very long, and bright pink in color. Common in ponds and swamps all over the group. Generally wades, but is able to swim. Is not very shy, and often troubles sportsmen by keeping just out of gunshot, and warning other birds away by its peculiar cry of defiance. It carries its legs straight out behind when it flies. Not noticed in the old lists.

ARDEIDÆ.


A. saturate cinereo-caeruleascens, abdomine subfuscente, lineæ amento per mediam gulum decurrente lata nivea; crista, tergo et pectoris plumis elongatis, apice ligulatis; rostro supra fusco, infra et apice flaviscente; pedibus flavidis; iride flava. Long. 24 pollices. (Finsch und Hartlaub.)

The young birds are wholly white, and the female whiter than the male. Iris yellow. Common all over the group.

I regret the loss of measurements and description of a fine specimen of these handsome birds, which was shot near Honolulu. When in full plumage the long feathers on the crest and back are bluish purple,
and from the back of the head three long narrow feathers, of the purest white, hang half hidden among the thick dark feathers of the head and neck. When excited, these white feathers are raised and stand out by themselves. They lay two eggs, which are mottled, and about the size of hens' eggs; addicted to standing on one leg; nocturnal in their habits. Night Heron.


A. capite lævi et corpore supra ex rufo-badio, subitus albo, colli lateribus rufis, remigibus caudaque nigris: rostro virescente, iridibus stramineis; colli pennis lateralis et inferioribus praetonguis et laxis; pectoris ex fuscisente nigro; tectricibus alarum mediis ferrugineis; remigibus nonnullis apice badiis; pedibus viridis. (Gmelin.)

Habitat, all the group. Heron. Smaller than the last, and less showy in appearance. Plumage mottled brown. Both varieties prey on water insects, shrimps, small fish, and lizards.

**Rallidæ.**


Adul. Supra griseus; fronte cinereo-fuscescente; tergo et uropygio griseo-fuscis; lineâ a basi rostri ad supercilia ducta alba; gastræo cinereo-albicante; crissuo pallide ochrolenco; alis fuscis, pellis pallide marginatis; pedibus viridi-olivaceis; rostro fusco-luteo; iride san
guinea. Long. 6.5 in., alar. 3.5 in.


Fuscus nigro- striatus, subitus ex ferrugineo fuscus, rostro nigro; pedibus spadiceis; mandibularum acies flavicans. Longus 6 pollices. (Gmelin.)

in Mills' Coll. Frequents swamps, ponds, streams and kalo patches. By tradition of the natives, the discoverer of fire, by which its forehead was burnt red; hence its name—a lae—burnt forehead. Mudhen.


Larger than the last; similar in its habits. The frontal knob ivory white, instead of pale blue as Peale gives it. Coot.


I feel confident that this remarkable bird belongs to the Rallidae, but am unable to fix its place more definitely. It is the only bird which the natives call Moho, which word is nearly synonymous with the New Zealand word Moa, which is their name for the gigantic wingless bird of that country. Regarding it as a new genus I have taken the liberty of naming as above, gladly thereby recognizing Mr. Mills' valuable services in preserving specimens of this bird, and giving others opportunities of studying it.

ANATIDÆ.


This bird is seldom seen near water, living almost constantly on the high lava fields, at an elevation of five to seven thousand feet, where it finds abundant food in the ohelo (Vaccinium penduliflora), and a species of Sonchus (S. asper). It builds its nest in the grass, and lays two or three eggs, white, and about the size of those of the com-
mon goose. Plumage similar to that of the Chinese goose. Smaller than the common goose. Easily domesticated. Hawaiian goose.


Ad. *Fusca*, notaei et grastaei plumis pallidius marginatis; pileo fusco-nigricante; collo-pallidiore, ochroleuco, fusco striolato, postice longitudinaliter obscuro; supercilliiis, fascia lata infraoculari gutture colloque antico unicoloribus, ochroleucis; fascia lata utrinque per oculum ducta alteroque stricta ad rostri basin orta fuscis; speculo alari pulchro viridi, late nigro-marginato; rostro negro; pedibus brunneis; iride areo-flava. Long. 23 in.

Plumage mottled brown, light below, darker above; blue speculum on wing covers. Bill flat, dark brown, laminated at the sides. Feet webbed, dull orange. Hab. whole group. Frequents fresh water only.


