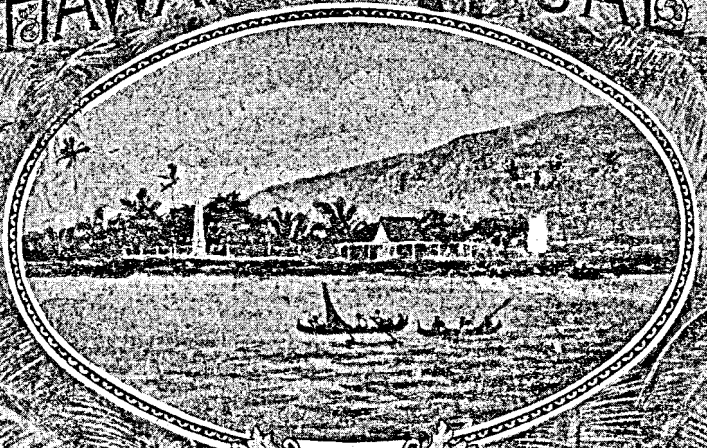


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# THE HAWAIIAN ANNUAL



1898

THE RECOGNIZED HANDBOOK OF INFORMATION PERTAINING TO HAWAII



TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

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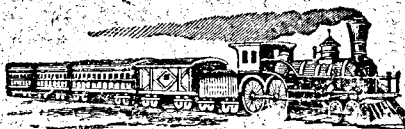
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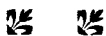
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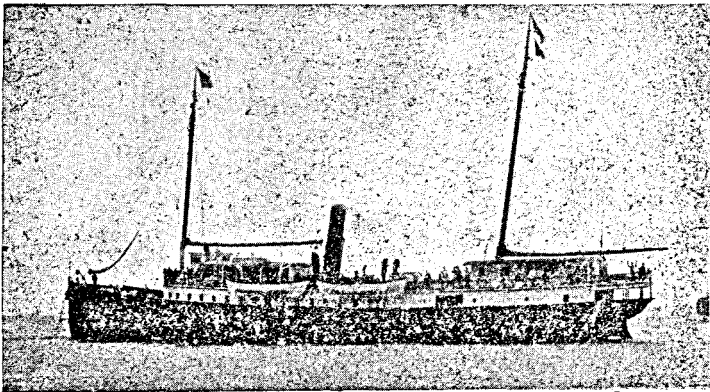
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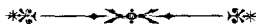
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1898

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	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.		SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
<b>JAN.</b>	2	3	4	5	6	7	8								
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	30	31							24	25	26	27	28	29	30
<b>FEB.</b>			1	2	3	4	5		31						
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			1	2	3	4	5	6
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	27	28							21	22	23	24	25	26	27
<b>MAR.</b>			1	2	3	4	5		28	29	30	31			
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12						1	2	3
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	27	28	29	30	31				18	19	20	21	22	23	24
<b>APRIL</b>						1	2		25	26	27	28	29	30	
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9								1
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
<b>MAY</b>									23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		30	31					
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				1	2	3	4	5
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	29	30	31						20	21	22	23	24	25	26
<b>JUNE</b>									27	28	29	30			
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11						1	2	3
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	26	27	28	29	30				18	19	20	21	22	23	24
									25	26	27	28	29	30	31

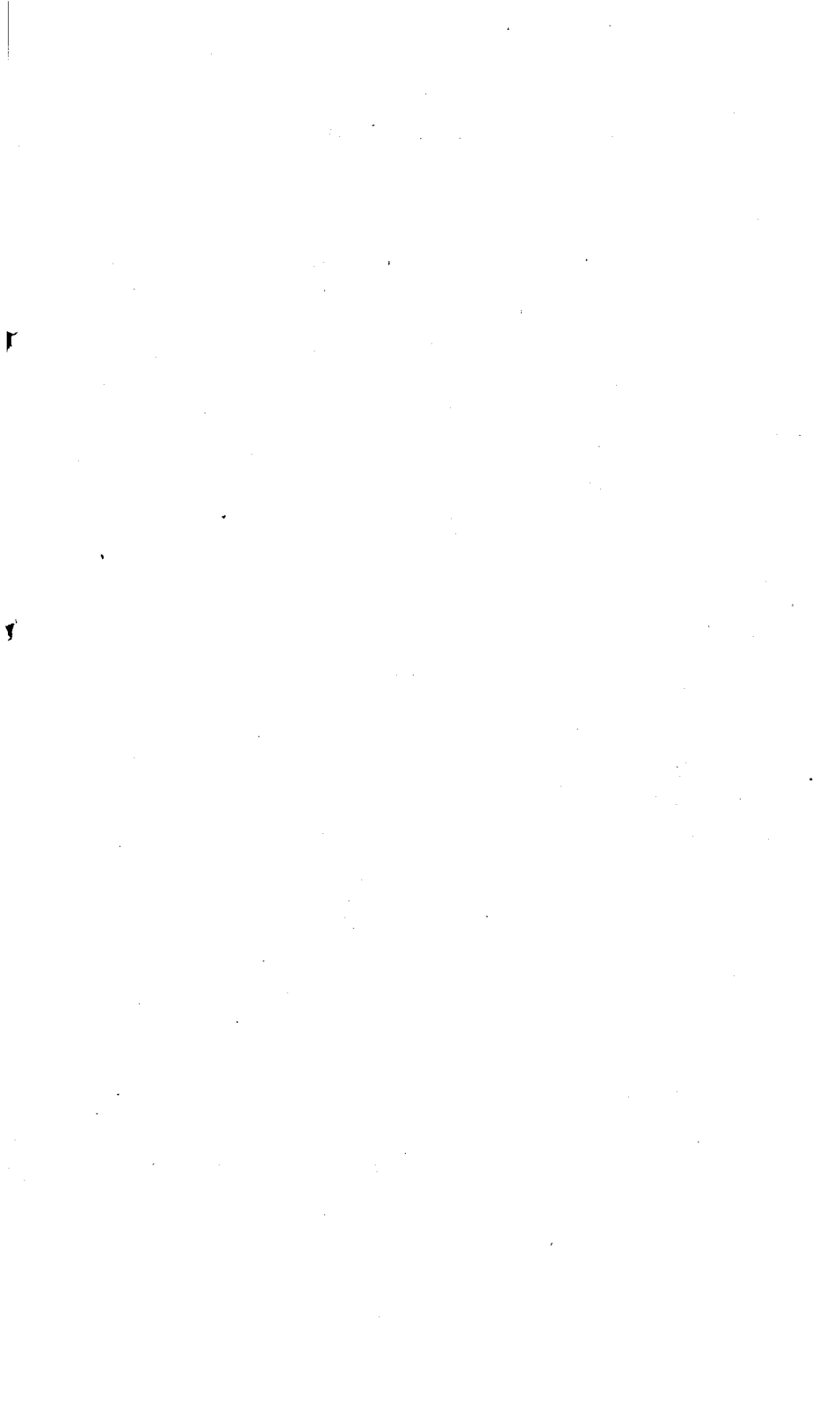
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## HAWAIIAN ANNUAL CALENDAR FOR 1898.

The 120th year since the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands by Captain Cook.  
 The fifty-fifth year since the restoration of the Hawaiian flag, and recognition of Hawaiian Independence.

Sixth year since the downfall of the Monarchy.

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

### HOLIDAYS OBSERVED AT THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

* New Year . . . . . Jan. 1 * Downfall of the Monarchy . . . . . Jan. 17 Chinese New Year . . . . . Jan. 20 Kamehameha III. Birthday . . . . . Mar. 17 Good Friday . . . . . April 8 Birth of Queen Victoria . . . . . May 24 Decoration Day . . . . . May 30 * Kamehameha Day . . . . . June 11	* Birthday Hawaiian Republic . . . . . July 4 American Anniversary . . . . . July 4 * Regatta Day (Third Sat.) . . . . . Sept 17 * Recognition of Hawaiian Independence . . . . . Nov. 28 Thanksgiving Day . . . . . Nov. 24 * Christmas . . . . . Dec. 25
---	---

Those distinguished by an Asterisk have been established as National holidays by Legislative enactment; see Laws 1896, Act 66.

### CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter . . . . . B	Solar Cycle . . . . . 3
Epact . . . . . 7	Roman Indiction . . . . . 11
Golden Number . . . . . XVIII	Julian Period . . . . . 6611

### CHURCH DAYS.

Epiphany . . . . . Jan. 6	Ascension Day . . . . . May 19
Ash Wednesday . . . . . Feb. 23	Whit Sunday . . . . . May 29
First Sunday in Lent . . . . . Feb. 27	Trinity Sunday . . . . . June 5
Good Friday . . . . . April 8	Advent Sunday . . . . . Nov. 27
Easter Sunday . . . . . April 10	Christmas . . . . . Dec. 25

### ECLIPSES IN 1898.

In the year 1898 there will be six Eclipses, three of the Sun and three of the Moon.

I. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon Jan. 7th, not visible in the Hawaiian Islands.

II. A Total Eclipse of the Sun Jan. 21st., not visible in the Hawaiian Islands. Its track passes through Central Africa and Northern India and ends in Siberia.

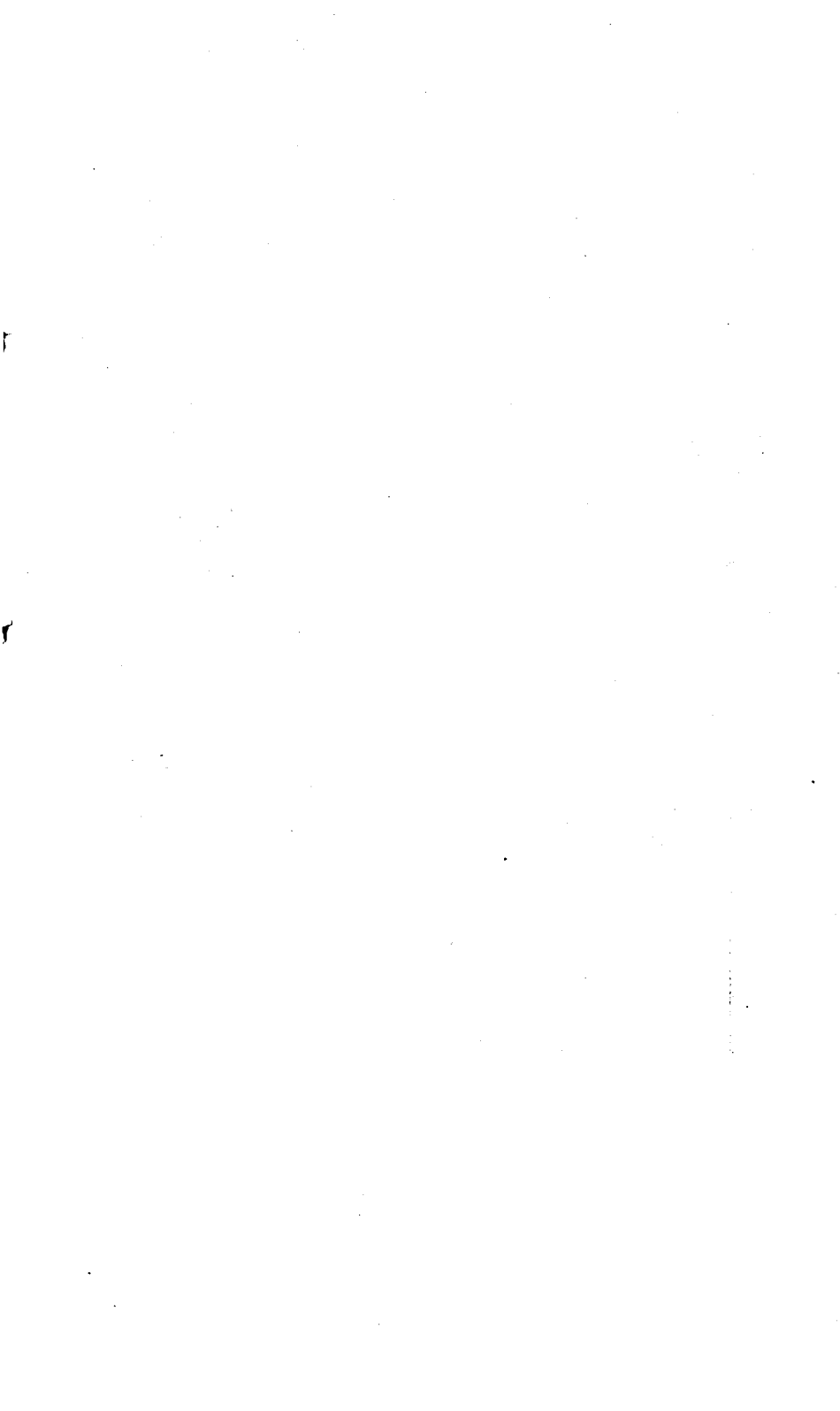
III. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon July 3rd, not visible in the Hawaiian Islands.

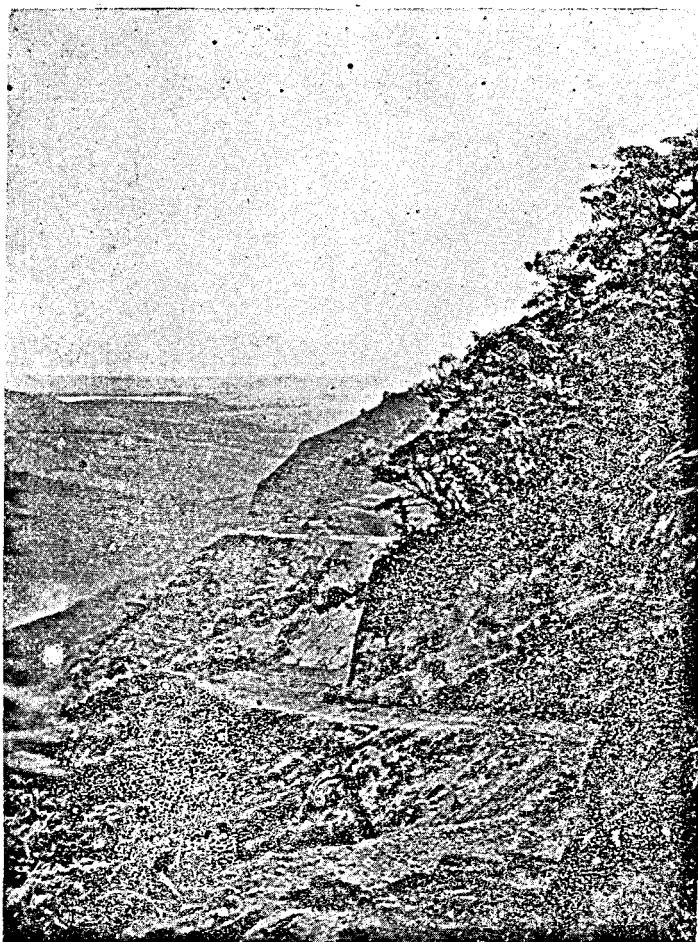
IV. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun July 18th, not visible in the Hawaiian Islands, but visible in the Southern Pacific Ocean.

V. A Partial Eclipse of the Sun Dec. 12-13, visible only in the Southern Pacific Ocean, within the Antarctic Circle.

VI. A Total Eclipse of the Moon Dec. 27th, not visible in the Hawaiian Islands.

For Planetary Phenomena, see page 183.





VIEW ON THE NEW PALI ROAD.

# FIRST QUARTER, 1898.

JANUARY.				FEBRUARY.				MARCH.			
D.	H. M.			D.	H. M.			D.	H. M.		
7	Full Moon...	1.54.3	P.M.	6	Full Moon....	7.54.2	A.M.	7	Full Moon....	10.58.7	P.M.
15	Last Quarter...	5.14.5	A.M.	13	Last Quarter..	2.04.7	P.M.	14	Last Quarter.	9.18.0	P.M.
21	New Moon....	8.54.7	P.M.	20	New Moon....	9.10.6	A.M.	21	New Moon....	10.07.1	P.M.
29	First Quarter..	4.02.7	A.M.	28	First Quarter...	0.43.3	A.M.	29	First Quarter.	9.10.2	P.M.
Day of Mon	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises...	Sun Sets....	Day of Mon	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises...	Sun Sets....	Day of Mon	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises...	Sun Sets....
		H.M.	H.M.			H.M.	H.M.			H.M.	H.M.
1	Sat...	6 38 15	30 1	1	Tues..	6 37 45	50 6	1	Tues..	6 20 36	04 6
2	SUN..	6 38 45	30 8	2	Wed..	6 37 05	51 2	2	Wed..	6 19 56	05 0
3	Mon..	6 38 75	31 4	3	Thurs.	6 36 65	51 9	3	Thurs.	6 18 76	05 4
4	Tues..	6 38 95	32 1	4	Fri...	6 36 25	52 5	4	Fri...	6 17 96	05 8
5	Wed..	6 39 15	32 8	5	Sat...	6 35 85	53 1	5	Sat...	6 17 16	06 2
6	Thurs.	6 39 35	33 4	6	SUN..	6 35 35	53 7	6	SUN..	6 16 26	06 6
7	Fri...	6 39 55	34 1	7	Mon..	6 34 85	54 2	7	Mon..	6 15 46	06 9
8	Sat...	6 39 75	34 7	8	Tues..	6 34 35	54 8	8	Tues..	6 14 66	07 3
9	SUN..	6 39 95	35 4	9	Wed..	6 33 85	55 3	9	Wed..	6 13 76	07 7
10	Mon..	6 40 15	36 1	10	Thurs.	6 33 35	55 8	10	Thurs.	6 12 86	08 0
11	Tues..	6 40 25	36 8	11	Fri...	6 32 85	56 3	11	Fri...	6 11 96	08 4
12	Wed..	6 40 35	37 5	12	Sat...	6 32 25	56 8	12	Sat...	6 11 16	08 7
13	Thurs.	6 40 45	38 2	13	SUN..	6 31 65	57 4	13	SUN..	6 10 26	09 0
14	Fri...	6 40 45	38 9	14	Mon..	6 31 05	57 9	14	Mon..	6 09 36	09 3
15	Sat...	6 40 45	39 6	15	Tues..	6 30 45	58 4	15	Tues..	6 08 46	09 7
16	SUN..	6 40 45	40 2	16	Wed..	6 29 75	58 9	16	Wed..	6 07 56	10 0
17	Mon..	6 40 45	40 9	17	Thurs.	6 29 15	59 4	17	Thurs.	6 06 66	10 3
18	Tues..	6 40 35	41 6	18	Fri...	6 28 55	59 8	18	Fri...	6 05 66	10 6
19	Wed..	6 40 35	42 4	19	Sat...	6 27 86	00 3	19	Sat...	6 04 76	10 9
20	Thurs.	6 40 25	42 9	20	SUN..	6 27 16	00 8	20	SUN..	6 03 86	11 2
21	Fri...	6 40 15	43 6	21	Mon..	6 26 46	01 3	21	Mon..	6 02 96	11 6
22	Sat...	6 39 95	44 3	22	Tues..	6 25 86	01 8	22	Tues..	6 02 06	11 9
23	SUN..	6 39 85	44 9	23	Wed..	6 25 16	02 2	23	Wed..	6 01 16	12 2
24	Mon..	6 39 65	45 6	24	Thurs.	6 24 36	02 6	24	Thurs.	6 00 26	12 5
25	Tues..	6 39 45	46 3	25	Fri...	6 23 56	03 0	25	Fri...	5 59 26	12 8
26	Wed..	6 39 25	46 9	26	Sat...	6 22 76	03 4	26	Sat...	5 58 36	13 1
27	Thurs.	6 39 05	47 5	27	SUN..	6 21 96	03 8	27	Mon..	5 57 46	13 4
28	Fri...	6 38 85	48 1	28	Mon..	6 21 16	04 2	28	Tues..	5 56 46	13 7
29	Sat...	6 38 45	48 8					29	Wed..	5 55 56	14 0
30	SUN..	6 38 15	49 4					30	Thurs.	5 54 66	14 3
31	Fri...	6 37 75	50 0					31	Mon..	5 53 76	14 7

The steady increase in the importation of musical instruments into the Hawaiian Islands the past three years may be indicative of the growth of the musical tastes of the people. The values for 1894, '95 and '96 were \$8,889.55; \$12,339.58 and \$21,410.82 respectively. Last year's list comprised 54 pianos, 25 parlor organs, 569 guitars, 33 banjos, 28 mandolins, 47 Violins and sundry other discordant or harmonious instruments—according to circumstances.

# SECOND QUARTER, 1898.

APRIL.				MAY.				JUNE.			
D.	H. M.			D.	H. M.			D.	H. M.		
6	Full Moon... 10.49.6 A.M.			5	Full Moon... 8.03.7 P.M.			4	Full Moon... 3.41.3 A.M.		
13	Last Quarter... 3.58.4 A.M.			12	Last Quarter... 11.05.8 A.M.			10	Last Quarter... 7.34.1 P.M.		
20	New Moon... 11.50.7 A.M.			20	New Moon... 2.28.2 A.M.			18	New Moon... 5.49.3 P.M.		
28	First Quarter... 3.34.7 P.M.			28	First Quarter... 6.43.9 A.M.			26	First Quarter... 5.24.0 P.M.		
Day of Mon.	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises..	Sun Sets...	Day of Mon.	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises..	Sun Sets...	Day of Month	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises..	Sun Sets...
		H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.
1	Fri...	5 52 8	6 15 0	1	SUN..	5 28 9	6 25 2	1	Wed..	5 17 2	6 38 2
2	Sat...	5 51 9	6 15 3	2	Mon..	5 28 2	6 25 6	2	Thurs..	5 17 1	6 38 6
3	SUN..	5 51 0	6 15 6	3	Tues..	5 27 6	6 26 0	3	Fri...	5 17 1	6 39 0
4	Mon..	5 50 1	6 15 9	4	Wed..	5 27 0	6 26 4	4	Sat...	5 17 0	6 39 4
5	Tues..	5 49 3	6 16 3	5	Thurs..	5 26 4	6 26 8	5	SUN..	5 17 0	6 39 7
6	Wed..	5 48 4	6 16 6	6	Fri...	5 25 8	6 27 2	6	Mon..	5 17 0	6 40 1
7	Thurs..	5 47 5	6 16 9	7	Sat...	5 25 3	6 27 6	7	Tues..	5 17 0	6 40 5
8	Fri...	5 46 6	6 17 2	8	SUN..	5 24 7	6 28 0	8	Wed..	5 17 0	6 40 9
9	Sat...	5 45 7	6 17 5	9	Mon..	5 24 3	6 28 5	9	Thurs..	5 17 0	6 41 2
10	SUN..	5 44 8	6 17 8	10	Tues..	5 23 8	6 28 9	10	Fri...	5 17 0	6 41 5
11	Mon..	5 44 0	6 18 1	11	Wed..	5 23 3	6 29 3	11	Sat...	5 17 1	6 41 9
12	Tues..	5 43 2	6 18 4	12	Thurs..	5 22 9	6 29 7	12	SUN..	5 17 2	6 42 2
13	Wed..	5 42 4	6 18 7	13	Fri...	5 22 5	6 30 2	13	Mon..	5 17 3	6 42 5
14	Thurs..	5 41 5	6 19 0	14	Sat...	5 22 0	6 30 6	14	Tues..	5 17 4	6 42 8
15	Fri...	5 40 7	6 19 4	15	SUN..	5 21 6	6 31 0	15	Wed..	5 17 6	6 43 1
16	Sat...	5 39 9	6 19 7	16	Mon..	5 21 2	6 31 4	16	Thurs..	5 17 7	6 43 4
17	SUN..	5 39 1	6 20 1	17	Tues..	5 20 9	6 31 9	17	Fri...	5 17 9	6 43 6
18	Mon..	5 38 3	6 20 4	18	Wed..	5 20 5	6 32 3	18	Sat...	5 18 0	6 43 9
19	Tues..	5 37 4	6 20 8	19	Thurs..	5 20 2	6 32 7	19	SUN..	5 18 2	6 44 1
20	Wed..	5 36 6	6 21 1	20	Fri...	5 19 9	6 33 1	20	Mon..	5 18 4	6 44 4
21	Thurs..	5 35 8	6 21 5	21	Sat...	5 19 5	6 33 5	21	Tues..	5 18 6	6 44 6
22	Fri...	5 35 1	6 21 8	22	SUN..	5 19 2	6 34 0	22	Wed..	5 18 8	6 44 8
23	Sat...	5 34 3	6 22 2	23	Mon..	5 18 9	6 34 4	23	Thurs..	5 19 0	6 44 9
24	SUN..	5 33 6	6 22 6	24	Tues..	5 18 6	6 34 9	24	Fri...	5 19 3	6 45 1
25	Mon..	5 32 9	6 22 9	25	Wed..	5 18 3	6 35 3	25	Sat...	5 19 6	6 45 2
26	Tues..	5 32 2	6 23 3	26	Thurs..	5 18 1	6 35 8	26	SUN..	5 19 9	6 44 4
27	Wed..	5 31 5	6 23 7	27	Fri...	5 17 9	6 36 2	27	Mon..	5 20 2	6 44 5
28	Thurs..	5 30 8	6 24 1	28	Sat...	5 17 7	6 36 6	28	Tues..	5 20 5	6 44 6
29	Wed..	5 30 1	6 24 5	29	SUN..	5 17 6	6 37 0	29	Wed..	5 20 8	6 44 7
30	Thurs..	5 29 5	6 24 8	30	Mon..	5 17 4	6 37 4	30	Tues..	5 21 1	6 44 8
				31	Sat...	5 17 3	6 37 8				

The total value of fresh fruits imported into these islands during the year 1896 was \$14,154.97, most of which were received from California and sister states to the north. Of the variety, apples predominated with 44 barrels and 7,099 boxes; oranges next with 1,468 boxes, followed by limes 675, pears 476, lemons 357, plums 280, grapes 180, cherries 165, peaches 137, and unspecified 578 boxes.

# THIRD QUARTER, 1898.

JULY.				AUGUST.				SEPTEMBER.							
		H. M.			H. M.			H. M.			H. M.				
19	Full Moon...	10 42.1	A.M.	D.	1	Full Moon...	5 53.8	P.M.	D.	7	Last Quarter...	0 20.8	P.M.		
10	Last Quarter...	6 12.8	A.M.	8	Last Quarter...	7 43.0	P.M.	15	New Moon...	1 40.2	P.M.	22	First Quarter...	4 09.4	P.M.
18	New Moon...	9 17.2	A.M.	17	New Moon...	0 04.1	A.M.	24	First Quarter...	10 02.1	A.M.	29	Full Moon...	0 40.5	P.M.
26	First Quarter...	3 06.9	A.M.	31	Full Moon...	2 20.8	A.M.								

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

Notwithstanding the general adoption of electric lights in Honolulu, Hilo and other parts of the islands, Hawaii's kerosene oil bill for 1896 was \$79,371.24, and her peanut oil bill—also largely used for lighting purposes—amounted to \$18,198.37. The value of all other oils imported the same year, mostly lubricating, shows a total value of \$5,089.33. The foregoing is exclusive of oils entered in bond.

# FOURTH QUARTER, 1898.

OCTOBER.				NOVEMBER				DECEMBER.			
D.	H. M.			D.	H. M.			D.	H. M.		
7	8.34	7 A.M.		6	3.57	7 A.M.		5	11.35	6 P.M.	
15	2.07	3 A.M.		13	1.50	3 P.M.		13	1.13	1 A.M.	
21	10.39	2 P.M.		20	9.34	9 A.M.		19	4.51	6 P.M.	
29	1.48	2 A.M.		27	5.09	2 P.M.		27	1.09	2 P.M.	
Day of Mon	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Day of Mon	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Day of Mon	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets
		H.M.	H.M.			H.M.	H.M.			H.M.	H.M.
1	Sat...	5 51 3	5 47 4	1	Tues..	6 03 3	5 23 9	1	Thurs.	6 21 5	5 17 3
2	SUN..	5 51 6	5 46 5	2	Wed..	6 03 8	5 23 6	2	Fri...	6 22 2	5 17 4
3	Mon..	5 51 9	5 45 6	3	Thurs.	6 04 3	5 22 8	3	Sat...	6 22 8	5 17 5
4	Tues..	5 52 1	5 44 7	4	Fri...	6 04 9	5 22 3	4	SUN..	6 23 5	5 17 7
5	Wed..	5 52 4	5 43 8	5	Sat...	6 05 4	5 21 9	5	Mon..	6 24 1	5 17 9
6	Thurs.	5 52 7	5 42 9	6	SUN..	6 05 9	5 21 4	6	Tues..	6 24 8	5 18 3
7	Fri...	5 53 1	5 42 0	7	Mon..	6 06 5	5 21 0	7	Wed..	6 25 4	5 18 1
8	Sat...	5 53 4	5 41 1	8	Tues..	6 07 1	5 20 6	8	Thurs.	6 26 0	5 18 6
9	SUN..	5 53 7	5 40 3	9	Wed..	6 07 7	5 20 2	9	Fri...	6 26 6	5 18 9
10	Mon..	5 54 1	5 39 4	10	Thurs.	6 08 2	5 19 9	10	Sat...	6 27 3	5 19 2
11	Tues..	5 54 4	5 38 6	11	Fri...	6 08 8	5 19 5	11	SUN..	6 27 9	5 19 6
12	Wed..	5 54 8	5 37 8	12	Sat...	6 09 4	5 19 2	12	Mon..	6 28 5	5 19 9
13	Thurs.	5 55 1	5 37 9	13	SUN..	6 10 1	5 18 9	13	Tues..	6 29 1	5 20 3
14	Fri...	5 55 5	5 36 1	14	Mon..	6 10 7	5 18 5	14	Wed..	6 29 7	5 20 7
15	Sat...	5 55 8	5 35 3	15	Tues..	6 11 3	5 18 3	15	Thurs.	6 30 3	5 21 0
16	SUN..	5 56 2	5 34 5	16	Wed..	6 11 9	5 18 0	16	Fri...	6 30 8	5 21 4
17	Mon..	5 56 6	5 33 8	17	Thurs.	6 12 5	5 17 8	17	Sat...	6 31 4	5 21 9
18	Tues..	5 56 9	5 33 0	18	Fri...	6 13 1	5 17 6	18	SUN..	6 31 9	5 22 3
19	Wed..	5 57 3	5 32 2	19	Sat...	6 13 8	5 17 4	19	Mon..	6 32 4	5 22 8
20	Thurs.	5 57 7	5 31 5	20	SUN..	6 14 4	5 17 2	20	Tues..	6 32 9	5 23 2
21	Fri...	5 58 2	5 30 7	21	Mon..	6 15 0	5 17 1	21	Wed..	6 33 5	5 23 7
22	Sat...	5 58 6	5 30 0	22	Tues..	6 15 7	5 17 0	22	Thurs.	6 34 0	5 24 3
23	SUN..	5 59 0	5 29 3	23	Wed..	6 16 3	5 17 0	23	Fri...	6 34 5	5 24 8
24	Mon..	5 59 5	5 28 6	24	Thurs.	6 17 0	5 17 0	24	Sat...	6 35 0	5 25 3
25	Tues..	5 59 9	5 28 0	25	Fri...	6 17 6	5 17 0	25	SUN..	6 35 5	5 25 9
26	Wed..	6 00 4	5 27 4	26	Sat...	6 18 2	5 17 0	26	Mon..	6 35 9	5 26 4
27	Thurs.	6 00 9	5 26 7	27	Sun...	6 18 9	5 17 0	27	Tues..	6 36 4	5 27 0
28	Fri...	6 01 4	5 26 1	28	Mon..	6 19 5	5 17 0	28	Wed..	6 36 7	5 27 6
29	Sat...	6 01 8	5 25 5	29	Tues..	6 20 2	5 17 1	29	Thurs.	6 37 0	5 28 2
30	SUN..	6 02 3	5 24 9	30	Wed..	6 20 9	5 17 2	30	Fri...	6 37 3	5 28 8
31	Mon..	6 02 8	5 24 4					31	Sat...	6 37 6	5 29 4

Beside the food products of these islands retained for home consumption, the importations of fish, flour, groceries and provisions into these islands in 1896 were invoiced at \$728,225.32, while the hay and grain bill for our animals amounted to \$273,752.71; or over a million dollars a year that Hawaii expends abroad for her food deficits for man and beast. Over \$800,000 of this is from the United States, and naturally mostly from the Pacific Coast.



INTER-ISLAND DISTANCES BY SEA IN SEA MILES.

AROUND OAHU FROM HONOLULU—ESPLANADE WHARF—TO

	MILE		MILES.
Bell Buoy .....	1¼	Pearl River Bar .....	6
Diamond Head.....	5	Barber's Point.....	16½
Koko Head.....	12	Waianae Anchorage.....	28½
Makapuu Point.....	17	Kaena Point, N. W. of Oahu.....	39
Mokapu.....	29	Waialua Anchorage.....	50
Kahuku.....	51	Kahuku, N. pt. Oahu, via Kaena	54

HONOLULU TO

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

HONOLULU TO

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

LAHAINA, MAUI, TO

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

KAWAIHAE, HAWAII, TO

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

HILO, HAWAII, TO

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

WIDTH OF CHANNELS.

EXTREME POINT TO POINT.

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

OCEAN DISTANCES.

HONOLULU TO

San Francisco.....	2100	Auckland.....	3810
Portland, Or.....	2460	Sydney .....	4480
Panama.....	4620	Hongkong .....	8040
Tahiti.....	2380	Yokohama.....	4430
Samoa.....	2290	Victoria, B. C.....	2360
Fiji .....	2700	Ocean Island .....	1250

## OVERLAND DISTANDS.

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

## ISLAND OF OAHU.

## HONOLULU POST-OFFICE TO

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

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

## OAHU RAILWAY: DISTANCES FROM HONOLULU DEPOT TO

MILES.		MILES.	
Moanalua.....	2.76	Waiaua.....	12.52
Puuloa.....	6.23	Waipio.....	13.58
Halawa.....	8.14	Waikele.....	14.57
Aiea.....	9.37	Hoeaie.....	15.23
Kalauao.....	10.20	Ewa Plantation Mill.....	18.25
Waiau.....	10.93	Waianae Station.....	33.30
Pearl City.....	11.76		

## ISLAND OF KAUAI.

## NAWILIWILI TO

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

ISLAND OF MAUI.

KAHULUI TO

	MILES.	INTER.		MILES.	INTER.
Spreckelsville.....	3.5		Makawao Court House..	10.5	5.0
Paia.....	5.5	2.0	Makawao Seminary.....	13.4	2.9
Hamakuapoko Mill.....	8.6	3.1	Olinda.....	16.7	3.3
Haiku.....	10.2	1.6	Haleakala, Edge Crater..	22.5	5.8
Halehaku.....	16.0	5.8	Haleakala Summit.....	24.7	2.2
Huelo.....	19.5	3.5	Maalaea.....	9.9	
Keanae.....	27.2	7.7	End of Mountain Road..	15.4	5.5
Nahiku.....	32.7	5.5	Olowalu.....	19.6	4.2
Ulaino.....	36.3	3.6	Lahaina Court House...	25.5	5.9
Hana.....	42.3	6.0	Waiehu.....	3.3	
Reciprocity Mill.....	45.3	3.0	Waihee.....	4.8	1.3
Wailua.....	48.9	3.6	Kahakuloa.....	10.1	5.5
Kipahulu Mill.....	52.2	3.3	Honokohau.....	14.5	4.9
Mokulau.....	56.6	4.4	Honolua.....	17.4	2.4
Nuu.....	62.1	5.5	Napili.....	20.0	2.6
Wailuku.....	3.1		Honokawai.....	23.8	3.8
Waikapu.....	5.5	5.4	Lahaina Court House...	29.3	5.5
Maalaea.....	9.9	4.4			
Kalepolepo.....	14.6	4.7			
Mana.....	22.3	7.7			
Ulupalakua.....	25.6	3.3			
Kanaio.....	28.9	3.3			
Pico's.....	35.5	6.6			
Nuu.....	41.0	5.5			
Paia.....	5.5				

MAKENA TO

Ulupalakua.....	3.3	
Kamaole.....	7.1	3.8
Waiakoa.....	12.1	5.0
Foot of Puu Pane.....	15.8	3.7
Makawao Seminary.....	18.9	3.1
Makawao Court House..	21.8	2.9

ISLAND OF HAWAII.

WAIMEA COURT HOUSE TO

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

NORTH KOHALA.—FOREIGN CHURCH, KOHALA, TO

	MILES.		MILES.
Edge of Pololu Gulch.....	4.00	Native Church.....	1.00
Niulii Mill.....	2.80	Union Mill.....	2.25
Dr. Wight's Store, Halawa...	1.15	Union Mill R. R. Station.....	3.25
Halawa Mill.....	1.65	Honomakau.....	2.55
Hapuu Landing.....	2.15	Hind's, Hawi.....	3.25
		Hawi R. R. Station.....	4.25
Dramatic Hall, Kaiopihi.....	.40	Honoipu.....	7.20
Kohala Mill.....	.50	Mahukona.....	10.50
Kohala Mill Landing.....	1.50	Puuhue Ranch.....	7.75

## NORTH KOHALA.—ON MAIN ROAD, MAHUKONA TO

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

## SOUTH KOHALA—KAWAIIHAE TO

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

## KONA—KEALAKEKUA TO

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

## KAU.—VOLCANO HOUSE TO

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

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

MILES.		MILES.	
Keaau.....	9.2	Opihikao.....	30.0
Makuu.....	15.0	Kaimu.....	37.0
Sand Hills, Nanawale.....	18.5	Kalapana.....	38.0
Kapoho (Lyman's).....	22.0	Panau.....	45.0
Pohoiki, Rycroft's.....	26.0	Volcano House.....	61.0

## TO VOLCANO.—HILO TO

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

## THROUGH HILO DISTRICT TO

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

THROUGH HAMAKUA.—LAUPAHOEHOE CHURCH TO

	MILES.		MILES.
Bottom Kawalii Gulch	2.0	Kuaikalua Gulch	23.2
Ookala, Manager's House	4.0	Kapulena Church	20.6
Kealakaha Gulch	6.0	Waipanihua	24.3
Kaala Church	6.8	Stream at Kukuihaele	26.0
Kukaiau Gulch	8.0	Edge Waipio	26.5
Horner's	8.5	Bottom Waipio	27.0
Catholic Church, Kainehe	9.0	Waimanu (approximate)	32.5
Notley's, Paauiio	10.5	Kukuihaele to Waimea (approximate)	10.5
Kaumoali Bridge	12.5	Gov't Road to Hamakua Mill	1.5
Bottom Kalopa Gulch	14.0	" " Paauihau Mill	1.0
Wm. Horner's, Paauihau	15.2	" " Pacific Sugar Mill,	
Paauihau Church	16.3	Kukuihaele	0.7
Holmes' Store, Honokaa	18.0		
Honokaia Church	20.5		

TABLE OF ELEVATIONS OF PRINCIPAL LOCALITIES  
THROUGHOUT THE ISLANDS.

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

OAHU PEAKS.

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

LOCALITIES NEAR HONOLULU.

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

MAUI.

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

## HAWAII.

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

## MOLOKAI, ETC.

	FEET.		FEET.
Mauna Loa.....	1382	Olokui Peak.....	4600
Kualapuu Hill.....	1018	Kamakou Peak.....	4958
R. W. Meyer's, Kalae.....	1485	Kaunuohua.....	4535
Puu Kolekole.....	3951	Kahoolawe (Moaula Hill).....	1427
Kaapahu Station.....	3563	Molokini.....	160
Kaulahuki.....	3749	Lanai.....	3400
Kalapamoa.....	4004		
Kaolewa Pali, overlooking Leper Settlement.....	2100		

## HAWAII'S ANNUAL TRADE BALANCE Etc. SINCE 1879.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess Export Values.	Custom House Receipts.
1880	\$ 3,673,268 41	\$ 4,968,444 87	\$ 1,295,176 46	\$ 402,181 63
1881	4,547,978 64	6,885,436 56	2,337,457 92	423,192 01
1882	4,974,510 01	8,299,016 70	3,324,506 69	505,390 98
1883	5,624,240 09	8,133,343 88	2,509,103 79	577,332 87
1884	4,637,514 22	8,181,922 63	3,547,408 41	551,739 59
1885	3,830,544 58	9,158,818 01	5,328,273 43	502,337 38
1886	4,877,738 73	10,565,885 58	5,688,146 85	580,444 04
1887	4,943,840 72	9,707,047 33	4,763,206 61	595,002 64
1888	4,540,887 46	11,903,398 76	7,362,511 30	546,142 63
1889	5,438,790 63	14,039,941 40	8,601,150 77	550,010 16
1890	6,962,201 13	13,142,829 48	6,180,628 35	695,956 91
1891	7,438,582 65	10,395,788 27	2,957,205 62	732,594 93
1892	4,028,295 31	8,181,687 21	4,153,391 90	494,385 10
1893	4,363,177 58	10,962,598 09	5,599,420 51	545,754 16
1894	5,104,481 43	9,678,794 56	4,574,313 13	524,767 37
1895	5,714,017 54	8,474,138 15	2,760,120 61	547,149 40
1896	7,164,561 40	15,515,230 13	8,350,668 73	650,895 82

DIMENSIONS OF KILAUEA, ISLAND OF HAWAII.

(The largest active Volcano in the World.)

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

DIMENSIONS OF MOKUAWEOWEO.

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

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

DIMENSIONS OF HALEAKALA,

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

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

DIMENSIONS OF IAO VALLEY, MAUI.

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

AREA, ELEVATION AND POPULATION OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

	Area in stat. sq. miles.	Acres.	Height in feet.	Population. 1896
Hawaii.....	4,210	2,000,000	13,800	33,285
Maui.....	760	400,000	10,032	17,726
Oahu.....	600	360,000	4,030	40,205
Kauai.....	590	350,000	4,800	15,228
Molokai.....	270	200,000	3,000	2,307
Lanai.....	150	100,000	3,000	105
Niihau.....	97	70,000	800	164
Kahoolawe.....	63	30,000	1,450	.....

## SELECTIONS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE TABLES, 1896.

## VALUE OF IMPORTS.—HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

ARTICLES.	VALUE GOODS PAYING DUTY.	VALUE GOODS FREE BY TREATY.	VALUE GOODS FREE BY CIVIL CODE.	TOTAL.
Ale, Porter, Beer, Cider	\$ 67,324 02	\$	\$	\$ 67,324 02
Animals and Birds	65 40	50,096 63	1,471 34	51,633 37
Building Materials	59,488 27	56,844 60	4,305 91	120,638 78
Clothing, Hats, Boots	134,460 58	155,573 03	2,517 71	292,551 32
Coal and Coke		1,575 37	134,071 48	135,646 85
Crockery, Glassware, Lamps and Lamp Fixtures	47,264 35		216 28	47,480 63
Drugs, Surgical Instruments and Dental Materials	65,627 02		1,554 18	67,181 20
Dry Goods	{ Cottons	75,483 66	236,407 55	311,891 21
	{ Linens	12,633 94		12,633 94
	{ Silks	20,953 16		20,953 16
	{ Woolsens	63,421 75	5,630 81	69,368 27
Mixtures	10,195 45	737 14		10,932 59
Fancy Goods, Millinery, etc	91,424 31	9,643 99	217 50	101,285 80
Fertilizer, Bonemeal, etc.			332,238 71	332,238 71
Fish (dried and salt)	30,436 74	49,904 61		80,341 34
Flour	1,633 66	155,345 63		156,999 29
Fruits (fresh)	633 89	13,471 08		14,154 97
Furniture	34,748 69	56,107 09	781 95	91,637 73
Grain and Feed	473 60	273,279 11		273,752 71
Groceries and Provisions	199,540 12	319,529 28	1,815 29	520,884 69
Guns and Gun Materials	9,156 09	3,315 09	3,575 24	16,046 42
Gun Powder	7,278 55		248 13	7,526 68
Hardware, Agricultural Imple- ments and Tools	60,929 32	206,133 31	10,845 83	277,906 46
Iron, Steel, etc.	17,941 90	15,892 38	5,106 42	33,940 70
Jewelry, Plate, Clocks	24,156 71		1,150 00	25,306 71
Leather	1,021 63	40,527 65		41,549 28
Lumber	208 80	254,952 31	80 53	255,241 64
Machinery	85,733 10	246,529 72	10,841 87	343,104 69
Matches	1,130 47	14,456 85		15,587 32
Musical Instruments	3,841 27	15,648 80	1,950 75	21,460 82
Naval Stores	5,330 95	36,743 54	5,847 85	
Oils (cocoanut, kerosene, whale, etc.)	19,216 37	80,886 83	1,555 74	101,653 94
Paints, Paint Oil and Turpentine Perfumery and Toilet Articles	51,439 26	1,465 91	455 69	53,410 86
Railroad Materials, Rails, Cars, etc.	27,526 54	5,450 68		17,149 48
Saddlery, Carriages & Materials	48,771 44	44,847 56	1,388 74	32,977 22
Shooks, Bags and Containers	183,411 05	9,150 95	5,549 08	95,007 74
Spirits	3,743 37		136 25	198,111 08
Stationery and Books	8,652 39	69,945 67	14,016 61	3,879 62
Tea	30,755 51		19 75	92,614 67
Tin, Tinware and Materials	9,802 20		1,123 47	30,775 26
Tobacco,*Cigars, etc.	21,960 75	133,403 94	23 90	10,925 67
Wines (light)	142,018 36		222 00	155,393 59
Sundry Personal & Household Effects	4,063 72		20,701 40	142,240 36
Sundry Merchandise not includ- ed in the above	147,249 14	64,346 78	15,485 69	24,765 12
Charges on Invoices	55,483 18	24,518 61	3,102 74	227,581 61
25% added on Uncertified Invoices	904 90			83,304 53
				904 90
	\$ 1,898,125 42	\$ 2,659,592 14	\$ 582,888 74	\$ 5,140,606 30
Discounts	12,702 50	4,253 24		16,955 74
Total at Honolulu	\$ 1,885,422 92	\$ 2,655,338 90	\$ 582,888 74	\$ 5,123,650 56
Total at Kahului	33,211 98	170,045 65	40,179 64	243,437 27
Total at Hilo	24,321 49	292,339 94	89,995 09	406,656 52
Total at Mahukona	11,514 36	107,874 81	31,123 63	150,512 80
Total at Waimea, Kauai		60 50		60 50
Value Goods in Bond, net				139,334 76
Total Hawaiian Islands	\$ 1,954,470 75	\$ 3,225,659 80	\$ 744,187 10	\$ 6,063,652 41
Specie			1,100,908 99	



SELECTIONS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE TABLES, 1896.

VALUE SPIRITS AND DUTIABLE GOODS FROM		VALUE BONDED GOODS AND SPIRITS FROM	
U. S. Pacific Ports.....	\$ 651,069 44	U. S. Pacific Ports.....	\$ 39,772 56
U. S. Atlantic Ports.....	14,765 23	U. S. Atlantic Ports.....	414 92
Great Britain.....	636,328 19	Great Britain.....	12,690 45
Germany.....	103,058 59	Germany.....	8,406 70
Australia and N. Z.....	22,175 54	Australia and N. Z.....	1,534 30
China.....	236,151 72	China.....	62,306 00
Japan.....	264,849 34	Japan.....	3,330 83
Canada.....	9,493 12	Canada.....	2,086 82
Islands of Pacific.....	527 08	France.....	5,794 08
France.....	8,322 98	Other Countries.....	2,998 10
Other countries.....	5,732 52		
Total at all ports.....	\$1,954,470 75	Total at all ports.....	\$139,334 76

VALUE OF GOODS FREE BY CIVIL CODE FROM		RESUME OF IMPORTS, 1896.	
		TOTAL.	%
United States.....	\$1,532,526 25	United States....	\$5,464,208 20 76.27
Great Britain.....	106,782 70	Great Britain....	755,801 34 10.54
Germany.....	36,061 32	Germany.....	147,526 61 2.06
China.....	616 25	China.....	299,070 97 4.17
Japan.....	8,303 63	Japan.....	276,483 80 3.86
Australia and N. Z.....	87,934 81	Austra. and N. Z.	113,644 65 1.58
Canada.....	41,402 05	Canada.....	52,981 99 .75
Islands of Pacific.....	4,069 25	Islands of Pacific	4,506 33 .06
France.....	3,603 96	France.....	17,721 02 .25
Other countries.....	23,795 87	Other countries..	32,526 49 .46
Total.....	\$1,845,096 09	Total.....	\$7,164,561 40 100.00

CLASS AND VALUE OF GOODS IN BOND.

Ale, Beer, Cider, Porter...\$	7,496 63	Spirits.....	62,067 58
Clothing, Boots, Hats....	7 50	Tea.....	85 00
Crockery, Etc.....	71 95	Tobacco, Cigars, Etc.....	39,442 23
Drugs, Etc.....	1,010 86	Wines, Light.....	19,120 18
Fish.....	222 86	Sundries by Statute.....	315 40
Hardw., Agr. Implmts, Etc.	358 57	Charges on Invoices.....	2,467 35
Jewelry, Etc.....	35 18		
Musical Instruments, Etc...	16 00	Total.....	\$139,462 99
Oils, illuminating.....	5,760 00	Less Discount.....	128 23
Shooks, Bags, Etc.....	985 70	Total.....	\$139,334 76

## SELECTIONS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE TABLES, 1896.

## CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Import Duties, Goods . . .	\$223,993 23	Customs Guards . . . . .	709 50
Impt Dts, Goods, Bonded.	32,099 77	Labor . . . . .	279 06
Import Duties, Spirits . . .	88,372 64	Realizations . . . . .	263 70
Impt Dts, Spirits, Bonded:	163,728 06	Cartage . . . . .	56 50
Blanks . . . . .	17,075 50	Impt Dts, Gds Appraised..	3,564 47
Passports . . . . .	2,782 00		
Fees . . . . .	11,419 47		\$656,895 82
Lights . . . . .	1,440 07		
Buoys . . . . .	592 00		
Hospital Fund . . . . .	15,622 43		
Registry . . . . .	1,851 11	Total at Honolulu . . . . .	\$ 643,623 84
Coasting License . . . . .	3,156 92	Total at Kahului . . . . .	5,061 38
Fines and Forfeitures . . . .	1,110 33	Total at Hilo . . . . .	6,108 84
Storage . . . . .	11,967 23	Total at Mahukona . . . .	2,072 50
Pilotage . . . . .	29,001 63	Total at Waimea . . . . .	29 26
Wharfage . . . . .	34,139 60		
Towage . . . . .	13,670 60	Total for 1895 . . . . .	\$ 656,895 82

## Receipts by Customs Districts.

TOTAL VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED AT THE  
VARIOUS HAWAIIAN PORTS, 1896.

PORTS.	FREE BY TREATY GOODS.	GOODS & SPIRITS PAYING DUTY.	GOODS & SPIRITS BONDED.	GOODS FREE BY CIVIL CODE	TOTAL.
Honolulu	\$2,655,338 90	\$1,885,422 92	\$ 139,334 76	\$1,683,797 73	\$6,363,894 31
Hilo . . . .	292,339 94	24,321 49	.....	89,995 09	406,656 52
Kahului . .	170,045 65	33,211 98	.....	40,179 64	243,437 27
Mah'k'na . .	107,874 81	11,514 56	.....	31,123 63	150,512 80
Waimea . . .	60 50	.....	.....	.....	60 50
	\$3,225,659 80	\$1,954,470 75	\$ 139,334 76	\$1845,096 09	\$7,164,561 40

## TOTAL VALUE OF ALL EXPORTS HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, 1896.

Total Value Honolulu Exports . . . . .	\$11,275,845 53
Total Value Kahului Exports . . . . .	1,455,848 04
Total Value Hilo Exports . . . . .	1,893,727 95
Total Value Mahukona Exports . . . . .	889,808 61
	\$15,515,230 13
Less Total Value Foreign Goods Exported . . . . .	79,192 90
Value Domestic Exports . . . . .	\$15,436,037 23

TABLE OF QUANTITY AND VALUE OF HAWAIIAN EXPORTS TO ALL COUNTRIES FOR THE YEAR 1896.

ARTICLES.	UNITED STATES. *		AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.		IS. OF PACIFIC, CHINA & JAPAN.		CANADA.		TOTAL.		
	99.64 per Cent.		.17 per Cent.		.03 per Cent.		.16 per Cent.		100.00 per Cent.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quant'y.	Value.	Quant'y.	Value.	Quant'y.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Sugar.....lbs	443,565,807	\$14,932,010 08	1,100	\$ 44 00	2,375	\$ 118 75	.....	.....	443,569,282	\$14,932,172 83	
Rice.....lbs	5,014,850	194,903 97	.....	.....	10,641	413 19	.....	\$ .....	5,025,491	195,317 16	
Coffee.....lbs	236,788	45,444 46	16,502	3,060 00	2,365	466 40	23,379	4,679 53	255,655	53,650 39	
Bananas...bnchs	120 659	121,273 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,754	3,815 55	126,413	125,089 30
Wool.....lbs	336,931	25,112 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	125,888	8,184 53	462,819	33,297 38	
Hides.....pcs	25,079	60,311 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,079	60,311 29	
Pineapples....pcs	135,498	13,719 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,953	1,630 66	147,451	15,349 96	
Goat Skins....pcs	12,647	4,447 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,647	4,447 00	
Sheep Skins...pcs	7,886	1,053 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,886	1,053 81	
Molasses...gals	13,230	833 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,655	375 88	15,885	1,209 72	
Betel Leaves .lbs	125	612 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	612 50	
Taro Flour...lbs	4,200	58 25	.....	.....	30	3 00	.....	.....	4,230	61 25	
Plants, Seeds pkgs	.....	699 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	699 00	
Sundry Fruit value	.....	685 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	699 50	
Awa.....pcgks	14,120	988 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 00	14,120	988 50	
Bones & Horns..	59,231	529 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,231	529 50	
Curios.....value	.....	550 0	.....	1,140 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,710 00	
Canned Fruits.doz	1,138	2,276 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00	.....	2,276 00	
Sundries.....	.....	2,687 80	.....	3,057 00	.....	402 81	.....	.....	1,138	2,276 00	
Foreign Products	.....	51,900 75	.....	18,289 65	.....	3,272 00	.....	414 53	.....	6,562 14	
Total.....	.....	\$15,460,098 15	.....	\$25,590 65	.....	\$ 4,676 15	.....	\$24,865 18	.....	\$15,515,230 13	

\* Of this division U. S. Atlantic Ports took 107,484,401 lbs Sugar, valued at \$3,607,087.91, or 28.24% of total value of exports for the year.

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF QUANTITY AND VALUE OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS, 1892-1895.

ARTICLES.	1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.	
	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Sugar, lbs. ....	263,656,715	\$ 7,276,549 24	330,822,879	\$ 10,200,958 37	306,684,993	\$ 8,473,609 10	294,784,819	\$ 7,975,590 41
Rice, lbs. ....	11,516,328	463,651 89	7,821,004	317,472 84	7,803,972	327,381 09	3,768,762	161,547 16
Hides, pcs. ....	21,622	52,846 51	19,203	43,230 26	21,603	34,168 54	19,180	47,234 14
Bananas, bnchs. . .	105,375	104,945 00	108,239	105,095 73	123,004	123,507 12	105,055	102,599 25
Wool, lbs. ....	288,969	32,185 23	391,592	32,258 82	261,337	18,866 03	227,987	17,873 14
Molasses, galls. . .	47,988	5,061 07	67,282	5,928 90	72,979	6,050 11	44,970	3,037 83
Goat Skins, pcs. . .	3,449	1,422 55	5,911	2,311 25	6,759	2,304 70	6,466	2,638 20
Awa, lbs. ....	8,179	776 00	16,725	2,000 00	32	203 10	12,600	1,304 50
Betel Leaves, bxs. .	121	536 00	111	505 00	114	612 50	119	640 00
Coffee, lbs. ....	13,568	3,238 00	49,311	10,951 36	189,150	38,117 50	118,755	22,823 68
Tallow, lbs. ....	792	45 00	13,250	500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheep Skins, pcs. .	5,358	938 70	6,785	1,341 25	6,472	820 10	6,564	798 90
Taro Flour, lbs. . .	1,568	121 00	3,050	270 50	1,100	70 00	.....	22 20
Guano, tons. ....	61	2,132 00	60,748	734 58	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pine Apples, pcs. .	40,171	10,139 00	19,042	10,364 50	44,903	9,889 81	65,213	8,783 84
Sundry Fruits, bxs .	333	609 00	777	818 50	.....	2,200 25	.....	878 00
Canned Fruits. . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	972	972 82
Sundries. ....	.....	4,721 86	.....	7,916 58	.....	14,494 42	.....	11,303 54
Total Value. ....	.....	\$ 7,959,938 05	.....	\$ 10,742,658 50	.....	\$ 10,742,658 50	.....	\$ 8,358,106 79

For 1896 see preceding page.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS EMPLOYED IN FOREIGN CARRYING TRADE, 1889-1896.

