

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS CO. PACIFIC COAST AGENTS

# THE HAWAIIAN ANNUAL



1896

THE RECOGNIZED HANDBOOK OF INFORMATION  
PERTAINING TO HAWAII

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR  
OF PUBLICATION.

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

ROSEAN PAUL TRENCH TRUBNER & CO. LTD. LONDON AGENTS

CULMAN BROS. BOSTON AGENTS

A. C. MC CLURO & CO. CHICAGO AGENTS

THE BAKER AND TAYLOR CO., 740-744 Broadway, }  
CHAS. T. DILLINGHAM & CO., 764-766 Broadway, } New York Agents.

# OAHU RAILWAY & LAND CO.

**T**HIS Company is now running to Waianae, 33½ miles from Honolulu, the new extension of fifteen miles beyond Ewa Plantation having been completed July 1, 1895. The equipment of the road is first-class in every particular. *EXCURSION RATES* are maintained from Saturday morning till Monday of each week. Good hotel accommodations at Waianae, with unequalled bathing facilities. A delightful ride through varied and unsurpassed scenery, a day of rest and pleasure at Waianae, make excursion on the Oahu Railway one of the most attractive features of the Islands, not only to tourists, but residents of Honolulu as well.

## PEARL CITY.

\* Located on the famous *Pearl Harbor*, the proposed coaling and naval station of the United States has been laid out in streets, and provided with an excellent system of water works; over \$100,000 in lots have been sold to 140 different purchasers, and a number of residences already erected; a few very desirable lots may yet be had on very easy terms.

The promotion of two extensive Sugar Plantations, and opening up of thousands of acres of other lands suited to cane, fruit and coffee culture is evidence of the enterprise of this Company, and of its transforming influence on the Island of Oahu. The road has been on a paying basis from the time it was opened, and as it is further extended will prove a great blessing to the public, and a profitable investment to the stockholders.

**B. F. Dillingham,**  
General Manager.

**G. P. Denison,**  
Superintendent.

---

## THE "RICHELIEU,"

BERETANIA STREET, (between Fort and Emma), HONOLULU, H. I.

### The only Select Family Hotel

ON THE ISLAND.

**CUISINE UNEQUALED.**

**SITUATION UNRIVALED.**

**BERNHARD FREIMANN, PROPRIETOR.**

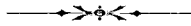
**LUNCHES A LA CARTE.**

**SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO TOURISTS' ORDERS.**

HAWAIIAN  
ALMANAC AND ANNUAL

FOR

✻ 1896. ✻



A HANDBOOK OF INFORMATION

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



THOS. G. THRUM, COMPILER AND PUBLISHER,

Twenty-second Year of Publication.

Hawaiian Copyright by Thos. G. Thrum, December 29, 1888.

HONOLULU, H. I.  
PRESS PUBLISHING CO. STEAM PRINT.  
1896.

1896

# Counting-House Calendar.

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

THOS. G. THRUM,  
 PUBLISHER,  
 Importing & Stationer, & Book & Seller & and & News & Agent,  
 No. 106 Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Holidays, Church Days, Eclipses, etc.....	7-10
Calendars, First, Second, Third and Fourth Quarters.....	11
Latest Official Census, and Estimated Population, 1895.....	12
Population by Nationality and Sex of principal townships.....	12
Comparative Table of Population 1832—1890.....	13
Maternity etc Statistics.....	14
Census by Age and Nationality, and Comparative, 1866—1890.....	14
Census of Honolulu, September 1895.....	15
School Statistics, 1892—1894.....	16
Inter Island Distances—by sea: Channel and Ocean Distances.....	17
Overland Distances—Oahu, Kauai.....	18-20
“ “ Maui, Hawaii.....	20-21
Elevations principal localities throughout the islands.....	21
Dimensions of Mokuaweoweo, Haleakala, Iao Valley, Kilauea.....	22
Selection from Custom House Tables, 1894—Import values Hawaiian Islands.....	23
—Imports, Customs Receipts, etc., 1894.....	24
—Quantity and value Domestic Exports; Value all Exports, 1894.....	25
Domestic Exports showing countries to which exported, and Specie Imports, 1894.....	26
Comparative table quantity and value Domestic Exports 1890-1893..	27
—Quarterly table of Exports, 1894—1895.....	27
—Nationality of vessels in foreign carrying trade, —1888-1894....	28
—Table of principal Exports, 1864—1894.....	29
—View of Commerce Hawaiian Islands, 1864—1894.....	30
—Table Import values from various countries 1888-1894.....	31
Hawaiian Registered Vessels.....	32
Passenger Statistics, 1894, and Transit, comparative, 1891-1894.....	32
Hawaii's Annual Trade balance the past fifteen years.....	33
Annual Sugar Plantation Exports from 1875 Labor Statistics, etc....	34
Internal Taxes Biennial Periods, 1862-1894; Annual Taxes from 1876	35
Receipts, Exp. and Debt of Hawaii, Biennial Periods, 1856-1894....	35
Bonded Debt Hawaiian Islands, December 31st., 1894.....	35
Area, Elevation and Population Haw r. Islands.....	36
Land Statistics—Area of Grants, L. C. Awards, etc.....	37
—Area, character, rental and value Government Lands.....	38
Value Area, and rental Crown Lands.....	38
Summary Table of Nationality and amt. of Corporation Investments	39
Table of Rainfall principal stations Hawaiian Islands, 1894-1895....	40
Summary Meterological observations, Oahu College, 1893-94.....	40

Hawaiian Customs Tariff.....	41-51
Hawaiian Free by Treaty, products to U. S.....	51
Port charges, Honolulu; List of License Fees.....	52
Honolulu's New Sailors' Home, illustrated.....	53-55
Brief Record of Rebellion.....	56-67
Early History of present house of C. Brewer & Co.....	68-73
Shark Stories.....	74
Puuhonua, or places of Refuge.....	75
Hawaiian Kapa making, illustrated.....	83
Vocabulary of terms used in Kapa making.....	84-86
Hawaiian Commercial Development.....	87-106
Hawaiian Surf Riding, illustrated.....	106-113
History of Immigration to Hawaii.....	114-135
Educational System of Hawaii, illustrated.....	126-139
Kilohana Art League.....	136-140
Retrospect of 1895.....	140-149
Information for Tourists and others.....	150-154
Hawaiian Postal Service, routes, rates, etc.....	155-158
List of Sugar Plantations; Managers, Agencies, etc.....	158-159
Table of Coffee Growers.....	162-162
Ocean Steamer Time Table for 1896.....	163-164
Court Calendar.....	165
Register and Directory, Official, Commercial, etc.....	166-175
Index.....	176

## INDEX TO ADVERTISERS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Ahana, W. W.....	22	Kahului Railroad Co.....	11
Allen & Robinson.....Lumber	16	Kindergarten Material Agency, 3d p. cov	
Beaver Coffee Saloon. Refreshments	8	Lewers & Cooke....Lumber, etc on back	
Benson, Smith & Co.... Druggists	1	London. Liverpool & Globe Ins Co. . . . .	14
Bishop & Co..... Bankers	14	Lynn & Patterson.....Machinists	19
Brewer & Co., . . . Shpng. & Comm.	7	May & Co.....Groceries	4
California Condensed Milk.....	18	McInerney Shoe Store.....	21
California Fertilizer Works.....	6	McIntyre & Bros.....Groceries	9
Castle & Cooke....Shpng & Comm	4	Morgan, Jas. F.....Auctn & Comm	20
Castle, W. R.....Attorney	17	Murray, T. B.....Wheelwright etc	21
City Furniture Store.....	19	Oahu Railway and Land Co...2nd p cov	
Davies & Co..... Imptg & Comm	16	Oldest Book Bindery.....	23
Dayton, David. Real est & Bus Agnt	20	Ordway & Porter..... Furniture, etc	18
Dimond, W: W.....3rd. page cov	20	Pacific G ano & Fertilizer Co.....	5
Elite Ice Cream Parlors.....	20	Pacific Hardware Co.....	16
Fireman's Fund Ins Co.....	14	Paradise of the Pacific, Monthly pub	23
Friend, The.... Monthly, 3rd. page cov		Phillips & Co Imptrs Dry Goods, etc	9
Grinbaum & Co.....	12	Press Publishing Co.... Job Printers	18
Hackfeld & Co.... Shpng & Comm	5	Richelieu, The Hotel.....2nd pag cov.	
Hall & Son..... Ship Chan, etc	17	Schaefer & Co.... Imptng & Comm	7
Hawaiian Fertilizing Co.....	19	Schmidt & Sons.... Imptng & Comm	7
Hawaiian Hardware Co.....	13	Spreckels & Co, Claus.... Banking	2
Hollister Drug Co, The.....	13	Time, The..... Ill wkly paper	21
Hollister & Co..... Tobaccos, etc	13	Thrum, T. G..... Stationery etc	15
Honolulu Iron Works Co... ..	9	Thrum, F. W..... Surveying	20
Honolulu Marine Railway... ..	11	Up Town Book Store.....4th p cov	
Hustace, Chas..... Groceries	22	Walker, J. S ..... Insurance Agent	21
Hustace & Co..... Draymen, etc	12	Waterhouse, Henry.. Real Est & Ins	4
Hyman Bros..... Imptg & Comm	12	Waterhouse, J. T... Dry Goods, etc	8
Irwin & Co, Sugar Fcts & Com Agts	3	Williams, H. H. . . . Furniture, etc	19
International Iron Works.....	19	Williams, Ed. A..... Furniture, etc	22
Jacobson & Pfeiffer.... Jewelers, etc	17	Wilder & Co..... Lumber, etc	11
		Wilder's Steamship Co.....	10
		Williams, J. J..... Photographs	23
		Walker, J. S., ..... Insurance.	21

## HAWAIIAN ANNUAL CALENDAR FOR 1896.

The 118th year since the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands by Captain Cook.  
 The fifty-third year since the restoration of the Hawaiian flag, and recognition of Hawaiian Independence.

Fourth year since the establishment of the Provisional Government.

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

### HOLIDAYS OBSERVED AT THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

New Year.....Jan. 1		Kamehameha Day ..... June 11
Downfall of the Monarchy....Jan. 17		Birthday of Hawaii's Republic..... July 4
Chinese New Year.....Feb. 12		American Anniversary..... July 4
Kamehameha III. Birthday...Mar. 17		Recognition of Hawaiian Inde-
Good Friday.....April 3		pendence ..... Nov. 28
Birth of Queen Victoria.....May 24		Thanksgiving Day.....Nov. 26
Decoration Day.....May 30		Christmas.....Dec. 25

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

Russian New Year, Greek Cal. Jan. 13 | Jewish New Year, 5657.....Sep. 8

### CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letters.....E D		Solar Cycle..... 1
Epact.....15		Roman Indiction..... 9
Golden Number.....XVI		Julian Period.....6609

### CHURCH DAYS.

Epiphany.....Jan. 6		Ascension Day.....May 14
Ash Wednesday.....Feb. 19		Whit Sunday.....May 24
First Sunday in Lent.....Feb. 23		Trinity Sunday.....May 31
Good Friday.....April 3		Corpus Christi.....June 4
Easter Sunday.....April 5		Advent Sunday.....Nov. 29
		Christmas.....Dec. 25

### ECLIPSES IN 1896.

I.—An Annular Eclipse of the Sun February 13th., not visible at these Islands.

II.—A partial eclipse of the moon, February 28th. it visible at these islands.

III.—A total eclipse of the Sun, August 8th., not invisible at these islands

IV.—A partial eclipse of the moon, August 22nd., invisible at these Islands.

Mercury will be evening star about Jan. 23. May 16 and Sept. 13. It will be morning star about March 5, July 3 and Oct. 24.

Venus will be morning star until July 9, then evening star the rest of the year.

Jupiter will be morning star till Jan. 24, then evening star till Aug. 11, then morning star again the rest of the year.



# FIRST QUARTER, 1896.

JANUARY.				FEBRUARY.				MARCH.			
		D.	H. M.			D.	H. M.			D.	H. M.
		7	4:53.4	Last Quarter.		1	2:06.5	Last Quarter.		4	1:57.4
		14	11:47.9	New Moon.		13	5:41.1	New Moon.		10	0:16.4
		22	4:10	First Quarter.		21	10:43.1	First Quarter.		17	1:25.2
		29	10:23.8	Full Moon.		28	9:19.8	Full Moon.		25	6:50.0
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	Wed..	6 38 05	29 8	1	Sat... 6 37 65	50 3	1	SUN..	6 20 06	04 8	
2	Thurs.	6 38 35	30 4	2	SUN..	6 37 25	50 9	2	Mon..	6 19 16	05 2
3	Fri...	6 38 65	31 1	3	Mon..	6 36 85	51 5	3	Tues.	6 18 36	05 6
4	Sat...	6 38 85	31 7	4	Tues.	6 36 55	52 2	4	Wed..	6 17 56	06 0
5	SUN..	6 39 05	32 4	5	Wed..	6 36 15	52 8	5	Thurs.	6 16 76	06 4
6	Mon..	6 39 25	33 1	6	Thurs.	6 35 65	53 4	6	Fri...	6 15 86	06 7
7	Tues.	6 39 45	33 7	7	Fri...	6 35 15	53 9	7	Sat...	6 15 06	07 1
8	Wed..	6 39 65	34 4	8	Sat...	6 34 65	54 5	8	SUN..	6 14 26	07 5
9	Thurs.	6 39 85	35 1	9	SUN..	6 34 15	55 0	9	Mon..	6 13 36	07 8
10	Fri...	6 40 05	35 8	10	Mon..	6 33 65	55 5	10	Tues.	6 12 46	08 2
11	Sat...	6 40 25	36 5	11	Tues.	6 33 15	56 0	11	Wed..	6 11 56	08 5
12	SUN..	6 40 35	37 1	12	Wed..	6 32 55	56 6	12	Thurs.	6 10 76	08 8
13	Mon..	6 40 45	37 8	13	Thurs.	6 31 95	57 1	13	Fri...	6 09 86	09 2
14	Tues.	6 40 45	38 5	14	Fri...	6 31 35	57 6	14	Sat...	6 08 96	09 5
15	Wed..	6 40 45	39 2	15	Sat...	6 30 75	58 1	15	SUN..	6 08 06	09 8
16	Thurs.	6 40 45	39 9	16	SUN..	6 30 15	58 6	16	Mon..	6 07 16	10 1
17	Fri...	6 40 45	40 6	17	Mon..	6 29 55	59 1	17	Tues.	6 06 26	10 4
18	Sat...	6 40 45	41 2	18	Tues.	6 28 85	59 6	18	Wed..	6 05 26	10 7
19	SUN..	6 40 35	41 9	19	Wed..	6 28 26	00 1	19	Thurs.	6 04 36	11 1
20	Mon..	6 40 25	42 6	20	Thurs.	6 27 56	00 6	20	Fri...	6 03 46	11 4
21	Tues.	6 40 15	43 2	21	Fri...	6 26 86	01 0	21	Sat...	6 02 46	11 7
22	Wed..	6 40 05	43 9	22	Sat...	6 26 26	01 5	22	SUN..	6 01 56	12 0
23	Thurs.	6 39 85	44 6	23	SUN..	6 25 56	02 0	23	Mon..	6 00 66	12 3
24	Fri...	6 39 65	45 2	24	Mon..	6 24 76	02 4	24	Tues.	5 59 76	12 7
25	Sat...	6 39 55	45 9	25	Tues.	6 23 96	02 8	25	Wed..	5 58 86	13 0
26	SUN..	6 39 35	46 5	26	Wed..	6 23 16	03 2	26	Thurs.	5 57 96	13 3
27	Mon..	6 39 15	47 2	27	Thurs.	6 22 36	03 6	27	Fri...	5 56 96	13 6
28	Tues.	6 38 95	47 8	28	Fri...	6 21 66	04 0	28	Sat...	5 56 06	13 9
29	Wed..	6 38 65	48 4	29	Sat...	6 20 86	04 4	29	Mon..	5 55 16	14 2
30	Thurs.	6 38 25	49 0					30	Tues.	5 54 26	14 5
31	Fri...	6 37 95	49 7					31	Wed..	5 53 36	14 8

The non-receipt of the Tide tables for the Pacific Coast and Hawaiian Islands for 1896, published by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Department, is the Annual's excuse for the non-appearance of the condensed form for Honolulu, given in these quarterly calander pages in last issue, and which was hoped would be a continuous feature.

## SECOND QUARTER, 1896.

APRIL.				MAY.				JUNE.			
D.	H. M.	P. M.		D.	H. M.	P. M.		D.	H. M.	P. M.	
4	Last Quarter...	1.52.6	P. M.	4	Last Quarter...	4.53.7	A. M.	2	Last Quarter...	6.39.7	P. M.
12	New Moon...	5.51.3	P. M.	12	New Moon...	9.15.1	A. M.	11	New Moon...	10.11.3	P. M.
20	First Quarter...	0.15.2	P. M.	19	First Quarter...	7.49.5	P. M.	18	First Quarter...	1.09.1	A. M.
27	Full Moon...	3.15.7	A. M.	26	Full Moon...	11.25.0	A. M.	24	Full Moon...	8.23.4	P. M.

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

During the past year Mr. S. M. Damon, long and prominently identified with the pioneer banking house of Bishop & Co. of this city, purchased the entire interest and good will therein of Mr. Chas. R. Bishop its honorable founder, and continues the same without change. The transfer of interest took place June 1st. 1895.

# THIRD QUARTER, 1896.

9

JULY.				AUGUST.				SEPTEMBER.			
D.	H. M.			D.	H. M.			D.	H. M.		
2	Last Quarter.. 2.51.7		P.M.	1	Last Quarter.. 8.02.8		A.M.	7	New Moon... 3.11.8		A.M.
10	New Moon.... 9.03.5		A.M.	8	New Moon.... 6.30.3		P.M.	13	First Quarter.. 5.38.0		P.M.
17	First Quarter 5.32.8		A.M.	15	First Quarter 10.31.0		A.M.	21	New Moon.... 0.17.8		P.M.
24	Full Moon.... 7.13.6		A.M.	22	Full Moon... 8.32.9		P.M.	29	Last Quarter... 3.26.9		P.M.
				31	Last Quarter... 0.23.7		A.M.				

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

Through Mr. W. M. Giffard's monograph on Hawaiian stamps, published in this ANNUAL for 1894, much attention has been given by advanced collectors and experts in New York and London thereon, and much correspondence and comparative search on hitherto questioned genuine emissions, according to certain New York stamp authorities. Ample proof adduced thereby has compelled them to acknowledge their error, and admit the claims our stamp authorities have presented.

# FOURTH QUARTER, 1896.

OCTOBER.				NOVEMBER.				DECEMBER.			
D.	H. M.	D.	H. M.	D.	H. M.	D.	H. M.	D.	H. M.	D.	H. M.
6	New Moon.. 11.46.7 A.M.	4	New Moon... 8.55.5 P.M.	4	New Moon.. 7.19.5 A.M.	11	First Quarter. 1.57.8 P.M.	13	First Quarter. 4.15.9 A.M.	19	Full Moon... 5.33.8 P.M.
13	First Quarter. 4.15.9 A.M.	11	First Quarter.. 7.09.0 P.M.	11	First Quarter. 1.57.8 P.M.	19	Full Moon... 5.33.8 P.M.	21	Full Moon... 5.45.9 A.M.	27	Last Quarter. 1.37.1 A.M.
21	Full Moon... 5.45.9 A.M.	19	Full Moon... 11.53.4 P.M.	19	Full Moon... 5.33.8 P.M.	27	Last Quarter. 1.37.1 A.M.	29	Last Quarter... 4.49.1 A.M.		
29	Last Quarter... 4.49.1 A.M.	27	Last Quarter.. 4.12.2 P.M.	27	Last Quarter.. 4.12.2 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	Thurs.	5 51 45	47 0	1	SUN..	6 03 55	23 6	1	Tues..	6 21 85	17 3
2	Fri...	5 51 75	46 1	2	Mon..	6 04 15	23 1	2	Wed..	6 22 55	17 4
3	Sat...	5 52 05	45 2	3	Tues..	6 04 65	22 6	3	Thurs.	6 23 15	17 6
4	SUN..	5 52 35	44 3	4	Wed..	6 05 15	22 1	4	Fri...	6 23 85	17 8
5	Mon..	5 52 65	43 4	5	Thurs.	6 05 65	21 7	5	Sat...	6 24 45	18 0
6	Tues..	5 52 95	42 5	6	Fri...	6 06 25	21 2	6	SUN..	6 25 15	18 2
7	Wed..	5 53 25	41 6	7	Sat...	6 06 85	20 8	7	Mon..	6 25 75	18 4
8	Thurs.	5 53 55	40 7	8	SUN..	6 07 35	20 4	8	Tues..	6 26 35	18 7
9	Fri...	5 53 95	39 9	9	Mon..	6 07 95	20 0	9	Wed..	6 26 95	19 0
10	Sat...	5 54 35	39 0	10	Tues..	6 08 55	19 7	10	Thurs.	6 27 65	19 4
11	SUN..	5 54 65	38 2	11	Wed..	6 09 15	19 3	11	Fri...	6 28 25	19 7
12	Mon..	5 55 05	37 3	12	Thurs.	6 09 75	19 0	12	Sat...	6 28 85	20 0
13	Tues..	5 55 35	36 5	13	Fri...	6 10 35	18 7	13	SUN..	6 29 45	20 4
14	Wed..	5 55 75	35 7	14	Sat...	6 11 65	18 4	14	Mon..	6 30 05	20 8
15	Thurs.	5 56 05	34 9	15	SUN..	6 11 65	18 2	15	Tues..	6 31 55	21 2
16	Fri...	5 56 45	34 2	16	Mon..	6 12 25	17 9	16	Wed..	6 31 15	21 6
17	Sat...	5 56 85	33 4	17	Tues..	6 12 85	17 7	17	Thurs.	6 31 65	22 1
18	SUN..	5 57 15	32 6	18	Wed..	6 13 45	17 5	18	Fri...	6 32 15	22 5
19	Mon..	5 57 55	31 9	19	Thurs.	6 14 05	17 3	19	Sat...	6 32 75	23 0
20	Tues..	5 57 95	31 1	20	Fri...	6 14 75	17 2	20	SUN..	6 33 25	23 5
21	Wed..	5 58 35	30 3	21	Sat...	6 15 35	17 1	21	Mon..	6 33 75	24 0
22	Thurs.	5 58 85	29 7	22	SUN..	6 16 05	17 0	22	Tues..	6 34 25	24 5
23	Fri...	5 59 25	29 0	23	Mon..	6 16 65	17 0	23	Wed..	6 34 75	25 0
24	Sat...	5 59 75	28 3	24	Tues..	6 17 35	17 0	24	Thurs.	6 35 25	25 5
25	SUN..	6 00 15	27 7	25	Wed..	6 17 95	16 9	25	Fri...	6 35 75	26 1
26	Mon..	6 00 65	27 0	26	Thurs.	6 18 65	16 9	26	Sat...	6 36 15	26 7
27	Tues..	6 01 15	26 4	27	Fri...	6 19 25	17 0	27	SUN..	6 36 55	27 3
28	Wed..	6 01 65	25 9	28	Sat...	6 19 95	17 0	28	Mon..	6 36 95	27 9
29	Thurs.	6 02 15	25 2	29	SUN..	6 20 55	17 1	29	Tues..	6 37 25	28 5
30	Fri...	6 02 65	24 6	30	Mon..	6 21 25	17 2	30	Wed..	6 37 55	29 1
31	Sat...	6 03 05	24 1					31	Thurs.	6 37 85	29 7

One of the hardest earthquake shocks experienced in Honolulu for many years past occurred a little after 11 p.m. of December 9th., 1895, but doing no damage. The shock was felt throughout the islands of Oahu, and Maui, had intimate connection with the volcano disturbances of Kilauea, whose convulsive effort toward renewed activity was most marked during the same night.

LATEST OFFICIAL CENSUS TABLES, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

(Taken December 28, 1890.)

BY DISTRICTS AND ISLANDS.

HAWAII.		LANAI .....	174
Hilo.....	9,935		
Puna.....	834		
Kau.....	2,577		
North Kona.....	1,753		
South Kona.....	1,812		
North Kohala.....	4,303		
South Kohala.....	538		
Hamakua.....	5,002		
	26,754		
		OAHU.	
		Honolulu.....	22,907
		Ewa.....	2,155
		Waianae.....	903
		Waiialua.....	1,286
		Koolauloa.....	1,444
		Koolaupoko.....	2,499
			31,194
		KAUAI.	
		Waimea.....	2,523
		Niihau.....	216
		Koloa.....	1,755
		Kawaihau.....	2,101
		Hanalei.....	2,472
		Lihue.....	2,792
	17,357		
MOLOKAI.....	2,632		11,859

BY NATIONALITY.—1890 AND 1884 COMPARED.

	1890.	1884.		1890.	1884.
Natives.....	34,436	40,018	Britons.....	1,344	1,282
Half-castes.....	6,186	4,214	Portuguese.....	8,602	9,377
Chinese.....	15,301	17,937	Germans.....	1,034	1,600
Americans.....	1,928	2,066	French.....	70	192
Haw.-born, for'gn par.	7,495	2,040	Other foreigners.....	419	416
Japanese.....	12,360	116	Polynesian.....	588	956
Norwegian.....	227	392			

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

ESTIMATED POPULATION, JAN. 1, 1895.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Total Arrivals Foreigners at Honolulu,....	2,305	1,660	1,955	2,598
“ “ Chinese.....	1,386	1,802	1,031	1,459
“ “ Japanese.....	6,172	3,527	4,601	3,690
“ “ Portuguese.....	109	154	114	367
Total Arrivals.....	9,972	7,153	7,701	8,114
Total Departures Foreigners fm Honolulu,	1,901	1,947	1,840	1,937
“ “ Chinese.....	1,982	1,148	1,240	1,268
“ “ Japanese.....	947	2,401	2,340	2,241
“ “ Portuguese.....	177	591	366	31
Total Departures.....	5,007	6,087	5,786	5,477
Excess of Arrivals over Departures, Jan. 1891 to Jan. 1895.....				10,583
Excess of Births over Deaths, 1891-95 (Estimated).....				1,088
Population of the Islands, December, 1890.....				89,990

Estimated population Hawaiian Islands, Jan. 1, 1895..... 101,661

POPULATION BY NATIONALITY AND SEX, OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS; AND  
ALSO OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNSHIP DISTRICTS.

(Compiled from the latest Census, 1890.)

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

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF POPULATION OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

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

\* Including Niihau.

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

(Compiled from Official Census Report.)

NATIONALITY.	No. of Females.	No. over 15 years of age.	Percentage over 15 years of age.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Divorced.	Percentage of Married to all over 15.	No. of Mothers.	Percentage of Mothers to all over 15.	No. Children born.	Average of Children to each Mother.	No. of Children surviving.	Percentage of Children.
Natives .....	16072	11135	69.28	7556	6806	1916	94	67.86	6049	54.32	28483	4.70	15402	54.07
Half-castes .....	3101	1391	44.85	754	2219	105	23	54.21	728	52.34	2930	4.02	2698	71.60
Hawaiian-born Foreigners .....	3586	345	9.62	157	3416	11	..	45.51	128	36.06	365	2.85	316	86.58
Americans .....	630	505	80.16	324	251	55	..	64.16	264	52.28	692	2.62	520	75.14
British .....	362	326	90.06	193	116	53	..	59.29	175	53.68	604	3.45	472	78.15
Germans .....	305	248	81.31	184	113	8	..	74.19	154	62.10	612	3.97	485	79.25
French .....	24	24	100.00	5	17	2	..	20.83	5	20.83	11	2.20	6	54.54
Portuguese .....	3832	2710	70.72	2443	1322	65	2	90.02	2084	76.90	10075	4.83	7090	70.37
Norwegians .....	72	63	87.50	55	16	1	..	87.30	48	76.19	191	3.98	150	78.53
Chinese .....	779	675	86.68	559	201	19	..	82.81	376	55.70	1027	2.73	947	92.21
Japanese .....	2281	2252	98.73	2101	148	29	3	93.29	578	25.67	902	1.56	782	86.70
Polynesians .....	184	173	94.02	133	45	6	..	76.88	48	27.75	102	2.12	68	66.67
Other Nationalities .....	48	44	91.67	33	11	4	..	75.00	27	61.86	106	2.93	85	80.19
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>31276</b>	<b>19891</b>	<b>63.60</b>	<b>14497</b>	<b>14681</b>	<b>1974</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>72.88</b>	<b>10664</b>	<b>53.61</b>	<b>46100</b>	<b>4.34</b>	<b>28421</b>	<b>61.65</b>

## THE CENSUS OF 1890 BY AGE AND NATIONALITY.

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

Denominations as shown by the Census of 1884, were: Protestants, 29,685; Roman Catholics, 20,072; and unreported, 30,821. Of this latter, 17,639 were Chinese, and 116 were Japanese. At the last Census this feature of the work was omitted.

## CENSUS OF HONOLULU CITY.

A census of Honolulu, taken by the Citizens' Sanitary Committee during the cholera visitation, September, 1895, gave the following figures:

Hawaiians .....	10,419
Chinese .....	7,522
Japanese .....	2,069
Portuguese .....	3,845
Other Foreigners .....	4,206

Total..... 28,061

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

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

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



## SCHOOL STATISTICS, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

(From Reports of the Board of Education.)