Larger than the last; the males brilliantly marked with bright iridescent green, white and chocolate brown. Bill spoon-shaped. They spend the winter months at the Islands, and migrate in the spring to the North-west coast of America, returning late in the fall. Frequent fresh water.

**PROCELLARIDÆ.**

44. **Thalassidroma —.** An unnamed species from the Hawaiian Islands is in the Smithsonian collection. Petrel.


P. ex fusco nigra, gula area, pectore, abdomen et crissio albis; tectricibus caudae inferioribus ex cinereo et albo mistis; rostro negro; cauda rotundata, 16 pollices longa. (Gmelin.)

**LARIDÆ.**


Ad. Dorso, alis et cauda dilute cœrulescente-canis; fronte, capitis lateribus, collo toto corporeque subitus pure albis; vertice et nucha subcristata nitide et circumscripte nigris; remigibus majoribus pogo-nio externo toto obscure cinereis, interno pro majore parte scapisque albis; sub alaribus albis; rostro flavissimo; pedibus nigris; iride nigra.

Jun. Supra sordide cinerea plus minus infuscata; pileo cinereo et nigricante vario; crista fusco-nigricante; colli lateribus in fundo albo cinereo-maculatis. Long. 23 in. (Finsch und Hartlaub.)


Ad. Supra fuliginosa; pileo nuchaque fusco-nigris; fronte, super-ciliis brevibus, margine alari et gastraeo toto pure albus; fascia per oculum ducta late nigro-fusca; remigibus majoribus nigris versus marginem internum albicantibus; cauda fuliginosa; rostro et pedibus nigris; iride fusca.

Jun. Notaei plumis marginie pallide rufescentibus; pileo albo et nigricante longitudinaliter vario; gastræi albidine minus pura. Long. 13 polllices; caud. 5 polllices. (Finsch und Hartlaub).


Ad Tota sericeo-alba, unicolor; rostro nigro, basi pulchre violascente-cœruleo; pedibus pallide cœruleis, membranis interdigitalibus flavis; iride fusco-nigra. Long. 10.5 polllices; caud. 3.5 polllices. (Finsch und Hartlaub.)

A single egg is laid on the bare branch of a tree, a knot or slight cavity being its only protection. It is 1.5 in. long and 1.2 in. in diameter, the ends nearly alike in form; color brownish white, sprinkled with thread-like spots and patches of burnt umber. (Peale.)

Doubtful whether it frequents the Hawaiian Islands.


Ad. Pulchre fuliginosus; remigibus majoribus et cauda fere nigris; pileo albicante-cano; loris nigricantibus; rostro et pedibus nigris; iride fusca. Long. 20 pollices. (Finsch und Hartlaub)

The differences between the American and Pacific forms of this bird are thus tabulated by Dr. Coues, loc. cit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AMERICAN</th>
<th>PACIFIC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Length of wing 10 to 10.5 in.</td>
<td>Length of wing 11 to 11.25 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of tail about 6 in.</td>
<td>Length of tail about 7 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height of bill at base .38 in.</td>
<td>Height of bill at base .43 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of tarsus 1 in.</td>
<td>Length of tarsus 1 in. (same).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of middle toe and claw 1.45.</td>
<td>Length of middle toe and claw 1.60.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle toe and claw 1.45 length of tarsus.</td>
<td>Middle toe and claw 1.60 length of tarsus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central tail feathers but slightly shorter than the next.</td>
<td>Central tail feathers half an inch shorter than the next.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occiput bluish plumbeous, becoming pure white on the front. Sides of head and neck all round with a decided wash of bluish plumbeous. Feet nearly black in dried specimen.</td>
<td>Occiput brownish ash, becoming ashy white (not pure) on the front. Sides of head and neck not notably different from general fuliginous. Feet reddish brown in dried skin.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The dimensions of a specimen I obtained in lat. 20° 30' N., long. 154° W., were as follows: Total length 13., spread of wings 22.77 in., length of bill 2 in. Flight rapid and unsteady. Breeds on the sea cliffs on the Hawaiian Islands.
Eggs three in number, of a dark orange color splashed and spotted with red and purple. They are very good eating. (Woods’ Nat. Hist.)

PELICANIDÆ.