NATIONS.	1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American....	185	125,196	224	153,098	233	169,472	212	160,042
Hawaiian....	44	56,670	35	43,641	21	26,869	11	4,340
British.....	22	21,108	16	22,912	33	52,866	30	59,317
German.....	5	3,337	9	7,070	9	9,005	5	5,978
Japanese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	8,239	3	4,701
All others....	9	12,268	9	9,980	10	8,401	11	8,201
Total....	269	218,579	293	236,701	311	274,852	722	242,579

NATIONS.	1893.		1894.		1895.		1896.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Americans....	219	177,422	259	187,647	219	183,876	247	243,983
Hawaiians....	27	20,134	13	11,435	28	22,592	26	25,049
British.....	58	111,655	67	132,085	60	119,841	88	175,120
German.....	5	5,062	6	6,708	9	10,805	8	9,705
Japanese.....	4	7,167	3	4,155	.....	.....	9	16,735
All other.....	2	2,245	2	1,814	2	1,703	8	7,405
Total....	315	323,685	350	343,844	318	337,817	386	477,997

PASSENGER STATISTICS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, HONOLULU, 1896.

FROM AND TO	FROM			TO		
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
San Francisco.....	1,138	677	195	940	603	238
Australia and New Zealand.....	85	36	10	83	26	18
Oregon & Washington.....	26	9	5	5	3	2
China and Japan.....	10,160	1,231	219	3,803	711	260
Islands in the Pacific.....	3	5	3	9	3	.....
Brit. Columbia.....	95	56	27	86	44	22
Other Countries.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Total.....	11,510	2,015	459	4,927	1,390	540

Total arrivals for year, 13,984; total departures, 6,857. Excess of arrivals; 7,127.

PASSENGERS IN TRANSIT, COMPARATIVE.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
From San Francisco.....	2,620	2,233	3,935	3,212	2,816	3,673
From China, Japan.....	833	329	2,939	1,399	2,157	3,695
From Australia and N. Z.....	1,319	559	1,373	1,113	830	1,292
From Vancouver.....	.....	9	.....	377	228	361
From Oregon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	.....
Totals.....	4,772	3,130	8,247	6,101	6,118	9,021

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORTS, 1867 TO 1896.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Domestic Produce Exported.	Foreign Produce Exported.	Total Custom House Receipts.	Shipping.				Spirits-Gallons Cons d.	Haw. Reg. Vessels.			
						Nat'l Ves. No.	Mer. Vessels.		Whal. No.		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
							No.	Tons.						
1867....	\$ 1,957,410	\$ 1,679,661	\$ 1,324,122	\$ 355,539	\$ 220,599	11	134	60,268	243	15,119	77	11,456		
1868....	1,935,790	1,898,215	1,450,269	447,946	210,076	7	113	54,833	153	16,030	63	9,793		
1869....	2,040,068	2,336,358	1,743,291	623,067	215,798	6	127	75,656	102	17,016	61	10,528		
1870....	1,930,227	2,144,942	1,514,425	630,517	223,815	16	159	91,248	118	19,948	64	10,855		
1871....	1,625,884	1,892,069	1,733,094	158,974	181,332	9	171	105,993	47	18,817	57	8,068		
1872....	1,746,178	1,607,521	1,402,685	204,836	128,375	7	146	98,647	47	18,843	54	6,407		
1873....	1,437,611	2,128,054	1,725,507	402,547	228,655	12	109	62,767	63	21,212	58	8,501		
1874....	1,310,827	1,839,619	1,622,455	217,164	293,857	13	120	71,266	43	18,466	54	8,101		
1875....	1,505,670	2,089,736	1,774,083	254,353	213,447	22	120	93,110	41	21,131	51	7,376		
1876....	1,811,770	2,241,041	2,055,133	185,908	199,036	14	141	108,706	37	19,707	45	6,753		
1877....	2,554,356	3,676,202	2,462,417	213,786	230,499	17	168	116,621	33	24,223	54	8,994		
1878....	3,946,370	3,548,472	3,333,979	214,492	284,426	11	232	163,640	27	36,360	55	7,949		
1879....	3,742,978	3,781,718	3,665,504	116,214	359,671	6	251	151,576	25	43,166	63	10,023		
1880....	3,673,268	4,968,445	4,889,194	79,251	402,182	15	239	141,916	16	44,289	63	10,149		
1881....	4,547,979	6,855,436	6,789,076	66,360	423,192	13	258	159,341	19	46,085	60	9,338		
1882....	4,974,510	8,299,017	8,165,931	133,085	505,391	6	258	172,619	32	50,064	60	9,351		
1883....	5,624,240	8,133,344	8,036,227	197,117	577,333	13	267	185,316	18	61,272	64	11,589		
1884....	4,637,514	8,184,923	8,067,649	117,274	551,737	11	241	187,826	23	70,160	53	9,826		
1885....	3,830,545	9,069,318	8,958,664	110,654	502,337	6	253	190,138	26	80,115	51	9,250		
1886....	4,877,738	10,565,886	10,448,975	16,910	580,444	6	310	222,372	20	100,703	58	13,529		
1887....	4,943,841	9,529,447	9,435,204	94,243	595,003	12	254	210,703	23	74,913	57	12,244		
1888....	4,540,887	11,707,599	11,631,435	76,164	546,143	18	246	221,148	17	68,247	61	15,406		
1889....	5,438,791	13,874,341	13,810,072	64,271	550,010	20	271	218,785	19	74,816	57	15,403		
1890....	6,962,201	13,282,729	13,023,304	119,525	695,957	13	295	230,120	21	88,884	55	14,222		
1891....	7,438,583	10,395,788	10,107,316	1151,473	732,595	11	310	284,155	17	88,536	51	13,430		
1892....	4,028,295	8,181,687	8,081,538	00,149	494,385	10	262	238,622	20	86,441	50	13,851		
1893....	4,363,178	10,962,598	10,742,658	75,500	545,754	13	315	323,685	17	46,428	53	19,565		
1894....	5,104,481	9,678,795	9,591,310	87,485	524,767	15	350	343,844	19	41,136	51	21,495		
1895....	5,714,018	8,474,138	8,358,107	116,031	547,149	8	318	337,817	10	39,653	52	21,679		
1896....	7,164,561	15,515,230	15,436,037	79,193	656,896	14	386	477,997	5	44,168	59	29,024		

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF COMMERCE OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS FROM 1869; GIVING TOTALS FOR EACH YEAR.

YEAR	LBS. SUGAR.	GALS. MOLSS'S	LBS. RICE.	LBS. PADDY.	LBS. COFFEE	PCS. HIDES	LBS. TAL'OW	GOAT SKINS.	LBS. WOOL.	LBS. PULU.	LBS. FUNGUS	TONS SALT.	BUNCH'S BANAN'S	TOTAL VAL. ALL DOM. EXPORTS
1867	17,127,187	544,994	441,750	572,099	127,546	11,207	60,936	51,889	409,471	203,958	167,666	107	2,913	\$ 1,205,622.02
1868	18,312,926	492,839	40,450	862,954	78,373	11,144	109,504	57,670	258,914	342,882	76,781	540	3,966	1,340,469.26
1869	18,302,110	338,311	48,830	1,586,959	340,841	12,803	85,937	62,736	218,752	622,998	85,215	1,152	6,936	1,639,091.59
1870	18,783,639	216,662	152,068	535,453	415,111	13,095	90,388	67,463	234,696	233,803	41,968	2,513	4,007	1,403,025.06
1871	21,760,773	271,291	417,011	867,452	46,926	19,384	185,240	58,900	471,706	292,720	37,475	711	3,876	1,656,644.46
1872	16,995,402	192,105	455,121	804,582	39,276	27,066	493,978	53,598	288,526	421,227	32,161	522	4,520	1,345,585.38
1873	23,129,101	146,459	941,438	507,945	262,025	20,677	609,855	66,702	329,507	412,823	57,538	445	6,492	1,661,407.78
1874	24,566,611	90,060	1,187,986	439,157	75,496	22,620	125,596	71,955	399,926	418,320	50,955	730 1/4	6,494	1,555,355.37
1875	25,080,182	93,722	1,573,739	559,495	165,977	22,777	811,920	60,598	565,469	379,003	45,098	96	10,518	1,774,082.91
1876	26,072,429	139,073	2,259,324	1,542,603	153,667	11,105	327,291	45,265	405,542	314,432	35,893	5	14,982	1,994,833.55
1877	25,575,965	151,462	2,691,370	2,571,987	101,345	22,164	369,829	51,551	385,703	150,586	11,629	322	15,995	2,363,866.66
1878	38,431,458	93,136	2,767,768	2,784,861	127,963	25,309	239,941	64,525	522,757	212,740	22,364	180 1/4	13,431	3,333,979.49
1879	49,020,972	87,475	4,792,813	38,815	74,275	24,885	.....	24,940	464,308	137,001	2,571	50	12,369	3,665,503.76
1880	63,584,871	198,355	6,469,840	.....	99,508	22,945	19,169	31,013	381,316	44,846	14,801	14 1/2	19,164	4,889,194.40
1881	93,789,483	263,587	7,682,700	102,370	18,912	21,972	118,031	21,308	528,489	53,415	4,282	302	20,776	6,789,076.38
1882	114,177,938	221,293	12,169,475	459,633	8,131	26,007	77,898	23,402	528,913	.....	2,111	.....	28,848	8,165,931.34
1883	114,107,155	193,997	11,619,000	1,368,705	16,057	38,955	32,252	24,798	318,271	.....	3,783	.....	44,902	8,036,227.11
1884	142,654,923	110,530	9,493,000	46,224	4,231	21,026	2,864	20,125	407,623	465	2,247	.....	58,040	8,067,648.82
1885	171,350,314	57,941	7,367,253	.....	1,675	19,045	.....	19,782	474,121	.....	1,137	.....	60,046	8,958,663.88
1886	216,223,615	113,137	7,338,615	.....	5,931	31,207	21,305	21,173	418,784	.....	.....	.....	45,862	10,540,375.17
1887	212,763,647	71,222	13,684,200	400	5,300	28,639	56,713	16,233	75,911	.....	.....	.....	58,936	9,435,204.00
1888	235,888,346	47,965	12,878,600	.....	7,130	24,494	204,743	17,589	562,289	.....	PINE	.....	71,335	11,613,434.88
1889	242,165,835	54,612	9,669,896	.....	43,673	27,158	97,125	11,715	241,925	.....	APPLES	.....	105,630	13,810,070.54
1890	259,798,462	74,926	10,579,000	.....	88,593	28,196	33,876	8,661	374,724	.....	PCS.	.....	97,204	13,023,304.16
1891	274,983,580	55,845	4,900,450	.....	3,051	26,427	27,225	7,316	97,119	.....	.....	.....	116,660	10,107,315.67
1892	263,656,715	47,988	11,516,328	.....	13,568	21,622	792	3,449	288,969	.....	.....	.....	105,375	8,081,538.00
1893	330,822,879	67,282	7,821,004	.....	49,311	19,826	13,250	5,911	391,592	.....	.....	.....	108,239	10,742,638.50
1894	306,684,993	72,979	7,803,972	.....	180,150	21,603	.....	6,759	261,337	.....	.....	.....	123,004	9,591,309.87
1895	294,784,819	44,970	3,768,762	.....	118,755	19,180	.....	6,466	227,987	.....	.....	.....	105,055	8,474,138.15
1896	443,569,282	15,885	5,255,491	.....	255,655	25,079	.....	12,647	462,819	.....	.....	.....	126,413	15,436,037.23

CUSTOM HOUSE STATISTICS.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF IMPORT VALUES, FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES SINCE 1891.

COUNTRIES.		1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
United States.....	Dutiable.	\$ 881,089 09	\$ 553,800 94	\$ 568,345 31	\$ 344,275 79	\$ 619,150 78	\$ 665,834 67
	Bonded.	103,796 85	85,456 31	87,106 42	86,257 65	73,015 22	40,187 48
	Free by Treaty. " Code.	3,996,881 63	2,340,717 24	2,413,369 25	2,738,213 68	3,018,755 42	3,225,659 80
Great Britain.....	Dutiable.	329,336 75	870,524 62	1,257,679 08	986,043 30	805,912 86	1,532,526 25
	Bonded.	1,110,933 12	332,767 75	362,093 45	397,054 77	413,223 64	636,238 19
	Free by Code.	33,486 85	18,730 44	22,694 06	16,643 63	12,091 67	12,690 45
Germany.....	Dutiable.	56,909 46	28,581 70	36,230 82	51,781 32	45,807 67	106,782 70
	Bonded.	320 997 48	89,057 34	64,821 43	98,920 41	64,318 76	103,058 59
	Free by Code.	54,069 84	6,796 40	5,309 18	7,377 23	6,970 10	8,406 76
Brit. Col. & Canada.	Dutiable.	9,078 63	3,260 13	3,825 70	33,935 43	39,482 75	36,061 32
	Bonded.	.....	.....	18,100 28	41,312 05	8,846 02	9,493 12
	Free by Code.	.....	.....	482 88	3,088 72	4,560 17	2,086 82
Australia and New Zealand.....	Dutiable.	28,464 00	25,159 00	46,766 35	73,797 80	17,325 02	41,402 05
	Bonded.	64,522 09	33,874 10	42,871 07	94,967 78	66,460 36	24,175 54
	Free by Free.	2,689 04	2,463 20	16,096 33	1,110 62	2,865 05	1,534 30
China.....	Dutiable.	117,945 47	68,866 12	67,077 03	90,440 35	53,469 19	87,934 81
	Bonded.	186,926 54	125,853 59	141,666 56	181,967 24	164,239 17	236,148 72
	Free by Code.	40,395 70	27,621 52	29,248 92	46,551 40	59,452 39	62,306 00
Japan.....	Dutiable.	70 14	1,221 87	1,218 46	1,751 77	10 00	616 25
	Bonded.	56,054 05	58,481 55	120,263 33	170,044 37	183,487 51	264,849 34
	Free by Code.	2,342 04	731 29	1,137 97	3,391 40	18,124 46	3,330 83
France.....	Dutiable.	2,167 32	791 03	18,057 54	10,431 75	5,513 62	8,303 63
	Bonded.	20,146 41	3,267 38	5,215 63	8,215 53	7,849 90	8,322 98
	Free by Code.	1,519 55	1,297 17	.....	476 98	.....	5,794 08
All other countries..	Dutiable.	.....	77 76	85 35	93 80	.....	3,603 96
	Bonded.	1,514 19	291 11	400 59	1,555 83	507 87	6,259 60
	Free by Code.	8,160 61	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,998 10
		9,985 80	4,517 75	16,965 60	21,260 83	22,377 84	27,865 12



## TABLE OF ANNUAL LICENSE RATES.

Fee and Stamp	Fee and Stamp.
ALCOHOL. (Bond \$1000)....\$ 52 00	KEROSENE OIL FOR FUEL <sup>2</sup> .... 11 50 (Bond \$1000.)
AWA. Upset price at Auction:	LICENSE TO HUNT WITH FIRE-ARMS.
District of Honolulu.\$1000	Island of Oahu..... 5 50
"  Hilo, or	LIVE STOCK..... 255 00
Wailuku... 500	LIVERY STABLE.
"  Lahaina... 250	District of Honolulu..... 51 00
Each other District... 100	"  Wailuku or Hilo 26 00
And Stamps.	LODGING OR TENEMENT HOUSE 2 50
AUCTION. District of Honolulu, (Bond \$3000)..... 613 00	Certif. Agent Board of Health.
Each other Dis (Bond \$500). 16 50	MARRIAGE CEREMONY, To perform, no fee.
AGENT TO TAKE ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.	MERCHANDISE.
Honolulu..... 10 50	If annual gross sales are less than \$20,000..... 51 00
Each other Dis. 5 50	If \$20,000 or over, $\frac{3}{8}$ of 1% of annual gross sales, and stamps.
AGENT TO ACKNOWLEDGE LABOR CONTRACTS.	Application must be sworn to.
Honolulu..... 51 00	MILK. District of Honolulu... \$26 00
BANKING..... 765 00	Town of Hilo <sup>3</sup> ..... 15 50
BILLIARD. \$25 00 each table, and stamp.	Each other District..... 5 50
BOWLING ALLEY. \$25 00 each alley, and stamp.	NOTARY PUBLIC. Honolulu... 10 50
BEEF BUTCHER. "Slaughter and sell," Honolulu..... 103 00	Each other District.... 5 50
Each other District. .... 21 50	PHYSICIAN..... 10 50
(Bond \$500.)	Recommended by Board of Health.
BEEF BUTCHER. "Sell." District of Honolulu. ... 20 50	PEDDLING CAKE..... 26 00
BOAT. Harbor of Honolulu, Lahaina, Hilo or Kahului.	Written recommendation of Marshal or Sheriff of Island.
With 4 or more Oars. .... 8 50	POISONOUS DRUGS..... 51 00
With less than 4 Oars. .... 4 50	PORK BUTCHER. "Slaughter and Sell," Honolulu... 41 00
BOATMAN. Harbor of Honolulu 1 50	Each other District.... 20 50
COMMERCIAL TRAVELER.	PORK BUTCHER. "Sell." Honolulu..... 20 50
Island of Oahu... 510 00	PUBLIC SHOW. \$5 00 for each Performance, and stamp.
Each other island 255 00	SALMON..... 10 50
DRAY, CART, WAGON, ETC.... 3 00	STOCK AND SHARE BUSINESS.. 102 00
Dis. of Honolulu, Wailuku or Hilo.	SPIRIT. Dealers..... 511 00
DRIVER. Certif. as to Comp'tncy 1 50	Retail..... 1,021 00
FIRE-ARM <sup>1</sup> ..... 1 50	Wholesale..... 511 00
HOTEL, BOARDING-HOUSE OR RESTAURANT..... 51 00	(Bond \$1000.)
Certif. of Agt. Board of Health.	Application subject to approval of Marshal or Sheriff.
HACK AND PASSENGER VEHICLE. \$1 00 for each person for which the vehicle has a carrying capacity, and stamp. Certif. of Inspection and capacity.	TOBACCO, CIGARS AND CIGARETTES <sup>4</sup> ..... 10 50
	WINE. Manufacture of, from grapes of Hawaiian growth. (Bond \$500). 3 years. No fee.

<sup>1</sup> Application countersigned and forwarded by Sheriff. All members in good and regular standing of the Police Force, of the Citizen's Guard, of any legally authorized military organization, shall be exempted from the payment of any fee for a license or licenses to possess, carry or use fire-arms. Certificate from commanding officer required.

<sup>2</sup> Outside the limits of a circuit of three miles from the junction of King and Nuuanu Street.

<sup>3</sup> Limited to a circle, the radius of which shall be two miles from the Court House.

<sup>4</sup> This does not exempt the holder from the payment of a fee for a Mercantile License.

TABLE OF RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES AND PUBLIC DEBT OF HAWAII,  
FOR BIENNIAL PERIODS.

(Compiled from various Finance Reports to the Legislature.)

Periods End- ing March Up to 1894 Then Dec 31	Revenue.	Expenditures.	Cash Balance, in Treasury.	Public Debt.
1856....	\$ 419,228 16	\$ 424,778 25	\$ 28,096 84	\$ 22,000 00
1858....	537,223 86	599,879 61	349 24	60,679 15
1860....	571,041 71	612,410 55	13,127 52	128,777 33
1862....	528,039 92	606,893 33	507 40	188,671 86
1864....	538,445 34	511,511 10	22,583 29	166,649 09
1866....	721,104 30	566,241 02	169,059 34	182,974 60
1868....	825,498 98	786,617 55	163,567 84	120,815 23
1870....	834,112 65	930,550 29	61,580 20	126,568 68
1872....	912,130 74	969,784 14	56,752 41	177,971 29
1874....	1,136,523 95	1,192,511 79	764 57	355,050 76
1876....	1,008,956 42	919,356 93	89,599 49	459,187 59
1878....	1,151,713 45	1,110,471 90	130,841 04	444 800 00
1880....	1,703,736 88	1,495,697 48	338,880 44	388,900 00
1882....	2,070 259 94	2,282,599 33	126,541 05	299,200 00
1884....	3,092,085 42	3,216,406 05	2,220 42	898,800 00
1886....	3,010,654 61	3,003,700 18	9,174 85	1,065,600 00
1888....	4,812,575 95	4,712,285 20	109,465 60	1,936,500 00
1890....	3,632,196 85	3,250,510 35	491,152 10	2,599,502 94
1892....	3,916,880 72	4,095,891 44	312,141 38	3,217,161 13
1894....	3,587,204 98	3,715,232 83	184,113 53	3,417,459 87
1895....	3,506,183 96	3,172,070 73	69,225 76	3,811,064 49
1896....	2,383,070 78	2,137,103 38	315,193 16	4,101,174 25

BONDED DEBT, ETC., HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, JUNE 30, 1897.

Under Loan Act of 1876.....	7%	1,500 00
“ “ “ 1882.....	6%	67,400 00
“ “ “ 1886.....	6%	2,000,000 00
“ “ “ 1888.....	6%	190,000 00
“ “ “ 1890.....	5% and 6%	124,100 00
“ “ “ 1892.....	5% “ 6%	82,100 00
“ “ “ 1893.....	6%	650,000 00
“ “ “ 1896.....	5%	222,000 00
		<hr/> 3,337,100 00
Due Postal Savings Bank Depositors.....		782,074 25
Total.....		<hr/> \$ 4,119,174 25

The Land Act provides that all proceeds of land sales thereunder shall be deposited in the Treasury as a sinking fund toward the redemption of Government Bonds. Up to June 30th, 1897, there had been deposited the sum of \$39,032.71, against which, bonds to the amount of \$35,700 had been called in. Of this sum \$21,100 has been paid, leaving \$14,600 yet to be presented for redemption at the opening of July, 1897.

# INTERNAL TAXES FOR BIENNIAL PERIODS, 1872-1894; SINCE, ANNUAL.

(Compiled from Finance and Board of Education Reports.)

BIEN'L PERIODS. END. MAR	REAL ESTATE.	PERSONAL PROPERTY.	POLL.	HORSES.	MULES.	DOGS.	CARRIAGES	SEAMEN.	ROADS & CARTS.	SCHOOL.	TOTALS.
1872 . . . . .	52,353	45,329	27,841	53,006	6,140	22,271	3,125	5,894			
1874 . . . . .	53,892	42,708	27,620	50,088	6,073	19,555	3,490	3,296			
1876 . . . . .	58,645	47,988	27,372	48,194	6,012	18,676	3,987	3,056			
1878 . . . . .	94,584	94,378	28,722	47,564	3,053	16,465	4,865	2,114	39,418	54,106	385,269
1880 . . . . .	143,716	155,944	35,484	43,399		15,173	5,780	815	64,940	67,472	532,723
1882 . . . . .	187,929	208,096	45,998	42,819	Insurance.	13,965	7,125	642	90,041	87,322	683,937
1884 . . . . .	223,100	254,286	52,964	21,975	1,941	13,924	8,750	402	103,054	100,278	780,674
1886 . . . . .	227,195	262,307	61,745	† . . . . .	3,303	13,315	10,635	114	118,256	115,298	812,167
1888 . . . . .	252,362	299,974	63,115		6,279	11,985	11,835	.....	120,872	119,565	885,987
1890 . . . . .	339,390	329,908	69,116		3,063	14,100	13,940		132,286	131,160	1,032,963
1892 . . . . .	358,745	341,205	78,964		4,156	13,660	14,628	Penalty & Costs	152,137	151,906	1,115,401
1894 . . . . .	338,894	213,126	78,990		3,867	11,744	11,980	5,476	152,268	152,247	1,068,592
1894 9 mos	167,083	151,580	39,050		1,850	4,698	4,427	3,922	74,891	75,082	522,583
1895 . . . . .	196,608	164,272	43,663	Inheritance	1,803	5,971	5,425	7,297	84,183	83,470	592,692
1896 . . . . .	240,971	210,194	46,655	7,698	1,817	6,302	5,889	7,255	90,297	89,443	706,541

† Included in Personal Property.

## ANNUAL INTERNAL TAXES FROM 1876.

1876, Taxes Collected, . . . . .	\$162,880.	Tax per capita* . . . . .	\$2.84	1886, Taxes Collected . . . . .	\$417,103.	Tax per capita* . . . . .	\$4.67
1877, " " " "	219,628.	" " " "	3.86	1887, " " " "	467,719.	" " " "	5.41
1878, " " " "	245,387.	" " " "	4.23	1888, " " " "	482,938.	" " " "	5.71
1879, " " " "	290,380.	" " " "	4.58	1889, " " " "	537,494.	" " " "	6.19
1880, " " " "	317,872.	" " " "	4.76	1890, " " " "	560,757.	" " " "	6.23
1881, " " " "	367,004.	" " " "	5.18	1891, " " " "	555,428.	" " " "	5.85
1882, " " " "	379,071.	" " " "	5.29	1892, " " " "	529,180.	" " " "	5.50
1883, " " " "	417,794.	" " " "	5.16	1893, " " " "	539,412.	" " " "	5.37
1884, " " " "	409,000.	" " " "	5.07	1894, " " " "	522,583.	" " " "	5.14
1885, " " " "	432,656.	" " " "	5.09	1895, " " " "	592,692.	" " " "	5.62
				1896, " " " "	706,541.	" " " "	6.48

\* Omitting fractions.

## NUMBER AND NATIONALITY HAWAIIAN SUGAR PLANTATION LABORERS,

Compiled by Wray Taylor, Secretary Bureau of Immigration, Dec. 31, 1896

NAME OF PLANTATION.	HAWAIIAN.			PORTUGUESE				JAPANESE.			CHINESE.		S. & I. Islanders.			TOTAL.
	Men contract.	Men day labor	Women.	Men contract.	Men day labor	Women.	Minors.	Men contract.	Men day labor	Women.	Men contract.	Men day labor	Men contract.	Men day labor	All Others.	
<b>OAHU.</b>																
Ewa Plantation.....		7		28	27		4	200	200	17	410	100			30	1,023
Waianae Co.....		30			55	7	12	130	51	23	24	81		2	22	436
Waialua Plantation.....	17	18		1	40	3	12	56	51	14		30	1		31	246
Kahuku Plantation.....		17			7			8	23	153		155	47			410
Laie Plantation.....		50	22									3				75
Heeia Agricultural Co.....		05						47	165	18		2		13		270
Waimanalo Plantation.....		11			8			1	181	1		121				323
<b>MAUI.</b>																
Olowalu Sugar Co.....		7						72	17	18	29	2				147
Pioneer Mill Co.....	18	40	5	7	4			95	19	10	170	5	25	20	3	497
Waiuku Sugar Co.....	94	187		10	62	10	14	60	190	13		59			14	704
Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co.....		85			45			330	80	6	297	73			42	940
Paia Plantation.....		29		21	93	20	1	63	117	18	41	95			34	541
Haiku Sugar Co.....		34		17	104	11	6	63	78	15	37	40			151	430
Hana Plantation.....		35			28	4	10	3	207	18	104	138			2	580
Hamoia Plantation.....		23			25	1	7	110	34	5	51					256
Kipahulu Sugar Co.....	3	18		3	4			237		25						290
<b>HAWAII.</b>																
Paauihau Plantation.....		5		15	21			211	54		157	5			21	489
Hamakua Plantation.....		13			48	3	10	200	37	4	92	3			15	425
Kukaiua Mill Co.....		2			5			8	17	2		18				52
Kukaiua Plantation Co.....		10		5	8			78	79	27	25	15			9	256
Ookala Sugar Co.....		3			19		6	182	33	21	65				10	339
Laupahoehoe Sugar Co.....	11	11		11	13			184	33	25	180	48	5		17	547
Hakalau Plantation Co.....		21		11	15	3	1	300	170	23	191	20		3	19	777
Honomu Sugar Co.....		2		11	15		2	96	392	18		17			1	555
Pepeekeo Sugar Co.....		39		15	30	2	13	247	172	44	75	66		5	13	721
Onomea Sugar Co.....		43		24	154	1	29	184	519	37	27	17			18	1,053
Hilo Sugar Co.....		4		12	73	12	26	331	10	38	204	18			10	834

NUMBER AND NATIONALITY OF HAWAIIAN SUGAR PLANTATION LABORERS.—Continued.

NAME OF PLANTATION.	HAWAIIAN.			PORTUGUESE.				JAPANESE.			CHINESE.				I. & S. Islanders.		Total.
	Men contract.	Men day labor.	Women.	Men contract.	Men day labor.	Women.	Minors.	Men contract.	Men day labor.	Women.	Men contract.	Men day labor.	Men contract.	Men day labor.	All Others.		
HAWAII—CONTINUED.																	
Waiakā Mill Co.		4		21	34		21	297	202	41	82	6			13	721	
Hawaiian Agricultural Co.	14	17		4	21		5	161	74	18	100	12	2	2	2	442	
Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Co.	43	63		23	29		5	187	78	21	210	112			23	794	
Hawi Mill	27	12		15	13		4	97	35	24	30	5			2	264	
Beecroft Plantation	12	7		2				24	2	4		1	7		2	61	
Union Mill Co.	19	6			9		2	69	21	15	30	10				181	
Puehuehu Plantation	49	21		1					8		39					118	
Kohala Sugar Co.	30	8		29	23		3	103	50	10	103	76			3	435	
Dr. J. Wight, Halawa	12	10		2	20			70	22	10		4			3	153	
Niuhii Mill		57			3			50	47	6		57			2	222	
Pacific Sugar Mill		11		8	9			174	67	9	127	3			18	426	
Honokaa Sugar Co.		8		12	32		7	281	44	58	260	1			28	731	
KAUAL.																	
Kilauea Sugar Co.		31			59	12	13	186	204	26	67	185			18	801	
Makee Sugar Co.		45			68		14	85	495	75	115	185		5	42	1129	
Hanamaulu (A. S. Wilcox)	6	12			67	15	11	115	104	6		49				385	
Lihue Plantation Co.	12	14		16	31		10	286	72	8	168	15			64	696	
Koloa Sugar Co.		9		12	10		5	222	69	17	164		12		1	527	
Eleele Plantation	18	9		1	12		5	64	11	10		2	6		2	140	
Hawaiian Sugar Co.		7		32	50	8		198	305	25	404	100			46	1175	
Gay and Robinson					25				15							40	
I. K. Smith, Koloa		10			14		3		34			1			5	67	
Waimea Sugar Co.		6		3	6			47	43	5						104	
Kekaha Sugar Co.	4	4	3	3	4	3	3	75	86	19	21	4	2		12	243	
Meier and Kruse		4			6			62	63		64					199	
H. P. Faye & Co.	1	2			5		5	78	45	14	74					224	
Hanamaulu Mill					13		7	24	30	8		6			10	98	
Grove Farm		47							67	9		67			8	198	
	399	1,186	30	375	1,466	116	311	6,497	5,518	878	4,374	1,915	60	55	600	23,780	

SUGAR PLANTATION LABORERS.

## PLANTATION LABOR STATISTICS.

## NUMBER AND NATIONALITY OF SUGAR PLANT'N LABORERS,

(Compiled from latest Report of Secretary Bureau of Immigration, Dec. 31, 1897.)

Islands.	Hawai-ans.	Portu- guese.	Japan- ese.	Chinese.	S. S. Islanders	All Others.	Total.
Hawaii . . . . .	594	980	6,245	2,511	24	232	10,586
Maui . . . . .	580	526	2,010	1,114	45	110	4,385
Oahu . . . . .	197	211	1,331	973	16	55	2,783
Kauai . . . . .	244	551	3,307	1,691	30	203	6,026
Total 1896.	1,615	2,268	12,893	6,289	115	600	23,780
“ 1895.	1,584	2,497	11,584	3,847	133	473	20,120
Increase 1896	31	.....	1,309	2,442	.....	127	3,660
Decrease 1899	.....	231	.....	.....	18	.....	.....

A reference to the detailed table of Sugar Plantation laborers on pages 30 and 31 will show several features of important interest not embodied in the above. The number of day laborers will be seen to be 11,917, or a little over one-half of the total force engaged. The Japanese and South Sea Islanders are about evenly divided in their numbers as to term and day service, while Hawaiians and Portuguese show each but a small proportion of their numbers under contract. Minors, as in the report of the previous year, are confined to the last named nationality, and are reducing in number. While the women laborers, numbering 1024 in all, show a gain of 89 over 1875, it is significant that but thirty Hawaiian females are engaged among all the plantations of the group, and those are confined to one plantation each on Oahu, Kauai and Maui.

The tables of plantation labor given herewith does not include the new Oahu Plantation, as it established since the opening of 1897. Its force of laborers at the opening of August was 600, of various nationalities.

During the year various changes have occurred in the labor population of the country, and under the working of the present law, requiring a proportion of other than Asiatic of all immigrant labor introduced, there has already arrived one company of Germans, comprising 115 men, 25 women and 47 children, all of whom found ready engagements with various plantations.

Chinese arrivals in 1897 to take the place of Japanese whose term were expiring, will alter the proportions of these nationalities of plantation labor, and by the new law all Asiatic laborers must return to their country at the expiration of their term of service, or re-engage: they cannot drift around the country, nor engage in competition with artisans or merchants.

## NOTABLE TRIPS OF PACIFIC OCEAN STEAMERS.

TRIP.	MILES.	STEAMER.	DATE.	D.	H.	M.
San Francisco to Honolulu,	2100,	City of Sydney	—, 1880,	6,	14,	0.
“ “	“	Mariposa,	July, 1883,	5,	20,	0.
“ “	“	Australia,	April, 1893,	5,	19,	53.
“ “	“	Alameda,	Dec. 1885,	6,	0,	30.
“ “	“	China,	July, 1893,	5,	14,	0*
Honolulu to San Francisco,	“	Zealandia,	Oct., 1882,	6,	10,	45.
“ “	“	Mariposa,	Aug., 1883,	6,	18,	0.
“ “	“	China,	Nov., 1893,	5,	14,	10.
“ “	“	China,	Oct., 1895,	5,	13,	54.
“ “	“	China,	Sept., 1896,	5,	8,	29*
“ “	“	Coptic,	Oct., 1896,	5,	20,	0.
San Francisco to Yokohama,	4764,	San Pablo,	July, 1887,	14,	23,	0.
“ “	“	China,	Oct., 1893,	9,	4,	17*
Hongkong “	1595,	China,	—, —,	3,	23,	45.
Yokohama to San Francisco,	4595,	Arabic,	Oct., 1882,	13,	21,	43.
“ “	“	China,	—, —,	12,	00,	45.
“ “ via Hono.	“	Coptic,	Oct., 1896,	15,	21,	0†
“ to Honolulu,	—	China,	April, 1893,	9,	12,	9.
“ “	—	China,	Sept., 1896,	9,	10,	11*
“ “	—	Coptic,	Oct., 1896,	9,	12,	39.
San Francisco to Sydney,	7297,	Alameda,	Dec., 1895,	21,	10,	0*
Auckland to Sydney,	1286,	Mariposa,	Jan., 1886,	3,	11,	50*
“ Honolulu,	3810,	Mariposa,	April, 1882,	11,	10,	35.
“ “	“	Alameda,	July, 1897,	11,	10,	0*
Sydney to Auckland,	1286,	Zealandia,	Dec., 1890,	3,	20,	51*
Honolulu to Samoa,	2279,	Mariposa,	Jan., 1886,	6,	7,	45.
“ Auckland,	3810,	Zealandia,	April 1882,	11,	23,	0.
“ Victoria,	2342,	Warrimoo,	July, 1896,	6,	22,	19*
“ “	2342,	Miowera,	Aug., 1896,	7,	7,	0.
Victoria to Honolulu,	2360,	Miowera,	Sept. 1896,	7,	4,	0.
“ “	2360,	Warrimoo,	Jan., 1896,	7,	1,	9*
“ Yokohama,	—,	Empress of Japan	July, 1897,	10,	3,	44*
Vancouver to Sydney,	6999,	Warrimoo,	Nov., 1895,	20,	15,	17*
“ “	6999,	Miowera,	Sept., 1896,	21,	9,	0.
Sydney to Honolulu,	—,	Miowera,	Aug., 1896,	14,	0,	30.
“ Vancouver,	6970,	Warrimoo,	April, 1896,	21,	4,	23*

\* Best record trips. † Including 13 hours stoppage at Honolulu.

## CLIPPER PASSAGES TO AND FROM THE COAST.

- 1859—Am. ship Black Hawk, 9 days and 9 hours from San Francisco.  
 1861—Am. ship Fair Wind, 8 days and 17½ hours from San Francisco.  
 1861—Am. ship Norwester, 9 days and 16 hours from San Francisco.  
 1861—Am. bark Comet, 9 days and 20 hours from San Francisco.  
 1862—Am. ship Storm King, 9 days and 10 hours from San Francisco.  
 1879—Am. bktne. Catherine Sudden, 9 days and 17 hours to Cape Flattery.  
 1879—Am. schooner Claus Spreckels, 9½ days from S. Francisco to Kahului.  
 1880—Am. schooner Jessie Nickerson, 10 days from Honolulu to Humboldt.  
 1881—Am. brgtne. Wm. G. Irwin, 8 days and 17 hours from S. F. to Kahului.  
 1884—Am. schooner Emma Claudina, 9 days and 20 hours fm Hilo to S. F.  
 1884—Am. schooner Rosario, 10 days from Kahului to San Francisco.  
 1884—Am. brgtne. Consuelo, 10 days from Honolulu to San Francisco.  
 1886—Am. bark Hesper, 9½ days from Honolulu to Cape Flattery.  
 1888—Am. brgtne. Consuelo, 9 days 20 hours from S. Francisco to Honolulu.  
 1893—Am. bktne. Irmgard, 9 days 16 hours from San Francisco.  
 1893—Am. bktne. S. G. Wilder, 9 days 14 hours from San Francisco.

## LAND STATISTICS.

## APPROXIMATE DIVISION OF LANDS 1848-55.

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

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

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

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

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

Total.....353,714 "

## TOTAL AREA OF LAND COMMISSION AWARDS (KULEANAS.)

Hawaii—Hilo District . 466.35 acres.	Kona District .2,119.00 acres.
Hamakua " 2,542.00 "	Kau " .2,124.18 "
Kohala " 2,129.16 "	Puna " . 32.18 "
Total area of Hawaii Kuleanas.....	9,412.87 acres.
" " Maui ".....	7,379.74 "
" " Molokai ".....	2,288.87 "
" " Oahu ".....	7,311.17 "
" " Kauai ".....	1,824.17 "
" " Lanai ".....	441.97 "

Grand Total.....28,658.49 "

## AHUPUAAS AND ILIS.

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

Grand Total.....133,012.59 "

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



TOTAL AREA OF ALL GOVERNMENT GRANTS (LAND SALES) TO  
JUNE 1ST, 1896, IN ACRES.

PREPARED FOR THIS ANNUAL BY PROF W. D. ALEXANDER.

HAWAII—Kohala.....	21,691.14		
Hamakua.....	63,821.31		
Hilo.....	26,710.47	Old Hawaii corr'd	388,896.59
Puna.....	18,480.87	Since May, 1893..	17,623.42
Kau.....	215,538.81		
Kona.....	60,277.41	New Hawaii total.	406,520.01
Total for Hawaii....		406,520.01	
OAHU—Kona.....	5,686.68		
Ewa & Waianae	7,407.85	Old Oahu total....	44,868.82
Waialua.....	19,828.77	Since May, 1893..	384.27
Koolau.....	12,329.79		
Total for Oahu.....		New Oahu total....	45,253.09
MAUI—Lahaina.....	364.17		
Kaanapali.....	2,675.00		
Wailuku.....	25,825.51		
Hamakua.....	18,711.53	Old Maui corr'd....	100,638.04
Koolau.....	2,024.72	Since May, 1893....	871.50
Hana.....	6,210.92		
Kipahulu.....	1,540.03		
Kaupo.....	11,537.22	New Maui total....	101,509.54
Kahikinui.....	3,595.67		
Honuaula.....	15,100.84		
Kula.....	13,923.93		
Total for Maui.....		101,509.54	
Molokai.....		56,845.53	
Lanai.....		735.95	
Kauai.....		16,340.25	
Niihau.....		61,088.00	
Grand Total.....		688,292.37	

AREA OF GRANTS ISSUED FROM MAY 31, '93, TILL MAY 31, '96.

HAWAII.	ACRES.	OAHU.	
Kohala.....	170.19	Kona.....	137.58
Hamakua....	381.90	Waialua.....	232.30
Hilo.....	11,826.06	Waianae.....	6.54
Puna.....	1,069.02	Koolau.....	7.85
Kona.....	4,176.25		
Total.....	17,623.42	Total.....	384.27
MAUI.		Molokai.....	884.63
Kula.....	866.01	Kauai.....	1,217.00
Kaupo.....	2.49	Hawaii.....	17,623.42
Total.....	871.50	Maui.....	871.50
		Grand Total	20,980.82

MORTUARY TABLE, HONOLULU, JULY, 1894, TO JUNE, 1897, COMPARATIVE.

COMPILED FROM MONTHLY REPORTS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	July.			Aug.			Sept.			Oct.			Nov.			Dec.			Jan.			Feb.			Mar.			Apr.			May.			June.		
	94	95	96	94	95	96	94	95	96	94	95	96	94	95	96	94	95	96	95	96	97	95	96	97	95	96	97	95	96	97	95	96	97	95	96	97
Abscess.....											1		1							1		2		1										1		
Accident.....													1							1				1	1											
Alcoholism.....		1								1					1																			1		
Aneurism.....											2						1																			
Apoplexy.....	1	3							2			2		1		1		3		1	1			2		1		1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	
Ascites.....																																				
Asthma.....	2		1	2	2		1	1		1	1		1		1		1		1	1			2											1	1	1
Atelectasis of Lungs.....																																				
Beriberi.....		1				1	1	1			1	1			1	1	1	2		1	1				1		3	1		1						
Brain Disease.....											1				1				1		1		1													
Bright's Disease.....	1									1	1				1																					
Bronchitis.....		2	3	1	4		1	6	1	1	3	1	1	1					3	5	3	2	6	5	5	2	2	3			2	1	1	3		3
Burns and Scalds.....			1			1	1								1				1		1															
Cancer.....	1		1	1			1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1			1	1				1	1	1	1		1	1	1				
Catarrh of Stomach.....		1			1	1							1																							
Childbirth.....	1	1	1		2							1	1	1	1								1		1											
Cholera.....					14			49			1																									
Cholera Infantum.....		1	5		1	2	1	1	3			1	3		4	1			2	3		1		1	1				2	1		1		3	3	1
Cholera Morbus.....									2												1															
Colic.....		1	1				1																													
Congstn. of Lungs.....											1						1				1	1														2
Consumption.....	7	6	7	8	5	2	4	4	5	8	7	4	4	7	4	8	8	6	5	8	7	5	7	3	2	5	7	9	5	7	5	7	8	10	4	
Convulsions.....	3	1	4	2	2	1	2	7	3		1	2		1	3	4	1	1		1	2		3	5	1	1	3	2	2	2	1		2	2	3	
Croup.....				2								1	1																							2
Debility.....	3	2		1	1		2	1	1		4	1	3		3	4	1					1	1				1									

a. Brain Fever.

MORTUARY TABLE, HONOLULU, JULY, 1894, TO JUNE, 1897, COMPARATIVE.

COMPILED FROM MONTHLY REPORTS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	July.			Aug.			Sept.			Oct.			Nov.			Dec.			Jan.			Feb.			Mar.			Apr.			May.			June.			
	94	95	96	94	95	96	94	95	96	94	95	96	94	95	96	94	95	96	95	96	97	95	96	97	95	96	97	95	96	97	95	96	97	95	96	97	
Diabetes.....																					1			1									1				
Diarrhea.....	1	2	2	2	2		3	1	2	8	2	7	2		1	4			3	1	2	1	1		3	1	1	1	1	4		4	1	1	7	1	
Diphtheria.....			b2																									1				2				1	
Disease of Liver.....							1												1																		
Disease of Spine.....																																					
Dropsy.....	1		1	3	2	2		2		1	1	1		2	3	5	3	4	2			2	1	1		1	1	6	3	1		3	1		1	1	
Drowned.....										1	1			1										1				1	1			1				1	
Dysentery.....			1				1			1		2	1		3	1						1	2	1	1	2	1				1	2		3	2	1	
Elephantiasis.....														1			1																				
Empyema.....																							1			1											
Enteritis.....		1		1	1		1					1											2	1							2	2		2			
Enterocolitis.....								1	1								2																				
Erysipelas.....								1										1																			
Exhaustion.....	1							1																2					1	3		1	1	2	1	2	
Fever.....	5	9	3	6	3	1	3	5	3	5	3	5	4	3	3	5	5	5	3		6	5	1	4	5	3	1	5	2	7	4	3	5	2	2	3	4
Fever, Malaria.....						1				1							1			1																	
Fever, Typhoid.....							1				1	1	3	3	1		1	2		1	1			2								1	1	1	2	1	
Gangrene.....								1			1																										
Gastric Ulcer.....							1																								1						
Gastritis.....																										1						1					
Gun Shot Wound.....									2												3																
Heart Disease.....	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	6	3	2	2	2	3	3	3		1	2	7	4	2	2	1	1	7	4	4	2	1	1	6	3	1	4	1		
Heart Failure.....								1			1																1	1	2			2					
Hemorrhage.....	1	1	1	2			1				1			3	1	2	4	2	1						3	1	2	1	2	3	2	3	4	1	1	2	

b, Diphtheritic Sore Throat.

**MORTUARY TABLE, HONOLULU, JULY, 1894, TO JUNE, 1897, COMPARATIVE.**  
 COMPILED FROM MONTHLY REPORTS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—*Continued.*

CAUSE OF DEATH.	July.		Aug.			Sept.		Oct.			Nov.			Dec.			Jan.		Feb.			Mar.			Apr.			May.			June.										
	94	95	96	94	95	96	94	95	96	94	95	96	94	95	96	94	95	96	95	96	97	95	96	97	95	96	97	95	96	97	95	96	97								
Inanition .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	4	4	..	2	..	5	1	1	4	1	..	..	3	4	1	4	1	1	2	2	..	2	4	..	2	5	..	3	3					
Inflammation .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1			
Inflammation of Blad'r .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			
Inflammation of Bow'ls .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..			
Inflammation of Lungs .....	2	3	1	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	4	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	
Influenza .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	4	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	4	..	..	5	..	..	..	..			
Injuries .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Marasmus .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Meningitis .....	1	1	..	1	..	3	..	2	1	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	2	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Nephritis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nervous Prost'rn. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neuralgia .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Obstre'tn of Bowels. ....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	
Oedema .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Old Age .....	9	4	5	4	3	6	2	3	1	4	4	6	3	5	4	6	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	2	7	2	3	7	9	3	2	8	3	4	4	4	4	4			
Opium .....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Paralysis .....	2	1	2	..	..	3	2	2	1	3	2	3	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	4	3	1	3	2	1	5	4	2	1	..	..	..		
Perfortn Apen. Intes. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Pericarditis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Peritonitis .....	2	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
Pleurisy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Pneumonia .....	3	4	2	1	..	3	1	4	..	..	6	2	..	1	4	2	6	6	2	5	3	1	5	1	3	5	5	2	3	1	2	3	2	3	2	6	1	3	..	..	
Premature Birth .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Rheumatism .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		

**MORTUARY TABLE, HONOLULU, JULY, 1894, TO JUNE, 1897, COMPARATIVE.**

COMPILED FROM MONTHLY REPORTS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.		May.		June.												
	94	95	96	94	95	96	94	95	96	94	95	96	94	95	96	95	96	97	95	96	97	95	96	97	95	96	97								
Rupture .....														1											1										
Scrofula.....														1					1							1									
Septicaemia .....	1						1					1	1		2							1	1	2	1		1	1							
Stomatitis.....				1																1															
Suicide.....	1								1	1	1			1	1																				
Syphilis.....				1		1	1								1	1		2	1	1	1		1	1	1		3	1	1						
Teething.....				1											1	1											1		1						
Tetanus.....	1											1															1		2	1					
Tumor.....				2					1	1			1													1		2	1						
Ulcerated Throat...												2								1				1											
Ulcer of Stomach...							2																												
Unknown.....	6	1	1	5	3	2	4		2	1	3	2		2	1	2	1			1	3	3		2	2	2	2	2	2						
Uraemia.....				2					1																		1	1							
Various (See Note)..	<sup>g</sup> 1			<sup>k</sup> 2				<sup>s</sup> 1	<sup>h</sup> 1				<sup>o</sup> 1	<sup>e</sup> 1						1	1	<sup>g</sup> 3	<sup>r</sup> 1		<sup>b</sup> 1	<sup>u</sup> 1	<sup>d</sup> 1	1	1						
Whooping Cough...	1		1		2	1		5	1	8			7		5			4		8		10		6		1	4		1						
Total.....	62	51	48	57	61	38	44	112	43	50	71	48	46	60	58	75	65	54	49	50	52	45	78	38	45	65	51	62	69	56	53	65	57	57	57

NOTE.—a, Appendicitis; b, Asphyxia; c, Dementia, Stricture, and Womb Trouble 1 ea.; d, Dyspepsia; e, Epilepsy; f, Intermit't. fever; g, Hydro. Pncumo. Thorax; h, Leprosy; i, Miscarriage; j, Noma; k, Parestis; l, Poisoned; m, Trolapsus Recti; n, Pyonephritis; o, Scorbutus; p, Spinal Disease; r, Strangltn. of Intestines; s, Thrombosis; t, Thrush;

## TABLE OF RAINFALL, PRINCIPAL STATIONS

(From Government Survey Weather Service Records,

Station.	Observer.	1896.					
		July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
HAWAII.							
Waiakea.....	R. Kennedy....	5.84	19.63	10.83	7.05	2.68	5.34
Hilo (town).....	E. G. Hitchcock	7.58	13.65	11.21	6.59	3.12	5.30
Kaumana.....	G. H. Williams	11.94	26.22	17.46	9.40	3.29	7.84
Peppeekeo.....	W. H. Rodgers	7.50	17.51	10.03	7.31	3.06	6.09
Honomu.....	Plantation....	8.65	17.53	10.81	8.75	2.54	...
Hakalau.....	Geo. Ross.....	6.70	14.94	11.71	7.88	1.98	6.63
Laupahoehoe.....	E. W. Barnard.	6.83	13.20	6.16	6.23	2.08	5.80
Ookala.....	W. G. Walker..	5.32	6.14	4.81	6.07	1.79	7.28
Kukaiiau.....	J. R. Renton..	4.33	7.11	1.91	4.91	1.01	5.32
Pauuhau.....	A. Moore.....	4.68	5.08	0.87	3.20	1.68	5.95
Honokaa.....	J. M. Muir....	5.40	5.64	1.02	3.69	1.60	5.53
Waimea.....	E. W. Lyons...	2.96	3.60	1.01	1.76	0.70	3.61
Kohala.....	A. Ostrom....	5.98	3.80	1.82	4.02	0.64	4.38
Kailua.....	W. S. Yowell..	3.14	5.52	5.94	3.46	0.55	3.79
Kealakekua.....	S. H. Davis...	5.10	4.00	6.85	4.34	1.15	1.97
Kalahiki.....	C. D. Miller...	2.95	2.37	2.01	4.82	0.80	3.79
Naalehu.....	G. C. Hewitt...	0.86	12.50	3.14	0.75	6.26	2.61
Pahala.....	T. C. Wills....	0.74	10.91	1.37	1.45	4.46	2.64
Olaa.....	J. W. Mason...	10.13	22.77	18.67	10.04	5.68	9.28
Kapoho.....	D. B. Lyman...	3.02	5.13	4.58	4.38	4.24	4.01
Pohoiki.....	R. Rycroft....	2.84	6.17	4.61	5.13	3.34	4.54
MAUI.							
Haleakala Ranch.	W. F. Pogue...	0.25	1.00	1.25	0.80	1.86	6.39
Puomalei.....	A. McKibbin...	2.83	3.60	0.63	3.90	1.31	15.06
Paia.....	D. C. Lindsay..	1.70	0.90	0.14	2.23	1.61	6.94
Kahului.....	G. P. Wilder...	0.58	0.24	0.12	1.58	1.46	4.38
Kaanapali.....	E. Reiman....	1.41	3.17	0.00	1.69	0.56	5.99
Olowalu.....	A. Haneberg..	0.00	0.64	0.00	0.07	0.80	2.37
Hana Plantn....	K. S. Gjerdrum	2.68	2.06	2.84	3.88	3.17	8.35
Molokai.....	Dr. Mowritz...	3.33	4.18	0.98	3.26	1.14	6.13
Koele.....	F. H. Hayselden	3.07	3.45	1.63	0.61	3.14	6.85
OAHU.							
Punahou.....	C. J. Lyons....	0.55	3.68	0.64	3.57	3.46	6.70
Kulaokahua.....	W. R. Castle...	0.00	2.12	0.39	2.04	2.29	6.54
Kapiolani Park..	H. Mc.Cullum..	0.04	3.52	0.00	0.84	3.24	5.58
Manoa.....	J. Kidwell....	1.22	4.25	1.38	4.88	...	...
Pauoa.....	S. E. Bishop...	0.95	3.57	1.20	3.71	4.42	7.47
Nuuanu Avenue..	W. W. Hall....	0.94	4.00	1.25	3.30	3.75	7.80
" Valley.....	Electric Station	2.87	6.13	1.43	6.14	4.77	6.52
Luakaha.....	Water Works..	4.35	11.29	2.24	7.02	7.52	13.03
Waimanalo.....	A. Irvine.....	0.94	2.08	0.33	3.41	11.12	9.13
Maunawili.....	Geo. Gibb....	2.70	7.63	1.11	5.54	7.76	10.83
Kaneohe.....	J. P. Mendonca.	0.96	5.14	1.12	4.35	4.87	6.63
Ahuimanu.....	H. Macfarlane.	3.08	7.83	2.12	5.80	9.92	9.69
Kahuku.....	Geo. Weight...	0.88	3.27	0.85	1.51	3.20	3.68
Waianae.....	A. Ahrens....	0.00	5.13	0.00	0.00	3.33	4.80
Ewa Plantation..	C. Scrimger...	0.12	3.74	0.37	0.95	3.99	5.26
KAUAI.							
Lihue.....	G. N. Wilcox...	1.14	1.26	0.83	2.39	13.31	5.59
Hanamaulu.....	W. G. Smith...	1.88	2.44	2.02	2.33	13.86	4.14
Kilauea.....	H. R. Anahu...	2.22	3.76	3.16	5.16	7.27	4.24
Hanalei.....	W. H. Deverill	2.81	3.92	4.66	7.05	8.34	5.02
Waiawa.....	A. F. Knudsen..	...	1.06	0.39	0.16	14.37	1.93

THROUGHOUT THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, 1896-97.

By C. J. Lyons. Continued from last ANNUAL.)