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

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

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

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

## NATIONALITY OF PUPILS, 1892 AND 1894.

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

## ESTIMATED SCHOOL POPULATION, FALL OPENING, 1895.

In Government Schools . . . . .	260	Teachers;	9,264	Pupils
In Independent Schools . . . . .	175	"	3,375	"
Total . . . . .	435	"	12,639	"

## INTER-ISLAND DISTANCES BY SEA IN SEA MILES.

AROUND OAHU FROM HONOLULU—ESPLANADE WHARF—TO			
	MILES.		MILES.
Bell Buoy .....	1¼	Pearl River Bar .....	6
Diamond Head .....	5	Barber's Point .....	16½
Koko Head .....	12	Waianae Anchorage .....	28½
Makapuu Point .....	17	Kaena Point, N. W. of Oahu .....	39
Mokapu .....	29	Waiialua Anchorage .....	50
Kahuku .....	51	Kahuku, N. pt. Oahu, via Kaena .....	54
HONOLULU TO.			
Laekalaau, S. W. pt. Molokai ..	35	Kawaihae, Hawaii .....	144
Kaulapapa Leper Settlement ...	50	Kealakekua, " (direct) .....	157
West point of Lanai .....	50	" " (via Kawaihae) .....	186
Lahaina, Maui .....	72	S. W. pt. Hawaii " .....	233
Kahului, " .....	90	Punaluu, " .....	250
Hana, " .....	125	Hilo, " (direct) .....	192
Maalaea, " .....	85	" " (windward) .....	206
Makena, " .....	96	" " (via Kawaihae) .....	230
Mahukona, Hawaii .....	134		
HONOLULU TO			
Nawiliwili, Kauai .....	98	Hanalei, Kauai .....	125
Koloa, " .....	102		
Waimea, " .....	120	Niihau .....	144
LAHAINA, MAUI, TO			
Kaluahaa, 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 .....	4800
Tahiti .....	2380	Yokohama .....	3440
Samoa .....	2290	Victoria, B. C. ....	2360
Fiji .....	2700	Ocean Island .....	1502

## OVERLAND DISTANCES.

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

## ISLAND OF OAHU.

## HONOLULU POST-OFFICE TO

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

	MILES.		MILES.	INTER.	
Bishop's corner (Waikiki)	3.2	Kahana	25.2	4.5	
Waikiki Villa	3.6	Punaluu	27.2	2.0	
Race Course	4.5	Hauula	30.2	3.0	
Diamond Head	5.9	Laie	33.2	3.0	
Kaalawai	6.0	Kahuku Mill	36.0	2.8	
		Kahuku Ranch	38.8	2.0	
	MILES.	INTER.			
Thomas Square	1.0				
Pawaa corners	2.0	1.0	Moanalua	3.4	
Kamoiilili	3.3	1.3	Kalauao	7.4	4.0
Telegraph Hill	5.0	1.7	Ewa Church	10.2	2.8
Waialae	6.2	1.2	Kipapa	13.6	3.4
Niu	8.8	2.6	Kaukonahua	20.0	6.4
Koko Head	11.8	3.0	Leilehua	20.0	
Makapuu	14.8	3.0	Waialua	28.0	8.0
Waimanalo	20.8	6.0	Waimea	32.4	4.4
Waimanalo, via Pali	12.0		Kahuku Ranch	39.4	7.0
			Ewa Church	10.2	
Nuuanu Bridge	1.1		Waipio (Brown's)	11.2	1.0
Mausoleum	1.5	0.4	Hoeae (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	Hoeae	15.23
Kalauao	10.20	Ewa Plantation Mill	18.25
Waiau	10.93	Waianae Station	33.30
Pearl City	11.76		

## ISLAND OF KAUAI.

## NAWILIWI 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
Waiau	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				
Keanae		27.2	7.7	Maalaea		9.9	
Nahiku		32.7	5.5	End of Mountain Road		15.4	5.5
Ulaino		36.3	3.6	Olowalu		19.6	4.2
Hana		42.3	6.0	Lahaina Court House		25.5	5.9
Reciprocity Mill		45.3	3.0				
Wailua		48.9	3.6	Waiehu		3.3	
Kipahulu Mill		52.2	3.3	Waihee		4.8	1.5
Mokulau		56.6	4.4	Kahakuloa		10.1	5.3
Nuu		62.1	5.5	Honokohau		14.5	4.4
				Honolua		17.4	2.9
Wailuku		3.1		Napili		20.0	2.6
Waikapu		5.5	5.4	Honokawai		23.8	3.8
Maalaea		9.9	4.4	Lahaina Court House		29.3	5.5
Kalepolepo		14.6	4.7				
Makena		22.3	7.7	MAKENA TO			
Ulupalakua		25.6	3.3	Ulupalakua		3.3	
Kanaio		28.9	3.3	Kamaole		7.1	3.8
Pico's		35.5	6.6	Waikoa		12.1	5.0
Nuu		41.0	5.5	Foot of Puu Pane		15.8	3.7
				Makawao Seminary		18.9	3.1
Paia		5.5		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, via Laumaia		47.5	11.0	Kohala Court House		22.0	5.0
Auwaiakewa		12.5		Mahukona		22.0	
Humuula Sheep Station		29.0	16.5	Puako		12.0	

## 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	7.25
Kohala Mill		.50		Mahukona	10.50
Kohala Mill Landing		1.50		Puuhue Ranch	7.25

NORTH KOHALA.—ON MAIN ROAD, MAHUKONA TO

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

SOUTH KOHALA.—KAWIAHAE TO

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

KONA—KEALAKEKUA TO

Keauhou.....	6.0		Kawiahae.....	42.0	4.6
Holualo.....	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
Cocanut Grove.....	8.0	Hitchcock's.....	23.5
Branch Road to Puna.....	9.0	Cattle Pen.....	24.7
Furieux.....	13.2	Volcano House.....	31.0

THROUGH HILO DISTRICT TO

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

## THROUGH HAMAKUA.—LAUPAHOEHOE CHURCH TO

	MILES.		MILES.
Bottom Kawalii Gulch	2.0	Kuaikalua Gulch	22.0
Ookala, Manager's House	4.0	Kapulena Church	23.9
Kealakaha Gulch	6.0	Waipanihua	24.3
Kaala Church	6.8	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, Paaailo	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	“ “ Paauhau Mill	1.0
R. A. Lyman's, Paauhau	15.2	“ “ Pacific Sugar Mill,	
Paauhau 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.

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

## LOCALITIES NEAR HONOLULU.

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

## MAUI.

Haleakala	10032	Mrs. C. H. Alexander's	2150
West Maui, about	5820	Puu Niania, Makawao	6850
Piihola, 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 Laumaea.....	7750	Maulua Pali.....	406
Hitchcock's, Puakala.....	6325	Kauku Hill.....	1964
Ahumo'a.....	7035	Puu Alala.....	762
Waimea Court House.....	2669.6	Halai Hill.....	347
Waipio Pali, on N. side.....	1200	Puu o Nale, Kohala.....	1797
Waipio Pali, on S. (Road)....	900	E. Bond's, Kohala.....	585
Waipio Pali, in mountain.....	3000	Anglican Church, Kainaliu.....	1578
Waimanu, at sea.....	1600		

## DIMENSIONS OF MOKUAWEOWEO.

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

Area, 3.70 square miles, or 2,370 acres.

Circumference, 50,000 feet, or 9.47 miles.

Length, 19,500 feet, or 3.7 miles.

Width, 9,200 feet, or 1.74 miles.

Elevation, 13,675 feet.

## DIMENSIONS OF HALEAKALA,

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

Area, 19 square miles, or 12,160 acres.

Circumference, 105,600 feet, or 20 miles.

Extreme Length, 39,500 feet, or 7.48 miles.

Extreme Width, 12,500 feet, or 2.37 miles.

Elevation of Summit, 10,032 feet.

Elevation of principal cones in crater, 8,032 and 7,572 feet.

Elevation of cave in floor of crater, 7,380 feet.

## DIMENSIONS OF IAO VALLEY, MAUI.

Length (from Wailuku), about 5 miles.

Width of valley, 2 miles.

Depth, near head, 4,000 feet.

Elevation of Puu Kukui, above head of Valley, 5,788 feet.

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

## DIMENSIONS OF KILAUEA, ISLAND OF HAWAII.

(The largest active Volcano in the World.)

Area, 4.14 square miles, or 2,650 acres.

Circumference, 41,500 feet, or 7.85 miles.

Extreme Width, 10,300 feet, or 1.95 miles.

Extreme Length, 15,500 feet, or 2.93 miles.

Elevation, Volcano House, 4,040 feet.

## SELECTIONS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE TABLES, 1894.

## VALUE OF IMPORTS.—HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

ARTICLES.	VALUE GOODS PAYING DUTY.	VALUE GOODS FREE BY TREATY.	VALUE GOODS IN BOND.	TOTAL.
1 Ale, Porter, Beer, Cider .....	\$ 52,567 62	\$ .....	\$ 15,459 01	\$ 63,026 63
2 Animals and Birds.....	202 30	47,142 37	.....	47,405 27
3 Building Materials.....	38,047 28	38,498 76	.....	76,546 04
4 Clothing, Hats, Boots .....	112,175 68	118,190 13	199 27	230,565 13
5 Coal and Coke .....	.....	1,798 03	.....	1,798 03
6 Crockery, Glassware, Lamps and Lamp Fixtures.....	31,223 42	.....	24 50	31,247 92
7 Drugs, Surgical Instruments and Dental Materials.....	51,416 34	.....	1,065 75	52,482 09
8 Dry Goods { Cottons .....	33,476 82	205,380 44	.....	238,857 26
{ Linens .....	9,481 43	.....	.....	9,481 43
{ Silks .....	12,213 37	.....	.....	12,213 37
{ Woolens.....	42,494 83	4,724 01	.....	47,218 84
{ Mixtures .....	7,691 80	1,625 22	.....	9,317 02
9 Fancy Goods, Millinery, etc .....	78,077 17	5,443 05	.....	83,520 22
0 Fish (dried and salt).....	25,390 21	63,871 53	8 50	89,270 24
1 Flour .....	936 64	161,245 58	.....	162,182 22
2 Fruits (fresh).....	1,029 63	9,237 58	.....	10,267 21
3 Furniture .....	25,758 12	41,093 71	.....	67,751 83
4 Grain and Feed .....	2,489 85	289,214 72	.....	291,704 57
5 Groceries and Provisions.....	149,553 73	304,838 98	265 42	454,658 13
6 Guns and Gun Materials.....	6,274 48	3,993 62	.....	10,268 10
7 Gun Powder .....	8,882 77	.....	.....	8,882 77
8 Hardware, Agricultural Imple- ments and Tools.....	52,048 42	224,666 27	63 30	276,782 99
9 Iron, Steel, etc.....	24,424 94	10,683 48	.....	35,108 42
0 Jewelry, Plate, Clocks.....	23,620 16	.....	.....	23,620 16
1 Leather .....	818 72	33,080 00	.....	33,848 72
2 Lumber .....	1,886 13	159,454 52	.....	161,340 65
3 Machinery.....	71,682 98	186,920 34	.....	258,603 32
4 Matches.....	1,782 01	20,354 35	.....	22,136 36
5 Musical Instruments.....	2,410 42	6,479 13	.....	8,889 55
6 Naval Stores.....	6,337 64	42,571 75	.....	48,909 39
7 Oils (cocoanut, kerosene, whale, etc.).....	18,907 61	74,999 98	3,357 70	97,265 29
8 Paints, Paint Oil and Turpentine Perfumery and Toilet Articles.....	44,513 57	2,041 28	.....	46,554 85
9 Railroad Materials, Rails, Cars, etc .....	9,857 30	4,973 14	.....	14,830 44
0 Saddlery, Carriages & Materials. Sheathing Metal.....	6,194 90	9,305 02	.....	15,499 92
1 Shoos, Bags and Containers.....	18,901 15	27,894 77	.....	46,795 92
2 Spirits.....	179,978 09	11,036 08	10,275 44	11,036 08
3 Stationery and Books.....	2,572 69	56,484 27	75,068 68	201,790 14
4 Tea.....	8,282 52	.....	23 35	77,641 37
5 Tin, Tinware and Materials.....	26,670 99	.....	278 82	64,790 14
6 Tobacco, Cigars, etc.....	9,436 68	126,808 80	33,267 69	26,949 81
7 Wines (light).....	23,633 25	.....	24,768 89	9,436 68
8 Sundry Personal & Household Effects.....	82,864 30	.....	.....	183,765 74
9 Sundry Merchandise not includ- ed in the above.....	7,482 77	.....	.....	107,633 19
Charges on Invoices.....	90,857 77	55,633 32	207 58	146,703 67
25% added on Uncertified Invoices	39,775 85	26,270 83	2,301 70	68,348 38
Discounts, Damaged and Short..	2,616 91	.....	.....	2,616 91
	\$ 1,497,055 86	\$ 2,388,346 79	\$ 166,640 67	\$ 4,052,043 25
	11,804 64	4,656 74	247 47	16,708 85
Total at Honolulu.....	\$ 1,485,251 22	\$ 2,383,690 05	\$ 166,393 13	\$ 4,035,334 40
Total at Hilo.....	8,887 81	196,243 10	724 47	205,855 41
Total at Kahului.....	36,213 67	110,290 80	.....	146,504 47
Total at Mahukona.....	7,961 07	47,989 73	.....	55,950 80
Total Goods free by Civil Code .....	.....	.....	.....	663,836 35
Total Hawaiian Islands.....	\$ 1,538,313 77	\$ 2,738,213 68	\$ 167,117 63	\$ 5,104,481 43
Specie .....	.....	.....	.....	608,700 00



SELECTIONS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE TABLES, 1894.

VALUE SPIRITS AND DUTIABLE GOODS FROM		VALUE BONDED GOODS AND SPIRITS FROM	
United States, Pacific Ports.....	\$529,888	17 United States, Pacific Ports.....	\$ 58,332 40
United States, Atlantic Ports.....	14,387	62 United States, Atlantic Ports.....	27,925 25
Great Britain.....	397,054	77 Great Britain.....	16,643 63
Germany.....	98,920	41 Germany.....	7,377 23
Australia and New Zealand.....	94,967	78 Australia and New Zealand.....	1,110 62
China.....	181,967	24 China.....	46,551 40
Japan.....	170,044	37 Japan.....	3,391 40
France.....	8,215	53 British Columbia and Canada.....	3,088 72
British Columbia and Canada.....	41,312	05 All other countries.....	2,696 98
All other ports.....	1,555 83		
Total at all ports.....	\$1,538,313 77	Total at all ports.....	\$ 161,117 63

VALUE GOODS FREE BY STATUTE FROM		RESUMÉ OF IMPORTS, 1894.	
United States.....	\$ 989,043	30 United States.....	TOTAL PER CENT. \$4,354,290 42 76.23
Great Britain.....	51,781	32 Great Britain.....	465,479 72 8.16
Germany.....	33,935	43 Germany.....	140,233 07 2.46
Australia and New Zealand.....	90,440	35 China.....	230,270 41 4.04
China.....	1,751	77 Japan.....	183,867 52 3.22
Japan.....	10,431	75 Australia & N. Zealand.....	186,518 75 3.27
British Columbia.....	73,797	80 British Columbia.....	118,198 57 2.07
Islands in Pacific.....	21,269	83 Islands in the Pacific.....	21,570 24 .38
France.....	93	80 France.....	8,786 31 .10
		All other.....	3,966 42 .07
Total at all ports.....	\$1,269,536 35	Total at all ports.....	\$5,713,181 43 100.00

LIST AND VALUE OF GOODS IMPORTED FREE.

Ale, Porter, Beer, Cider.....	\$ 69 00	Saddlery, etc.....	365 50
Animals, Birds.....	520 00	Sheathing Metal.....	\$ 1,563 36
Building Materials.....	2,787 26	Spirits.....	590 84
Clothing, Hats, Boots.....	1,997 65	Stationery and Books.....	3,044 09
Coal and Coke.....	169,500 75	Tin, Tinware and Material.....	129 11
Crockery, etc.....	350 36	Tobacco, Cigars, etc.....	782 00
Drugs, etc.....	4,303 67	Wines, Light.....	534 10
Fertilizers, etc.....	227,233 49	Woolens.....	651 58
Groceries and Provisions.....	1,639 63	Sundries by Statute.....	24,033 52
Guns and Gun Material.....	1,141 29	Sund. Hhld and per. effects.....	34,372 00
Hardware, Agricultural Impls.....	11,944 18		
Iron, Steel, etc.....	3,798 96	Total at Honolulu.....	\$ 542,545 55
Lumber.....	406 75	Total at Hilo.....	52,706 06
Machinery.....	27,475 75	Total at Kahului.....	57,188 98
Musical Instruments.....	573 80	Total at Mahukona.....	8,395 76
Naval Stores.....	21,216 82	Specie.....	608,700 00
Oils.....	1,247 17		
Paints, Paint Oil and Turpentine.....	189 92	Total at all ports.....	\$ 1,269,536 35

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Import Duties Spirits.....	\$201,662 74	Buoys.....	\$ 448 00
Import Duties Goods.....	206,892 81	Fines and Forfeitures.....	300 14
Blanks.....	11,907 50	Customs Guards.....	679 50
Fees.....	5,158 10	Labor.....	357 97
Wharfage.....	25,763 34	Appraisal Fees and Duties.....	1,407 02
Registry.....	563 23	Realizations.....	166 50
Kerosene Storage.....	3,159 85		
Coasting License.....	2,909 76	Total at Honolulu.....	\$513,366 18
Hospital Fund.....	7,447 71	Total at Kahului.....	6,024 08
Storage.....	5,726 91	Total at Hilo.....	2,207 32
Pilotage.....	19,115 87	Total at Mahukona.....	1,257 83
Towage.....	9,825 35		
Harbor Master's Fees.....	2,664 50	Total 1894.....	\$522,855 41
Esplanade Storage.....	3,843 93	Total 1893.....	545,754 16
Interest.....	27 39		
Passports.....	2,166 00	Decrease 1894.....	\$ 22,898 75
Lights.....	1,172 06		

## QUANTITY AND VALUE DOMESTIC EXPORTS, 1894.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Sugar.....pounds	306,684,993	\$ 8,473,609 10
Rice.....pounds	7,803,972	327,384 09
Hides.....pieces	21,603	34,168 54
Bananas.....bunches	123,004	123,507 12
Wool.....pounds	261,337	18,866 03
Goat Skins.....pieces	6,759	2,304 70
Sheep Skins.....pieces	6,472	820 10
Molasses.....gallons	72,979	6,050 11
Betel Leaves.....boxes	114	612 00
Coffee.....pounds	189,150	38,117 50
Taro Flour.....pounds	1,100	70 00
Watermelons.....pieces	1,619	323 10
Pine Apples.....pieces	44,903	9,889 81
Plants and seeds.....packages	.....	13 00
Sundry Fruits.....boxes	.....	1,877 15
Awa.....packages	32	203 10
Bones and Horns.....pounds	28,320	366 55
Curios.....packages	.....	550 00
Sundries.....packages	.....	13,577 87
Total .....		\$ 9,053,309 87

## TOTAL VALUE OF ALL EXPORTS HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, 1894.

Total Value Domestic Produce, Honolulu.....	\$ 6,422,176 16
Total Value Kahului.....	1,161,713 78
Total Value Hilo.....	1,178,628 27
Total Value Mahukona.....	290,791 66
	\$ 9,053,309 87
Furnished as Supplies to Merchantmen (as per estimate).....	112,000 00
Supplies to National Vessels (as per estimate).....	426,000 00
Total Value Foreign Goods Exported.....	87,484 69
Total Value.....	\$ 9,678,794 56

THE above table of quantity and value of domestic exports continues the comparative table of same from 1890 on page 26, and with the table on page 28 presents an interesting exhibit of the range and value of our exported produce. High water mark as to value was reached in 1890 through favorable market rates ruling rather than largest yield of produce, for in several of the principal lines the quantity was increased the following year.

*These two pages were  
bound at 10/100  
Opened  
Mar 27.  
1940.  
J. Miles*

QUANTITY DOMESTIC EXPORTS, SHOWING COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED, 1894.

ARTICLES.	U. S. PACIFIC PORTS	AUSTRALIA AND N. Z.	IS. OF PAC. CHINA & JAPAN.	BRITISH COLUMBIA & CANADA.	TOTAL.
Sugar.....lbs	306,665,989		19,004		306,684,993
Rice.....lbs	5,994,087		12,885	1,797,000	7,803,972
Coffee.....lbs	147,159	500	1,183	40,308	179,150
Bananas.....bnchs	113,118		12	9,874	123,004
Wool.....lbs	120,106			141,231	261,337
Hides.....pcs	21,603				21,603
Pineapples.....pcs	40,499			4,404	44,903
Goat Skins.....pcs	6,192			567	6,759
Sheep Skins.....pcs	1,558			4,914	6,472
Molasses.....gals	40,579		29,310	3,090	72,979
Betel Leaves.....bxs	111			3	114
Taro Flour.....lbs	1,000		100		1,100
Watermelons.....pcs	404			1,215	1,619
Plants, Seeds.....pkgs	3		10		13
Sundry Fruit...value	\$ 1,769 00	1.00		107.15	\$ 1,877.15
Awa.....pkgs	32				32
Bones & Horns.....	28,320				28,320
Curios.....value	\$.....	50.00	500.00		\$ 550.00
Sundries.....value	\$ 4,494.26	1,325.00	7,573.71	184.90	\$ 13,577 87

IMPORTS OF SPECIE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS 1893 AND 1894.

(Compiled from Collector Generals' Reports.)

MONTHS.	IMPORTS. 1894.		IMPORTS. 1893.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
January.....	\$ 75,000	\$ 3,500	\$ 125,000	
February.....			25,060	\$ 1,150
March.....	50,000		30,000	1,100
April.....			125	..
May.....			34,340	..
June.....			100,000	..
July.....			95,000	100
August.....	102,000	2,200	90,050	.....
September.....	50,000		150,000	.....
October.....		1,000	25,000	206
November.....	75,000		155,000	1,400
December.....	250,000		150,100	.....
Total.....	\$ 602,000	\$ 6,700	\$ 979,675	\$ 3,956

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF QUANTITY AND VALUE OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS, 1890-1893.

ARTICLES.	1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.	
	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Sugar, lbs. ....	259,798,462	\$12,159,585 01	274,983,580	\$ 9,550,537 80	263,656,715	\$ 7,276,549 24	330,822,879	\$10,200,958 37
Rice, lbs. ....	10,579,000	545,239 53	4,900,450	263,455 43	11,516,328	463,651 89	7,821,004	317,472 84
Hides, pcs. ....	28,196	70,949 15	26,427	64,032 11	21,622	52,846 51	19,203	43,230 26
Bananas, bnchs. .	97,204	176,351 00	116,660	179,501 00	105,375	104,945 00	108,239	105,095 73
Wool, lbs. ....	374,724	35,396 24	97,119	8,000 00	288,969	32,185 23	391,592	32,258 82
Molasses, galls. .	74,926	7,603 29	55,845	4,721 40	47,988	5,061 07	67,282	5,928 96
Goat Skins, pcs. .	8,661	3,181 86	7,316	3,212 15	3,449	1,422 55	5,911	2,311 25
Awa, lbs. ....					8,179	776 00	16,725	2,000 00
Betel Leaves, bxs.	183	1,050 00	185	955 00	121	536 00	111	505 00
Coffee, lbs. ....	88,593	14,737 10	3,051	1,017 61	13,568	3,238 00	49,311	10,951 36
Tallow, lbs. ....	33,876	1,140 33	27,225	731 00	792	45 00	13,250	500 00
Sheep Skins, pcs. .	7,565	1,003 65	7,100	889 50	5,358	938 70	6,785	1,341 25
Taro Flour, lbs. .					1,568	121 00	3,050	270 50
Guano, tons. ....			1,217	13,306 00	61	2,132 00	60,748	734 58
Pine Apples, pcs. .			5,368	2,360 00	40,171	10,139 00	19,042	10,364 50
Sundry Fruits, bxs			1,422	6,941 85	333	609 00	777	818 50
Sundries. ....		7,067 02		7,654 82		4,721 86		7,916 58
Total Value. ....		\$13,023,304 16		\$10,107,313 67		\$ 7,959,938 05		\$10,742,658 50

For 1894 see page 24.

**COMPARATIVE QUARTERLY TABLE, SHOWING VALUE OF PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS,  
FROM 1889 TO 1895.**

PERIODS.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
First Quarter.....	\$ 4,799,835 74	\$ 3,527,659 13	\$ 5,943,587 07	\$ 2,703,541 44	\$ 3,119,920 58	\$ 3,945,979 17	\$ 3,134,845 59
Second ".....	5,773,239 93	5,425,015 37	1,900,733 18	2,563,072 45	4,611,782 79	3,147,592 80	3,648,026 16
Third ".....	2,341,380 09	2,407,099 52	1,280,543 91	977,954 72	1,637,883 17	1,156,501 24	.....
Fourth ".....	985,614 78	1,663,530 14	508,198 69	715,369 44	1,373,071 96	803,236 66	.....
Total.....	\$13,810,070 54	\$13,023,304 16	\$10,107,315 67	\$ 7,959,938 05	\$10,742,658 50	\$ 9,053,309 87	.....

**NATIONALITY OF VESSELS EMPLOYED IN FOREIGN CARRYING TRADE, 1888-1894.**

NATIONS.	1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American.....	164	113,069	185	125,196	224	153,098	233	169,472	212	160,042	219	177,422	259	187,647
Hawaiian.....	43	65,115	44	56,670	35	43,641	21	26,869	11	4,340	27	20,134	13	11,435
British.....	24	28,715	22	21,118	16	22,912	33	52,866	30	59,317	58	111,655	67	132,085
German.....	8	6,385	5	3,337	9	7,070	9	9,005	5	5,978	5	5,062	6	6,708
Japanese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	8,239	3	4,701	4	7,167	3	4,155
All others.....	8	6,892	13	12,268	9	9,980	10	8,401	11	8,201	2	2,245	2	1,814
Total.....	247	222,216	269	218,579	293	236,701	311	274,852	272	242,579	315	323,685	350	343,844

CUSTOM HOUSE STATISTICS.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORTS, 1864 TO 1894.

YEAR	LBS. SUGAR.	GALS. MOLSS'S	LBS. RICE.	LBS. PADDY.	LBS. COFFEE.	PCS. HIDES	LBS. TALLOW	GOAT SKINS.	LBS. WOOL.	LBS. PULU.	LBS. FUNGUS	TONS SALT.	BUNCH'S BANAN'S	TOTAL VAL. ALL DOM. EXPORTS
1864	10,414,441	340,436	319,835	105,320	50,083	12,049	189,700	32,333	196,667	643,437	368,835	729	1,940	\$ 970,228,81
1865	15,318,097	542,819	154,257	.....	310,799	3,849	186,490	54,988	144,085	221,206	223,979	120	1,211	1,430,211,82
1866	17,729,161	851,795	435,367	.....	93,682	8,331	159,731	76,115	73,131	212,026	120,342	739	1,771	1,396,621,61
1867	17,127,187	544,994	441,750	572,099	127,546	11,207	60,936	51,889	409,471	203,958	167,666	107	2,913	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	1,493,025,06
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	894,582	39,276	27,066	493,978	53,598	288,526	421,227	32,161	522	4,520	1,345,585,38
1873	23,129,401	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	556,495	165,977	22,777	851,920	60,598	565,469	379,003	45,098	96	10,518	1,774,082,91
1876	26,072,429	139,073	2,259,324	1,542,603	153,667	11,105	327,291	45,265	405,542	314,432	35,893	5	14,982	1,994,833,55
1877	25,575,965	151,462	2,691,370	2,571,987	101,345	22,164	369,829	51,551	385,703	150,586	11,629	322	15,995	2,363,866,06
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	8,007,648,82
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	21,395	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	.....	.....	.....	71,335	11,631,434,88
1889	242,165,835	54,612	9,669,896	.....	43,673	27,158	97,125	11,751	241,925	.....	.....	.....	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	.....	.....	.....	Tons 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	.....	.....	1,217	116,660	10,107,315,67
1892	263,656,715	47,988	11,516,328	.....	13,568	21,622	72	3,449	288,969	.....	.....	61	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

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF COMMERCE OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS FROM 1864, GIVING TOTALS FOR EACH YEAR.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Domestic Produce Exported.	Foreign Produce Exported.	Total Custom House Receipts.	Shipping.			Spirits Gallons Cons'd.	Haw. Reg. Vessels.		
						Mer. Vessels.	Whal. No.	No.		No.	Tons.	
												Ves. No.
1864....	\$1,712,241	\$1,662,181	\$1,113,328	\$548,852	\$159,116	8	157	75,893	130	10,237	56	7,895
1865....	1,946,265	1,808,257	1,521,211	287,045	192,566	7	151	67,668	180	11,745	65	10,170
1866....	1,993,821	1,934,576	1,205,821	428,755	215,047	3	150	60,628	229	12,833	74	11,664
1867....	1,957,410	1,679,661	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	221,332	9	171	105,993	47	18,817	57	8,068
1872....	1,746,178	1,607,521	1,402,685	204,836	228,375	7	146	98,647	47	18,843	54	6,407
1873....	1,437,611	2,128,054	1,725,507	402,547	198,655	12	109	62,767	63	21,212	58	8,561
1874....	1,310,827	1,839,619	1,622,455	217,164	183,857	13	120	71,266	43	18,466	54	8,101
1875....	1,505,670	2,089,736	1,774,083	254,353	213,447	22	120	93,110	41	21,131	51	7,376
1876....	1,811,770	2,241,041	2,055,133	185,908	199,036	14	141	108,706	37	19,707	45	6,753
1877....	2,554,356	3,676,202	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	97,117	577,333	13	207	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	116,910	580,444	6	310	222,372	20	100,073	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	151,473	732,595	11	310	284,155	17	88,539	51	13,430
1892....	4,028,295	8,181,687	8,081,538	100,149	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	522,855	15	350	343,844	19	41,136	51	21,495

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF IMPORT VALUES, FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES SINCE 1888.