51. PHAETON RUBRICAUDA. 


Ad Totus sericeo-albus, rosaceo, tinctus; remigibus concoloribus; rectricibus duabus intermediis longissimis, intense rubris, scapis nigris; rostro rubro; pedibus flavis, membranis nigris. Long. cor. 3 pollices.

Quite common throughout the group, especially on Niihau and Kauai. The natives climb the almost inaccessible cliffs to get the rose-colored tail-feathers which they pull from the birds on their nests.


P. albus dorso, nigro-fasciolate et undulate; rostro late rubrio; iride flava. (Finsch und Hartlaub.)

Length 2½ feet, tail 15 inches. It has great power of flight; has been seen a thousand miles from land; lives on fish.

53 TACHYPETES PALMERSTONI. Cassin, U. S. Expl. Exped., Mam. and Ornith., p. 359. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., 1856. Pelecanus Palmerstoni. Gray, Cat. Birds Trop. Ids. 1859, p. 61. Frigate Pelican, Man-of-war Bird. Confounded in the first edition, and by Finsch and Hartlaub and others, with the Tachypetes aguila, a similar but much larger bird of the Atlantic Ocean. Male—plumage black, with green, blue and purple metallic lustre on the upper parts; under parts paler and without lustre; large gular pouch on the throat at certain seasons of a blood red color. Female—breast white, without the gular pouch, larger than the male; lays one egg of a bluish white color two and six-tenths inches long; bill long and hooked. Mr. G. N Wilcox shot two of these birds on the island of Kauai which measured 6 feet 10 and 11 inches spread of wings. Lives on fish captured from other birds. Hab. tropical belt of the Pacific and Indian Oceans.
Maui and Hina dwelt together, and to them were born four sons, whose names were Maui-mua, Maui-hope, Maui-kiikii, and Maui-o-kalana. These four were fishermen. One morning, just as the edge of the dawn lifted itself up, Maui-mua roused his brethren to go fishing. So they launched their canoe from the beach at Kaupo, on the island of Maui, where they were dwelling, and proceeded to the fishing ground. Having arrived there, they were beginning to fish, when Maui-o-kalana saw the light of a fire on the shore they had left, and said to his elder brethren: “Behold, there is a fire burning; whose can this fire be?” And they answered, “Whose, indeed! Let us return to the shore that we may get our food cooked; but first let us get some fish.” So, after they had obtained some fish, they turned toward the shore, and when the canoes touched the beach Maui-mua leaped ashore and ran toward the spot where the fire was burning. Now, the curly-tailed Alae (mud-hen) were the keepers of the fire, and when they saw him coming, they scratched the fire out and flew away. Maui-mua was defeated, and returned to the house to his brethren. Then said they to him, “How about the fire?” “How, indeed,” he answered; “when I got there, behold there was no fire, it was out. I supposed some man had the fire, and behold, it was not so; the alae are the proprietors of the fire, and our bananas are all stolen.”

When they heard that they were filled with wrath, and decided not to go fishing again, but to wait for the next appearance of the fire. But after many days had passed without their seeing the fire, they went fishing again, and behold, there was the fire! And so they were continually tantalized. Only when they were out fishing would the fire appear, and when they returned they could not find it.

This was the way of it: The curly-tailed alae knew that Maui and Hina had only these four sons, and if any of them staid on shore to watch the fire while the others were out in the canoes, the alae knew it by counting those in the canoes and would not light the fire. Only when they could count the four men in the canoes would they light the fire. So Maui-mua thought it over, and said to his brethren, “To-morrow morning do you go fishing, and I will stay ashore. But
do you take the tall calabash and dress it in kapa, and put it in my place in the canoe, and then go out to fish.”