Locality.	Feet Elvtn.	1897.						Total.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	
<b>HAWAII.</b>								
Waiakea.....	50	3.59	11.20	12.69	3.11	6.43	3.46	91.85
Hilo.....	100	3.28	11.55	13.47	3.66	4.79	3.19	87.34
Kaumana.....	1250	4.47	17.56	19.55	7.22	8.93	5.26	136.14
Pepeekeo.....	100	4.62	9.28	10.29	3.02	4.92	2.36	85.99
Honolulu.....	300	3.01	10.16	9.73	3.37	3.83	2.41	.....
Hakalau.....	200	4.03	8.35	9.04	3.06	4.56	2.13	81.68
Laupahoehoe.....	10	5.68	6.68	8.26	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ookala.....	400	4.29	8.61	5.90	5.48	2.03	.....	.....
Kukaiau.....	250	2.68	6.02	3.25	3.71	2.24	0.78	43.27
Paauhau.....	300	2.58	4.38	1.12	2.58	1.44	0.32	33.88
Honokaa.....	425	2.38	4.36	1.53	3.16	1.50	0.61	36.42
Waimea.....	2720	5.91	0.75	1.43	1.93	0.76	1.37	25.79
Kohala.....	350	3.86	3.68	1.63	1.40	1.11	.....	.....
Kailua.....	950	2.23	1.76	5.16	2.01	6.93	4.90	45.39
Kealahou.....	1580	5.05	2.07	3.30	4.08	5.85	.....	.....
Kalahiki.....	800	0.61	1.79	3.04	1.07	2.45	2.20	27.91
Naalehu.....	650	1.75	1.06	3.07	0.81	1.12	1.24	35.17
Pahala.....	1100	2.90	0.40	1.05	0.58	0.68	0.41	27.51
Olaa.....	1650	5.63	16.41	25.58	6.21	9.74	5.53	145.67
Kapoho.....	110	5.41	3.36	6.18	3.25	2.70	.....	.....
Pohoiki.....	10	4.47	2.53	.....	3.19	.....	2.48	.....
<b>MAUI, ETC.</b>								
Haleakala Ranch..	2000	.....	0.74	.....	0.98	1.39	0.51	.....
Puuomalei.....	1400	3.10	3.36	0.58	2.46	1.61	0.61	39.05
Paia.....	180	0.91	1.14	0.54	1.24	0.64	0.55	18.54
Kahului.....	10	1.09	0.06	0.14	0.44	.....	.....	.....
Kaanapali.....	15	1.14	0.81	0.75	0.45	1.19	0.20	17.36
Olowalu.....	15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.....	0.40	.....
Hana Plan.....	200	2.01	1.81	2.35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mapulehu, Molokai	70	4.82	1.69	1.67	1.63	2.48	1.85	33.16
Koele, Lanai....	1600	1.89	0.83	1.75	0.93	3.01	2.56	29.72
<b>OAHU.</b>								
Punahou.....	50	2.70	1.91	1.87	1.46	1.55	1.44	29.53
Kulaokahua.....	50	2.13	0.89	1.20	0.95	0.96	0.99	20.50
Kapiolani Park..	10	1.02	0.17	0.32	0.06	0.54	1.11	16.44
Manoa.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
School Street.....	50	1.79	3.10	2.86	2.14	2.10	2.92	36.23
Nuuanu Avenue..	50	1.41	2.84	2.31	1.76	1.87	.....	.....
"    Valley..	405	4.21	7.32	7.21	2.78	2.95	.....	.....
Luakaha.....	850	4.74	4.84	7.33	2.95	1.78	.....	.....
Waimanalo.....	25	2.48	0.61	1.44	0.31	1.67	0.73	34.25
Maunawili.....	300	4.68	1.75	2.80	0.79	4.06	2.46	52.11
Kaneohe.....	100	2.41	1.19	1.81	1.01	2.07	.....	.....
Ahuimanu.....	350	4.95	2.95	3.99	1.63	4.12	3.74	59.82
Kahuku.....	25	1.60	1.30	1.24	0.85	1.67	2.11	22.16
Waianae.....	15	0.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.50	.....
Honouliuli.....	60	0.59	0.15	0.44	.....	0.45	1.84	.....
<b>KAUAI.</b>								
Lihue.....	200	0.62	3.95	9.52	1.16	3.34	1.95	45.06
Hanalei.....	200	0.58	3.89	6.45	0.70	3.80	1.59	43.68
Kilauea.....	325	2.78	9.42	8.83	1.43	4.56	.03	55.86
Hanalei.....	10	2.09	15.02	19.45	2.17	3.88	.52	70.93
Waiawa.....	32	0.81	.97	3.26	0.24	0.89	.91	.....

## SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT HONOLULU, 1896-97.

[Compiled from records of Weather Bureau by Prof. A. B. LYONS.]

Month.	BAROMETER.				TEMPERATURE.								ATMOSPHERIC STATE.			Rainfall.	Cloudiness, %	Days Trade Wind	
	Daily Range	For the Month.			Daily Range.	For the Month.						Dew Pt.	Rel. Humid.						
		Mean.	Hst.	Lst.		Mean.	Max	Mean	Hst	Lst.	6:00 A.M.		2:00 P.M.	9:00 P.M.	Gen. Ave.				Mean.
1896	July.....	058	30.10	29.97	30.062	17	12.3	87	69	73.70	81.74	74.80	76.75	63.3	54.9	69.3	0.55	33	30
	August....	059	30.12	29.94	30.026	19	12.5	88	68	74.73	82.84	75.89	77.82	66.2	57.3	73.3	3.71	47	27
	September	072	30.12	29.92	30.014	20	12.0	88	68	73.13	82.37	75.70	77.07	64.8	55.5	72.0	0.64	34	29
	October...	073	30.15	29.93	30.038	17	11.5	86	68	72.61	80.72	74.77	76.03	65.8	61.7	76.3	3.57	50	27
	November..	084	30.09	29.85	29.977	18	12.2	85	65	71.27	79.57	72.88	74.57	67.5	68.5	83.4	3.46	58	2
	December	089	30.25	29.74	30.085	17	11.1	83	64	69.29	77.26	71.10	72.55	61.9	61.3	73.3	6.70	46	18
1897	January..	091	30.21	29.76	30.042	22	13.1	81	55	66.32	75.67	67.84	69.74	60.5	59.7	76.3	2.90	39	9
	February..	080	30.24	29.99	30.124	19	12.3	82	62	68.89	77.43	70.39	72.24	61.7	60.0	75.6	2.15	51	25
	March....	081	30.32	29.99	30.121	17	11.2	81	63	68.03	78.24	70.23	72.47	61.9	57.4	76.3	1.92	47	23
	April.....	077	30.25	30.01	30.171	16	11.8	82	64	69.96	79.02	70.87	73.28	60.3	52.4	70.9	1.46	38	30
	May.....	065	30.23	29.97	30.094	17	12.8	84	67	69.84	80.23	71.39	73.82	62.9	56.0	76.3	1.95	39	22
	June.....	050	30.13	29.97	30.058	15	11.4	84	68	72.03	80.97	73.43	75.48	66.4	62.6	79.4	1.74	57	20
Year....	.073	30.32	29.74	30.068	22	12.1	88	55	70.89	79.62	72.44	74.32	63.6	58.9	75.2	30.75	45.0	262	
Past 7 years	.071	30.32	29.69	30.045	27	....	90	54	71.06	....	72.82	74.32	65.0	64.2	76.3	38.80	45.4	263	



## LATEST CENSUS RETURNS, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Taken September 27, 1896.

SUB-DIVISION.	POPULATION.			DWELLINGS.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Inhab- ited.	Unin- hab- ited.	Build- ing.	Total.
OAHU--Honolulu .....	18,775	11,145	28,920	5,153	840	47	6,040
Ewa .....	2,284	783	3,067	390	67	7	464
Waianae .....	886	395	1,281	206	2		208
Waialua .....	926	423	1,349	211	37		248
Koolauloa .....	1,289	546	1,835	232	37	3	272
Koolaupoko .....	2,004	749	2,753	493	82	3	578
	26,164	14,041	40,205	6,685	1,065	60	7,810
HAWAII--Hilo .....	9,071	3,807	12,878	1,880	165	7	2,052
Puna .....	1,228	520	1,748	256	38	3	297
Kau .....	2,031	877	2,908	437	135	4	576
S. Kona .....	1,397	930	2,327	403	33	7	443
N. Kona .....	1,905	1,156	3,061	526	129	7	662
S. Kohala .....	318	240	558	102	52	1	155
N. Kohala .....	2,675	1,450	4,125	611	139	2	752
Hamakua .....	4,007	1,673	5,680	818	268	4	1,090
	22,632	10,653	33,285	5,033	959	35	6,027
MOLOKAI .....	1,355	972	2,307	651	92	3	746
LANAI .....	51	54	105	23	13		86
MAUI--Lahaina .....	1,529	869	2,398	454	198	3	655
Wailuku .....	4,098	1,974	6,072	989	165	4	1,158
Makawao .....	3,261	2,203	5,464	1,177	120	3	1,300
Hana .....	2,547	1,245	3,792	536	167	8	711
	11,435	6,291	17,726	3,156	650	18	3,824
KAUAI--Niihau .....	76	88	164	31	3		34
Waimea .....	3,226	1,205	4,431	586	21	1	607
Koloa .....	1,277	538	1,835	359	21	3	383
Lihue .....	2,304	1,121	3,425	263	65	1	629
Kawaihau .....	2,067	695	2,762	387	62		449
Hanalei .....	1,950	825	2,775	425	130	4	559
Total--Kauai and Niihau .....	10,900	4,492	15,392	2,531	302	9	2,661
RECAPITULATION.							
Oahu .....	26,164	14,041	40,205	6,685	1,065	60	7,010
Hawaii .....	22,632	10,653	33,285	5,033	955	35	6,027
Molokai .....	1,335	972	2,307	651	92	3	746
Lanai .....	51	54	105	23	13		36
Maui .....	11,435	6,291	17,726	3,156	650	18	3,824
Niihau .....	76	88	164	31	3		34
Kauai .....	10,824	4,404	15,228	2,320	299	8	2,627
Totals .....	72,517	36,503	109,020	17,099	3,081	124	21,104

## CENSUS TABLES, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

By Districts, Comparative, 1896 and 1890.

HAWAII.		1896.	1890	BY DISTRICTS AND ISLANDS.		1896	1890	
Hilo	12,878	9,935	Lanai	105	174			
Puna	1,748	834	OAHU.					
Kau	2,908	2,577	Honolulu	29,920	22,907			
North Kona	3,061	1,753	Ewa	3,067	2,155			
South 'Kona	2,327	1,812	Waianae	1,281	903			
North Kohala	4,125	4,303	Waialua	1,349	1,286			
South Kohala	558	538	Koolauloa	1,835	1,444			
Hamakua	5,680	5,002	Koolaupoko	2,753	2,499			
	33,285	26,754		40,205	31,194			
MAUI.			KAUAI.					
Lahaina	2,398	2,113	Waimea	4,431	2,523			
Wailuku	6,072	6,708	Niihau	164	216			
Hana	3,792	3,270	Koloa	1,835	1,755			
Makawao	5,464	5,266	Kawaihau	2,762	2,101			
	17,726	17,357	Hanalei	2,775	2,472			
			Lihue	3,425	2,792			
Molokai	2,307	2,652		15,392	11,859			

BY NATIONALITY.—1890 AND 1896 COMPARED.

	1890	1896		1890.	1896.
Hawaiians	34,436	31,019	Britons	1,344	2,250
Part Hawaiians	6,186	8,485	Portuguese	8,602	15,191
Chinese	15,301	21,616	Germans	1,034	1,432
Americans	1,928	3,086	French	70	101
Haw. born, for'gn par.	7,495	*	Other foreigners	419	600
Japanese	12,360	24,407	Polynesian	588	455
Norwegian	227	378			

\* Divided into nationality of parents.

Total Population 1890, 89,990. Total Population 1896, 109,020.

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF POPULATION, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, 1836-96.

ISLANDS.	Census 1836.	Census 1853.	Census 1860.	Census 1866.	Census 1872.	Census 1878.	Census 1884.	Census 1890.	Census 1896.
Hawaii	39,364	24,450	21,481	19,805	16,001	17,034	24,991	26,754	33,285
Maui	24,199	17,574	16,400	14,035	12,334	12,109	15,970	17,357	17,726
Oahu	27,809	19,126	21,275	19,799	20,671	20,236	28,068	31,194	40,205
Kauai	8,934	6,991	6,487	6,299	4,961	5,634	* 8,935	11,643	15,228
Molokai	6,000	3,607	2,864	2,299	2,349	2,581	} 2614	2,652	2,307
Lanai	1,200	600	646	394	348	214		174	105
Niihau	993	790	647	325	233	177	.....	216	164
Kahoolawe	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	108,579	73,138	69,800	62,959	56,897	57,985	80,578	89,990	109,020
All Foreigners		2,119	2,716	4,194	5,366	10,477	36,346	49,368	69,516
Hawaiians		71,019	67,084	58,765	51,531	47,508	44,232	40,622	39,504

\* Including Niihau

THE CENSUS OF 1896 BY AGE AND NATIONALITY.

NATIONALITY.	UNDER 15 YEARS.	15 TO 30 YEARS.	30 TO 45 YEARS.	45 TO 60 YEARS.	60 TO 75 YEARS.	OVER 75 YEARS.	TOTAL.
Natives.....	9,991	8,560	6,042	3,579	2,211	636	31,019
Part Hawaiians.....	5,027	2,186	962	239	67	4	8,485
Haw'n-born Frgrs..	12,844	639	170	63	19	1	13,733
Americans.....	201	708	821	348	166	22	2,266
British.....	94	428	579	317	102	18	1,538
Germans.....	75	302	326	151	53	5	912
French.....	1	12	28	16	15	3	75
Portuguese.....	917	3,369	2,212	1,398	303	33	8,232
Norwegians.....	13	56	112	32	2	1	216
Chinese.....	730	8,655	6,657	2,933	392	15	19,382
Japanese.....	287	13,491	7,958	504	27	2	22,329
Polynesians.....	8	169	145	65	18	4	409
Other Nationalities..	13	97	182	101	27	4	424
Totals.....	30,201	38,669	26,194	9,806	3,402	748	109,020

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF NATIONALTY OF POPULATION OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS AT VARIOUS CENSUS PERIODS SINCE 1853.

NATIONALITY.	1853.	1866.*	1872.	1878.	1884.	1890.	1896.
Natives.....	70,036	57,125	49,044	44,088	40,014	34,436	31,019
Part Hawaiians.....	983	1,640	1,487	3,420	4,218	6,186	8,485
Chinese.....	364	1,206	1,938	5,916	17,937	15,301	13,733
Americans.....	692		889	1,276	2,066	1,928	2,206
Haw'n-born Frgrs....	309		849	947	2,040	7,495	1,538
British.....	435		619	883	1,282	1,344	912
Portuguese.....	86		395	436	9,377	8,602	75
Germans.....	81		224	272	1,600	1,434	8,232
French.....	60	2,988	88	81	192	70	216
Japanese.....					116	12,360	19,382
Norwegian.....	8				362	227	22,329
Other Foreigners.....	80		364	666	416	419	409
Polynesian.....	4				956	588	424
Totals.....	73,138	62,959	56,897	57,985	80,578	89,990	109,020

\* There was no complete division of nationalities noted in the census of 1866.

ESTIMATED POPULATION HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, JULY 1, 1897.

	Natives	Chinese	Japanese	Portugese	All other Foreigners.	Total.	
Population as per Census, Sept., 1896.....	39,504	21,616	24,407	15,191	8,302	109,020	
Passengers Arrivals, {	Excess over departures, 4th Quarter, 1896.....	....	1,377	1,673	....	339	3,389
	Excess over departures, 6 mos. to July 1, 1897.	....	2,908	396	*58	207	3,569
	Total.....	39,504	25,901	26,476	15,249	8,848	115,978

\* Less 3 excess of departures in 1896.

67,626

## TABLE OF SEX, BY NATIONALITY.

(From latest Census returns, 1896.)

NATIONALITIES.	HAWAIIAN BORN OF FOREIGN PARENTS.			WHOLE POPULATION.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hawaiians .....				16,399	14,620	31,019
Part Hawaiians .....				4,249	4,236	8,485
Americans .....	401	419	820	1,975	1,111	3,086
British .....	352	360	712	1,406	844	2,250
German .....	252	268	520	866	566	1,432
French .....	10	16	26	56	45	101
Norwegian .....	71	91	162	216	162	378
Portuguese .....	3,606	3,353	6,959	8,202	6,989	15,191
Japanese .....	1,054	1,024	2,078	19,212	5,195	24,407
Chinese .....	1,204	1,030	2,234	19,167	2,449	21,616
S. S. Islanders .....	21	25	46	321	134	455
Other Nationalities .....	87	89	176	448	152	600
Totals .....	7,058	6,675	13,733	72,517	36,503	109,020

POPULATION, BY NATIONALITY, OF PRINCIPAL TOWNSHIP  
DISTRICTS OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

FROM LATEST CENSUS.

NATIONALITIES.	HON'LULU OAHU.	HILO, HAWAII.	LAH'INA, MAUI.	WAIL'KU, MAUI.	LIHUE, KAUAI.
Hawaiian .....	7,918	1,868	1,098	2,206	625
Part Hawaiian .....	3,468	480	276	580	171
Hawaiian born foreigners .....	4,612	1,933	194	451	612
American .....	1,538	153	44	58	20
British .....	909	130	11	42	21
German .....	383	42	19	24	191
French .....	54	2	.....	.....	1
Norwegian .....	104	3	2	10	2
Portuguese .....	1,973	1,662	34	295	345
Japanese .....	2,174	5,124	409	1,054	1,066
Chinese .....	6,484	1,404	227	1,295	359
S. S. Islanders .....	59	22	129	29	4
Other nationalities .....	244	27	.....	28	8
Total, Census of 1896 .....	29,920	12,878	2,398	6,072	3,425
Total at previous Census .....	22,907	9,935	2,113	6,708	2,792
Net gain .....	7,013	2,943	285	.....	633

## TABLE OF RELIGIOUS BELIEF, BY NATIONALITY.

[SO FAR AS REPORTED IN CENSUS RETURNS, 1896.]

NATIONALITIES.	PROTESTANTS.	ROMAN CATHOLICS.	MORMONS.
Hawaiians.....	12,842	8,427	4,368
Part Hawaiians.....	3,242	2,633	396
Hawaiian born foreigners....	1,801	6,622	15
Americans.....	1,404	212	34
British.....	1,184	180	7
Germans.....	592	83	2
French.....	6	57	.....
Norwegians.....	154	8	.....
Portuguese.....	146	7,812	1
Japanese.....	711	49	4
Chinese.....	837	67	49
S. S. Islanders.....	178	42	3
Other Nationalities.....	176	171	7
Total.....	23,273	26,363	4,886

NOTE.—This table shows but 54,522 of the population (just about one-half), to have made returns of their religious belief. With 21,535 Japanese and 18,429 Chinese, (probably Buddhists and Confucians,) unreported because not provided for in the schedules, the great difference is largely accounted for.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The ANNUAL is indebted to A. T. Atkinson Esq., General Superintendent of the Census, for the use of tables to condense into the foregoing series, in advance of the publication of his official report. ED.

## STANDARD AND LOCAL TIME.

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

The corrections would be for the following stations.

STATION.	CORRECTION.	STATION.	CORRECTIONS.
Niihau.....	+ 10.8 m.	Wailuku, Maui.....	— 4.0 m.
Mana, Kauai.....	+ 9.0 m.	Haiku, Maui.....	— 4.8 m.
Koloa, Kauai.....	+ 7.9 m.	Hana, Maui.....	— 6.0 m.
Kilauea, Kauai.....	+ 7.3 m.	Kailua, Hawaii.....	— 6.2 m.
Waialua, Oahu.....	+ 2.5 m.	Kohala, Hawaii.....	— 7.0 m.
Kahuku, Oahu.....	+ 2.0 m.	Kukuihaele, Hawaii.....	— 8.0 m.
Honolulu, Oahu.....	+ 1.5 m.	Punaluu, Hawaii.....	— 8.0 m.
Kalae, Molokai.....	— 2.0 m.	Ookala, Hawaii.....	— 9.0 m.
Lanai.....	— 2.5 m.	Hilo, Hawaii.....	— 9.8 m.
Lahaina, Maui.....	— 3.0 m.		

## SCHOOL STATISTICS, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

(From Reports of the Department of Education.)

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF SCHOOL POPULATION, 1896-97.

ISLANDS.	NO. SCHOOLS 1896.	IN SCHOOL, JAN. 1896.			NO. SCHOOLS 1897.	IN SCHOOL, JAN. 1897.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Hawaii . . . . .	62	1,841	1,540	3,381	64	2,008	1,703	3,711
Maui & Lanai . . . . .	38	1,245	1,088	2,333	37	1,319	1,151	2,470
Molokai . . . . .	5	175	59	234	6	114	64	178
Oahu . . . . .	66	2,929	2,283	5,212	71	3,429	2,670	6,099
Kauai & Niihau . . . . .	16	823	633	1,456	17	878	687	1,565
Totals . . . . .	187	7,013	5,603	12,616	195	7,748	6,275	14,023

## NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, CLASS, ETC., 1897.

ISLANDS.	* GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.					INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.		
	No. of Schools . . .	No. of Teachers . .	No. of Pupils, Boys.	No. of Pupils, Girls.	Total No. of Pupils.	No. of Schools . . . .	No. of Teachers . .	No. of Pupils.
Hawaii . . . . .	50	84	1,640	1,403	3,043	14	32	668
Oahu . . . . .	34	99	2,100	1,473	3,573	37	143	2,526
Maui and Lanai . . . . .	28	59	1,130	878	2,008	9	20	462
Kauai and Niihau . . . . .	14	32	770	617	1,387	3	8	178
Molokai . . . . .	6	6	114	64	178	..	..	..
Totals . . . . .	132	280	5,754	4,435	10,189	63	203	3,834

\* Of Government Schools taught in Hawaiian there are now but two, with a total of 48 pupils.

## NATIONALITY OF PUPILS, 1896 AND 1897.

	1896.	1897.		1896.	1897.
Hawaiians . . . . .	5,207	5,480	Norwegians . . . . .	96	98
Part Hawaiians . . . . .	2,198	2,448	Chinese . . . . .	740	921
Americans . . . . .	386	417	South Sea Islanders . . . . .	29	28
English . . . . .	200	256	Japanese . . . . .	261	397
Germans . . . . .	253	288	French . . . . .	8	2
Portuguese . . . . .	3,186	3,600	Other Foreigners . . . . .	52	88
Total, 1896, . . . . .		12,616	Total, 1897, . . . . .		14,023

The nationality of teachers in all schools of the islands, January 1, 1897, was as follows: Hawaiian 64, Part Hawaiian 63, American 226, British 76, German 3, Belgian 7, French 5, Scandinavian 6, Dutch 1, Portuguese 13, Chinese 12, Japanese 2; total, 483.

## HAWAIIAN SUGAR PLANTATION STATISTICS.

From 1875 to 1897 inclusive.

Year.	Sugar		Molasses	
	Quantity, Lbs.	Value.	Quantity, Gals.	Value.
1875.....	25,080,182	\$ 1,216,388 82	93,722	\$ 12,183 86
1876.....	26,072,429	1,272,334 53	130,073	19,510 95
1877.....	25,575,965	1,777,529 57	151,462	22,719 30
1878.....	38,431,458	2,701,731 50	93,136	12,107 68
1879.....	49,020,972	3,109,563 66	87,475	9,622 25
1880.....	63,584,871	4,322,711 48	198,355	29,753 25
1881.....	93,789,483	5,395,399 54	263,587	31,630 44
1882.....	114,177,938	6,320,890 65	221,293	33,193 95
1883.....	114,107,155	7,112,981 12	193,997	34,819 46
1884.....	142,654,923	7,328,896 67	110,530	16,579 50
1885.....	171,350,314	8,356,061 94	57,941	7,050 00
1886.....	216,223,615	9,775,132 12	113,137	14,501 76
1887.....	212,763,647	8,694,964 07	71,222	10,522 76
1888.....	235,888,346	10,818,883 09	47,965	5,900 40
1889.....	242,165,835	13,089,302 10	54,612	6,185 10
1890.....	259,789,462	12,159,585 01	74,926	7,603 29
1891.....	274,983,580	9,550,537 80	55,845	4,721 40
1892.....	263,636,715	7,276,549 24	47,988	5,061 07
1893.....	330,822,879	10,200,958 37	67,252	5,928 96
1894.....	306,684,993	8,473,009 10	72,979	6,050 11
1895.....	294,784,819	7,975,590 41	44,970	3,037 83
1896.....	443,569,282	14,932,172 82	15,885	1,209 72
1897 (to July 1st).	375,963,007	11,021,352 74	21,790	1,145 00

## POST OFFICE STATISTICS.

LETTERS PASSING THROUGH THE GENERAL POST OFFICE  
HONOLULU, FROM 1882 TO JULY, 1896.

	INTER-ISLAND LETTERS.		FOREIGN LETTERS.	
	Received.	Forwarded.	Received.	Forwarded.
1882.....	185,006	230,005	80,509	96,482
1883.....	195,808	241,542	108,985	120,063
1884.....	199,481	253,136	131,761	146,815
1885.....	186,924	349,421	134,175	133,594
1886.....	476,631	254,177	132,895	136,505
1887.....	618,960	299,183	143,158	136,217
1888.....	692,915	333,283	144,430	140,763
1889.....	716,496	369,314	166,398	165,262
1890.....	776,486	359,780	200,399	204,394
1891.....	867,248	393,603	223,620	220,305
1892.....	871,009	531,710	226,715	239,801
1893.....	871,466	427,764	253,279	203,743
1894.....	890,852	504,285	278,207	283,299
1895.....	1,065,324	511,719	302,530	297,038
1896 (6 mos. to July).....	626,262	266,084	174,533	151,971

The figures given for Inter-island letters received, since 1885, include city drop letters, and letters received from the other islands for forwarding abroad.

## VARIETY OF FISH SUPPLYING HONOLULU MARKET.

[Compiled from Reports to the Board of Health.]

Aama.	Oama.	Hihimanu.	Mikiawa.
Aawa.	Oio.	Hinalea.	Moa.
A'u.	Oopu.	Honu (turtle).	Moano.
A'ua.	Olali.	Humuhumu.	Moi.
A'ua'u.	Omaka.	Kahala.	Momomi.
Aha.	Omilu.	Kaku.	Mu.
Ahaaha.	Ono.	Kala.	Nohu.
Ahi.	Opae (Shrimps).	Kawakawa.	Nunu.
Aholehole.	Opelu.	Kihikihi.	Pauu.
Aku.	Opihi.	Kole.	Pakii.
Akule.	Opule.	Kumu.	Palani.
Alaihi.	Uu.	Kupoupou.	Panuhunuhu.
Alalaua.	Uukanipo.	Laenihi.	Papai (Crabs).
Aloalo.	Uhu.	Lai.	Pipio.
Aloiloi.	Uku.	Laipala.	Poo'u.
Amaama (mullet).	Ula.	Lauhau.	Poopaa.
Aniholoa.	Ulaula.	Leleiona.	Pualu.
Awa.	Ulapapapa.	Maika.	Puhi (Eels).
Awela.	Ulua.	Maiii.	Puhikii.
Aweoweo.	Upapalu.	Mahimahi.	Wana.
Ea.	Umaumalei.	Malamalama.	Weke.
Enenu.	Halalu.	Malolo.	Welea.
Iaulaula.	Hapuupuu.	Mamamo.	
Iapake.	Hee (Squid).	Manini.	
Iheihē.	Hilu.	Mano (Shark).	

Of the above list of ninety-seven varieties, all but about twenty-five may be said to be regularly in market. The total number per week range from 38,000 up to 80,000.

## HAWAIIAN SILVER COIN.

The following denominations of Hawaiian Silver were coined during the reign of Kalakaua, at the San Francisco mint, and imported for the circulating medium of the islands in 1883 and 1884. They are of the same intrinsic value as the United States silver coins and were first introduced into circulation January 14th, at the opening of the bank of Claus Spreckels & Co. in Honolulu. The amount coined was \$1,000,000, divided as follows:

Hawaiian Dollars.....	\$500,000
“ Half Dollars.....	350,000
“ Quarter Dollars.....	125,000
„ Dimes.....	25,000
Total.....	\$1,000,000



## CALIFORNIA'S PARTICIPATION IN THE COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF HAWAII.

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(Prepared by request for the San Francisco Bulletin, and revised for the Annual.)

**I**N the steady development of the commercial interests of the Hawaiian Islands it is gratifying to find them so closely identified with San Francisco in all their business relations. The evidence comes not only from the published tables of trade between the two countries, but is supplemented also by investments of California capital in various business enterprises that have no showing in the Customs', or Chamber of Commerce reports of either country, yet which form links of no light consideration in the commercial bond existing between the two.

Being the nearest neighbor to these "gems of the Pacific" and their regular source of supply, it is quite in keeping with natural events that the demands through so prominent and central a market as San Francisco should absorb the lion's share of Hawaiian products, and in these mutual business relations that the American impress or influence should be as prominent as it is found to be.

It is a well known fact that Hawaii ranks high, compared with all other and larger countries, in the annual export trade of San Francisco, and has, for a number of years past been recognized as one of her best customers. This is good evidence that San Franciscans have occasion to rejoice at the commercial prosperity of Hawaii through its improved trade therefrom. Furthermore, investigation shows they participate to a considerable extent also in the declared dividends from Hawaiian investments.

Many readers may not be aware of the fact that of the forty sugar corporations of the islands, claiming a capital stock of \$28,224,300, four of them, representing \$13,800,000 are corporations organized under the laws of the State of California, nearly

all of which stock is held there. Of the remaining stock of \$14,424,300, comprising the other thirty-six corporations, \$2,821,300 thereof stands in the names of persons residing in the United States, most of whom are residents of San Francisco and Oakland. This therefore gives California ownership to \$16,621,300 or nearly 59% of the total value of sugar corporations, in the Hawaiian Islands, and leaves but \$11,603,000 to represent the investments therein of all other American, British, German, Hawaiian or other nationalities resident in the islands, and in England and Germany.

In an exhibit of nationality of investors in all sugar estates and mercantile corporations in the Hawaiian Islands, compiled June, 1893, from sworn official returns to the Minister of Interior, as required by law (to be found in Blount's Report\*), out of the total investments of \$36,841,960 shown, \$26,109,166 is accredited to Americans, \$7,216,944 to Britishers, \$2,116,462 to Germans, and the balance \$1,399,118 to all other nationalities. Confining examination to the sugar industry itself the proportion of investments as to nationality show nearly 73% American, a fraction over 18% British, 5½% German and 3½% to all others.

It is needless to say that this amount and predominance of American capital invested in Hawaii has been since the passage of the treaty of reciprocity in 1876, the mutual beneficial working of which has been shown over and again in various ways. The revived cry by opponents as to its one-sidedness must be from the fact that nearly 60% of the benefits from alleged remission of sugar duties go directly into the pockets of California stockholders and 13% more to other Americans at the islands and in the Eastern States, and the balance to be shared by various other nationalities. Yes, this shows it to be a one-sided affair in which Americans get by far the largest share, while Hawaii, for her loss of revenue in the long list of articles admitted free under the treaty takes the chances of enhanced values through improved trade to recoup herself by increased internal taxes.

It is not the province of this article to deal with a controversy that has had able articles, elaborate statistical tables and exhibits from time to time in support of the treaty and illustrative of its mutual benefits, though it may not be out of place to confirm a

\* A summary table was given in the Hawaiian Annual for 1894.

few points in dealing with California's participation in the commercial development of Hawaii.

San Francisco banking capital, in years past, has rendered material aid in developing the business interests of the islands, and on several occasions accorded valuable assistance to tide over periods of trade depression. The full extent or amount, of financial help may not be readily ascertained, nor is it germane to the subject, the fact being well known. Capital, proverbially timid, seeks gilt edged securities, especially in foreign investments, and it is a satisfactory commentary on the conservative character of San Francisco capitalists that their judgment of the securities which Honolulu agencies offered proved so sound that the losses, or "penalties of misplaced confidence," if any at all exist, have been "few and far between." This speaks well also for the integrity of the business community of the Hawaiian Islands.

In the rapidly developing coffee industry of the islands the impress of California enterprise and forethought is not so prominent as has been shown exists in the sugar industry; the American capital interested in extending coffee culture being somewhat equally divided between the Eastern, Middle and Western States, but San Francisco merchants have their eye on the prospect of marketing the annual crop just the same.

With the shipping engaged in the Hawaiian trade, however, a far different showing is made and gives emphasis to the fact of San Francisco's identity with the commercial development of the islands. Her merchants and ship-masters have generally held the controlling and at times the sole interest in the various vessels from time to time identified in the Hawaiian trade. The "Regular Dispatch Line" of McRuer & Merrill and the contemporary line of Chas. Walcott Brooks & Co. are both memories of the past, but the "Oceanic Steamship Company," the "Hawaiian" line of Williams, Dimond & Co., the "Planters" line of Welch & Co., the "Matson's" line and others, succeed them in reaping the principal share in the golden harvest of Hawaii's import and export trade.

Some adverse comment has lately appeared with reference to the sugar cargoes shipped direct to the Eastern States by way of Cape Horn. This is not an act of Hawaiian planters or

their Honolulu agents, but by the contractors for our product in the United States who charter the vessels and direct their ports of loading and delivery, and should not be scored against Hawaiian as discriminating against San Francisco shipping interests, especially as has been already shown, California has the largest ownership and naturally the controlling voice in the disposition of the sugar crops.

The total value of imports of the islands for the year 1896 was \$7,164,561.40, and their exports for same period was \$15,515,230.13. The sugar exports amounted to 221,784½ tons, valued at \$14,932,172.83. California's share thereof (59%) represents \$8,809,982, the profits on which are estimated at \$1,918,755; doubtless a satisfactory though not accessive revenue for the year's return upon a capital stock investment, as shown, of \$16,621,300.

Of the total value of exports from the islands for the year 1896 which amounted to \$15,515,230.13, the report of the Collector General of Customs show that U. S. Pacific ports—which is almost wholly San Francisco—received 76.40%, Eastern U. S. ports 23.24 %, and all other countries .36%. The total value of imports for the same period amounted to \$7,164,561.40, of which U. S. Pacific ports furnished 73.08%, U. S. Atlantic ports 3.19%, Great Britain 10.50%, and all other countries 13.19%.

Notwithstanding the apparently healthy condition of Hawaiian trade for years past, by the regular excess of exports over imports, the profitableness of it all is seen to be on the San Francisco side of the investment and the healthiness of it must be unquestionable in that little Hawaii, with as yet but partially developed agricultural possibilities—instanced by the strides of the reviving coffee industry—continues to give much more than she receives, yet withal is making commendable progress.

With the expansion of the sugar industry came the necessary transformation of the inter-island coasting fleet from sail to steam, and it is noteworthy that with the exception of three of these steamers, all have been constructed on the Pacific Coast, San Francisco building eight or nine and fitting them, as also all those built at ports north of her, with machinery. Of the three exceptions one is a Honolulu production and the others were built in Philadelphia and on the Clyde by California capital

especially for the inter-island trade and sold to parties here on their arrival. Of the remaining fleet of seventeen schooners six are the output of San Francisco ship-yards, two are from Port Ludlow—that vied with Port Blakely in building our steamers—three are of island build and the rest are from various quarters of the globe.

Admitting that these and kindred improvements in Hawaiian trade and commerce are the effects of treaty benefits by concessions from the United States, there is no question that the bulk of it is enjoyed by citizens of and residents in that country, of which Californians get the principal share. We of Hawaii admit its reciprocal benefits, as it was designed, but deny the soft impeachment of giving little or no returns therefor. In its practical working it is by no means a one-sided affair in favor of Hawaii, and it is only those who won't see that are blind to its United States'—and especially California—advantages.

The foregoing are but some of the salient points in the commercial relations existing between San Francisco and the Hawaiian Islands, but they are perhaps sufficient to illustrate the fact that what affects the prosperity and welfare of Hawaii—be it annexation, continuance or abrogation of the treaty, is a matter of serious import to California, fully as much so as to Hawaii, not only in its result to the general trade, but in its effects upon the investments that have been shown.

*Thos. G. Thrum.*

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## OFFICIAL REPORT ON THE DESTRUCTION OF HAWAIIAN POSTAGE STAMPS, ETC.

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HONOLULU, FEBRUARY 1, 1897.

SIR:—We, your Committee, duly commissioned on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1897, under and by virtue of a Joint Resolution of the Legislature, approved May 27, A. D. 1896, to supervise with the Minister of Finance and Postmaster General, the Enumeration and Destruction of all Postal Cards and Postage Stamps and Envelopes issued prior to the present issue, beg leave to report that on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1897, your

Committee enumerated the Postage Stamps and Envelopes, as given in the Inventory annexed hereto and which was found to correspond with the lists furnished by the Postmaster General, and Registrar of Accounts; that the said Postage Stamps and Envelopes were then placed in mail bags, sealed with the private seals of your Committee as well as that of the Government, and then deposited in the time vault of the Finance Department until the morning of the 28th, when they were transported to the furnaces of the Hawaiian Electric Co., and there burned in the presence of the Minister of Finance, the Postmaster General, and of the several members of your Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) W. M. GIFFARD, }  
 ( " ) J. H. SOPER, } Committee.  
 ( " ) F. L. STOLTZ. }

To

SANFORD B. DOLE,

President of the Republic of Hawaii.

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INVENTORY OF HAWAIIAN POSTAGE STAMPS AND ENVELOPES  
 ISSUED PREVIOUS TO THE PRESENT ISSUE OF THE REPUBLIC  
 OF HAWAII AND WHICH REMAINED ON HAND AT THE POST  
 OFFICE AND TREASURY, DEC. 31, A.D. 1896.

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SURCHARGED PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT. 1893.

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2 Cent Violet.....	418 $\frac{23}{50}$	Sheets.....	209,135	Stamps
5 " Light Blue.....	5790 $\frac{36}{50}$	" .....	289,536	"
10 " Chocolate.....	1625	" .....	81,250	"
12 " Black.....	1978 $\frac{19}{50}$	" .....	98,919	"
18 " Red.....	1257 $\frac{29}{50}$	" .....	62,879	"
50 " Red.....	423 $\frac{91}{50}$	" .....	21,151	"
\$1.00 Red.....	838 $\frac{91}{50}$	" .....	41,901	"
5 Cent Envelopes.....	7932.			
10 " " .....	10,293.			

OBSOLETE ISSUES.

2 Cent Red, Kam. IV., Imperf.. overprinted "Reprint," 924 $\frac{13}{15}$   
 Sheets, 13,873 Stamps.

- 5 Cent Blue, Kam. III., Fac simile of 1853 issue, overprinted "Reprint,"  $318\frac{05}{20}$  Sheets, 6,365 Stamps.
- 13 Cent Red, Kam. III., Fac simile of 1853 issue, overprinted "Reprint,"  $415\frac{04}{20}$  Sheets, 8,304 Stamps.
- 5 Cent Blue, Kam. III., 1853 issue, overprinted "Specimen,"  $363\frac{16}{20}$  Sheets, 7,276 Stamps.
- 13 Cent Red, Kam. III., 1853 issue, overprinted "Specimen,"  $812\frac{17}{20}$  Sheets, 16,257 Stamps.

In addition to the above Inventory of Stamps your Committee also destroyed 10,000 Reply Postal Cards of the denomination of 2 Cents Blue, issue of 1881. These Postal Cards, however, were not included in the official inventory of the Postal Bureau, but were a consignment sent a few years ago in error by the New York engravers and had never been accepted by the Hawaiian Government.

## COTTON; A POSSIBLE HAWAIIAN INDUSTRY.

ATTENTION has been called in the Honolulu press during the past year, to the possibilities of Cotton growing as another industry suited to the climate and soil of these islands, and for which a new market is opening up in Japan in their eager desire for recognition as a manufacturing center.

The cultivation of cotton would be no new thing in Hawaii, considerable experience having been had therewith some thirty years ago. It would be, rather, the revival of a lapsed industry, which, during the time of the civil war in the United States, when prices ruled high, gave satisfactory returns to the small native planters here and there on various parts of the islands.

To Mr. H. M. Whitney, the then publisher of the *Commercial Advertiser* and the *Nupepa Kuokoa*, belongs the credit of the initial effort toward its cultivation, for not only by his pen in both languages in the journals mentioned, but in distribution of choice seed; in prizes offered; in the purchase of the product and the introduction of machines to clean and prepare the staple for shipment, did he aim to encourage the industry. 1863 is

the first year where cotton figures in the export tables of the Custom House, amounting to 3,122 pounds. The following year it declined somewhat, but jumped the third year to 11,780 pounds, and reached the climax of its production in 1866 with 22,289 pounds. From that time it steadily declined, ceasing entirely in 1874 with its export of 2,355 pounds.

In this twelve years experience, little if any effort was made outside of individual Hawaiians; nothing of organized, systematic, or scientific methods were employed; hence, the discouragements by pokos (cut worms), so numerous in new broken fields, and the decline in price of the staple as the South resumed its productive capacity, proved too much for the individual cultivator of small keleanas.

The advocate for a new effort in this direction has been devoting considerable time the past year to practical tests in different parts of the islands in support of his views, based on personal experience in the Southern States, believing that it is not only feasible, but by systematic effort on a large scale can be made quite profitable. By request he has prepared the following article on this subject for this issue of the ANNUAL, in the interest of diversified industries for Hawaii.

Cotton (*gossypium*), a genus of the plant *matracea*, is indigenous to all tropical and sub-tropical countries. It has been scientifically divided into and classified under five primary or principal heads, viz.: *Herbaceum*, *arboreum*, *hirsutum*, *religiosum* and *barbadense*. Professor De Cándoll, a noted authority, found nineteen species; Dr. Royle referred all to eight, while Sawartz placed all cotton under a single head.

For practical purposes, however, I have found it sufficient to consider all cotton under the three aspects it presents to the commercial world. First, we have the herbaceous cotton, representing the entire product of the Southern States and much of the valuable output of other semi-tropical lands. It is really the cotton of commerce. Next we find the shrub cotton, peculiar to all parts of the tropics, including the Hawaiian Islands. It is grown to some profit in Central and South America, Fiji, India and Egypt. Lastly, we note what may be called tree cotton, peculiar to Egypt but to be found in all



countries bordering the Equator. As a fiber producer, it is comparatively worthless.

In the Temperate Zone the herbaceous and shrub cottons are annuals; but in the tropics they will attain an age of from two to forty years, in the course of which their product will be subject to gradual deterioration. The pod of the shrub species is much larger than that of the herbaceous and is more oval; but the productiveness is almost incomparably less and the staple is much shorter.

The commercial value of cotton is determined, first, by cleanliness, or freedom from dirt, stain or water; second, by the length of staple and fineness of fiber; third, by absence of color. The two general classifications are, long and short staple. Of the first, the Sea Island species of Cotton may be counted upon for the best results. It is distinctively a long staple product. All other Cottons of America and the Orient are classed as short staples, except in rare cases of a particular lot or growth. Besides having the longest staple, Sea Island Cotton is noted for the fineness and strength of its fiber, making it the most valuable of any of the secondary species. It is used in the manufacture of fine yarns, laces and other delicate fabrics, and is also employed in great quantities by silk manufacturers, the fine, soft, glossy fiber blending almost perfectly with the thread of the silk worm.

The three classes of cotton named above will flourish equally in the Hawaiian Islands, though I am inclined to think that the Sea Island species of the herbaceous product will stand a wider range of climate and soil conditions here. That is to say, as an instance, it could be grown successfully at Oloa, while the other species would perhaps not be able to contend against the excessive moisture there. From numerous experiments and minute and constant observation, I am convinced that the general soil of the country meets perfectly the requirements of the Sea Island product, and the climate is certainly as favorable as any in the world. That, too, being the cotton of highest consideration in the markets, it is the species to which this country should naturally direct its entire attention.

One of my best experiments at Sea Island Cotton raising in the Islands was begun September 1, 1896. The seed were

deposited in the ordinary garden soil of Honolulu. I cultivated the plants in the same way as a field of cotton would be worked in the South. The hills, or stalk-stands, were three feet apart each way. When the third leaf appeared, the plants were "thinned" to one stalk at a stand. For two months after this operation, the grass was removed once a week, and fresh earth was turned about the plants whenever the soil became dry and crusted. About the second week in January, a little more than four months after planting, harvest began. The yield in sight was then an average of over 100 bolls, or pods, to the stalk—five times what is, in the South, considered a good crop.

Harvest continued until about March 1. In the meantime new blooms and new pods were constantly appearing. Then I began the second, and most important part of my experiment. I knew from previous observations that the staple would deteriorate in a continuous production from the same stalk, and I believed that a system of pruning could be successfully employed to get around the difficulty. So, about the time mentioned all the limbs of the bushes were cut off, leaving bare stumps, about three feet high, at the service of nature. In a few days new limbs began to appear. They came out at the top and along down the stump almost to the ground. The upward growth of the mother tree having been checked, all of its strength was thrown into the new limbs and fruit. More than double the number of branches came out, and the increase in fruit was nearly three-fold. Pods appeared in clusters on short stems and in large numbers along the branches. In May, or a little more than half the time consumed by the growth of the first crop, the second harvest began.

The cotton produced was equal in every respect to the first crop, and was as fine as any I have ever seen. As a cotton expert, I classed it as Middling Fair. On the Liverpool market it should bring, at the opening of the season in August, from 18 to 20 cents per pound. The experiment proved conclusively that the expense of replanting and recultivating, when a deterioration in the staple is noticed, can be easily avoided and that to the great enhancement of the yield.

Just what there is in cotton in the Hawaiian Islands must be determined by cultivation on a large scale. The small experi-

ments made prove it to be a crop worthy of substantial consideration. It is evident that the yield of the Sea Island product would be far in advance of that realized on Southern plantations; but I am not prepared to say that the crop would, under all circumstances, prove more profitable than cane. It is a cheap crop and one of quick returns. In Louisiana, where only the short staple cotton will grow, a very large acreage in every parish is devoted to the product. Cotton and cane are found growing in adjoining lands. Here, we have the first advantage of being able to produce a cotton worth twice as much per pound, and, second, of running far ahead of the Louisiana planter in the yield per acre—besides having what is an equal if not better market—the mills of Japan—close at hand.

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Since preparing the foregoing I have been able to determine, with a greater degree of certainty, by careful experiments on this island, on Maui and on Hawaii, the yield and probable returns of the cotton industry in this country. The calculations are, of course, made upon a basis of average circumstances and are not to be relied upon under all conditions. Everything depends upon the soil, moisture and freedom from very heavy winds.

Under conditions similar to those existing at Ewa, this island, I cannot see why, with almost a continuous yield, five bales of about 500 pounds cotton per acre, of the finest fiber and staple, may not be reproduced in a year. At twenty cents per pound, which is a conservative estimate, the market value of an acre of cotton would be \$550.00. The seed would be worth at least \$25.00 per acre more, bringing the total receipts up to about \$575.00. With labor as cheap as at present, an acre of cotton can be planted, grown, harvested and marketed for \$20. This does not include the rental of lands nor the cost of irrigation.

If my present plans carry, I hope to organize during the coming year a company for the cultivation of cotton on an extensive scale. Considerable American support will be enlisted in the enterprise.

*L. D. Timmons*

## THE DAYS WE CELEBRATE.

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### HOLIDAYS AND THEIR OBSERVANCE IN HONOLULU.

**H**OLIDAYS and anniversaries, national or otherwise, occupy a prominent place on the ANNUAL'S calendar page, as it does in the Hawaiian mind, if not their heart; for with the easy going, light hearted race, more impulsive than provident, the occasions for gaiety, festivity, excitement and feasting touches them, as may be said, "right where they live." This trait of the race is seen in their ready observance of various individual or family anniversaries, and it matters not whether it be a birthday or death-day commemoration, the preparations for a grand luau, and a gay time thereat, are entered upon with like jollity and must not be interfered with by "previous engagements" or common routine labor. It is not then a matter of wonderment that Hawaiians observed the celebration of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee with the same gusto that they did the Fourth of July, nor that they observe any foreign national holiday with the same spirit that they do their own.

That this has ever been so, or at least since foreign anniversaries were introduced or recognized here, may be inferred by the following paragraph in a private journal by a pioneer resident recording the observance of July 4th in Honolulu in 1829.

"Many dinner parties were held and many luaus among the natives were got up. In fact, it would be difficult to say who appeared to take most interest in the occasion, Americans or natives."

Just how much we foreigners have imbibed this Hawaiian trait, whether influenced by them, or through the seductive effects of their climate, might be a fruitful subject for Social Science Club consideration, and it may be of interest to readers, here and abroad—certainly in future years—if a brief record is

given of the Hawaiian holidays of 1897, and how Honolulu's observed them.

For this purpose they are dealt with in chronological sequence rather than in their order of importance.

January 1st., New Year's. This important day of happy greeting and mile-stones of good resolutions to so many nations and peoples has lost none of its hold upon the civilized and educated mind by its transplanting to these isles of the Pacific, though it may be losing some of the customs, of late years, that prevailed when whalers formed a large part of Honolulu's foreign population at the holiday season, from whom the Kanaka boat boys, doubtless, took points as they sought to catch you first with the greeting "Happy New Year," and, if successful, would follow it up with—"Give me a quarter."

This well-wishing for a consideration has been out-grown and the practice of New Year's calls by gentlemen upon their circle of lady friends has become obsolete, as it has elsewhere.

The events of the day of 1897, as for several years past, were of a semi-official, social character. From 11 o'clock till noon the President and Mrs. Dole held an official reception at the Executive building, which was largely attended by officials and citizens. This was followed by the usual New Year's lunch and reception at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. for young men, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. and the "Y's," at which the President and Mrs. Dole, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Jones, Judge and Mrs. Frear, Mrs. Dillingham, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Wood and others assisted. In the evening a free concert was given in the Hall. Both events proved successful in drawing a large attendance. Picnic and excursion parties to different attractive points, by railroad or other conveyance, were many, while in the afternoon a foot-ball contest between "towns and gowns" gave an exciting outing to a large gathering at the Makiki Baseball League grounds.

January 17th. Anniversary of the downfall of the monarchy. This has been observed regularly since 1893 but was not established as a National holiday till the Legislature of 1896 made it so.

This year it was celebrated on Saturday the 16th, the leading events being a big luau in the court room of the Police Station by the police force, at which the Attorney General, the Marshal and other officials connected with the department were partici-

pants, and in the afternoon a series of athletic sports and bicycle contests at Kapiolani Park, which gave entertainment to a large number of people.

Chinese New Year fell due in 1897 on February 1st. This day of all days in the year to a Chinaman has forced itself into recognition here for a number of years past, partly owing to their numbers, and partly in having been so "nominated in the bond" twenty or more years ago that "three days holiday" be granted them for the observance of their New Year's festivities. From that time Honolulu households have been ruled once a year for several days, if not more, by their Chinese help. Fire-cracker and bomb explosions were of frequent occurrence day and night, commencing the evening before the new moon and lasting till the day after. Large lighted lanterns decorated their verandahs, while all of them, even the poorest, kept open house to all visitors, to whom they tendered refreshments and delicacies such as their means allowed. Since the formation of the United Chinese Society, official receptions have been held on this day at their building, by Goo Kim, the Chinese consular agent for these islands, assisted by the officers of the Society. A noted feature is the elaborate luncheon provided; the hospitalities extended usually lasting from 12 to 2 p. m.

February 22nd. Washington's birthday. Though not gazetted as a holiday it has nevertheless been observed by many residents here for years past. Of late it has been noticed as a general holiday in a quiet way by the closing of all government offices. Its observance this year was further marked by an afternoon reception on the U. S. S. *Alert*, and the meeting in the evening of the Hawaiian Society of Sons of the American Revolution. The American Relief Fund officers hold their annual meeting on this anniversary to recount the aid needy countrymen have required of them, and strengthen each others hands for future deeds of similar benevolence. They have done this regularly now for 33 years.

March 17th. This is not St. Patrick's day in Hawaii, but the birthday of Kamehameha III., in commemoration of his consideration for his people in giving them lands, their first written constitution and the ballot. For these and kindred deeds, he has been termed "Kauikeaouli the good." As a holiday it is not

observed as it used to be, and has ceased to be gazetted as a national day.

May 24th. Queen Victoria's birthday. This day, usually honored with patriotic observance, had in it this year an extra vein of loyalty by no means limited to British subjects. Gay bunting fluttered to the breeze, and the general invitation by the late Commissioner Hawes to his afternoon reception in Her honor proved a memorable event, the very large attendance indicating the regard felt by all classes, in this mid-Pacific realm, for England's noble Queen.

May 30th. Decoration or Memorial day is a holiday of comparative recent adoption in Honolulu, dating with 1883, but it has found here a responsive, sympathetic field. It was observed this year on Saturday the 29th, with unusual impressiveness. While originating with the G. A. R. organization, and held as a military day, its observance is much more general than many suppose, from its mute appeal in memory of the dear departed. The procession this year—through the presence in port of the *Philadelphia* and *Marion*, and participation of the police force, regulars and mounted—was quite imposing as it marched to the Nuuanu Cemetery, many bearing floral tributes with which to decorate the graves of fallen comrades. The address of the occasion, which was both eloquent and appropriate, was delivered by Col. G. F. Little of Hilo.

June 11th. Kamehameha day is a national holiday that came into existence in the latter part of the reign of Kamehameha V., said to be in honor of the conqueror of the group and founder of the dynasty; but in actual fact, it is the "Derby day" of Hawaii, the annual races taking place at Kapiolani Park. This sport has marked fascination for Hawaiians as well as many others; and the program of events are made to cover a full day. As an offset to the known influences attending the race track, the day is chosen for the annual picnics of the several Sunday Schools of the various foreign churches, and by free tram-car, bus, or railroad conveyance, participants are whirled away to various attractive grounds where games are instituted for the little ones, and busy, self sacrificing committees prepare the good things for romping, hungry crowds. The centers of such attractions this year were Punahou grounds—as for several years past; Allen

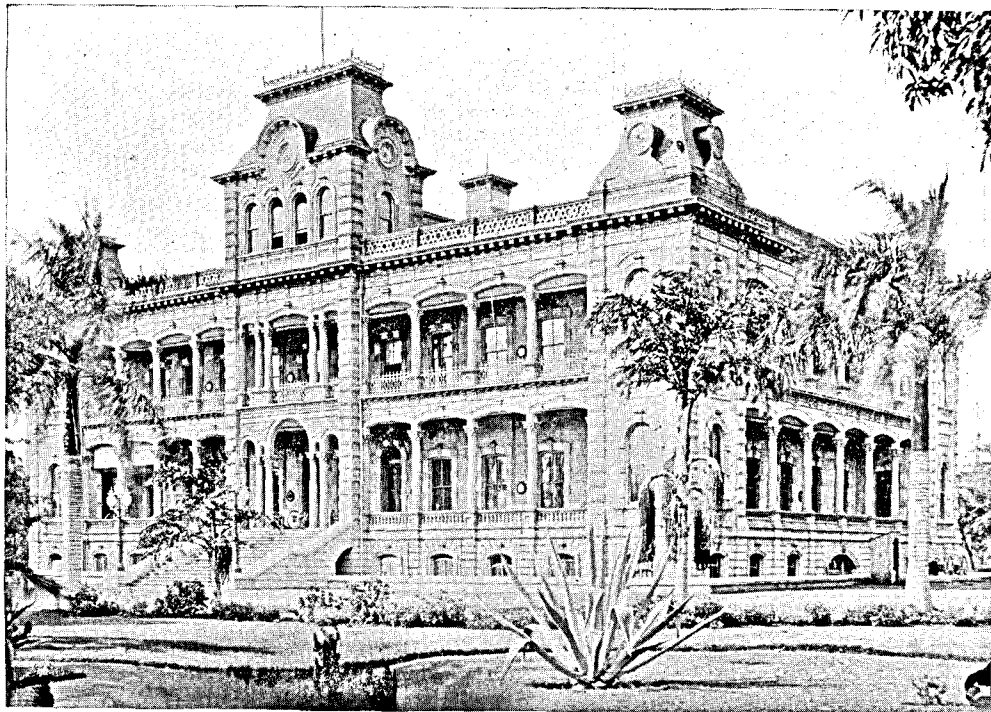
Herbert's Kalihi premises, and Remond Grove, while private picnic parties sought the Pali, Tantalus and valley seclusions.

Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee celebration was observed June 23rd. as a general holiday. Government, Consular and private flag staffs and vessels in port were gay with bunting. A morning regatta, comprising a series of six aquatic events, gave interest and excitement to a large gathering of people who crowded wharves and shipping, though the absence of trade winds rendered the yacht races tedious and finally void. Special thanksgiving services were held at St. Andrew's Cathedral at 10.30 a. m. The house was crowded to its doors. The sermon was delivered by Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, and the choir for the occasion comprised 80 voices.

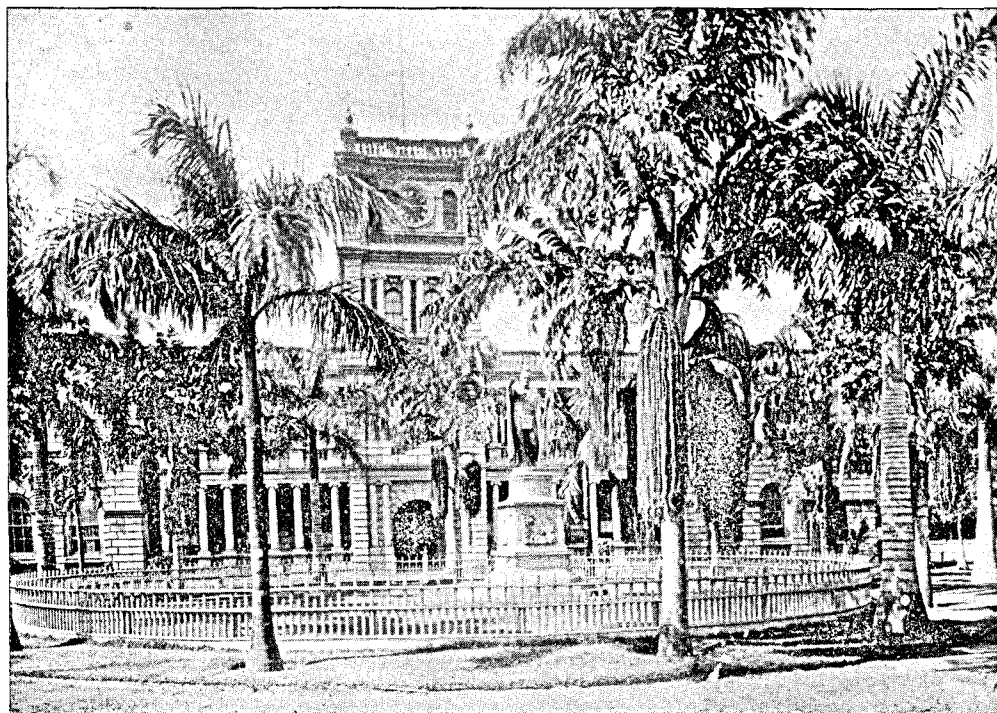
Children's sports were made a feature of the day, and from 10 a. m. till 1 p. m. a gay play field was made of Kapiolani Park grounds. The series of games was succeeded by a long program of field sports by athletic aspirants, the winners of prizes being decorated with gold medals by Mrs. T. R. Walker, on behalf of the committee. One special race had for its prize a fine gold watch, suitably inscribed, the gift of the late Commissioner Hawes. The tram cars and other conveyances did a lively business conveying the many people to and fro. Notwithstanding the full day's enthusiasm, the climax of enjoyment was in evidence at the grand ball in the evening at Independence Park, in honor of the day. The hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion with flags, palms, evergreens and electric lights of special designs. Over 800 people were estimated to be in attendance.