Countries.	Class of Imports.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
United States.....	Dutiable.	\$ 593,986 41	\$ 789,291 93	\$ 896,460 55	\$ 881,089 09	\$ 553,800 94	\$ 568,345 31	\$ 344,275 79
	Bonded.	79,031 62	88,616 21	101,999 98	103,796 85	85,456 31	87,106 42	86,257 65
	Free by Treaty. " Code.	2,407,687 56	3,164,335 73	3,978,022 36	3,996,881 63	2,340,717 24	2,413,369 25	2,738,213 68
Great Britain.....	Dutiable.	212,955 35	266,701 80	289 108 77	3,996,881 63	870,524 62	1,257,679 08	986,043 30
	Bonded.	576 887 19	618,543 40	1,015,284 59	1,110,933 12	332,767 75	362,093 45	397,054 77
	Free by Code.	42,796 79	20,627 07	40,666 55	33,486 85	18,730 44	22,694 06	16,643 63
Germany.....	Dutiable.	32,487 73	35,660 95	48,070 98	56,909 46	28,581 70	36,230 82	51,781 32
	Bonded.	170,249 10	84,104 96	140,609 78	320,997 48	89,057 34	64,821 43	98,920 41
	Free by Code.	2,340 18	3,940 66	5,343 47	54,069 84	6,795 40	5,309 18	7,377 23
British Columbia.....	Dutiable.	10,535 57	2,695 55	2,335 02	9,078 63	3,260 13	3,825 70	33,935 43
	Bonded.	.....	.....	2,400 00	.....	.....	18,100 28	41,312 05
	Free by Code.	.....	10,155 64	.....	.....	.....	3,825 70	3,088 72
Australia and New Zealand.....	Dutiable.	20,882 10	22,969 05	11,160 00	28,464 00	25,159 00	46,766 35	73,797 80
	Bonded.	60,278 05	32,288 84	57,368 68	64,522 09	3,3874 10	42,871 07	94,967 78
	Free by Code.	1,765 84	2 977 93	7,060 00	2,689 04	2,463 20	16,095 33	1,110 62
China and Japan.....	Dutiable.	48,889 01	80,995 20	74,125 49	117,945 47	68,866 12	67,077 03	90,440 35
	Bonded.	173,762 58	172,113 29	273,996 30	242,980 59	184,335 14	261,929 89	352,011 61
	Free by Code.	24,253 76	23,138 70	38,059 39	43,737 74	28,352 81	30 366 89	49,942 80
France.....	Dutiable.	1,630 00	5,673 55	1,551 35	2,237 46	2,012 90	19 276 00	12,183 52
	Bonded.	5,892 38	4,628 03	6,584 50	20,146 41	3,267 38	5,215 63	8,215 53
	Free by Code.	3,107 90	1,119 12	1,519 55	1,519 55	1,297 17	.....	476 98
All other countries.....	Dutiable.	281 25	.....	77 76	.....	.....	85 35	93 80
	Bonded.	146 50	744 70	10 00	1,514 19	291 11	400 59	1,555 83
	Free by Code.	2,321 60	.....	1,517 75	8,160 61	.....	.....	.....
		7,658 99	8,504 44	1,886 50	9,985 80	4,517 75	16,965 60	21,260 83

\* For prior years, from 1875, see ANNUALS for 1883-90.



MERCHANTMEN AND TRADERS.

REGISTER.	CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	REGISTERED OWNERS.
257	Stmr	Zealandia .....	1938 00	John S Walker
281	Stmr	San Mateo .....	2291 66	M E M Makalua
283	Bark	Andrew Welch .....	850 58	C Brewer & Co
285	Bark	Foohing Suey .....	980 73	C Brewer & Co
290	Bark	Maunaala .....	779 22	John S Walker
299	Bark	Leahi .....	536 84	W C Wilder
304	Bark	R P Rithet .....	1042 73	C Brewer & Co
305	Ship	John Ena .....	2713 58	Jno Ena
306	Ship	Hawaiian Isles .....	2041 48	Jno Ena
307	Schr	Americana .....	878 34	Philip Braun
308	Stmr	Alexander .....	280 08	John Ena
309	Ship	Helen Brewer .....	1517 69	C Brewer & Co
(Prov'nl)	Stmr	Kahului .....	1135	C. R. Bishop
"	Bark	Santiago .....	978 03	John A. Scott

COASTERS—STEAMERS.

REGISTER.	CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	REGISTERED OWNERS.
177	Stmr	Likelike .....	382 34	Wilder Steamship Co
190	Stmr	Kilauea Hou .....	153 10	Wilder Steamship Co
196	Stmr	Mokolii .....	49 21	Wilder Steamship Co
204	Stmr	Lehua .....	129 80	Wilder Steamship Co
243	Stmr	Kinau .....	773 07	Wilder Steamship Co
286	Stmr	Hawaii .....	227 44	Wilder Steamship Co
291	Stmr	Claudine .....	609 16	Wilder Steamship Co
297	Stmr	James 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	Waialeale .....	175 69	Inter Island S N Co
269	Stmr	Mikahala .....	353 24	Inter Island S N Co
272	Stmr	Kaala .....	99 53	Inter Island S N Co
311	Stmr	Keahou .....	192 64	Inter Island S N Co
314	Stmr	Kauai .....	265 13	Inter Island S N Co
268	Stmr	Kaimiloa .....	198 83	Inter Island S N Co
195	Stmr	Waimanalo .....	49 81	John Calway
266	Stmr	J A Cummins .....	79 44	Waimanalo Sugar Co
294	Stmr	Rover .....	15 26	C H Wetmore

COASTERS—SAILING.

REGISTER.	CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	REGISTERED OWNERS.
41	Schr	Rob Roy .....	25 49	J I Dowsett
155	Schr	Mille Morris .....	22 32	F Wundenberg
183	Schr	Haleakala .....	56 63	J. I Dowsett
200	Schr	Luka .....	70 52	S. C. Allen
205	Schr	Mokuola .....	17 10	Allen & Robinson
215	Schr	Kauikeaouli .....	72 13	Oliver Kalua
220	Schr	Josephine .....	8 88	Allen & Robinson
248	Schr	Sarah & Eliza .....	15 49	L Kapu
244	Sloop	Kawailani .....	24 39	W F Williams
250	Schr	Kulamanu .....	85 22	Oliver Kalua
256	Schr	Heeia .....	36 10	S C Allen
260	Schr	Moi Wahine .....	147 25	S C Allen
265	Schr	Kaulilua .....	47 96	J I Dowsett
276	Schr	Lavinia .....	40 06	S C Allen
279	Schr	Kamoi .....	108 06	Wm Weisbarth
287	Sloop	Keaolani .....	3 48	Wm Hokonui
292	Schr	Ka Hae Hawaii .....	22 73	F. C. Achong
297	Sloop	Kauiulani .....	12 93	Sing Chong & Co
298	Schr	Liliu .....	47 26	J F Colburn
301	Sloop	Ekekela .....	4 17	S Hale
303	Sloop	Waianaee .....	4 07	M da Silva
310	Sloop	Hiiilawe .....	3 02	Akona
313	Schr	Norma .....	50 69	Wm E Rowell

## PASSENGER STATISTICS.

## ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, HONOLULU, 1894.

FROM AND TO	FROM			TO		
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
San Francisco.....	1420	718	289	916	480	188
Australia and New Zealand.....	68	32	16	63	15	6
Oregon & Washington.....	18	17	3	6	5	1
China and Japan.....	4574	471	85	2716	622	207
Islands in the Pacific.....	21	10	7	58	7	2
European Ports.....	251	67	29	117	42	26
Other Countries.....	9	3	6	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	6361	1314	435	3,876	1,171	430

Total arrivals for year, 8,114; total departures, 5,477. Net gain, 2,637.

## PASSENGERS IN TRANSIT, COMPARATIVE.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
From San Francisco to Australia and N. Z.....	1,144	361	532	688
From Australia and N. Z. to San Francisco....	1,319	559	1,332	667
From San Francisco to China and Japan.....	1,466	1,872	3,403	2,524
From China, Japan, etc., to San Francisco.....	156	281	2,939	1,399
From British Columbia to Japan.....	.....	9	.....	.....
From China and Japan to British Columbia....	.....	212	48	.....
From China to Mexico.....	677	.....	.....	.....
From San Francisco to Ports in South Pacific..	10	.....	.....	.....
From Australia and New Z. to British Columbia.	.....	..	41	446
From British Columbia to Australia and New Z.	.....	.....	.....	377
Totals in Transit.....	5,984	3,130	8,247	6,121

## HAWAII'S ANNUAL TRADE BALANCE FOR THE PAST FIFTEEN YEARS.

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	8,184,922 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	13,142,529 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	522,855 41

HAWAIIAN SUGAR PLANTATION EXPORTS.

From 1875 to 1894 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	151,402	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	6,320,800 65	221,293	33,193 95
1883.....	114,107,155	7,112,981 12	193,997	34,819 40
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	67,282	5,928 96
1894.....	306,684,993	8,473,009 10	72,979	6,050 11

PLANTATION LABOR STATISTICS.

NUMBER AND NATIONALITY OF PLANTATION LABORERS, 1894.

(Compiled from latest Bureau of Immigration Report.)

Islands.	Hawaiians.	Portuguese.	Japanese.	Chinese.	S. S. Islanders	All Others.	Total.
Hawaii.....	599	899	6,299	922	37	174	8,930
Maui.....	776	531	2,480	688	87	170	4,732
Oahu.....	253	217	1,290	592	7	50	2,409
Kauai.....	275	530	3,615	584	50	169	5,223
Total.....	1,903	2,177	13,684	2,786	181	563	21,294

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

Number laborers 1892.....	20,536	Number laborers 1890.....	18,959
“ “ 1891.....	19,930	“ “ 1888.....	15,956

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF ASIATIC AND PORTUGUESE POPULATION, 1891-95.

(Compiled from Reports of Collector-General of Customs.)

	CHINESE.		JAPANESE.		PORTUGUESE.	
	Jan 1, '91	Jan 1, '95	Jan 1, '91	Jan 1, '95	Jan 1, '91	Jan 1, '95
Males only....	14,522	14,094	10,079	18,366	4,770	4,783
Females.....	779	1,192	2,281	4,096	3,832	3,636
	15,301	15,284	12,360	22,462	8,602	8,419

## INTERNAL TAXES FOR BIENNIAL PERIODS, 1868-1894.

(Compiled from Finance and Board of Education Reports.)

BIEN'L PERIODS.	REAL ESTATE.	PERSONAL PROPERTY.	POLL.	HORSES.	MULES.	DOGS.	CARRIAGES	SEAMEN.	ROADS.	SCHOOL.	TOTALS.
1868 ....	22,360	20,197	30,086	61,541	4,824	12,654	2,125	10,212	.....	.....	.....
1870 ....	23,533	22,889	28,850	60,027	5,110	15,430	2,400	8,268	.....	.....	.....
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 ....	330,390	329,908	69,116	.....	3,063	14,100	13,940	.....	132,286	131,160	1,032,903
1892 ....	358,745	341,205	78,964	.....	4,156	13,660	14,628	.....	152,137	151,906	1,115,401
1894 ....	338,894	213,126	78,990	.....	4,867	11,774	11,980	.....	152,268	152,247	1,063,146

† 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, " " "	495,494.	" " "	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, " " "	547,278.	" " "	5.38
1885, " " "	432,656.	" " "	5.09				

\* Omitting fractions.

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

(Compiled from various Finance Reports to the Legislature.)

Periods Ending March 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....	2,670 259 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

BONDED DEBT, ETC., HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, DECEMBER 31, 1894.

From Report of the Minister of Finance.

Loan of Board of Education.....	@ 12%	46,100
Under Loan Act of 1876.....	@ 7%	4,000
“ “ “ 1882.....	@ 6%	73,800
“ “ “ 1886.....	@ 6%	2,000,000
“ “ “ 1888.....	@ 6%	190,000
“ “ “ 1890.....	@ 5% 6%	124,100
“ “ “ 1892.....	@ 6%	46,800
“ “ “ 1893.....	@ 6%	349,000
“ Treasury Note Acts, 1892 and 1894.....		399,000
Due Postal Savings Bank Depositors.....		686,361

Total.....\$ 3,585,161

Bonds issued in several series for the above loans, provide for repayment during the next thirty years. \$49,200 becomes due and payable during this current period.

AREA; ELEVATION AND POPULATION OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

	Area in stat. sq. miles.	Acres.	Height in feet.	Population.
Hawaii.....	4,210	2,500,000	13,805	26,754
Maui.....	760	400,000	10,032	17,357
Oahu.....	600	360,000	4,030	31,194
Kauai.....	590	350,000	4,800	11,643
Molokai.....	270	200,000	3,500	2,632
Lanai.....	150	100,000	3,000	174
Niihau.....	97	70,000	800	216
Kahoolawe.....	63	30,000	1,450	.....

## 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.

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

Prepared by Government Survey Department.

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

Lanai.....	735.95	Kauai.....	15,123.25
Molokai.....	55,960.90	Niihau.....	61,088.00
Grand Total.....			667,317.41 acres.

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

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

## 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 " .	32.13 "
Total area of Hawaii Kuleanas.....			0,412.87 acres.
" " Maui " .			7,379.74 "
" " Molokai " .			2,288.87 "
" " Oahu " .			7,311.17 "
" " Kauai " .			1,824.17 "
" " Lanai " .			441.97 "
Grand Total.....			28,658.49 "

AHUPUAAS AND ILIS.

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

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

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

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

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

\* Rice land. † Fish pond area.

By next issue a new series of tables, compiled to exhibit the above and other features of the recent Land Act, will be substituted for these of Government and Crown Lands.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nationality of Investors.	40 Sugar Plantn Corporations.	22 Pl'nt'ions not Incorp'd.	43 Corpts. other than Sugar.	Total.
American.....	\$ 18,594,695	415,000	2,690,994	\$ 21,700,689
Hawaiian-born Americans..	2,960,280	500,000	948,197	4,408,477
British.....	4,303,218	1,195,000	1,289,520	6,787,738
Hawaiian-born British.....	196,200	.....	233,006	429,206
German.....	1,233,935	515,000	299,523	2,048,458
Hawaiian-born German.....	39,165	.....	28,839	68,004
Native Hawaiians.....	38,991	.....	51,620	90,611
Half-caste Hawaiians.....	285,056	.....	277,076	562,132
Chinese.....	259,700	.....	44,640	304,340
Portuguese.....	49,500	75,000	420	49,920
All other Nationalities.....	3,550	300,000	13,565	392,115
Total.....	\$ 27,964,901	3,000,000	5,877,400	\$ 36,841,690

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



## TABLE OF RAINFALL, PRINCIPAL STATIONS, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, 1894-95.

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

Locality.	Observer.	1894.						1895.						Total.		
		July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April.	May.	June.			
OAHU.	Punahou .....	C. J. Lyons...	1.14	0.32	1.47	2.62	10.35	3.50	2.79	2.63	2.05	1.77	1.35	1.52	31.51	
	Manoa .....	J. Kidwell....	1.56	0.41	1.50	3.07	10.22	4.48	2.52	2.78	2.63	3.55	1.39	2.52	36.63	
	Kulaokahua .....	W. R. Castle...	0.44	0.08	0.56	1.76	8.33	2.43	2.41	1.81	1.46	1.01	0.73	0.90	21.92	
	School Street .....	S. E. Bishop...	1.63	0.53	1.69	1.99	8.53	3.98	3.77	2.86	2.21	1.44	1.06	2.01	31.67	
	Nuanu Avenue .....	W. W. Hall...	1.31	0.20	1.30	1.42	7.92	3.51	3.37	2.80	1.79	1.48	1.31	1.60	28.01	
	Luakaha .....	Water Works..	7.05	7.18	6.10	8.52	21.04	7.35	4.81	4.76	4.41	18.71	9.57	9.37	108.87	
	Halfway House .....	" .....	4.02	1.81	4.45	4.70	18.30	4.82	3.53	3.88	2.43	9.29	6.57	5.66	69.46	
	Makiki .....	" .....	1.33				8.42	3.38	2.92	1.85	1.48	1.67	2.27	2.89	.....	
	Ahuimanu .....	H. Macfarlane ..		3.44	5.25	3.17	13.68	4.24	3.22	4.31	1.82	4.06	8.23	3.58	.....	
	Kahuku .....	W. Arneman .....	0.96	1.05	1.26	1.45	14.15	1.38	1.88	2.14	0.59	0.65	1.05	0.65	27.21	
	Waianae .....	A. Ahrens .....	.00	.00	0.60	0.50	3.69	0.36	2.42	1.26	0.32	0.19	0.50	0.10	10.14	
	Ewa Plantation .....	W. J. Lowrie .....	.00	.00	0.29		6.39	0.91	2.51	2.00	0.89	0.24	1.66	0.40	.....	
	Haleakala Ranch .....	D. M. Rees .....	0.17	1.54	0.25	0.63	9.23		4.00	4.47	9.70	3.07		0.26	.....	
	Hana .....	K. S. Gjerdrum ..	3.57	1.33	2.12	3.39		7.72	2.66	4.57	2.45	23.54	2.18	4.42	.....	
MAUI.	Kaanapali .....	E. Reiman .....	1.87	0.30	0.35	1.24	6.13	5.78	5.19	3.20	2.00	1.58	0.46	1.44	29.54	
	Pepeekeo .....	W. H. Rodgers ..	8.40	3.29	4.39	6.44	12.59	19.76	4.56	4.14	8.86	19.55	8.18	6.36	106.48	
	Waiakea .....	R. Kennedy .....	9.37	3.64	5.66	7.50	13.26	17.18	3.22	2.10	5.23	28.42	8.63	6.08	110.29	
	Ookala .....	W. G. Walker .....	4.51	4.64		4.58	19.18	24.71	5.76	5.91	12.85	24.93	4.46	4.14	.....	
	Pauhau .....	A. Moore .....	3.14	2.96	0.34	2.19	10.72	15.12	3.06	5.20	8.28	14.88	1.85	1.20	68.94	
	Waimea .....	E. W. Lyons .....	2.06	2.43	0.82	1.36	5.10	11.64	1.84	4.71	10.06	6.48	2.09	1.62	50.21	
	Kailua .....	W. S. Yowell .....	4.24	5.27	6.02	2.05	4.64	0.38	3.83	6.85	1.22	6.94	4.24	5.53	51.21	
	Kealahou .....	S. H. Davis .....	4.83	5.07		3.41	2.96	1.77	4.32	5.02	1.54	6.78	5.38	5.95	.....	
	Naalehu .....	G. C. Hewitt .....	1.60	2.21	1.22	2.09	11.68	1.23	3.12	4.79	0.49	2.12	2.04	1.94	34.53	
	Pahala .....	T. C. Wills .....	0.97	1.06	1.21	1.12	15.85	0.62	3.56	2.94	0.79	1.22	2.85	0.87	33.06	
	Kapoho .....	D. B. Lyman .....	3.80	2.45	5.09	6.80	7.28	8.48	4.13	6.45	3.24	7.21	5.58	4.83	65.34	
	O'aa .....	J. W. Mason .....	16.06	8.07	8.45	11.10	15.27	25.72	5.70	4.18	16.36	39.62	14.06	12.23	176.82	
	KAUAI.	Lihue .....	G. N. Wilcox .....	1.33	0.47	1.23	0.68	15.32	2.82	5.68	0.79	0.34	0.74	2.36	1.32	33.08
		Makaweli .....	H. Morrison .....		0.27	0.67	0.04	9.04	2.24	5.81	1.31		.00	.00	.....	
Hanalei .....		W. H. Deverill ..	4.36	2.31	5.73	1.57	20.50	7.10	8.88	1.99	2.43	7.25	8.71	3.90	74.73	

RAINFALL, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

### SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT OAHU COLLEGE, 1894-95.

[By Prof. A. B. LYONS.]

		BAROMETER.*				TEMPERATURE.							ATMOSPHERIC STATE.			Rainfall.	Cloudiness, %	Days Trade Wind	
		Daily Range	For the Month.			Daily Range.		For the Month.					Dew Pt.	Rel Humid.					
Month.		Mean.	Hst.	Lst.	Mean.	Max	Mean	Hst	Lst.	6:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	9:30 P.M.	Gen. Ave.	Mean.	Mid-day.	Night			
1894.	July.....	059	30 19	30.01	30.094	14	8.29	83	68	72.13	80.42	73.34	75.29	64.9	60.6	78.1	1.09	40	31
	August....	059	30 16	29.96	30.070	21	9.95	86	63	71.66	81.61	74.35	75.87	64.7	58.5	76.0	0.26	39	27
	September	068	30 19	29.93	30.053	17	8.61	85	68	72.72	81.33	74.58	76.22	65.6	61.3	76.7	1.63	46	27
	October...	047	30 18	29.90	30.053	14	7.13	82	67	71.90	79.03	73.26	74.73	65.9	67.1	79.0	2.41	47	27
	November	085	30 11	29.87	29.993	16	7.84	82	66	69.98	77.82	71.83	73.21	67.1	71.3	85.9	10.57	53	12
	December	088	30 21	29.87	30.079	13	5.71	79	62	68.76	74.47	69.50	70.91	61.6	66.9	76.9	3.72	53	26
1895.	January...	080	30 11	29.82	29.971	17	7.93	79	57	66.84	74.77	68.99	70.20	63.5	71.6	83.9	2.63	60	6
	February..	071	30 24	29.76	30.044	17	7.59	80	60	67.11	74.70	68.98	70.26	61.5	67.4	78.3	2.56	50	13
	March....	069	30 22	29.97	30.104	10	7.21	79	62	67.11	74.31	68.53	69.99	58.2	59.1	71.8	2.15	61	26
	April.....	068	30 27	30.02	30.113	22	9.07	84	62	68.33	77.40	70.45	72.06	62.2	62.6	77.3	2.10	44	27
	May.....	055	30 22	29.97	30.105	20	9.97	85	63	70.77	80.74	72.61	74.71	64.1	59.1	77.6	1.58	46	25
	June.....	052	30 14	29.98	30.061	15	6.94	84	67	72.58	79.52	73.50	75.20	65.2	64.3	77.7	1.67	56	29
Year...		.067	30.27	29.76	30.063	22	8.02	86	57	69.99	78.01	71.66	73.22	63.7	64.2	72.3	32.37	49.8	276
Past 6 years		.069	30.27	29.69	30.048	27	7.95	90	54	71.16	79.19	72.79	74.43	65.1	63.9	75.0	36.61	45.7	266

\* Barometer readings corrected for temperature and reduced to sea level. The latitude correction, which is -0.058, has not been applied.

## HAWAIIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF.

From the TARIFF AND DIGEST OF THE LAWS AND REGULATIONS OF THE CUSTOMS, etc.,  
by John A. Hassinger and Thos. G. Thrum; and compared with recent laws.

ARTICLES.	RATE OF DUTIES.	
	Fm U. S.	All Other
Abalone.....ad val.	Free	10%
Accordeons (See Musical Instruments)....ad val.	10%	10%
Acid (See Drugs).....ad val.	10%	10%
Adzes, Axes, Axles (See Hardware)....ad val.	Free	10%
Aerated Water.....ad val.	10%	10%
Agricultural Implements (See Hardware).ad val.	Free	10%
Alabaster.....ad val.	10%	10%
Albums (See Books).....ad val.	Free	10%
Alcohol and other spirits of the strength of alcohol.....per gall.	\$10 00	\$10 00
—Provided that security be given that the same is intended for medicinal, mechanical or scientific purposes, upon application in due form, to special licensees, per gall. of 90% proof.....	7 50	7 50
All exceeding 90% proof shall pay duty according to its strength. Methylated Spirits, to persons hold- ing licenses, up to 150 gallons annually.....per gall.	1 00	1 00
All withdrawals in excess of 150 gallons per annum “shall pay full spirit duty according to strength as provided by law.”		
Ale, Beer, Cider, Porter, and all fermented drinks not otherwise provided for:		
per doz. reputed quarts	.40	.40
per doz. reputed pints	.20	.20
per gall. if in bulk.....	.15	.15
Aluminum Ware.....ad val.	25%	25%
Ammonia (See Drugs).....ad val.	10%	10%
Ammunition not otherwise provided for....ad val.	25%	25%
Anchors (See Naval Stores).....ad val.	Free	10%
Animals.....	Free	1 10%
1 Animals, bees or birds, if intended for improving the breeds are free by Civil Code.		
Apples, Apricots (See Fruits).....ad val.	Free	10%
Art Goods (See Paintings, etc.).....ad val.	25%	25%

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

\* As determined by Tralle's hydrometer.

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

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

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

ARTICLES.	RATE OF DUTIES.	
	From U. S.	All Other
Galvanized Iron, and all manufactures thereof not otherwise provided for..ad val.	Free	10%
Gilt Ware (see Silverplate, etc.)..... ad val.	25%	25%
Gimps, for clothing or upholstering..... ad val.	10%	10%
Gin (see Brandy).		
Glass and Glassware of every description..ad val.	10%	10%
Gloves—Kid and all other leather and skin gloves..... per doz. pairs	3 00	3 00
Gloves and Mitts not otherwise provided for..... <sup>11</sup>	25%	25%
<sup>11</sup> Unless of manufacture free by treaty.		
Gold or Silver leaf..... ad val.	10%	10%
Gold and Silver coin, free by Civil Code. Sec. 517, Art. 6.		
Grain of all kinds..... ad val.	Free	10%
Granite paving, curb, or other stone..... ad val.	10%	10%
Gravestones, marble or other; grindstones.ad val.	10%	10%
Groceries not otherwise provided for..... ad val.	10%	10%
Guns and Pistols..... ad val. <sup>12</sup>	Free	25%
<sup>12</sup> If mounted in ivory, nickel or rubber, dutiable.		
Hair, Haircloth or Hair Mattresses..... ad val.	10%	10%
Hardware, machinery of all kinds, engines and parts thereof; iron and steel and manufactures thereof; nails, spikes, bolts, rivets, hoop-iron, brads, sprigs and tacks..... ad val.	Free	<sup>13</sup> 10%
<sup>13</sup> All pig iron and plate iron of ½-inch thickness and upwards, free by Act of June, 1862.		
Harness, and all manufactures of leather..ad val.	Free	10%
Harness dressing..... ad val.	10%	10%
Hats and caps not otherwise provided for.ad val.	10%	10%
Ham (see Meats)..... ad val.	Free	10%
Hay and Grain..... ad val.	Free	10%
Hides, Furs, Pelts and Skins, dressed or undressed..... ad val.	Free	10%
Hoes, Horse-shoes (see Hardware)..... ad val.	Free	10%
Hooks and Eyes..... ad val.	10%	10%
Hose, rubber..... ad val.	10%	10%
Cotton or leather..... ad val.	Free	10%
Hock (see Wines).		
Hawaiian Government. All goods or articles imported for the use of the several departments of the Hawaiian Government, free by Civil Code, Sec. 517, Art. 6.		



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

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

ARTICLES.	RATE OF DUTIES.	
	From U. S.	All Other
Plants (see Trees, etc.)..... ad val.	Free	10%
Plated Ware (see Silverplate, etc.)..... ad val.	25%	25%
Playing Cards..... ad val.	Free	10%
Pork (see Meats)..... ad val.	Free	10%
Porter (see Ale, etc.)		
Powder, blasting..... ad val.	10%	10%
—Not otherwise provided for..... ad val.	25%	25%
Publications in Hawaiian—Act of 1866.	Free	Free
Philosophical, Chemical and other apparatus, Specimens of Botany, Mineralogy, Geology and other Natural Sciences, for the use of Schools and Colleges, free by Civil Code.		
Rice—Cleaned..... } .....per lb.	Free	.02½
In the Hull. } of Act Aug. 14, 1880.per lb.	Free	.01½
Ribbons not otherwise provided for..... ad val.	10%	10%
Rivets (see Hardware)..... ad val.	Free	10%
Rosins (see Naval Stores). .... ad val.	Free	10%
Roofing slates..... ad val.	10%	10%
Rubber Goods of all descriptions..... ad val.	22 10%	10%
<sup>22</sup> Except boots and shoes.		
Salt..... ad val.	Free	10%
Sashes (see Doors, etc.)..... ad val.	Free	10%
Seeds, Shrubs (see Trees, etc.)..... ad val.	Free	10%
Sheathing Copper and Metal, free by Act of 1868.		
Sheathing Nails and Bolts..... ad val.	Free	10%
Shingles—Of wood, or metal other than tin. ad val.	Free	10%
Slate or tin..... ad val.	10%	10%
Shooks, Staves and Headings (see Wood). ad val.	10%	10%
Silks, Satins, Silk-velvet, and all articles of which silk shall form the principal material..... ad val.	25%	25%
Silverplate, Plated Ware or Gilt Ware..... ad val.	25%	25%
Skins, dressed or undressed..... ad val.	Free	10%
Soap..... ad val.	Free	10%
Certain articles for the manufacture of, free (see Drugs).		
Specie (see Gold and Silver Coins), free by Civil Code.		
Spikes and Bolts (see Hardware)..... ad val.	Free	10%
Starch..... ad val.	Free	10%
Stationery..... ad val.	Free	10%

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

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

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

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

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

Arrow-root; bananas; castor-oil; hides and skins, undressed; pulu; rice; seeds, plants, shrubs or trees; 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.

## PORT CHARGES, HONOLULU.

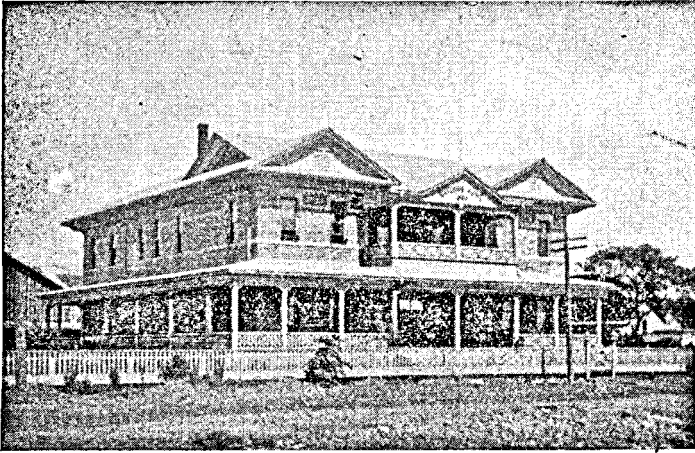
Pilotage—Mail steamers, 1000 tons.....	\$50 00
Transient steamers .....	75 00
War vessels, per foot draught .....	2 00
Sailing vessels under 200 tons, per foot.....	1 50
Other vessels per ton.....	05
Outside anchorage charge.....	20 00
Towage Rates—Vessels under 200 tons.....	30 00
From 200 to 300 tons...\$35.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

## LIST OF ANNUAL LICENSE FEES.

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

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

<sup>2</sup> Awa Licenses are limited: 3 for Honolulu, 2 each for Lahaina, Wailuku and Hilo. If applications exceed the limit, they are then sold at public auction at the above upset price.



## HONOLULU'S NEW SAILORS' HOME.

---

**A**FTER a lapse of nearly nine years Honolulu again rejoices in the possession of a Sailors' Home, and, like its predecessor—for its day and generation—is one in which we may take pardonable pride. While not so lofty and spacious a building as the old Home, it has been, nevertheless, quite as carefully planned by its trustees to meet the changed conditions of the port, and with the wisdom born of experience will doubtless prove equal to all claims upon it and be, at the same time, less expensive to maintain.