They did so, and when they went out to fish the next morning, the alae counted and saw the four figures in the canoe, and then they lit the fire and put the bananas on to roast. Before they were fully cooked, one of the alae cried out, “Our dish is cooked! Behold, Hina has a smart son.” And with that Maui-mua, who had stolen close to them unperceived, leaped forward, seized the curly-tailed alae, and exclaimed, “Now I will kill you, you scamp of an alae! Behold it is you who are keeping the fire from us. I’ll be your death for this!” Then answered the alae, “If you kill me the secret dies with me, and you won’t get the fire.” Then Maui-mua began to wring its neck. But the alae again spoke and said, “Let me live and you shall have the fire.” So Maui-mua said, “Tell me, where is the fire?” The alae replied, “It is in the leaf-stalk of the Ape plant.” So, by the direction of the alae, Maui-mua began to rub the leaf-stalk of the ape with a piece of stick, but the fire would not come. Again he asked, “Where is the fire?” And the alae said, “In the leaf-stalk of the kalo.” And he tried that also without success. And that is the reason why there is a long hollow on the leaf-stalk of the ape and kalo to this day. Again he asked, “Where is this fire that you are hiding from me?” The alae answered, “In a green stick.” And he rubbed a green stick but got no fire. So it went on, until finally the alae told him he would find it in a dry stick. And so indeed he did. But Maui-mua, in revenge for the conduct of the alae, after he had got the fire from the dry stick, said, “Now there is one more thing to try,” and he rubbed the top of the alae’s head till it was red with blood, and the red spot remains there to this day.

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SUPREME COURT REPORT FOR 1876-78.

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From the Report of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to the Legislature of 1878, we summarize the following:

Whole number of cases under consideration of the Court 1876—78 were 12,285, which exceeded the number of cases heard during the previous two years by 2,396. Civil suits numbered 1,843, Divorce suits 44, Probate cases 513.

Penal cases heard during the two years were 5,365, of which 3,880
were convictions, and 1,485 were acquittals. Assistance in the collection of taxes, 1,798 cases. Cases under the Master and Servant's Act, 2,478. For the enforcement of domestic rights, 210 cases. Applications for committal to the Insane Asylum, 43, of which 39 were committed. Drunkenness and other violations of the Liquor Acts, 1,016, of which 834 were convicted. Complaints for violation of the laws regarding sexual intercourse were 926, of which there were 615 convictions. The cases under the opium laws were 107 for having opium in possession, of which 87 were convicted. There were 116 complaints and 103 convictions for smuggling, most of which was for opium. Cases for furious riding, 180; for assault, affray, and assault and battery, 835; larceny in its various degrees, 363; prosecutions for malicious injury, 218.

Comparative Table of Receipts and Expenditures, Hawaiian Islands, 1876-78 and 1878-80.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REVENUE</th>
<th>1876-78.</th>
<th>(Estimated.) 1878-80.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Custom House</td>
<td>$361,371 59</td>
<td>$399,800 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Internal Commerce</td>
<td>85,806 63</td>
<td>78,800 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Internal Taxes</td>
<td>331,162 65</td>
<td>349,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fines, Fees, Perquisites, &amp;c</td>
<td>132,600 74</td>
<td>102,400 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Realizations</td>
<td>153,571 84</td>
<td>114,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Stocks</td>
<td>87,200 00</td>
<td></td>
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$1,151,713 45 $1,044,000 00

Cash in the Treasury April 1, 1878 130,841 04

$1,174,841 04

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<th>EXPENDITURES</th>
<th>1876-78.</th>
<th>(Estimated.) 1878-80.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civil List</td>
<td>76,000 00</td>
<td>$65,500 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Permanent Settlements</td>
<td>14,025 00</td>
<td>15,075 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Legislative Assembly and Privy Council</td>
<td>22,079 59</td>
<td>16,800 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Judiciary Department</td>
<td>71,743 43</td>
<td>81,617 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of War</td>
<td>54,642 50</td>
<td>68,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>32,035 62</td>
<td>37,000 00</td>
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<td>Department of Interior</td>
<td>370,219 79</td>
<td>646,846 15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Department of Finance</td>
<td>255,386 56</td>
<td>276,530 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Attorney General</td>
<td>95,881 55</td>
<td>120,508 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bureau of Public Instruction</td>
<td>71,721 23</td>
<td>88,286 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>46,756 63</td>
<td>12,036 91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$1,110,471 90 $1,441,699 56
HA\'AWAI\'AN ISLANDS POSTAL SERVICE.

A. P. Brickwood, P. M.
L. F. Du Bois, 1st Assistant.
C. H. Brickwood, 2nd Assistant.
W. A. Kalai, 3rd Assistant.

General Post Office, Honolulu, Oahu.

Waialua, Oahu

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Kahului .................. S. Mendez
Makawao ................. W. L. Davis
Kaunakakai ................ R. W. Meyer
Hana ..................... A. Unna
Kaluaaha ................ J. Lima
Ulupalakua ................

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From Haiku to Hana, every two weeks—on alternate weeks.