July 4th. Through declaring the Republic of Hawaii, in 1895, on the Anniversary of American Independence, we have since then a dual celebration on this day. The Fourth falling this year on Sunday, its commemoration was set for the following day; though, in fact, certain features took place on the third. Elaborate preparations had been made through various committees for a display of more than usual patriotism. Favorable political prospects, with a prosperous business year, found the community responsive to suggestions for a jubilant celebration that should eclipse all that had preceded it, and, if the crowding of events within limited time is any indication, it can be scored a success.





EXECUTIVE BUILDING.



JUDICIARY BUILDING.

The presence in port of the *Philadelphia*, which had participated successfully in a water carnival a short time before at San Diego, suggested the introduction of an illuminated carnival in our harbor to accompany an exhibition of fireworks to be set off abreast of the Inter-Island Co's wharf. This feature of the celebration took place on the evening of the third. Unfortunately the wind grew boisterous and interfered somewhat with the success of several pieces, as also with the effective display of the Carnival. The illumination of the Healani and Myrtle boat club quarters; the *Philadelphia*, and the free use of her search lights, as also the Naniwa's, added much to the brilliancy of the scene. The wharves and shipping were thronged with spectators; the band on the *Philadelphia*, and the Government band on the wharf alternating in discoursing patriotic and other airs for the enjoyment of all. Competitive prizes were awarded for originality and effectiveness of design in the several carnival entries. Great guns ushered in the morning of the 5th, arousing the city to an exciting day and busy hands to the completion of decorations. In due time ship and shore were resplendent with colors; the residences, hotels and business houses decorated with flags, shields, bunting etc., and the populace largely badged with "Old Glory" gave an impress to the city quite unmistakable.

A parade of the military companies has of late become a Fourth of July event. The usual turnout of "Antiques and Horribles," so called, gave place this year to a general procession, with sundry floats, which, joining with the military, police and Fire Department, gave a large and imposing procession, which was very successfully carried out under the marshalship of W. H. Hoogs.

Floral decorations were a feature in several divisions of the procession, but markedly so with the Fire Department, which turned out in full force. The bicyclists, both single and tandem, sought effectiveness in the more airy bunting and ribbons, flowers lending tasteful harmony in several schemes. The floats attracted much attention, comprising a Hawaiian fishing company in their canoe beneath a lanai formed of Cocoa-nut leaves; the signing of the Declaration of Independence, enacted by a company of young men in wig and ancient costume; Tug-of-war contest, illustrative of the pending Japan-Hawaiian immigration

controversy. The floats of business firms comprised commendable exhibits by W. W. Dimond, J. T. Waterhouse, the Central Meat Co., Lewis & Co. and People's Ice Co.

A diminutive cart completely covered with flowers, in which a pretty child as prettily dressed, rode, drawn by a shetland pony, attracted much attention enroute. Crowds of spectators lined the streets and blocked sidewalks throughout the line of march, all nationalities enjoying the occasion. Messrs C. B. Ripley, G. C. Beckley, A. T. Atkinson, D. Logan and C. B. Wilson were the judges for prizes in the exhibits.

Shortly after the procession ended, the Opera House opened for the literary and strictly American exercises of the day. It was quickly crowded by a throng eager to welcome and hear Minister Sewall, orator of the day. Nor were they disappointed. The patriotic utterances and imposing airs fell on responsive ears. The afternoon was devoted to field sports and games for all ages at the Makiki base-ball grounds, beginning at 1:30 o'clock. The entries were many in each event; and prizes were contested for, followed by a regular league game of base ball, free to all the gathered throng, at 4 p. m.

From 3 to 6 p. m. the official reception of United States Minister and Mrs. Sewall took place at their Waikiki residence, which was very generally attended. With the effective bunting and palm decorations of house and grounds, the delight of music by the *Philadelphia's* band, and the agreeableness of host and hostess, everybody was charmed. The grand ball in Independence Park pavilion eclipsed all public balls that had preceded it. The decorations were mentioned as specially appropriate to the day, and the occasion was tasty and effective. Invitations had been sent out freely. A large attendance had been planned for and the expectations of the Committee materialized.

July 31st. This used to be a grand Hawaiian holiday in the olden times in commemoration of the restoration of the Hawaiian flag by Admiral Thomas (particulars of which are given in the ANNUAL for 1893), but it was struck out of the calendar of national days by Kamehameha V. Nevertheless, many natives hold it in annual remembrance by luau gatherings throughout the city, as they did this year.

Regatta day. This is a new national holiday, by legislative enactment in 1896, whereby the third Saturday of September is

set apart in deference to the desire of quite a number of Honolulu's populace for the encouragement of aquatic sports. Its first observance, last year, was entered upon with considerable spirit and enthusiasm between rival yachtsmen and contesting crews of the various boat clubs, and, at this writing, the events for this year promise to eclipse it in interest through more varied entries.

Thanksgiving day. Good Americans early engrafted this day in Hawaiian soil, and though not appearing as a national day, is, nevertheless, regularly observed by special and appropriate religious services. Last year it was made also a Hawaiian Thanksgiving day by proclamation of President Dole, and no doubt has come into this country's calendar to stay.

November 28th. Anniversary of the recognition of Hawaiian Independence. This is justly a national holiday of much interest to Hawaiians and all interested in the welfare of the country, commemorating, as it does, the compact of England and France, on this date, in 1843, "to consider the Sandwich Islands as an Independent State; and never to take possession, neither directly or under the title of protectorate, or under any other form, of any part of the territory of which they are composed."\* Without this, Hawaii would have been early shipwrecked in her career, and not left to choose her destiny.

December 25th. As in all Christian lands, Christmas stands out on the calendar of Church and State in Hawaii nei with an individuality which no other holiday possesses. The days and weeks of preparation of tokens of Good will, and the attractive display of Christmas goods make the coming of "Santa Claus" a welcome event.

So general has the custom of giving gifts at this season become, that, not only have Hawaiians learned the joy thereof, but Chinese and Japanese are not strangers to its observance.

Family gatherings and Christmas tree entertainments enliven many homes, as also the various Sunday Schools of the city, sometimes to receive and sometimes to distribute for the joy and comfort of others. In this and other ways the unfortunate lepers on Molokai are always remembered at this glad season. The religious feature of the day is observed by special services in all the foreign churches.

\* See Annual of 1893, page 68.

## BRIEF HISTORY OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN HAWAII AND JAPAN.

BY S. E. BISHOP, D. D.

**I**N 1895 a law was enacted in Hawaii, which prohibited any immigrant to land who could not produce \$50. The object of this regulation was to prevent destitute immigrants becoming a public burden. This law was repeatedly enforced against white immigrants, and was known to have acted to prevent many more from embarking for Hawaii. In 1896 this law was found to be systematically evaded by Japanese immigrants, increasing numbers of whom were pouring into these Islands. In 1884 the Japanese in Hawaii numbered 116; in 1890 they numbered 12,360; in 1896 they were 24,407, out of a total population of 109,020. In 1895 the whole arrivals of Japanese were 2,398, while during 1896 there were 6,322, of whom 2,273 came during the last three months of the year.

At that rate, in less than ten years the Japanese would form a majority of the whole population, and Hawaii would become a Japanese colony.

Up to a recent date, nearly all the Japanese immigrants were brought here as contract laborers, to supply needed labor on the sugar plantations. These laborers were introduced under a special convention made with Japan in 1886, whereby all such persons were to have special permits previously secured from this Government by the planters, and at the expiration of their contracts, were to be returned to Japan, if they so desired, at the planters' expense. The increase of arrivals in 1896 was due to the efforts of Emigration Companies organized in Japan, which poured into Hawaii many thousands of independent immigrants. In order to evade the law, it was found that each immigrant was supplied with \$50 as a loan from the Emigration Company.

This loan was to be repaid to the Company immediately after the immigrant landed.

After some ineffectual attempts to check these frauds, which were thwarted by appeals to the local Courts, the Government, supported by American precedents, adopted a determined and summary course of treatment. On March 5th, 1897, the Japanese steamer *Shinshiu-Maru* arrived with 670 Japanese passengers for Honolulu. A careful examination of these passengers by the Deputy-Collector, as by law provided, resulted in finding that only 235 of them were qualified to enter the country. It was found that a majority of those immigrants exhibiting \$50 of coin were not the bona fide possessors of the same, but had received it as a temporary loan for the purpose of evading the law. It was also found that a majority of those of the company who claimed to hold contracts to labor were without the required permit from the Government.

The cases of the rejected immigrants were appealed from the Deputy-Collector to the Supreme Court, whose decision was rendered against them on March 17th, following certain decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court, to the effect that the inspecting officer had sole jurisdiction to determine the right of immigrants to land under the law, and no other tribunal could interfere.

During the two following days, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Henry E. Cooper, together with the Collector-General, J. B. Castle, carefully reexamined the cases of the 535 persons previously rejected by Deputy-Collector McStocker. A most lenient course was pursued, under which 112 more were passed. The remaining 413 were reshipped to Japan by the ship they came on, which sailed March 20th.

On March 19th, the Japanese steamer *Sakura-Maru* arrived with 316 more immigrants, of whom 163 were similarly rejected. The ship being bound to Seattle, they remained here in charge of the Marshal. On April 8th, the *Kinai-Maru* arrived with 682 free laborers from Japan. After a careful examination, like that of the others, by Messrs. Cooper and Castle, 549 of these were also rejected. On April 18th, the *Kinai-Maru* returned to Japan with these, and the 163 rejected from the *Sakura-Maru*. In all 1125 Japanese immigrants were forcibly rejected as disqualified to enter, and were sent home by the Hawaiian Government.

The Japanese Minister at Honolulu, Mr. Shimamura, strongly protested against these proceedings. Strong language of disapproval was used in a public meeting of Japanese residents. This action of the Hawaiian Government awakened the most serious displeasure in that of Japan, as being in violation of Treaty rights. It also created much excitement among the Japanese public, as manifested by strong denunciations in the Japanese newspapers.

On May 5th, the Japanese cruiser *Naniwa-kan* arrived, bringing Councillor Akiyama, who was commissioned to cooperate with Minister Shimamura, in seeking redress for the injury done. The active correspondence with Minister Cooper was continued, which had been begun by Mr. Shimamura. In anticipation of difficulty arising with Japan, the U. S. S. *Philadelphia* had arrived on April 16th with Admiral Beardslee.

Without describing at length the somewhat voluminous correspondence, the purpose of this historical sketch will be gained, by stating the positions maintained by the contending parties.

After the arrival of Mr. Akiyama with instructions from Tokyo, the Japanese Representatives at once took what the Hawaiian Government considered an extreme and untenable position. They entirely denied that, under her Treaty of 1871 with Japan, Hawaii had any right at all to restrict the entrance and residence of Japanese subjects in these islands. They refused to enter upon any investigation or discussion of whether the persons ostensibly possessing \$50, were in bona fide possession thereof, or had been treated with justice.

The main position taken by the Japanese Representatives was that of planting themselves immovably upon an extreme interpretation of the Treaty of 1871, which, they claimed, gave to the subjects of Japan in Hawaii all the rights and privileges enjoyed by the subjects of the "most favored nation." The words of the Treaty upon which they based that claim, are the following, in Article II of that Treaty:

"Article II. The subjects of each of the two high contracting parties, respectively, shall have the liberty freely and securely to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports and rivers in the territories of the other, where trade with other nations is



permitted ; they may remain and reside in any such ports and places, respectively, and hire and occupy houses and ware houses, and may trade in all kinds of produce, manufactures and merchandise of lawful commerce, *enjoying at all times the same privileges as may have been, or may hereafter be granted to the citizens or subjects of any other nation*, paying at all times such duties and taxes as may be enacted from the citizens or subjects of other nations doing business or residing within the territories of each of the high contracting parties."

Japan now claims that the words of the article which are here printed in italics, constitute what is known as a "most favored nation" provision, entitling the subject of Japan coming to Hawaii, to all the rights and privileges which are conferred by treaty upon citizens or subjects of any other nation.

The Hawaiian Government controvert this claim of Japan by pointing out that the words upon which that claim rests form a dependent clause, between commas, in a sentence relating solely to persons engaged in trade, and to the privileges of trade to be enjoyed by such persons. These words do not relate to rights and privileges in general, nor to rights and privileges to be employed by Japanese subjects of all classes, but solely to trading privileges to be enjoyed by Japanese traders. They also maintain that so broad and important a "most favored nation" provision as this is claimed by Japan to be, conferring extensive rights upon all classes of Japanese subjects, would not have been made in an obscure and ambiguous clause of a sentence, but would have been expressed clearly by itself in a distinct and separate article.

The Japanese Representatives carry their application of the Treaty still farther by quoting a Treaty made by Hawaii with Spain in 1863, in Article IV of which occur the following words: "In fine, they shall in all respects enjoy the same rights and privileges *which are granted to natives*, and they shall be subject to the same conditions." Japan accordingly claims that under the "most favored nation" provision in their own treaty, Japanese subjects are like those of Spain, entitled to all privileges which are granted to *natives of Hawaii*, including the right to enter the country at will, and the right of voting.

To this, the Hawaiian reply is that this article also had refer-

ence solely to the privileges to be enjoyed by traders as such, and that Spain had never claimed under its provisions the rights of voting franchise, etc., enjoyed by natives.

No progress having been made by the correspondence towards a mutual good understanding, and the attitude of Japan being unyielding, on June 28th, the Government of Hawaii proposed to the representatives of Japan to submit the points in controversy to Arbitration. Two weeks later, word was received in Washington that Japan signified consent to that proposition, and much satisfaction was expressed at the reasonable and friendly disposition shown thereby.

On August 16th, the written reply of the Japanese Government was received in Honolulu. It was such as to seriously abate the hopes previously entertained. "The Japanese Government accepted in principle the suggestion of the Hawaiian Government for arbitration." They now "explain the terms and conditions" deemed "essential to a satisfactory issue," and propose the King of the Belgians as sole arbitrator.

In "defining the scope of the reference" Count Okuma deems it "due to frankness" to state "that the Imperial Government cannot consent that the questions of the bona fides of the possession of \$50 by each of the free laborers, or of the applicability of the Treaty of 1871 to Japanese subjects other than those belonging to the merchant class, shall be regarded as points at issue upon which the decision of the arbitrator is to be invited. If the Government of the Republic are prepared to meet the Imperial Government upon the foregoing essential points, it is not apprehended that any difficulty will be experienced in arriving at an understanding in reference to the questions of minor importance."

Count Okuma fails to specify those "minor" questions. One of them is understood to relate to an increased duty on saki, or rice-wine, of which large quantities are imported from Japan. The two "essential points" which he specifies as the ones impossible to submit to arbitration, are precisely the two great points upon which Hawaii failed to agree, and therefore propose to submit to arbitration.

The reply of Foreign Minister Cooper was made on August 30th. It suggests "that this Government cannot be expected

to give its reply as to whether or not this proposal is acceptable until the points which the Imperial Government are willing to have submitted to arbitration are definitely made known to it."

The negotiations were thus, in September, apparently at a deadlock, Japan claiming extraordinary rights and privileges for her subjects, which Hawaii would not admit, while Japan refused to arbitrate that question. In the meantime the *Naniwa-kan* sailed for home, early in September, thus withdrawing all semblance of menace, if any such had been intended.

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### IMPORTING TROPICAL FRUITS.

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IT seems strange in this tropic land, wherein oranges and limes of excellent quality abound, that Hawaii should be beholden to other markets for a sufficient supply of tropical fruit for local demands, yet in 1896 California supplied these islands with 1,326 boxes of oranges, valued at \$3,282.26, and 722 boxes of lemons and limes valued at \$1,295.45, and from other directions came 300 boxes of limes and 142 boxes of oranges, valued at \$600.30; showing a total outlay of \$5,177.98 for products which with a little enterprise and forethought should figure among our exports, or at least prove sufficient to meet the requirements of our own market. This condition exists solely from the fact that there is no systematic cultivation of tropical fruits, outside of bananas and pineapples, carried on in any of the islands. Perhaps this condition, so far as certain sections of the islands are concerned, may result from the alleged perishable character of tropical fruit and distance from market, but the above showing would indicate that there is at least \$5,000 a year that can be saved to some local fruit raiser instead of its going abroad. On the principle that "a penny saved is two pence earned," this means \$10,000 to Hawaii.

## EDUCATION IN HAWAII.

### PRIMITIVE SCHOOLS.

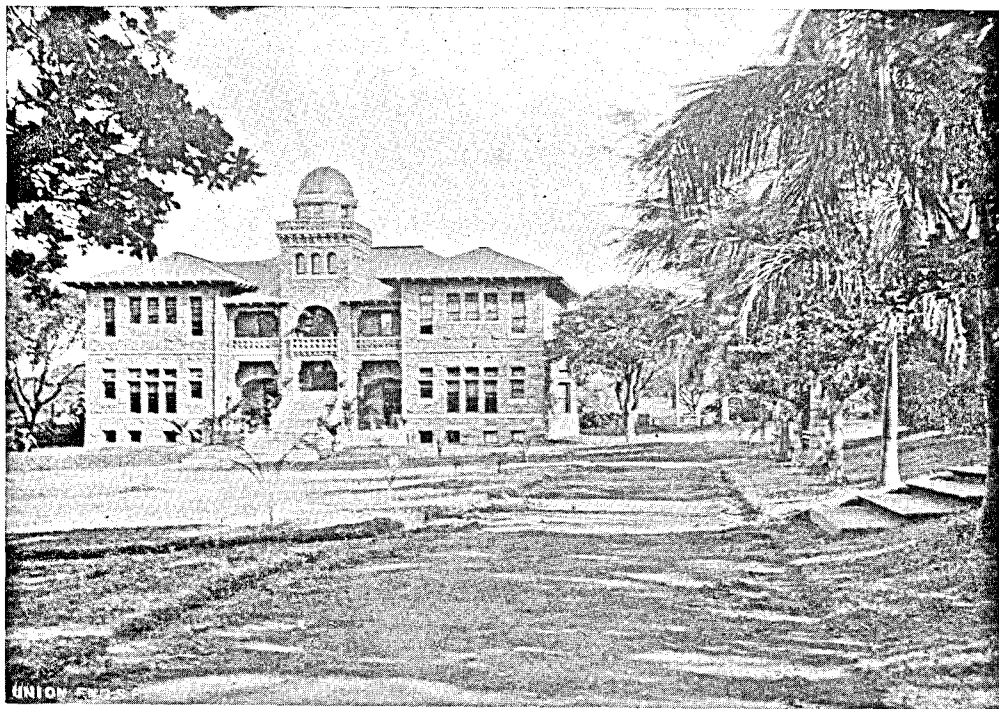
 DUCATION in the Hawaiian Islands may be said to have begun with the year 1822, when the first spelling book was printed. The eagerness of the people to acquire the novel and wonderful arts of reading and writing was intense, and for the next few years almost the whole population went to school. These primitive schools were kept from one to two hours in the afternoon, and were called together by the blowing of conch shells. The attendance of the adults, however, gradually fell off, and after 1830 the chief attention of the missionaries was paid to the education of the children. During the next ten years several important schools were founded, which are still flourishing.

### ORGANIZATION OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

Soon after the adoption of a written Constitution in 1840, the first school laws were enacted by the King and chiefs in council. In 1843 a department of Public Instruction was organized and placed under the charge of a minister of the Crown, who had the direction of the school agents in each district, and personally inspected all the schools. This arduous position was first held by Mr. W. Richards, at whose death in 1847 it was given to Mr. R. Armstrong, under whose able and energetic administration great progress was made. In 1855 the department was reorganized as a bureau, administered by a Board of Education, consisting of five members, of which Mr. Armstrong was the president until his death in 1860. In 1865 the office of Inspector General was created, and first filled by the late Judge Fornander, the distinguished historian and archaeologist. By an act of the Legislature of 1896, the school system of Hawaii was again constituted a department of the Government. By this Act the Minister of Foreign Affairs is *ex-officio* Minister of Public Instruction, and presides over a board of six Commissioners, appointed



HIGH SCHOOL, HONOLULU.



PAUAAI HALL, OAHU COLLEGE.

by the President of the Republic, whose term of office is three years, one-third of them retiring every year. Two of the commissioners are ladies.

#### THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN SCHOOLS.

At the outset, the public schools were all taught in the Hawaiian language, and used Hawaiian text-books. In 1840 a family school for the young chiefs of both sexes was established in Honolulu, in which English was the sole medium of instruction. Ten years later it developed into the present Royal School. Other English schools were afterwards instituted by the Government, in response to a popular demand, at which a fee of \$5.00 a year for each pupil was charged. This class of schools steadily increased in numbers till in 1888, they contained a majority of the school population, when they were made free schools by law. Since then the schools conducted in the Hawaiian language have rapidly diminished, until now they have ceased to exist. The School Act of 1896 requires that the English language shall be the medium and basis of instruction in all public and private schools. The law also requires that every child between the ages of six and fifteen, both inclusive, shall attend either a public or a private school. Special police, called truant officers, are employed in every district to enforce this requirement of the law.

#### THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS UNSECTARIAN.

The heterogeneous character of our population makes it vitally important that all the children should be trained in the use of one common language, the English, as well as in the knowledge and practice of their duties in all their relations to others and to the State.

No distinctively religious teaching, however, is given in the Government schools, and no person in holy orders or minister of religion is eligible to fill the office of Minister of Public Instruction or that of Inspector-General. The Constitution of the Republic of Hawaii also forbids any aid from the public treasury to "any sectarian, denominational or private school."

#### THE STATUS OF TEACHERS.

The school system is essentially American in its text books and its methods. The department holds periodical examinations for teachers, and issues three grades of Primary certificates,

according to the percentage obtained. During the past few years a Normal school has been established at Honolulu, with a practice school attached to it, which is supplying a class of teachers acquainted with the peculiar conditions of our schools and the best methods of dealing with them. The teachers have formed associations in the different islands for their own mutual improvement, and a national Summer School is held each year in Honolulu, in which eminent educators from the United States take an active part. Removals of teachers rarely take place, and only for cause. The schools are in session for forty weeks during the year.

#### GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

The limits of this article forbid any attempt to describe individual Government schools. There are many of them which would be a credit to any country, and the general standard is constantly rising. As might be expected, nearly all of the pupils are in what are called Primary and lower Grammar grades in California.

The highest place among these schools is held by the Honolulu High School, which is justly the pride of the Department, both for the beauty of the building and grounds, and for the high character of the instruction given in it. The Royal School, already referred to, has grown into a school of eleven rooms, and nearly 500 pupils.

#### INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

The importance of Industrial training is fully appreciated by the Government, although it is as yet but partially provided for. The Lahainaluna Seminary, founded in 1831, and taken over by the Government in 1849, furnishes instruction in agriculture, carpentry, printing and mechanical drawing, and the students have hitherto raised most of their own food. The boys in the Reformatory School are now learning useful trades. The experiment of teaching sewing in the schools has met with great success. A simple form of the Swedish Sloyd system of knife work has been introduced into a number of schools.

#### INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.

But the best work in this direction is being done by certain Independent schools. The Kamehameha Schools for Hawaiian



boys and girls, founded by the late Mrs. Bernice Pauahi Bishop, besides furnishing a good primary and grammar school education, provides a thorough manual training in several branches. The buildings are among the finest in the country, and are fitted with every modern improvement.

The Hilo Boys' Boarding School, which was founded sixty years ago, as a self-supporting industrial school, suggested to Gen. Armstrong the plan of the Hampton Institute. A similar school has been established at Malumalu near Lihue, Kauai, by private benevolence.

There are a number of boarding schools for girls at Honolulu and other places in the Islands, supported by private individuals and Mission funds, which are rendering invaluable services to the nation. These last formerly received grants from the Government, called "capitation fees," which are now discontinued.

The most advanced and comprehensive courses of study are offered by Oahu College, which occupies a beautiful site, in the eastern suburb of Honolulu. This noble foundation has grown out of a small school founded by the American Mission in 1841.

It now possesses a fine and commodious group of modern buildings and extensive grounds. It furnishes what is virtually a High School course, and also a thorough Classical course, besides instruction in modern languages, music, drawing, etc. The high standing which its graduates have taken in the universities of the United States, speaks well for the training which they have received here.

The St. Louis College at Honolulu is conducted by Brothers of Mary from their training college at Dayton, Ohio, who are doing faithful and effective work. It has at present over 500 pupils in its various departments. Iolani College, under the direction of the Anglican Bishop of Honolulu, is a well conducted academy for boys.

#### KINDERGARTENS.

Free Kindergartens were established in Honolulu in 1892 by an association of benevolent ladies for children of five different races, and have met with a gratifying degree of success. Others have since been opened at Palama, at the Ewa Plantation, at Hilo, and in other places.

## STATISTICS.

Over one-fifth of the expenditures of the Hawaiian Government have been for the support of public schools, viz: \$104,000 for the two years ending December 31, 1897. Probably half as much again is expended on independent schools, which would bring up the total amount spent for the cause of education in Hawaii to about \$300,000 per annum.

The average salary paid Government school teachers last year was \$626. The following tables show that 14,023 pupils were enrolled in the schools of the Hawaiian Islands at the close of the year 1896. Of the entire attendance 56.5 per cent was Hawaiian or part-Hawaiian, and 25 per cent Portuguese. Of the 14,023 pupils, 10,189 were attending Government schools, and 3,834 Independent schools. The former gave employment to 111 male and 169 female teachers, total 280 teachers, and the latter to 72 male and 130 female teachers, total 202 teachers. Of all teachers in the country 46.5 per cent are Americans. Hawaiians and part-Hawaiian teachers come next, and form 26.5 per cent of the entire teaching force.

## NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND PUPILS FOR THE YEAR 1896.

	SCHOOLS.	TEACHERS.			PUPILS.		
		MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Government.....	132	111	169	280	5,754	4,435	10,189
Independent.....	63	72	130	202	1,994	1,840	3,834
Grand Total...	195	183	299	482	7,748	6,275	14,023

## NATIONALITY OF PUPILS ATTENDING SCHOOLS FOR THE YEAR 1896.

NATIONALITY.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Hawaiian.....	3,048	2,432	5,480
Part-Hawaiian.....	1,152	1,296	2,448
American.....	219	198	417
British.....	105	151	256
German.....	152	136	288
Portuguese.....	2,066	1,534	3,600
Scandinavian.....	51	47	98
Japanese.....	242	155	397
Chinese.....	641	280	921
South Sea Islanders.....	15	13	28
Other Foreigners.....	57	33	90
Grand Total.....	7,748	6,275	14,023

W. D. Alexander.

## NOTES ON THE CENSUS OF 1896.

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**T**HE population of the Hawaiian Islands is heterogenous in character, being made up of Hawaiian, American, British, German, Portuguese, Chinese, Japanese and other nationalities. The total number of the population in 1896, the date of the last census, was 109,020; males, 72,517, and females, 36,503. Of these 31,019 were full blooded Hawaiians, 23,038 were Americans and Europeans, 24,407 were Japanese, 21,616 were Chinese, and 455 were South Sea Islanders. There remain 8,485 Part-Hawaiians, who derive their descent from American, European, or Asiatic fathers and Hawaiian mothers.

### POPULATION IN GENERAL.

The Hawaiian population, of pure birth, is still decreasing, though the rate of decrease was less for the past six years than it was for the similar period before that. From 1884 to 1890 the decrease was 13.9 per cent, while from 1890 to 1896, it was 9.9 per cent.

The Part-Hawaiian population shows a large increase on the other hand, having advanced from 6,186, as reported in 1890, to 8,485 in 1896, a gain of 2,299, or 37.1 per cent.

The Hawaiian born population where both parents are foreigners also shows a wonderful advance, viz: 7,495, as against 13,733, an increase of 6,238, or 83.4 per cent. Of this number 6,959 are Portuguese, thus out of a total pure Portuguese population of 15,191 according to the report, 45.8 per cent were born on the islands. Of the Japanese population, only 8.5 per cent, and of the Chinese 10.3 per cent were born here. These latter may be regarded as the transient population, a people who come and go but do not make their homes on the Islands, whereas the Americans and Europeans do make their homes upon the Islands, bring up their children upon the soil as it were, and form a per-

manent population, a population which, together with the Part-Hawaiians will eventually form the entire backbone of the Island people.

The foreign born population has increased from 41,873 to 55,783, an advance of 13,910, or 33.2 per cent. It is among this section of the population that the great disproportion of the sexes occurs, and of course it is here that the preponderance of the Asiatic comes in. Of this 55,783 mentioned above, 22,329 were Japanese and 19,382 were Chinese, a total of 41,711; of these 36,121 were males and 5,590 were females. These, as has been stated already, must be regarded as in a great measure a floating population, working on the plantations, and returning to their native countries with small accumulations saved from their wages, their places being filled by fresh immigrants.

Summing up the percentage of population it will be found as follows :

	Per cent of the Population.
Hawaiians.....	28.4
Part-Hawaiians.....	7.8
Americans, Europeans and their descendants.....	21.1
Japanese.....	22.3
Chinese.....	19.8
Other Nationalities.....	.6

#### A KEY NOTE.

The key note of the future is to be found among the survivals of children. If the young children are increasing, there is hope of a healthy state growing up. Now in this direction the prospects are good. The total increase of the population during the six years from 1890 to 1896 was 21.1 per cent, but the increase of children between the ages of one and six years during the same period has been 4,496, or 39 per cent, which is a thoroughly healthy showing.

Analyzing the increase of young children according to nationality there is a gain among Hawaiians of 5 per cent, the figures being 4,514 against 4,275, a gain of 249. Among Part-Hawaiians the increase has been from 1,568 in 1890, to 2,590 in 1896, a gain of 1,022, or 65 per cent. Those children born, both of

whose parents are foreigners, have increased from 5,018 to 8,339, a gain of 3,321, or 66 per cent. These figures are very significant both in their gross totals and in their percentages. It is clear that so small a percentage of increase of children between the ages of one and six years among the Hawaiians is not going to counterbalance the loss during the later years of life, so that we cannot look for anything but a deficit among Hawaiians during the next six years. Allowing that the decrease is 8 per cent instead of 9.9 per cent, as it has been during the past six years, in 1902 there will be 28,538 pure blooded Hawaiians in the group. On the other hand the natural increase of the Americans and Europeans will be very large, even if they were not likely to be reinforced by immigration, which, in the event of annexation, they would be very considerably.

#### THE WORKERS.

The population of the Islands is an industrious one. Taking the working population to be all those over fifteen years of age there are of all nationalities 56,798 males, of whom 5,094 reported themselves as of no occupation, or who failed to state what their occupation was. This is only 8.96 per cent of the total possible workers. But here the national tendencies show up, for the Hawaiians report 18.21 per cent without occupation, the Part-Hawaiians 21.75 per cent, while the most industrious are evidently the Portuguese, who have only 61, or 1.45 per cent reported as without occupations. In this connection it should be noticed that the non-workers among the Hawaiians are to be found rather among the young men than among the old. Many Hawaiians remain at school after the school age, fifteen, is reached, and many, even though they have left school do not start in any regular occupation. During the last six years the number of female wage earners has increased. In 1890 there were 2,143 females who reported employment, or 5.2 per cent of the total workers. In 1896 there were 3,589, or 6.9 per cent of the total workers, and this ratio will undoubtedly increase during the next six years.

#### READING AND WRITING.

The literacy of the Islands, based upon a standard of ability to read and write, stands very high, and will bear comparison

with almost any country in the world. Taking all nationalities there are 93,105 over six years of age, and of these 63.90 per cent are able to read and write. But this general statement should be analyzed, as in the following little table, in order to show clearly where literacy is and where illiteracy:

NATIONALITIES.	Number above six years.	Number able to read and write.	Per cent able to read and write.
Hawaiian and Part-Hawaiian..	32,390	27,625	85.28
Americans and Europeans other than Portuguese.....	5,319	4,556	85.65
Portuguese.....	9,089	2,252	27.84
Japanese, Chinese and South Sea Islanders.....	41,913	21,421	51.10

This does not include foreigners of Hawaiian birth. It should be noted also that 26.21 per cent of the Hawaiians and 69.21 per cent of the Part-Hawaiians are able to read and write English.

The percentage of those attending school is very high. The total number of children within school age, viz: 6 to 15, was reported as 14,286, the total number attending school was 13,744, or 96.20 per cent. This is a big increase since 1890, when the percentage attending school was 81.59, an enormous gain over 1884, when the percentage was 70.73.

#### REAL ESTATE.

The total owners of real estate were reported in 1896 as 6,327, while in 1890 the total was 4,695. This is an increase of 1,632, in the six years. This increase is undoubtedly due to the action of the homestead law, and the main part of it is divided among the Hawaiians, Part-Hawaiians and Portuguese. Tabulated it runs as follows:

Nationalities.	1890.	1896.	Inc.
Hawaiian owners of real estate.....	3,271	3,995	724
Part-Hawaiian owners of real estate....	395	722	327
Portuguese owners of real estate.....	234	438	204
Ten other nationalities owners of real est.	795	1,172	377

Thus the three nationalities mentioned here had an increase

of 1,255 owners of real estate, while the other ten nationalities have increased but 377.

Of the 5,966 houses which are dwelt in by their actual owners 51.94 per cent are owned by Hawaiians, 7.64 per cent by Part-Hawaiians, 11.64 per cent by Portuguese, and ten other nationalities together own 28.78 per cent.

*Alatau T. Atkinson.*

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## PEARL HARBOR AS A FACTOR UNDER PRESENT CONDITIONS.

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**D**ESCRIPTION.—Pearl Harbor is on the south side of the island of Oahu, under the lee of the main sierra of 3000 feet in height, and six miles away. The entrance to the harbor is seven miles west of Honolulu harbor, which, though excellent, is, in comparison, a mere pocket in the fringing reef. Pearl Harbor proper is an inland lake of nearly oval form, six miles by three, lying east and west. It is separated from the ocean by a belt of coral lowland two and a half miles in breadth, together with a reef which is one and a half miles more seaward. There are thus over four miles between the harbor and the open sea. A passage of one-third mile in width connects the harbor with the ocean. The outer end of the passage through the reef is at present obstructed by a sand-bar which can easily be removed by dredging in the same way that the entrance of Honolulu harbor was deepened a few years ago. The map of Pearl Harbor thus resembles an oval fan with the handle on the longer side.

The oval lake is crossed from north to south by two low peninsulas and an island which divides it into four "lochs," containing areas in all of about eight square miles of water. The northern or inland portions of these areas are shoal, owing to the wash of the uplands. Of the remainder about three square miles are from five to ten fathoms deep, admitting the largest ships. An equal area is from two to four fathoms. At several points the water is from four to seven fathoms deep close alongside of

the low coral bluffs. Much of the deep water is in channels between such bluffs, from one-third to one mile wide.

There are several localities where level tracts of ground of several hundred acres each can be secured, suited to the uses of a naval station, adjacent to deep water.

The climate of Pearl Harbor is ideally perfect, swept by the mild trade winds, which have been dried by crossing the sierra. Summer temperature ranges from 70° to 88°; that of winter from 56° to 78°. Little rain reaches beyond the east shore of the harbor, except in the infrequent southerly gales. There are never storms of great severity, endangering ships in harbor. Hurricanes or typhoons are unknown. There is no malaria, owing to absence of humidity. The water supply is copious and of great purity, from Artesian wells. On the west and north shores are situated two of the largest sugar plantations in the group, depending entirely upon irrigation by steam pumps from artesian wells, which will soon deliver nearly 100,000,000 gallons daily. Owing to the charming climate, on the eastern peninsula is located what is becoming a favorite beach resort.

DEFENSIBILITY OF HARBOR.—As shown above, the open sea is four miles distant from the head of the entrance passage. The naval station may be located one or two miles farther inland, thus interposing from five to six miles from the possible approach of an enemy. The length and narrowness of the entrance passage renders its protection extremely easy. A battery on the southern extremity of the west peninsula will rake the whole passage. Batteries on either shore two miles below will compel an enemy cruising outside to keep his distance. The outer reef extends many miles unbroken each way, and forbids boats from landing except through the outer passage. The naval and military officials who have thoroughly inspected the harbor agree that it is eminently safe as a naval station, as well as otherwise perfectly adapted for that purpose.

The greatest value of Pearl Harbor to the naval power hereafter possessing it lies in the fact that it is the only place capable of use as a naval station throughout the eastern two-thirds of the North Pacific, except on the American Coast. Honolulu might, perhaps, at much expense for excavation of reefs, be so used. But it is too near the open ocean for due security. Else-



where in the group, are no enclosed harbors. No enclosed harbor exists in any group for thousands of miles west and south. The naval power owning Pearl Harbor will therefore hold in complete monopoly the mastery of the Pacific Ocean north of the Equator. From a naval point of view, therefore, Pearl Harbor is the chief jewel of the Hawaiian group. It is the main element which perfects the incalculable strategic value of the group.

An enemy of the United States, in possession of Hawaii and its chief harbor, would be within easy striking distance of the Pacific ports of the United States, and could also annihilate the commerce of those ports. Without Hawaii, such an enemy could have no coaling and supply station near enough for offensive efficiency. This has been fully set forth by American naval authorities, especially by Captain Mahan.

It has been understood and held by the Hawaiian Government that the right of the United States to occupy Pearl Harbor terminates with the Treaty of Reciprocity, of which it forms a stipulation. Any doubt on that question would be finally settled by the expected establishment of political union of the islands with the United States. The Great Republic certainly cannot permit so unique a possession as Pearl Harbor to pass into the hands of Great Britain, to which Power it would be eminently desirable as completing her chain of stations between her Canadian and Australasian colonies. New Zealand, Fiji and Fanning's Island need Hawaii as the wanting link to perfect England's chain across the Pacific, and make Britain absolute mistress of this ocean.

Nor are the present longings of Japan for control of Hawaii to be overlooked—neither the prospective influence of Russia in the Pacific. Although not yet prepared to reach out seawards, Russia is preparing to become one of the great Pacific commercial powers. With the completion of the Siberian Railway that position will begin to be assumed, and Russia also become a serious competitor for dominant power in this ocean. To the possession of such power Pearl Harbor is the key.

*S. E. Bishop.*

## THE LABOR OUTLOOK.

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**W**ITHIN the narrow limits granted in the present article for discussion of the Labor Problem in Hawaii there is room for no more than a consideration of the important relation thereto of the contemplated political union of Hawaii with the United States. The strongest objection of a material character that is urged against Annexation is that in the termination of the penal contract system, coupled with the prohibition, by American laws, of assisted immigration, impends greater loss and difficulty to the planter eventually than will be offset by any protective policy that is likely to continue indefinitely. This view is held by a number of staunch advocates of Annexation who are frankly willing to pay the price of a possible decadence, or partial decadence of the sugar industry, for the benefits which they believe will be insured to the country at large. If the apprehension of a loss from this cause is well grounded, its importance demands instantly the most thoughtful and careful study; for in the stimulus which potential products will probably receive from Annexation in larger proportion than sugar, it cannot be necessary to destroy that industry which has been the mainstay of the country. The views of the writer upon the practical treatment of the problem were set forth very fully in *The Planter's Monthly* of March, 1897. Did space allow the present article would be but little more than repetition of what was there contained. It is noteworthy, however, that as a plea for the abolition of the penal contract, a result to be expected from Annexation, the views there set out deserve consideration only as an advocacy of what the writer believes to be the truest solution of the labor problem then to confront us. The sudden extinction of the penal contract, while exercising great influence upon the situation, will not prove of so revolutionary a character now as it would have done ten years ago, for there has been a

manifest tendency against it steadily increasing during that period, and a frank deprecation by planters of its supposed necessity, irrespective of Annexation. This is proved by the fact of a material decrease since the earlier days of the sugar industry in the proportion of contract laborers to the total number of laborers employed. As that industry still practically monopolizes the exports of the country, the figures in relation thereto are sufficiently indicative of the whole. The conditions governing sugar production for the four years ending December 31, 1896, appear to be nearly uniform in this relation, and the proportion of contract laborers to the whole number settles down to almost exactly 50 per cent. It is probably safe to say that the number of contracts that would be affected by the consummation of Annexation this winter would not exceed thirteen thousand. To a planter who has been content with this system, and "laissez faire" so far as the social duty and obligations to civilization were concerned, the sudden loss of legal control of half the labor on the estate will naturally appear portentous. Effort to establish a satisfactory substitute for this system has, however, been sufficiently prolonged and successful under differing conditions to throw the burden of demonstration upon the objector, and to justify the demand for reasons overwhelmingly convincing that the loss of contract labor would be fraught with any disaster to, or even handicap the progress of the country. Until that is forthcoming the claim must stand, that viewed broadly such result of Annexation in the labor question will be a blessing to the country barely disguised, and that without Annexation or commercial Treaty the basic principle of profit-sharing applied on the sugar estates of the country in the varying phases determined by the differing conditions of those estates, is the surest road for successful competition in the world's markets by permanently securing the highest efficiency of labor at the lowest cost. It is improbable that Hawaiian sugar, drawing its labor supply from a large Japanese population, (an inevitable future in default of Annexation to the United States), and working upon the principles above referred to will find any difficulty in making at least a fair profit in the markets of the world as long as sugar is made from cane. The question then becomes, to every citizen taking higher than a merely mercenary interest in the future of

Hawaii, not, "Can we make money without the help of the United States?" but, "Will the United States enable the growth of an Anglo Saxon people in Hawaii, and the establishment of communities of American labor?" There is no question, probably, of our power of simple commercial and financial self-protection without Treaty or Annexation, by the means stated. Our only hope of establishing American civilization and population as well, is by becoming an integral part of the United States. Some firmly believe that whether in the degree of protection furnished to sugar by the Dingley Bill or by the Wilson Bill, the sugar industry of Hawaii can offer good inducement to the American farm laborer, and a home prospect with a "nest egg" margin at the end of the year to the hardworking and thrifty. Already employing a much larger percentage of American citizen class of labor than the California beet sugar industry, it offers greater promise of extension of such employment, and probably, under existing agricultural conditions of the cultivation of the beet, any inducement it can offer will be more than equalled by the natural conditions of cane culture in the American territory of Hawaii. But without assistance equivalent to that given by the existing commercial Treaty it is impossible to expect permanent accomplishment in this direction. Examination of the varying conditions and difficulties encountered by our sugar industry for the last twenty years in spite of the assistance of the Treaty will convince the fair-minded that any failure to accomplish more in this matter has been largely excusable, if not wholly justified.

It is not within the scope of this article to elaborate the causes of such possible failure. It will suffice to say that retrospect forcibly emphasizes the detrimental influence to the country's commercial stability, of a Treaty terminable every seven years and by every turn of the tariff kaleidoscope. As it were, the majority of Congress have thrown dice, loaded with prosperity or adversity to Hawaii, accordingly as each tariff bill did or did not exempt the Hawaiian Treaty from its operation. Difficulties and adverse conditions had been largely overcome and surmounted by 1890 and that year presented for the first time a field of effort apparently fertile of reasonable hope and confidence of good fruit in this direction, when "free sugar" flung

the industry on to bed rock and postponed results. Again the tide sets definitely in this direction, and any commercial Treaty with which we are acquainted would prove but a sword of Damocles to effectually discourage effort. Annexation to the United States will practically make vigorous progress in this direction a certainty. Will the Senate of the United States enable that progress?

*James B. Castle.*

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### THE CONSTITUTION.

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THE Constitution of the Republic of Hawaii was enacted on the third day of July, A. D. 1894, and proclaimed on the following day. The Constitutional Convention was composed of the Executive Council of the Provisional Government, numbering five, the Advisory Council, numbering fourteen, and eighteen members elected by such men of Hawaiian, American or European birth or descent, twenty years of age, who had been domiciled in the Hawaiian Islands for one year, had paid their taxes for the preceding year, and who took an oath of allegiance to the Provisional Government and to oppose any attempt to re-establish monarchy. The elected members were made up of five native Hawaiians, eight Hawaiian born Americans, one Hawaiian born Englishman, two Americans and two Portuguese. The Advisory Council consisted of one native Hawaiian, three Hawaiian born Englishmen, five Americans, two Englishmen, two Germans and one Portuguese, and the Executive Council, of three Hawaiian born Americans, one American and one Englishman.

The Constitution recognizes the three inalienable rights, guarantees freedom of religions, of speech and of the press, the right of assembly and petition, the privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus, the right of persons charged with offenses, to trial, and full opportunity of defence, the right of trial by jury in certain cases, freedom from repeated trials of the same offense, prohibits involuntary servitude except for crime, and protects

persons, their houses and effects from arbitrary search and seizure.

Citizens are born or naturalized. Provision is made for those who took an active part or otherwise rendered substantial service in the establishment of the Provisional Government and remained loyal to the same, to obtain the privileges of citizenship upon procuring a certificate of such service and taking an oath to support the constitution and laws of the Republic during residence within its territory. Letters of Denization of two kinds may be granted at the discretion of the Executive Council. The first class confers privileges of citizenship except the franchise; the second class confers all rights of citizenship, but is limited to persons having certain qualifications for naturalization who have resided in the Hawaiian Islands for not less than seven years prior to the promulgation of the Republic, and who shall apply for such letters within five years thereafter. All persons receiving letters of denization take the oath prescribed by the Constitution which is as follows: "I do solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God, that I will support the Constitution, Laws and Government of the Republic of Hawaii; and will not either directly or indirectly, encourage or assist in the restoration or establishment of a monarchical form of Government in the Hawaiian Islands."

The Executive power is vested in an Executive Council made up of the President and a Cabinet of four members: a Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Interior, Minister of Finance and Attorney-General, appointed by the President subject to the confirmation of the Senate, if that body is sitting, and to its subsequent confirmation if it is in vacation. They may be removed by the President with the consent of the Senate, and the President, with the approval of three members of the Cabinet, may remove the other member.

The vesting of the executive power in the Executive Council is a distinguishing feature of the Republic of Hawaii. The predominance of the President as the head of the Executive is preserved by the provision that a legal majority of the Executive Council for acting upon questions before it, must include the President's vote, also by his power of appointment and nomination in certain cases, of convening the Legislature or the Senate

alone, of veto and other specific powers and duties. The Cabinet are advisers of the President in all matters within his official discretion, and their approval is necessary to the appointment by the President of the members of the various executive Boards and of the District Magistrates, and his removals from office. The members of the Cabinet are, *ex-officio*, members of both houses of the Legislature, but without the right to vote. The result of this system is, that the power of the President is surrounded with more checks and limitations than is the case in the United States system, while he is not so shorn of powers as to become a mere figure-head relinquishing to a responsible Cabinet the administration of affairs with the logical result of such an arrangement of oft recurring efforts by the Legislature to unseat the Ministers.

Appointments to office are approximately adjusted so that the President and the heads of Departments or sub-departments, (which are designated Bureaus in distinction from Boards, each of the former being under the administration of a single individual,) are in fact responsible for the successful management of the work entrusted to them; and yet many of the important appointments are under such checks that the possibility of any capture of a department by its head through corrupt appointments is rendered very remote. The President with the approval of the Senate appoints the Cabinet, Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts, Auditor-General and diplomatic and consular offices. With the approval of the Cabinet he appoints members of the different Boards and District Magistrates, and removes executive officers, excepting the Auditor-General, and makes treaties with foreign governments, subject to the ratification of the Senate. The members of the Cabinet, with the approval of the President, have the appointment and removal of the heads of Bureaus in their respective Departments, and the heads of Bureaus have the appointment and removal of officers under them, subject to the approval of the Minister in whose department they respectively belong.

The President is the Commander in Chief of the army, has a tenure of office of six years, and is not eligible for reelection for the term succeeding the one for which he has been elected. He is elected by a majority vote of the Legislature sitting together,

which majority vote must include a majority of the Senate.

The Legislature is composed of two Houses of fifteen elected members each. A member of the lower House, or House of Representatives, must be a male citizen, twenty-five years old, able to read, write and speak the English or Hawaiian language, have resided in the Hawaiian Islands three years, own property there worth one thousand dollars over encumbrances or in lieu thereof have received a money income of six hundred dollars during the year preceeding his election. A member of the upper House or Senate, must be a male citizen thirty years old with the same qualifications as to education and residence as a Representative, must own property in the Hawaiian Islands worth three thousand dollars over encumbrances or in lieu thereof, have received a money income of twelve hundred dollars during the year preceeding his election.

A voter for Representatives must be a male citizen or instead of being a citizen must hold letters of denization of the second class or hold a certificate of service as hereinbefore mentioned, take the oath prescribed by the Constitution, have paid his taxes within a specified time, have resided in his voting district one month preceeding registration, and shall, unless he is a certificate of service man, be able to read, write and speak the English or Hawaiian language, and must be twenty years old. A voter for Senators besides the above qualifications, must own real estate in the Hawaiian Islands worth fifteen hundred dollars over encumbrances, or in lieu thereof have had a money income of six hundred dollars during the year preceeding registration.

There is a Council of State of fifteen members, five of whom are elected by the House of Representatives, five by the Senate and five appointed by the President with the approval of the Cabinet. The members of the Executive Council sit and take part in the meetings of the Council of State but do not vote. This body may at the request of the Executive Council appropriate public moneys during vacations of the Legislature for the emergencies of war, pestilence or other great public necessity. During the year 1895 this power was exercised in connection with the insurrection and the cholera epidemic of that year. The Council of State, when required, advise the President in matters of state and in matters of pardons he is required to con-



sult it as well as the Cabinet.

There is a Supreme Court of three Justices established by the Constitution. The lower courts are established by the Legislature. The Justices of the Supreme Court hold their offices during good behavior. They may be impeached and may also be removed from office by a resolution passed by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature sitting together, upon the recommendation of the Executive Council. The President and Cabinet may require opinions of the Justices upon questions of law and upon solemn occasions.

The President besides his power of vetoing a bill, may veto any specific item or items in an appropriation bill.

The Constitution may be amended or revised by the passing of amendments or a revision through two consecutive regular sessions at the second of which a two-thirds vote of each House is required.

*Sanford B. Dole.*

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## THE JUDICIARY OF HAWAII.

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THE present status of the law and its administration in the Hawaiian Islands has been established by a slow process of evolution, changes having been made from time to time to suit the changing conditions economic and political. The disappearance of the arbitrary rule of the King began in the reign of Kamehameha III, and the first decided step was his promulgation of the Constitution of 1840, the compilation of regulations into the form of written laws and the establishment of courts. An elaborate code prepared by a lawyer bred in the Civil Law was adopted by the Legislature in 1846 which proved too complicated for the existing courts uneducated in law, being largely held by native Hawaiians, and a simplified Penal Code was adopted in 1850, followed in 1859 by a Civil Code. Kamehameha had in 1852 promulgated a new Constitution establishing two Houses of Legislature and providing for a Supreme Court, Circuit Courts for the various islands of the group other than Oahu, where the Supreme Court took the place of the Circuit Court having *nisi prius* as well as

appellate jurisdiction, and Police and District Courts. The same system was continued until the enactment of the Act to reorganize the Judiciary which went into effect January 1, 1893. This system exists today under the Republic. The various islands are divided into judicial districts twenty nine in number. One or more district magistrates are appointed by the President and Cabinet for each district. These magistrates hold office for two years and sit without a jury. They have jurisdiction in civil causes where the *ad damnum* is not over \$300. They have summary jurisdiction in all misdemeanors which are defined to be offenses where the statutory punishment is not over two years imprisonment at hard labor, also larceny in the second degree, gross cheat and certain classes of bribery. In felonies, which are defined to be offenses where the statutory punishment is imprisonment for terms at hard labor exceeding two years, their jurisdiction is to commit for trial in the Circuit Court before a jury, where the evidence presented would justify a reasonable belief that a jury would convict. The magistrate on commitment sends the evidence to the Attorney-General. He or his deputy prepares an indictment which, together with the evidence, is presented to the Circuit Judge presiding at the term ensuing after commitment and he finds a "true bill" or declines to do so according as the evidence warrants it. Our laws know of no Grand Jury and our system of examination by a magistrate and commitment in felonies has worked so well that the establishment of Grand Juries has never been mooted in our legislatures. The Attorney-General has also the power to decline to prosecute and to move for a *nolle prosequi*. The courts next in order are the Circuit Courts, the Judges of which have jurisdiction at Chambers in Equity, Probate and Admiralty. The Judges are appointed by the President for terms of six years, subject to ratification by the Senate. The first Circuit Court has two Judges with concurrent powers and holds four terms of the court annually. This duty, together with Chamber business and the hearing of jury waived cases at law, keeps them continually employed so that they have literally no vacation.

The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices. Four terms of court are held annually. They are appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate,

their tenure of office being for life, subject to impeachment, and their salaries cannot be diminished during their term of office. This court is purely appellate with a limited original jurisdiction in some extraordinary writs.

Our codes, laws and decisions are founded upon the Common Law, but it was not formally adopted until the Judiciary Act of 1892.

Aboriginal Hawaiians and those of mixed Hawaiian and foreign blood are entitled in criminal cases to be tried by a jury of Hawaiians. In civil cases where one party or the other is Hawaiian and the other a foreigner a "mixed" jury is drawn. Asiatics are tried by a foreign jury, composed of foreign residents, Americans, Germans, British as they happen to be, also Hawaiian born of foreign blood. Unanimity in verdicts has never been required. Nine of the twelve jurors who hear the case can render a verdict. Forty-five years experience has not led the community to doubt the advisability of this principle and we should part with it with regret.

The Supreme Court has exclusive jurisdiction in all cases of contested elections to either branch of the Legislature.

All offenses save murder and treason are bailable. The procedure in the courts of record is partly settled by the Code supplemented by the Common Law where the code is silent.

Ten volumes of decisions of the Supreme Court have been published. The Law Library consists of over five thousand volumes and is accessible to all Attorneys without charge.

*A. F. Judd,*

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## HAWAIIAN POLICE.

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**T**HE Bureau of Police is organized under the Department of the Attorney-General. The Chief of Police of the Islands, who is styled Marshal, is appointed by the Attorney-General, with the approval of the President. On each of the main islands there is a Chief of Police of the Island, styled Sheriff, who is appointed by the Marshal, with the approval of the Attorney-General, and in each district of the several islands there is a Deputy Sheriff who is appointed by the

Sheriff, with the approval of the Marshal. In each district a number of police officers are appointed by the Sheriff with the approval of the Marshal, excepting on the Island of Oahu, where the Marshal appoints them with the approval of the Attorney-General. The whole force consists of a Marshal, a Deputy Marshal, three Sheriffs, 23 Deputies and 196 officers. In addition to the police work the care of the prisons and prisoners comes under this department. A central jail, or States Prison, is maintained in Honolulu and on each of the four main islands there is a central jail, besides a small jail or lockup in each district. Besides the Jailer of Oahu Prison and his assistant, there are 57 prison officers and guards.

The Marshal, his Deputy and the several Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs are not only charged with the duties usually pertaining to such offices, but, in addition, they act in the capacity of district attorneys.

The Marshal, his Deputy, the Sheriffs and their Deputies as well as the District Magistrate, are coroners and hold inquests. The Marshal, his Deputy and the three Sheriffs are white men. Of the 23 Deputy Sheriffs, 16 are Hawaiian and seven are white men, and with the exception of the police of the City of Honolulu, nearly all of the regular police officers are native Hawaiians. In Honolulu the regular paid force are all native Hawaiians, excepting the corps of 24 mounted policemen, who are nearly all white men.