It may seem incongruous to some readers that, with Honolulu's reputed increasing commerce, its altered conditions would warrant, at this day, a smaller structure. The explanation is in the difference between the necessities placed upon the port in the "palmy days of whaling," and now. Then, the bulk of the fleet arrived within a few weeks' time, with their crews for liberty, reshipment, or provision for, in the event of heaving down for repairs—also a thing of the past. From the marked regularity of the merchant service of the port for years past, the present provision is ample for their requirements; for "liberty" men from

our naval visitors; or possible stranded crews thrown upon our shores.

The former Home was for many years a prominent structure and landmark of Honolulu, looking out upon the harbor till obscured by the new police court and station house building. So the new Home stands as prominent in view of the shipping, from its nearer location on the Esplanade, and with its light and airy appearance, with cool and spacious verandahs, stands a modest monument to the philanthropic effort of the friends of seamen in this mid-Pacific haven for their comfort and safety, to guard them against the temptations and pitfalls that seem to be part and parcel of every maritime port.

The conflagration of April 18th, 1886, which wiped the Seaman's Bethel out of existence, so threatened the Home, that steps were taken to destroy the structure by explosives to save adjacent property. A change of wind and faulty fuse saved its immediate destruction, though it sustained such serious damage as to necessitate the recommendation of its demolition, instead of what would have been costly repairs to its three stories, and which, being of wood, would be a standing menace to the valuable central business property of the city.

After considerable delay arrangements for the exchange of lots were made with the government, whereby the Sailor's Home Society relinquished their old site and secured the present spacious and valuable property fronting the new market, on Halekaiula Street. Since acquiring this site the property has been filled in—as has much of the adjacent portion of the Esplanade—and with the substantial improvements in progress in the neighborhood it is not difficult to see that a wise foresight has been exercised by the trustees in the change. Furthermore, the Government, with its additional grant of \$5000 towards the erection of a suitable building, is to be commended likewise for its liberal aid in behalf of seamen.

As usual in all worthy work in this city the ladies respond readily to all philanthropic appeals; hence, during the erection of the building, their services were enlisted to procure funds for its furnishing. After several weeks' preparation an extensive fair, or bazaar, was held by them, which realized the neat sum—if we remember rightly—of some \$1,500 for this object.

The erection of the building was awarded to Lucas Brothers



upon competitive bids, after the design and plans of C. B. Ripley, selected by a special appointed committee therefor to select from several architects' designs on prize award. The total cost of the Home and its furnishing was \$21,990.

The new Home was completed in 1894, and opened for the reception of guests, unostentatiously, in the early part of 1895, under the superintendency of R. I. Greene and wife, who are devoting their best efforts to make "Jack's" comfort when "off duty" the Home attraction.

The *Friend* of last April, in an account of its recent opening, after referring to the acquired property and its location, has the following brief description of the Home itself:

"On this lot, surrounded by a beautiful lawn, stands the new Sailors' Home, finished a year ago, but only of late fairly in use for seamen. It forms a little oasis in a section devoid of verdure. The building is of two stories, of brick—a neat, attractive structure. In the front part of the lower story is a library and reading room, also a billiard room. In the rear of the west side are three living rooms for the superintendent and his family. On the east side is the main dining room, accommodating forty at table, and in its rear the pantry and kitchen, with every facility to cook for a hundred men.

"In the main seamen's ward up-stairs are sixteen excellent iron beds with spring mattresses. A number of so-called "mate's rooms" also furnish private lodgings at moderate rates. Opening on the upper front verandah are a few more stylishly furnished apartments for captains and their friends. This upper floor is supplied with every convenience, bath rooms, etc. All the rooms have incandescent lights.

"Grading of the adjacent streets will soon be completed, and that part of the town will become an attractive one. It is but a few blocks from the principal wharves and most of the shipping. Every private room is now occupied at from \$4.00 to \$8.00 per month. Superintendent Greene and his excellent wife keep the place in perfect order and cleanliness.

"The officers of the institution are J. I. Dowsett, President; A. S. Cleghorn, Vice-President; F. A. Schaefer, Secretary; and P. C. Jones, Treasurer. The Executive Committee consists of Messrs. J. B. Atherton, A. S. Cleghorn, and C. M. Cooke. The above names are all those of prominent business men, and guarantee an able management of the institution."

## BRIEF RECORD OF REBELLION.

---

✓

IN writing of the attempted overthrow of the new Republic of Hawaii in January last, at the time of its occurrence, it would naturally have been termed the rebellion. While it was an attempt by a misguided faction for the restoration of the monarchy, it would be misleading to place it on the page of history as a "royalist uprising" in all the meaning which that phrase would imply, for the natives were instigated by agitators of foreign birth who could lay no special claim to monarchical sympathies; yet it has been so named. And now, after the smoke of battle and excitement of the times have passed—despite the revelations at the patient and thorough trial before the Military Commission—it is more in vogue recently to term it "our late unpleasantness," especially since the leniency to the majority of those found guilty have had sentences modified, fines remitted, and subsequently pardon and freedom to a large proportion. But, under whatever name it may be known, it was a bitter experience and dire failure to its promoters and defenders, and a signal victory for the government and its supporters, though at much expense for the brief campaign.

We arrive at a proper sequence of events by the confession of participants upon their arrest and at their trial. It was there brought out that arrangements had been made in San Francisco in November, 1894, by an agent from here, for the purchase and shipment of arms and ammunition to be secretly landed at some point on Oahu. This mission was so successful that the schooner *Wahlberg* brought and landed, or transferred to the coasting steamer *Waimanalo*—which was chartered to go out and intercept her—some eighty pistols, 288 winchesters and 50,000 cartridges. The schooner was sighted and signalled by watchers off Rabbit Islet, Koolau, December 20th, 1894, who received a portion of the consignment, burying same in the sand, then reporting to the town agents. On the schooner's meeting with and transferring the balance of her arms and ammunition to the *Waimanalo* on New Year's day, she returned to the Coast, while

the steamer watched for an opportunity to land her supplies into expectant hands unknown to the authorities. Plans were laid for the evening of January 3rd, 1895, but the police force interfered with native gatherings at Kakaako—a southern suburb of Honolulu—which subsequent facts showed were to have received the looked-for arms at that point and at the old fish market, with which it was designed, at 2 o'clock that night, to attack and secure the government and other important buildings.

The steamer communicating with Bertelmann's, at Diamond Head, that evening, was advised of frustrated plans, so her supply of arms, etc., were landed in that neighborhood, part being buried in the sand and part concealed in the algeroba thickets. This necessitated new plans for early action, ere the now suspicious authorities should gather facts and jeopardize the necks of all implicated. The Rabbit Island supplies were brought over and concealed with the others. Sam Nowlein and Robt. Wilcox, with Lot Lane and others, adopted the plan of massing natives at Diamond Head, then to march upon the sleeping city by two companies and commence a midnight attack. On Sunday, January 6th, Nowlein and his trusted alleys summoned their men to gather at Kaalawai, at foot of Diamond Head, some of whom readily responded, while others were lured under the guise of a luau, or forced—as they testified—at the point of a pistol. Here they were set to digging up and cleaning the buried guns, etc., and several squads hurriedly drilled in the use of arms. A number of foreigners out for a stroll beyond Kapiolani Park were taken charge of and put under guard and kept prisoners for a time, together with residents of Waialae known to be opposed to their restoration scheme, to prevent the movement being reported to town. The telephone signal station at Diamond Head was also seized as a precautionary measure.

Toward dusk, however, the marshal was advised of the massing of natives at Bertelmann's and of arms having been seen. A squad of police under Deputy Brown and Capt. Parker, with a search warrant were sent out, and was joined en route by C. L. Carter, J. B. Castle and A. W. Carter, citizen guardsmen, residents of the Park. Reaching the house at dark, Brown proceeded to read the warrant, when firing began outside upon the police and their aids from men seen to emerge from hidings and along the beach. C. L. Carter received mortal wounds, from which he

died the next morning. Holi, of the police, was also badly wounded, and another of the squad had his arm shattered. Carter was conveyed to the house and surgical aid sought, while Brown went for re-enforcements, and Parker conveyed important prisoners to town after placing several under arrest, with Bertelmann, in the house under guard. Upon leaving the premises they were fired upon, as was also the surgeon upon his arrival. Squads from Wilcox fired upon the house, when, upon threat of the police guard to kill Bertelmann unless they desisted, the firing ceased.

The city was quickly aroused at the commencement of hostilities, and as the military were called out, the citizens' guard likewise gathered at their respective posts for duty, church services throughout the city coming abruptly to a close. Brown and Parker's return with re-enforcements was quickly followed by a detail from Co. E. under Lieut. King, but being unable to hold Bertelmann's without great risk—in a nest of no telling how many in ambush—they retired to Sans Souci, in the park. Meanwhile Captain Parker was cut out from his party and for a time fears were entertained for his safety, but by daylight he worked his way out of the enemy's lines.

A small force was also sent out to repel any advancing party on the Waialae road. Considerable firing occurred during the night, and several arrests were made. The death of C. L. Carter at 5 a.m. of the 7th seemed to knit the government defenders to closer bonds of unity, and the day became one of battle. At 7 a.m. martial law was proclaimed. All business was suspended and vessels detained in port. Lieut. Coyne re-enforced King with thirty more men and formed a skirmish line toward the point of Leahi from the park. The rebels under command of Wilcox and Lot Lane began active hostilities at daylight from commanding positions, but retreating, massed along the summit and fired down, till dislodged by shot from the park and shell from the government tug-boat *Eleu*, whereupon they scattered towards Waialae.

A squad of citizens under T. B. Murray, assigned to the Waialae road, encountered Nowlein's force beyond Moiliili making for Palolo. Co. F. under Captain Ziegler, with a field piece was sent out, as also six sharpshooters, and a sharp encounter ensued, driving the rebels to an extinct crater for defense, finally dis-

lodging them and securing thirty-three prisoners. Seven others surrendered. Nowlein and his aides, Greig, Widemann and Marshall, with a number of men made their escape. Lieut. Ludweig was the only man of Zeigler's command wounded, while three rebels were reported killed. This was the decisive action in the rebellion; self preservation by flight, concealment, or surrender being their first consideration thereafter. The succeeding day disclosed no armed foe, though search was made in various directions, and the valleys and passes well guarded by the military and citizen volunteers. Arrests of conspirators were frequent, and included a number of prominent persons, especially following that of Captain Davies and crew of the *Waimanalo*.

On the 9th occurred the battle of Manoa. Notwithstanding the guarding of roads and passes, Wilcox—last seen as fleeing to Waialae—was discovered with a party of about fifty men crossing the upper part of Manoa valley, where they were overtaken and engaged by Co. A. under Captain P. Smith, re-enforced by the Sharpshooters Co. under Captain Kidwell, and a detail from Co. D., under Lieut. Jones, with a field piece. Wilcox made a firm stand for a time from his advantageous and protected position, but after some two hours of sharp firing, nightfall enabled the rebels to escape by their scaling a precipitous pass leading to Nuuanu valley, with the loss of one man killed, two wounded and three taken prisoners. This proved the last encounter. It afterwards transpired that Wilcox and ten of his men descended the ridge into Nuuanu, eluding the guard on the valley road, and before morning reached the Kalihi ridge and dispersed to respective hidings. Two or three days passed without information of the leaders or their whereabouts. On the 12th Deputy Brown with Robt. Parker and party of native police set out to scour the hills and valleys from Nuuanu to Waialae. At the latter point a clue was obtained which was reported to the Marshal and resulted in the capture, about noon of the 14th, of the leader Sam Nowlein and his three lieutenants at Moiliili, near the scene of their Monday's fight, where they had been concealed in the brush and fed by natives for six days. This good fortune was followed, ere the day closed, by the capture also of Robt. Wilcox at a fishing hut on an islet off Kalihi, where he had been hiding, hoping possibly to escape by some passing vessel. The community felt much relieved at the result

of the day's work and Parker and his party returned to town jubilant. For several days Lot Lane kept out of sight, and it was expected there would be difficulty, and likely danger, in his capture, but hunger drove him to surrender as submissively as the other defiant spirits had done before him.

The leaders were not backward about revealing the inner history of the movement and parties connected therewith. Wilcox's voluntary offer in this line was declined. Arrests of several prominent foreigners, with others, followed the next day, and on the 16th that of the ex-queen also. The arrest was made quietly, and she submitted gracefully and was conveyed by carriage to the executive building and confined, with her lady in waiting as an attendant, in an up-stairs room used as the Auditor-General's office. A search of Washington Place by the police followed, resulting in unearthing an arsenal of bombs, rifles, pistols, swords and cartridges. On this day, also, all the military companies were called in from the mountains and valleys, and were received with hearty cheers. The volunteer companies were dismissed to their homes, but the Citizens' Guard continued their patrol duty for the city and suburbs for a few days longer, when they were relieved by an organized mounted patrol.

The Military Commission created by the President for the trial of those implicated in the uprising consisted of the following officers of the First Regiment, N. G. H., viz: Col. W. A. Whiting as President; Lieut. Col. J. H. Fisher; Capts. C. W. Ziegler, Co. F.; J. M. Camara, Jr., Co. C.; J. W. Pratt, W. C. Wilder and First Lieut. J. W. Jones, Co. D., members; and Capt. Wm. A. Kinney as Judge Advocate.

The Commission organized for its responsible duty on the 17th, the second anniversary of the downfall of the monarchy. The first to be placed on trial charged with treason and open rebellion were: R. W. Wilcox, Sam Nowlein, H. Bertelmann, C. Widemann, Wm. Greig, L. Marshall, W. C. and J. C. Lane. The first three pled guilty, and on the following day the trials began. Paul Neumann appeared as counsel for most of the prominent prisoners throughout the sittings of the Commission, and vigorously protested in each case against its jurisdiction. The court decided upon its own legality, which was confirmed later by the full bench in the *habeas corpus* test case of Kalaniana'ole, and also

admitted by English authorities to have been properly and legally constituted.

During the sittings of the Commission, which continued until the end of February ere the last charge was presented, much interest was taken in many of the cases during their patient trial. That of the leaders occupied three days, The next cases called were C. T. Gulick, W. H. Rickard, Major Seward and T. B. Walker. Their trial lasted two and a half days. What with admissions and overwhelming evidence strong cases were made against each of the above, and the inward history of the movement was for the first time made public, of which we condense the following account.

Nowlein testified:—"The uprising had been planned four or five months by myself, Gulick, Rickard and Seward, meeting at Gulick's King street residence two or three times a week, Seward not always present. A new government was talked of, with the restoration of Liliuokalani. A new constitution was drafted, Gulick writing it, which was engrossed by Wm. Kaae, Liliuokalani's secretary. This was completed about Christmas, and was to be signed by Liliuokalani and promulgated. In the plan of attack, fifty-seven posts were to be established around town, under command of natives and white men to stop the Citizens' Guard from assembling. The executive building was to be surrounded, and the station house, telephone office, and electric light works seized. By agreement with Gulick and Rickard I sent agents to enlist natives in town and in Koolau, and organize squads of thirty-seven each and await orders. Seward went to the Coast for arms and ammunition. I sent Townsend and Warren to Rabbit Island; Seward sent a boat. Rickard, Gulick, Seward and I agreed to charter the *Waimanalo*. Tried to start the revolution the night of the 3d. The arms were to be landed, half each at Kakaako and the fish market. I was to have charge of the latter party. Walker was to take the station house, and Bowler the telephone office. Rickard went out on the steamer on night of the 2d to direct matters. Received a letter from him for Gulick requesting shore boats to land arms. I sent one from boat house. Police interference broke up this plan, so Rickard and I decided to begin the move at 2 a.m., Monday the 7th. He was to tell Gulick and Seward."

Many points in the foregoing were corroborated by various

parties, besides admissions by Captain Davies of the *Waimanalo* of his share in the movement, for which he was to get \$10,000 and a position. Townsend, Warren and Walker, also confessed to their connection as above indicated. Kaae testified to his clerical labors, which included also other state papers and eleven commissions

On the morning of January 24th the following submissive document, addressed to President Dole, from the ex-queen, was delivered to him by C. B. Wilson and Saml. Parker in the presence of his cabinet :

SIR:— After full and free consultation with my personal friends, and with my legal advisers, both before and since my detention by military order in the executive building, and acting in conformity with their advice and also upon my own free volition, and in pursuance of my unalterable belief and understanding of my duty to the people of Hawaii and to their highest and best interests, and also for the sake of those misguided Hawaiians and others who have recently engaged in rebellion against the Republic, and in an attempt to restore me to the position of queen which I held prior to the seventeenth day of January, 1893, and without any claim that I shall become entitled by reason of anything that I may now say or do, to any other or different treatment or consideration at the hands of the Government than I otherwise could and might legally receive, I now desire to express and make known, and do hereby express and make known to yourself, as the only lawful and recognized head of the Government, and to all the people of the Hawaiian Islands, whether or not they have yet become citizens of the Republic, or are or have been adherents of the late monarchy, and also to all diplomatic and other foreign representatives in the Hawaiian Islands, to all of whom I respectfully request you to cause this statement and action of mine to be made known as soon as may be, as follows, namely :

First In order to avoid any possibility of doubt or misunderstanding on the subject, although I do not think that any doubt or misunderstanding is either proper or possible, I hereby do fully and unequivocally admit and declare that the Government of the Republic of Hawaii is the lawful Government of the Hawaiian Islands, and that the late Hawaiian Monarchy is finally and forever ended and no longer of any legal or acute validity,



force or effect whatsoever; and I do hereby forever absolve all persons whomsoever, whether in the Hawaiian Islands or elsewhere, from all and every manner of allegiance, or official obligation, or duty to me and my heirs and successors forever, and I hereby declare to all such persons in the Hawaiian Islands that I consider them as bound in duty and honor henceforth to support and sustain the Government of the Republic of Hawaii.

Second—For myself, my heirs and successors, I do hereby and without any mental reservation or modification, and fully, finally, unequivocally, irrevocably and forever abdicate, renounce and release unto the Government of the Republic of Hawaii and its legitimate successors forever, all claims or pretensions whatsoever to the late throne of Hawaii, or to the late monarchy of Hawaii, or to any past, or to the existing, or to any future government of Hawaii, or under or by reason of any present or formerly existing constitution, statute, laws, position, right or claim of any and every kind, name and nature whatsoever, and whether the same consists of pecuniary or property considerations or of personal status, hereby forever renouncing, disowning and disclaiming all rights, claims, demands, privileges, honors, emoluments, titles and prerogatives whatsoever under or by virtue of any former, or the existing government, constitution, statute, law or custom of the Hawaiian Islands whatsoever, save and excepting only such rights and privileges as belong to me in common with all private citizens of, or residents in the Republic of Hawaii.

Third—I do hereby respectfully implore for such misguided Hawaiians and others as have been concerned in the late rebellion against the Republic of Hawaii such degree of executive clemency as the Government may deem to be consistent with its duty to the community, and such as a due regard for its violated laws may permit.

Fourth—It is my sincere desire henceforth to live in absolute privacy and retirement from all publicity or even appearance of being concerned in the public affairs of the Hawaiian Islands, further than to express, as I now do, and shall always continue to do, my most sincere hope for the welfare and prosperity of Hawaii and its people, under and subject to the Government of the Republic of Hawaii.

Fifth—I hereby offer and present my duly certified oath of allegiance to the Republic of Hawaii.

Sixth—I have caused the foregoing statement to be prepared and drawn and have signed the same, without having received the slightest suggestion from the President of Hawaii, or from any member or official of the Government of Hawaii concerning the same or any part thereof, or concerning any action or course of my own in the premises.

Relying upon the magnanimity of the Government of the Republic, and upon its protection,

I have the honor to be, Mr. President,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

LILIUOKALANI DOMINIS.

The careful perusal and execution of the above was duly witnessed, at her request, by Messrs. Wm. G. Irwin, Saml. Parker, Chas. B. Wilson, H. A. Widemann, S. K. Hookano and Paul Neumann, in whose presence she declared it to be "a correct and full statement of her wishes and acts in the premises," and further acknowledged the same as her free act and deed before W. L. Stanley, notary public, who also took her affirmation to the following oath of allegiance to the Republic :

HONOLULU, ISLAND OF OAHU, } SS.  
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. }

I, LILIUOKALANI DOMINIS, 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.

(Signed)

LILIUOKALANI DOMINIS.

Subscribed and sworn to this 24th day of January, A.D. 1895, before me.

(Notarial Seal)

W. L. STANLEY,  
Notary Public.

To the above document the Attorney-General, on behalf of the Executive, made the following reply :

EXECUTIVE BUILDING, }  
HONOLULU, Jan. 29th, 1895. }

Madam :—A document executed by you, purporting to contain an abdication and renunciation of all sovereign rights heretofore claimed by you, has been delivered on your behalf to the President.

As you were under arrest at the time this instrument was signed, it is desired before accepting and placing the same on file, to make clear to you, in order that no misunderstanding may hereafter arise, the views of the Government in this matter:

1. The execution of this document cannot be taken to exempt you in the slightest degree from personal and individual liability for such complicity as due investigation and trial may show that you had in the late conspiracy against the Government and the consequent loss of life; which position is recognized by you in your letter.

2. It cannot be conceded that such rights and claims as you now voluntarily relinquish have had any legal existence since January 14, 1893, when by your public announcement that you no longer considered yourself bound by the fundamental law of the land under which you took office, and by your acts in attempting by the mere exercise of your own will to establish a new system of government, the contract existing between you and the people was dissolved, and all sovereign rights theretofore vested in you were lost. The statement by members of your then cabinet that they could not control your proposed action and their appeal to citizens of Honolulu for assistance was the next step which led to a resumption by the people of the rights of Government.

3. So far as your communication may be taken as a notice to the disaffected that it is your desire that the Republic shall be recognized by them as the sole and lawful Government of the country it is fully appreciated. In this connection your unselfish appeal for clemency for those who took part in the late insurrection will receive full consideration.

By order of the Executive Council.

(Signed)

WILLIAM O. SMITH,  
Attorney-General.

TO MRS. LILIUOKALANI DOMINIS.

Following the trial of the two sets of principals, already given, were two companies of active participants—natives and half-castes—of twenty-five and twenty-one each, respectively, and the cases, simply, of J. F. Bowler, V. V. Ashford, John Wise, J. A. Cummins and Captain Davies. The latter was charged with "treason," and admitting his guilt was sentenced accordingly, which sentence was subsequently altered to banishment. Of the others, arraigned for "misprision of treason," Cummins made confession and was leniently dealt with, while the others had their share in the movement proven; the case of V. V. Ashford lasting four and a half days.

Naturally public interest centered in the trial of the ex-queen,

who was arraigned February 5th, on the charge of "misprision of treason." The trial occupied four days, during which time the court room was crowded with attentive listeners—residents and visiting strangers. There were a number of witnesses for the prosecution, six of whom practically settled the case, though her counsel lost no opportunity to belittle or break down testimony. As was written at the time:—"In the preliminaries and throughout the trial, Mr. Neumann sought every cause for impeding or breaking off proceedings. He embraced and used to its full extent every possible technicality. The record teems with his objections, ranging from challenge of jurisdiction to protest against testimony on circumstances. In many instances he gained his point, though in most he was overruled. He was earnest and the Court was patient."

Liliuokalani made a general denial of charges and presented a lengthy statement to the Commission, part of which was, after deliberation of the Court, ordered stricken from the record, as objectionable, ere proceeding with arguments on the case.

With a few exceptions of single trials the balance of cases presented were in companies of from twelve to sixty-five, many prisoners pleading guilty as charged, in whole, or in part. Altogether one hundred and ninety prisoners came to trial. Thirty-seven were charged with "treason and open rebellion," one hundred and forty-one with "treason" and twelve for "misprision of treason." Of these ninety pled "guilty," and of the others, who either pled "not guilty," or had the court enter that plea for them, but five were acquitted on various grounds. The Commission were deliberate in reaching their decisions. In the fulfilment of their obligations they passed sentences according to law and the evidence, and in a number of cases recommended them to clemency.

The sentences were then carefully reviewed by President Dole; his judicial experience, knowledge of Hawaiian character and love of justice served him well in considering the findings of each case from the evidence adduced, at times calling his Cabinet, and in some cases the Advisory Council into consultation. He was thereby enabled to decide intelligently upon the momentous and at times conflicting questions presented, for the welfare of the nation. There were not a few who clamored for capital punishment of the guilty leaders, and several bodies of loyal citizens

petitioned against leniency, lest it be an encouragement for continued rebellious effort.

Time is a healer of many ills, and there are no expressions of regret, to-day, that the death sentence which had been passed upon Wilcox, Gulick, Seward and Rickard, were changed to fine and imprisonment, and that of Nowlein and Bertelmann should be allowed liberty. Instead thereof we now hear the same parties petitioning for a liberal exercise of the pardoning power. This has been exercised already in the case of V. V. Ashford, Wm. Greig and L. Marshall, conditional upon their leaving the country, and with C. Widemann, and a large body of natives. Lili-okalani is also in the enjoyment of her freedom, conditionally, and occupies again Washington Place, while a modification in the terms of sentence has been made in most of the remaining cases.

Among those arrested on suspicion of complicity with the uprising, three foreigners were summarily deported by the *War-rimoo*, en route for Vancouver, February 2d, viz. : J. Cranstoun, A. E. W. Muller and J. B. Johnstone. They were provided with free passage and \$50 for expenses. They have since been posing as martyrs and seeking revenge in \$50,000 damage suits.

A number of others were given the option to stand trial or leave the country till permitted by the Foreign Office to return. Twenty-two availed themselves of this opportunity for freedom, though the majority departed with great reluctance. A number of these have already returned, by permission, with more to follow. Twenty-seven others arrested as "suspects" were released without trial, but informed they were liable at any time to be called upon to explain their complicity with the uprising.

---

THE introduction of sewing machines in these islands had the following mention in the local press at the time: "First two sewing machines received at Honolulu arrived Sept. 12, 1853, from New York via Panama and San Francisco, per *Shooting Star*, to J. H. McColgan, merchant tailor, selected by him and brought out at great comparative expense, one for heavy work, the other for lighter goods."

✓

## EARLY HISTORY OF THE PRESENT HOUSE OF C. BREWER & CO., LIMITED.

---

THE existing house of C. Brewer & Co., Limited, like many a state or nation, began at a distant date under a different name, and is a result of the growth through the changes of time and circumstances rather than of any one definite act. If an exact date and a single act are to be assigned, it was on Monday, December 8th, 1817, when James Hunnewell, officer of the brig *Bordeaux Packet*, agreed with Andrew Blanchard, master, to remain at Honolulu—where they then were—after the sale of the vessel, and dispose of the balance of her cargo and invest and forward the proceeds. This was the beginning of the long business career of Mr. Hunnewell connected with the Islands, and his first act in settling there.

After two visits at home, in Charlestown and Boston, Mass., and after acting as agent at the Islands for sundry parties, he, also acting for others, Bryant and Sturgis among them, in 1826 founded his own independent house in Honolulu. He stated (1866), that he in 1826 bought the premises still, when he wrote, occupied by C. Brewer & Co. In 1830 he added some land. In November, 1830, having spent most of the time for fourteen years abroad, he, as he desired, returned home, leaving the business in charge of Henry A. Pierce, who had been a clerk with him.

At first business was generally in small transactions and by barter. Sandal wood was the chief native product of value in commerce, and, indeed, it almost made the currency of the country. In the dealings through 1817-18, money is scarcely mentioned. "At one time," said Mr. Hunnewell, it was in 1818, "we were the only traders on shore at Honolulu that had any goods to sell. All our *cash* sales amounted to \$104, and this was from an English captain and officers." If the present writer's memory is right, he has heard that this was a large part of the coin then in Honolulu.

By 1820, sales were, on the other hand, almost wholly for cash.

American goods of nearly all sorts were received and disposed of on consignment, and this business was, for forty years, a large one in the transactions of the house. To it, in time, vessels were consigned. Whalers, scarcely mentioned in 1818, are frequently noted in 1820.

Before 1819, operations were under the old native institutions, and, in a measure of course, affected by them. In that year idolatry was abolished by native action, and a new order of things began. Christian institutions were established, and the usages of civilization were, by degrees, adopted. Churches and schools were soon flourishing, the language became a written one, and, on January 7th, 1822, the printing press issued its first page. This act, an important one in any country, was in the presence of many persons, Hawaiian and American. Governor Kalanimoku struck off the first impression; Mr. Loomis, the printer, the second; and James Hunnewell, the third. The old house had a hand in starting this engine of civilization in Hawaii, among others not here mentioned.

A nation was transformed. Business, commenced under difficulties in the days of smaller things, was enlarged; it grew, indeed, with the nation that has constantly had friends and helpers among men in this house.

General and unjust charges, it may be added, have been from time to time made against the business class at the Islands; but ample defense and facts for due tribute in their worth exist, especially as the history of this house from first to last demonstrates.

Mr. Hunnewell wrote an account of its early period that fills nearly twelve columns of The Friend for January and March, 1867. An Hawaiian poem on his old blue sea chest is in the same paper for April, 1857. }

Changes in the style and membership of the house have been rather numerous, and may now be told. About as many, it may be added, have occurred in the capital or ownership, which has been also successively held. The firm names will be given in *italics* at the head of the several paragraphs of the account.

*James Hunnewell*, who, beginning in 1817, had founded the house in 1826, transferred the business on his return home in November, 1830.

*Henry A. Pierce* then carried it on in his own name until 1834, when he formed a partnership with Thomas Hinckley, in style—

*Pierce and Hinckley*, a firm lasting about a year, when ill health obliged Mr. Hinckley to retire. He left the Islands and died before he reached home. Mr. Hunnewell, from whose papers these particulars are taken, seems to have had full confidence in him.