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Kawaihao ............... C. E. Stackpole
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Kekaha .................. G. W. Willfong
Kohala ................... J. Wight
Waiohinu ................ C. Menecke

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From Kau to Kona, leaves weekly, on arrival of Hilo carrier.
From Kawaihao to Kona, leaves on arrival of steamer Likelike.

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## SUGAR PLANTATION AGENCIES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plantation Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Owner(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kaupakuea Plantation</td>
<td>Hilo, Hawaii</td>
<td>C Afong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makahanaloa Plantation</td>
<td>Hilo, Hawaii</td>
<td>C Afong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wailuku Plantation</td>
<td>Wailuku, Maui</td>
<td>C Brewer &amp; Co</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pihiholo Plantation</td>
<td>Makawao, Maui</td>
<td>C Brewer &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huelo Plantation</td>
<td>Hamakua, Maui</td>
<td>C Brewer &amp; Co</td>
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<tr>
<td>Onomea Plantation</td>
<td>Hilo, Hawaii</td>
<td>C Brewer &amp; Co</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paukaa Plantation</td>
<td>Hilo, Hawaii</td>
<td>C Brewer &amp; Co</td>
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<tr>
<td>Princeville Plantation</td>
<td>Hanalei, Kauai</td>
<td>C Brewer &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Agricultural Co</td>
<td>Kauai, Hawaii</td>
<td>C Brewer &amp; Co</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kaneohe Plantation</td>
<td>Kaneohe, Oahu</td>
<td>C Brewer &amp; Co</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kohala Plantation</td>
<td>Kohala, Hawaii</td>
<td>Castle &amp; Cooke</td>
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<td>Haiku Plantation</td>
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<td>Castle &amp; Cooke</td>
</tr>
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<td>Castle &amp; Cooke</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Waialua, Oahu</td>
<td>Castle &amp; Cooke</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Hamakua, Maui</td>
<td>Castle &amp; Cooke</td>
</tr>
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<td>Kaalaea, Oahu</td>
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<td>Hakalau Plantation</td>
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<td>Spencer's Plantation</td>
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<td>H Hackfeld &amp; Co</td>
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<td>Pioneer Mill</td>
<td>Lahaina, Maui</td>
<td>H Hackfeld &amp; Co</td>
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<td>East Maui Plantation</td>
<td>Makawao, Maui</td>
<td>H Hackfeld &amp; Co</td>
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<td>Koloa, Kauai</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waimanalo Sugar Company</td>
<td>Waimanalo, Oahu</td>
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LONGITUDE OF HONOLULU

The true longitude of Honolulu is a matter of importance on account of its bearing on the safety of navigation in an ocean so full of small islands and reefs. It is laid down on the chart of Wilkes' Exploring Expedition at 157° 52' 30". Prof. C. S. Lyman of New Haven, Fleurriais, a French astronomer sent here about 1867, and Capt. Daniel Smith of this place, all calculated the longitude and fixed it at 157° 48' 45". Capt. Tupman, of the British Transit of Venus Expedition, gave his first determination but little different from the same. After, however, returning to England and completing the calculations depending on observations taken here, the last-named observer has fixed the longitude at 157° 51' 48", i. e., of the Transit of Venus Observatory. This seems to be an astonishing difference,
viz., of about three miles. All of the calculations giving the result of $157° 48' 45''$ were based upon the *predicted place of the moon* as given in the Nautical Almanac. This predicted place, however, is liable to slight errors, as appears from the records of the great observatories, which show its *actual place* at frequent intervals. This actual place is the basis of the final calculation, which therefore cannot be made till the records have been compared. This fact then accounts at the same time for the agreement between four erroneous determinations, and the difference between the two determinations of a good astronomer, and is the best proof of the thorough honesty of this observer. The difference of time, then, between the main steamer wharf, Honolulu, and Greenwich is 10 hours, 31 minutes, 28 seconds. This has been adopted by both French and American authorities, and is probably within one second of the truth.

C. J. Lyons.

RETROSPECT OF THE YEAR 1878.

The year 1877 closed a sad and memorable one for our fair city, the principal business portion of the Esplanade, Government Storehouses, Steamboat shed and wharf, lumber and coal piles being levelled in ashes, causing losses amounting to $258,700, proving to be the most disastrous event yet experienced, and delaying manufacturing industries through loss of machinery and stock, which it has taken time to overcome. This was followed by the fire of Afong & Achuck's store, whereby $50,000 worth of additional property was swept away. Of all this loss but $93,100 was covered by insurance.