In Honolulu the regular native force is divided into three watches of nine officers in each watch, with a Captain and a Lieutenant. The mounted police consists of 22 officers, a Lieutenant and a Captain. Of these, eight perform day duty and 16 are on during the night. At night the mounted police patrol the city in pairs and have proved to be a very effective force.

The judiciary of the islands is composed of a district magistrate in each district, who has criminal jurisdiction of all misdemeanors and sits as a committing magistrate in case of felonies. There is no grand jury system. In civil cases the District Magistrate has jurisdiction in all cases where the amount involved does not exceed \$300.

On each of the Island of Hawaii, Maui and Kauai, there is a Circuit Judge. The Circuit Judge presides at the terms of the

Circuit Court, which are held at stated times during the year, at which juries are empanelled. The jury consists of twelve men, nine of whom may render a verdict in any case, civil or criminal. The Circuit Judges also have probate jurisdiction and jurisdiction in equity and admiralty cases. On the Island of Oahu there are two Circuit Judges, the work on that Island being very much greater than on the other islands.

The Supreme Court consists of a bench of three Judges who have only appellate jurisdiction.

The Marshal, his Deputy, the Sheriffs and their Deputies, acting as public prosecutors, have to attend to all criminal cases in the District Courts and prepare for commitment those which are to be tried before the Circuit Courts.

The original statutes, prepared when the judiciary system was inaugurated in these Islands, were based largely upon those of the State of Massachusetts and following somewhat those of the State of New York. The first Chief Justice was from Massachusetts and the first Attorney General from the State of New York.

Law and order are very thoroughly maintained throughout the Islands. It would be difficult to find any country where property and lives are better protected. Murders and robberies are exceedingly rare, and any person, man, woman or child, may travel in any part of the Islands with safety. The Islands afford a very poor field of operations for burglars or criminals of the desperate class. Owing to the insular position of these Islands and the infrequent communication with other countries, it is very difficult for a criminal to escape. For the same reason it is rare that a prisoner escapes. Occasionally prisoners attempt to get away, but with few exceptions they are soon secured.

The peace and security which is maintained is not due only to the efficiency of the police department, but also to the manner in which the laws are administered by the courts. Trials are rarely delayed and, as a rule, punishment follows crime. The system of nine jurors out of twelve rendering a verdict even in capital cases, which has been in operation for many years, has proved to be excellent. It is the certainty of punishment rather than the severity of the penalty that makes the laws effective.

*William O. Smith.*

## PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

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**G**ENERAL.—A striking feature of the Hawaiian Islands is their bold and rugged outline, as seen from every point of view. Being almost entirely of volcanic origin, they abound in high mountain peaks and broken ranges, while volcanic cones, extinct craters, and ancient lava flows are found on all the islands, with Hawaii itself as a living example of the process of growth.

Their characteristics are of such a varied nature, that each island is taken by itself, beginning with Kauai, the most northerly as well as probably the oldest in formation.

**KAUAI.**—Kauai is approximately thirty miles in diameter, nearly circular in form, with the central peak of Waialeale rising 5000 feet above the sea level. It is unique in this feature, that it has large mountain streams flowing in every direction from the natural reservoir on the central plateau, the rivers on the lea side of the island being equal in size with those flowing down the windward slopes. The higher levels are heavily wooded, and many of the radiating valleys are broad and deep, with large areas of bottom lands, noted for their richness of soil. The lower slopes and alluvial plains of Kauai have a deep rich soil which is very productive, with the aid of irrigation works of considerable magnitude. The western end of Kauai is a low, level plain, succeeded on the northwest by a series of almost inaccessible cliffs, rising abruptly from the sea, to a height of 2000 feet or more.

**OAHU.**—Oahu is irregular in form, with an extreme length of forty-five miles from east to west, and a width of about twenty-four miles. It consists of two entirely distinct mountain ranges—the Koolau chain, 3000 feet in height, along the windward side, with a narrow and fertile belt of lowland at its base, and the Waianae range at the western end of the island, reaching an elevation of 4000 feet. Between them is an extensive table

land, cut by numerous gulches, and devoted largely to pasturage and agriculture. The deep soil of the plains needs only water to make it yield rich returns, and this is now being supplied by pumping from many artesian wells.

The harbor of Honolulu is an opening in the coral reef at the mouth of Nuuanu valley, and is the only one at present available on this island, for deep water vessels. Pearl Lochs, an extensive sheet of deep water, eight miles west of Honolulu, can be made one of the best harbors in the Pacific, by the opening of a channel through the bar. The survey now in progress by officers of the U. S. Navy, will show many interesting facts in addition to what we already know of its value.

MOLOKAI.—About twenty-eight miles south-east of Oahu lies Molokai, a long, narrow island stretching due east and west forty miles, with a width of less than ten miles. The western half of the island is low rolling pasture land, with a very light rainfall, which accounts for its barren appearance. The eastern end affords a striking contrast with this, for to the visitor it furnishes some of the wildest scenery of the whole group.

The mountains attain an elevation of nearly 5000 feet, while the whole northern coast is a succession of precipices, from 1000 to 4000 feet high, cut into by the great valleys of Waikolu, Pelekunu and Wailau, which penetrate to the very center of the island. The island is devoted mostly to pasturage of cattle and sheep and large numbers of deer are found in the mountains.

MAUI.—Maui, the second in area as well as in the height of its mountains, consists of two great peaks, connected by a low, sandy plain. West Maui has every appearance of great age, the mountain having been eaten away to a mere skeleton of sharp ridges, separated by deep gorges. Iao Valley has a depth of about 4000 feet, right under the summit of Puu Kukui. The summit is well wooded and watered, but the lower lands are dry and barren except where irrigated.

East Maui is one great mountain two miles in height, having at its summit the crater of Haleakala, half a mile in depth, and twenty miles in circumference.

Though there are no authentic records of volcanic eruptions on Maui, the southern coast shows unmistakable signs of outbreaks within a comparatively recent period. The south and west sides

of Maui are mostly cattle ranches with little forest growth, but the northerly and easterly slopes are heavily wooded, and cut by numerous mountain streams. These streams are now tapped by irrigation works, carrying the abundant water supply to the lower slopes now occupied by large and prosperous plantations. Many of the valleys and wooded slopes are well adapted to fruit and coffee culture, which is being rapidly developed.

HAWAII.—Hawaii exceeds all the other islands of the group in area, and in the height of its mountains. It is 92 miles in length from north to south, and about 80 miles from east to west. Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa are nearly 14,000 feet in elevation, Hualalai over 8000 feet, and Kohala mountain about 5500 feet.

Hawaii has the only active volcano, Kilauea in the Kau district, with a crater eight miles in circumference, and 500 feet in depth. On the summit of Mauna Loa lies the great crater of Mokuaweoweo, which was in violent eruption for a few weeks in April, 1896, when a magnificent display was afforded the few visitors who made the ascent. Since the opening of the century, it has sent forth from its flanks several immense lava flows, the most recent ones being the Hilo flow of 1880-81, and the Kau flow of 1887. The north-east coast of Hawaii is made up of bold precipices. The only running streams are found in this section, and the largest and most constant of these are in the Hilo district, with its heavy rainfall. In Puna, Kau and Kona, the heavy rains of the uplands are rapidly absorbed by the porous lava fountain. The lower slopes of Hawaii on the windward side are mostly devoted to cane culture, which has been very successful. Above the cane belt is a strip of land extending into the forest to a height of about 2500 feet, which is well adapted to fruit and coffee culture. Above the forest and above the 6000 feet level are extensive tracts of pasture lands, and still higher the vast mountain wastes. Mauna Loa is one great dome of bare lava-rock with hardly a sign of vegetation above the two mile limit, while Mauna Kea is a collection of volcanic cones of sand and scoria, scattered over a plateau of considerable area. Hualalai, in the Kona district, is of comparative recent origin, with numerous craters near its summit, while Kohala shows evidence of much earlier formation.



Of the smaller islands and rocks, Niihau, Lanai and Kahoolawe are devoted almost entirely to sheep raising.

CLIMATE.—Climate in Hawaii depends so much upon location, altitude and other physical conditions, that much might be written upon that subject, but it has been treated in another article and need not be touched upon here.

*Frank S. Dodge.*

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## CLIMATE OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

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THE Hawaiian Islands are in an ideal location as regards climate, and various conditions combine to give them one which for salubrity and agreeableness is hardly excelled in any tropical or subtropical region. Being just within the tropics there is never danger of frost, and extremes of heat are unknown. The mountainous character of all the islands gives great variety in temperature; one may have choice of torrid heat in sheltered vallies at sea level, or arctic cold and almost perpetual frost high on the mountain sides, while at the intervening levels any climate may be selected. The air is remarkably pure, coming over thousands of miles of ocean, all impurities must be removed and the only contamination be derived from the few miles of land over which they blow. For nine months the fresh, and in many places, strong, trade winds constantly renew the atmosphere. As a consequence contagious diseases are infrequent, and epidemics, when they occur, are usually of mild type, rapidly run their course and disappear. Surgical operations are not liable to be complicated by blood poisoning and are successful from this cause.

The temperature is very moderate, at Honolulu, the annual average is 72° to 73° Fahrenheit, the minimum 54° and the maximum 88°, the latter being rarely reached. This mildness is due to the fact that the group lies in the track of the great Japanese gulf stream, the Kurosiwa, which is a vast river of cool water flowing across the Pacific ocean and lowering the temperature of all the regions through which it passes, preventing the possi-

bility of extreme heat. Many localities show a lower average than Honolulu, which, from its position, is somewhat cut off from the full effect of the trade winds.

This is a land of sunshine, there are rarely more than two days in the year when the sun is entirely obscured. There are few cloudless days, but the clouds are light and fleecy and add much to the beauty of the landscape. There is a wonderful variety in the cloud scenery; there are often three distinct strata moving in different directions and each totally distinct in form and density. From dawn till evening the great billows of trade wind cloud, high over the mountains are a glorious spectacle, varying with the hours, from the purple, bronze and gold of sunrise, the snowy white of the day time to the almost unearthly beauty of the sunset tints. Also it is eminently the land of rainbows, which are a peculiar feature, day after day, spanning the heavens with irises of marvellous brilliance.

The rainfall in general is moderate, the average for all the islands is about fifty inches for the year. At Honolulu it varies from thirty-five to fifty inches. At Hilo, it is one hundred and fifty, and at the Volcano over two hundred inches. Places on the leeward side of the islands at sea level are arid, almost rainless, but a mile up the mountain side there is abundant moisture, and some of the finest coffee and fruit lands are in these localities. At Honolulu the rains are almost altogether showers, a day of rain being very rare. There are down pours occasionally, two to five inches falling in as many hours, but generally from one-fourth to one inch is the range. It is not often that a week goes by without one or more showers. The rain seems to fall through the air without saturating it, so seldom is it that in showery weather the air is heavy and sultry. In Hilo, Hawaii, the housekeepers dry their linen under the verandahs while the rain is pouring outside. Fogs are infrequent in most places, and when they occur are light and transient. The porous quality of the soil favors rapid removal of moisture and insures drainage with little trouble; so markedly is this true that though there has been great carelessness in providing drainage to residences yet typhoid and kindred diseases are rare. Malaria, where it exists, is generally due to artificial marshes where are cultivated taro and rice, and even in the neighborhood of these malarial

disorders are obscure and mild in type.

From the foregoing it is evident that the Hawaiian climate is a healthy one. People live largely out of doors and all the conditions necessitate abundant ventilation. The comparatively small range of the thermometer prevents the bracing effects derived from striking contrasts, and yet the variation is such as to call for decided changes in clothing during winter and summer months. Violent acute diseases are rare. Pulmonary disease among foreigners infrequent. For young children it is a paradise. Digestive and bowel troubles are much less common and severe than in the United States. The infantile death rate is small. It is a favorable location for those predisposed to tuberculosis or suffering from the early stage of that disease. Many such find restored health and vigor, and others a prolonged lease of life. Delicate constitutions, and feeble elderly people find here a safe home and long years of life. The strain on vital force is much less severe than in colder regions, where the chill raw winds and prolonged storms of spring and autumn are fatal to so many feeble folk.

With increase in travel and population most delightful and salubrious country resorts will be established at various elevations, affording opportunity for rest, recreation, and recuperation, for tired and debilitated people, among the most agreeable surroundings, and supplying such change of climate as may be desirable, without the necessity of leaving the country.

Of necessity the evenness of temperature, and small diurnal range of the thermometer stamp the climate as one where great and prolonged activity is not well endured. The inhabitants must adjust themselves to the conditions and so doing, a vast amount of work physical and mental can be happily accomplished without detriment to health. The white races can do the work necessary on a farm as well as in the summer in America, indeed with less discomfort and danger, for sunstroke is unknown here. The history of the country also proves that men and women can pass long lives in constant and earnest intellectual work, and enjoy health and vigor. A large proportion of the missionary fathers and mothers have lived beyond four score in this "land o' the leal."

*George P. Andrews, M. D.*

## SUGAR AS AN INDUSTRY FOR THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

THE origin of sugar from cane is involved in so much obscurity that no attempt will be made in this article to reconcile the different accounts given from time to time.

One writer, however, thinks the original home of the sugar cane was in the South Sea Islands because they produce some forms strictly local. It seems quite certain that sugar cane was introduced into Spain by the Moors, and by the Spaniards into the West Indies and Brazil. It was introduced into Louisiana in 1766 by the Jesuit fathers. Just when the sugar cane was introduced into these islands is unknown, but the first knowledge had of the manufacture of sugar, says Jarves in his history of these islands, dates back previous to the year 1828, but the name of the pioneer planter has been lost. Old residents speak of sugar and molasses of a coarse quality being manufactured in sufficient quantities for ordinary consumption in 1828. Fields of cane were grown in and about Honolulu, and also at Waikapu, Maui, and there were sugar mills in Nuuanu valley and also at Waikapu. The first attempt to cultivate sugar cane on a large scale was at Koloa, Kauai, by Dr. R. W. Wood, (a man well known to old Honolulu residents), in 1835, but with what profit the writer is not able to say; but there is evidence to show that in the course of the next five years, say to 1841, sugar to the value of \$36,000 had been exported. Mr. William Ladd, another well known Honolulu resident in those early days, in an article contributed to the Hawaiian Spectator in 1838 on the "Resources of the Islands," speaks prophetically of the manufacture of sugar. He says: "It is a common opinion that sugar will become a leading article of export. That this will become a sugar country is quite evident if we may judge from the varieties of sugar cane now existing here, its adaptation to the soil, the price of labor and a ready market. From experi-

ments made it is believed that sugar of a superior quality can be produced here."

This prophecy has been more than fulfilled since then, for sugar has not only become a leading article of industry and export, but the king of exports from the islands, and from the few hundred tons exported in 1841 it has risen to 226,000 tons in 1896, and with a large home consumption as well. From 1841 to 1860, the growing of sugar cane and the manufacture of sugar therefrom was carried on with varying degrees of success, and often in very crude ways; the percentage of sugar obtained was small compared with what there was in the cane or compared with what is now obtained; but there was continual experimenting, with more or less profit. Since 1860 the growth of the industry has been greater and more certain, until now large plantations with their thousands of tons output, from year to year, are to be found on all the large islands. These outputs would have been considered impossible even as late as 1875 or 1876. This great increase has been made possible by the better methods of cultivation, high fertilization, artificial irrigation, a good supply of labor and constant improvements in the manufacture of sugar. Persons who have lived long on the islands and been more or less in touch with the sugar industry, know well that it has not been profitable to every one who has engaged it; there have been wrecks all along the years, and many hundreds of thousands of dollars have been sunk and owners ruined financially. To the Reciprocity Treaty, negotiated with the United States in 1876, is due more than to anything else, the present prosperity of the sugar industry of these islands, and its abrogation would undoubtedly severely cripple, if it did not completely crush it. There is a common saying: "That it is not wise to put all your eggs in one basket," and it often applies when speaking of the sugar industry. It is asked: What will become of the islands should sugar, from any cause, become unprofitable? There is no other to take its place or fall back upon. This ought not to be; other industries should be encouraged and brought forward. There is, no doubt, much of truth in the above statement, but the inducements in the past have not been such as to lead men to invest much money in them. A change for the better has come within the last few

years in the new impetus given to the coffee industry which it is hoped and believed by a good many will yet rival that of sugar as an island export.

For years the whaling industry was the one largely depended on by the people of the islands for their prosperity, and it was often said in those days that if it failed there would be serious disaster to the commercial and mercantile interests of the country. Failure to the whaling industry, in time, did come, but no serious disaster occurred or followed; the growing of sugar cane and the manufacture of sugar had progressed and soon took its place and has continued to progress up to this time.

I see no reason, from present conditions of the sugar industry or from any outlook, to believe that it is not to continue to be the leading and profitable industry of these islands for years to come; with annexation there should a somewhat more extended cultivation of sugar cane be made possible by artesian wells and pumping plants, hence a larger output than at present; but I would not, at the same time, neglect any other industry that offered a fair return for the capital invested.

One cannot doubt that the present prosperity of the islands is due almost wholly to its sugar industry. Contrast, if you please, the condition of the whole country in 1860 and now.

The cultivation of sugar cane and the manufacture of sugar from it has been the means of bringing into use large tracts of land, giving the owners fair prices for it or good rents if leased; it has afforded employment for the natives so long as they wished to work, besides a large number of other races; it has brought into the country many skilled laborers with their families, creating thereby a higher and better civilization; it has created and made profitable many lines of business, including lines of sailing vessels and steamers, not only for inter-island but foreign business. With the increase of population which the industry has been the means of creating, there has come new wants and needs. Schools and churches have had to be built all over the islands at large expense. Good roads have had to be provided to open up the new lands brought into cultivation and use. Railroads have been built on three of the islands,

giving better and quicker transit for passengers and freights to the seaboard and markets.

The above are but a few of the many signs of prosperity due to the sugar industry, but they are substantial ones, requiring the outlay of much capital, not only home but foreign.

This great increase in material things has given the government a constantly increasing revenue from duties and taxes of all kinds, and it has also given it a credit abroad as well as at home, enabling it to borrow money at a fair interest for needed public improvements.

*J. B. Atherton.*

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## COFFEE, THE COMING INDUSTRY.

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[For the history of the introduction of coffee in these islands see ANNUAL for 1876, or condensed in the ANNUAL of 1895.]

**N**EXT to sugar the most important product of the Hawaiian Islands to-day is coffee, and taking into consideration the present rapid advance of the latter, the next few years will doubtless show it to be the principal stay of the country, especially as it can be successfully produced on almost all of the tillable land of the group, and is a crop which accommodates itself readily to the limited purse and facilities of the small agriculturalist.

A short time ago it was thought that the Kona district of Hawaii was the only section of the islands adapted to coffee, and for several years its cultivation was confined to that small quarter. The Kona coffee, from the first, proved a superior article and won for itself in the market an excellent reputation and a price rather above that commanded by the best products of Central and South America. The great success of the industry in Kona superinduced experiments in other districts. Hamakua was the first invaded, and then the little red berry found its way into Puna and Hilo.

J. M. Horner is perhaps the pioneer of extensive coffee culture in Hamakua. His trees are now four and five years old and

will yield this year nearly two pounds each. He expects a crop of from thirty-two to thirty-five tons. The Honokaa homesteads show a more recent growth, though none the less promising. The holdings are small, just about as much as a thrifty family can manage. N. de Mello, a Portuguese, is an instance of the success that is being met with. He started without capital to speak of, and has now seventeen acres in coffee, which insures a comfortable future income. W. H. Rickard, and many others in the neighborhood, have excellent coffee prospects. All the crops of trees are young and are just beginning to pay something. There is a great deal of valuable land in this district still unoccupied, waiting the advent of thrifty families who desire to found for themselves the means of certain livelihood.

The Kamaili community of Puna, though new, has made immense strides in coffee culture. It is being settled and cultivated by persons of means who will be able to hold their own until their estates begin to pay. It is here that Hon. R. Rycroft has extensive fields; and C. L. Wight, the Wilders, ex-Judge Carter and others are making heavy investments. Two of the young holdings yielded 2,000 pounds of fine coffee this past year. A landing to reach this neighborhood has been established by the Wilder Steamship Company at Kahena. Peter Lee and the Goudies also have large interests in Puna. The latter are among the older planters and have an excellent prospect for a profitable business.

Olaa has come into prominence in the past few years as a most promising coffee center. The opening of the road from Hilo to the volcano, which traverses this neighborhood, was the means of bringing the possibilities of the Olaa lands to public notice as well as within reach. The holdings of prior pioneers had turned out sufficiently well to justify the rush that came after the lands were opened and the boom that Olaa has experienced ever since. To-day Olaa coffee is on the markets of the world where it has made a reputation as enviable as the Kona growth. More capital is perhaps invested in coffee in Olaa and neighborhood than in any other part of the islands; and so far no one has failed in the enterprise, and all have the most sanguine hope of success. It is here that several American companies have invested their money, and many



American farmers are taking up lands and planting coffee; it is here that the industry has passed from the "experimental stage" and is proving itself immensely profitable; here there is lots of land. The government owns several tracts in the neighborhood which will be opened up as rapidly as new roads make it possible for settlement. It is estimated, upon a basis of Olaa returns, that a seventy-five acre coffee farm will have, at the end of five years, paid its running expenses; while from that time forward the returns will be from \$8,000 to \$10,000 a year.

There are many other portions of the island of Hawaii in which coffee is being successfully cultivated. The trees grow best at elevations ranging from 500 to 2,600 feet. However, experiments have shown that coffee has a wide range in varying conditions of soil, moisture, temperature and altitude. It flourishes in these islands from the sea shore up to a height of nearly 3,000 feet. Nor is its successful growth confined to Hawaii. On Maui and on Kauai coffee is being planted and the prospects are reported as "flattering." On Molokai the trees flourish in a wild state. Three plantations have been started on Oahu. The finest prospect ever seen in this city was noticed on several bushes from Judge Widemann's place at Waianae, brought up in October and placed on exhibition. During the past year Maunawili, W. G. Irwin's coffee farm beyond the Pali, sent its first crop to the city. The beans were full and heavy, and the grade very high. A stock company has been formed for the cultivation of coffee at Makaha, a few miles beyond Waianae, where Mr. Samuel Andrews has already made considerable progress in the business. In the next few months, if present indications carry, other coffee prospects, with Oahu as the base of operations, will be started; and the year may prove that the islands, as a whole, are the natural home of coffee and the first place in the world for investment in this profitable industry it affords.

Realizing the importance of the coffee industry and the impetus it was likely to receive when the possibilities of the business became known, the Government and a few moneyed firms of Honolulu have done a great deal to help matters along. The Government has, as rapidly as possible, opened new roads into the coffee belts and plotted public lands for settlement. Suitable

tracts have been offered for sale and on long lease at most reasonable figures. The Wilder Steamship Company have issued numerous pamphlets describing the coffee lands, and have materially assisted local and American investors in settling themselves upon profitable estates. Foremost among those who have substantially and continuously aided the industry, however, stands Hackfeld & Co., the Queen Street merchants. This firm has not only assisted investors who had secured good properties, but has made advances to help along such as started out with small means. It has opened channels to the best markets, and has purchased the coffee at prices received from the jobbers, as well as sold it practically free on consignment. All these things have assisted the industry upon its feet, until now it promises soon to vie with sugar for first place in the list of the resources of the country.

One substantial way in which this firm has assisted the coffee industry in the Hawaiian Islands shows itself in the handsome brick building at the corner of Fort and Queen Streets in which is located the machinery for hulling and polishing the bean and grading it for market. The facilities throughout are most complete, in fact are considered by some to be several years ahead of time; but it was the desire of the firm to do everything possible to aid the industry and those engaged in it, so the facilities were made as extensive and complete as the future could possibly demand. The equipment is so complete that coffee can be treated at a very nominal figure, and when it leaves the works, cleaned, polished and graded, is worth all the way from three to six cents per pound more than the bean treated by the old process. It therefore affords the planter a means of bettering his crop by enhancing his values at a cost which is really less than the primeval one of hulling and making a bawk at polishing.

The building occupied by the new coffee cleaning apparatus is two and a half stories high, the drying rooms being on the garret floor. When the coffee is received at the works it is taken in a huge hopper and conveyed by elevator pans to this apartment. There it is spread out and dried. So complete is the arrangement that green, or imperfectly dried berries are cured as effectually as those fully treated. A great loss to the planter in

the primitive method of curing came just at that point—the process of drying. After drying the coffee passes into a second hopper and from there into a cleaner, a cylinder in which stones, sticks and all foreign matter is separated from the berries. The berries are then ready for the huller. Dropping into a second cylinder the hulls are removed and the beans appear, clean and free from dust. Next comes the polisher. This machinery, which is familiar to all in coffee growing communities, is of the same design as the huller, but is finer and more delicate in handling the beans. Polishing is a frictional process.

From the polisher the beans go to the grader, a new piece of machinery in this country but perhaps the most important of all. Hackfeld & Co. saw that to establish a market basis for Hawaiian coffee it was all important that it be most carefully graded and held up to the standards. Coffees shipped from Hawaii in past years have been sadly mixed, and thus have received a lower grading in the markets than the quality entitled it to. To illustrate: The best coffee of a certain farm brought eighteen cents two years ago; after being treated by the above machinery and properly graded prior to shipment, it brought twenty-five cents a pound! Strict honesty is followed out in all the grades down to the lowest. Thus, the planter knows what he is selling and the consumer is guaranteed the quality he is buying.

The last work in the house is sacking and marking the grades. The first to fall down from the separator are the broken and small flat beans, the lowest grades, both separate; next come the middling flat beans and medium pea-berries; and finally appear the large flat beans and the big pea berries. These are all carefully separated. The latter, the large flat beans and big pea-berries, make up the best grade of coffee shipped from this country, which is destined to extend the reputation of the Hawaiian product. It is this grade which has successfully held a first place in the markets against the products of Guatamala and South America, and has made Hawaiian coffee famous.

It is hard to estimate what the coffee output of the Hawaiian Islands, during the coming year, will be. Certain it is, however, that the shipments will be larger than ever before. Olaa alone will have 100,000 pounds to sell. Kona, Hamakua and Puna will have more, with other new regions to hear from.

*L. D. Timmons.*

## AGRICULTURAL POSSIBILITIES.

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**W**HILE Hawaii does not have, accurately speaking, a tropical climate, but rather a sub-tropical—there are no frosts below a height of 5,000 feet above the sea level, and therefore all, or nearly all, of the tropical fruits and plants do well.

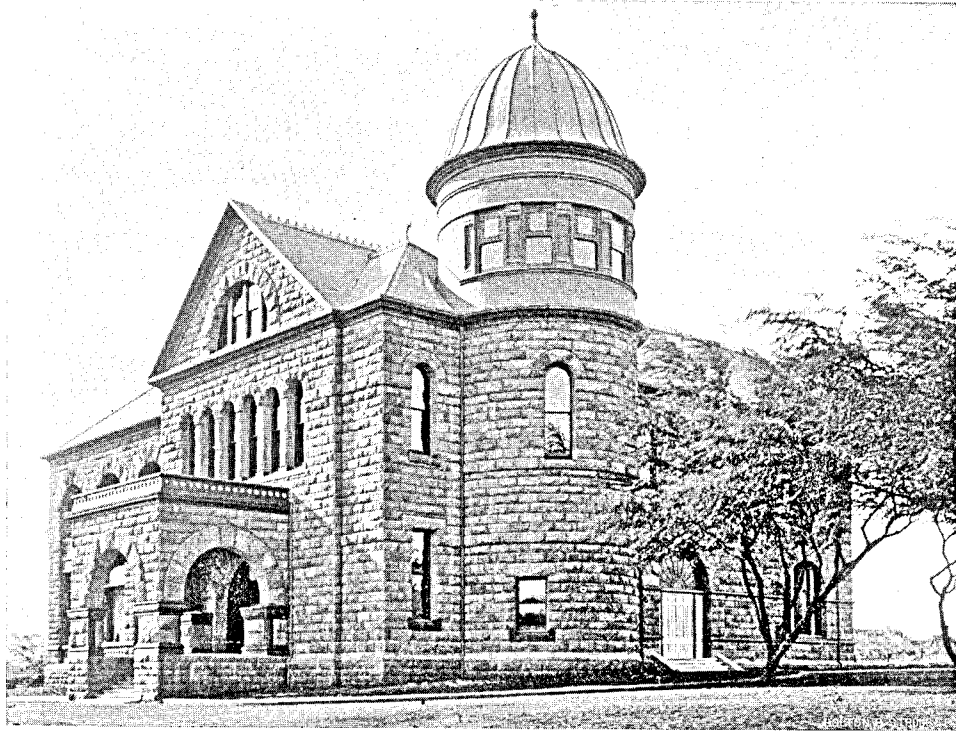
On the higher levels, the fruits and grains of the temperate zone may be cultivated with success. Wheat, barley, Indian corn, rye, do well subject to proper cultivation and care.

The area for agriculture is not, as compared with the great areas of the United States, very large, but the limits of it for cultivation will not be reached for many years. Success in agriculture in the islands depends, as it depends in all other countries, upon the intelligence used in the cultivation of crops, and upon the markets, which is a most important consideration.

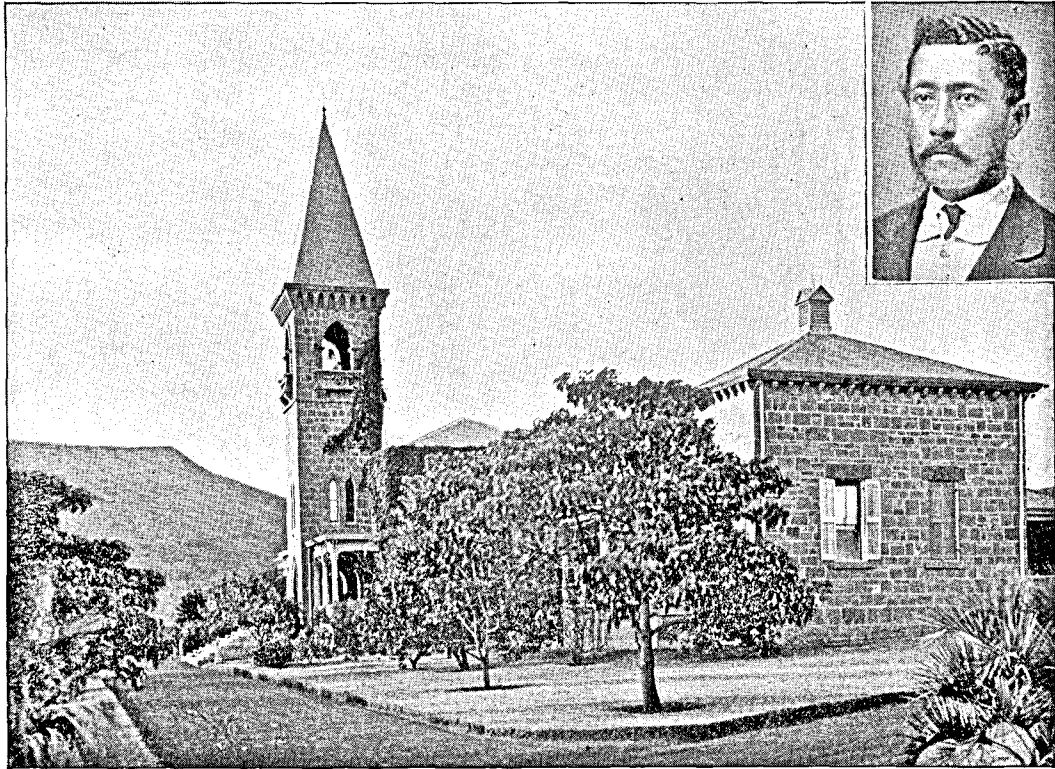
There is no difficulty in raising the banana, the pine apple, the orange, the lime, the guava, besides sugar cane and coffee.

Cattle and sheep, pigs and fowls, do well if cared for. Any one proposing to immigrate to these islands, should thoroughly understand that there is no agricultural "bonanza" here, aside from sugar making, which is very remunerative under present conditions. The immigrant must consider himself a pioneer in many ways. He will find everything he desires in the way of a mild climate, but that will not bring him an income.

The local market for produce are limited. The Chinese, Japanese and native Hawaiians, obtain their own particular food in their own way. The Anglo-Saxons do not number over 6,000 men, women and children, and their consumption of agricultural produce is therefore limited. The outlook for agricultural and horticultural markets is on the Pacific Coast. The increase in the Anglo Saxon population will naturally increase the local demand for home products, but it may be a slow increase—



KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOL.



LUNALILO HOME FOR INDIGENT HAWAIIANS.

foreign markets must be found. Mexico and the Central American States will compete with Hawaii in the American markets.

There is practically no limit to the production of bananas, on the large island of Hawaii—they can be raised at an extremely low rate, nor is there any limit to the production of pine apples, nor of oranges, but the home consumption of these fruits is limited. At present inter-island transportation is too expensive, and the freight rates to the Pacific Coast are too high to encourage a large export trade.

From the island of Hawaii, which contains the largest amount of land suitable for agricultural and horticultural produce, there is at present, no direct steam communication with the American Coast, consequently the banana is not raised on that island to any extent for export. The development of the coffee industry, however, as well as the need of freight room for the sugar product, will, before long, establish quick transit and make openings for many persons who desire to engage in raising these fruits. Whenever this is done, the future of the fruit trade of the islands will be secure.

As the United States have no tropical region, they must depend upon foreign countries for tropical products to a large extent. While the distance from the tropical regions of Mexico to the consuming centers of the United States is much less than the distance of the Hawaiian Islands from the Pacific Coast, the cost of transportation from the islands will be less, as it is a water transportation.

The horticultural products of the islands can be so cultivated that they will reach the coast markets "between seasons" and bring the highest price. There is a season on the Pacific coast in October and November, during which period the home-grown orange is not ripe and the markets are bare of the fruit.

By careful selection and cultivation these islands may supply this demand. Extended facilities of transportation from the coast to the interior will increase the demand for fruit in these "between seasons."

But little attention has been paid to high farming—horticulture—in the islands, up to the present time, owing to the absorbing interest taken in sugar production. The brains and energy of the country have been concentrated upon that industry.

As the new and more diversified industries become apparent, the best methods of agriculture and horticulture will be adopted.

The soil and climate of the islands furnish excellent opportunities for the cultivation of flowers which produce perfumes, and the extraction of these perfumes. As an illustration of this the *faranesia acacia* grows wild and in abundance. This shrub is carefully cultivated in Italy, and a considerable population make a living out of it.

The chief advantage of a residence on these islands is the singularly salubrious climate, and the absence of frost, while the gradual elevation of the land permit the most diversified cultivation to be carried on.

W. N. Armstrong.

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#### HAWAII AS AN ARTIST'S FIELD.

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**I**N your land of Hawaii is there material for the artist?" Such a questioner we would bid to come and see. If he were a true artist he could hardly turn back disappointed.

"But have you anything but a volcano, some palm trees, and great fields of cane?" Again we should exclaim, "O, come and see!" These islands were not raised out of the deep for the ages to soften and mellow that the sugar planter alone might reap harvests. Happy is the artistic soul who can bring his palette and brush and gain in some small measure the harvests that nature holds ready for him. It is not a market for art, but a repository from whence to draw. If you come from a northland of frozen earth and murky heavens, you will realize before you see an island form that the skies are growing kind and very beautiful; that the heavens and the sea are blue, so blue, and that the pearly, misty clouds and crested wave that press forward to break upon the coral reef almost defy you in their loveliness. And when the shore is reached, glancing back over the waters whence you have just come—see them!—there is purple and green and sapphire; now that is gone and there is diamond, amethyst and opal flashing under the sun. Then look up unto the hills: the clouds rest over some of them, and



between you and their purple and blue there may be found a rainbow which you would not care to miss as the finest you have ever seen. But wait; there will be another one a little later, and tomorrow too. Then when the sun is not quite so bright, so that everything stands less brilliant in the clear air, new beauties creep out of the shadowy cañons, and subtle forms which hide from the bright light show themselves. The traveller who expects these islands to be bordered with palms and ferns which dip their long fronds into the waters will be disappointed, perhaps disheartened at the first sight of brown, rugged hillsides, and arid steeps and plains. But the true artist knows that nature keeps her beauty for him who seeks, and the searcher who understands her ways will not have far to go.

The varied resources of the islands are not all within stone's throw of each other, for between them may be miles of horseback riding and many more miles of ocean channel. But the full portfolio and the greater satisfaction for him who has these advantages! If the days come that sketching tours are arranged, and some artist with an outdoor class shall come with their array of camp stools and umbrellas, they will find a field over which they will linger long and be loth to leave. And then, art students, when you are once here, beware of your greens! The rice fields in their vivid shades; the valleys, large or small, down whose steep sides verdure seems tumbling in leafy cascades; tropical creepers, giant ferns, sturdy bananas and perhaps a glimpse of the mercantile sugar cane; these will draw from your color box such combinations of the pigments blue and yellow, that, unless they are accompanied by a full measure of thought and skill, the canvasses will resemble the colors which might better be displayed on St. Patrick's day in the morning. It is a color study in Hawaii from the coal black of its lava rock through all its shades to the white of the coral, and the same of the soil which paints the roofs bright red in some localities with its dust. There is in succession a scale of hues that be speak ruddy soil, glimmering sands, hazy waterfalls, brown rocks, shimmering *mirage* or giant mountain—to enumerate them by contrast.

If color is here, so are form and feeling. The former is shown in serrate hilltops or tringe of cocoa palms against the sky; in the spiky leaves of the *lauhala*, in towering cliff and varied lava

form; and in a hundred ways which will keep the master or the student silent with admiration. With form and color for our basis, let us think of sentiment and feeling. The human current here is varied. Besides the Hawaiian flag there floats that of the great dragon, representing thousands of Chinese; and the Japanese in sandals and *kimona* are to be found on all sides. Gay kerchiefs and bright shawls show the presence of the Portuguese; and these three nationalities in the byways of their homes, more picturesque than aesthetic, as well as in their labors in the fields, furnish pictures both quaint and pathetic. You need not seek China to see its sons plowing the wet rice fields with curious cattle like the rhinoceros, nor Japan to find its countrymen in houses with thatched roof and sides, which have quite succeeded the interesting grass houses of the Hawaiians. And as to the latter, with their rich, dark skins, good carriage, loving natures and their *leis* of flowers—who will be the Millet that will draw from a hundred sources close at hand some scene which will touch the world with something of the spirit of the Angelus? Not far need he look for an atmosphere in which to place it, both physical and mental. See the canoes so long and dark with their curious outriggers, which the natives so deftly bring to the shore, and then see the form and the colors of the fish that they bundle, marvels of shape and hue. See the smoke of the *imu*, the fast disappearing calabash, the less frequent *luau*, in their quaint tropical setting; see the subjects that so few are dealing with, and get out your brushes!

Hawaii has its artists, a fair number and of merit, as past years of the Kilohana Art League prove, with these semi annual exhibitions of varied and original work; but the field is vastly larger than has yet been gleaned in. In taking these mere glimpses, no mention has been made of sculpture of the native types, as are instanced by the work now in the Bishop Museum. But the subject has only been touched, and though a glance may not reveal the possibilities here, it is just as true as of the greater beauties to which it all points—that he who seeks shall abundantly find.

*Philip Henry Dodge.*

## THE PICTURED LEDGE OF KAUAI.

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**K**EONILOA beach at Koloa, Kauai, Hawaiian Islands, on which the "pictured rocks" are found (Figures I and II illustrate specimens of the work), lies between the sand-stone cliffs of Makawahi on the east and the lava cliffs of Makahuena on the west. The beach is about one-half a mile in length; at the western end near the pictured sand stone ledge is the small boat landing of Kaneaukai. J. D. Dana in his "Characteristics of Volcanoes" expresses the opinion "that the shore line formation of the Koloa sea coast at and near Keoniloa beach shows evidence of a change in level in the Island of Kauai, \* \* \* though to what extent cannot be inferred."

Prof. Wm. T. Brigham in his "Hawaiian Volcanoes," reviewing Dana's observations, does not come to the same conclusion. He says: "The evidences of elevations on Kauai are by no means as satisfactory as on Oahu. The so-called *raised reef* near Koloa, I am satisfied, is only a consolidated dune of coral sand; \* \* \* I did not see any marks of subsidence."

As the ledge on which the pictures are made is, when free of sand, only partly exposed at low tide, and then nearly covered with water by every good sized wave, a natural conclusion is that the beach has subsided at least six feet since the pictures were cut.

The pictured ledge, 110 feet by 25 feet, is usually for years at a time covered with many feet of sand. The writer first saw the drawings in 1887, and again in June, 1897, when they were exposed for about ten days, at which time sixty-seven pictures and markings were to be seen, (some of them deeply graved into the ledge), varying in size from one foot to six and a half feet in length. Measurements of twelve and rough sketches of fifty-seven were made, also a few rather poor photographs of eight

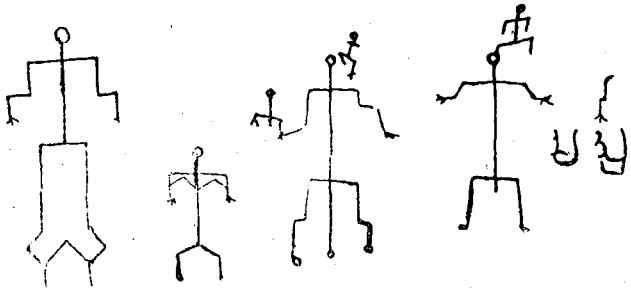


FIGURE I.

were secured. The graving though somewhat worn was still from one-fourth of an inch to three-fourths of an inch deep, and from half an inch to one and a half inches wide. The upper half of the ledge was dark and well glazed over, and the gravings on it were worn to the same appearance.

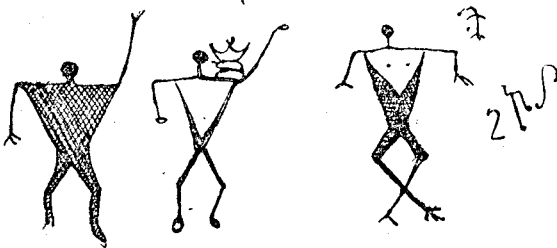


FIGURE II.

A short experiment showed that with a hatchet a four foot figure could be made in about two hours of

steady work; that with a native stone adz it would take at least a day, and use up a number of such tools. No tradition of the work or the workers has been obtained. On June 16th an old Hawaiian woman named, Kaula, who has lived near Keoniloa for many years was interviewed. She said: "I first saw the pictures when I was about thirteen years old; that was in 1848. I went to see them with my school teacher and his other scholars and two Roman Catholic priests. My teacher's name was Alexandero, a Frenchman. He was the first Roman Catholic priest in Koloa and built the Catholic mission buildings. We saw all the picture rocks exposed; you have only seen a part of them today. Another ledge from fifty to one hundred feet further inland, under the sand, has pictures of birds, fishes, a canoe and

strange animals cut on it. The animals are not like anything now seen; they have bodies like cattle, heads and ears like pigs, but no horns; the canoe has no out-rigger or figures in it."

"The priest went home with me from Keoniloa and talked with my father, Walewale, and my grandfather, also with a number of other old natives (in those days there were many old people in the land) about the drawings. They had all seen the pictures but had never heard who cut them or why they were done. The oldest folks said that their fathers and grandfathers had told them that the pictures had always been there."

The sand hills to the west of Keoniloa are said to have been old battle fields; they were certainly used as burial grounds.

Fugitives from Oahu wars are said to have landed at Keoniloa and been killed and buried in these sand hills by Koloa natives—a good way to discourage immigration and annexation.

Alexander, in his *Brief History of the Hawaiian People*, chapter 15, says: "About the end of the 13th century, Kalaunui-ohua, a warlike and ambitious Moi (king) of Hawaii undertook to subdue the whole group. \* \* \* He defeated the leading chiefs of Maui, Molokai, and Oahu. \* \* \* He set sail for Kauai and landed near Koloa, where he was met by Kukona at the head of the warriors of Kauai, and totally defeated, his fleet being taken and his army destroyed."

It was about this time that a vessel, called "*Mamala*" in the tradition, arrived at Kahului, Maui. The captain and crew are said to have been foreigners of light complexion, with bright eyes, who intermarried with the natives and became progenitors of a light colored stock. As there were no Europeans in the Pacific Ocean in the 13th century, it is most probable, as Judge Fornander has suggested, that these foreigners were the crew of some Japanese junk, driven out of its course by a typhoon, and drifted to these shores, as has twice happened in recent times.

Also, that, about the year 1527-28, Spaniards, a man and his sister, were saved from a wreck on Hawaii. \* \* \* They intermarried with the natives and became the progenitors of certain well-known families of chiefs, such as that of Kaikioewa, former Governor of Kauai. Kaikioewa's family came from the Island of Hawaii.

Jarvis in his *History of the Islands* says: "Cook found in the

possession of the natives of Kauai two pieces of iron; one a portion of a hoop, and the other appeared to be part of the blade of a broad sword. \* \* \* The knowledge and use of iron was generally known."

Kauila's story would take us back to the early part of the 17th century without a tradition of the workers.

Two of the designs look enough like a cross and a flag to make one think that foreigners may have had a hand in the work or have given the natives—if they did the work—a knowledge of those emblems; were it not for them one might think that the pictures were made by a party of Northwest Indians who could, I believe, easily sail or drift in their large canoes down to these Islands with the currents, in a shorter time than a Japanese junk could do so. One can usually see half a dozen northwest drift logs on the beach at Keoniloa. On the beaches of the island of Niihau, some 50 miles away, hundreds of logs and red-wood posts have been picked up a few months after freshets on the Pacific coast of the United States and British Columbia had washed out the saw mill logging dams. Drawings somewhat similar to those at Keoniloa are or were to be seen at Halemanu, Waialua, Oahu, on the great carving platter of Kokoa or Kalo Aikanaka, and at Honaunau, Kona, Hawaii. Of the former

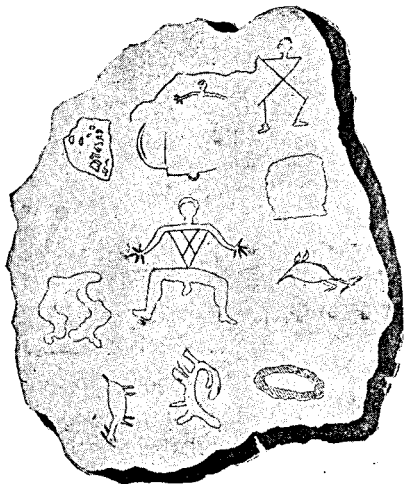


FIGURE III.

(Figure III.), Gilbert Farquhar Mathison, Esq., in his "Narrative of a visit to Brazil, Chili, Peru and the Sandwich Islands during the year 1821 and 1822," says: "I had expected to find a monument of great magnitude; instead of which I saw nothing but a flat stone, resembling an English tomb-stone, about five feet broad by six or seven in length. The surface was very smooth and upon it I discovered many rude representations of

men and animals, similar to those which have from time to time been met with and described among the Indians of America. Many were defaced, and in others I could trace no resemblance to any known objects, either animate or inanimate: the stone itself was very imperfect, pieces of it having evidently been broken off on different sides, which I learnt from the guide had been done by the neighboring inhabitants, in order to convert the materials into knives, mirrors, pots, and other domestic utensils, which were always fabricated from stones in former times, previous to the introduction of iron by foreign traders. Annexed is a drawing, taken on the spot."

The tradition, as related to me by Coxe, is briefly this: "Many hundred moons ago, a race of people, more warlike and savage in their habits of life than the other inhabitants, occupied this part of the island. One chief, Herimino by name, who exercised supreme authority over them, was celebrated far and wide for courage and cruelty, and under him they might be said to live entirely by war and pillage. But that which most distinguished them and spread terror among their more peaceful neighbors, was their avowed cannibalism, the prisoners whom they took in war being always butchered, to satisfy the cravings of this unnatural appetite. The habitation of the said chief was situated on the very spot since called after him, Herimino, where I now stood, and the stone in question served as an altar upon which the unfortunate human victims were sacrificed. Near it a large round hole, about twenty feet in circumference, and still clearly discernible, was pointed out as the place where the kanakas, or men, were cooked and devoured by the Chief and his adherents."

"The marked expression of horror on the countenance of my guide bore witness to his own belief of this story, as by dint of signs, and the repetition of a few words that I understood, he enabled me to trace the vestiges here described. The conclusion of the history is, that these bloody-minded barbarians were at length driven by superior force from the plain into their mountain fastnesses. There Herimino fell by the hand of his brother-in-law, who had some private feud and motive of enmity against him. His followers, however, still continued in possession of

their fastnesses, whence they issued from time to time, like the Scottish children of the mist, to wreak their vengeance upon all who had the misfortune to fall into their hands. They were not finally extirpated till about forty years ago, when the principal chief of the island, previous to King Tamahamaha, pursued and killed them all, except one man, whose life accidentally was spared. One of this man's children is now a menial dependant upon the present King, and in no respect distinguishable from any of the other natives."

Kalakaua in his "Legends and Myths of Hawaii" says that— "It may be assumed that near the close of the 17th Century Kalo Aikanaka and his people, the chief of the cannibals of Halemanu, landed at Waialua, Oahu. They came from Kauai where they had been living for the previous ten years or so. They are said to have come to Kauai from one of the Southern islands, which our tradition does not mention, in double canoes, and as they were in a starving condition, it was thought that they had been blown thither by adverse winds while journeying to some other islands. They lived at first on land near the foot of the mountains back of Waimea; then in a secluded valley in the mountains of Haupu. Kalo Aikanaka's real name was Kokoa. He was of chiefly proportions, and his muscular limbs were tattooed with rude representations of birds, sharks, and other fishes. His features were rather of the Papuan cast. His people were somewhat darker than the Kauaians; they were expert fishermen, etc." The mountain of Haupu is but a few miles from the Keoniloa beach and its landing place, Kaneaukai, is used by fishermen today.

The drawings at Honaunau, Kona, Hawaii, have not been copied or measured by any one, as far as the writer can learn. He was first told of them by Dr. Emerson of Honolulu and Mr. W. A. Hardy of Hilo, Hawaii. They are said to be cut into black lava rock, pahoehoe, on the beach, but far enough inland to be usually free of water; they are now much worn and resemble those at Keoniloa.

Honaunau is not far from Keeki, the place at which the Spanish man and woman are said to have landed in the early part of the



14th Century. A large Pahonua, (city of refuge), that contained three heiaus (temples), is now at Honaunau.

Three of the figures on the Honaunau ledge, according to native tradition, are the outlines of the body of Kamalalawalu and two of his dogs. Kamalalawalu was the king of Maui who was slain in battle at Hokuula, Waimea, Hawaii, in the latter part of the 14th Century.

It is said that an attempt was made in behalf of King Kalakaua to have some of the Honaunau drawings cut out and taken to the Government Museum then in Honolulu.

Without doubt a number of the Keoniloa beach figures could easily be removed.

Du Chaillu in his "Viking Age" has pictures of the rock drawings of the Scandinavian Peninsula that are similar to those at Keoniloa, and stand like them without a tradition.

*J. K. Farley*

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## HAWAIIAN LAND POLICY.

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**I**N 1846, in connection with other great reforms of that period, an Act was passed by which the common people had an opportunity of obtaining titles to the small holdings which they then occupied and cultivated as tenants or retainers of the chiefs. About 11,000 persons took advantage of this provision. Afterwards the Government drifted away from this liberal attitude toward the people and for a long time its land policy was of a character most unfavorable to the development of a prosperous rural population. Large areas of arable and grazing land were leased for long terms or sold outright for cash. The crown lands being inalienable were leased in large areas for long terms. The rich easily obtained the control of extensive tracts while it was a difficult and discouraging enterprise for the poor man to secure the few acres that he needed for a home and for cultivation.

In 1884 an Act was passed by the Legislature providing for the setting apart of homesteads out of the government lands

to be conveyed to landless applicants on reasonable terms. The administration, however, was indifferent to the object of the law and it was not put in force until after the change of administration in 1887. Since that time 557 holdings have been taken up under this law, of which 256 have been patented.

In 1891 Queen Liliuokalani promoted the leasing of a part of the Crown land of Olāa, Hawaii, then in demand for cultivation on account of the new volcano road built through it, in moderate tracts from 50 acres and upwards upon reasonable terms. At about the same time provision was made for leasing portions of Crown lands in Puna and Waimea, Hawaii, in smaller tracts to applicants on still easier terms.

In 1895 the legislature of the Republic of Hawaii at its first session, enacted a very comprehensive law known as "Land Act 1895." This act marked a great advance on all previous land legislation and was one of the main grounds for convening the legislature in session at that time.

Upon the abrogation of the Monarchy in 1893, the Crown lands which had previously been devoted to the support of royalty became vested in the government. The "Land Act 1895" classed all government lands, except town lots, sites of public buildings, roads, landings, nurseries, parks, reservations for forest and conservation of water supply and lands used for other public purposes, as "Public lands," and placed them in charge of a Board of three Commissioners composed of the Minister of Interior and two persons appointed by the President with the approval of the Cabinet, one of whom to be designated as Agent of Public Lands. The Act divides the territory of the Republic into six land districts and provides for a Sub-Agent of Public Lands and Rangers in each district. It divides the public lands into first and second and third class agricultural lands; first and second class pastoral land; pastoral-agricultural land; forest land and waste land. The Commissioners with the consent of the Executive Council may sell parcels of Public Lands of not more than one thousand acres in extent at auction for cash, and parcels of not over six hundred acres at auction under an agreement of sale containing conditions of residence or improvement and payment of the purchase price

in installments and providing for delivery of a Land Patent upon performance of conditions. Land Patents may also be issued without an auction sale in exchange for private lands or by way of compromise, and quit claim deeds may be issued for quieting titles upon legal or equitable grounds.

The Commissioners may make leases of public lands for not over twenty-one years without privilege of renewal, with rent to be paid quarterly, semi-annually or annually in advance. Leases are taxed upon the value of the real estate demised.

The special methods of opening lands to settlement under the Land Act, are by Homestead Leases, Right of Purchase Leases and Cash Freeholds, which may be acquired by either men or women over eighteen years old who are citizens or who hold Letters of Denization or Certificates of Special Rights of Citizenship, are not under civil disability for any offense or delinquent in payment of taxes and who own no land in the Hawaiian Islands except wet land. Homestead Leases are intended to provide persons without capital and their heirs with permanent homes. They run for 999 years subject to continuous use of the same as homes and payment of taxes and certain moderate conditions of improvement. There is no rent and no purchase price. They are limited to eight acres in first class, sixteen acres in second class agricultural land, thirty acres in first class, sixty acres in second class pastoral land, or forty-five acres in pastoral-agricultural land.

Right of purchase leases and cash freeholds are limited to one hundred acres in first class, two hundred acres in second class agricultural land; six hundred acres in first class, twelve hundred acres in second class pastoral land, or four hundred acres in pastoral-agricultural land. The lands are appraised, and the right of purchase lessee pays, annually, eight per cent. on the appraised value. From the end of the first year to the end of the fifth year he must maintain his home on the premises. After the third year the lessee is entitled to a land patent upon paying the appraised value of the premises if he has resided thereon not less than two years, and has reduced to cultivation twenty-five per cent. of the area and has performed certain other conditions. The term of a right of purchase lease is twenty-one years.

Cash freeholds are sold at auction upon the appraisement as an upset price. One-fourth of the successful bid is paid at the sale, the balance in three years, in annual installments, when the purchaser is entitled to a land patent if the conditions have been performed. He is required to maintain his home on the premises from the end of the first year to the end of the third year; make certain specified improvements and pay his taxes.

Provision is made for furnishing a number of lots in one block, under the cash freehold system, to associations or communities who desire to settle together.

Under the special provisions of the Land Act, 1895, for conveying land in small holdings, the following documents have already been issued: Right of purchase leases, 206; freehold agreements, 21; certificates of occupation, preliminary to homestead leases, 62; agreements of sale conditioned on residence or improvement and payment in installments, 48.

*Sanford B. Dole.*

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## HAWAII'S COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

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**W**HEN the McKinley bill went into effect in 1892 the interests of the masses in the Hawaiian Islands were affected to a great extent. Men not directly associated with the chief industry of the country said the sugar planters deserved a set back, because their managers had ignored the United States to a degree that Congress had felt it necessary to inflict a little punishment by way of retaliation; Hawaii had benefitted by the reciprocity treaty in the matter of tariff allowances, but Great Britain had benefitted to the detriment of United States manufacturers in the matter of machinery with which to manufacture the sugar which congress had, prior to the McKinley bill, admitted free against duty-paid sugar from other countries. The owners of British ships had also profited through carrying the cargoes of sugar to San Francisco.

If the statements made at that time were true they cannot be so concerning the conditions existing during the past few years.