Captain Charles Brewer, who in the course of voyages had become acquainted with the Pacific, first arrived in Honolulu during the latter part of 1823, and settled there a dozen years later. He knew Mr. Pierce, and with him formed the firm of—

*Pierce and Brewer*, a firm lasting about *eight years* from the summer of 1835. Mr. Pierce, who had been twelve years from home, spent a year or more, 1835-36, on a visit there. In 1840, Captain Brewer, having been away six years, took his turn, and was absent until the autumn of 1841. In 1843, Mr. Pierce retired for residence in Charlestown and Boston, where he remained about thirty years. For the first time the house then took the name of—

*C. Brewer & Co.*, a firm which lasted *four years*, 1843-47. On May 23d, 1841, James F. B. Marshall and Francis Johnson had formed a partnership, styled Marshall & Johnson, for "transacting a general mercantile business" at Honolulu. With them Captain Brewer joined, and to them transferred his business when he came home in 1845. August 31, 1847, the partnership of these three expired by limitation, and a new firm took "the warehouse recently occupied by them," and also the business, under the style of—

*S. H. Williams & Co.*, a firm that lasted from 1847 to 1850. The members were Stephen H. Williams, James F. B. Marshall, and Wm. Baker, Jr. June 17, 1848, Benjamin F. Snow was admitted a partner. During this partnership the discovery of gold in California helped to enlarge business, as also did whaling.

*B. F. Snow*, (as he signed) on Sept. 16, 1850, reported (by letter to J. H.) that he was "successor of the firm of S. H. Williams & Co." He continued to receive business that had gone to that house. On February 21st, 1856, he departed for New York, and left his affairs with B. W. Field. The succession in the house, however, was through—

*Charles Brewer, 2d*, a nephew of Captain Chas. Brewer, with whom he had been, 1843-45. Contemporaneously with Mr. Snow he was in business, and also doing that which went to the



house, and all, or most of it, by 1856.\* In September, 1859, Sherman Peck joined him, and the firm again became—

*C. Brewer & Co.*, a style that has *continued from 1859* to the present date, often with no one by the name of Brewer in it at Honolulu. In the period 1826-59, or thirty-three years, there were four, 1843-47, when it had been the style. Mr. Brewer retired in the summer of 1861, and October 8th, Mr. Peck was joined by Charles H. Lunt, who had arrived during the preceding month. In August, 1862, they were joined by H. A. P. Carter. Mr. Lunt, who returned to Boston in the summer of 1862, retired in May, 1863.

All the members of the house who have been named are now (1895) dead. This sketch of the changes during forty years, 1826-66, may very properly be followed by another with brief notice of their personal history, which will show their thoroughly New England character and their services, public as well as mercantile.

James Hunnewell was born, in Charlestown, Mass., Feb. 10, 1794, and died in his home there, May 2, 1869. His family of Hunnewells had lived on Massachusetts ground for over two centuries, and his mother's, Frothingham, since 1630. He married Susan Lamson, whose family had been as long in the state. In him the missionaries and the natives had one of their best friends. At his death the king, Kamehameha V., in a valued letter to the present writer, said: "The name of the late James Hunnewell was early associated with the commercial interests of these Islands, and his long and useful life was marked by such constant goodwill to my kingdom, that I shall always cherish his memory with sincere regard. Although he was only removed in the fulness of time, I deeply sympathize with you in the loss of such a parent, but I congratulate you in the inheritance of such an honored name."

Charles Brewer was born in Boston, March 27, 1804. He was descended from Daniel Brewer, who settled in Roxbury, Mass., in 1632, and died, on ancestral ground, at his home in Jamaica Plain. His funeral, Oct. 13, 1885, was attended by a remarkable representation of Hawaii. In 1840 he married Martha D. Turner,

\* Several of these dates and changes are given in circulars issued at various times, and in Mr. Hunnewell's files of letters continuous for over forty years, as also was his business with the house.

at Charlestown, where her father was a Universalist minister, 1814-25. He was much esteemed, and although little in public life, so called, he was widely and well known.

Henry Alpheus' Pierce, son of Joseph H., was born in Dorchester, Mass., Dec. 15, 1808, and died in San Francisco, July 29, 1885. For about thirty years he lived in Charlestown and Boston, and married Susan R. Thompson, of an old family in the former city. He traveled extensively in Mexico and South America. He was a pioneer in the sugar industry at the Islands, but was too early in and out of it to realize its gains, and lacked success in an attempt at the South after the Civil War. After leaving business he was, from July, 1869, to Sept., 1877, the Minister of the United States, resident in Hawaii.

James Fowle Baldwin Marshall, son of a native of Boston, was born there in August, 1818, and died at his home in Weston, Mass., May 6, 1891. He arrived at the Islands in 1839. He married Martha Twycross Johnson, of Charlestown. His public services in and for Hawaii, especially her independence, were distinguished. After leaving mercantile business he was during the Civil War in the Sanitary Commission, and later a paymaster general of Massachusetts for the army—there were all told 150,000 men that the State sent to the front. In this office he had the rank of Brigadier-General. Like the accounts of the old Honolulu house, his for the Commonwealth were of the first class. After the war he joined another Hawaiian worthy, General S. C. Armstrong and, 1870-84, became a manager of that great benevolent institution, the Hampton School. For Hawaiian, African, or Indian, his work was good and enduring.

Benjamin F. Snow was born in Boston and, at the age of 60, in Honolulu, Dec. 19, 1866, on the fortieth anniversary of his arrival there, he died, greatly esteemed and respected.

Charles Brewer, 2d, son of Isaac C., of Boston, was born there Sept. 14, 1823, and died in Honolulu, June 4, 1863, another good New England Hawaiian.

Sherman Peck was born in Berlin, Conn., Dec. 28, 1800, and died in Honolulu, June 17, 1871. His first American ancestor was Paul Peck, who arrived in Boston in 1635, and the next year became one of the early settlers of the Connecticut Colony. Sherman Peck was widely esteemed.

Henry A. P. Carter was born in Honolulu in 1837; was educated

in Boston, and retired from business in 1874. He died in New York, Nov. 1, 1891. At the Islands he had "almost every position of honor and trust" there, among other offices that of Minister of Foreign Affairs. In 1876, and later, he was the Minister Plenipotentiary of Hawaii at Washington, where he had an honorable and honored place among the diplomatic representatives of the world. Nations larger than Hawaii would be well off if they always had a representative as good and able.

The old house, of which the earlier history has been told, still flourishes, one of the very few American houses outside the United States—and not many there—of its age or nearly its age. No house begins and continues as it has, except on sound principles steadily practised. Integrity, enterprise and well-made accounts have always been its characteristics. Besides their thoroughly good mercantile qualities, its managers have been at least as noted for their services in good citizenship, in philanthropy, and in public affairs—and this estimate of their character and conduct is here expressed by one who has personally known, or known of, both from the beginning.

This account of the more distant past may well be followed by another on the history of the house during the last thirty years. In closing this, it is only justice to say that few houses have had, and still have, a roll of members better or more widely known. Their past and present are worthy of each other. We all know the high position and reputation held by the living president of the company that the house has become. In religious and in political affairs, as well as those of business, we cordially esteem, and we wish long life to, Peter Cushman Jones. And to the several other good men in it, we also wish long life, especially to that sterling merchant, patriot, and philanthropist, who would honor any community, the Honorable Charles Reed Bishop.

Long may the good old house prosper! It has been a credit not only to itself, but to both the American and the Hawaiian name, and may its long past be the shortest part of its history.

JAMES F. HUNNEWELL.

*Charlestown, September 21, 1895.*

[The continued history of this pioneer house is in course of preparation for publication in next issue of the ANNUAL.—ED.]

---

*See next volume*

---

## SHARK STORIES.

---

MANY people are aware of the remarkable swimming abilities of the average native Hawaiian, though it may be doubted whether the men of the present generation possess in this particular the "staying" qualities of those that are past. I will here relate a story in this regard which I heard in 1859, at the risk of being considered a retailer of "fish stories."

Two natives who had shipped on a whaler bound North, became home-sick and repented of their bargain. At night, when the vessel was about thirty miles off Barber's Point, watching their opportunity in the darkness, they slipped overboard and struck out for land. After swimming for some twenty hours, they came across one of those huge sharks frequently met with in that vicinity. Apparently having no apprehension of danger from the monster, they both mounted upon his back, astride, and guiding him as one might an ox, by slaps on his head, now on one side and then on the other, they pointed him for the land, about ten miles distant. Their strange steed was quite tractable and seems never once to have thought of going below the surface to get rid of his riders. Meantime, being almost famished for want of food, they picked off and devoured the numerous small fish that adhere to the cuticle of sharks, and enjoyed one of those rare feasts so dear to the kanaka, though minus the poi. Arrived on soundings, and finding that their friend the shark was reluctant to approach any nearer the land, they jumped off and swam to shore, landing near Puuloa. This is the story as I heard it from the two men, after they had been arrested as deserters from their ship; and they were willing to take their oaths of its truth. Doubtless they actually swam the distance mentioned, thirty miles, but the shark portion of the story is rather a tough one to swallow.

However, I am reminded in this connection of an ancient native legend which has reference to the ancestors of the Kalakaua reign, and which is probably one of those myths that abound in the old native kaos. On the coast of Kohala there

existed in the reef, and probably still there, a number of circular depressions which were quite deep, and in which abode the monstrous "ground sharks" for which this coast was noted. One of the ancestors of the family of which I speak, is related to have got the reputation of having some mysterious affinity or relationship with the genus *carcharus*, from the fact that whenever he went out fishing and got ready to return to shore, his custom was to leave his companions in the canoe and ride to land on the back of a shark.—*Sheldon's Reminiscences*.

---

### PUUHONUA, OR PLACES OF REFUGE.

---

**F**ORNANDER tells us that tradition credits the building of the once famous city of refuge, "Puuhonua," known as the "Hale o Keawe," at Honaunau, in South Kona, Hawaii, to Kanuha, son of Keawe, by one of two wives, whose names have been lost in the traditional record. As near as can be ascertained this occurred about the opening of the eighteenth century.

Other places of refuge existed than the famous one at Honaunau, as Kukuipuka, at Waihee, Maui, is pointed out as once noted for its protecting power, with its heiaus (temples), and kahunas (priests), who made offerings to appease the angered gods for broken laws on the arrival of a pursued culprit. Alexander's History mentions Kualoa, at Koolauloa, as once a sacred haven for refugees on the island of Oahu, and the fact had mention recently that Coconut Island, Hilo, under its native name of Moku Ola, signified its ancient purpose in this same line of safety for refugees.

Traditional reference is made also to one on the island of Lanai, and one or two on Molokai, from which it might be fair to presume that each island in the olden times had its city or place of refuge.

---

Tattooing was not an ancient religious rite or ceremony with Hawaiians, but simply a matter of personal fancy; sometimes a token of affection, or indication of bereavement.

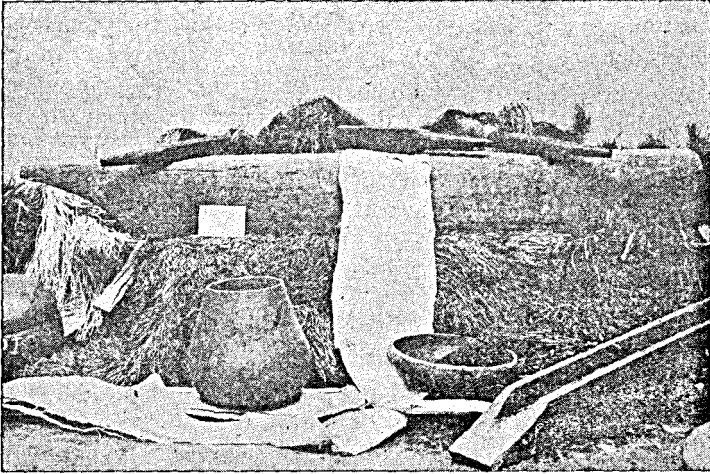


FIG. 1.—KAPA MAKING OUTFIT.

## HAWAIIAN KAPA MAKING.

AN art that has been passed by in the constant march of better means to better ends, not yet a lost art, for there are still among us those who have in olden time known its methods and secrets—old women who, less than a quarter of a century ago, made it a part of their daily toil,—kapa beating is no longer practised on these islands, although in other parts of the Pacific region it still furnishes the scant clothing custom and climate require.

On the Hawaiian Islands kapa making reached its greatest development. Not only did every family of importance make its own necessary clothing, but sheets of wonderful variety of texture and coloring were made for barter, being with feathers and mats the principal portable property.

It is curious that Hawaiian legends do not preserve the name or time of the inventor of kapa, but this is simply an indication that the Malayo-Polynesians who peopled this group brought with them an art already old in the country of their origin, and, moreover, that this, like all other arts, developed gradually by the

contributions of many ingenious people. From the "lace-bark" of Jamaica, which closely resembles coarser varieties of kapa, to the delicate *kalukalu* of Hawaii many an experiment and many a failure must have intervened, and the amount of ingenuity displayed in the manufacture of the bark tissue and in the coloring and decoration of the resulting paper reflects the greatest credit on the ancient Hawaiians. Certainly the designs on the figured kapa are of a very low grade in the scale of artistic ornament, although sometimes well arranged, yet the colors are not only excellent and generally in good taste, but they are exceedingly durable; some in my possession, collected by Captain Cook more than a century ago, are still apparently as vivid in coloring as when made.

The rather musical tap, tap, tap of the beater has forever ceased in the valleys where a generation ago it was common enough, but the magnificent collection of kapa now in the Bishop Museum may perhaps with interest serve as a text for a brief description of the general processes of kapa beating.

Any shrub with an inner bark of fine and mucilaginous fibre would serve the purpose, and many were occasionally used, as the Akala (*Rubus hawaiiensis*), Breadfruit, Maaloo (*Boehmeria stipularis*), Ulei (*Osteomeles anthyllidifolia*), but those most used were the Mamaki (*Pipturus albidus*), and the Waoke (*Broussonetia papyrifera*). The waoke, or paper-mulberry, is found in cultivation all through the Pacific region, and although it has on all the islands escaped from cultivation, its native country is still unknown to botanists. It was brought to the Hawaiian group either by the first settlers or in some of the many voyages to "Kahiki" in later times, and most carefully cultivated. Cook, Vancouver, Ellis and other early visitors speak of the plantations of waoke cared for as industriously as were the kalo patches. When the young shoots were about an inch in diameter and nearly a man's height they were pulled up, root and top cut off, and the roots divided for replanting. This was the men's work, who also stripped off the bark and scraped away the outer layers on the boards and with the scrapers used also for *olona* the fibre for cord and net-work. The cleaned strips were carefully rolled lengthwise to keep them from twisting, tied with a bit of hau fibre and placed in water under a board (an old poi board was often used), kept down with stones, the object

being to slightly rot the bark to free the fibre from gum and render it more amenable to subsequent treatment. From two days to a week the bark was thus macerated, and then the hard work of the women began.

On a log of hard wood, commonly kolea or kawau—four to six feet long, three or four inches wide on the smooth upper surface, and hollowed out beneath, supported at each end by stones, and called *kua kuku*—the strips were beaten with a round club of kauila, called *hohoa* (Fig. 2, No. 2), to still further separate the fibres. The resulting coarse network of tangled fibres, much like the kapa still used in New Guinea, was again soaked, over night generally, and the soft stringy tangle was then beaten with the quadrilateral beater, called *ie kuku*, into a mass somewhat resembling papier maché and called *moomoo*. This material was made in quantity and kept on hand for the succeeding processes, which required more skill. Generally speaking, all the barks were treated this way, the time of maceration varying considerably.

In olden times, before white civilization had disturbed the economy of the people the kapa beating (*kupalu*) was done in one of the six houses of an Hawaiian homestead, but I have always seen the work done in the open air under some tree by a stream or near a kalo patch. Not all hard work and drudgery was it, for the ancient dames had a capital system of telephoning from valley to valley by a method of intervals in the beats forestalling the "Morse alphabet" as well as the modern Sewing Circle in the interchange of gossip.

The Hawaiians being in all things given to worship like Saint Paul's audience on Mars' Hill, had of course gods of the kapa makers, and Lauhuki and Hai were the principal ones. A few of the waoke leaves were placed under a stone, or bits of the bark were thrown into the stream and a set prayer offered before the serious work of beating began.

With the *kua kuku* firmly fixed in place, a few calabashes of water in which to keep the beaters wet, a bowl of thin paste (often the starch of the *tacca pinnatifida*), a thin knife-like piece of kauila or *uhiuhi* to clear the grooves in the beaters from the clogging fibres (Fig. 3, No. 2), and with at least one assistant to pull the growing sheet of kapa, and hand the beaters, water, etc., the work began, and it usually took four days to make a sheet of good kapa or a *pa'u*. As the tap, tap, tap continued,



strip was welded to strip, more beating where it was too thick and bits of moomoo inserted where a hole occurred or where the fibre was too thin; pushing forwards and to one side until a continuous sheet was made, of surprising dimensions: one eighteen feet square was in Cook's collection, and *pa'us* more than twenty feet long were common. These latter garments of the women, as well as the *malos* of the men, were finished on a board of very hard wood, finely grooved. Some of these *papa hole kua ula* in the Bishop Museum are perhaps the finest specimens of the skill of the ancient Hawaiians now extant.

The various qualities of kapa had names, often local ones, and a long list might be given, but without specimens attached would be of little significance. Two, however, should be noticed—one a thick, firm felt, used as a mat for bed or floor, of which the only specimen I have seen is in a collection of kapa carried home by Cook's ships, and now in my possession; the other the delicate *kalukalu*, almost transparent, of a silky texture, and used to enwrap the new-born chiefs. One large sheet, used by Kamehameha III., is in the Bishop Museum, with smaller pieces of even finer quality. The lace kapa was punctured with innumerable holes, and used for *kiheis* and decorative purposes. One form was composed of a black sheet perforated with various dotted patterns, and when wet beaten to another sheet, white or of some light color.

As to the beaters, those who are curious as to names may refer to the catalogue of the Bishop Museum, but as the "water mark" in the kapa was made by the patterns of the *ie kuku* the principal ones may be described. First came the mole, or smooth face, generally used to give a finish to kapa already beaten. This would not be good to thoroughly felt the fibres; a more uneven surface is needed, and a "tooth" was given the smooth beater by cutting grooves (20–25 to the inch) along the surface. This was called *hoopai* (Fig. 2, No. 3), and occurs on at least one side of all beaters. When the grooves were less frequent, four or five only on a side, the name changed to *pepehi* (Fig. 2, No. 5), and when these few grooves were crossed at right angles by others, it became *halua*; if the cross-lines were at some other angle, the pattern became *maka upena* (net meshes, Fig. 2, No. 12), and when round holes were bored in the interstices, the term *pupu* was added, though

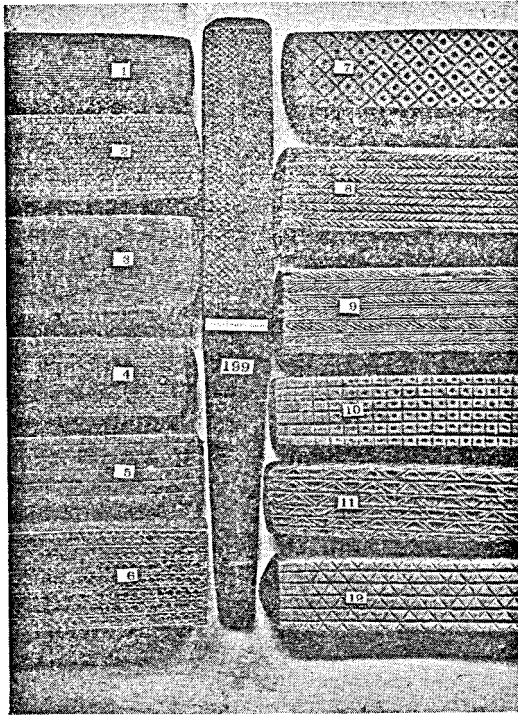


FIG. 2. —A COLLECTION OF KAPA BEATERS.

- |                 |                           |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Hohoa,       | 7. Halua pupu,            |
| 2. Maka upena,  | 8. Lau ma'u,              |
| 3. Hoopai,      | 9. Iwi puhī.              |
| 4. Halua koeau, | 10. Pepehi halua pupu.    |
| 5. Pepehi,      | 11. Iepehi niho mano,     |
| 6. Puili halua, | 12. Pepehi maka upena.    |
|                 | 199. Puili, halua, koeau. |

when these holes were triangular, the term *niho mano* (shark tooth, Fig. 2, No. 11), was used. A zigzag groove was very common, and when several of these were parallel the name was *koeau* (Fig. 2, No. 4); when alternately arranged, *puili* (Fig. 2, No. 6). *Iwipuhi* (No. 9) and *Lauma'u* (No. 8) were other forms shown in the illustration.

For durability the toughest wood was required, and one cannot but admire the patience and skill with which the artisan carved these re-

fractory clubs—his only tools sharks' teeth or a splinter of clinkstone. Few modern workmen, with the best of tools, could surpass his work. But this was before white civilization converted the industrious and painstaking Hawaiian to a mere player on the *ukulele*.

So far we have a plain cloth of varying strength, of a white or light brown color according to the material, which will bear a careful washing, but will not stand long exposure to wet, unless made quite waterproof by painting with coconut or kukui nut oil. Mamaki kapa was usually left of its natural brown color, but the

waoke kapa after bleaching was often printed or dyed, and in this work great ingenuity was shown. Roots, leaves and bark of many trees were the source of color, and experiments are now being conducted in the laboratory of the museum to determine the colors obtainable from the plants commonly used in ancient times. The chief colors of aboriginal extraction were yellow (turmeric, akia, etc.), red (noni root), green, various shades of browns, and the greys produced by an admixture of charcoal. Whatever the source the old-time colors were astonishingly permanent.

While there were many vegetable colors and dyes the common base or body color was ochre, ground in stone mortars with *kamani* or *kukui* oil. Charcoal of the *pili* grass was kept in a loose kapa bag and sifted into the paint to darken the tint. In modern times blues have been obtained from the introduced indigo leaves, "blue ball," and foreign cloth. Red was often obtained by beating Turkey red cotton into the uncolored kapa, a method easily detected by the presence of cotton fibre under the microscope. It was customary to prepare a deeply colored kapa, and use it on occasion as a solid pigment by beating in.

The Tahitians used different materials for dyeing, some of them, as the wild fig, not being found on this group, so that many, if not all the colors, had to be discovered anew by patient experiment. It may be added that the colors of kapa are generally subdued and pleasing even to cultivated taste, and there is nothing of the glaring combination of colors common enough in savage decoration, and in some of the Hawaiian female dress of to-day. The very bad taste shown by modern Hawaiians in the arrangement of bouquets and in the long strings of one kind of flower, without variety of arrangement, called leis, is never shown in the old kapa.

Kapas were not all monochrome. *Pa'u, kihei, malo*, and the outer sheet, or *kilohana*, of a *kuina* of bed kapa were often decorated with reds and black in a most elaborate manner. The colors, ground with oil in stone mortars, were applied sometimes by ingenious brushes, made by chewing the inner end of a pandanus fruit (Fig. 3, No. 1); sometimes by a cord in the manner of a carpenter's chalk-line, or by natural objects, as a sea-urchin used as a die; sometimes in lines ruled by *kauila* or bambu pens (Fig. 3, Nos. 4, 6, 10, 11, 12), but more often

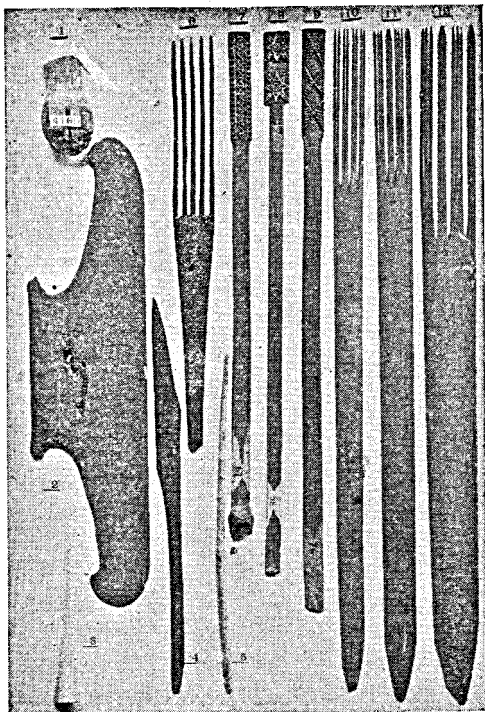


FIG. 3.—BAMBOO MARKING TOOLS.

by stamps carved on the inner side of bambu strips (Fig. 3, Nos. 7, 8, 9). The designs on these stamps were geometrical and of the simplest nature, as may be seen in the illustration (Fig. 4), but by the patient combination of many thousand impressions of these tiny stamps, pleasing stripes resulted. A *pa'u* which Queen Kaahumanu wore when she was baptised is still extant in part, portions having been distributed as relics, and it shows careful and tasteful stamp deco-

ration. In Samoa a large mat stamp, covering several square feet, was used in the coarser work of that group, but no such contrivance is known to have been used by the Hawaiians. Very neat and accurate ruling is often found, and is well illustrated on a *holoku*, or woman's dress, now in the museum, showing a simple but pleasing combination of red and black lines on white.

Of the uses of kapa for clothing and decoration, little need be said. Stout sheets were used for mats; a combination usually of five sheets, was used as a very warm bed-covering; braids of kapa served as slow-match to keep fire, and strips or rags of it made suitable wicks for the stone lamps. Red kapa was used for the periodical dressing of the idols; white kapa was a sign of kapu, and black kapa was made into shrouds.

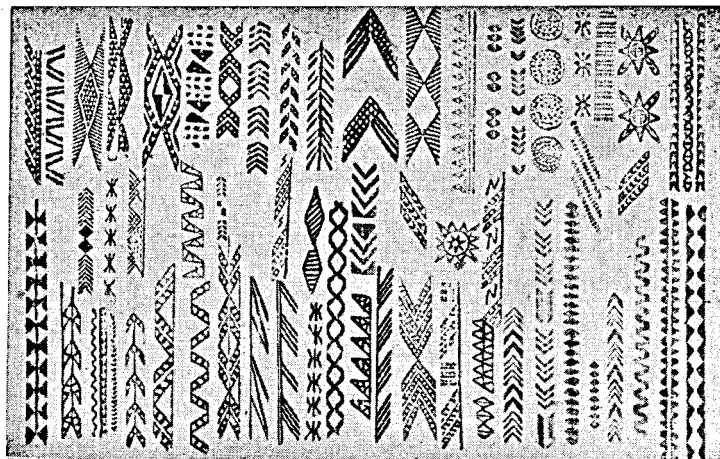


FIG. 4.—STAMPING DESIGNS FOR KAPA DECORATIONS,

Among the superstitious (and who among the Hawaiians are not) several kinds of *kapa mahuna* possess magical properties, and are used in various curious incantations. A choice grey kapa at the museum has the properties of a philtre, and many a swain would give a dollar for a piece the size of a postage stamp, for, administered even in the very unsentimental poi, it would melt the seat of affection in the most obdurate lass.

However pleasing to the eye, a Hawaiian kapa was not quite complete until scented, and for this purpose native perfumes were used almost as lasting as the colors. Ginger, maile, sandal-wood, and olapa were the favorite scents, either singly or in combination.

The use of kapa has not wholly gone by, for if they could be obtained for a reasonable price, they would be capital for interior decoration, and the pretty texture and colors suitably arranged make a pleasing window screen. If enterprise had not wholly abandoned the Hawaiians, they might find a very profitable occupation in renewing the work of their skilful ancestors, for which the raw material is still abundant.

W. T. Brigham.

## VOCABULARY OF TERMS USED IN KAPA MAKING.

[The numbers are those of specimens in the Bishop Museum.]

- Aahu—Bark of waoke soaked in water until soft.
- Aeokahaloa—Waoke kapa colored with charcoal. 2481, 2501.  
The warmest kapa made.
- Aha—A kapa made on Molokai.
- Ahiahia—The uncolored part of dyed or painted kapa.
- Ahina—Grey kapa.
- Ahunali'i—A colored kapa. 2482.
- Akala—*Rubus Hawaiiensis*; a kapa is made from the bark.
- Akoa—Snuff-colored kapa; dye of akoa tree.
- Alaea—Red ochre used as coloring matter. 2376, 2377.
- Alaihi—A red kapa.
- Aleuleu—Old or poor kapa.
- Apeupeu— “ “
- Apikipiki—A kind of kapa.
- Awapuhi—*Zinziber Zerumbet*; root used both as a scent and dye.
- Aweluwelu—Ragged or torn kapa.
- Eleuli—A kapa made in Puna. 2483.
- Haa—*Antidesma platyphyllum*; seeds yield a yellow dye.
- Hai—God of the poe kuku kapa.
- Hai manawa—A thin white kapa.
- Halakea—Kapa dyed with niu.
- Hanina—A pa'u covered with olena.
- Holei—*Ochrosia sandwicensis*; the bark and root dye yellow.
- Hoola—A kind of kapa.
- Ia—Mallet for beating kapa; same as ie kuku.
- Iho—The sheets of kapa below the kilohana in a kuina or set.
- Iliahi—Sandal wood used to scent kapa.
- Iliki—Varnish made of kukui bark, ti leaves and banana buds.
- Kalukalu—A delicate white kapa. 2428, 2515.
- Kapeke—A malo colored differently on the two sides.
- Kaumanu—Waoke too old to be used for kapa.
- Kelewai—Kapa of a mud color. 2492, 2493.
- Kilohana—The outer or principal sheet of a set of kapa.  
Usually figured, and sometimes there are more than one  
in a set. 2352.
- Kuaula—A thick red kapa.
- Kupaoa—*Raillardia scabra*; used to scent kapa.