Notwithstanding the gloom which the above events naturally cast over the community, the year 1878 may be said to have opened with more buoyant hope than Hawaii had seen for many years, as the returns from the first year's crop of sugar under the Treaty, and the successful working of the same gave encouragement to our local industries, whereby they have been kept constantly running to supply all wants; and yet the demand has not been supplied as it might have been by local manufacturers, from the scarcity of skilled and plantation labor. This has hindered planters from putting in so large crops as they otherwise would have done had this deficiency been supplied, and it may be estimated that the crop of 1879 has been en-
hanced at least one-tenth by the non-arrival of men to fill the bill which has so long stood open. The Government was fully aware of this, and the Ministry, seeing the urgency of the case, did all in their power to remedy it, and as a forerunner engaged a Commissioner to visit the colonies of New Zealand and Australia to seek the assistance of the authorities in the furthering of immigration to these shores from the South Sea Islands. The project, after some little delay, met with encouragement, and through the purchasing of the brig "Storm Bird" to cruise among the islands and collect such as might be willing to leave their homes for these islands, we have already received two lots of both men and women. These were readily taken up for plantation and household servants, and being a people of a similar caste to the natives of these islands, will work a double good in prolonging the race by intermarriage.

While this scheme was being carried on the Government have also been successful in procuring an immigration of men, women and children from Madeira, who were also immediately taken up. These people promising to be a valuable laboring class, measures were immediately taken to procure an ample supply, and defeat, if possible, the pernicious effect of continued male Chinese immigration. During the year there have been frequent additions of this class, both from Oregon, California and China.

In February the election took place for Representatives to the Legislature, at the meeting of which—beginning with May—many important measures and bills were presented. The first few weeks little business was done in the House, there seeming to be a restlessness amongst the members, with strong party feeling, which increased at length till a change in Ministry occurred, when business took shape and liberal sums were voted to advance the improvements of the country in general, among the most important of which might be mentioned the Railway Bill. The people of Hamakua, Hawaii, anticipating the passage of the same ordered a survey on their account from Kawaihae to Hamakua. Under the direction of C. V. Housman, C. E., the party left here early in May, returning in July, having laid out thirty miles of road, and surveyors are now engaged to continue the same to Hilo. A short line was planned from Keaiwa to Punaluu, Kau, Hawaii, but this we learn has been sold to a company who contemplate laying it from Waihee to Kahului, via Wailuku, Maui.
At the present writing we have passed through the second year of participation in the benefits of the Treaty of Reciprocity with the United States, the result still showing marked benefits and improvements throughout the Islands, and with the preference of both import and export trade largely in favor of the United States. In proof of this, we note a large increase in arrivals of shipping from ports on the Pacific coast, being 116 from California and Oregon in the last twelve months out of a total of 237 foreign arrivals, nearly all of which have brought full cargoes of plantation and general merchandise. And while there has been this large increase of imports, it is pleasing to note the steady growth of our exports, as is shown by tables on pages 14 and 40. We have also this year the inauguration of the Crossman line of New York packets, which, in addition to Brewer's Boston line, gives us excellent advantages both as to freights and markets. This increased shipping business for our expanding sugar interests, which, according to the list on pages 63–4, showing an increase of twenty plantations since last year, has called for and given constant employment to an increased coasting fleet (notwithstanding several losses, according to article on page 69), though several foreign cargoes have been landed at their destinations, of which the bark "Fremont" is the first vessel to enter Kahului since its being made a port of entry. We have also the inauguration this year of the Peru and China line of steamers, touching here both ways, which, with the Pacific Mail line of steamers between San Francisco and the Colonies, enhances our position on this great highway of commerce and travel.

The period under review witnessed the receipt of the heaviest machinery for sugar plantation work that has yet been received, both of American and English manufacture, and has been exceeded only in one instance—if we are correctly informed—among the Cuban plantations. These have been successfully landed at their destinations and will soon be ready to commence operations. The Honolulu Iron Works Co. have also during this same period been tasked to their utmost in turning out some of their yet heaviest work to supply the demand for plantation and other needs.