Nor could they be substantiated to the letter at that time for it is a well known fact that one of the largest manufacturers of machinery on the Pacific Coast, had for several years prior to 1893, a representative in Honolulu who secured orders for thousands of dollars worth of plantation machinery, and the largest mills on the islands are now fitted out with pumps and machinery made in the United States. With the increase of these importations of American products and manufactures comes a corresponding decrease of the same lines from European countries. During the recent visit of Senator Morgan to the great plantation of the Ewa Company, this condition of affairs was brought to his attention as he passed from one department of the mill to another.

During the early years of the sugar industry in Hawaii, British vessels were idle in San Francisco, and it was an easy matter to put them in the trade between the United States and Hawaii. On the other hand, as the industry developed, interests in American vessels were bought by citizens of Hawaii and the registers change to Hawaiian, so that while the statistics of a dozen years ago may have shown a minimum freight carried in vessels other than Hawaiian, it in no sense proves that it was not American labor and American capital that built the vessels.

Another misleading statement is sent out with the statistics: The Custom House reports show the tonnage only of vessels calling at Honolulu, but no complete record of the tonnage of merchandise is kept, so that in the case of the Pacific Mail steamers *Belgic*, *China*, *Coptic*, *Doric*, and *Gaelic*, which make five voyages each per year, there is shown an aggregate tonnage of 14,976 for a single call when as a matter of fact the quantity of freight carried by those steamers between San Francisco and Honolulu is infinitesimal.

Let the Custom House reports for 1896 be taken as a basis and note the result. The imports of merchandise from the United States during that year had a valuation of \$5,464,208.10, more than 75% of which was carried in vessels of American register. Against this, goods to the value of \$1,700,353.30 were imported from all other countries. Does this not show

that Hawaii contributes to the reciprocal relations between the two countries?

In the fleet for 1896 carrying between United States and Hawaiian ports there were exactly 100 vessels of American register having a tonnage of 88,753 against 27 British vessels with a tonnage of 45,778. It will be seen by this that even with the large tonnage of vessels flying the British flag which call at the port of Honolulu, but which carry little freight the difference is in favor of American vessels by more than 51 per cent.

Another point to be considered in reckoning the tonnage of British registered ships is the fact that the six vessels constituting the lines running from Vancouver and Portland to Honolulu, carry produce from almost the entire North West Pacific States. To ship from Washington and Oregon to Honolulu via Vancouver is found to be cheaper than by sending to San Francisco and then tranship. The idea of the producers in those States is to get their products to market as quickly as possible without regard to the nationality of the vessels carrying it. The Honolulu producer finds his market in the United States and he ships, whenever possible, on American built vessels. Of the exports from Hawaii during 1896, valued at \$15,515,230.13 only \$24,865.18 was shipped via Canadian ports while \$15,460,098.15 went into the United States via Pacific and Atlantic Coast ports.

People who have cried down Hawaii because of its patronizing British ships have done so through ignorance of the real facts. No country in the world can show a larger per centage of American built vessels in her trade, and if Hawaii's patronage of British built ships has been such as to cause comment it is mainly because vessels in the American merchant marine have been withheld. Hawaii is ready and always has been to throw its trade to American built vessels and this should be counted in her favor. The people and the country should not be denounced if American manufacturers patronize vessels other than American in sending their goods to these islands.

*James T. Stacker.*

## JAPAN'S "PEACEFUL INVASION."

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THE matter of the "Peaceful invasion" of Hawaii by the Japanese is one entitled to all the consideration, and more, than is given it by the people of the United States. Residents of Hawaii paid little attention to the influx of Orientals until it was almost too late to check it, except by legislative enactment, a step not deemed advisable at this time.

Representatives of Japan in Hawaii, during the past five years, have vigorously denied the rumor that their government had any intention of taking the islands, coupling with their assurances of a contrary nature, the statement that Hawaii could not be governed advantageously by Japan owing to its geographical position. However that may be, the fact remains, that during the past twelve years, up to October, 1897, according to the records of the Board of Immigration, 37,451 Japanese contract laborers have landed in Hawaii; and during that same period less than one-third have returned at the close of their contracts.

Japan may not have intentions on Hawaii, by either war-like or diplomatic methods, but that it may gain control through strategy is possible, even probable. The Okuma policy is to land as many of Japan's subjects in Hawaii as is possible—the plan has been made public, innocently perhaps, by officials of the Japanese government, and then by force of superior numbers demand the right of franchise for its citizens. This obtained the rest would be easy, and so long as Hawaii, in its isolated position, retains its autonomy without the support of a stronger power, the interests of the Anglo-Saxon are in jeopardy.

It must be admitted that the Japanese are progressive to the extent that they are copyists. It has been stated by Americans who have visited Japan since the Japan-Chinese war, that there

is not an article manufactured in the United States which cannot be produced in Japan and sold in America, even with the high tariff, at thirty per cent. less than it can be made for in Chicago. This may be attributed to the low cost of living in Japan, and up to this time the use of silver as a monetary standard. With the change to gold, the cost of production may be increased; but even then Japan would still be a strong competitor of the American producer.

Mention has been made of the number of contract laborers who have arrived here since the signing of the Hawaiian-Japanese treaty in 1871, but those figures do not represent the entire number of citizens of that country who have assisted in forming the masses making the "Peaceful invasion." During the past two years Hawaii has had to contend with a class known as free laborers, men and women, brought here through the instrumentality of immigration companies. After 3000, approximately, of this class had sought domiciles here the Hawaiian government discovered that their advent in the country savored somewhat of fraud, and through the efforts of the Executive 1100, who came during the early part of 1897, were refused a landing. It was not until this action was taken by the Hawaiian government that Japan openly asserted its position in the premises, claiming for its subjects, privileges unthought of by the framers of the treaty. The question is one which attracts the attention of the diplomats of the world. Figuratively speaking, Japan has exposed its hand in the question of supremacy in Hawaii; its attitude is such as to strike terror in the breasts of every lover of republican principles and American institutions, for Hawaii is essentially American and the citizens are ready to foster republican principles.

The following table shows the arrival and departure of Chinese and Japanese at the port of Honolulu from 1886 to 1896, both years included. Women and children are not included, for the reason that they do not, in their own country, have a voice in directing the destiny of their people. Except in point of morality the people of Hawaii have nothing to fear from the women from Japan; it is the men, who, acting upon the advice or suggestion of wiser heads, may now be aiming at control. It will be seen in



this table that in the early years of the convention but few of the immigrants returned. This may be accounted for by the fact that only occasional contracts had expired; and the penal clause in the document precluded the possibility of dissatisfied members of the colony leaving until they had performed their part of the agreement.

ARRIVALS.			DEPARTURES.		
	<i>Japanese.</i>	<i>Chinese.</i>		<i>Japanese.</i>	<i>Chinese.</i>
1886.....	692....	270	1886.....	48	1,434
1887.....	1,155....	860	1887.....	51	1,335
1888.....	2,787....	1,108	1888.....	408	1,296
1889.....	2,513....	344	1889.....	360	1,352
1890.....	3,087....	360	1890.....	146	1,407
1891.....	4,486....	852	1891.....	683	1,851
1892.....	3,006....	1,506	1892.....	324	1,004
1893.....	3,609....	836	1893.....	1,567	1,030
1894.....	3,286....	1,266	1894.....	1,674	1,015
1895.....	2,306....	2,512	1895.....	1,324	983
1896.....	5,129....	4,981	1896.....	2,381	1,287
Total...	32,056	14,895	Total....	8,969	13,994

From these figures it will be seen that the "invasion" has been gradual, high water mark having been reached in 1896, and of the number of Japanese males now in the islands 285 read and write English, though thousands understand that language well enough for business or conversational purposes.

The power of Japan in Hawaii is not alone in numbers. During the past two years these people have made inroads upon the Anglo-Saxons engaged in mercantile pursuits, and in the trades, until there is scarcely a line but what has its Japanese representative. Single and alone the government of Hawaii cannot combat this condition of affairs successfully; it requires a stronger arm to maintain the rights of the people who have made Hawaii what it is to-day. The period of immigration to Hawaii from Japanese ports covers only about twelve years, and yet one hundred per cent. more Japanese in Hawaii own their dwellings than do Americans. Of course the value of the property owned by the Americans is many times greater than that of the Japanese; the figures are given more to show the advance made by the Orientals, and as they have become property

holders only within two years past the percentage is not a tithe of what it will be, should the islands be allowed to continue under the present conditions. The people of the United States, in view of the vast commercial interests, can ill afford to stand by and see this continue. For the safety of American capital and civilization, Hawaii must have closer political relations with the United States.

*Thos. C. Hobson.*

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### SANITARY CONDITIONS AND APPLIANCES.

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**T**HE Hawaiian Islands, owing to their geographical position, natural formation, conditions of soil and other factors going to make up a climate, should rank high among the world's health resorts.

The healthfulness of any locality depends primarily upon three vital conditions, viz: variations of temperature, degree of humidity of the atmosphere and formation of the soil.

These three factors, in the making of a climate, are controlled by nature and are subject to but little disturbance by the hands of mankind.

Other conditions, however, of almost equal importance to the health of a community, are directly under human control, for example; intelligent selection of sites for dwellings, the securing of an abundant and pure water supply, proper drainage, prompt, safe and efficient disposal of all waste material, and a sanitary disposition of the dead.

Hawaii, although geographically within the tropics, possesses but little of what is commonly understood as a tropical climate. The summer heat is considerably less than that of the Eastern States of America and is tempered by the north-east trade winds which blow steadily for eight or nine months in the year.

Sunstroke and heat exhaustion are unknown terms in this tropical country and at times when every mail of summer brings reports of suffering and death from the excessive heat of the great eastern cities, the inhabitants of this favored spot go about their usual vocations perfectly indifferent to the sun's rays.

The annual rainfall varies, to a considerable degree, upon the different islands and between different localities upon the same island. As a general rule it is greater upon the windward (north-east) side of each island, and increases in correspondence to an increase in altitude.

The rainy season begins about November 1st, and lasts until the middle of April; but summer showers are common on all of the islands, and the mountains are capped with clouds throughout the year.\*

The land rises rapidly from the sea to the mountains, and the soil is very porous, so that drainage is excellent and the ground dries out quickly after the heaviest rains, except in the valleys.

Thus it will be seen that the Hawaiian Islands possess, in an eminent degree, the qualities essential for a salubrious climate.

In the country districts, where the crowding together of dwellings and other community problems do not exist, the promise of immunity from disease held out by the climatic conditions is fulfilled, and sickness of an epidemic nature is almost unknown.

A certain amount of remittent fever prevails, notably at the beginning of the rainy season, due to the drinking of raw surface water, and bowel troubles are apt to occur from the same cause. Epidemic dysentery is an unknown disease in Hawaii.

When we come to the plantations with their villages of employees crowded together in barracks, new factors are introduced, and diseases due to the commingling of human beings arise. But even here epidemic disease is rare. Remittent fever becomes more common, and an occasional case of typhoid appears. Typhus does not exist in this country.

Honolulu being the only settlement on the island of sufficient size to render the consideration of city problems necessary, is deserving of special attention from a sanitary standpoint.

The city of Honolulu extends along the waterfront from Kalihi to Diamond Head, a distance of about seven miles. The land from the sea back towards the hills, for a distance of one

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\* See Raintall and Meteorological Tables, pages 40 to 42.

mile, more or less, is flat and only slightly above sea level. Ascending the hills the altitude increases rapidly. The following figures were obtained from the survey department:

	<i>Elevation.</i>		<i>Elevation.</i>
King Street . . . . .	7 to 13 ft.	Prospect Street. . .	178 to 198 ft.
Beretania Street. . .	10 to 30	Powder Magazine.	197
School Street. . . . .	30 to 71	Wilder Avenue. . .	55 to 65
Judd Street. . . . .	131 to 148	Makiki Reservoir.	160
Wyllie Street. . . . .	225 to 250	Punahou College.	70
Gov. El. Light Stn	400	Rocky Hill. . . . .	200
Kam'ham'ha Schls	40	Punchbowl Hill. . .	498
Insane Asylum. . . .	43	Roundtop Hill. . . .	1049
Mormon Church. . . .	91	Tantalus Road. . . .	1630
Punchbowl Res'vr	165	Mount Tantalus. . .	2013

There are many beautiful building sites upon the hills directly back of the city, where any altitude between 150 and 1000 feet above sea level may be obtained.

Many of the finest residences in the city are built at too low an altitude. In any seacoast town, especially in the tropics, the most suitable sites for dwellings are on the hills, rather than on the coast is in the valleys.

A thin haze, like a diaphanous fog bank, hangs over the city of Honolulu about four nights out of every seven. Almost any morning at day-break, from the harbor, this may be plainly seen stretching away from Nuuanu Valley to Diamond Head. It rises to a height of fifty or sixty feet. The fortunate individuals who live upon the hills enjoy the privilege of looking down upon this haze from a clearer and drier atmosphere. This misty veil is dissipated by the first rays of the morning sun.

To one standing upon the top of Punchbowl, the city of Honolulu is a beautiful mass of green foliage, with here and there a flag pole indicating that somewhere beneath the tree tops is a dwelling. This is undoubtedly more restful to the eye of the observer than would be a collection of house tops—but it keeps out nature's two powerful remedies against disease—fresh air and sun light.

The ground upon which the city stands consists of a stratum of soil overlying a deeper stratum of black sand. This layer

of black sand has played an important part in preventing Honolulu from becoming an exceedingly unhealthy city. There being no sewerage system, it has been the custom for many years to depend upon cesspools excavated in this black sand stratum for the disposal of all sewage. A soil less porous would have become long ago supersaturated.

There is an abundant supply of water for all present purposes but a great deal of waste occurs, first in collecting and then in storing it. The Nuuanu reservoirs are crude and badly constructed, allowing considerable loss from leakage and evaporation and not sufficiently protecting the water against contamination by organic matter. The artesian supply is excellent but there are not enough wells and it is not available for persons living above an elevation of 150 feet.

The health problem for Honolulu is a simple one and the solution is plain.

Nature has performed her part with a lavish hand by giving us a temperature range which it would be hard to improve upon, an atmosphere which although humid is not excelled by that of any tropical country, a sun which shining almost every day in the year uses the power of its rays only for good, a soil which has stood abuse for many years without retaliation and a water supply pure and abundant if properly conserved.

The water which is collected from the water sheds must be secured from any possible contamination by organic matter or else it must be run through filter beds.

It must be stored in impervious reservoirs of sufficient capacity. The reservoirs must be located at such a height that residences erected upon the hills—back of the present city may be supplied. The artesian water supply must be increased and also protected from any possible contamination through the soil.

A complete and efficient system of sewerage must be established without delay.

The burying grounds at present in use must be discontinued and a new one of sufficient capacity to last for many years established at a point remote from the city.

These things are imperative and it is probable that the coming year will see all of the needed improvements well under way.

Complete plans and specifications for a sewerage system have already been drawn up and submitted to the government by Rudolph Hering, C. E., of New York, and a report upon the water supply has also been prepared by the same eminent authority.

Honolulu has a well equipped quarantine station with a modern hot air and steam disinfecting plant of large capacity. Quarantine matters are handled intelligently and efficiently and the introduction of disease by foreign steamers is a rare occurrence.

Soon after the establishment of the Provisional Government in 1893, a re-organization of the Board of Health occurred, whereby the medical profession was given representation. The Board of Health under the monarchy consisted, singularly, of laymen only; as at present constituted the membership comprises the Attorney-General, three physicians and three laymen.

During the last four years also, other important sanitary improvements have been accomplished. The quarantine station has been greatly improved and a disinfecting plant secured. Satisfactory quarantine arrangements have been made with Chinese and Japanese ports, and Hawaiian medical inspectors appointed at ports of departure in these countries. The work of segregation of lepers has been forwarded with commendable thoroughness and with excellent results in checking the spread of the disease. A bacteriological laboratory and experimental station for the study and treatment of leprosy has been established at Kalihi.

The old fish market, with its unsanitary surroundings, has been destroyed. The Nuuanu stream has been walled in, and the low-lying marshy ground around it is now being filled. This, when completed, will comprise one of the most valuable properties in the city. A proposition to discontinue the present burying grounds and establish one at Aiea, nine miles from the city, is being considered.

*C. B. Wood, M.D.*

## THE NEW PALI ROAD.

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**H**AWAIIAN history tells of the battle of Nuuanu, by which Kamehameha I. in 1795 became master of Oahu, leaving but the islands of Kauai and Niihau, of the whole group, yet to fall under his sway. The conqueror had a few foreigners and some artillery to help out his horde of between ten thousand and twenty thousand warriors. After Kaiana, the leader of the Oahuans, had fallen by surprise at meeting a cast iron imitation of breadfruit, it is related that the brave defenders of their insular autonomy, who objected to annexation without a plebiscite, were chased up the valley, some escaping over the ridges on either side, while others were hemmed in and driven over the Nuuanu "pali"—the native word for precipice—and were hurt worse than the average tourist of to-day is in falling over the word itself. In fact, where they dropped their autonomy they left also their anatomy, portions of which continued to be picked up as relics until a recent date.

Withal the historical interest thus attaching to the spot, however, it would be audacious, on the part even of the hackman, to ask a stranger to take a drive thither on that sole account. There is a nearer locality where one of Kamehameha's distinguished prisoners was offered as a sacrifice to that hero's war-god, but modern authorities have never even legislated a site for the awful ceremony, in all their provisions for attracting tourists, nor yet given it high renown in the hackman's scale of charges.

Nuuanu Pali has scenic grandeur and panoramic beauties in its keeping which entitle it to the prominent place it holds in guide books and traveler's directories, and, in the judgment of traveled people, this Hawaiian mountain pass affords a view that gives it a right to be catalogued amongst the most attractive scenery of earth. From the Honolulu post office the distance to

the Pali is a little more than six miles. There has for many years been a road—maintained from fair to excellent in condition—to the place, but this is not the road of which the present writing treats, as will be seen further on. The road to the Pali is an extension of Nuuanu avenue, from the city's early days its premier residential thoroughfare. As it leaves town—it has been chased up by town of late years—the road begins a series of ascents, until at the Pali an elevation is attained of 1207 feet. On the right hand rises steeply a wooded mountain brow, cleaving the sky on comparatively even lines. Succulent pastures, studded with dairies, cover the narrow ground intervening, and townward suburban villas are increasing in number. On the left hand, the mountains are more broken in shape, and gardeners and graziers occupy little plateaus and sequestered vales. Close to the road, on either hand, are the city street lighting electric station and reservoirs of the water works from which the power for the dynamos is derived. Passing between jungles of tropical vegetation further along, which present the most outrageous tangle of crooked stem and jumbled tendril that could confound a dream, near the pali is found the new public forest nursery with its thousands of seedlings.

Arrived at the head of the pass you have on the north side the Lanihuli peak, 2780 feet, and on the south side the Konahuanui peak, 3106 feet above sea level, or an average of 1726 feet higher than your standing ground at the top of the road. Here the way has hitherto conducted the traveler to a desperately steep, frightfully rugged and picturesquely zigzag road down to the plains below extending to the ocean. At the top you come abruptly to a stone wall over which you peer straight down over the precipice, but a dense jungle reaching nearly to the brink screens the depths completely. This is where the last defenders of Oahu independence were rushed over. The effects of great vertical height here lost in scrub and fern brakes are restored in full measure by a glance to the left, where appear bare walls of rock ending in needle peaks and fine domes, the initial series of cliffs extending, in sinuous outline, to conjunction with the sea in a noble promontory standing out of blue haze several miles away. To the right the view is shut in by perpendicular walls ending in forest clad ridges. Between, the eye drops on green



foothills and plains, with sugar and rice plantations, gardens and pastures. Kaneohe, the nearest sugar mill location and village, is four and a half miles away. The pali road that was, with its extension into the settlements, winds in and out throughout the scene, adding greatly to the charming effects of the whole perspective.

Over the rocky road, just now faintly described, from the earliest times has traffic been conducted between Honolulu and the other side of this island. There is the sea route, and a roundabout route each way by land, but whatever else the pali route is the most direct. Long pack trains, with their motley conductors, carrying produce to market and purchases back, formed a daily picture. There was no small amount of traffic in saddle and on foot. Even wheeled vehicles have come and gone over, but when they did it was deemed worthy of bruiting about in the newspapers. Accidents were not rare, including the falling of stones upon hapless wayfarers. Horses would slip or stumble, mayhap take to bucking, and bring their riders sorrowfully into infidelity toward "the noble animal." The patient mule has even sustained more than his share of adverse criticism on the pali road.

For many years the problem of a carriage road, easy of grade and smooth of surface over the pass, was a problem that successive governments pondered over. The class that can run a newspaper better than its case-hardened editor, or a hotel with signal success where the most experienced Boniface makes a mess of it, only needed an outline map of the island and a lead pencil to draft a perfect profile of the desired roadway. Yet skilled engineers a many scratched their heads more than they did paper about it. The late Harry McIntosh, when Superintendent of Public Works about eight years ago, suggested a plan which, according to information, is the one mainly followed in the final surveys. By the legislature of 1896 an appropriation for the work was made of \$40,000. Former legislatures had voted money for the same without its being expended. The present government did not treat it as a joke. Before this hand-book has been long issued the road over the pali will be open for traffic, safe and smooth as the best street of Honolulu. It will be a great boon to the transmontane settlers of the island.

As opening a delightful district,—whose atmosphere is said by physicians to be exceptionally wholesome,—for country retreats easily accessible, it will be a blessing to many city folk. In beauty and sublimity to sight-seers, the road cannot fail to be one of Honolulu's greatest attractions for both citizens and strangers.

Preceding a somewhat technical description of the work, it is in place to introduce the men who are doing it. This duty is so much the more pleasant from the fact that they are very young men to undertake such a formidable piece of engineering. Messrs. John H. Wilson & L. M. Whitehouse were among the first students in Stanford University, in whose engineering branch they formed a mutual attachment. Wilson is a Honolulu boy who received his preliminary education in the schools of this city. He is the son of Mr. Charles B. Wilson, who was once Superintendent of Water Works in Honolulu, also the last Marshal of the Hawaiian Kingdom. Whitehouse belongs to Oakland, California. He had practical experience, after leaving college, with the Northern Pacific, the Central Pacific and the Colorado Central Railways. Wilson in his college vacations would come home and put in his time working for the Oahu Railway & Land Co. and the Ewa Plantation Co. Upon finishing his engineer course at Stanford he obtained employment with the Southern Pacific Railway, in which he remained until a few months ago, when he decided there was enough work at home to employ him profitably. Besides the pali road the firm of Wilson & Whitehouse has contracts on the Waiialua extension of the Oahu Railway, also heavy road contracts from the government on the island of Hawaii. One of the latter is to make a road on the face of Laupahoehoe pali, which is said to be even more difficult than the one herein described.

What may be called the engineering statistics of the road will be of interest, not only to professional men, but to others, as aiding a due contemplation of the magnitude of the work.

The original survey of the Pali road was made by W. W. Bruner in 1889; and the line was re-located by the same engineer in March, 1897. On this latter occasion he was accompanied by John H. Wilson, who desired to familiarize himself with the ground before bidding for the contract. Tenders were called for

April 1, 1897, and the contract was awarded May 24th to Wilson & Whitehouse, the price being \$37,500. Ground was broken first on May 26th, a gang of forty men being put to work. On the 1st of June there were one hundred and thirty men employed. The greatest number of men engaged at any one time was two hundred and twenty-four, on September 30th, while the average daily working force was, in June, one hundred and forty-seven; in July, one hundred and seventy-two; in August, one hundred and eighty-seven; in September, two hundred and eleven; and in October, about one hundred and sixty.

The road begins six hundred feet on the Honolulu side of the Pali and follows the course of the old road for a distance of one thousand feet, at which point the grade is twenty feet directly above the old road, the embankment being held in place by a masonry retaining wall four hundred feet long. At the end of the wall the road follows a narrow ledge of rock, jutting conveniently from the face of the cliff for a distance of one hundred and ten feet. This ledge was compared by one of a party who went to see the works, when directed to it as a convenient trail across the vertical precipice, to "a lead pencil stroke on the side of a house." The remark was received as a strikingly correct description. For this dizzy stretch—a hundred feet or more above any place to fall upon, if one missed his footing—the necessary width of roadbed is obtained by an extension of concrete, artificially widening the ledge, laid on a projecting framework of steel girders. One hundred feet from the termination of the girders is another masonry wall forty feet long, and from the end of this wall the roadbed is benched in, upon the face of the bluff, for its entire distance with the three following exceptions: 1—A five foot arched culvert two thousand five hundred feet from the top of the pali, where the road crosses a mountain stream at the head of a waterfall springing one hundred feet. 2—At the point where the road turns, to wind down the bluff from the upper levels, there is another masonry wall eighty feet long. 3—At the point the road re-crosses the mountain stream, three hundred and fifty feet immediately below the arched culvert, there is a wooden opening upon which the road is built.

The total length of the new road is 7620 feet. At the lower

end the new road joins an old grade, which was built by the Government about seven years ago at a cost of \$5000 or thereabout. This old grade is 4750 feet long and connects with the present Kaneohe road. Included in the Pali road contract there is a branch road to Waimanalo which begins near the wooden opening aforesaid, and connects with the old Waimanalo road after running a distance of 3200 feet. An easy grade of 8 per cent is established for the Pali road, and of 6 per cent for the Waimanalo branch. The width of the sub-grade is twenty feet, upon which is constructed the roadway. This is a macadamized thoroughfare sixteen feet wide by one and one-half feet deep, the superstructure of metal being firmly retained between stone cribs along the sides. There is a substantial wooden railing extending along the outer edge of the road from the top of the Pali for a distance of 8,800 feet. A stone gutter the entire length, with intersecting ditches every 150 feet, provides good drainage for the road.

The deepest cutting on the line is 90 feet, and through a ledge of decomposed lava. For 10 per cent of its length the road runs through soft earth and loose lava gravel; 20 per cent, hard earth; 60 per cent, decomposed lava and soft rock; and 10 per cent, hard blue rock. There were used in the operations of the contract about 17,500 pounds of blasting powder and 10,000 pounds of dynamite. As these lines are written, at the first of November, there is 6,200 feet of road completed, besides the Waimanalo branch, and the old grade repaired. It was contemplated by the contractors to have the road turned over to the Government in the early part of December.

Speaking of the powder and dynamite required in the work, mention should be made of a grand exhibition of these forces in play, which was given on October 4th, at the setting off of the largest blasts of all. There were nineteen cells containing 2,100 pounds of powder exploded at intervals of a few seconds, to remove a dangerous rocky ledge that overhung the road. President Dole and other officials, among hundreds of residents of Honolulu, assembled in and about the pass to enjoy the spectacle. It proved to be an artificial volcano rivaling, if only transitorily, the sublimest ebullitions of Kilauea. The observer might easily have imagined himself transported back ages unknown for just

a blink of Oahu's molten period, ere all these beautiful scenes were finished to ravish the eyes of unborn globe trotters. Daring hands light one fuse after another and scamper for safety over the sharp mountain edge. Breath is held for a few seconds. Then the fated ledge belches out smoke and dust with a muffled roar. Cell after cell explodes, none missing fire or due effect. Great winrows of forest trees inverted, mingled with bowlders tons heavy, all involved in avalanches of red earth, rise and hurtle reluctantly a few yards high, then crash and roll down the abyss, the conglomeration piling itself an everlasting barricade across the ancient trail a thousand feet below. Yet withal the six to eight hundred tons of material disarranged, the scenery is scarred but a faint pin scratch by the sacrifice. There is enough and to spare, at our peerless Nuuanu Pali, of that commodity.

*Daniel Logan.*

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### ANNOUNCEMENT.

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It is seldom the publisher of the HAWAIIAN ANNUAL intrudes his personal views and plans upon his readers, yet there are times when it seems desirable to deviate from the usual routine, and "this is one of them," that he may be in closer touch with many patrons whose continued support has contributed to the flattering position this publication enjoys in the public estimation.

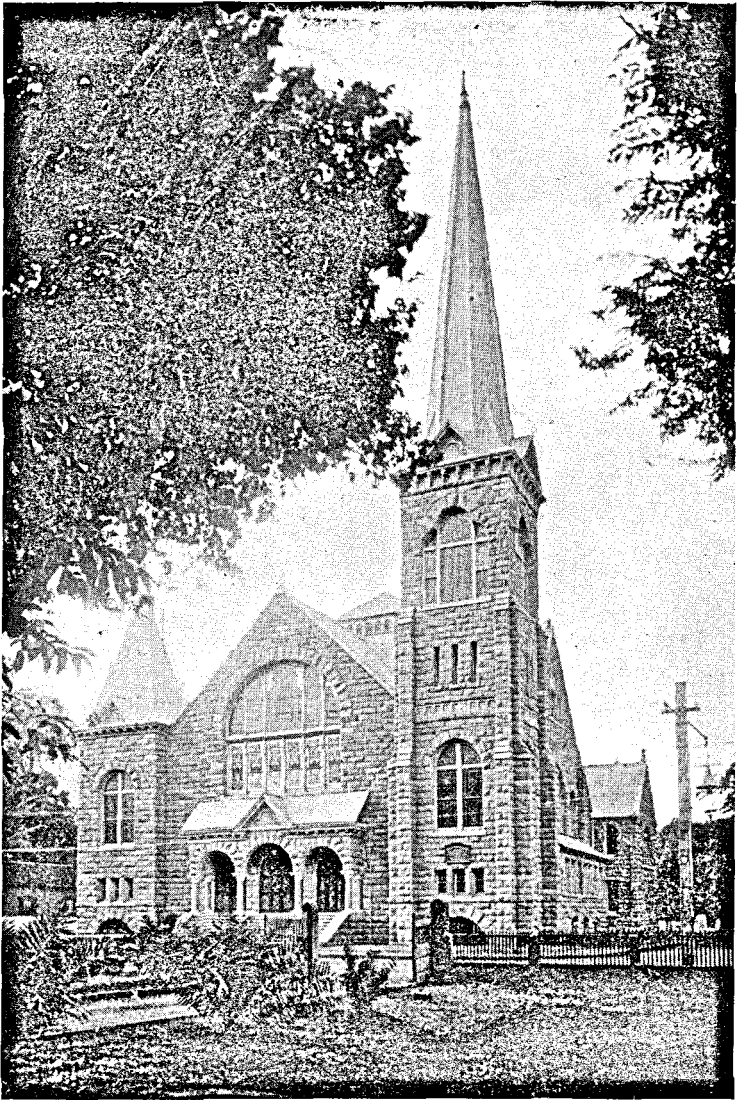
Our next issue will be an occasion for which celebration lines are already being laid, commemorative of its reaching the first quarter post of its century race. In recognition of the general expressions of good-will and appreciation of the ANNUAL'S effort to diffuse abroad reliable information relative to these islands, it is incumbent upon us to comply, as far as possible, with the desire from various sources for a special anniversary issue for the year 1899.

It would be much too early to announce at this time all the good things in store for the next number of the ANNUAL. Sufficient however has been outlined to warrant the announcement that it will not only exceed in interest, illustrations and value any of its predecessors, but will embody features that will prove it, in more ways than one, an historic issue.

## RELIGIOUS OPPORTUNITIES.

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**H**ONOLULU has been called a city of missions and the Hawaiian Islands with the mingled nationalities certainly present an unusual field for religious work. When in 1778 Captain Cooke discovered the group, the population was already decreasing and with the advent of the white sailor and trader came the usual pernicious influences which long since would have accomplished the destruction of the Hawaiian people but for the labors of the American missionaries, begun in 1820 by Hiram Bingham and Asa Thurston, of honored memory. "As early as 1848," says Professor Alexander in his Brief History of the Hawaiian People, "the American Board had proposed to retire from the Hawaiian Islands as a missionary field." Fifteen years later this plan was accomplished and four associations were organized, besides the Hawaiian Evangelical Association, for the kingdom, consisting of native and foreign clergymen and lay delegates. The latter body elects an executive board—the Hawaiian Board—which controls home and foreign missions and disburses all funds contributed for these objects. "Since then," continues the professor, "the American Board has merely acted the part of an auxiliary, and not that of a controlling body, and the places of the American missionaries have been gradually filled by native pastors." The Annual Report of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association for 1897 shows under its control twenty-one native churches on Hawaii, seventeen on Maui and Molokai, ten on Oahu, and seven on Kauai, with a total membership of 4,627. In Honolulu the metropolitan churches of Kawaiahae and Kaimakapili are in a flourishing condition and number over one thousand members. The North Pacific Missionary Institute, presided over by Rev. Charles M. Hyde, D. D., is a training school for native pastors. Here the young ministers are taught



CENTRAL UNION CHURCH.



KAWAIAHAO CHURCH.



not only theology but how to live, and with their families in comfortable suites of rooms, they learn to keep a model home—a training of the utmost value to the future parish. Other schools connected with the Hawaiian Board, are mentioned in the article on Education.

Foreign missions are maintained in co-operation with the A. B. C. F. M. in the Gilbert, Marshall and Caroline Islands and native Hawaiian missionaries in the Gilbert and Marquesas Islands have served for years with the greatest fidelity.

Nine English-speaking congregations in the group are associated with the Hawaiian Board and are distributed as follows : Two on Hawaii, two on Maui, two on Oahu, and three on Kauai. One of the most powerful agencies for good in the Islands is the Central Union church in Honolulu, at present under the charge of Rev. Douglas Putnam Birnie. A more active religious body is scarcely to be found anywhere in the United States. It has a membership of 523 and a Sabbath school numbering about 500, and it supports, with the assistance of benevolent friends, missions among the Hawaiians, Portuguese, Japanese, and Chinese not only in Honolulu but in all parts of the group. Through the presence of 46,000 Orientals here, divine Providence has given an opportunity to spread the Gospel such as cannot exist in Asia. Chinese and Japanese find the bonds of old customs somewhat loosened and are more ready to receive the truths of the Scripture. They become used to the habits of American and European life and acquire a conception of Angle-Saxon civilization. The labors of Mr. Frank W. Damon in the Chinese mission have been attended with remarkable success. The Chinese church numbers 124 members, the Japanese church 122, and the Protestant Portuguese church 56. On Hawaii Hilo has prosperous foreign and native churches and Portuguese and Japanese missions ; Kohala has a foreign church and Japanese and Chinese missions ; and Papaikou has a Japanese mission. At Paia, Maui, is a foreign church under the venerable Dr. Edward Griffin Beckwith ; here and in Wailuku are Japanese missions. The island of Kauai has a German Evangelical Lutheran church at Lihue over which Rev. Hans Isenberg presides and there are Japanese missions at Lihue and Makaweli.

In September, 1825, Pope Leo XII authorized the "Congregation of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary," an order established in Paris—to introduce the Roman Catholic faith into the Hawaiian Islands and Father Bachelot, prefect apostolic, with one attending priest and three lay brethren, arrived in Honolulu during the summer of 1827. In January of the following year a chapel was erected on the site of the present cathedral. The Catholic church today numbers about 14,000 natives and 12,000 Portuguese. Bishop Gulstan, assisted by priests, sisters of charity and lay brethren, administers the affairs of the diocese with the utmost circumspection. Thirty-three churches and sixty missions have been established upon the different islands and schools for boys and girls are successfully conducted. The fidelity and patient labor of the sisters of the order of St. Francis throughout the island communities and particularly among the lepers on Molokai, is deserving of especial mention.

The Anglican church began its Hawaiian mission in 1862, upon the arrival of the Rt. Rev. T. N. Staley, D. D., the first bishop of Honolulu. A cathedral was erected and several schools were established. The diocese is now under the ministrations of the Rt. Rev. Alfred Willis, two congregations meeting in St. Andrews cathedral. Rev. Alexander Mackintosh is rector of the second congregation and Rev. John Usborn is dean of the cathedral. Churches have been established at Kohala and South Kona, Hawaii; Lahaina and Wailuku, Maui; and there are missions at Honokaa, Hawaii, and Kilauea, Kauai, and Chinese missions at Honolulu, and at Kohala, Hawaii.

In the autumn of 1893 a Methodist Episcopal church was established at Honolulu by Rev. H. W. Peck and today there are 100 members with a Sunday school of 90. Rev. G. L. Pearson is the pastor. Churches have been organized at Pearl Harbor and Ewa Plantation and these are at present under the care of Rev. T. E. Winning. Missions are conducted in Honolulu, Waianae and Hoaeae on Oahu, and at Lahaina, Kula and Hana, on Maui.

A church of the Christian denomination was founded August 19, 1894, by Rev. T. D. Garvin, D. D. The present member-

ship is 107 and the Sabbath school numbers 85. A successful mission is conducted at Kewalo.

The Salvation Army located a corps in Honolulu three years since and has been quite active in religious work, having stations on Hawaii, Maui and Kauai.

Twenty eight years ago a branch of the Y. M. C. A. was organized in Honolulu with Sanford B. Dole as its first president. Today the association occupies a handsome brick edifice situated in the heart of the city with hall, reading room, parlors, gymnasium, and all the usual advantages. Secretary H. E. Coleman's report for the year ending in March makes an excellent showing of the various activities, religious, educational, etc. Branches of the Students' Y. M. C. A. are in successful operation at Oahu College, Kamehameha Manual, and the North Pacific Missionary Institute.

Throughout the religious organizations of these Islands a spirit of harmony and toleration prevails and there is an earnest desire to teach by precept and example the cardinal points of Christianity, the love of God and our fellow men.

*F. A. Hosmer.*

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## THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

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In the following article all the values are based upon the taxation returns. They are the figures upon which taxes have been actually paid by the various commercial concerns and have nothing to do with incorporated values. These latter are the market values, but for the purposes of argument in this article, the incorporated values have not been taken into consideration, because my aim was to give as conservative a view as possible. Thus in two foreign corporations the capital stock of one concern is \$10,000,000; but the taxes paid are upon \$1,200,000; the other is incorporated at \$2,500,000, and the taxes paid are upon \$635,145, whereas there is a case of a plantation incorporated at \$750,000 which pays taxes upon \$751,600, and another incorporated at \$500,000 which pays taxes upon \$701,300. With the above exceptions the taxable values approx-

imate very nearly to the real value as incorporated. In view of these discrepancies between incorporated values and tax paying values it has seemed best to take the actual tax paying value in every instance as my basis, and my whole argument is founded upon this very moderate valuation. This should make the argument the stronger, because it is a well known fact that in no country outside of Turkey and other Asiatic governments, is the taxation laid upon the full value of the property. In 1893 the incorporated values of the sugar plantations, etc., and nationality of investors were as follows :

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

With these remarks as preface the following review of the financial situation of the Islands is submitted.

ANY account of the present condition of the Islands would be incomplete without some statement of the financial status of the people and of the government.

The first thing to be considered is the real estate. The total value of this in 1895 was \$22,183,443. It was divided as follows:

#### REAL ESTATE.

Hawaiians and Part-Hawaiians own, .....	\$ 6,956,597
Americans, British and Germans, own .....	12,958,706
Chinese .....	1,146,301
Japanese .....	56,900
Other nationalities .....	1,064,939

This statement is taken from the tax books of 1895. At the close of the biennial period of 1897, a fresh table will be made

out, but I am informed by the Assessor-in-Chief that the increase is not very large. There must be some increase, however, as much land, which formerly was waste forest land, has gone into the cultivation of coffee.

The Personal Property was valued at \$17,491,068, but the division shows up somewhat differently, the bulk being held by the American, British and Germans. The figures are as follows:

## PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Hawaiians and Half-castes.....	\$1,144,104
Americans, British and Germans\$	2,161,795
Americans, British and German corporations.....	9,333,551
Americans, British and German firms.....	2,247,856
	—————\$13,743,202
Chinese.....	2,205,339
Japanese.....	177,307
Other nationalities.....	221,116

As taxable value by no means represents intrinsic value, this estimate of the property, real and personal, may be regarded as under the marketable value of the property, but it serves to show in a measure the wealth of the entire nation, and its distribution and shows where the preponderance of property interests lies.

The Hawaiian and Part-Hawaiians number together 39,504 individuals while the Americans, British and Germans count 6,768 individuals. The property interests of the former aggregate \$8,101,701, while those of the latter amount to \$26,701,908. To put it in another form, the percentage of the total Real Estate of the whole community held by Hawaiians and Part-Hawaiians is .31, the percentage of the total Personal Estate held by Hawaiians and part Hawaiians is .06.

The main industries in which Americans and Europeans are engaged in, on the Islands are sugar and coffee. The latter is a comparatively young industry, and can hardly be considered far out of the experimental stage, moreover as the value of the crop is not assessed, it is difficult to arrive at a fair estimate of the worth of the plantations, but a rough estimate is given.

which of course is open to strong criticism, by the over sanguine, or the over depressed, as the case may be, but which it is believed is a fair conservative estimate.

Of the sugar estates, according to the tax returns of 1896, the total valuations were found to be \$18,774,664. No Hawaiian or Part-Hawaiian plantations exist, as such, though many Hawaiians or Part-Hawaiians own sugar stock in corporations, some of the latter being very large holders. There were in all 39 corporations and 17 firms engaged in the cultivation of sugar cane and the manufacture of sugar. These are divided as follows:

VALUE OF SUGAR ESTATES.

26 American Corporations.....	\$11,983,266	
4 American Firms.....	386,013	
		\$12,369,279
7 British Corporations.....	\$ 2,159,874	
8 British Firms.....	955,414	
		\$ 3,115,288
6 German Corporations.....	\$ 2,835,125	
4 German Firms.....	422,872	
		\$ 3,257,997
1 Chinese Firm.....		\$ 32,100

It must be borne in mind that the stock in the above corporations is not necessarily all held by members of the given nationality. Thus the stock of Ewa Plantation, which is regarded as an American corporation, is often changing hands, as all stocks do, and the holders may be German, British, Portuguese or Hawaiian, as the case may be; but the majority of the stock is held by Americans, the agents are an American firm, and a large number of the principal employees are American.

The above figures show, however, the immense preponderance of American interest in the sugar industry, the total value of American sugar interests being just about double that of the British and German corporations and firms taken together, though the American corporations and firms number thirty against twenty-five German and British. The Chinese interests are too small to be taken into consideration.

As has been already said, though very exact figures can be given on sugar estates, it becomes a very different thing when

giving an account of the value of the coffee estates. To get at this a valuation of the cleared land has been made, a valuation of the trees up to three years growth, and a valuation of those after three years growth. Based upon these estimates, I calculate the coffee estates at the present time to be worth \$612,331, not including the value of the land.

These estates are held somewhat as follows :

Hawaiians and Part-Hawaiians.....	\$ 95,253
American, British and German.....	506,478
Other nationalities.....	40,600

It must be clearly understood that this is an estimate, and that the figures are not like the other figures in this article, official. Coffee crops are untaxed, the returns made by the courtesy of the owners cannot be checked, and it is doubtful whether all the coffee plantations are included in the list I had access to.

The following table gives some idea of the relative values of trading goods of the various nationalities. It is taken from the assessment books for the Honolulu district, January 1, 1897. The Honolulu district is the great trading center, and the stock in trade carried there will show the proportion throughout the Islands, indeed the outer districts would swell the American valuations far more than those of any other, outside of the Chinese.

VALUE OF STOCK IN TRADE OF THE HONOLULU DISTRICT.

51 Americans.....	\$ 375,281	
35 American firms.....	1,280,441	
20 American corporations.....	595,185	
		\$2,250,907
3 British.....	\$ 60,000	
3 British corporations.....	323,239	
		\$ 383,239
1 German.....	\$ 800	
4 German firms.....	373,600	
		\$ 374,400
18 Portuguese.....		21,200
1 Hawaiian.....		2,200
281 Chinese.....		446,950
55 Japanese.....		77,700
		<hr/>
Total.....		\$3,556,596

Here again the immense preponderance of American interests is seen. American business ventures in the city of Honolulu, carry a stock in trade almost double in value the stock in trade of all other nationalities put together. From whatever side the question of property value is regarded, the American and European interests are paramount, and of these, the American interests quite overshadow the interests of any other section of the community. In the two main lines, viz.: Sugar manufacture and mercantile pursuits, the American interests are just double that of all other nationalities engaged in similar pursuits. The figures tell their own tale and need little or no comment.

Having thus shown somewhat of the financial condition of the people, at large, the financial standing of the government should next come under review.

According to the report presented by the Minister of Finance, current account for the year 1896 stood as follows:

Revenue.....	\$ 1,975,321.88
Expenditure.....	\$1,901,190.92

so that the current expenditure was kept within the current revenue, and upon this the Minister of Finance justly prides himself.

The sources of revenue are the Customs, which yielded \$656,895.82, the Post Office, which yielded \$77,488.94, and the Internal Revenue, derived from taxes on real estate, or personal property, and special taxes such as poll, road, school, together with licenses, which yielded \$1,240,937.12.

The expenditures for the year 1896 showed a net decrease of \$104,923.27. There was a gross decrease of \$265,421.75 on certain of the appropriations and a gross increase of \$160,498.49. The increase was made for Public Instruction, for the Land Commission, for Board of Health, Water Works, and in other useful directions; the decrease was chiefly in military expenditure and in interest.

The great public works are not provided for out of the current expenses, but are provided for out of the loan fund. From this fund comes the cash for great improvements, such as dredging the harbor and bar at Honolulu, wharves at the various landings on the Islands, new roads opened upon the Islands and especially on Hawaii, which, since the Republic has been established,



has a system of roads almost encircling that Island, new school houses, and other permanent improvements, which are calculated, by giving inducements to settlers, to bring an indirect return to the treasury in the shape of enhanced value of real estate and from direct taxation of an increased population.

The public debt of Hawaii, or that portion of it which has been incurred by the Republican Government, is therefore represented by ten public buildings, wharves and roads, and has not been frittered away in current expenses, as salaries or grand entertainments or useless men of war. It has been put to good practical purposes.

The public debt of the country, at the present writing, (November 1st), amounts to \$4,276,707.73, or about \$36.86 per head of the inhabitants.

An estimate of the value of the government property has also been made recently by J. F. Brown, Esq., Agent for Public Lands. The total value of this property amounts to \$9,189,661, of which \$5,147,500 comes under the head of government lands, consisting of coffee, cane, rice, grazing, forest lands, building lots in Honolulu and Hilo, and lots on the esplanade and city front, and \$3,560,161 comes under the head of miscellaneous property owned by the various departments, consisting of government and school buildings, military arms and equipments, artillery, electric light and dredging plant, wharves, buoys, marine railway, light houses, water works, bridges, equipment of fire departments, and sundries of furniture, live stock, carts, etc.

The total amount of government land may be roughly classified as follows:

#### CLASSIFICATION OF GOVERNMENT LANDS.

Valuable Building Lots.....	145	Acres,
Cane Land.....	25,626	"
Coffee Land.....	76,270	"
Rice Land.....	977	"
Homesteads, govt. interest in.....	20,000	"
Grazing Lands, various qualities	451,200	"
Forest Lands, high.....	681,282	"
Rugged Mountain Tracts.....	227,000	"
Barren Lands, estimated.....	300,000	"

Total..... 1,782,500 Acres.

Under the head of grazing lands and high forest lands, is included a large area which, in the future, may be devoted to a class of temperate climate products, such as grain, fruits, etc., and which would take them out of the designation of forest or grazing lands and put them on a par with the more valuable cane and coffee lands.

One more thing should also be called attention to. Since the present Republic has been established the rate of interest has decreased materially. The rate paid by the Postal Savings Bank now is four and a half per cent. Before June 13, 1893, the rate was six per cent., after that date it was five per cent., and this year the rate has been further reduced to four and one-half per cent. So also it will be found that the bonds of 1876 bore interest at the rate of seven per cent., those of 1888 bore six per cent., while those of 1896, under the Republican Government, bore five per cent. interest. Nothing shows the stability of a government, or the economical management of its funds, better than the lowering of its rate of interest, and the showing of the Republic in this direction is eminently satisfactory.

Surveying the whole field, it will be seen that the Hawaiian Islands possess a population well to do in this world's goods. That the preponderance of wealth lies with the Americans and Europeans. That the Japanese do not possess those large interests which have been claimed for them by writers who have expressed an opinion without knowing facts, and that the Hawaiians own in fee simple thirty-one per cent. of the total real estate on the islands, but do not show up as owners of large sugar or commercial interests.

If we look at the finances of the Government, we find that they are conducted on a sound basis, that the current revenue is made to cover the current expenses, and that the loan fund is used purely for public works which will bring in, eventually, a return through increased numbers of tax payers and enhanced values of land. The value of the landed property of the Government is greater than the public debt, and the whole property of the Government is double the value of the debt.

Under such conditions the Republic of Hawaii may be regarded as fairly prosperous. To keep up the present conditions it only needs the protecting arm of the United States, with that,

those, who possess property here, can be assured that it will not take wings and fly to Japan or to any other country, but that it can be enjoyed by the Hawaiian, the American and the European in peace and prosperity.

Since the above was written, there has been a sale of government bonds. The sum of \$200,000 was asked for, tenders to the amount of \$458,000 were received and the government realized \$206,750 for its loan, a clear premium of \$6,750, which has never occurred in the financial history of the Islands.

*Alatau T. Atkinson.*

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### RETROSPECT FOR 1897.

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**N**OT a little solicitude was felt throughout the islands in the early part of the year at the threatened abrogation of the reciprocity treaty with the United States during the discussion, by its Congress, on the Dingley Tariff Act, as to its effect upon Hawaiian trade and commerce. Happily, however the blow aimed at our main industry, sugar, was averted and, through the strenuous work of friends of Hawaii, the agitation doubtless proved beneficial in its educational effect upon the public mind, through the exhibits made of the steady growth of American trade during these past twenty years or so of reciprocal commercial relations, for in all the questions presented by this country it is a fact worthy of note that it courts the closest honest investigation and fears not the result therefrom.

About the same time our relations with Japan became strained through the refusal of the authorities to permit the illegal landing of Japanese immigrants upon these islands, particulars of which are given elsewhere in this issue—(see page 70.)

Annexation to the United States has been the all-absorbing topic throughout the year, not only from the aggressive line of work by the representative of this Republic, at Washington, and his co-laborers, but by prominent senators and congressmen toward the same end. That public sentiment has grown rapidly in our favor is apparent on all sides, for part of which it would be

injustice to ignore the attitude of Japan by her protest against the measure, despite her official assertions of having no designs on the country.

The treaty of Annexation, signed June 16, 1897, by the duly empowered officials of the United States and Hawaii, was sent by President McKinley to the Senate the following day for ratification and received favorable consideration in committee with recommendation for approval, but in the pressing work upon the new tariff the session closed without action on the treaty. In the mean time the Hawaiian Senate was called together in special session to consider the matter and ratified the same, September 9th, without a dissenting vote.

#### PUBLIC WORKS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The dredging of Honolulu harbor and rock cutting to deepen the site at the Waikiki end of the Pacific Mail Wharf, selected for the special needs of the big steamers of the Orient line, has been pushed, and considerable progress made in filling in the Aala and other tracts adjacent to the Nuuanu stream. There remains much yet to be done to complete the extensive changes contemplated by this river and harbor improvement.

In street work the opening of Vineyard street from the Nuuanu stream through to Punchbowl street is notable, and the widening of portions of Fort street, Mililani, and sections of other streets, (so far as appropriations allowed), are but a foretaste of good things to come, as is also the so far completed new beach road to Waikiki.

This year witnesses the consummation of the long desired new Pali road, particulars of which are given in an article thereon on page 139. This new road of easy grade, and the extension (now in progress) of the Oahu Railway around the north end of the island to Kahuku, will open up avenues of new possibilities to the windward districts of Oahu.

Roadwork on the other islands has taken wide strides to meet the needs of developing industries and for the opening up of new tracts or homestead settlements, both on Maui and Hawaii. Recent visitors to the latter island commend the progress made by the government in roadwork, but a small section remaining to complete the circuit with a good wagon road throughout.

Hilo's long needed wharf is being undertaken at this writing, and will have a force of workmen thereon to guarantee its early completion, some \$27,000 having been assigned therefor by the Cabinet, reserving \$23,000 from the amount appropriated for expenses of a breakwater for its protection.

#### GENERAL BUSINESS.

The year 1897 has certainly been a prosperous one for Hawaii-*nei*. The business activity reported in last ANNUAL has not only continued, but in some features materially increased. The larger output of the sugar plantations called for a larger fleet—both inter-island and foreign—to handle it, and the fair prices realized enabled a number of sugar corporations to declare such satisfactory dividends that the stock of several commands a high premium.

A much larger fleet of ships were engaged this year in carrying our sugar around the Horn, mostly to New York, all of which, so far reported, except the *Commodore*—the last of the fleet—which was lost with her cargo on Malden Island, have delivered their cargoes without mishap, and several have made remarkably short passages. Satisfactory plans are reported consummated for the coming season's crop, part of which will go by direct ship to New York and part by rail from San Francisco.

Coffee occupies a prominent place in the public mind through several tracts from among the pioneers in this reviving industry in Olaa, lower Puna, Hamakua and Kona districts of Hawaii and other parts of the islands yielding satisfactory first crops. Naturally, considerable impetus has been given the industry in consequence throughout the islands, and the enquiry from abroad for suitable lands for its culture is continual. The Olaa section having, as is said, "successfully passed the experimental stage" and fully verified the predictions of the hopeful pioneers, finds ready buyers for partially improved properties at good figures—several having recently taken place.

The frequency of call of the P. M. and O. & O. line of steamers at this port, to and fro between San Francisco and Japan and China, and the increased service of the Australian-Canadian line have, with the regular and punctual visits of the steamers of the Oceanic line, given us frequent mail and ample

passenger service throughout the year. The Japanese line mentioned as inaugurated last year was discontinued in early summer, but at this writing has the promise of renewal.

By courtesy of the Customs officials we are enabled to present the following table, showing the total value of imports of the islands for the nine months ending September 30, 1897, with comparative figures for the like period of 1896:

CLASSIFICATION.	IMPORT VALUES.	
	9 Mos. 1897	9 Mos. 1896.
Goods Free by Civil Code.....	\$1,265,632.38	\$1,385,092.89
Goods Free by Treaty.....	3,031,375.83	2,290,132.85
Goods and Spirits Paying Duty.....	1,582,503.01	1,362,535.90
Goods and Spirits Bonded.....	100,746.27	102,275.59
Total.....	\$5,980,257.49	\$5,140,035.23

The domestic exports of the islands for the nine months ending with September, 1897, show a value of \$11,478,042.84 as against \$10,341,092.72 for the same period of 1896. This is tangible evidence of the continued healthy condition of the trade of these islands.

#### PLANTATION MATTERS.

The sugar plantations of the islands may be said to have enjoyed in this past year a very favorable season, both as to size of crop and prices realized, though in several sections the unusually dry summer experienced not only affected the fields being cut, but retarded the growth of young cane comprising next year's crop so as to seriously impair the expected yield.

The crop of sugar this year will be about 226,000 tons, and is the result of continued improved machinery and cultivation, rather than of enlarged acreage—as was noted in our last issue. And this perfection of method in sugar-making is sought by still other plantations, toward which it may be mentioned that the Honolulu Iron Works Company, of this city, has rendered great aid, having for a long time past been taxed to its utmost capacity to supply new, improved, or enlarged machinery to meet the demands of the various plantations.

A new concern, dating with 1897, is the large Oahu Plantation, situated in the Ewa district of this island, which incor-

porated for \$1,800,000, the stock of which was early fully subscribed for and already commands a premium. Work is being pushed rapidly forward in all directions; two ponderous steam plows and portions of machinery reaching here as early as July; well boring and construction of pumping plants so far advanced (November 1st) as to permit the planting of cane at the rate of fifty acres a day, and other features of the corporation are in a similar forward state.

In labor matters there was a free supply of Chinese permitted the first half of the year, to take the place of departing Japanese. A company of German immigrants also arrived, comprising 187 in all of men, women and children, all of whom have been welcomed by the several plantations to which they were assigned.

Following an offer made by certain plantations to engage white labor from California, Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald of that State arrived here and devoted several weeks to the investigation of the subject, and upon his return presented a favorable report. The matter, however, has been deferred. The introduction of negroes from the Southern States was again mooted as a possible relief to our labor problem, but though assurances of success was held forth by the would-be promoter of the scheme it was deemed ill advised at this time.

Serious trouble threatened among Chinese laborers on the Lihue plantation, Kauai, and Hakalau plantation, Hawaii, resulting in the use of firearms and the death of the ringleader in each case. Trouble also broke out among Japanese on Maui. At Spreckelsville, the Japanese interpreter was murdered by a gang of his countryman.