- Kuina—A set of kapa; usually five stitched together on one edge.
- Lapa—A marking comb of bambu or wood. 1262, 1265. Fig. 3, No. 6.
- Lauhuki—God of those who made kapa.
- Loli—To color in spots.
- Maaloa—*Boehmeria stipularis*; of which the bark was used for making kapa.
- Maile—*Alyxia olivaeformis*; used as a common scent.
- Mahuna—A kind of kapa. 2685, 2689. Used in incantations.
- Mamaki—*Pipturus albidus*; of which the bark furnished fibre for kapa making. 2691.
- Mao—*Abutilon incanum*; which furnished a green dye. 2319, 2649.
- Moelua—A red kapa.
- Momo—Kiiwaawaa palaholo. See moomoo.
- Moomoo—Raw kapa; kapa of little value.
- Nanahu—Charcoal, the most common black dye.
- Nao—A pattern, also the ridges in kapa.
- Na'u—*Gardenia Brighamii*—; used as a dye.
- Nio—Handsome kapa.
- Noni—*Morinda citrifolia*. The root colors red.
- Ohikapāla—Bambu stamps for printing kapa; ohe kakau.
- Ohelohelo—Light red, the color of the ohelo. 2353.
- Ohia—*Metrosideros polymorpha*; used as a dye.
- Ohuohu—A blackish kapa.
- Okena—See olena.
- Olapa—*Cheirodendron Gaudichaudii*; used to scent kapa.
- Olena—*Curcuma longa*; Turmeric; a dye of yellow color obtained from the root.
- Oloa—Waoke bark soaked until soft. Small white kapa formerly put over an idol during prayer.
- Omao—Greenish kapa. 2649.
- Omoha—A figure used in stamping kapa.
- Onio—Spotted kapa.
- Opiki—A Stamp for kapa.
- Ouholowai—Mamaki kapa. 2485.
- Paihi—Ohia bark used as a black dye.
- Paikukui—2430.
- Paiua—Fine white kapa.

- Paipai—The act of beating kapa.  
 Paipaikukui—A pale yellow kapa from Molokai.  
 Paipu—Calabash for packing kapas.  
 Paiula—Kapa made by beating welus of red with new waoke.  
     Also weluula. 2357.  
 Pau [ke]—A poor kapa of no definite color.  
 Pa'u—Female dress of the olden time; often of three to eight sheets.  
 Paupau—Old, worn out, dirty kapa.  
 Pahupalapala—Dye holder for kapa printing.  
 Pake—Soft and flexible white kapa.  
 Paku—To unite two kapas by beating.  
 Palaholo—Paste made from the fern ama'uma'u.  
 Palapalani—To print kapas and put them out to dry.  
 Palupalu—A yellow pa'u.  
 Panionio—To print kapas in gay colors.  
 Paniki—Glaze or dye for kapa.  
 Pehuakoa—Kapa dyed with the bark of the koa tree.  
 Pelehu and } Varieties of kapa make on Kauai.  
 Pepele        }  
 Pili—*Heteropogon contortus*; a grass whose charcoal was used to dye grey. Same as the grass used for thatching.  
 Pinauea—A kind of kapa used for the pa'u.  
 Poaaha—Young waoke.  
 Pouleule—The male flower of breadfruit, used for making kapa.  
 Poulu—A shrub whose bark was used for kapa.  
 Pohaka—Printed kapa.  
 Poniponi—Kapa painted various colors.  
 Puakai—Red dye. Kapa striped with red. 2473, 2688.  
 Puali—A name for a malo, from its use in girding.  
 Puaniu—Kapa dyed with coconut.  
 Pukohukohu—Thick, red kapa malo, dyed with noni.  
 Pulou—Black or dark colored kapa.  
 Pulohiwa—Shining black kapa.  
 Pulu—Pulp for kapa.  
 Punoni—Kapa dyed with noni.  
 Pupupu—White kapa for pa'us.  
 Puukukui—Kapa made of waoke and puleulu.  
 Uaua—A kapa or pa'u colored yellow.  
 Waiele—Black dye. Also waielelele.  
 Wailiilii—Thick kapa with yellow stripes.  
 Waipalupalu—2319.  
 Walahee—*Plectronia odorata*; whose leaves are used as a black dye.  
 Wea—Red dye.  
 Welu—A rag or bit of kapa.  
 Weluula—Same as paiula.



✓ 87

## HAWAIIAN COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

---

From the Hawaiian (June, 1895) Number of the *Overland*.

**H**AWAII has been so intimately identified with San Francisco from its inception as a commercial port, that the two may be said to have developed together. Though Hawaii was outstripped in the race, through exceptional advantages of the Golden Gate city, by reason of her large tributary area and growing population, yet, despite Hawaii's isolation, limited area, and waning people, it has so improved its commercial opportunities, that for some years past it has stood second only in importance in San Francisco's foreign trade list.

The attraction of traders to the Hawaiian Islands followed close upon the publicity of their discovery, and we find them a convenient recruiting station for traders to the Northwest and the coast of California in their voyagings to and from the Orient, that increased-rapidly in importance toward the opening of the present century; two of John Jacob Astor's vessels being among the number, one of which, the *Lark*, was wrecked on Kahoolawe in 1813. King Kamehameha was quick to recognize the benefits to be derived from the visits of shipping, and put forth an edict creating himself the monopolist of his realm in all trade with vessels.

With the development of the sandal-wood trade, which began prior to 1810, the king and principal chiefs were led into extravagance and debt, lured by the rich harvest of this desired article for the twenty or more years it lasted, commanding as it did from eight to ten dollars per picul for the China market. But "easy come, easy go," was as true in those days as in the flush mining times of California. The successive kings and those with them in authority seemed to possess a perfect mania for vessels. Fabulous sums, in trade, were given in almost all cases for any and all kinds of craft, and debts contracted that took years to liquidate. Little or no money was in circulation as late as 1817, all trading being done by barter.

It is of record that Kamehameha I. sent a cargo of sandalwood to China by Capt. Winship—probably in the *Albatross*—who brought him back sundry China goods in return; while another venture by his own brig *Forester* in 1817, entrusted to Capt. Alex. Adams, was so eaten up by pilotage and port charges of various sorts as to bring the royal shipper in debt. This experience originated the system of similar charges to shipping at Hawaiian ports.

Up to 1830 the spirit of venture with the kings and high chiefs and chiefesses was marked, their larger vessels being frequently taken off the coasting service for trading voyages, or discovery. Besides the shipments to China above mentioned, the brig *Ainoa* was sent later on a similar voyage to Canton by Oahu chiefs, under the supercargoship of a Hawaiian, and the *Thaddeus* was sent by Liholiho to Sitka with a cargo of salt, though no mention is made of what was brought back in return by either vessel. At least two sealing voyages were made to the Northwest and the coast of California, the *Ainoa* returning October, 1824, with 5845 skins, and a quantity of oil, fish, etc., and the *Kamalolani*, in 1827, with but 3160 skins. Capt. Wm. Sumner, who had charge of both sealing voyages, was sent later in the *Niu* to Tahiti to recover a cargo of goods sent thither in care of a chief named Kamonoho. Arriving there Sumner found the goods sold and the proceeds being squandered, but saved sufficient to buy a cargo of coconut oil and furniture wood, bringing up the oil in bamboos in lieu of casks.

In 1822 Kaahumanu and the ex-king of Kauai fitted out an expedition of two or three vessels for search of the island of Nihoa, which was taken possession of and added to Hawaii's domains that year. Her highness also sent off the *Waverly* on a cruise to the coast about the time that Boki set off on his ill-fated expedition in two brigs with 480 souls, in quest of a sandalwood island in the South Pacific, from which but one vessel and twenty men returned.

We are indebted to observant early voyagers and to a few private journals for existent knowledge relative to Honolulu's initial commercial period, for although printing was established at the islands in 1822 by the American mission for educational work among the people, it was not until July 30, 1836, that the newspaper first appeared in Honolulu. Unfortunately the first

three attempts were of but short life, so that no consecutive record exists for reference till the year 1843.

Following the early voyagers, English traders were the pioneers of commerce in these islands, attracted hither en route to and from their northwest stations, but it was not long till the American traders *Columbia* and *Lady Washington*, from Boston, followed ere long by others, vied with them for supremacy in Hawaiian trade, and there are evidences that Americans established the first trading posts and business houses at Honolulu. James Hunnewell, supercargo of the *Bordeaux Packet*, of Boston, was left here with a fellow officer in 1817 to dispose of the balance of their cargo, collect sandal-wood therefor and ship same to China for disposal. Astor's agency preceded him by several years and was located near the site of the late Bethel church, on King street.

Hunnewell re-visited Honolulu in 1820 as first officer of the brig *Thaddeus*—that brought out the first missionaries—having an interest in both vessel and cargo, partly designed for the northwest trading. He remained to dispose of the portion left here, and the vessel on her return was sold, so he continued on here to collect the proceeds of sale in sandal-wood and ship as before to China. In 1826 he returned to Honolulu and established what he was pleased to term "the first independent mercantile house," and which exists to-day as the staunch corporation of C. Brewer & Co., Limited (Mr. H. having been succeeded about 1830 by H. A. Pierce and Capt. Chas. Brewer); and for some thirty years past has maintained, in connection with the Boston house of C. Brewer, a regular line of first-class sailing packets between the two ports.

C Brewer  
 Astor's  
 agency  
 1826

American whaleships first visited these islands in 1819. The quick recognition of their superiority over other stations in the Pacific, for recruiting and refitting, made them the rendezvous for the bulk of the Pacific fleet of all nationalities, while the business was vigorously and profitably prosecuted. As the whaling fleet increased by gradual additions, so the business of the islands shaped itself to their necessities, and, as the sandal-wood trade declined, this became *the* business of the islands.

At the advent of the mission—and visits of whaleships, which were simultaneous—Honolulu is described as a scattered, irregu-

lar village of thatched huts of 3000 or 4000 inhabitants. No mention is made of the number of foreigners. In Stewart's visit in 1823 he says, "the foreign population was greater than had been supposed, though the 100 to 200 runaway sailors were recognized as an undesirable class." At that time he states there were four American mercantile houses in Honolulu; two of Boston, one of New York, and one of Bristol, Rhode Island. The whole trade of the four probably amounted to \$100,000 per annum, sandal-wood and specie being the returns for imported articles. Each house had a ship or brig in port, or engaged at one of the other islands.

The first shipyard was established about this same time by Jas. Robinson and Robt. Lawrence, who arrived in Honolulu in 1822 from a wrecked English whaler on the Pearl & Hermes reef, distant 1000 miles W. N. W. from these islands. They located at what was known as "the point," adjoining the old fort, and in due time erected workshops, storehouses, and constructed a capacious wharf. Old sunken hulks were used at other locations for wharf purposes, and unseaworthy vessels moored in the harbor did duty for storage or transhipment warehouse purposes for many years.

Towards 1836 we find Honolulu slowly developing under the stimulus of trade connections with other lands and the increasing whaling fleet. As the people became enlightened they desired to be clothed, and as civilization progressed trade necessities increased, so that to meet demand periodical arrivals from the States and Europe supplied miscellaneous staple goods and groceries, which were supplemented by like supplies from Chili; tea, rice, silks, cigars and other goods from China and Manila; lumber, spars, salmon, etc., from Columbia River; horses, mules, etc., from California, and specie and bullion from Mexico.

Effort toward the establishment of local industries and the development of agriculture was noticeable. Salt had long been an article of trade and export; koa lumber and shingles were in the market; coffee growing and sugar manufacturing was inaugurated; trials given to cotton, indigo, corn, potatoes, fruits, etc., while hides, kukui oil, arrow root, tobacco, mustard seed, etc., were articles that figured in early export lists.

Horses, the first of which had been introduced from the Coast in 1803 as a present to the king by Capt. Cleveland, became an

object greatly desired among both foreigners and natives, and quite a trade sprang up by their importation, which began about 1824 and was carried on for a number of years. In this importation of animals Captains Meek, Dominis, Dana, and others of the pioneer days did themselves and their adopted country much service.

Toward 1840 a deeper business interest was manifest and considerable building activity reported. The grass huts were giving way to houses of wood, coral and adobe; new wharves were constructed and streets improved; the results, doubtless, of the impress throughout the community of the enterprising American firm of Ladd & Co.—consisting of Wm. Ladd, W. P. Hooper and A. P. Brinsmade—which established in Honolulu in 1833 and early took measures to develop the agricultural resources of the country. Becoming involved, however, and through the failure in their Belgian colonization and land scheme, their business came to grief in 1844, and their various enterprises passed into other hands. The first successfully established sugar plantation, situate at Koloa, Kauai, which has long been recognized as one of the prosperous concerns of the islands, is to be credited to Ladd & Co.'s effort.

The year 1840 gives us our first statistical exhibit of the foreign trade of the port of Honolulu, an approximately true showing of Hawaiian commerce compiled and vouched for by Messrs. Pierce & Brewer up to August 17th of that year, the Customs service not having at that time come into existence. This table is valuable as showing the trade of the islands toward the close of what may be justly termed its first commercial era, affording us, as it does, with material for comparison at subsequent periods:

VIEW OF HAWAIIAN COMMERCE, 1836-1840.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Shipping Arrivals.		
			Whalers.	Merchants.	Naval.
1836	\$ 413,000	\$ 73,200	52	30	4
1837	350,500	79,600	67	28	4
1838	207,000	65,850	76	12	1
1839	378,500	94,400	60	26	8
1840	218,000	75,050	40	30	2

TABLE OF DOMESTIC EXPORT VALUES, 1836-40.

Products.	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
Sandal wood.....	\$ 26,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 21,000	\$ .....
Hides.....	12,000	13,000	10,000	6,000	18,500
Goat skins.....	4,600	4,500	3,000	1,000	10,000
Salt.....	4,400	2,700	1,400	2,900	2,225
Leaf, Tobacco.....	500	300	.....	.....	300
Sugar.....	.....	300	6,200	6,200	18,000
Syrup and Molasses.....	.....	1,000	3,450	3,450	7,300
Kukui oil.....	400	600	500	500	500
Sperm oil.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	.....
Arrow root.....	300	200	300	.....	1,700
Supplies, Shipping.....	25,000	45,000	35,000	50,000	16,500
Total.....	\$ 73,200	\$ 79,600	\$ 65,850	\$ 94,400	\$ 75,050

Aside from the fleet of government vessels—of which the king owned one brig and six schooners—the shipping owned by Honolulu residents at the compilation of above tables comprised but fifteen, valued at \$55,000, of which seven were owned by American residents, three by British, and five small schooners by natives.

Honolulu at this early period was credited by R. C. Wylie in his "Notes" in *The Friend*, published in 1844, with "having port facilities exceeding that of any South American port except Panama and Callao. The well-appointed, shipyard of Robinson & Co. (already referred to), with a competent force of mechanics, and owning a wharf having capacity for heaving down two vessels at once, and with ample storage, afforded facilities for all possible requirements." The other wharves in existence at this time were Ladd & Co's., French's and Charlton's.

The foreign population of Honolulu in October, 1840, was estimated at 600, and the business of the town was divided between five wholesale and twenty retail stores, one lumber yard, four hotels and taverns and twelve sailor boarding houses and grog shops. The mechanical trades were well represented as to variety, including even an engraver and a printer.

The government of the islands, during the reign of Kamehameha III., changed to a constitutional monarchy in 1840. A few years later was inaugurated its various departments, at which time dates the interior and treasury offices, and naturally the custom house, with Wm. Paty, Esq., as the first collector of the port. From this point is our basis of reliable data of the com-

merce of the islands. Its initial statistical work, however, seems to cover but a few main lines. This may be accounted for by, or through, the disturbed condition of affairs during several months of 1843 through Lord George Paulet's seizure of the islands for alleged wrongs to British subjects and injury to their interests. Business was as sensitive to political disturbances then as now, for the imports, which in 1841 were reported at \$455,200, showed only \$223,383 in 1843.

The cessation of political disturbances of 1843 and recognition of the independence of the islands, and their admission into the family of nations in the fall of that same year, may well be taken as the commencement of a new and second era in the commercial history of the islands.

Reference has been made to the failure of Ladd & Co. Difficulties also beset the firms of Greenway & Co. and Wm. French. In the then small community this disturbed condition naturally seriously embarrassed other firms, and the government itself was involved somewhat through its treasury accommodations upon securities which took time to realize upon.

Slowly recovering from this commercial disaster and gathering strength in the new government, business of all kinds took on new life. The islands had become better known through their political troubles, and with new capital attracted hither in consequence, new energy was put forth for the development of the country's resources, or its possibilities, under the rapidly extending whaling industry of the Pacific. The value of whaling property in the port of Honolulu, October 24, 1844, represented by twenty-three whalers and cargo and nine merchantmen with transhipped cargoes of oil and bone, was estimated at \$2,146,805, while the value of all whalers, with cargo, that had touched at the various ports for the year was placed at \$12,183,940. For many years Lahaina was the preferred recruiting port of the islands for the whaleships.

A number of new firms appear on the mercantile calendar about this time, viz: The Hudson's Bay Co., of which Messrs. George Pelly and G. T. Allen were the agents; H. Skinner & Co.; Jones & Makee—later Makee, Anthon & Co.; Wm. Paty; E. & H. Grimes; P. B. Shelley (not he of poetic fame); Starkey, Janion & Co.—later Janion & Co., and still in existence as T. H.

Davies & Co.; Cummins & Co.; and a few others that enjoyed but a brief existence.

The estimated population of the islands for 1845 has been placed at 92,221, with unfortunately no figure as to the number of foreigners. As near as can be ascertained their number must have been about 800. The tax returns for the year 1844 was \$35,100, while the total revenue from all sources was \$64,045.50. The total imports of 1844 were valued at \$350,347 and the total exports at \$169,641, of which \$109,587 was domestic produce. The Hawaiian registered vessels numbered fifteen that year, of but 775 tons, and the customs revenue amounted to \$14,263. This is valuable for future comparison. The postal service at that time was not thought of, either inter-island or foreign. Letters were entrusted to friends, or through the courtesy of captains or supercargos of vessels. The inauguration of this great aid to business did not take place till December, 1850, nor was inter-island postage a feature of the service till the year 1859.

With the establishment of an executive ministry, customs duties were raised from three to five per cent. ad valorem, to increase the revenue and enable the government to carry out various public improvements which the growing importance of the port demanded. Water for the shipping and for residents in most parts of town was to be had only with great difficulty. This was partially remedied in 1847 for convenience of the shipping, by piping the water of a small stream in rear of the town to the boat landing at the foot of Nuuanu street. A few years later a reservoir system and general piping of the streets followed.

For the encouragement of whaleships to rendezvous at these islands the laws of 1846 exempted all transhipped oil, bone, etc., from the payment of transit duties, and permitted them to land merchandise, or trade, to the value of \$200 free of duty; concessions were made also in port charges in certain cases.

One of the ministerial reports to the legislature of 1846, in touching upon the business outlook, gave a gloomy view of the condition of trade, for the reason that the excessive imports of 1844 had largely overstocked the market, and there was no material increase in the line of domestic exports with which to pay for them. This was due, partly, to the recent establishment of several new houses.

It is true that the total value of exports that year did not reach



one-half that of the imports, but in 1846, with a still larger import value, the exports exceeded it in island produce alone. The sugar industry was developing, and coffee also was coming in from the established Kauai plantations, the success of which had led to similar effort in other parts of the islands. Hides, tallow and skins were also on the increase.

Hawaiian produce in the early days had to seek distant markets, for we find shipments of sugar, hides, goat skins and the first export of raw silk going to New York, per bark *Flora*, in 1840. A trial shipment of sugar was sent to France to test the market and at the same time the working of certain points in the treaty between the two nations, but it did not offer sufficient encouragement for any renewals. The Sydney market was also tried with sugars, where it obtained better figures than similar grades of Mauritius. In 1845 the bark *Allioth* is quoted as clearing for New York with a cargo valued at \$400,000, consisting of whale-bone and general merchandise. What proportion of this was island produce is not stated.

Notwithstanding the limited introduced capital for the development of its possibilities, Hawaii has made perceptible progress, and gradually attained the commercial position she holds to-day very largely from her own resources. While the whaling business was in its period of prosperity, it naturally divided public attention from channels tending to develop island industries. The business of refitting the fleet twice a year led merchants and people to prepare for their necessities and depend accordingly upon them.

This condition of the business routine of the islands had an awakening July 9th, 1848, by the arrival of the *Euphemia* from San Francisco, with news of the gold discovery in California. Business of all kinds came to a standstill, while the people excitedly gathered in groups to discuss the subject and devise ways and means to get there by early opportunity. Nor did the interest wane with the exodus of the first few months, but continued to draw upon our limited foreign population, with many Hawaiians also, for some time. This rush of passengers created activity among the shipping and took in vessels of all kinds, even sloops performing the voyage. Of the thirty-six departures of merchant vessels from Honolulu from July 1st to the end of the year, two-thirds of them were for San Francisco. As high

prices prevailed there for goods and produce of all kinds, Honolulu's surplus was soon drawn upon. Maui also had her experiences and reaped her rewards for the cargoes of potatoes shipped from Kalepolepo, then in its glory; now, alas, departed.

The effect of this drain upon our people, and the high wages ruling here, as well as there, resulted in crippling certain of our island industries materially, though giving a new impetus to others. The domestic exports which in 1848 were but \$266,819 dwindled still further the following year to \$185,083, while the imports in 1849 rose to \$729,739.

California's gold discovery wrought an interesting change in the business of the islands. At the first wild exodus, as already shown, some alarm was felt at the loss of so large a proportion of our people and the crippling thereby of important industries but in their infancy. The whaling fleet, too, from the liability of crews to desertion and the high prices prevailing for supplies, as also the withdrawal of several for the California trade, lessened their number and materially modified their business.

The activity in peopling and developing the riches of a state so near us created, naturally, our market for all that could be produced, or could be spared from our imports. This gave steady employment to an increasing fleet of vessels of various kinds, so that in the summer of 1850—the time usually designated the dull period of the year—Honolulu had from twenty to fifty foreign vessels in port most of the time, and these constantly coming and going. They were from all parts of the world, and entered with spirited competition for the island trade. It was also the port of call for many vessels from the Colonies en route. The number of merchantmen visiting the islands that year was 469. This has not since been exceeded in number, though in tonnage we have run far beyond it.

This opening of a new and sure market led to the recognition of agriculture as the safer basis of Hawaii's prosperity, and steps were taken to meet the new conditions. The formation of an Agricultural Society aided this effort materially by its concerted action and encouragement in various lines of agriculture, stock raising, etc., and inaugurated the introduction of plantation laborers for relief of existing industries. The desirability of the establishment of a local bank was discussed by its leading spirits, but this did not crystalize till several years later.

Reference should be made to an important local enterprise established early in the "fifties," viz., the erection of the Honolulu Steam Flour Mill, followed a little later by a smaller similar concern at Wailuku, Maui, run by water power, to utilize the product of the wheat growers of Makawao and Kau. For a time the prices obtained gave encouragement to mill owners and wheat growers, but they succumbed eventually to the competition of California's extensive and heavy yielding wheat fields. In conjunction with the Honolulu Flour Mill was a machine shop and foundry, to meet the necessities of plantations and shipping. This dual enterprise was wiped out of existence by fire in 1860. The foundry was shortly rebuilt on the same site, and, as the Honolulu Iron Works, well has it kept pace with the growth of the country's industries, and the expanding inter-island steam service and foreign commerce.

The increased activity in shipping in 1850, as already shown, called for new wharves and of larger capacity, and the suggestion was made for the demolition of the old fort and filling out to the channel to afford wharfage for large ships and coming steam lines. This proposition doubtless arose from the advent in the early part of that year of several larger vessels than usual, among which was the *Saml. Russell* of New York, of 950 tons, noted at the time as the largest and finest merchant ship that had entered our port, and having recently made the passage from New York to San Francisco in 108 days.

Note is to be made at this point of the founding—toward the close of 1849—of the German house of H. Hackfeld & Co. in Honolulu, a firm that became so identified with the shipping and developing interests of the islands that it exists and occupies to-day a prominent position in the various leading industries of the country and its trade and commerce.

Through the developing trade with the coast, and the transshipment of oil and bone—both at Lahaina and Honolulu—in the fall and spring of the year for eastern ports, these islands have been visited by quite a number of the celebrated crack clippers of early days, notably, the *Sovereign of the Seas*, *Flying Cloud*, *Shooting Star*, *Young American*, *N. B. Palmer*, *Nor'-Wester*, *Fair Wind*, and others of like fame.

Among the Honolulu firms that established business houses in San Francisco in 1849-50 were S. H. Williams & Co. (subse-

quently G. B. Post & Co. there); Starkey, Janion & Co.; Everett & Co., and Paty & Cummins. These contributed not a little to the growing commercial bond between the two ports.

The following comparative table of import values for 1849 and 1850 shows not only the growth but trend of Hawaii's trade :

HAWAIIAN IMPORT VALUES, 1849, 1850.

From United States.....	\$ 239,146 42	\$ 283,037 49
“ California.....	131,505 89	305,913 28
“ Great Britain.....	44,578 11	63,987 69
“ British Colonies.....	52,821 59	114,782 11
“ China.....	95,787 27	109,124 19
“ Chile.....	87,356 05	58,097 84
“ France.....	23,455 78	7,633 48
“ Tahiti.....	19,340 27	19,288 29
“ Columbia River.....	12,672 38	15,942 59
“ Hamburg.....	9,723 58	none.
“ Miscellaneous Sources.....	13,252 10	24,063 90
Total.....	\$ 729,739 44	\$ 951,870 86

The following shows the summary of export values for same years :

Domestic Products, 1849.....	\$ 185,083.	1850.....	\$ 236,522.
Foreign Re-exports, “.....	198,102.	“.....	246,529.
Total exports, 1849.....	\$ 383,185.	1850.....	\$ 783,051.

Steam communication between Honolulu and San Francisco has ever been a live subject and was freely discussed at the opening of 1851, through the arrival of Mr. J. Kingsbury to examine into the feasibility of a monthly line. The project was favorably reported on, and had the promise of fulfilment by the *Alta* of February 18th, announcing the steamers *Genl. Warren* and *Com. Preble*, being assigned for the service. But they never came. The first attempt to establish the service was by the steamer *Polynesia* in July, 1854, but this was another delusion, for she failed to return, so the glory of its inauguration was left to the old *Ajax* in 1866, succeeded shortly after by the *Idaho*.

The cessation of the gold excitement on the Coast, and the flooding of its market with goods from all quarters of the globe, had its quieting effect upon all branches of island trade. Business subsequently revived through the increase of the whaling fleet, which reached its zenith in 1859, when 549 vessels refitted at the different ports of the islands. From 220 in 1851 they rose to 519 the following year and still more in 1853. These are the

years often referred to as Honolulu's "palmy days." As the whaling business began to decline, they were attracted to San Francisco for its alleged cheaper facilities of refitting and shipping their catch to eastern markets. The final blow to Hawaii, as a dependent upon this industry, came by the loss of almost the entire Arctic fleet, in 1871, when they were crushed in the ice.

Early in the "sixties" the American Guano Co., an Eastern corporation operating the Phoenix, Jarvis, Howlands and other Pacific Islands rich with guano deposits, made Honolulu their working center for the supply of labor, etc., and nearly all vessels chartered—mostly at San Francisco—to load at one or the other island touched at this port, en route. The activity of this company in placing supplies in Europe and the Eastern States in rivalry with the Peruvian company's product from the Chinchas enlivened Honolulu's summer months materially for several years.

The progress made in the established lines of agriculture and the steadily increasing passenger travel transformed the regular Honolulu-San Francisco packets from the brig and schooner class to fine clipper barks, some built specially for the trade, and nearly all having spacious deck cabins for the comfort of the travelling public that trade and climate attracted to our shores. The popularity of Captains Paty, Smith, Newell, Burdette, Lovett, Burnett, Sheppard, Fuller and others in McRuer & Merrill's line and later in that of Chas. Wolcott, Brooks & Co., and recollections of the packets *Restless*, *Zoe*, *Vaquero*, *Yankee*, *Frances Palmer*, *Fanny Major*, *Comet*, *Smyrniote* and others, are still fresh in memory.

As marked improvement is to be noted in this second era in the coasting vessels, and the initiation, after several trials, of inter-island steamers—the first three attempts of which were by San Francisco parties. From purchasing wornout vessels that happened along, or small craft built here, it became necessary to have first-class schooners built East specially for the service. Latterly the Pacific Coast and our own mechanics have continued on these lines. In 1860 when the inter-island steam service was entered upon in fact with the *Kilauea*, the fleet of schooners in size and class held a number that would do credit to any port.

The suggestion, already mentioned, of demolishing the old fort for extending the wharfage and improving our port facilities, was

entered upon in 1859, and the esplanade carried out therefrom covering some twenty acres, and subsequently materially enlarged. At the same time the harbor was deepened; new custom and warehouses erected; steam tug introduced, and a system of public improvements entered upon to accord with the growth and increasing business of the port. For the increased shipping three shipwright firms kept Honolulu's reputation prominent, far and near, for faithful and expeditious repairs when their services were required. In the absence of dry dock, or marine railway facilities in those days, necessity suggested to our master mechanics the "box system" for repairing the stoven bows of many a whaleship, and this same contrivance enabled Honolulu shipwrights to effect repairs to the stern of the Austrian frigate *Donan* in 1870 that not only carried her home in safety, but received the highest testimonials from the authorities for the efficiency of the work and skill displayed therein.

It would be interesting, did space permit, to show in detail the growth to which Hawaiian trade and commerce had attained at the close of her second era, 1875, ere the country took its new departure under the stimulating impulse of the reciprocity treaty with the United States. Briefly, however, the status may be gathered from the following: Value total imports, \$1,505,670, of which \$947,260 was from the United States; value total exports, \$2,089,736, of which \$1,774,083 was for domestic produce; customs receipts, \$213,447; Hawaiian registered vessels, 51, of 7,136 tons. Number merchant vessels, 120, of 93,100 tons. Annual taxes, \$150,000. Population—estimated—57,000. Total government revenue, 1875, \$536,180. Public debt, \$450,000.

While the progress of the islands, as shown by the foregoing, is manifest, there have been seasons of depressions, through reverses to crops, scarcity of labor, or low market prices. It was largely for the relief of her struggling agricultural industries that Hawaii made her several applications for reciprocal trade relations with the United States. The boon was finally secured and went into effect in 1876. Up to this time sugar, rice and coffee growing were not sufficiently remunerative to warrant material extension, hence there were those who honestly expressed the belief that the islands had about reached the limit of their productive capacity.

The treaty was granted on the part of the United States largely

upon political grounds, though there were shrewd statesmen who foresaw the possibilities of extending American trade and commerce as the remitted duties fostered Hawaii's agricultural efforts. That this has proven so was ably shown in a leading *Review* article two years ago, by the Hon. L. A. Thurston, where from struggling insignificance Hawaiian trade with San Francisco had risen until she stood second only on the latter's commercial list with foreign countries.