The weather during the last few years has been remarkable; the past winter months passing by with less rain than even summer showers would have afforded, which, following upon a long dry spell, has told disastrously in several districts, affecting both agricultural and pastoral industries. This, and the success of the Haiku ditching last
year, has led to large and important projects of ditchings in various parts of the islands, the most important of which is that of the Hawaiian Commercial Co. for the irrigation of their large projected sugar plantation upon the Waikapu common, Maui; while those on Kauai will add largely to the new industries recently undertaken there.

Real estate throughout the islands for agricultural purposes has enhanced in value in all the desirable locations, many parcels having changed hands at exorbitant prices, and leases of Government lands renting at high figures whenever they were proximate to existing or projected plantations.

Honolulu itself shows continued improvements of a marked and substantial kind, both in public works, factories, places of business and private residences, with much already laid out for early attention in the near future.

CASUALTIES OF SHIPPING CONNECTED WITH THE PORT OF HONOLULU, 1878.

American bark Jennie Pitts, with oil from San Francisco for New Bedford, put in here December 25, 1877, leaking. The oil was transshipped on the Martha Davis, and the bark sold at auction. She is now engaged in the Puget Sound lumber trade.

British barkentine Marama left this port December 23 with a cargo of live stock for Tahiti. Stress of weather drove her off Kauai, from whence she was reported in distress, and several vessels went in search of her to render assistance. January 8, 1878, she was towed into port by the steamer Likelike from Koloa, and after refitting continued her voyage.

January 20th, schooner Fairy Queen, 68 tons, engaged in the coasting trade between this port and Kauai, was carried ashore at Hanalei by a tidal wave and became a total wreck.

January 28th, American bark H. N. Carleton, with 380 passengers from Hongkong, went ashore on the west end of Molokai and became a total wreck. Schooner Kinau brought a number of the passengers to port on the 31st, and reporting the disaster, the U. S. S. Pensacola went to her assistance, and brought the balance of her passengers and crew to port. The vessel was insured for $9,000. The wreck sold at auction for $2,600, and the cargo—bricks and rice—for $100.
February 12th, schooner Kinau, engaged in the coasting service, got ashore off Kamalo, Molokai, but was gotten off with but slight damage.

March 2nd, schooner Fanny, 76 tons, engaged in the coasting trade from Hilo with ports on Hawaii, went ashore at Punalu'u, Hawaii, and became a total wreck. No lives lost.

May 7th, sloop Live Yankee, 32 tons, engaged in the coasting trade around Oahu, went ashore off Punalu'u, Oahu, and became a total loss.

May 28th, schooner Caroline Mills, engaged in the coasting trade from Hilo with ports on Hawaii—taking the place of the Fanny—missed stays in tacking, and was lost, together with cargo, near the Honokaa landing, on the Hamakua coast of Hawaii. Crew all saved.

July 9th, a boat coming from Niui, the east end of Oahu, with four or five persons, capsized off Waikiki. Two of the party swam ashore, and the others were picked up by the schooners Annie and Manuoka-wai, after being in the water some six or eight hours.

Hawaiian whaling brig W. H. Allen, Gilley, master, hence May 6th for the Arctic, was lost in the ice off Point Barrow in August last. Crew all saved.

September 2nd, British steamer Australia, Cargill, master, from Australia and New Zealand, grounded on the east side of the entrance to this port, in trying to enter at daylight without a pilot. She was gotten off without damage, and with but a few hours detention.

Hawaiian brig Violet left San Francisco for this port September 12th, with a full cargo of assorted merchandise, valued at $24,841. The day following fire was discovered in the hold and the vessel returned to port, and through the exertions of the San Francisco Fire Department and others, saved the vessel, but the cargo was a total loss.

November 3rd, British bark Eskbank, Barr, master, 164 days from Glasgow, with a full cargo of machinery and staple merchandise for this port, went on the reef off Diamond Head, at 11 A.M., and though with fine weather and early assistance by steamers from this port, all efforts to save her proved futile, and in seven days from the time of her striking she broke in pieces. Considerable of her cargo was saved, more or less damaged, through the efforts of Wilder & Co., with their steamers. The wreck and cargo were sold at auction on the 12th, for $1,100. Vessel and cargo were said to be fully insured.
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Kealia Plantation, Kauai;

D. R. Vida, (Union Mill) Hawaii;
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