#### BUILDING ACTIVITY.

Honolulu is showing commendable progress lately in the erection of substantial business structures with iron and glass fronts of modern type. The Emmeluth three-story brick building, on King street, opposite the Arlington; the Ehler's block, a two-story building, on Fort street, erected by James Campbell, occupying the space between Wichman's store and the Odd Fellows building; the three-storied Mott-Smith brick building at the corner of Fort and Hotel streets are all

finished and occupied. The two-story and tower building for the Central Station of the Fire Department on the corner of Fort and Beretania streets, constructed of cut island stone—creditable alike to the Government, its designer and its builder, has just received its finishing touches. On the site of the old Fort Street church Chas. S. Desky is erecting a fine three-story stone and brick building, with modern store fronts on Fort and Beretania streets, its spacious hall upstairs being designed for concerts and other public entertainments.

New residences and alterations have been going on throughout the year in various parts of the city, and include several after the Colonial design, an entirely new type of dwelling for these tropical islands.

The new brick warehouse of Brewer & Co. on the site of the old market and a similar structure in course of erection opposite the new market, by Davies & Co., show growth of business in needed storage capacity.

#### PACIFIC CABLE MATTERS.

The Pacific Cable franchise granted by the Hawaiian Government to Col. Z. S. Spalding in 1895 was surrendered by him May 3, 1897. Earlier in the year A. S. Hartwell, Esq., withdrew his former application for a cable charter or franchise and submitted a new one in behalf of the Pacific Cable Company, of New York. Possibly this may come up for legislative action at the coming session.

Sir Audley Coote revisited Honolulu in the early part of the year in the interests of a cable syndicate, seeking concessions from this Government; none of his propositions, however, were entertained.

Recent advices indicate the abandonment, for the time being at least, of the Canadian-English scheme to lay a cable from Vancouver to Australia with stations only on English territory across the Pacific, while on the other hand Japan seems desirous of securing Pacific Cable honors and linking Hawaii in the stretch across the ocean.

#### VOLCANIC CHANGES.

Erratic Kilauea has maintained her reputation for coyness the past year, tully. The spell of activity which dated with



July 11, 1896, continued the rest of the year, gradually subsiding till quietness again reigned supreme, save, as with banked fires, sending forth continuous clouds of smoke. This changed the latter part of June, 1897, for a brief spell. Explosions and rumblings, heard for miles distant, were followed at nightfall with a brilliant illumination and outburst of volcanic fire. For a time the molten lava again appeared in the lake, increasing in area as it rose in height, but this effort to resume former grandeur soon exhausted itself. Another fitful effort at activity occurred September 16th, lasting several weeks with considerable vigor, but at present writing Pele has withdrawn her fires again.

Volcano parties have been more numerous than usual this past year and during the summer months the hotel was taxed continuously to its utmost capacity by people enjoying the delightful climate there found at an altitude of 4,000 feet.

#### DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

The islands have been favored with quite a number of distinguished visitors this past year, many of whom it has been a pleasure to our citizens to honor with such attention as time and circumstances warranted. The visit of several senators and congressmen during the Congress vacation was opportune in affording them the means, by personal enquiry and observation, of fairly judging the important question of Annexation when it shall come up in the Senate for ratification. To Senator Morgan, the staunch advocate of this Republic's hopes and aims, the administration and representative citizens—as also the representatives of his government—sought to render the visit of himself and daughters to these islands a pleasant memory for appreciated services.

Some attempt at an anti-annexation demonstration was made during the visit of the above mentioned statesmen, as also on the eve of our Senate's action on the treaty, but each effort fell far short of general expectation.

#### RETURN OF KAIULANI.

November 9th, Princess Kaiulani, accompanied by her father, Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, returned for a short visit to her island

home after an absence of eight years spent abroad in education and travel. Though void of political significance, nevertheless the welcome she received on landing was touching in the regard shown by natives and foreigners alike. Agreeable to her wish, no public demonstration was to be made on arrival, but the throng at the wharf gave quiet evidence of the hearty *aloha* felt for this estimable young lady and pleasure at her safe return.

#### MARINE CASUALTIES.

Misfortunes to the shipping of our coasts have been fortunately few during the year and embrace but the Hawaiian bark *Leahi*, coal laden, which went ashore February 20th at Kahului, Maui, and the steamer *Likelike*, of Wilder's Steamship Co.'s service, which ran ashore on the north point of Hawaii, April 23d. Both vessels became total wrecks, but fortunately no lives were lost.

#### ATHLETICS, ETC.

Out-door sports have continued in interest to a marked degree. The enlarged series of games in the tennis tournament, through the addition of the Valley Club, was carried out with much spirit and enthusiasm, closing May 24th with H. Waterhouse, Jr. and W. H. Coney, as the season's champions.

The base-ball season series of league games witnessed much active rivalry between the three clubs—Stars, St. Louis and Regiments—that carried an increasing interest throughout the season, closing with champion honors in favor of the Regiment team.

Field games have, on several occasions through the year, held forth their varied athletic attractions for the entertainment of the public, each of which were very generally attended. At present writing foot-ball practice is in progress, preparatory to a series of games between Oahu College, Regiment and Town teams, shortly to be entered upon.

The recent opening of the Cyclomere track, inaugurating a season of wheelmens' contests, has lent additional interest to bicycle riding, and not a little spirit of emulation has been wrought among local riders in competing with several coast celebrities who were induced to visit our "Paradise" and

initiate the season. Its owner and promoter, Mr. C. S. Desky, is meeting the encouragement his enterprise deserves.

#### NECROLOGY.

The scythe of Time has again swept busily through our island community and cut down a number of well-known and prominent people, including the representatives of the two greatest nations and Hawaii's best friends, A. S. Willis, the American Minister, and A. G. S. Hawes, the British Commissioner. Beside these officials the list comprises, in part, the following well known residents: J. H. Paty, Warren Goodale, C. Gertz, Mrs. C. D. Kinney, Mrs. Hay Wodehouse, Jr., Saml. Savidge, Mrs. H. Waterhouse, Mrs. W. S. Luce, Frank Spencer, Mrs. G. West, R. W. Meyer, J. Lazarus, Miss L. L. Moore, Hon. G. Rhodes, Dr. J. K. Smith, E. W. Holdsworth, J. Grace, Major C. T. Gulick, and of islanders abroad: Frank P. Hastings, Charge de Affaires at Washington, and Dr. S. G. Tucker, lately removed to Oakland, Cal.

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#### ISLANDS COMPRISING THE HAWAIIAN REPUBLIC.

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In addition to the islands of Hawaii, Maui, Oahu, Kauai, Molokai, Lanai, Nuhau, Kahoolawe, Lehua and Molokini, forming the Hawaiian group proper, the following islands are part and parcel of the Hawaiian domain.

Nihoa, or Bird Island, was taken possession of in 1822; an expedition for that purpose having been fitted out by direction of Kaahumanu, and sent thither under the charge of Capt. Wm. Sumner.

Laysan Island became Hawaiian territory May 1st, 1857, and on the 10th of the same month Lysiansky Island was added to Kamehameha's realm by Capt. John Paty.

Palmyra Island was taken possession of by Capt. Zenas Bent, April 15th, 1862, and proclaimed Hawaiian territory in the reign of Kamehameha IV, as per "By Authority" notice in the *Poly-nesian* of June 21, 1862.

Ocean Island was acquired September 20th, 1886, as per

proclamation of Col. J. H. Boyd, empowered for such service during the reign of Kalakaua.

Necker Island was taken possession of May 27th, 1894, by Capt. Jas. A. King, on behalf of the Hawaiian Government.

French Frigate Shoal was the latest acquisition, also by Capt. King, and proclaimed Hawaiian territory July 13th, 1895.

Gardener Island, Mara or Moro Reef, Pearl and Hermes Reef, Gambia Bank, and Johnston or Cornwallis Island are also claimed as Hawaiian possessions. Dates of their acquisition is not available to us at this writing.

In the archives of the Foreign Office are the articles of convention between Hon. Chas. St. Julien, the "Commissioner and Political and Commercial Agent" of His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands and John Webster, Esq., the Sovereign Chief and Proprietor of the Group of Islands known as Stewarts Islands, (situate near the Solomon Group), whereby is ceded to the Hawaiian Government—subject to ratification by the King—the Islands of Ihikaiana, Te Parena, Taore, Matua Awi and Matua Ivoto, comprising said group of Stewarts Islands.

This was done at Sydney under date of February 10, 1855, but there is no record at present found of its ratification.

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### INFORMATION FOR TOURISTS AND OTHERS.

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**I**N the political prominence to which this little nation has been brought the past few years the world has familiarized itself with Hawaii as never before, and the enquiries for information pertaining to its present conditions and future prospects indicate a healthy awakening to a realization of the excellent opportunities these islands offer in certain lines of agriculture, in scenic attractions varying from tropic growth to Yosemite and Alpine grandeur, with a healthy climate and balmy atmosphere withal that rivals the famed Mediterranean resorts.

It has been the province of the HAWAIIAN ANNUAL, ever since its existence, to present just such lines of reliable information as indicated above, for the benefit of foreign inquiry and home-

reference, and the widening circle of readers and flattering testimonials received give evidence that the labors in this direction have not been in vain.

The carefully prepared and revised statistical tables cover the fields of Government and commercial progress for many years past, while special articles present attractions and existing conditions in Hawaii-*nei* and indicate also its possibilities.

But while the preceding information has value for many readers, the transient visitor and tourist, with but a few days—or maybe hours only—at their disposal, is desirous of improving the most of his (or her) opportunity to see the attractions of place and people. For such readers the following brief outline is given.

To the incoming visitor Honolulu, situate on the island of Oahu—and the capital city of the group—presents peculiar attractions, nestled as it is amid evergreen foliage at the foot and in the valleys of a mountain range whose peaks kiss the clouds at a height of 3,000 feet. The grove of cocoanut trees that fringe the shore along Waikiki give strangers their first tropical impression after rounding Diamond Head—Honolulu's land mark—and the nestling cottages, or more pretentious residences, that open up to view while passing down the reef to the entrance of the harbor, presents a picture of restfulness that charm alike all incomers. First impressions are said to be lasting, and nature has so favored Hawaii that it is a rare occurrence for visitors after a tour of the city, or of the islands, not to express the hope to return for re-enjoyment of place and people.

Vessels on entering port find with but rare exceptions, ample wharfage facilities awaiting them, and as the mail steamers warp in to the dock numerous native boys swim about anxious to display their skill in diving for nickels, or a "nimble sixpence," that may be thrown in the water. The scramble of from six to twenty divers after a single coin afford rare sport to strangers.

Upon landing, courteous hack drivers are at hand or within easy reach by telephone, to convey passengers to hotels or private residences, or for a drive about the city and suburbs. The charge for such service is regulated by law, and will be found on page 171.

If one's time is limited to the few hours stay of a through steamer in port the first important point of interest to visit is the Pali, at the head of Nuuanu valley, distant six miles from the Honolulu post office. The road leads through the earlier residence portion of the city, affording a view of spacious and well-kept grounds to the majority of homes, indicative of the comfort and taste of our residents, then on past stretches of wilder country flanked on either side by moss and fern banked mountain slopes till all of a sudden the gap is reached and the scenic grandeur of the view of the precipices of Koolau, with its rolling table land some twelve hundred feet beneath, and the blue Pacific Ocean in the distance presents a scene of entrancing beauty. This pali is made historically famous as the place over which the forces of Kamehameha the First drove his enemies in the final battle in the conquest of this island in 1795.

Next in scenic interest would be a trip to Tantalus, a mountain peak some 2,000 feet high, overlooking, not only Honolulu, but the stretch of country ranging from Coco Head to Barber's Point. A good winding carriage road traverses the entire distance and passes through shady forest glades and wild shrubbery into a balmy atmosphere that is attracting public attention as an unsurpassed location for summer cottages, tourists' resort or sanitarium.

Another pleasant drive to a commanding point is around Punchbowl, an extinct volcano some 500 feet high, just back of the city. From this advantageous position many delightful views are obtained. Honolulu, hidden for the most part amid luxuriant foliage, gives the impression of one large park on the borders of the sea.

While the attractiveness of a drive to Waikiki and Kapiolani Park is admitted by visitors to afford rare enjoyment, the ideal is reached by a sojourn among its seductive groves where the sound of the restless surf, dashing on the guarding reef, or wavelets rippling on its sandy shore, sings a sweet lullaby, and the pleasure of ocean bathing in a temperature that, like its skies, its seas, and atmosphere, is surpassed by no other spot in all the wide world. Poets have sung its praises; writers have vied with each other in describing its charms, and artists have sought inspiration to depict on canvass glimpses of its beauty.

An experienced traveler, not long since, on watching the changing color reflections in the water of sky and cloud, likened it to "A sea of smashed rainbows."

To the north of Honolulu are situated the Kamehameha Schools, for boys and for girls, established for Hawaiians by will of the late Mrs. Bernice Pauahi Bishop. The Museum, established by Hon. Chas. R. Bishop in connection therewith, is a remarkably fine institution, specially noted for a completeness in Polynesian antiquities second to none other. Certain days of each week are set apart for the free admission of all visitors. At present this is Fridays and Saturdays, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. These institutions are reached by the King street tram cars.

Trains of the Oahu Railway and Land Company leave the station at Leleoa, King street, thrice daily for Pearl Harbor, Ewa Plantation and way stations. Two trains continue on to the Waianae Plantation, distant thirty three miles from Honolulu. Visitors taking a railway trip have an opportunity of viewing the magnificent Pearl Harbor whose sole right of entrance was granted the United States some years since for a naval station; also of witnessing the interesting features, en route, in the cultivation of rice and sugar cane. At no other point, throughout the islands, can these two industries be seen so advantageously working, as it were, side by side. Ewa Plantation, and the recently established Oahu Plantation, on lands adjacent, will afford tourists an insight into the most modern methods of cane culture and sugar manufacture by two of the largest concerns of the kind on the islands.

If time is too limited to permit any of the above mentioned trips, an observation tour of the city would be in order and an interesting time spent in visiting the different public buildings and grounds, hotels, places of business, and the attractive residence portions of the city.

The attractions of the other islands are not to be ignored, each presenting interesting features of individuality as to scenery, places of historic interest, or established industries. Naturally the volcano of Kilauea, on Hawaii, is the main object of interest to all tourists and is well worth a visit even in its periods of inactivity. The scenic attractions of the windward coast of Hawaii, which visitors pass on the trip to Hilo, is

varied and delightful, while of Hilo itself an eminent visitor wrote—"See Naples, and then die!" said somebody. "See Hilo, and live for ever!" say I." Her strong natural attractions and business outlook, through the sugar and developing coffee industry in its neighborhood, is bringing in an enterprising population that is rapidly extending the limits of the town. Old streets are being widened and new ones are being laid out to meet the public demand of improvement.

Comfortable steamers offer frequent facilities to reach all principal points between the islands, two or more weekly for windward ports of Hawaii and one or more for its leeward coast ports, nearly all of which take in Maui en route. Among the strong attractions of the island of Maui, additional to its extensive sugar plantations, are, the picturesque valley of Iao—rivaling the Yosemite—celebrated as the scene of one of the fiercest battles in Hawaiian history, when bodies of the slain dammed the Wailuku and its stream ran blood. The crater of Haleakala, the largest extinct volcano in the world, also on this island, well repay all visitors.

The "garden island" of Kauai in turn presents unrivaled scenic attractions, facilities to visit which occur thrice or more each week by regular and convenient steamers.

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

#### FOREIGN PASSAGE RATES.

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

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

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

Cabin passage per steamer, Honolulu to Victoria and Vancouver, \$75 ; and to San Francisco per company's steamer arrangements, if desired, at the same figure.

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

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

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

Cabin passage by sailing vessel, to or from San Francisco, \$40, or \$25 by steerage.



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

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

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

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

INTER-ISLAND PASSAGE RATES.

*Cabin Passage per Steamers, from Honolulu to*

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

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

CARRIAGE FARE.

Carriage fare from steamer to hotel, for either one or two passengers.....	\$ 25
Each additional passenger.....	10
Carriage fare per hour, one passenger.....	1 50
“ “ “ two passengers.....	2 00
“ “ “ three “.....	2 50
“ “ “ four “.....	3 00
Specially for the Pali, one passenger each way..	3 00
“ “ “ two passengers “... ..	4 00
“ “ “ three “ “....	5 00
Specially for Kapiolani Park, one passenger each way.....	1 00
Two passengers each way.....	1 50

Three passengers each way ..... \$2.00  
 Special Punchbowl drives, one passenger, \$1.00; two passengers, \$1.50; three passengers, \$2.00.

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

Good saddle horses may be engaged by the hour at one dollar or less, according to length of time.

Bicycles can be rented from several cycle agencies at moderate rates, by the day, or hour.

#### HOTEL RATES.

Board with room at the Hawaiian and Arlington Hotels, at from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per day.

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

#### CURRENT MONEY.

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

#### TAXES.

The annual taxes of the country consist of:—Poll, \$1; school, \$2, and road, \$2. Owners of carriages pay \$5 each. The dog tax is \$1 for male and \$3 for female dogs. Real and personal property pays a tax of 1% upon its cash value as of January 1st of each year.

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TO MEET the needs of the recently established Kindergarten Schools of the city, the undersigned has arranged with the MILTON BRADLEY Co. of Springfield, Mass., to carry a full stock of their Kindergarten material for School and Home instruction. Latest catalogues can be had on application.

**THOS. G. THRUM, Stationer,**

*Sole Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.*

## PORT CHARGES, HONOLULU.

Pilotage—Mail steamers, 1000 tons .....	\$50 00
Transient steamers .....	75 00
War vessels, per foot draught <sup>3</sup> .....	2 00
Sailing vessels under 200 tons, per foot .....	1 50
Other vessels per ton .....	05
Outside anchorage charge .....	20 00
Towage Rates—Vessels under 200 tons .....	30 00
From 200 to 300 tons...\$35. From 300 to 500 tons....	40 00
From 500 to 800 tons.. 45. From 800 to 1000 tons.	50 00
From 1000 to 1200 tons. 60. From 1200 to 1400 tons.	75 00
Over 1400 tons, 5 cents per ton additional.	
Outside of pilot limits, or in case of accidents, etc., as per agreement.	
Port Physician's Charges—Boarding vessel outside . . .	25 00
Boarding vessel in port, \$15; at wharf .....	10 00
Harbor Master's Fee—Boarding vessel on arrival or departure, or in moving, each time .....	3 00
Wharfage—Government or O. R. & L. Co.'s wharves, per ton, per day .....	.02½
Water Rates—To vessels at the wharf, per gallon .....	.00½
To vessels, by lighter, in harbor, per gallon .....	.01
To vessels, by lighter, outside the harbor, per gallon...	.01½
Marine Railway—Capacity for 1700 ton vessels in light ballast—Hauling charge, per ton: Steamers 50 cents, sailing vessels 40 cents. Charge after first day, 25 cents per ton for steamers and 20 cents per ton for sailing vessels per day.	

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

(Under the Reciprocity Treaty, from the Hawaiian Islands, when properly certified before the U. S. Consul, or Consular Agent, at the port of shipment.)

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

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

## HAWAIIAN ISLANDS POSTAL SERVICE.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, Honolulu, Oahu.—Jos. M. Oat, Postmaster-General; W. O. Atwater, Secretary; Ed. R. Stackable Supt. Savings Bank Department, A. J. Smithies, Assistant; F. B. Oat, Supt. Money Order Department, F. B. Damon, J. L. Logan, Assistants; L. T. Kenake, Supt. General Delivery and Stamp Department, J. L. Kukahi, Assistant; Geo. L. Desha, Registry Department; C. J. Holt, Parcels Post Department; Ladies' window Miss M. E. Low. S. L. Kekumano, Chas. Kaanoi, K. Narita, J. T. Figueredo, W. Y. Afong, S. P. Nohea, Assistants.

### POSTMASTERS ON OAHU.

Ewa .....	J. E. Kahoa	Kahuku .....	Geo. Weight
Honouliuli .....	W. J. Lowrie	Laie .....	Geo. P. Garff
Peninsular .....	Frank Archer	Punaluu .....	Wm. Rthburn
Waipahu .....	H. D. Johnson	Waiahole .....	S. E. K. Papaai
Waianae .....	D. Center	Kaneohe .....	Bishop Pahia
Waiialua .....	A. S. Mahaulu	Heeia .....	William Fisher

### OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE, OAHU.

Leaves Honolulu at 10 A.M. on Tuesday and Thursday, each week, for Kahuku, via Pali, arriving back Wednesday and Friday. For Waianae, by train daily, 9:00 A.M. Or, on the arrival of foreign mail in the morning of above days the mail closes at 4:00 P.M.

Mail closes at 9:30 A.M. each day, for Ewa and Honouliuli Plantation, by the railroad, and returns at 12 M.

On Monday, Wednesday and Friday, mails are dispatched for Waiialua and Kahuku via Pearl City.

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

### POSTMASTERS ON KAUALI.

Kealia .....	R. C. Spaulding	Lihue .....	C. H. Bishop
Kilauea .....	Jno. Bush	Koloa .....	E. Strehz
Kekaha .....	F. W. Glade	Hanapepe .....	H. H. Brodie
Waimea .....	C. B. Hofgaard	Makaweli .....	H. Morrison
Hanalei .....	C. H. Willis	Mana .....	G. Borchgrevinck

### MAIL ROUTES ON KAUALI.

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

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

### POSTMASTERS ON MAUI.

Lahaina .....	G. W. Hayselden	Honokohau .....	D. Taylor Jr
Wailuku .....	Mrs. W. A. McKay	Kipahulu .....	A. Buckholtz
Makawao .....	Jas. Anderson	Kahului .....	G. P. Wilder
Hana .....	John Grunwald	Paia .....	C. D. Lindsay
Hamoa .....	F. Wittrock	Hamakuapoko .....	W. F. Mossman
Spreckelsville .....	G. M. Boote	Huelo .....	M. Mattson
Ulupalakua .....	S. W. K. Apua	Honokowai .....	Chas. Goheir
Waikoa .....	J. H. Nishwitz	Pauwela .....	P. Keaupuni
Keokea .....	D. Kapohakimohewa	Peahi .....	T. K. Pa
Kaupo .....	C. Lake	Waihee .....	W. H. Campbell
Makena .....	J. M. Napoulou	Keanae .....	W. Napihaa

OVERLAND MAIL ROUTES, MAUI.

From Lahaina to Kaanapali and Kahakuloa, every week, mail closes about 9 A.M. on Wednesday or Saturday after arrival of steamers Kinau, or Mauna Loa fr. m Honolulu.

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

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

MAUI MAIL ROUTES.

From Paia to Makawao, and to Haiku, daily.

From Paia to Huelo, once a week; to Ulupalakua, via Makawao, daily.

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

Mail for Hana sent by the Kinau or Mauna Loa on Fridays does not leave Paia till the following week.

POSTMASTERS ON HAWAII.

Hilo.....	L. Severance	Kailua.....	J. Kaelemakule
Papaikou.....	G. E. Thrum	Keauhou.....	J. N. Koomoa
Honolulu.....	W. D. Schmidt	Kealakeakua } .....	R. Wassman
Kawaihae.....	W. Hookuanui	Napoopoo .. }	
Mahukona.....	Jno. S. Smithies	Hoopuloa.....	Jos. Holi
Kukuihaele.....	W. Horner	Hookena.....	T. K. R. Amalu
Waimea.....	Miss E. W. Lyons	Pahala.....	T. C. Wills
Kohala.....	Miss E. D. Low	Hilea.....	Jno. C. Searle
Paaulo.....	J. R. Renton	Honuapo.....	Geo. Dawson
Laupahoehoe.....	E. W. Barnard	Waiohinu.....	C. Meinecke
Ookala.....	R. Ivers	Naalehu.....	G. C. Hewitt
Honokaa.....	F. S. Clinton	Punaluu.....	Wm. Fennell
Pohoiiki.....	Mrs. R. Rycroft	Waipio.....	Mrs. Ana Thomas
Olaa.....	J. R. Wilson	Hakalau.....	Geo. Ross
Kalapana.....	H. E. Wilson		

Mail leaves Hilo for Olaa, three times per week.

A daily service is now maintained between Hilo and Hakalau,

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

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

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

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

From Kawaihae to Honokaa.—Leaves Kawaihae P. O. on Wednesday or Saturday in every ten days, arriving at Honokaa Thursday or Sunday. On returning leaves Honokaa on Monday or Thursday, arriving at Mahukona on Tuesday or Friday. Mail leaves Kawaihae on arrival of Kinau, for Kailua and connecting with the Kau carrier at Hookena.

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

POSTMASTERS ON MOLOKAI.

Kaunakakai.....W. C. Meyer | Pukoo.....J. H. Mahoe  
 Kamalo.....H. McCorrison | Lanai.....Mrs. T. L. Hayselden

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

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

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

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

§Register Fee with return receipt, 15 c.

INTER-ISLAND AND SOUTH SEA ISLANDS POSTAL RATES.

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

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

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

§Drop or city letters or printed circulars, 1 cent.

PARCEL POST RATES.

To UNITED STATES of America, 12 cents per lb., or fraction thereof.

Parcels shall not exceed 11 lbs. in weight, nor the following dimensions: Greatest length, three feet six inches; the greatest length and girth combined, six feet.

To CANADA, 20 cents per lb., or fraction thereof.

Parcels shall not exceed 5 lbs. in weight, nor the following dimensions: Two feet in length, and one foot in width or depth.

To UNITED KINGDOM—via Canada—24 cents per lb., or fraction thereof.

Under the same condition as applied to Canada.

Colonies.	1 lb.	2 lbs.	3 lbs.	4 lbs.	5 lbs.
New Zealand.....	\$ .16	\$ .29	\$ .41	\$ .54	\$ .66
Australia..... 25c lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Weight of Package not to exceed 5 lbs.

Length, two feet; breadth and depth, one foot.

## POSTAL MONEY ORDER RATES.

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

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

ON HAWAII.—Hilo, Kohala, Honokaa, Waimea, Kealakekua, Waiohinu, Pahala, Paauiilo, Kukuiahaele, Hookena, Kailua, Laupahoehoe, Ookala, Mahukona, Naalehu, Hakalau, Pohoiki.

ON MAUI.—Lahaina, Wailuku, Hamakuapoko, Hana, Makawao, Paia, Kipahulu, Hamoa, Ulupalakua. On Molokai—Kaunakakai and Kamalo.

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

ON KAUAI.—Lihue, Koloa, Waimea, Kealia, Hanalei, Makaweli, Kekaha, and Mana,

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

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

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

NAME.	LOCATION.	MANAGER.	AGENTS.
Beecroft Plantation,*	Kohala, Hawaii,	H. R. Bryant,	✓ Davies & Co.
-Eleele Plantation,	Eleele, Kauai,	A. Dreier,	✓ Schaefer & Co.
-Ewa Plantation,	Ewa, Oahu,	W. J. Lowrie,	✓ Castle & Cooke.
-Faye & Co., H P*	Mana, Kauai,	H. P. Faye,	✓ Hackfeld & Co.
Meier & Kruse,*	Waimea, Kauai,	Meier & Kruse,	✓ Hackfeld & Co.
Gay & Robinson,*	Makaweli, Kauai,	Gay & Robinson	✓ H. Waterhouse.
-Grove Farm,*	Nawiliwili, Kauai,	G. N. Wilcox,	✓ Hackfeld & Co.
-Haiku Sugar Co.,	Haiku, Maui,	H. P. Baldwin,	.....
-Hakalau Plant'n Co.,	Hilo, Hawaii,	Geo. Ross,	✓ Irwin & Co.
-Halawa Sugar Co.,	Kohala, Hawaii,	T. S. Kay,	✓ H. Waterhouse.
-Hamakua Mill Co.,†	Hamakua, Hawaii,	J. R. Renton,	✓ Davies & Co.
-Hamakua Plant'n Co.,*	Hamakua, Hawaii,	A. Lidgate,	✓ Davies & Co.
-Hana Plantation Co.,	Hana, Maui,	K. S. Gjerdrum,	✓ Grinbaum & Co.
-Hanamaulu Sug. Plant'n,*	Lihue, Kauai,	A. S. Wilcox,	✓ Hackfeld & Co.
-Hanamaulu Mill,†	Hanamaulu, Kauai,	C. Wolters,	✓ Hackfeld & Co.

## LIST OF SUGAR PLANTATIONS, ETC.,---Continued.

NAME.	LOCATION.	MANAGER.	AGENTS.
Hawi Mill & Plantation,	Kohala, Hawaii,	J. Hind,	Davies & Co.
-Hawaiian Agricultural Co.,	Kau, Hawaii,	C. M. Walton,	Brewer & Co.
-Haw'n Com'l & Sugar Co.,	Spreckelsville, Maui,	G. M. Boote,	Hackfeld & Co.
-Hawaiian Sugar Co.,	Makaweli, Kauai,	H. Morrison,	Irwin & Co.
-Heeia Agri. Co., Ltd.,	Heeia, Oahu,	E. K. Bull,	Grinbaum & Co.
-Hilo Sugar Co.,	Hilo, Hawaii,	John A. Scott,	Irwin & Co.
-Hilo Port. Sugar Mill Co.	Hilo, Hawaii,	J. G. Serrao,	Hackfeld & Co.
-Holualoa Sugar Mill Co.,	Kona, Hawaii,	H. Willgeroth,	Hackfeld & Co.
-Honokaa Sugar Co.,	Hamakua, Hawaii,	John Watt,	Schaefer & Co.
-Honomu Sugar Co.,	Hilo, Hawaii,	John Woir,	Brewer & Co.
-Hutchinson Sugar Co.,	Kau, Hawaii,	G. C. Hewett,	Irwin & Co.
-Kahuku Plantation,	Kahuku, Oahu,	George Weight,	Grinbaum & Co.
-Kaiwilahilahi Mill,	Laupahoehoe, Haw.	C. McLennan,	Davies & Co.
-Kekaha Sugar Co.,*	Kekaha, Kauai.	Otto Isenberg,	Hackfeld & Co.
-Kilauea Sugar Co.,	Kilauea, Kauai,	G. R. Ewart,	Irwin & Co.
-Kipahulu Sugar Co.,	Kipahulu, Maui,	Oscar Unna,	Hackfeld & Co.
-Kohala Plantation,	Kohala, Hawaii,	G. F. Renton,	Castle & Cooke.
-Koloa Sugar Co.,	Koloa, Kauai,	A. Cropp,	Hackfeld & Co.
-Kukaiaiu Mill Co.,	Hamakua, Hawaii,	Jas. R. Renton,	Davies & Co.
-Kukaiaiu Plantation Co.,*	Hamakua, Hawaii,	J. M. Horner,	Hackfeld & Co.
-Laie Plantation,	Laie, Oahu,	S. E. Wooley,	H. Waterhouse.
-Laupahoehoe Sugar Co.,	Laupahoehoe, Haw.	C. McLennan,	Davies & Co.
-Lihue Plantation,	Lihue, Lauai,	C. Wolters,	Hackfeld & Co.
-Makee Sugar Co.,	Kealia, Kauai,	G. H. Fairchild,	Brewer & Co.
-Niuli Mill & Plantation,	Kohala, Hawaii,	Robert Hall,	Davies & Co.
-Oahu Sugar Co.,	Ewa, Oahu,	A. Ahrens,	Hackfeld & Co.
-Olowalu Sugar Co.,	Olowalu, Maui,	A. Hanneberg,	Irwin & Co.
-Onomea Sugar Co.,	Hilo, Hawaii,	W. W. Goodale,	Brewer & Co.
-Ookala Sugar Co.,	Ookala, Hawaii,	W. G. Walker,	Irwin & Co.
-Paauiiu Plantation Co.,	Hamakua, Hawaii,	A. Moore,	Irwin & Co.
-Pacific Sugar Mill,†	Hamakua, Hawaii,	D. Forbes,	Schaefer & Co.
-Paia Plantation,	Paia, Maui,	J. W. Colville,	.....
-Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.,	Lahaina, Maui,	L. Ahlborn,	Hackfeld & Co.
-Puehuehu Plant'n Co.,*	Kohala, Hawaii,	R. Wallace,	Davies & Co.
-Pepeekeo Sugar Co.,	Hilo, Hawaii,	H. Deacon,	Davies & Co.
-Reciprocity Sugar Co.,	Hana, Maui,	P. McLane,	Brewer & Co.
-Smith & Co., J. K.,*	Koloa, Kauai.	J. K. Farley,	Castle & Cooke,
-Union Mill Co.,	Kohala, Hawaii,	J. Renton,	Davies & Co.
-Waiakea Mill Co.,	Hilo, Hawaii,	C. C. Kennedy,	Davies & Co.
Waialua Plantation,	Waialua, Oahu,	Halstead Bros.,	Castle & Cooke.
Waianae Plantation,	Waianae, Oahu,	D. Center,	H. A. Widemann.
Wailuku Sugar Co.,	Wailuku, Maui,	C. B. Wells,	Brewer & Co.
Waimanalo Sugar Co.,	Waimanalo, Oahu,	G. C. Chalmers,	Irwin & Co.
Waiamea Sugar Mill,	Waiamea, Kauai,	E. E. Conant,	Schaefer & Co.

Through non-receipt of the various Steamer Time Tables for the year 1898 in time for compilation, we are obliged to omit the same from this issue.

24 m

23 m

12 m



TABLE OF COFFEE GROWERS THROUGHOUT THE ISLANDS.

OLAA, HAWAII.	NO. OF TREES, OR AREA.		
	Newly planted	1 to 3 yr. old trees	Trees in bearing.
Kuola Plantn., L. Turner.....	62 acres.	15 acres.	8,000 trs.
S. Pali.....		5,000 trs.	5,000 "
Queen Emma Plantn.....			25,000 "
L. M. Staples Plantn.....		25,000 trs.	12,000 "
Olaa Coffee Co. Ltd.....	50 acres.	90 acres.	
Grossman Bros.....	100 "	30 "	
B. H. Brown.....	2,260 trs.	2,000 trs.	3,225 trs.
Herman Eldart.....	40,000 "	20,000 "	7,000 "
R. D. Junkin.....	20,000 "	30,000 "	
Tomatawa.....		22,000 "	
J. E. Staples.....		10,000 "	
H. D. Junkin.....	35,000 trs.	5,000 "	
Abercrombie & Smith.....		55 acres.	
Capital Coffee & Commercial Co., Ltd....	50 acres.	150 "	
W. A. McKay.....	12 "	18 "	
J. M. Janes.....		60,000 trs.	
E. W. Horan.....	36 acres.	10 acres.	
Baldwin & Alexander (Ohialani Plantn)..	15 "	8 "	
Mrs. S. Adler.....		12,000 trs.	11,000 trs.
J. Reinhardt.....	20 acres.	15 acres.	15 acres.
Iten & Adler.....			23,000 trs.
Wm. B. Nailima.....	1,500 trs.	1,000 trs.	7,000 "
A. Sunter.....	16½ acres.		10½ acres.
Mrs. S. E. Sunter.....			9 "
C. Supe.....	16,640 trs.	6,800 trs.	
A. Zimmerman.....	16 acres.	5 acres.	25 acres.
A. Iten.....		33 "	
Manson & Co.....	11,700 trs.	3,900 trs.	
A. Kruse.....	25 acres.		
Andrew Anderson.....	11,000 trs.	4,300 trs.	4,000 trs.
Kanekoa Coffee Co.....		45 acres.	20 acres.
A. E. Surton.....	32 acres.		
D. H. Hitchcock.....		20,000 trs.	1,500 trs.
V. M. Fulcher.....	73 acres.	14 acres.	5 acres.
J. L. Fulcher.....	15 "		
A. M. Wilson.....		39 acres.	18 acres.
Dr. N. Russell.....	45 acres.	26½ "	17,225 trs.
A. Krans.....	15 "		
Alexis Patemkin.....	20 "		
Nicolas Feodoroff.....	15 "		
G. W. Canney, Jr.....		15 acres.	4,000 trs.
J. R. Hall.....		6½ "	4,500 "
Ahualani Coffee Plantn., Kaumana.....	16 acres.	9 "	9 acres.
C. Eldarts.....	15,000 trs.		
Trowbridge Plantn.....		40 acres.	
Hikihiki Plantn.....		33,000 trs.	
Kaleo Onomane Plantn.....		85,000 "	
Barstow & Lunn.....		35,000 "	
A. W. Richardson.....		7,000 "	

Table of Coffee Growers Throughout the Islands.—Continued.

OLAA, HAWAII.—Continued.	NO. OF TREES, OR AREA.		
	Newly planted	1 to 3 yr. old	Trees in bearing
J. P. Sisson.....	17 acres.	6 acres.	9 acres.
R. Zink.....		5,000 trs.	
Kilauea Coffee Co.,.....		30,000 "	4,000 trs.
E. Peck.....	12 acres.	22 acres.	
Mauna Coffee Co.....	50 "	103 "	
A. F. Linder.....		6,500 trs.	
Gutschow & Wiertle.....	50 acres.	50 acres.	25 acres
H. S. Lewis.....		80 acres.	
PUNA, HAWAII.			
R. Rycroft, Pohoiki.....		50 acres.	46 acres.
Keeau Plantn (W. H. Shipman.).....		12,000 trs.	8,000 trs
C. L. Wight, Kamaili.....	10 acres.	25 acres.	
A. W. Carter, ".....	6 "	19 "	
Lita Wilder, ".....		10 "	5 acres.
A. Wilder ".....		11 "	5 "
A. V. Callaghan, ".....	10 acres.		
Wm. Kamau, ".....	4,615 trs.	3,334 trs.	1,354 trs.
David Nape, ".....		3 acres.	3 acres.
M. Rycroft, ".....		5 "	
R. H. Rycroft, ".....	6 acres.	29 "	
R. A. Lyman, Kula.....			4,000 trs.
" " Kauaëa.....			8,000 "
H. J. Lyman, Kapoho.....	7,500 trs.		4,500 "
G. Eldarts, ".....	800 "	400 trs.	500 "
Thrum Bros, Kamaili.....	40 acres.		
F. W. Thrum, ".....	20 "		
M. W. Crooks, Pahoa.....		40 acres.	
D. Williams ".....		40 "	
Homestead Letters, Pahoa.....		30 "	
Crane Coffee Co.....	50 acres.		
Goudie Brothers.....	15 "	30 acres.	
KAU, HAWAII.			
J. C. Searle, Ninole.....	5 acres.	7 acres.	5 acres.
C. E. Stone, Punaluu.....	3,000 trs.	5,000 trs.	1,000 trs.
C. Meinecke, Waiohinu.....			1,000 "
Rev. C. N. Ruault, Waiohinu.....			500 "
C. Meinecke, Kioloëa.....	2 acres.		500 "
" " Waiopua.....	3 "		7,000 "
" " Waiomau.....			2 acres.
John Nakai, ".....			1 "
Sam Kaëa, ".....			4 "
W. Keliokaa, ".....			3 "
S. Norris, Kahuku.....			500 trs.
Konohiki. Waiopua.....	2 acres.		

Table of Coffee Growers Throughout the Islands.—Continued.

HILO, HAWAII.	NO. OF TREES, OR AREA.		
	Newly Planted.	1 to 3 yr. old	Trees in bearing.
J. E. Eldart, 8 miles from Hilo.....	2,000 trs.	5,000 trs.	10,000 trs.
C. Olsen, Kaumana.....		2 acres.	2 acres.
J. Cosgrove, ".....	1½ acres.		
F. G. R sa, ".....		15 acres.	
J. S. Canario, ".....		15 "	
J. E. Gamalielsen, Kukuau.....		10¼ "	1¼ acres.
J. E. Anderson, Ponahawai.....	11 acres.		
I. Rossi, ".....	5 "		
D. H. Hitchcock, Booganville.....		3,000 trs.	
H. S. Townsend, ".....		7,500 trs.	
Ponahawai Coffee Co., Ltd.....	20 acres.	20 acres.	
NORTH HILO, HAMAKUA, ETC.			
E. W. Barnard, Laupahoehoe.....			30,000 trs.
J. M. Barnard ".....		5000 trs.	
Miss J. Senburn, Ookala.....			4,000 trs.
A. Waltjen, ".....		5,000 trs.	4,000 "
Honomu Sugar Co., Honomu.....		40 acres.	15 acres.
D. Wulber, Laupahoehoe.....	1,000 trs.	5,000 trs.	6,000 trs.
J. Hamilton, ".....			4,000 "
T. McKinley, ".....	5,000 trs.		6,000 "
H. Bishoff, ".....			8,000 "
C. Gertz, ".....			7,000 "
Petro Kalavalga, ".....			3,000 "
Japanese Jabo, ".....			6,000 "
" Kame, ".....			3,000 "
" Honda, ".....			3,000 "
" Okada ".....		2,000 "	
L. B. Maynard, ".....	5,000 trs.	7,000 "	
J. M. Horner, Kukaiau.....		30 acres.	70 acres.
Miss A. Horner, ".....	20 acres.		15 "
J. J. Horner, Paauilo.....	20 "		
H. Louisson, ".....	20 "		
G. Leitz, ".....	10 "		4 acres.
Sundry Planters, ".....		20 acres.	
Halawa Plantation, Kohala.....	3 "	18 "	
Awini Coffee, Fruit & Stock Co.....	3,750 trs.	8,500 trs.	
W. H. Rickard, Honokaa.....	3 acres.	40 acres.	7 acres.
C. William, ".....		8,000 trs.	635 trs.
Honokaa Homesteads.....		66,500 "	
Kaapahu ".....		67,000 "	
Kainehe ".....		30,000 "	
Waipio Valley Planters.....		5,000 "	
NORTH KONA.			
McWayne Bros., Keopu.....	25 acres.	60 acres.	25 acres.
C. Lenhart, Kailua.....	4,000 trs.		
Honokohau Ranch, ".....			15,000 trs.
Geo. Clark, ".....	20 acres.		

Table of Coffee Growers Throughout the Islands.—Continued.

NORTH KONA.—Continued.	NO. OF TREES, OR AREA		
	Newly Planted.	1 to 3 yr. old.	Trees in bearing.
Lanihau Plantn., Kailua.....	20,700 trs.	25,000 trs.	10,000 trs.
Kona Coffee Co., Ltd.....			35 acres.
Geo. McDougal & Sons, Kailua.....		176 acres.	105 "
W. C. Achi, Hōlualoa.....			10,000 trs.
" " Kahaluu.....			5,000 "
Sophia Cockburn, Kahului.....		25 acres.	
J. Kaelemakule, Peukala.....			16,000 trs.
" " Hamanamana.....		8,000 trs.	4,000 "
" " Kalaoa.....		8,000 "	8,000 "
" " Kealakehe.....	15,000 trs.		
F. Wilberton, Honokua.....		2 acres.	800 trs.
Jas. H. Boyd, Kainaliu.....		10 "	3 acres.
Kealakehe Plantn.....	19 acres.	9 "	17 "
SOUTH KONA.			
W. C. Achi, Kaaleoli.....	2,000 trs.	15,000 trs.	5,000 trs.
" " Maunoni.....		4,000 "	
K. M. Mose Hu, Kukuiope.....	2 acres.	3 acres.	15 acres.
Frank Buckholtz.....	50 "		
L. Ahuna, Kukuiope.....		6 acres.	4 acres.
John Gaspar, Napoopoo.....		33,000 trs.	16,000 trs.
Manuel Sebastian, Kealakekua.....			8,000 "
J. G. Henriques, ".....			3,000 "
C. Hooper, Kauleoli.....		2 acres.	12 acres.
J. Keanu, Keēi.....	5 acres.	10 "	16 "
Henry Haili, ".....	6 "	2 "	10 "
Pelio, ".....	1 "	2 "	4 "
Mailolo, ".....		2 "	5 "
S. W. Kino, ".....			2 "
Kualau, ".....			4 "
Kapule, ".....			2 "
Kaaulu, ".....			3 "
Kumulau, ".....			3 "
Kauhi, ".....			4 "
Kaili, ".....			3½ "
Kalua, ".....			3 "
Kaloku, ".....			3 "
J. H. Boyd, Napoopoo.....	7 acres.		
Dr. Lindley, Kealakekua.....		50 acres.	
A. S. Cleghorn.....	3 acres.		100 acres.
Mrs. E. C. Greenwell.....		8 acres.	25 "
J. M. Monsarrat, Kolo.....		38 "	40 "
D. Kaowa and others, Kukuiope.....		10 "	25 "
J. Silva and others, Pahoehe.....		35 "	20 "
W. E. Rowatt, Kaawaloa.....	10 acres	30 "	
M. Silva, Honokua.....		15 "	10 acres.
T. K. R. Amalu, Honokua.....			30 "
J. Friedlander, Kauhako.....		5 acres.	2 "
W. W. Bruner, Kaawaloa.....	50 acres.	30 "	

Table of Coffee Growers Throughout the Islands.—Continued.

MAUI.	NO. OF TREES, OR AREA		
	Newly Planted.	1 to 3 yr. old.	Trees in bearing.
J. C. Lenhart, Kaupo,.....	2,000 trs.	4,000 trs.	.....
Mokulau Coffee Co., Kaupo.....	2,000 "	10,000 "	2 acres.
E. E. Paxton, ".....	5,000 "	7,000 "	.....
Native Patches throughout Kaupo.....	10 acres.	.....	.....
Lahaina Coffee & Fruit Co., Ltd, Lahaina.	10,000 trs.	100,000 trs.	30,000 trs.
H. P. Baldwin, Honokahua.....	35,947 "	4,669 "	2,641 "
G. S. Goodness, Ulupalakua.....	.....	6 acres.	.....
J. D. Keamo, ".....	2,000 trs.	2 "	600 trs.
E. Wilcox, ".....	600 "	1 "	160 "
J. K. Kalei, ".....	250 "	.....	50 "
G. K. Kunukau, ".....	250 "	.....	.....
Kauai, ".....	50 "	.....	10 trs.
M. Kealoha, ".....	.....	.....	75 "
Kamawae, ".....	50 "	.....	.....
Kahopukahi, ".....	100 "	.....	.....
Chas. Copp, Kokomo.....	.....	20 acres.	.....
Awana, Ulumalu.....	30 acres	.....	.....
OAHU AND KAUAI.			
Waianae Coffee Plantn. Co., Waianae....	7,500 trs.	23,000 trs.	36,000 trs.
C. A. Widemann, Waianae.....	10,000 "	8,500 "	.....
Makaha Coffee Co., Ltd., Waianae.....	112 acres.	.....	.....
J. R. Holt, Waianae.....	12 "	.....	.....
Maunawili Ranch, Kailua, Oahu.....	.....	17 acres.	6½ acres.
H. H. Parker, Kaneohe, Oahu.....	.....	5 "	.....
F. Pahia, Heeia.....	.....	.....	2 acres.
H. W. Schmidt, Tantalus.....	.....	.....	5,000 trs.
Alex. Lindsay, Moloaa, Kauai.....	8 acres.	4 acres.	2 acres.
J. K. Smith & Co., Koloa, Kauai.....	12 "	.....	600 trs.
W. H. Rice, Jr. Kauai.....	.....	5 acres.	.....
Napali Ranch, Kauai.....	5 acres.	45 acres.	.....

## PLANETARY PHENOMENA, 1898.

Mercury will be a Morning Star during the year.

Venus will also be Morning Star throughout the year, attaining its greatest brightness Oct. 28th, and Dec. 31st.

Mars will be Morning Star until Sept. 30th; it will be Evening Star the rest of the year.

Jupiter will be Evening Star till June 23rd; then Morning Star the rest of the year. It will be in opposition, and therefore brightest March 25th.

Saturn will be Morning Star till March 10th; then evening Star till Nov. 30th; then Morning Star the rest of the year. It will be in opposition May 29th.

## MERCHANTMEN AND TRADERS.

REGISTER.	CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	REGISTERED OWNERS.
257	Stmr	Zealandia .....	1938 00	John S Walker
281	Stmr	San Mateo .....	2291 66	M E M Makalua
283	Bark	Andrew Welch .....	850 53	C Brewer & Co
285	Bark	Foohing Suey .....	980 73	C Brewer & Co
290	Bark	Maunaala .....	779 22	John S Walker
304	Bark	R P Rithet .....	1042 73	C Brewer & Co
305	Ship	John Ena .....	2713 58	Jno Ena
306	Ship	Hawaiian Isles .....	2041 48	Jno Ena
307	Schr	Americana .....	878 34	Philip Braun
308	Stmr	Alexander .....	280 08	John Ena
309	Ship	Helen Brewer .....	1517 69	C Brewer & Co
317	Bark	Rosalie .....	678 61	John Phillips
318	Bark	Santiago .....	901 07	John A. Scott
322	Stmr	Kahului .....	852 00	C. R. Bishop
323	Bark	Iolani .....	1156 82	C. Brewer & Co.
324	Stmr	Aztec .....	2298 02	G. W. Macfarlane.
325	Bark	Diamond Head .....	926 27	S. C. Allen.
327	Bark	Roderic Dhu .....	1397 17	J. A. Scott.
323	Stmr	China .....	2421 97	G. W. Macfarlane.

## COASTERS--STEAMERS.

REGISTER.	CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	REGISTERED OWNERS.
190	Stmr	Kilauea Hou .....	382 34	Wilder Steamship Co
196	Stmr	Mokoli .....	153 10	Wilder Steamship Co
204	Stmr	Lehua .....	49 21	Wilder Steamship Co
243	Stmr	Kinau .....	129 80	Wilder Steamship Co
286	Stmr	Hawaii .....	773 07	Wilder Steamship Co
291	Stmr	Claudine .....	227 44	Wilder Steamship Co
339	Stmr	Helene .....	392 54	Wilder Steamship Co
236	Stmr	Mauna Loa .....	536 07	Inter Island S N Co
207	Stmr	James Makee .....	136 61	Inter Island S N Co
224	Stmr	Iwalani .....	239 81	Inter Island S N Co
247	Stmr	W G Hall .....	380 27	Inter Island S N Co
262	Stmr	Wajaleale .....	175 60	Inter Island S N Co
269	Stmr	Mikahala .....	353 24	Inter Island S N Co
272	Stmr	Kaala .....	90 53	Inter Island S N Co
311	Stmr	Ke Au Hou .....	192 64	Inter Island S N Co
314	Stmr	Kau i .....	265 13	Inter Island S N Co
328	Stmr	Kaena .....	49 81	Inter Island S N Co
195	Stmr	Noeau .....	221 18	Inter Island S N Co
266	Stmr	J A Cummins .....	79 44	Waimanalo Sugar Co
294	Stmr	Rover .....	15 26	C H Wetmore
320	Stmr	Iwa .....	16 66	R R Hind
334	Stmr	Upolu .....	53 95	R R Hind

## COASTERS--SAILING.

REGISTER.	CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	REGISTERED OWNERS.
41	Schr	Rob Roy .....	25 49	J I Dowsett
155	Schr	Mille Morris .....	22 32	F Wundenberg
200	Schr	Luka .....	70 52	S. C. Allen
205	Schr	Mokuola .....	17 10	Oliver Kalua
215	Schr	Kauikeaouli .....	72 13	Allen & Robinson
244	Sloop	Kawailani .....	24 39	Sing Chong & Co
248	Schr	Sarah & Eliza .....	15 49	W F Williams
250	Schr	Kulamamu .....	85 22	S C Allen
256	Schr	Heeia .....	20 49	J I Dowsett
260	Schr	Moi Wahine .....	147 25	S C Allen
265	Schr	Kaulilua .....	47 96	Inter Island S S Co
276	Schr	Lavinia .....	40 06	S C Allen
279	Schr	Kamoi .....	108 06	S C Allen

## COASTERS.—SAILING.—Continued.

REGISTER.	CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	REGISTERED OWNERS.
297	Sloop	Kaiulani .....	12 93	Sing Chong & Co
298	Schr	Liliu .....	47 26	J F Colburn
301	Sloop	Ekekela .....	4 17	S Hale
310	Sloop	Hilawe .....	3 02	Akona
313	Schr	Norma .....	50 69	G McDougal
319	Sloop	Kailimai .....	10 41	John Kapu
321	Schr	Ada .....	27 93	Jas F. Hardy
329	Schr	Honolulu .....	953 18	John Ena
331	Schr	Niuarani .....	15 6	Wm Hookuanl
332	Schr	Wailua .....	24 51	H L Evans

## EASTERN SUGAR SHIPMENTS, 1897.

The following table shows the Eastern Sugar fleet of the past season from the different ports of these islands, together with the quantity and value of their respective cargoes.

DATE	VESSEL.	TONS.	SUGAR CARGO.		VALUE.
			No. BAGS.	TONS.	
Dec. 23, '96	Br. bk. Oakbank .....	1,338	41,877	2,597	\$ 153,261 00
Jan. 1, '97.	" Snowden .....	1,065	30,696	1,893	109,513 22
Jan. 14.....	" Sarnou .....	1,054	32,513	2,013	116,042 95
Jan. 28.....	Am. sh. S. P. Hitchcock .....	2,178	57,136	3,547	209,161 00
Feb. 18.....	" H. B. Hyde.....	2,463	66,112	4,059	241,877 02
Feb. 20.....	" Geo. Stetson.....	1,780	43,232	2,852	165,839 16
Mar. 8.....	" May Flint.....	3,278	79,593	4,857	287,291 00
Mar 16.....	Ger. bk. J. C. Glade.....	1,425	38,361	2,434	83,216 05
Mar. 20.....	Br. sh. Samantha .....	2,211	63,948	3,988	236,994 00
Mar. 25.....	Am. sh. E. B. Sutton.....	1,639	45,438	2,788	164,056 00
Mar. 31.....	" Benj. F. Packard.....	2,025	54,418	3,351	199,331 00
Apr. 6.....	Ger. bk. Callao.....	978	27,589	1,715	102,116 00
Apr. 12.....	Am. sh. W. F. Babcock.....	1,993	55,849	3,486	209,078 00
Apr. 13.....	" Luzon.....	1,339	33,805	2,083	124,881 00
Apr. 13.....	Br. sh. Genister.....	1,718	50,204	3,121	177,199 47
Apr. 19.....	Am. sh. Geo. Curtis.....	1,746	46,064	2,792	168,192 78
Apr. 26.....	" Iroquois.....	1,997	56,717	3,405	233,016 00
May 6.....	" Kenilworth.....	2,146	63,937	3,891	234,275 00
May 8.....	" Indiana.....	1,413	36,754	2,325	138,658 27
May 18.....	" Henry Villard.....	1,440	39,263	2,504	149,541 48
May 19.....	Br. sh. Dalcairnie .....	1,700	48,080	3,079	174,906 97
May 24.....	Am. sh. Wm. H. Macy.....	2,092	59,158	3,565	198,979 00
May 28.....	" Susquehana.....	2,590	65,322	4,098	235,778 00
June 17.....	" Reaper.....	1,358	35,812	2,202	132,049 00
June 25.....	" A. J. Fuller.....	1,781	45,820	2,818	169,941 00
July 6.....	" Aryan.....	2,017	53,614	3,342	200,814 00
July 8.....	Ital bk Giuseppe.....	1,098	29,581	1,892	110,193 01
July 27.....	Am. sh. M. L. Cushing.....	1,575	41,204	2,543	163,604 00
July 30.....	" Roanoke.....	3,347	73,867	4,506	288,435 00
Aug. 30.....	" Commodore.....	1,828	50,303	3,100	196,204 00

## COURT CALENDAR.

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

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

By Circuits the several terms are held as follows:

**First Circuit**—Island of Oahu.

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

**Second Circuit**—Island of Maui.

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

**Third Circuit**—Island of Hawaii.

(Hawaii is divided into two circuits.)

On the first Wednesday of April, in Kailua, N. Kona, and on the first Wednesday of October, in North Kohala.

**Fourth Circuit**—Island of Hawaii.

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

**Fifth Circuit**—Island of Kauai.

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

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

### SUPREME COURTS.

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



# REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1898.

## REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.

### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Sanford B. Dole, President of the Republic of Hawaii.  
 Henry E. Cooper, Minister of Foreign Affairs.  
 James A. King, Minister of the Interior.  
 Samuel M. Damon, Minister of Finance.  
 William O. Smith, Attorney-General.

### COUNCIL OF STATE.

W C Wilder, Cecil Brown, C M Cooke, Jno Ena, J A Kennedy, A G M Robertson, D L Naone, P C Jones, Jno Nott, C Bolte, J P Mendonca, G T B Murray, M P Robinson, S K Kane.

### LEGISLATIVE BODY.

#### SENATORS.

*Hawaii*—J. Kauhane, F. S. Lyman, F. Northrup, H L Holstein.  
*Mau*—H. P. Baldwin, A. Hocking W. Y. Horner  
*Oahu*—Cecil Brown, J. A. McCandless, Henry Waterhouse, H. W. Schmidt, W. C. Wilder, J. N. Wright.  
*Kauai*—W. H. Rice, G. N. Wilcox.

#### REPRESENTATIVES.

*Oahu*—A. T. Atkinson, A. V. Gear, A. G. M. Robertson, J. L. Kaulukou, L. L. McCandless, S. G. Wilder.  
*Mau*—W. F. Pogue, D. Kahaulelio, S. W. Kaai.  
*Hawaii*—E. E. Richards, A. B. Lobenstein, J. D. Paris, W. C. Achi.  
*Kauai*—P. Isenberg, S. K. Kaeo.