In entering upon this treaty period vigorous effort was put forth for immigration, to supply plantations with needed laborers and at the same time secure a class, or race, that would prove desirable as permanent settlers should they desire to remain in the country at the termination of their engagements. This service is conducted throughout by the Government—and has been for a number of years—through its Bureau of Immigration. Chinese, Polynesians and Portuguese were the first nationalities introduced, followed later by Norwegians, Germans and Japanese.

The Government has expended a large sum to inaugurate and maintain this service as aiding to re-people the country, the various legislative appropriations from 1876 to 1894 amounting to \$1,249,335. Considerable of this amount has been returned by planters and others as passage expenses. The total number of various nationalities assisted into the country from 1878 to 1894, as shown by the last report of the Bureau, was 42,187. A large number of these have left the islands, and death has claimed its quota, but the increase of population—as per last census, of 1890, amounting to 89,990, and estimated last year to have reached 100,374—is due largely to this immigration effort.

1883 is marked as the opening of the Portuguese immigration, which continued along at intervals till 1885, when Japanese laborers were introduced. There was also quite an influx of Chinese in 1883, through the China steamers touching here en route, which created some alarm in the community, whereupon the agreements under which the business was being conducted were cancelled by the Government, and restrictions have prevailed ever since.

The additional labor procured from time to time by the Board has been only in response to applications from various parties. In this way the expansion of the country's industries have been according to the supply of labor and its efficiency.

While the extension of planting interests was early entered upon, it was from two to three years before its effects became apparent through an increased export list, owing to the time necessary to inaugurate new plantations through preparation of ground for planting and time for growth of cane to maturity, etc. But this was not lost time in shipping circles. The thirteen new plantations laid out in 1877 and fifteen more the following year required the importation of more material in the lines of farming implements, machinery, building supplies, and hardware than usual stocks provided. A spirit of confidence pervaded plantations, general business and real estate, and created activity in shipping, both in the foreign lines and in the coasting service.

The years of adjustment of these enlarging plans are readily shown by our import tables. For instance: the value of machinery importations for 1878 and '79 amounted to \$960,342; hardware and agricultural implements, \$414,792; lumber, \$402,742; building materials, \$196,554; while groceries and provisions for our increasing population rose from \$90,466 in 1876 to \$334,410 in 1879, and in 1883 to \$530,816. Flour for man, while increasing steadily, did not make the strides noted in feed and grain for his animals, which rose from \$14,513 in 1876 to \$190,829 in 1883. Besides the above heavy sugar machinery imports of American and English manufacture, our local foundry with its increased capacity fitted out several sugar mill plants complete. During these years the extensive plantations of Spreckelsville on Maui, and Pahala on Hawaii, were establishing themselves; the former proving no small factor in the development of Maui industries. Kahului, the shipping point of most of her products and requirements was made a port of entry, in 1878, and has the distinction the following year of opening the first railroad on the islands, connecting with Wailuku; extending later in the opposite direction to serve the interests of Spreckelsville and Hamakuapoko. Waters were brought from waste streams miles distant to irrigate all cane fields from Haiku to Spreckelsville.

Another period of expansion followed the very successful sugar returns of 1888 and '89, when the extensive Makaweli enterprise on Kauai was laid out, as also the Ewa and Kahuku plantations of Oahu—these latter two being outgrowths of Mr. B. F. Dillingham's recently established Oahu Railway and Land Co. For



these enterprises the importations of machinery in 1890 and 1891 amounted to \$1,386,852, and other requirements of lumber, agricultural implements, railroad material, etc., were on a similar scale. These two years show the highest totals of import values in the history of the islands, reaching to \$6,962,201 and \$7,439,483 respectively; an annual average of \$80.02 per capita for every man, woman and child in the country, while the highest years of export values, 1889 and '90, which reached \$13,874,341 and \$13,282,729 respectively, gave a like annual average return of \$150.68 per capita of population.

Marked improvement is to be noted in the number and class of vessels in the various lines of Hawaiian trade, evolved through its importance and activity. Not only were the regular established lines of packets with the Coast, the Eastern States, and Europe, augmented to serve our trade, but new lines were added, notably the Crossman New York packets, the Liverpool and Glasgow line, and the Oceanic line of packets with San Francisco, the latter subsequently increased by the steamers *Mariposa* and *Alameda*, built in Philadelphia, to give us direct semi-monthly service with the coast additional to the regular call of the Australian line of steamers to and from, but afterwards changed to run through to the Colonies in connection with the Union S. S. Co., and putting on the S. S. *Australia* as the local liner. W. G. Irwin & Co. are the local agents of the Oceanic Co.'s vessels.

In the progress of events new vessels and of larger tonnage have been built to replace the former San Francisco packets, and the same is to be said of the vessels engaged in the lumber trade with the Sound. The old class of packets have passed away, and the old lumber "drogher" has given place to first-class terns and four-masted schooners of Pacific coast build. The majority of our San Francisco packets are also Pacific built, but mostly of barkentine or bark rig.

The change of the inter-island coasting service from sail to steam has been steadily progressing. In 1877 the *Likelike* was built in San Francisco for the Hawaiian Government, to replace the old *Kilauea*. At the opening of that year the coasting fleet of the islands consisted of one steamer, 24 schooners and seven sloops, with a total of 2,044 tons. At the opening of 1895 the fleet comprised 18 steamers, 17 schooners and six sloops, with a

total of 5,070 tons. The island steam service that had to be heavily subsidized or conducted entirely by the government, is now mostly carried on by two corporations in business rivalry, unaided by subsidies, yet giving satisfactory returns upon their investments. All this fleet, except one each built in Philadelphia, the Clyde, and in Honolulu, are also Pacific coast built vessels.

This and other developments of steam in the Pacific has given employment annually to quite a coal fleet, mostly from Newcastle, N. S. W., the larger portion of them arriving during the grinding season—so as to secure sugar cargoes for the Coast. The value of this commodity imported in 1880, was \$36,114; in 1890 it was \$94,521, and in 1893 it increased to \$146,553.

In the growth of the commerce of the Pacific, Honolulu has been the way station for many of San Francisco's west-bound white-winged messengers, and the now multiplying steam lines are realizing more and more the importance of a stoppage at this port both going and coming. Especially is this true of the past twelve years. Since 1882 the frequent calls of large ocean steamers off port demonstrated the necessity of dredging the bar to permit their entry. This has been accomplished—through contract with San Francisco parties—at an expenditure of \$175,000, a much smaller sum than first contemplated. The *Oceanic* was the first large ocean steamer to enter the harbor, May 9, 1893, followed a month later by the *China*.

The same year also dates the inauguration of the Canadian-Australian steam line, with Honolulu as a regular port of call to and from Vancouver. Some idea may be formed, perhaps, of the importance of this "cross roads" station in the Pacific when it is stated that the various regular steam lines already scheduled have Honolulu listed for eighty-five visits during 1895, not inclusive of "tramp" or other possible visitors.

This increased shipping calls for enlarged port facilities. To meet this the harbor is being dredged, the existing wharves extended and a large new one projected.

A matter of vast importance to the port, especially in connection with the steadily growing steamship service, foreign and inter-island, was the construction by the government—through the late S. G. Wilder's energy and foresight—of the Marine Railway, which opened for service, very successfully, in January, 1883. Its capacity is placed for vessels of 1,700 tons in light

ballast, though the hauling up of the U. S. S. *Nipsic*, with all her armament and stores on board, for necessary repairs on account of her Samoan hurricane experience was a satisfactory test on this point, and its value proved to the shipping interests of the Pacific.

A recent convenience of the port is the erection of the coal handling apparatus of the Oahu Railway & Land Co. upon its wharf for the rapid discharging or loading of vessels, with ample space for storage of coal, if it is found desirous of carrying large stocks here as a distributive point.

An important factor in the development of the resources of the country, not yet dealt with, but well entitled to recognition, is the monetary institutions. The bank of Bishop & Co. dates its founding in 1858, since which time it has done noble work sustaining various industries through all the years of struggle that Hawaii has passed through. Recognizing the opportunity for increased capital by the expanding business of the islands, C. Spreckels & Co. established their bank in 1884, introducing at the same time the first instalment of the \$1,000,000 Hawaiian silver coin, minted in San Francisco. Since the establishment of the Postal Savings Department, both institutions have discontinued this feature of the service.

Much more might be presented to give an accurate idea of what Hawaii has developed to; but in a single article many points of interest are omitted, or barely referred to in passing, for want of space to do them justice. The changes wrought throughout Honolulu, more especially in its public buildings and business blocks, both in size and character; the efficient steam fire department for the protection of property; the macadamizing and widening of streets and curbing all sidewalks; the transforming influence of the Oahu Railway and Land Company in opening up the agricultural resources of this island; street cars traversing our main thoroughfares; the extensive telephone system existing, and electric power and light available at any point in the city, are some of the evidences, indirectly, of Hawaii's commercial development. •

The following summary table illustrates the gradual changes in the annual commerce of the Hawaiian Islands, by decades, during the past fifty years:

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF HAWAIIAN COMMERCE.

Year	Import Value	Export Value	Custom House Receipts	Shipping Arrivals			Hawaiian Reg. Vessels	
				Whalers	Merchant		No.	Tons
					No.	Tons		
1844..	\$ 350,347	\$ 169,641	\$ 14,263	165	42	.....	15	775
1854..	1,590,837	585,122	162,125	525	125	47,288	54	6,271
1864..	1,712,241	1,662,181	159,116	130	157	75,893	56	7,895
1874..	1,310,827	1,839,619	183,857	43	120	71,266	54	8,101
1884..	4,637,514	8,184,923	551,737	23	241	187,826	54	9,826
1894..	5,104,481	9,140,794	522,855	19	350	343,844	51	21,495

T. G. Thrum.



## HAWAIIAN SURF RIDING.

**A**MONG the favorite pastimes of ancient Hawaiians that of surf riding was a most prominent and popular one with all classes. In favored localities throughout the group for the practice and exhibition of the sport, "high carnival" was frequently held at the spirited contests between rivals in this aquatic sport, to witness which the people would gather from near and far; especially if a famous surf-rider from another district, or island, was seeking to wrest honors from their own champion.

Native legends abound with the exploits of those who attained distinction among their fellows by their skill and daring in this sport; indulged in alike by both sexes, and frequently too—as

n these days of intellectual development—the gentler sex carried off the highest honors. These legendary accounts are usually interwoven with romantic incident, as in the abduction of Kalea,<sup>a</sup> sister of Kawaokaohele, Mōi of Maui, by emissaries of Lo-Lale chief of Lihue, in the Ewa district of Oahu; the exploit of Laieikawai,<sup>b</sup> and Halaaniani at Keaau, Puna, Hawaii; or for chieftain supremacy, as instanced in the contest between Umi and Paiea<sup>c</sup> in a surf swimming match at Laupahoehoe, which the former was challenged to, and won, upon a wager of four double canoes; also of Lonoikamakahiki at Hana, Maui, and others.

How early in the history of the race surf riding became the science with them that it did is not known, though it is a well-acknowledged fact, that while other islanders may divide honors with Hawaiians for aquatic powers in other respects, none have attained the expertness of surf sport, which early visitors recognized as a national characteristic of the natives of this group. It would be interesting to know how the Hawaiians, over all others in the Pacific, developed this into the skillful or scientific sport which it became, to give them such eminence over their fellows, for we find similar traits of character, mode of life, mild temperature and like coast lines in many another “island world of the Pacific.” That it became national in character can be understood when we learn that it was identified, to some extent at least, with the ceremonies and superstitions of kahunaism, especially in preparations therefor, while the indulgence of the exciting sport pandered to their gambling propensities.

The following descriptive account has been prepared for THE ANNUAL by a native of the Kona district of Hawaii, familiar with the subject. For assistance in its translation we are indebted to M. K. Nakuina, himself no stranger to the sport in earlier days.

Surf riding was one of the favorite Hawaiian sports, in which chiefs, men, women and youth, took a lively interest. Much valuable time was spent by them in this practice throughout the day. Necessary work for the maintenance of the family, such as farming, fishing, mat and kapa making and such other household duties required of them and needing attention, by

<sup>a</sup> Fornander's Polynesian Race, Vol. 2, pp. 83-86.

<sup>b</sup> Laieikawai, Chapter XXI.

<sup>c</sup> Polynesian Race, Vol. 2, p. 96.

either head of the family, was often neglected for the prosecution of the sport. Betting was made an accompaniment thereof, both by the chiefs and the common people, as was done in all other games, such as wrestling, foot racing, quoits, checkers, holua, and several others known only to the old Hawaiians. Canoes, nets, fishing lines, kapas, swine, poultry and all other property were staked, and in some instances life itself was put up as wagers, the property changing hands, and personal liberty, or even life itself, sacrificed according to the outcome of the match, the winners carrying off their riches and the losers and their families passing to a life of poverty or servitude.

#### TREES AND MODE OF CUTTING.

There were only three kinds of trees known to be used for making boards for surf riding, viz.: the wiliwili (*Erythrina monosperma*), ulu, or breadfruit (*Artocarpus incisa*), and koa (*Acacia koa*).

The uninitiated were naturally careless, or indifferent as to the method of cutting the chosen tree; but among those who desired success upon their labors the following rites were carefully observed.

Upon the selection of a suitable tree, a red fish called kumu was first procured, which was placed at its trunk. The tree was then cut down, after which a hole was dug at its root and the fish placed therein, with a prayer, as an offering in payment therefor. After this ceremony was performed, then the tree trunk was chipped away from each side until reduced to a board approximately of the dimensions desired, when it was pulled down to the beach and placed in the *halau* (canoe house) or other suitable place convenient for its finishing work.

#### FINISHING PROCESS.

Coral of the corrugated variety termed *pohaku puna*, which could be gathered in abundance along the sea beach, and a rough kind of stone called *oahi* were the commonly used articles for reducing and smoothing the rough surfaces of the board until all marks of the stone adze were obliterated. As a finishing stain the root of the ti plant (*Cordyline terminalis*), called *mole ki*, or the pounded bark of the kukui (*Aleurites moluccana*), called *hili*, was the mordant used for a paint made with the root of burned kukui nuts. This furnished a durable, glossy black

finish, far preferable to that made with the ashes of burned cane leaves, or amāu-fern, which had neither body nor gloss.

Before using the board there were other rites or ceremonies to be performed, for its dedication. As before, these were disregarded by the common people, but among those who followed the making of surf boards as a trade, they were religiously observed.

There are two kinds of boards for surf riding, one is called the *olo* and the other the *a-la-ia*, known also as *omo*. The *olo* was made of wiliwili—a very light buoyant wood—some three fathoms long, two to three feet wide, and from six to eight inches thick along the middle of the board, lengthwise, but rounding toward the edges on both upper and lower sides. It is well known that the *olo* was only for the use of the chiefs; none of the common people used it. They used the *a-la-ia*, which was made of koa, or ulu. Its length and width was similar to the *olo*, except in thickness, it being but of one and a half to two inches thick alone its center.

#### BREAKERS.

The line of breakers is the place where the outer surf rises and breaks at deep sea. This is called the *kulana nalu*. Any place nearer or closer in where the surf rises and breaks again, as they sometimes do, is called the *ahua*, known also as *kipapa* or *puaa*.

There are only two kinds of surf in which riding is indulged; these are called the *kakala*, known also as *lauoa*, or long surf, and the *ohu*, sometimes called *opuu*. The former is a surf that rises, covering the whole distance from one end of a beach to the other. These, at times, form in successive waves that roll in with high, threatening crest, finally falling over bodily. The first of a series of surf waves usually partake of this character, and is never taken by a rider, as will be mentioned later. The *ohu* is a very small comber that rises up without breaking, but of such strength that sends the board on speedily. This is considered the best, being low and smooth, and the riding thereon easy and pleasant, and is therefore preferred by ordinary surf riders. The lower portion of the breaker is called *honua*, or foundation, and the portion near a cresting wave is termed the *muku* side, while the distant, or clear side, as some express it, is known as the *lala*.

## SURF COAXING.

During calm weather when there was no surf there were two ways of making or coaxing it practiced by the ancient Hawaiians, the generally adopted method being for a swimming party to take several strands of the sea convolvulus vine, and swinging it around the head lash it down unitedly upon the water until the desired result was obtained, at the same time chanting as follows:

Ho ae; ho ae iluna i ka pohuehue,  
 Ka ipu nui lawe mai.  
 Ka ipu iki waiho aku.

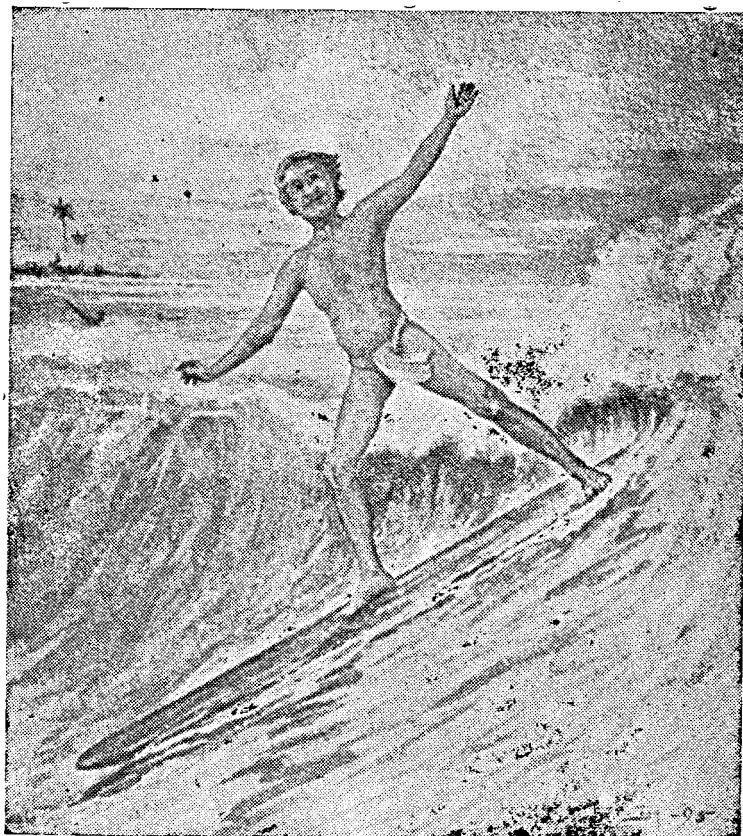
## METHODS OF SURF RIDING.

The swimmer, taking position at the line of breakers waits for the proper surf. As before mentioned the first one is allowed to pass by. It is never ridden, because its front is rough. If the second comber is seen to be a good one it is sometimes taken, but usually the third or fourth is the best, both from the regularity of its breaking and the foam calmed surface of the sea through the travel of its predecessors.

In riding with the *olo* or thick board, on a big surf, the board is pointed landward and the rider, mounting it, paddles with his hands and impels with his feet to give the board a forward movement, and when it receives the momentum of the surf and begins to rush downward, the skilled rider will guide his course straight, or obliquely, apparently at will, according to the spending character of the surf ridden, to land himself high and dry on the beach, or dismount on nearing it, as he may elect. This style of riding was called *kipapa*. In using the *olo* great care had to be exercised in its management, lest from the height of the wave—if coming in direct—the board would be forced into the base of the breaker, instead of floating lightly and riding on the surface of the water, in which case, the wave force being spent, reaction throws both rider and board into the air.

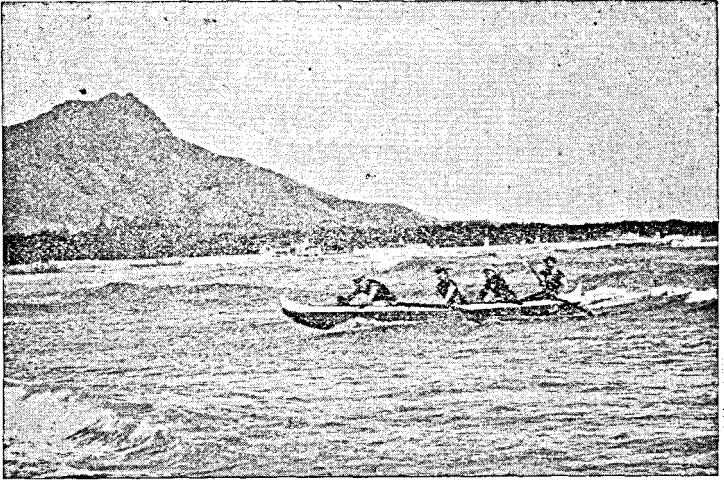
In the use of the *olo* the rider had to swim out around the line of surf to obtain position, or be conveyed thither by canoe. To swim out through the surf with such a buoyant bulk was not possible, though it was sometimes done with the thin boards, the *a-la-ia*. These latter are good for riding all kinds of surf, and are much easier to handle than the *olo*.





#### EXPERT POSITIONS.

Various positions used to be indulged in by old-time experts in this aquatic sport, such as standing, kneeling and sitting. These performances could only be indulged in after the board had taken on the surf momentum and in the following manner. Placing the hands on each side of the board, close to the edge, the weight of the body was thrown on the hands, and the feet brought up quickly to the kneeling position. The sitting position is attained in the same way, though the hands must not be removed from the board till the legs are thrown forward and the desired position is secured. From the kneeling to the standing position was obtained by placing both hands again on the board



CANOE SURF RIDING AT WAIKIKI.

and with agility leaping up to the erect attitude, balancing the body on the swift-coursing board with the outstretched arms.

SURF SWIMMING WITHOUT BOARD.

*Kaha nalu* is the term used for surf swimming without the use of the board, and was done with the body only. The swimmer, as with a board, would go out for position and, watching his opportunity, would strike out with hands and feet to obtain headway as the approaching comber with its breaking crest would catch him, and with his rapid swimming powers bear him onward with swift momentum, the body being submerged in the foam; the head and shoulders only being seen. *Kaha* experts could ride on the *lala* or top of the surf as if riding with a board.

CANOE RIDING.—PA-KA WAA.

Canoe riding in the surf is another variety of this favorite sport, though not so general, nor perhaps so calculated to win the plaudits of an admiring throng, yet requiring dexterous skill and strength to avoid disastrous results.

Usually two or three persons would enter a canoe and paddle out to the line of breakers. They would pass the first, second, or third surf if they were *kakalaś*, it being impossible to shoot such successfully with a canoe, but if an *ohu* is approaching,

then they would take position and paddle quickly till the swell of the cresting surf would seize the craft and speed it onward without further aid of paddles, other than for the steersman to guide it straight to shore, but woe be to all if his paddle should get displaced.

Canoe riding has been practiced of late years in mild weather by a number of the Waikiki residents, several of whom are becoming expert in this exciting and exhilarating sport.

NAMES OF SOME NOTED SURFS.

1. *Huia* and *Ahua*, at Hilo, Hawaii, the former right abreast of Kaipalaoa, and the latter off Mokuola (Cocoanut Island). Punahoa, a chiefess, was the noted surf rider of Hilo during the time of Hiiakaikapoli.

2. *Kaloakaoma*, a deep sea surf at Keaau, Puna, Hawaii; famed through the feats of Laieikawai and Halaaniani, as also of Hiiakaikapoli and Hopoe.

3. *Huiha*, at Kailua, Kona, Hawaii, was the favorite surf whereon the chiefs were wont to disport themselves.

4. *Kaulu* and *Kalapu*, at Heie, Keauhou, Kona, Hawaii, were surfs enjoyed by Kauikeouli (Kamehameha III.), and his sister the princess Nahienaena, whenever they visited this, their birthplace.

5. *Puhele* and *Keanini*, at Hana, and *Uo* at Lahaina, Maui were surfs made famous through the exploits of chiefs of early days.

6. *Kalehuawehe*, at Waikiki, Oahu, used to be the attraction for the congregating together of Oahu chiefs in the olden time.

7. *Makaiwa*, at Kapaa, Kauai, through Moikeha, a noted chief of that island is immortalized in the old meleas as follows :

"I walea no Moikeha ia Kauai,  
I ka la hiki ae a po iho.  
O ke kee a ka nalu o Makaiwa—  
O ke kahuli mai a ke Kalukalu—  
E noho ia Kauai a e make."

[Translation.]

"Moikeha is contented with Kauai,  
Where the sun rises and sets.  
The bend of the Makaiwa surf—  
The waving of the Kalukalu—  
Live and die at Kauai."

14 ✓

## HISTORY OF IMMIGRATION TO HAWAII.

[An interesting treatise prepared by Prof. W D. Alexander, and read before the June (1895) meeting of the Social Science Club.]

### PRELIMINARY REFLECTIONS.

**D**URING the legislative session of 1878 the project of introducing East Indian coolies into these islands was warmly discussed. The member from Hamakua advocated the mixing of Asiatic races with the Hawaiians to improve the stock. "Look at my native island, Great Britain," said he; "the original Britons mingled with the Saxons and the Danes and the Normans and the result was the world-conquering English race." At this point Pilipo, of North Kona, asked and was granted leave to put a question. He said: "Will the member from Hamakua please to inform us whether the Britons *appropriated money* to import the Saxons and the Danes and the Normans?" A general laugh ensued and the reply is not recorded. If Pilipo were now living he would see his patriotic forebodings fully justified.

### HISTORICAL SKETCH.

During the last forty years the chief object of every Hawaiian administration has been to supply the demand for *cheap* agricultural labor. At the same time there have not been wanting friends of the native Hawaiians who have advocated the introduction of people of "cognate races," who should become amalgamated with them, and infuse new life into their decaying stock. Various experiments have been tried with this end in view. Nor have patriotic statesmen been wanting who have opposed the importation of male laborers exclusively, and have advocated government assistance for the introduction of *families* of suitable character to become permanent citizens of the state, but with only partial success.

### THE FIRST COOLIE IMMIGRANTS.

In the latter part of the year 1851, Captain Cass, of the bark *Thetis*, was employed by the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society to bring 180 Chinese coolies under special contract for their passage and advanced wages. These coolies were engaged

for five years at \$3 per month, in addition to their passage, food, clothing, housing and medical attendance.

The cost of importing them was \$50 apiece, and an advance of \$6 each was made to them in China, this last to be refunded out of their wages after their arrival. The next year Captain Cass brought about 100 more, who gave satisfaction as laborers.

#### THE PITCAIRN ISLANDERS.

Kamehameha III, desiring to encourage the immigration of a class of people likely to make good citizens, endeavored to obtain the consent of the British Government to the removal to these islands of all the inhabitants of Pitcairn's Island, to be settled as tenants on the crown lands.

The project, however, failed, because General Miller stated that his government would never allow them to transfer their allegiance and become Hawaiian subjects. It is to be regretted that this promising experiment was not tried.

#### THE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION.

It was not till December 30, 1864, that the "Bureau of Immigration" was constituted for the purpose of superintending the introduction of immigrants, and soon afterwards an ordinance was passed forbidding the introduction of any contract laborers into the kingdom without the express license of the Board of Immigration.

In April, 1865, Dr. Hillebrand was sent on a mission to China, India and the Malay archipelago, to collect information and to make arrangements for the importation of laborers. The following July he sent about 500 Chinese coolies on two vessels from Hongkong. The total cost of their passage averaged between \$50 and \$60 per head. Several other small companies arrived from various quarters during the next two years. But this class of immigrants was even then very much disliked, especially by tradesmen and mechanics, who soon found them dangerous competitors.

#### COGNATE RACES.

The idea of re-peopling this country with races "cognate" to the Hawaiians, found much favor, and attempts to carry it out were made in several directions. In June, 1868, an act was passed authorizing the Board of Immigration to bring in Polynesians of both sexes, and to bind them out to service under

contract. Accordingly, the following year, Captain English was sent in command of the *Mannaloa* on a cruise to the South, returning with 84 Manahikis from Reirson's Island and Humphrey's Island. The following September Captain English was sent again, in command of the *R. W. Wood*, and brought back 42 Bukabukas, so-called, from Danger Island. These last people turned out to be very unsatisfactory, and most of them were sent home on the schooner *Annie*, Captain Babcock. The experiment of introducing Polynesians was then dropped for about ten years.

For many years Walter Murray Gibson advocated the introduction of Malaysian settlers, who, he said, would "infuse fresh blood from a kindred source into the decaying Hawaiian race." He pointed to the rapid growth of Singapore and of the Malay settlements on the coast of New Guinea as examples of what might be done. M. de Varigny, who was then (1869) Hawaiian envoy in Europe, corresponded on this subject with the government of the Netherlands, which replied that it could not permit any such emigration as was proposed from its East India possessions. To Mr. Gibson's great disappointment the scheme of sending him to the East Indies, as Commissioner of Immigration, was given up.

The next cognate race which was sought for was the Japanese. A long correspondence on the subject was carried on with Mr. Eugene Van Reed, Hawaiian Consul in Japan, and in January, 1868, he sent 48 Japanese laborers by the *Scioto*. These people were under three years' contracts for wages at \$4 per month, besides food, lodging and medical attendance. They gave excellent satisfaction, but before long false reports of ill-treatment reached Japan, in consequence of which two commissioners were sent in 1870 to investigate their condition.

Although the commissioners admitted that they found no ground for complaint, they took back forty of their countrymen to Japan, binding each one to labor three years in order to reimburse their government for the expense of the return passage.

#### GIBSON'S LANAI COLONY. ✓

It was in the same year, 1870, that Mr. Gibson brought out from the United States a little colony of white immigrants to Lanai to cultivate his lands on shares. According to Mr. Gibson,

the agreement was "that each person should take up at least twelve acres of land for a period of twelve months, the proprietor to supply them meanwhile with lodgings, working animals and tools. The crop was to be equally divided between landlord and tenant. Should the latter refuse to carry out his part of the contract, his deposit of \$35 for passage money should be forfeited." Owing to the severe drought which prevailed during that year and other causes the experiment proved to be a sad failure and the unfortunate immigrants denounced the Shepherd of Lanai as a cruel impostor. At best, it was a visionary, unpracticable scheme.

THE HAWAIIAN IMMIGRATION SOCIETY. ✓

The Hawaiian Immigration Society, composed of the chief business men of this country, was founded November 6, 1872, but little seems to have been accomplished by it. Its secretary, W. M. Gibson, in the first report properly stated the building up of a nation to be "the vital question, without which we cannot hope to maintain an independent organization," and he never ceased to recommend the Malay races as a class of settlers who would not much affect the identity of the Hawaiian race, and whose gradual influx would harmonize and strengthen the native stock.