### NATIONAL GUARD OF HAWAII.

Commander in Chief, President Sanford B Dole  
 Adjutant General, John H Soper  
 Ordnance Officer, Major Geo C Potter  
 Quartermaster, Major Curtis P Iaukea  
 Aid-de-Camp, Captain W A Kinney  
 Aid-de Camp, Captain J W Pratt

#### First Regiment, N G H

Colonel Commanding, J H Fisher  
 Lieut Colonel, Geo F McLeod  
 Major 1st Battalion, J W Jones  
 Major 2nd Battalion, Charles J. McCarthy  
 Regimental Staff  
 Regimental Surgeon, Major, C. B. Cooper  
 Ordnance Officer, Captain A Gartenburg  
 Quartermaster, Captain W G Ashley  
 Adjutant, Captain John Schaefer  
 Surgeon 2nd Battalion, R. P. Myers  
 Surgeon 1st Battalion, T. H. Raymond  
 Adjutant, 1st Battalion, Louis T. Kenake  
 Adjutant 2nd Battalion, Ed Towse

#### Line-Officers

##### Company "A."

Capt, Paul Smith; 1st Lieut, W Fetter, 2nd Lieut, Henry Klemme

##### Company "B."

Capt, ..... 1st Lieut, T. H. Petrie, 2nd Lieut, C. B. Cortrell.

##### Company "C."

Capt, J M Camara, Jr. 1st Lieut, M Costa, 2nd Lieut, E Silva.

##### Company "D."

Capt, O Bergstrom, 1st Lieut, C S Crane, 2nd Lieut, L A Timmons.

##### Company "E."

Capt, A Coyne, 1st Lieut, Jno Evensen,

##### Company "F."

Capt, C W Ziegler; 1st Lieut, H Ludewig,

##### Company "G."

Capt, John Kea; 1st Lieut, S L Kekumano, 2nd Lieut, Gustave Rose.

##### Company "H."

Capt, T B Murray; 1st Lieut, W W Carlyle, 2nd Lieut, E H F Wolters.

#### First Company of Sharp Shooters.

Capt, F S Dodge. 1st Lieut, J L McLean. 2nd Lieut, Jno Cassidy.

### Department of Judiciary.

#### SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice, Hon A F Judd  
 First Associate Justice, Hon W F Frear  
 Second Associate Justice, Hon W A Whiting

Clerk Judiciary Department, Henry Smith

### Circuit Judges.

First Judge 1st Circuit, Oahu, Hon A Perry  
 Second Judge 1st Circuit, Oahu, Hon W L Stanley  
 Second Circuit, Maui, Hon J W Kalua  
 3rd and 4th Circuits, Hawaii, Hon E G Hitchcock  
 Fifth Circuit, Kauai, Hon J Hardy

#### CLERKS OF SUPREME AND CIRCUIT COURTS :

Henry Smith, ex officio  
 1st clerk 1st Circuit, Oahu, Geo Lucas  
 2nd clerk 1st Circuit, Oahu, J. A. Thompson  
 3rd clerk 1st Circuit, Oahu, P D Kellett, Jr  
 Second Circuit, Maui, Goodale Armstrong  
 3rd and 4th Circuits, Hawaii, Daniel Porter  
 Fifth Circuit, Kauai, R W T Purvis

#### INTERPRETERS, ETC.

Hawaiian, Jno E Bush  
 Chinese, Li Cheung  
 Japanese, C A Doyle  
 Stenographers, J W Jones, P M McMahan

### District Magistrates.

#### OAHU.

W L Wilcox, Honolulu  
 C F Peterson (Deputy), " "  
 S Hookano, Ewa  
 J Kekahuna, Waianua  
 Wm Rathburn, Koolauloa  
 Ed Hore, Waialua  
 Wm Henry, Kolaupoko

## MAUI.

W A McKay	Wailuku
D Kahaulelio	Lahaina
P N Kahokuoluna	Makawao
J K Josepa	Hana
J K Piimau	Kipahulu, Hana
S E Kaleikan	Honuaula
J H Mahoe	Molokai
S Kahoolalahala	Lanai

## KAUAI.

H K Kabele	Lihue
Chas Blake	Koloa
J W Lota	Hanalei
J K Ka uniai	Waimea
David Kua	Kawaihau

## HAWAII.

G W A Hapai	Hilo
Jos P Sisson (Deputy)	Hilo
R. H. Atkins	North Kohala
S M Mahuka	South Kohala
E W Barnard	North Hilo
J W Moanuali	Hamakua
Wm Kamau	Puna
J H Waipuilani	Kau
A McWayne	North Kona
T H Wright	South Kona

## Department of Foreign Affairs.

Minister of Foreign Affairs	Henry E. Cooper
Secretary of Department	Major Geo C Potter
Clerk of Department	Alex S M Mackintosh
Stenographer of Department	Miss K. Kelley
Stenographer Ex. C. Council	B L Marx
Type-writer	Miss Adele Widdifield
Secretary Chinese Bureau	Jas W Girvin

## Diplomatic Representatives Accredited to the Republic of Hawaii.

United States	Hon H M Sewall, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Great Britain	W J Kenny, Acting Consul-General.
Portugal	Senhor A de Souza Cunavarro, Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General.
France	Mons Louis Vossion, Consul and Commissioner; Mons. A Vizzavona, Chancellor of Legation.
Japan	H Shimamura, Minister Resident; A Hirai, Attaché.

## Foreign Consuls, Etc.

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

U S Consular Agt, Mahukona, C J Falk.

## Diplomatic and Consular Representatives of Hawaii Abroad.

## In the United States.

United States	Francis M Hatch, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Washington, D C.
Secretary and Charge d' Affaires	J B Castle.
New York	E H Allen, Consul-General for New York and Atlantic Seaboard States.
Sau Francisco	C T Wilder, Consul-General for the Pacific States; California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington.
Chicago	Fred W Job, Consul General for Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin, Philadelphia.
Boston	Robert H Davis, Consul General for New England States.
Portland, Or.	J McCracken, Consul
Port Townsend, Wash.	James G Swan, Consul
Seattle	Jno H Carter, Consul
Tacoma, Washington	J T Steeb, Acting Consul
San Diego, Cal.	H P Wood, Consul
Detroit	A L Brestler, Consul

## Mexico.

Mexico	Col W J P Gress, Consul-General; W A D Gress, Vice-Consul
Manzanillo	Robert James Barney, Consul
Ensenada	Jas Moorrens, Vice-Consul

## Central and South America.

Valparaiso, South America	Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General.
Limá, South America	F I Crosby, Consul
Monte Video, S America	C Hughes, Consul

## Great Britain.

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

## British Colonies.

Toronto, Ontario	J E Thompson, Consul-General
Col Geo A Shaw, Vice-Consul.	
Montreal	Dickson Anderson, Consul
Kingston, Ontario	Geo Richardson, Vice-Consul
Rimouski, Quebec	J N Pouliot Q C, Vice-Consul
St John's, N B.	Allan O Crookshank, Consul
Yarmouth, N S.	Ed F Clements, Vice-Consul
Victoria, B C.	R P Rithet, Vice-Consul
General for British Columbia.	
Vancouver, B. C.	F W McFarland Vice-Consul
Gibraltar	Horacio Schott, Consul
Sydney, N S W.	F H Moore, Acting Consul General.

Me bourne, Victoria ..... G N Oakley, Consul  
 Brisbane, Queensland..... Alex B Webster, Consul  
 Hobart, Tasmania,..... Hon. Audley Coote,  
 Consul  
 Launceston..... Geo Collins, Vice-Consul  
 Newcastle, N S W..... W J Gillam, Consul  
 Auckland, N Z..... J Macfa lane, Consul  
 Dunedin, N Z..... W G Neill, Consul  
 Calcutta..... W B Colville, Consul  
 Hong Kong, China..... J J Bell Iryng, Acting  
 Consul-General.

*France and Colonies.*

Paris..... Alfred Houle, Charge d'Affaires  
 and Consul-General; A N H Teysrier, Vice-  
 Consul.  
 Marseilles..... Consul  
 Bordeaux..... Ernest de Bois-ac, Consul  
 Dijon..... H Vielhomme, Consul  
 Libourne..... Charles Schaeßler, Consul  
 Tahiti, Papae.e..... F A B met, Consul  
 Cette..... J Chavasse, Vice-Consul  
 Grenoble..... J I. Garcin, Vice-Consul

*Germany.*

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

*Austria.*

Vienna..... Hugo von Schonberger, Consul

*Spain and Colonies.*

Barcelona..... Enrique Minguez, Consul-General.  
 Cadiz..... James Shaw, Consul  
 Valencia..... Juli Solar, Consul  
 Malaga..... F T de Navarra, Consul  
 Cartagena..... J Paris, Consul  
 Las Palmas, Gran Canaria, Luis Falcon y Que-  
 vedo, Consul; J Bravo de Laguna, Vice-Consul  
 Santa Cruz..... A C de las Casas, Vice-Consul  
 Arcife de Lanzarote—E Mora es y Rodriguez,  
 Vice-Consul.

*Phillipine Islands.*

Hilo..... Geo Shelme-dine, Consul  
 Manila..... Jasper M Wood, Consul  
 Cebu..... Geo A Cadell, Consul

*Portugal and Colonies.*

Lisbon..... A F de Serpa, Consul-General  
 Oporto..... Narciso T M Ferro, Consul  
 Madeira..... Henry Hemptel, Consul  
 St Michaels..... B M de Faria Maria, Consul-  
 General, A da S Moreira, Consul  
 St Vincent, Cape de Verde Islands.....  
 Vice-Consul.  
 Lagos..... M J Barbosa, Vice Consul

*Italy.*

Rome..... Dwight Benton, Consul-General  
 Hale P Benton, Vice and Deputy Con.-Gen'l  
 Genoa..... Raphael de Luchi, Consul  
 Palermo..... Angelo Tagliavini, Consul

*Netherlands.*

Amsterdam..... D H Schnull, Consul-General  
 Dordrecht..... P J Bouwman, Consul

*Belgium*

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

*Sweden and Norway.*

Stockholm..... Consul-General  
 Christiania..... L Sauson, Consul  
 Lyskil..... H Bergstrom, Vice-Consul  
 Gothenburg..... Gustav Kraak, Vice-Consul

*Japan.*

Tokio..... R Walker Irwin, Minister Resident  
 Kobe..... G R M Graham, Acting Vice-Consul  
 Yokohama..... Consul  
 Nangasaki..... Frederick Ringer, Consul

**Interior Department.**

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

**Bureau of Agriculture**

President..... ex-officio J A King  
 Commissioner..... Jos Mar-shen  
 Members—A Herbert, E W Jordan, T J King,  
 Wray Taylor.

**COMMISSIONERS OF AGRICULTURE.**

Hawaii, Hilo—D H Hitchcock, N C Wilfong,  
 G K Wilder.  
 Mahukoua..... John S Smithies, Chas J Falk.  
 Kahului, Maui..... J W L Zimwalt

**Government Surveying Corps.**

W D Alexander..... Surveyor-General  
 J S Emerson (Acting) Assistant in charge of office  
 F S Dodge..... Assstat in charge of city work.  
 W E Wall..... Assistant.  
 S M Kanakanui, C J Wilis.

**Board of Immigration.**

Jas A King..... President  
 Members—Jos Marsden, D G Smith, Jos B  
 Atherton, Jas G Spenser, J Carden.  
 Wray Taylor..... Secretary

**Commission of Public Lands.**

Jas A King, J F Brown and F S Dodge  
 J F Brown..... Agent Public Lands  
 C P Iauka..... Secretary  
 Robt W Atkinson..... Clerk  
 O Sorensen..... Draughtsman

**SUB-AGENTS.**

1st District, Hilo and Puna..... E D Baldwin  
 2nd " Hamakua..... Chas Williams  
 3rd " Kona and Kau..... J Kaelemakule  
 4th " Maui..... W O Aiken  
 5th " Oahu..... C P Iaukea  
 6th " Kauai.....

**Commissioners of Fences.**

**HAWAII.**

Hilo..... B Brown, D H Hitchcock, C Notley  
 Hamakua.....  
 North Kona..... J Coerper, J Kaelemakule.

South Kona.... R Wassmann, J Todd, J Gasper  
 North Kohala.... H L Holstein, K Hund, Jr,  
 D H Kaaiiaau.  
 South Kohala.....  
 Kau..... D W Kaemoku, C Meinecke.

MAUI.

Lahaina..... L M Baldwin, G H Dunn, H Dick-  
 enson.  
 Wailuku.... W A McKay, W H Halstead, Geo  
 Hons.  
 Makawao.... F W Hardy, J Wagner.  
 Hana.... J Nakila, F Whitrock, M. H. Reuter.  
 Molokai.... J H Mahoe, D Kailua, D McCor-  
 riston.

OAHU.

Honolulu.... J H Boyd, A B Wood, S M Ka-  
 aukai.  
 Ewa and Waianae.... J T Campbell, J Kahoa.  
 Waiailua.... H Whorton, A Cox, A Kaili.  
 Koolaupoko.... H C Adams, Wm Henry, D  
 M Kapalua.

Agents to Grant Marriage Licenses.

Hawaii—  
 Hilo.... J H Maby, L Severance, L E Swain,  
 V A Carvalho, H B Brown.  
 Hamakua.... J W Moana ii, J K nakaoluna, J  
 W Kapololu.  
 North Kohala.... E de Harne, J S Smithies, W  
 Wilson, H K Molale, J A M Osorio.  
 South Kohala.... James Bright  
 North Kona.... D Alawa, J Kaelemakule  
 S Haanio.  
 South Kona.... D W Kanui, J Holi, W J  
 Wright, H T Mill.  
 Puna.... H J Lyman, H E Will-on.  
 Kau..... T C Wil's, C Meinecke  
 Maui—  
 Wailuku.... M P Waiwaile, Geo Hons, S E  
 Kaleikau, W E Maikai, Miss Kalua, G K  
 Kunukau, W E K Maikai.  
 Lahaina.....  
 Makawao.... H Kawaimaka, J Anderson, W F  
 Mossman, T K Pa.  
 Hana.... J K Nakila, J K Iosepa, J K Saun-  
 ders, C Lake.  
 Kaanapali..... S M Sylva  
 Molokai.... D Kailua, K Kainuwai, W Noley,  
 H Peclua.

LANA'I.

Oahu—  
 Kona.... J H Boyd, J M Vivas, E M Naku-  
 ina, J M Camara Jr.  
 Koolaupoko.... E P Aikue  
 Koolauloa.... W Henry, M Nakuauu  
 Ewa and Waianae.... D Johnson, Mrs S  
 Kekela, H K Meemano.  
 Waiailua.... J F Anderson  
 Kaua'i—  
 Koloa.... F Strehz  
 Lihue.... J H K Kaiwi  
 Kawaihou.... S U Kaneole, H Z Austin, W  
 H Williams.  
 Hanalei.... P Nowlein, S N K Kaina H K  
 Anahu  
 Waimea.... S E Kacla  
 Niihau.... J B Kaomea

Commissioners of Private Ways and Water Rights.

HAWAII.

Hilo.... B H Brown

Hamakua.....  
 North Kohala..... G P Tulloch

MAUI.

Lahaina..... H Dickenson  
 Wailuku..... Samuel Kapu  
 Makawao..... Jas Anderson

OAHU.

Kona..... Mrs E M Nakuina  
 Koolaupoko.... E P Aikue  
 Koolauloa.... W Rathburn  
 Waiailua.... A S Mahaulu  
 Ewa and Waianae.... J E Kahoa

KAUAI.

Koloa and Lihue.... S R Hapuku  
 Waimea..... Th Brandt  
 Kawaihou.... H Z Austin

Inspectors of Animals.

Oahu.... J R Shaw, P R Isenberg Jr. W  
 T Monsarrat,  
 Hawaii.... W H Shipman, A Wall, J R Wilson  
 J S Smithies, C J Falk, E P Iow  
 Maui.... S F Chillingworth, J L W  
 Zumwalt  
 Kauai.... S Hundley, W H Rice Jr

Agents to Take Acknowledgments to In-  
 struments.

ISLAND OF OAHU.

Honolulu.... F M Hatch, S M Kaaukai,  
 W F Dillingham, R W Andrews.  
 Ewa..... A Kauhii  
 Waianae.... J Kekahuna  
 Waiailua.... A S Mahaulu  
 Kool-ntoa.... E P Aikue  
 Koolaupoko.... A Ku

ISLAND OF MAUI.

Lahaina..... H Dickenson  
 Wailuku.... S F Chillingworth  
 Makawao.....  
 Hana, Kaupo.... C Lake  
 Kipahulu.... J K Nakila

MOLOKAI.

Molokai—Kalaupapa.... Ambrose Hutchinson  
 Kamalo.... D McCorrison

ISLAND OF HAWAII.

N Kohala.... D S Kabookano, C H Pulaa  
 S H K Ne.  
 S Kohala.....  
 Hamakua.... J W Leonhart  
 Hilo.... G W A Hapai, B B Macy, G E Thrum  
 Puna....  
 Kau.... C Meinecke,  
 S Kona.... T K R Amalu,  
 N Kona.... D Alawa

ISLAND OF KAUAI.

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

Notaries Public.

Hawaii.... D Porter, E W Barnard,  
 D H Hitchcock, T H Wright J S Smithies,  
 W Vredenberg F L Winter, S Haanio, D H  
 Kahaulio, J H Waipuilani, F M Wakefield,  
 H T Mills J J Rice, G K Wilder, W Horner,

Jas Bright, G P Tulloch, W P Fennel, R A Lyman, E D Baldwin, R W Podmore, T Aiu, S W Kekuewa, H J Ahu, S H Mahuka, J Greig, S Lazaro, J K Nahale, A W Heydtmann, W Hookuani, C Williams, H E Wilson, Z Paakiki, A W Hobson, W S Wise, W J Rickard, J E Bush, C H Pu aa.

Maui.....C H Dickey, W F Mossman, E Helekuinihi, E H Bailey, J H S Kaleo, P N Kahokuoluna, H C Owendun, G Armstrong, M P Waiwaiole, G H Dunn, Geo Hons, G Kunukau, B K Kaiwiaeaa, J K Saunders, H T Hayselden, A N Kepoikai, F W Hardy, J H Babcock, S E Kaleikau, S H Kahaolelio.

Oahu.....Jas M Monsarrat, N M Lowrey, J A Magoon, A B Wood, J M Camara Jr, J A Hassinger, C F Peterson, J K Haupu, R C A Peterson, E H Hart, F A Mott-Smith, A F Tavares, G D Gear, D Lamb, N Fernandez, H Holmes, W J Peterson, A M Brown, E A Jones, J M Vivas, W G Ashley, A W Carter, J H Barenaba, E M Nakuiua, W J Forbes, J W Girvin, C A Loug, W M Graham, W R Costle, C D Chase, S H Kalamakee, J M Poejoe, Wm Henry, W I Stanley, C A Doyle, J W Jones, H E Wilder, G A Davis, A V Gear, J H Fisher, C P Taskea, H C Meyers, W A Henshall, J Q Wood.

Kauai.....Jno M Kealoha, Th Brandt, W E H Deverill, E Strehz, R W T Purvis, P. Nowlen, H Z Austin, C Blake, C H Bishop, Z Kakina, E Omstead, J W Neal, E J G Bryant.

**Agents to Acknowledge Contracts for Labor.**

Oahu—Honolulu, J A Hassinger, H G Crabbe, Moses Keliiaa, John Lucas, C D Chase, H E Wilder.

Waialua.....S H Kalamakee

Koolaupoko.....

Ewa and Waianae, J Kahoa, H T Taylor.

Hawaii—Hilo.....L Severance, L E Swain

J H Maby, J Mattoon, A V Carvalho.

N Kona.....T Aiu, J W Smith

S Kona.....W J Wright, H T Mills.

Hanakua.....C Williams, J L Kanakaoluna

N Kohala.....D S Kahookano, G P Tulloch, S W Kekuewa, C H Pulaa

S Kohala.....Jas Bright

Kauai.....W J Yates, T A L Wills.

Maui—Lahaina.....T C Forsyth, L M Baldwin

H Dickerson.

Wailuku.....D Quill, S E Kaleikau, M P Waiwaiole, A N Kepoikai, Geo Hons.

Makawao.....F W Hardy

Hana.....J K Nakila, B K Kaiwiaeaa

Kauai—Koloa.....E Strehz

Lihue.....J B Hanaike

Hanalei.....J W Loka, J Kakina

Waimea.....C D Pringle, S E Kaula H Kapukui.

Kawaihau.....J M Kealoha, H Z Austin.

Niihau.....J B Kaomea

**Board of Health.**

President.....W O Smith

Members: T F Lansing, CA Brown, D Kelupio, Dr N B Emerson, Dr C B Wood, Dr F R Day,

Secretary.....Chas Wilcox

Executive Board: C B Brown, E. S. Agard, W T Monsarrat, J D McVeigh, L L La Pierre

Manager, Garbage Service.

Sanitary Inspectors..N P Jacobson, and C N Rose.

Port Physician.....Dr F R Day,

GOVERNMENT PHYSICIANS.

OAHU—Honolulu, Dr H W Howard; Waialua and Koolau Dr R H Reid, Ewa, Dr J Weddick, Waianae, Dr T T French, Kalihi Station, Dr L F Alvarez.

KAUAI—Waimea, Dr D Campbell; Hanalei, Dr H P Hugus.

MAUI—Makawao, Dr P J Aiken, Hana, Dr R J McGettigan Wailuku; Dr E S Goodhue, Lahaina, Dr C Davison.

HAWAII—Hamakua, Dr C B Greenfield; Hilo and Puna, Dr W L Moore; N Hilo, Dr L S Thompson; Kau, Dr Victor J Capron; Kaha, Dr B D Bond; S Kona, Dr H A Lindley; Kona, Dr A McWayne.

ISLAND OF MOLOKAI, Dr A Mouritz, LEPER SETTLEMENT, Dr R Oliver

**Board of Medical Examiners.**

Dr G P Andrews, Dr G H Herbert, Dr C B Cooper.

**Road Boards.**

HAWAII.

Hilo.....J A Scott, H Deacon

North Hilo.....W G Walker, M Bronc, A Chalmers

Puna.....J W Mason, H R Rycroft, H J Lyman.

Kau.....G C Hewitt S Kauhane, J Kaaka Hanakua.....A Lidgaa, J Watt, D Forbes, N Kohala.....J Hind, G F Renton, R Hall S Kohala..W Vredenburg, Kauwe.

N Kona.....Geo Clark; J Lenhart, J K Nahale.

S Kona....A J Wilson, S Lazaro, F Buchholtz

MAUI.

Lahaina.....L A Ahlborn D Kahaulelio, R C Searle.

Wailuku..C B Wells, W T Robinson, L M Baldwin.

Hana..D H Napihaa, P McLean, J S Garnett,

Makawao...C H Dickey, P J Aiken, W H King.

Molokai.....D McCorriston, S Tremble, J H Mahoe.

OAHU.

Koolaupoko.....F Paha, D M Kapalau, E P Aike.

Koolaua.....Geo Weight, W Rathburn, M Nakuaau.

Waialua.....Ed Hore, H Wharton, A Cox, Ewa and Waianae.....J T Campbell, D Center, W J Lowrie.

KAUAI.

Koloa.....J K Farley, A McBryde, M Kalua

Lihue.....F W Carter, J H K Kaiwi, W H Rice.

Kawaihau.....S N Hundley, D Lovell, J W Neal.

Hanalei.....C H Willis, J Kakina

Waimea...J K Kapunia, T Brandt, E E Conant

Niihau.....J B Kaomea,

**Department of Finance.**

Minister of Finance.....S M Damon

Registrar of Public Accounts.....W G Ashley

Auditor General..... H Laws  
 Collector General of Customs..... F B McStocker  
 Clerk of Registrar..... Henry Hapai  
 Tax Assessor and Collector, Oahu..... Jona Shaw  
 Deputy " " " "..... W Wrig  
 2nd Deputy " "..... Alex D Thompson  
 Tax Assessor and Collector, Maui..... C H Dickey  
 " " Hawaii..... H C Austin  
 " " Kauai..... J K Farley  
 Collector Port of Hilo..... Geo A Turner  
 Collector Port of Kahului..... E H Bailey  
 Collector Port of Lahaina.....  
 Collector Port of Mahukona..... J S Smithies  
 Collector Port of Kealahou.....  
 Collector Port of Kawaihae.....  
 Collector Port of Koloa..... E Strehz  
 Collector Port of Waimea..... C B Hofgaard  
 Port Surveyor, Kahului..... J W L Zumwalt  
 Port Surveyor, Hilo..... Capt Fitzgerald

**Customs Department, Honolulu.**

Collector..... F B McStocker  
 Deputy Collector..... J F Clay  
 Entry Clerks..... Jas Bicknell, C S Hall, L M Scott.  
 Statistical Clerks..... W Chamberlain, J B Gibson, P H Burnette.  
 Appraiser..... E R Folsom  
 Assistant Appraiser..... J G Waibel  
 Asst. Apr. and Ex..... J H Hare, E M Beckwith  
 Store keepers..... J J Kelly, S McKeague  
 Gauger and Tester..... J H Morton  
 Harbor Master..... Capt A Fuller  
 Pilots—J C Lorenzen, A Macauley, M N Sanders, J Hilbus.  
 Port Surveyor..... G C Stratmeyer

**Post Office Department.**

J M Oat..... Postmaster-General  
 W O Atwater..... Book-keeper and Cashier  
 Ed R Stackable..... Savings Bank Department  
 F B Oat..... Money Order Department  
 L T Kenake..... General Delivery Department

**Department of Attorney-General.**

Attorney-General..... W O Smith  
 Deputy Attorney-General..... E P Dole  
 Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands..... A M Brown  
 Deputy Marshal..... H R Hitchcock  
 Clerk to Marshal..... H M Dow  
 Clerk Attorney-General's Department..... J M Kea  
 Sheriff of Hawaii..... L A Andrews  
 Sheriff of Maui..... L M Baldwin  
 Sheriff of Kauai..... F W Carter  
 Jailor of Oahu Prison..... J A Low  
 Oahu—Deputy Sheriffs, Ewa, A Kauhii; Waiana, G W Nawaakoa; Waialua, Andrew Cox; Koolauloa and Koolaupoko, F Pahia.  
 Kauai—Sheriff, F W Carter; Deputy Sheriffs Lihue, and Kawaihau, J H Coney; Koloa and Waimea, E Omstead; Hanalei, C K Haae.  
 Molokai—Deputy Sheriff,..... Geo Trimble  
 Maui—Sheriff, L M Baldwin; Deputy Sheriffs; Lahaina, W J Sheldon; Wailuku, W Scott; Makawao, W H King; Hana, C R Lindsey.  
 Hawaii—Sheriff, L A Andrews Deputy Sheriffs, North Hilo, L E Swain; Hamakua, H S Overend; South Kohala, Z Paakiki; North Kohala, Chas Pulaa, North Kona, J K Nahale; South Kona, S Lazare; Kau, W J Yates Puna, J E Eldarts; S Hilo, R A Lyman.

**Board of Prison Inspectors.**

F J Lowrey, J A Magoon, C P Iaukea.

**Department of Public Instruction.**

Minister of Public Instruction..... H E Cooper  
 Commissioners—W D Alexander, W A Bowens Mrs B F Dillingham, Mrs E W Jordan, H vonHolt, Geo W Smith.  
 Inspector General..... H S Townsend  
 Dep. Insp. and School Agt. for Honolulu..... T H Gibson.  
 Secretary..... Dr C T Rodger

**School Agents in Commission.**

**HAWAII.**

Hilo..... L Severance  
 Puna..... J E Eldarts  
 Kau..... C Meinecke  
 North Kona..... M F Scott  
 South Kona..... Miss Ella H Paris  
 South Kohala..... Miss E W Lyons  
 North Kohala..... Dr B D Bond  
 Hamakua..... A B Lindsay

**MAUI.**

Lahaina and Lanai..... H Dickenson  
 Wailuku..... G Armstrong  
 Hana..... F Wittrock  
 Makawao..... Mrs A E Dickey  
 Molokai..... D McCriston

**OAHU.**

Honolulu..... T H Gibson  
 Ewa..... W J Lowrie  
 Waiana..... Jas R Holt, Jr  
 Waialua..... J F Anderson  
 Koolauloa and Koolaupoko..... Wm Henry

**KAUAI.**

Waimea and Niihau..... J F Scott  
 Koloa, Lihue..... J K Burkett  
 Hanalei..... W E H Deverill  
 Kawaihau..... G H Fairchild

**Chamber of Commerce.**

President..... FA Schaefer  
 Vice-President..... J I Dowsett  
 Secretary and Treasurer..... J B Atherton

**Hawaiian Sugar Planters Ass'n.**

Re-organized Nov 1895, from the Planter's Labor and Supply Co  
 President..... J F Hackfeld  
 Vice-President..... J B Atherton  
 Secretary..... C Eolte  
 Treasurer..... P C Jones  
 Auditor..... F A Schaefer

**Board of Underwriters—Agencies.**

Boston..... C Brewer & Co  
 Philadelphia..... C Brewer & Co  
 New York..... Bruce Cartwright  
 Liverpool..... T H Davies & Co  
 Lloyds, London..... T H Davies & Co  
 San Francisco..... H Hackfeld & Co  
 Bremen, Dresden, Vienna..... F A Schaefer

**Honolulu Board of Underwriters.**

F A Schaefer..... President  
 J B Atherton..... Vice-President  
 J A Gilman..... Secretary and Treasurer

**Packet Agencies.**

Boston Packets.....C Brewer & Co  
 Planters' Line, San Francisco....C Brewer & Co  
 Merchants' Line, San Francisco. Castle & Cooke  
 Pioneer, Liverpool.....T H Davies & Co  
 Canadian & Australian, SS Line. T H Davies & Co  
 Oregon K & S Nav Co., Portland to China and  
 Japan.....T H Davies & Co  
 Oceanic S S Co's Line.....W G Irwin & Co  
 Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Japan to  
 Seattle.....W G Irwin & Co  
 Pacific Mail S S Company....H Hackfeld & Co  
 Occidental & Oriental S S Co. H Hackfeld & Co  
 Bremen Packets.....H Hackfeld & Co  
 Liverpool Packets.....H Hackfeld & Co  
 Hawaiian Packet Line S F....H Hackfeld & Co  
 San Francisco and Honolulu. F A Schaefer & Co

**Honolulu (Steam) Fire Department.**

Originally organized 1851, and conducted as  
 volunteers till March 1, 1893, when it was  
 changed to a PAID DEPARTMENT.

Officers for 1890-92:

Fire Commissioners.....A Brown, C Crozier,  
 J H Fisher.  
 Chief Engineer.....Jas H Hunt  
 Senior Foreman.....John Clark  
 Honolulu Engine Company No 1, location, King  
 Street near Richards.  
 Mechanic Engine Company No 2, location, Cen-  
 tral Station, Union street.  
 Chemical Apparatus, located at Maunakea  
 street, corner Pauahi.  
 Protection Hook and Ladder Company No 1,  
 location, Central Station, Union street.

**Fire Wards of Honolulu.  
 Fire Alarm Signals.**

4 Hotel and Fort.  
 5 " " Nuuanu  
 6 " " Maunakea  
 7 " " Richard  
 8 " " Punchbowl  
 9 King and Kekaulike  
 12 " " Nuuanu  
 13 " " Fort  
 14 " " Alakea  
 15 " " Punchbowl  
 16 Queen and Maunakea  
 17 " " Nuuanu  
 18 " " Fort  
 19 " " Richard  
 21 " " South  
 23 " " Kakaako  
 24 Allen and Fort  
 25 P M S S Co Wharf  
 26 Smith and Pauahi  
 27 Beretania and Maunakea  
 28 " " Nuuanu  
 29 " " Fort  
 30 " " Emma  
 31 " " Punchbowl  
 32 " " " Punchbowl  
 34 Nuuanu " Vineyard  
 35 " " School  
 36 " " Kuakini  
 37 " " Judd  
 38 Liliha " Judd  
 39 " " School  
 40 " " King  
 41 " " King  
 42 King and Dowsett Lane  
 43 Iwilei  
 45 R R Depot

46 School and Fort  
 47 Punchbowl and Pauoa Road  
 48 " " Emma  
 49 " " Miller  
 51 Kinau and Miller  
 52 " " Alapai  
 53 King and Alapai  
 54 " " Kapiolani  
 56 Beretania and Kapiolani  
 58 Pensacola and Wilder Avenue  
 59 " " Beretania  
 61 Piikoi and King  
 62 " " Kinau  
 63 " " Lunalilo  
 64 Wilder Avenue and Kewalo  
 65 " " Makiki  
 67 " " Punahou  
 67 Beretania and Keamokou  
 69 " " Punahou  
 71 Beyond Punahou Street  
 72 King and Keamokou  
 73 Waikiki  
 74 Harbor

**Queen's Hospital.**

ERECTED IN 1860.

President.....The President  
 Vice-President.....F A Schaefer  
 Sec'y.....Geo W Smith | Treas.....H Waterhouse  
 Auditor.....M P Robinson  
 Physicians.....Drs C B Wood, C B Cooper  
 Executive Committee—A S Cleghorn, H Water-  
 house, F A Schaefer, M P Robinson.

**Sailors' Home Society.**

Organized 1853. Meets annually in December.  
 President.....J I Dowsett  
 Vice-President.....T May  
 Secretary, F A Schaefer | Treasurer, T R Walker  
 Ex Com, J B Atherton, R Lewers, J F Hackfeld

**Young Men's Christian Association.**

Organized 1869. Annual meeting in April.  
 President.....A B Wood  
 Vice-President.....W R Castle  
 Secretary.....W A Love  
 Treasurer.....W E Brown  
 General Secretary.....H E Coleman

**Woman's Christian Temperance Union.**

Organized Dec., 1884.

President.....Mrs J M Whitney  
 Vice-Presidents.....Mrs J D Garvin, Mrs  
 G L Pearson, Mrs P C Jones.  
 Recording Secretary.....Mrs R Jay Greene  
 Corresponding Secretary.....Mrs E W Jordan  
 Treasurer.....Mrs L B Coan

**Y. W. C. T. U.**

Organized Jan. 1889.

President.....Mrs E W Jordan  
 Vice-President.....Miss H S Judd  
 Recording Secretary.....Miss Agnes Judd  
 Cor. Secretary.....Mrs E W Peterson  
 Treasurer.....Miss C Gilman

**Board of Hawaiian Evangelical Association.**

Originally organized 1823.  
 Constitution revised 1863. Annual meeting June  
 President.....Hon A F Judd  
 Vice-President.....H Waterhouse

Corresponding Secretary..... Rev O P Emerson  
Recording Secretary..... Rev C M Hyde, D D  
Treasurer, W W Hall | Auditor, J B Atherton

#### Mission Children's Society.

Organized 1851. Annual Meeting in June.  
President..... J S Emerson  
Vice-President..... Geo De La Vergne  
Recording Secretary..... Rev J Leadingham  
Cor Secretary..... Miss M A Chamberlain  
Elected Members..... Rev O H Gulick and Miss  
H S Judd.  
Treasurer..... L A Dickey

#### Woman's Board of Missions.

Organized 1871.

President..... Mrs C M Hyde  
Recording Secretary..... Mrs G P Andrews  
Home Cor Sec'y..... Mrs W A Bowen  
Foreign Cor Sec'y..... Mrs A F Judd  
Treasurer..... Mrs B F Dillingham  
Auditor..... W W Hall

#### Missionary Gleaners.

President..... Mrs Theo Richards  
Vice President..... Miss G Snow  
Rec. Secretary..... Miss H Forbes  
Cor. Secretary..... Miss E C Damon  
Treasurer..... Mrs W E Brown  
Directress..... Miss Judd  
Asst. Directress..... Miss Sexton

#### Free Kindergarten and Childrens' Aid Association.

Organized 1895.

President..... Mrs C M Hyde  
Vice Presidents Mrs W F Allen, Mrs S B Dole  
and Mrs T R Walker  
Rec. Secretary..... Miss M Hopper  
Treasurer..... Mrs F M Swanzy  
Finan. Secretary..... Mrs H C Colman  
Auditor..... W A Bowen

#### Oahu College.

President..... F A Hosmer, A M  
Chem. and Nat. Science..... A B I gals, A M  
Math and Mechan. Drawing..... A L Colston, C E  
Lat, Polit, Econ..... W H Babbitt, A B  
Greek, Hist., etc..... Miss F Kelsey  
Business Depart..... J L Howard, A B  
German and French..... Miss A L Hasforth  
Music, Vocal and Inst..... Miss C B Hyde  
Drawing and Painting..... B F French  
Matron..... Miss E Crozier  
Supr Agr Dept..... F W Barwick

#### Oahu Preparatory

Principal..... S P French  
Miss H K Sorensen, Miss C A Gilman, Miss M  
E Ely, Teachers.

#### Kawaiahao Girl's Seminary.

Miss P Paulding..... Principal  
Assistants: Misses J R Brockie, M L Barnum,  
J Haman, J Johnson, L Royston, Mrs E Mahe-  
lona and Miss A Aikue.

#### Kamehameha School.

Principal..... Theo Richards  
Vice Principal..... U Thompson

Normal Dept..... R F Woodward  
Mathematics..... A A Macurda  
Language..... T J Penfield  
Drawing..... C A Macdonald  
Machinist..... C F Perry  
English..... Mrs F E Wolfenden  
Musical..... Miss R Johnson  
Matron..... Miss Lisle  
Supt. Hospital..... Mrs U Thompson  
Tailoring..... D Kanuha  
Farm and Labor..... Geo E Rugg  
Asst Forging..... J Smith

#### Preparatory Department.

Principal..... Miss A E Knapp  
Matron..... Miss A E Mudge  
Assistants—Misses J Gearhardt, Alma Krusen  
and E H Bicknell.

#### Kamehameha Girls School.

Principal..... Miss Ida H Pope  
Assistants—Misses C B Albright, F N Albright,  
M E Woodward, F Lemon, Cordelia Clymer,  
Jenny Denzer and Mrs J N Sturgeon.

#### American Relief Fund.

Organized 1864. Meets annually February 22  
President..... C R Bishop  
Vice President..... W F Allen  
Secretary and Treasurer..... B Cartwright  
Relief Com..... J Emeleuth, C B Ripley

#### Hawaiian Relief Society.

Organized 1895.

President..... Mrs S C Allen  
Vice-President..... Mrs James Campbell  
Secretary..... Mrs Geo Beckley  
Treasurer (Acting)..... Mrs S C Allen

#### Pacific (Formerly British) Club.

Organized 1852. Premises on Alakea Street, two  
doors below Beretania.

President..... A S Cleghorn  
Sec'y..... J M Monsarrat | Treas..... J G Spencer  
Auditor..... W F Allen  
Managers—Geo C Potter, T M Starkey and  
Geo Boardman, with the above officers com-  
prise the Board.

#### Hawaiian Medical Association.

Organized May 24, 1895

President..... Dr J S McGrew  
Vice-President..... Dr R W Myers  
Secretary and Treas..... Dr L F Alvarez

#### Hawaiian Society Sons of the American Revolution.

Organized June 17, 1895

President..... P C Jones  
Vice-President..... A F Judd  
Secretary..... Jno Effinger  
Registrar..... W D Alexander  
Treasurer..... W J Forbes

#### Amateur Athletic Association.

Organized May 1st., 1895

President..... Chas Crane  
Vice-President..... Geo Angus  
Secretary..... H A Giles  
Treasurer..... D F Thrum



**German Benevolent Society.**

Organized August 22, 1856.  
 President..... H A Widemann  
 Vice President..... J F Hackfeld  
 Secretary..... John F Eckart  
 Treasurer..... H Schultze  
 Auditor..... H J Nolte

**Portuguese Ladies' Benevolent Society.**

Organized December, 1886.  
 President..... Mrs Canavaro  
 Vice-Presidents..... Mrs W G Irwin, Mrs C M Hyde  
 Secretary..... Miss Finckler  
 Treasurer..... M A Gonsalves

**Portuguese Mutual Benefit Society of Hawaii.**

Organized Jan. 1882: Incorporated 1887.  
 President..... M G Silva  
 Vice-President..... M Rodrigues  
 Secretary..... A G Pestana  
 Treasurer..... M R A Viera

**Stranger's Friend Society.**

Organized 1852. Annual Meeting in June.  
 President..... Mrs A Mackintosh  
 Vice-Presidents..... Mrs T H Hobson, Mrs A Fuller  
 Secretary..... Mrs S M Damon  
 Treasurer..... Mrs E W Jordan

**British Benevolent Society.**

Organized 1860. Meets annually April 23.  
 President..... Rev A Mackintosh  
 Vice-President..... R Catton  
 Secretary..... J A Kennedy

**Sons of St. George.**

President..... Alex St M Mackintosh  
 Vice-President..... Edward B Thomas  
 Secretary..... George S Harris, Jr  
 Treasurer..... W W Wright

**Houulu Lahui Society.**

Organized, 1878  
 President..... Kapiolani  
 Vice-President..... Mrs M C Beckley  
 Secretary..... Mrs Eugenia M Reis  
 Treasurer..... Mrs F W Macfarlane

**Young Hawaiians Institute.**

Organized Aug. 10, 1894.  
 President..... Geo H Huddy  
 Vice-President..... Geo L Desha  
 Recording Secretary..... Isaac Sherwood  
 Financial Secretary..... J L Holt  
 Treasurer..... Chas Wilcox  
 Marshal..... J N K Keola  
 Meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday of the month, in the Foster Block, Nuuanu street below King.

**Library and Reading Room Association.**

Organized March, Incorporated June 24, 1879.  
 President..... C R Bishop  
 Vice-President..... M M Scott  
 Secretary..... H A Parmelee  
 Treasurer..... Miss M A Burbank

**Hawaiian Historical Society.**

Organized Jan., 11, 1892.  
 Annual meeting November 28.  
 President..... W R Castle  
 Vice-Presidents..... S B Dole, W F Allen, J S Emerson  
 Recording Secretary..... Rev C M Hyde, D.D.  
 Corresponding Secretary..... Prof W D Alexander  
 Treasurer..... T K Mo sman  
 Librarian..... Miss M A Burbank  
 Assistant Librarian..... Dr N B Emerson

**Kilohana Art League.**

Organized May 5, 1894.  
 President..... D Howard Hitchcock  
 Vice-President..... P H Dodge  
 Secretary..... C W Dickey  
 Treasurer..... Mrs W M Graham

**Hawaiian Rifle Association.**

Organized December, 1885.  
 President..... Walter E Wall  
 Vice-President..... F S Dodge  
 Secretary and Treasurer..... J I McLean

**Honolulu Cemetery Association.**

President..... J I Dowsett  
 Secretary.....  
 Treasurer..... B Cartwright

**Myrtle Boat Club.**

Organized Feb. 5, 1883.  
 A G M Robertson..... President  
 W F Love..... Vice President  
 T P Petrie..... Secretary  
 W C Parke..... Treasurer  
 Geo Angus..... Captain  
 G S Harris..... Auditor  
 Trustees..... C A Brown, O Sorenson, C S Crane

**Healani Boat Club.**

Incorporated Dec. 13, 1894.  
 C Brown..... President  
 G R Carter..... Vice President and Captain  
 J W Lloyd..... Secretary  
 F B Oat..... Treasurer  
 Auditors..... Jas Low  
 Trustees..... W E Wall, C B Gray, J W McChesney, W W Chamberlain.

**Leilani Boat Club.**

Organized Oct. 2, 1894.  
 David Kawanakoa..... President  
 Win McNerny..... Vice President  
 J L Holt..... Secretary  
 F J Kruger..... Treasurer  
 J F C Hagens..... Auditor  
 Jonah Kalaniana'ole..... Captain  
 Trustees..... E Stiles, S E P Taylor, P Phillip

**Hawaiian Rowing Association.**

Organized June 20, 1895.

A G M Robertson..... President  
 W H McInerney..... Vice President  
 W C Parke..... Secretary and Treasurer  
 Regatta Committee..... C B Gray, C S Crane,  
 Jonah Kalaihanaole.

**Publications.**

*The Hawaiian Gazette*, issued semi-weekly by the Hawaiian Gazette Co. on Tuesdays and Fridays. W N Arm-trong, Editor.  
*The Daily Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, issued by the Hawaiian Gazette Co. every morning (except Sundays). W F Armstrong, Editor  
*The Daily Bulletin*, issued every evening (except Sundays), by the Daily Bulletin Co. J Logan, Editor.  
*The Hawaiian Star*, issued every evening (except Sunday) by the Hawaiian Star Newspaper Association. A T Atkinson, Editor. Weekly issue on Mondays.  
*The Friend*, issued on the first of each month; Rev. S. E. Bishop, Editor.  
*The Anglican Church Chronicle*, issued on the first Saturday of every month. Rev. A. Mackintosh, Editor.  
*The Paradise of the Pacific*, issued monthly. F L Hoogs, Editor and Publisher.  
*The Planter's Monthly*, issued on the 15th of each month. H. M. Whitney, Editor.  
*The Honolulu Diocesan Magazine*, issued quarterly. Rt Rev Bishop Willis, Editor.  
*Y M C A Review*, issued quarterly, H E Coleman, Editor.  
*The Kuokoa* (native), weekly, issued every Saturday morning, by the Hawaiian Gazette Co., Jo M Poeopoe, Editor.  
*O Lisa*, (Portuguese) issued weekly on Saturdays, J S Ramos, Editor.  
*O Directo* (Portuguese) issued weekly on Saturdays, A J Rezo, Editor.  
*As Boas Novas* (Portuguese) sectarian monthly. A H R Vieira, Editor.  
*The Hawaiian-Chinese News*, issued weekly, Hee Jackson, Editor.  
*Chinese Times*, issued weekly, Lai Kee Editor.  
*Chinese Chronicle*, weekly, issued every Wednesday. Yuen Chu Ho, Editor  
*The Independent* issued daily, E Norrie, Editor.  
*Aloha Aina* (native) issued daily except Sundays. Weekly issue every Saturday. Ed Like, Editor and Manager.  
*Ka Loka Kalaiaina* (native) D W Kamalikeane, Editor. Issues daily and weekly.  
*Ka Makaiinana*, (native) issued every Monday. W B Kapu, Editor.  
*Shin Nipon*, issued semi-weekly, in the Japanese language. G Sato, Editor  
*The Yamato Shimbu*n (Japanese) semi-weekly. Mizmo Hamon, Editor.  
*Hawaiian Shimpo* issued daily in Japanese. S Takahashi, Editor.  
*Handicraft*, issued monthly during the school year at the Kamehameha School. T Richards, Editor  
*Hilo Tribune*, issued weekly, on Saturdays by the Tribune Publishing Co., E D Sparrow, Editor,  
*The Hawaii Herald*, issued weekly at Hilo, on Thursday's by the Herald Publishing Co., J T Stacker, Editor.

*Kona Echo*, issued weekly at Hualaloa, by Y H Hiyashi, Editor.

*Progressive Educator*, issued monthly during school year at Labainaluna, H S Townsend, Editor.

*Hawaii's Young People*, issued monthly at Labainaluna. C S Rosecrans, Editor.

HAWAIIAN ALMANAC AND ANNUAL, issued the latter part of December for the following year. Thos G Thum, Editor and Publisher.

**Lodges.**

LODGE LE PROGRES DE L'OCEANIE, No 124, A F & A M; meets on the last Monday in each month.  
 HAWAIIAN LODGE, No 21, F & A M; meets in its hall Masonic Temple, corner Hotel and Alakea Streets, on the first Monday in each month.  
 HONOLULU CHAPTER, No 1, R A M meets in Masonic Hall on the third Thursday of each month.  
 HONOLULU COMMANDERY No 1 KNIGHTS TEMPLAR meets in Masonic Hall, on second Thursday of each month.  
 KAMEHAMEHA LODGE OF PERFECTION, No. 1, A & A S R; meets in Masonic Hall, on the fourth Thursday of each month.  
 NUUANU CHAPTER OF ROSE CROIX, No 1, A & A S R; meets in Masonic Hall on first Thursday in the month.  
 ALEXANDER LIHOLIHO COUNCIL No 1, OF KADOSH; meets on the third Monday of alternate months from February.  
 PACIFIC LODGE No 822 A F & A M, meets Hall of Hawaiian Lodge every second Monday of the month.  
 KILAUEA LODGE, U D, meets Saturday nearest; full moon at Masonic Hall, Hilo.  
 EXCELSIOR LODGE, No 1, I O O F; meet at the hall in Odd Fellows' Building, on Fort St, every Tuesday evening.  
 HARMONY LODGE, No 2, I O O F; meets each Monday evening in Harmony Hall.  
 PACIFIC DEGREE LODGE, No 1, DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH; meets at Excelsior Hall, Fort street, second and fourth Fridays of each month.  
 POLYNESIA ENCAMPMENT, No 1, I O O F; meets in Odd Fellows' Building, Fort street, first and third Fridays of each month.  
 OAHU LODGE No 1, K of P; meets every Thursday evening at Castle hall on Fort Street.  
 MYSTIC LODGE, No 2, K of P; meets every Wednesday evening, at Castle Hall.  
 SECTION No 225—ENDOWMENT RANK, K of P; meets on the second Saturday of January, July and December in the hall of Oahu Lodge.  
 ALOHA LODGE No 3 Knights of Pythias; meets Saturday evening at their Hall in Custom House, in Kahuui, Maui.  
 MAILE LODGE, No. 4, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS meets every Saturday night in Lyceum Building, Honoouka, Hawaii. Visiting brothers always welcome.  
 HAWAIIAN COUNCIL No 689, AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR; meets on second and fourth Friday evenings of each month in Harmony hall.  
 OCEANIC COUNCIL, No 777, AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR; meets on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, at the K of P hall.  
 COURT LUNALILO, No 6600; A O of FORESTERS

meets at hall of Oahu Lodge, K of P, on second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.  
**COURT CAMOIS, No 8110, A O F,** meets second and fourth Tuesday evenings of month in K of P Hall.  
**GEO. W DE LONG POST, No 45, G A R;** meets the second Tuesday of each month at Harmony hall.  
**GEO C WILTSE CAMP, Sons of Veterans;** meets on third Tuesday of each month in K and P hall.  
**CAPT. COOK LODGE No. 358, ORDER SONS OF ST. GEORGE;** meets at the K of P Hall, Fort St., every Monday evening.

**Places of Worship.**

**CENTRAL UNION CHURCH** Congregational. (Independent) cor. Beretania and Richards sts, Rev D P Birnie Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A M and 7:30 P M. Sunday School meets one hour before morning service. Prayer meeting Wednesday evenings at 7:30.  
**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,** Rev G I Pearson, Pastor; Sunday services at 11 A M and 7:30 P M. at their new church, corner of Beretania and Miller st. Sunday School meets at 10 AM. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 PM.  
**THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH,** Rev T D Garvin Pastor; Sunday services at 11 AM and 7:30 PM, at their new house of worship, Alakea street, near King. Sunday School meets at 9.45 A M  
**SALVATION ARMY,** services held nightly at hall corners of Nuuanu and King streets, with Sunday services at the usual hours.  
**ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH,** Fort Street, near Beretania; Rt Rev Gulstan F Ropert, Bishop of Panopolis; Revs Leonor and Clement, assisting. Services every Sunday at 10 A M, and at 4:30 P M. Low Mass every day at 6 and 7 A M. High Mass Sundays and Saints' day: at 10 AM.  
**ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL,** Emma square, First Congregation. Clergy: Rt Rev Bishop Willis, Rev John Osborne, Dean. Rev V H Kitcat, Precentor. Services on Sunday: Holy Communion at 6:30 A M. Morning

prayer, with sermon at 11 A M. Hawaiian Evensong 3:30 P M. Evening Prayer with sermon 7:30 P M. Holy Communion at 11 A M the last Sunday in each month. Sunday School 10 A M. Daily prayer at 7 A M.  
**Second Congregation, Rev A Mackintosh, Pastor.** Services on Sunday: Morning prayer with sermon, 9:45 A M; Evening prayer with sermon 6:30 P M. Holy Communion first Sunday in month, 9.45 A.M. Sunday School 10 A M. Evening prayer, every Friday, at 7:30 P M  
**Chinese Congregation.** Services on Sunday at 11 A M and 7:30 P M. Evening prayer every Wednesday, at 7:30 P M.

**CHRISTIAN CHINESE CHURCH,** Fort Street, F W Damon, acting Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 A M and 7:30 P M. Prayer Meeting Wednesdays at 7:30 P M.  
**Portuguese (Protestant) Mission; Rev A V Soares Pastor.** Services every Sabbath at the usual hours. Sunday school at 3 pm. Chapel situated corner Punchbowl and Miller streets.  
**JAPANESE UNION CHURCH,** (Connected with Hawaiian Board Missions), Rev K Okumura Pastor. Hold Services at the Lyceum, at 10 AM. Preaching at 11 AM, and 7:30 P M, Sunday Services. Prayer and praise meeting Wednesdays at 7 PM. and evening school Mondays Thursdays and Fridays.

**Japanese Church.** Rev H Kihara, Pastor. Hold services in hall on Beretania street.

**NATIVE CHURCHES.**

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

**KAUMAKAPILI CHURCH** (Congregational), Beretania street near Maunakea, Rev S Timotto Pastor. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 11 A M, and at 7:30 P M on Sunday evenings alternating with Kawaiahao. Sunday School at 10 A M. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday at 7:30 P M.

**The Paradise of the Pacific.**

Frank L. Hoogs,  
 Editor and Publisher.

*A Monthly Illustrated Journal,*

*Devoted to Hawaiian Interests.*

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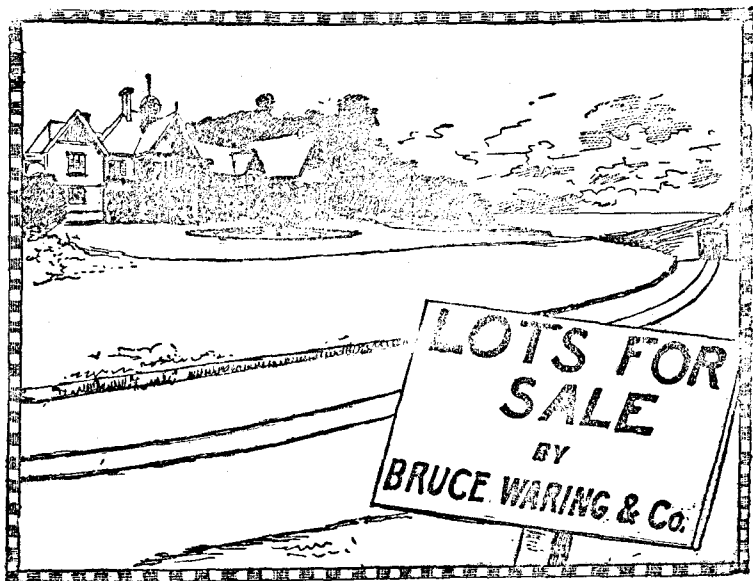
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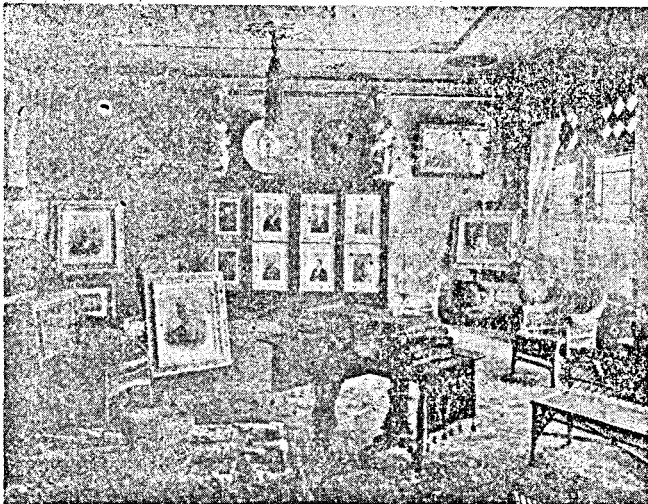
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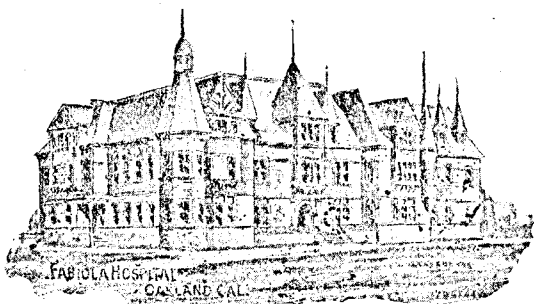


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