The reciprocity treaty with the United States, which went into effect in September, 1876, created a pressing demand for labor. The relative merits of immigrants from China, Japan, the Malay Archipelago, Hindostan, the Azores, Madeira and the islands of the South Pacific were discussed at length, with respect to their qualities as laborers or colonists, their adaptation to amalgamate with the native Hawaiians, etc.

Great efforts were made, especially by Mr. Godfrey Rhodes and a Mr. Horne from Mauritius, to induce the government to make a convention with England in regard to the importation of Hindoo coolies from British India, and Hon. H. A. P. Carter, while in England, in 1877, made personal inquiries on this subject at the Foreign Office and the Immigration Bureau. His report on the onerous conditions required by the Indian government, and on the character of the Hindoo coolies, was very discouraging, and all efforts in that direction were dropped for the time.

## PORTUGUESE IMMIGRATION. ✓

At the same time arrangements were made through Dr. Hillebrand, who was residing on the island of Madeira, for the immigration of Portuguese from that island and the Azores. The pioneer company of 180 Portuguese arrived here September 30, 1878, by the *Priscilla*, from Funchal, followed by the *Raven-crag*, from Madeira, with 418 Portuguese, and the *Highflyer*, from the Azores, with 332 passengers. The business was conducted through Hoffnung & Co., of London, and the first three companies signed *no contracts* till after their arrival here. After that time, however, the signing of contracts before embarking was made a *sine qua non* by the Hawaiian Government. In 1882, Hon. H. A. P. Carter succeeded in negotiating an immigration convention with Portugal, and during the first six years about 7000 people were brought in from the Azores and Madeira. The Board of Immigration had wisely instructed its agent that "no *townspeople* were wanted nor women unwilling to work." In 1880, Mr. C. H. Dickey of Haiku wrote to the Bureau of Immigration that there was in the State of Illinois a number of Portuguese with their families desirous of emigrating, and asked assistance in bringing them here. But the Board replied that there were no funds available for that purpose. From what we now know of those people, it is much to be regretted that the suggestion was not acted upon. In bringing in the Portuguese the Government "builted better than it knew," for though not "of a race *cognate* with the Hawaiian," they are the most valuable accession yet made to the population of this country. At the present time, the total number of Portuguese, including those born here, is not far from 13,000. Their industry and thrift need no praise from me, while the reports of the Chief Justice credit them with the lowest percentage of crime of any nationality in the islands. At the same time they have a laudable ambition to own and till lands of their own, and are entirely free from European anarchism. This, however, may not be the case with those from the mainland of Portugal.

## POLYNESIAN IMMIGRATION AGAIN.

Persistent efforts have been made to introduce Polynesian laborers, but the results have been very unsatisfactory. In 1877, Captain Mist was sent to Fiji and New Zealand to inaugurate



emigration from the islands of the South Pacific to this country. He purchased the brig *Storm Bird* and sent her on a cruise to Rotumah and the neighboring islands for laborers. Several trips were made by this vessel, under Captain Jackson and a Mr. Freeman.

The bark *Hawaii* also made several trips to Micronesia, while the *Pomare* was sent to the New Hebrides. The *Hawaii* was wrecked on Tarawa, January 28, 1881, and the *Storm Bird* on Bonham island the following August, while returning South Sea Islanders to their homes. During 1878 and the following six years nearly 2,000 Polynesians, mostly from the Gilbert Islands, with a sprinkling of black Melanesian cannibals, were introduced into this country. It was a costly experiment. Neither as laborers nor as citizens did they give satisfaction, and nearly all of them have since been returned to their homes.

#### W. N. ARMSTRONG'S REPORT.

In January, 1881, His Majesty Kalakaua set out on a tour around the world, accompanied by Hon. W. N. Armstrong, as special commissioner of immigration, who made it his chief object to investigate the whole subject and to ascertain the conditions under which foreign governments would sanction it. His position gave him exceptional facilities for collecting information, and he made an exhaustive and valuable report. In regard to the Hindoos, he reported that they were "not suitable or desirable as immigrants." Of the Malays, his opinion was equally unfavorable. The Sultan of Jahore informed him that his own people, the Malays, were too idle and shiftless to be depended upon, and that he was therefore looking to China and the East Indies for laborers. Mr. Armstrong spoke favorably of the Portuguese, but called attention to the same difficulty which confronts us to-day, viz: "That while there is a population of only 60,000 souls, and while it is estimated that a population of 500,000 may be comfortably supported here, there is little or no public or private land which is ready for immediate entry and occupation by immigrants. The United States, Canada, Australia and South America offer to the most desirable emigrants that which they desire and will have, viz.: the *homestead*."

#### CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

The Hawaiian Government had not hitherto assisted Chinese

immigration, except by paying a *bonus* on *women* of that race brought into the country. In 1866 the Chinese numbered but 1200, while in 1878 they had increased to nearly 6000. During the next few years there was a steady influx of Chinese free immigrants, which finally assumed alarming proportions. During the last five months of 1880, 2239 Chinese immigrants arrived, and the next spring five "tramp steamers" came from China in quick succession; bringing nearly 700 passengers apiece. Every one of these steamers was infected with small-pox. When over 3000 of these people had been landed here in three months, the Hawaiian Government was obliged to telegraph to Hongkong to stop the invasion.

In April, 1883, it was suddenly resumed, and within twenty days five steamers arrived from Hongkong bringing 2253 Chinese, followed the next month by 1100 more, with news that several thousand more were ready to embark. Among these steamers was the famous *Madras*, with cases of small-pox on board.

The Government promptly sent a telegram to the governor of Hongkong, refusing to receive any further immigration of male Chinese. Regulations were afterwards published, limiting the number of Chinese permitted to land from any one vessel to twenty-five, and providing for the issue of passports, as at present. In 1883, in accordance with instructions received from the British secretary of state, the governor of Hongkong refused to grant permits to any Chinese whatever to come from that port direct to Honolulu. In spite of this the influx of Chinese continued on a large scale. In 1885 the excess of Chinese arrivals over departures was 1488, and the following year 1002. At last, February 11, 1886, new regulations were published, forbidding the landing of any Chinese passengers whatever without a passport issued to him or her according to law. It was high time, for the number of Chinese in the islands reached 21,000 that year, since which time it has diminished to about 15,000. Every Legislature since 1886 has passed laws re-enacting or amending the regulations just mentioned and providing penalties for their violation. In 1892 an act was passed which authorized the Minister of Foreign Affairs to issue conditional permits to enter the Republic for a limited number of Chinese laborers under conditions, binding them not to engage in any other occupation while here, and to leave this country as soon as they shall cease

to follow their vocation as agricultural laborers or domestic servants.

## IMMIGRANTS FROM NORTHERN EUROPE.

In the year 1880, the Board of Immigration agreed to assist the mission of Captain L'Orange to Norway to procure immigrants, by paying half the passage of the women and full passage for children under twelve years of age. Under this arrangement the ship *Beta*, from Drammen, Norway, arrived in Maalaea Bay, Maui, February 18, 1881, with 327 adults and 65 children, and on May 4th, the *Musca* reached Honolulu with 223 passengers. They were immediately given employment on the plantations, but very soon began to harass the Board with complaints in regard to their food and lodging. Accordingly, in October, a Mr. Grip, commissioner from Sweden and Norway, arrived and spent five weeks in sifting the many frivolous charges that had been made. He afterwards made an elaborate report to his own government, which entirely exonerated the employers from blame.

From his account it appears that but one-tenth of them were real agriculturists, too many of them having been recruited from the idle class of the town. At the same time not a few of them have turned out to be good citizens.

In November, 1890, Messrs. Hackfeld & Co. were authorized to procure immigrants from Germany on the same terms that were granted to the Norwegians. On June 18, 1881, the bark *Ceder* arrived from Bremen with 124 passengers, 34 of whom were children, for the Lihue plantation. In October, 1882, the bark *Iolani* arrived from Bremen with 183 passengers, and in 1883 the ship *Ehrenfels* with 595 more, including 240 children. There has never been any trouble on the Lihue plantation, but the immigrants by the last two vessels were restless and discontented, and gave their employers no peace until their contracts were cancelled. The majority of them emigrated to the United States on the expiration of their contracts. On the whole, the experiment of northern European immigration cannot be considered to have been a success.

## JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

The arrival of the first company of Japanese immigrants by the *Scioto* in 1868, and their subsequent experiences, have already been related.

After a long correspondence, in 1884, the consent of the Japanese Government was obtained for the emigration of its subjects to these islands on certain conditions.

The first company sent out under this agreement, consisting of 956 Japs, including 101 children, arrived in the *City of Tokio* February 9, 1885. It was stipulated that twenty-five per cent of the wages of Japanese laborers should be paid to their consul, to be returned to them at the expiration of their contract. Mr. K. Inouye came in June, with the next company of immigrants, as a special commissioner, and Mr. Nakayama was appointed inspector. Numerous misunderstandings arose between these people and their employers during the next four months, in regard to which Mr. Gibson said: "The number and character of these complaints, coming as they do, from a portion of 720 people engaged in service here, exceed anything that the Hawaiian Government has had to deal with in the whole course of the immigration into this country of about 30,000 laborers of other races."

The Japanese Government suspended the emigration for several months. Meanwhile special inspectors were appointed to assist in settling disputes, the Japanese were made to understand that while here they were subject to the Hawaiian laws and courts; and there was soon a much better understanding between them and their employers.

Count Inouye, in behalf of the Japanese Government, required and received assurances from Gibson that the restrictions on Chinese immigration should not be relaxed.

At length, in March, 1886, an emigration convention was concluded and ratified with Japan.

Since then the increase of the Japanese population has been constant and rapid. The total number amounted in 1890 to 12,360, and at the present time is not far from 25,000. They have found out how to evade the act relative to the landing of aliens by borrowing the required \$50 from their local bank. The last report to the Planters' Association showed that only half of their number were then employed on plantations. They manifest an increasing tendency to settle permanently in the islands with the approval of their government. Under the "most favored nation" clause of the treaty of 1871, the Japanese Government has claimed for them entire political equality with any other class of

foreigners in the country. Their characteristic traits are well known to you. As laborers they are more clannish, fickle and inclined to strikes on small provocation than those of any other nationality. Their competition with white traders and artisans is even more dangerous than that of the Chinese. They are versatile, ingenious and ready to learn new methods. No race in this country appears to be more tenacious of its nationality, or less inclined to renounce its allegiance to its home government and to become thoroughly identified with Hawaii. The presence of so large an Oriental element in our population constitutes the strongest argument now used in the United States against the annexation of these islands to the great Republic.

STATISTICS.

As a result of forty years of assisted immigration, the population of the Republic, in round numbers, now stands about as follows:

Hawaiians and part-Hawaiians.....	40,000.
Chinese.....	15,000.
Japanese.....	24,000.
Portuguese, including those born here.....	13,000.
Other Europeans and Americans.....	7,000.
Polynesians.....	1,000.
Total.....	100,000.

In looking over these figures it must be admitted that, as the Labor Commission puts it, "The sugar interest has not improved the body politic," to any great extent, by bringing in settlers of the Caucasian races, fitted to become citizens of a republic. The Portuguese immigration, however, has been valuable, by introducing an industrious and thrifty, non-Asiatic, agricultural class, such as form the backbone of any country. Many of them will become land-owners on a small scale, and we may expect their children to be educated in the English language and in American principles of "liberty regulated by law." It is therefore to be hoped that before the door is closed against assisted immigration, more of these people may become settled in the islands.

AMERICAN IMMIGRATION.

It is strange that hitherto so little has been done to encourage immigration from the United States. As has been already

stated, in order to insure the success of this Republic, it will be necessary to build up and foster an intelligent *middle class*, who understand the principles and the methods of Anglo-Saxon self-government. To accomplish this desirable object will require more systematic efforts to find settlers of this stamp, and the offer of greater inducements to attract them and keep them here. It will be necessary for private land-owners to co-operate with the Government in laboring for this object, in a patriotic and liberal spirit. The would-be "boomer," whose sole object is to capture the "unearned increment," should be regarded as a public enemy—*hostis humani generis*.

The problem which may have despaired of solving is how to attract a class of enterprising white colonists who are accustomed to do their own work, and have sufficient capital to establish themselves as independent farmers. It is this class of people that has wrought such wonders in transforming Southern California.

#### INDUCEMENTS OFFERED BY OTHER COUNTRIES.

We cannot, as Uncle Sam formerly did, offer every comer a farm. The Mormons not only did this, but advanced the cost of transportation to Utah. Brazil has employed agents in Europe to offer immigrants lands at a low price on long credits, besides free transportation from Rio Janeiro to their final destination in the country.

Some of the states of Brazil have even offered to make advances to the settlers of cash, lumber, seed, tools, etc., on account, to be repaid in four annual instalments.

Argentina offers similar inducements, and numerous colonization societies have been formed there to assist colonists in obtaining land and the means of cultivation.

New Zealand, after having discontinued giving assistance to immigrants for many years, is now making fresh efforts to attract farmers with capital who will be willing to take up and improve its lands. Arrangements have been made: First, for advertising the country in the farming countries of England; and second, for combining with the steamship companies to reduce the rates of passage about one-third.

#### CONCLUSIONS.

The new land law just submitted to the Legislature, and the admirable "Report of the Labor Commission on the Coffee In-

dustry" together contain the best solution yet offered of the problem how to promote American immigration of the agricultural class.

Upon the solution of this problem depends the future fate of the Republic, and it will call for a high degree of wisdom and practical skill on the part of the Government, as well as the active and patriotic co-operation of private land owners and capitalists during the next few years, to bring it to a successful conclusion.

The following are the recommendations of the Labor Commission in its report on the coffee industry :

The Labor Commission strongly recommends that "Vigorous effort be made to induce an immigration to these islands of farmers now living in the United States, who are accustomed to do their own work, are cultivators of small farms, and who have means sufficient to tide over the time between planting the coffee and its coming into bearing."

It is not recommended that this immigration should be assisted financially by the government, but that the government should seek out those who may be desirable settlers, furnish them with full information and advice, and facilitate their settlement here in every way consistent with their entire personal and pecuniary independence. The commission shows that "While men can work in the tropics," and that there is reason to believe that hundreds or even thousands of families will emigrate from the United States, if encouraged to do so, and that there are already two hundred intelligent, enterprising white men, mostly small proprietors, engaged in the coffee industry.

It recommends that an agent of immigration be sent to the United States to facilitate the emigration of desirable emigrants.

The commission also recommends that the Government make arrangements to facilitate the shipment of tropical fruits to the thronwestern states, by guaranteeing freight carriers against loss, for a limited period. Finally it recommends that such disposition be made of the public lands, that the largest possible number of individual proprietors may possess it.

*W. D. Alexander.*

126 ✓

## EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF HAWAII.

WESTERN education on the Hawaiian Islands dates back as far as the year 1823, when the whole adult population went to school to acquire a knowledge of reading and writing. Professor Alexander, in a pamphlet published in 1889, says that "these primitive schools, at the time of their highest prosperity, reached the number of nine hundred attended by 52,000 pupils, mostly adults." The schools were kept for two hours daily. Regular examinations were held at which the various schools of a district met together. These meetings were extremely popular. The teachers were men who had been taught together with the High Chiefs in the early twenties, their teachers being the first missionaries. The various chiefs ordered the head men of each village—and in those days the country swarmed with villages—to supply house, food and clothing for the teacher. Taxes in those days, and for ten or twenty years afterwards, were paid in kind or in work; and the government, such as it was, was always in arrears. We find complaints of this as late as 1847.

From 1830 till the enactment of the first school laws in 1841 schools were kept at the various mission stations. In 1831 the Lahainaluna Seminary was founded by the American Board of Missions for the purpose of training native Hawaiians as teachers and pastors. A printing press was set up and various educational works were translated and adapted for Hawaiians. Illustrations and maps for these text books were engraved on copper by the pupils. In 1834 the *Lama Hawaii*—the *Light of Hawaii*—the first newspaper published in the Pacific, was issued from this institution. Lahainaluna was taken over by the government in 1849, and exists to the present day.

In 1833 the Oahu Charity School was opened for English speaking children. This gradually developed into Fort Street School, and eventually into the present High School.

In 1840 a family school for young chiefs and chiefesses was established under Mr. and Mrs. Cooke of the American Board of Missions. Ten years later this institution developed into the present Royal School.



In 1841 a school for the children of the missionaries under the A. B. F. M. was founded. A charter was obtained in 1849, and in 1853 a new charter was granted providing for a college as well as a Preparatory School. To this we owe the Oahu College and Punahou Preparatory School of the present day.

The Roman Catholics established schools of their own in 1839. Many of these have disappeared, but there remain now, or rather have become concentrated, the school of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, St. Louis College and others.

School laws were first enacted in 1841 by the king and chiefs in council. In 1843 the Department of Public Instruction was organized. The first Minister of Public Instruction was Mr. W. Richards, whose portrait hangs now in the office of the Board of Education. On his death in 1847 the office was conferred upon Mr. R. Armstrong, who held the position till 1855, when the Education Department was remodeled and placed under a Board consisting of a President and five members, Mr. Armstrong ceasing to be a Minister of the Crown and retaining only the powers now exercised by the President of the Board of Education. This position Mr. Armstrong held till 1860. During his administration admirable work was done, great progress made and a series of valuable and interesting reports put on record. In 1865 the office of Inspector-General was created and first filled by the late Judge Fornander, the well known and distinguished author of the "Polynesian Race."

Since the establishment of the Republic, the Board of Education consists of a President and five members appointed and commissioned by the President of the Republic, they hold office for three years, and can be recommissioned at the expiration of their term of office. The first commissions were two for three years, two for two years, two for one year, thus allowing for a retirement of one third of the members every year. All new commissions are for three years. Ladies are eligible for office.

The personnel of the Board at this time of writing is as follows: Professor W. D. Alexander, President; Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Antonio Perry, Mrs. Frank S. Dodge, Professor M. M. Scott and W. A. Bowen, members.

The Executive Officers of the Board are (1) a clerk and secretary, who keeps a record of the meetings of the Board, conducts

the very voluminous correspondence, pays all drafts for salaries, building and other expenses and keeps the books and accounts of the Board; (2) an Inspector-General whose duty it is to visit all the Government Schools, examine them, report on their efficiency and upon the condition of the school houses, examine the accounts of school agents and hold examinations of teachers.

To facilitate the business of the Board, committees from among the members are appointed by the President of the Board, who is, *ex-officio*, member of all the committees. The following are the regular committees. Committee on Teachers; on Curriculum, Examination and Manual Training; on Buildings and Property; on Finance and on Miscellaneous Matters.

The Islands are divided into twenty-three school districts, each under a School Agent, who has charge of the school property of his district and who, on emergency, can dismiss teachers for cause, subject to the approval of the Board. Previous to 1894 the school agents had charge of the district funds, which they administered as far as they went and then drew on the general fund to supplement their own when it was exhausted. Now, all funds are paid into the treasury and no money is handled by the agents, who only sign the drafts for the teachers' salaries, the cash passing through the hands of the clerk of the Board.

At the present time the schools of the Republic may be divided into two classes:

1. The government schools, taught entirely in English by teachers drawing pay from the treasury.

2. The independent schools, taught almost entirely in English, and supported either by fees from the pupils or by donations from religious bodies and private individuals; or, as in the case of Oahu College and the Kamehameha Schools, by estates, lands, etc., donated or left by will for their support. Most of these schools have, in the past, received aid from the government in the shape of scholarships and, at times, by direct grants. All such aid ceases by law on December 31, 1895. The government permits a few special independent schools to be taught in other languages than English. Thus on Kauai there is a school for the German colony in Lihue, where English is taught for part of the time and German the remainder; while in Honolulu there are seven schools taught entirely in Chinese.

The latter average about ten pupils each. It is to be hoped that the next legislature will pass a law making English compulsory for the full school time, five hours a day.

There is, or rather was, a third class of schools known as government common schools, which were taught entirely in the Hawaiian language. Their number has dwindled to the vanishing point, however, and they need no longer be considered in a review of the educational system of the Republic of Hawaii.

The gradual extinction of these government common schools is due to the Hawaiians themselves. They desire, and with reason, that their children should be taught in English. At present there are but three of these schools surviving. They number less than fifty pupils. This out of a school attendance of over 12,000 children. They thus cut no figure in the school statistics of the Republic. In 1864 there were 240 of these schools with a total attendance of 7,932 pupils. In 1874 there were 196 government common schools and 5,522 pupils. In 1884 they were reduced to 114, with 2,841 pupils; and now, as stated above, they have shrunk to three schools and less than fifty pupils.

Of the Government schools taught in English, there are now 114 on the Islands with an attendance of quite 9,000 pupils according to the best estimates. In March 1894, when the last official return was made, there were 107 Government English Schools attended by 7732 pupils. Since then six new schools have been opened in Honolulu alone, while additional rooms have been built on to many of the country schools.

The initial difficulty, in a country such as this is, has been to place the schools upon a common basis. The population is heterogeneous, consisting of Hawaiians, Portuguese, Chinese, Japanese, Germans and Norwegians among the laboring classes. The common basis must be that of language and it is to instruction in English that the Board has directed its best energies for eight or ten years past.

A course of study for the Government Schools in the whole group was carefully laid out in 1888. This has been revised once since that date and it again needs revision. The course provides for four years of Primary Instruction, four years of Grammar Grade and four years for High School Studies. Of the 7732 pupils in the Government Schools, 7025 were in the

Primary Grades, 593 in the Grammar Grades and 115 had entered upon the High School Course. As time goes on the members in the Grammar Grades will materially increase and there will also be a considerably larger number which will enter the High School Course, the facilities in this direction being now much better than they have ever been in this country.

Besides the purely mental training, much is done by the teachers in instilling into the pupils habits of neatness, industry and good manners. It is in this direction that so much that is essential can be taught which no "Course of Study" can lay down. No religious instruction is given, the schools being strictly non-sectarian.

In industrial training an effort has been made in the government schools by introducing a systematic course of sewing. This is being carefully followed out by the girls in most of the large schools. Knife-work has been introduced for the boys in the same schools. This "knife-work" is a modification of the Swedish Sloyd system, and is found both instructive and interesting by the pupils. An effort, in suitable places and under favorable conditions, has been made to interest the boys in agriculture.

Singing is taught in all the schools, chiefly by the tonic sol fa system, which has been found to give excellent results. For the Honolulu schools a special singing teacher is provided, while every teacher is expected to understand enough music to teach ordinary singing by ear. A large number of teachers, however, both in town and country, are thoroughly conversant with the tonic sol fa system.

Systematic drawing has also been introduced, but is, at present, confined to Honolulu, for which place a special drawing instructor has been employed. A few of the schools in the outer districts have instruction in drawing, where the teachers are capable of giving it, but such teachers are not numerous.

School attendance is compulsory between the ages of six and fifteen. The hours of school are from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., with two recesses aggregating three-quarters of an hour. Vacations are given at Christmas, Easter and Midsummer.

Since 1888 all the Government English Schools have been free, before that date a charge of \$5 per annum was made.

The law allows the establishment of select schools for which fifty cents a week tuition may be charged. Two such schools exist, viz: one in Honolulu and one in Hilo. There is also a charge made in the present High School. This is clearly anomalous as the best education in the country should be free to all, and there is no doubt that the next Legislature will take this view of the case. A high school is not a select school.

The nationality of the teachers employed by the Board of Education is nearly as varied as the nationality of the pupils. In 1894 there were 229 Government School Teachers employed. This number has been increased to 261 during the present year, which clearly shows the large increase in the number of children attending the free Government Schools.

Of the teachers employed in 1894, there were 77 American or of American parentage, born on the Islands, 82 were pure Hawaiians, 40 Part Hawaiians, 36 British, or born of British parentage on the Islands, and the rest scattering between German, Portuguese, Danish, Norwegian and French. All the Hawaiian teachers, the majority of part Hawaiian teachers, and a large percentage of the Island born American and British teachers have been educated in the Island schools and hold certificates from the Board of Education.

The Board of Education holds examinations for teachers as they are found necessary and three grades of Primary Certificates are issued, viz. 1st., 2nd. and 3rd. Class, for one, two and three years respectively according to the percentage obtained. Certificates from the States are accepted in lieu of the home certificates, when they are of recent date and, satisfactory character.

All credentials of teachers are laid before the Teachers' Committee which passes upon them and makes recommendation to the full Board.

First among the Government schools of the Republic stands the Honolulu High School, opened officially Nov. 1, when President Alexander of the Board of Education, President Dole, Mrs. Dillingham and Professor Scott, Principal of the High School made appropriate addresses. The building, of which the accompanying illustration is a faithful reproduction of a recent photographic view by J. J. Williams—was built by Princess Ruth Keelikolani in 1879. After her death it passed to the late



NEW HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, EMMA STREET, HONOLULU.

Chiefess, Bernice Pauahi Bishop, wife of the Hon. Chas. R. Bishop. By him it was donated to the Trustees of the Kamehameha School Estate, from whom it was purchased by the Board of Education for the sum of \$30,000. The mansion is a very handsome structure and admirably suited for the purpose it has been assigned to, and is fitted with the latest modern educational appliances. There are four acres of land laid out in lawns, interspersed with shrubberies of rare plants and beds of beautiful and multicolored flowers. There is also a fine play ground for the boys. Cottages near the main building afford convenient residences for some of the teachers. There is probably no place, west of the Rocky Mountains, which possesses so handsome or so convenient a High School as Honolulu.

The aim of the school is to supply a thoroughly high class education for the youth of the islands and to fit those who pass through the full course for university training in the United States. It is further hoped, in time, that it may become affiliated with the University of California. It rests with the principal and his staff to make the intellectual and moral attainments of the students on a par with their setting. Of this, knowing the personnel of the corps of teachers as the writer does, there can be little doubt. There are now 230 students, and there is every prospect of increase as the years roll by and the country develops. Attached to the High School is a Normal Department, which at present numbers thirteen students. The course is for one year, but as time goes on the small class will undoubtedly grow into a Normal School and supply the islands with well trained teachers, thoroughly conversant with the educational needs of the Republic and the best methods of meeting them.

The other prominent government schools of Honolulu are the Royal School, the Kauluwela School, the Fort Street School and the Pohukaina School. The largest of these is the Royal School, over which the Rev. Alexander Mackintosh has ruled for nearly a quarter of a century. It is a school for boys only, and numbers some 450 pupils. The highest classes in this school have entered upon the high school course in part. The Pohukaina School, numbering 175 pupils, is entirely for girls. These two schools are a survival of a policy that separated the sexes. The present policy is to have mixed schools; thus there

are in the Republic only these two government schools where the sexes are separated.

It has been the aim of the Board, while striving to improve all the schools, to have, in the outer districts, one especially good central school. To this the teachers of a district can look for models in their work. The Board allows its teachers one day in a term to visit other schools, subject to the approval of the school agent and the principal of the school. This has been found to work very well. To name all such schools would exceed the limits of space for this article. Suffice it to say that the island schools in general do good work, and some very fine work indeed.

Lahainaluna, of which mention has already been made, is the only boarding school under the government. The pupils are, for the most part, above fifteen years of age. The tuition is free. They cultivate their own taro on land belonging to the institution; make their own poi, and their only expenses are for clothes, books and what little salt meat or fish is required for to accompany their poi. Besides tuition in the school-room the pupils are instructed in carpentry, wood-turning, mechanical drawing, and have regular set hours for cultivating the soil.

Turning to the Independent Schools, the first to be mentioned must be Oahu College. This establishment is situated about two miles from town in a beautiful location. The buildings are fine and commodious comprising school and class rooms, drawing rooms, sleeping apartments, a science hall, donated to the College by the Hon. C. R. Bishop, swimming baths etc. Allied to this institution is the Punahou Preparatory School, which is situated in the city and serves as a feeder to Oahu College.

The Kamehameha Schools are situated about a mile and a half from the city. They are due to the munificence of the late Mrs. C. R. Bishop. The curriculum includes a very careful industrial training. The buildings are very handsome, being probably the finest, architecturally, in the Islands. They are fitted with every modern improvement. There are two schools, one for boys and one for girls, the latter having been only recently opened. Mr. C. R. Bishop also built and presented to the trustees, a preparatory school, for boys, which is situated in the same lot as the main school building. The Museum, known



as the Bernice Pauahi Bishop museum, and erected by Mr. Bishop to the memory of his wife, is also in the same lot.

In Honolulu and at several points on the Islands are boarding schools for girls, supported by contributions from private individuals and by Mission funds. Of those belonging to the Protestant missionaries are the Kawaihau Seminary in Honolulu, the Makawao Seminary in Makawao, Maui, and the Kohala Seminary in North Kohala, Hawaii. Of boarding schools for boys, under similar auspices, there are the Hilo Boarding School, established in 1839, and the Kauai Industrial School, founded quite recently near Lihue, on the island of Kauai.

The Roman Catholics have a number of schools, chief among these are the schools supervised by the Brothers of Mary. These gentlemen have been trained at Dayton, Ohio, and devote their entire attention to teaching. St. Louis College, in Honolulu, has a very large attendance, of whom about 100 are boarders. There are schools under the same management at Wailuku, Maui, and at Hilo, Hawaii. The Convent of the Sacred Heart has a very large school for girls, the boarding department being under the entire management of the Mother Superior and the Sisters.

The Episcopal church has a few schools. The St. Andrews Priory, supervised by members of Miss Sellon's sisterhood, supplies a home and an education for a large number of girls. Iolani College, also in Honolulu, is a school for boys under the direct supervision of the Bishop.

✓The Kindergartens must not be forgotten. Free Kindergartens were first established here in 1892. Supported by voluntary contributions they are doing a fine work in Honolulu. There are Kindergartens for white children, for Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiians and Portuguese. Though averse to this separation in nationality the writer has a very high appreciation of the results obtained. A Kindergarten, recently established in Hilo, has proved a great success. Other Kindergartens will undoubtedly be opened, and they may, in time, form a portion of the government system.

This brief review necessarily leaves many points untouched, but it at least shows that the cause of education in the Republic of Hawaii is well supported both by the Government and by private individuals. Some of the best thought of the brightest

minds in the Republic is given to the cause, and the purse strings of the wealthy have been ever ready to be unloosed when need came for procuring assistants. The problems involved in educating our population are intensely interesting and in many instances unique. In the advance that has been made the greatest praise is due to the teachers themselves. Good laws, and good systems cannot be carried out unless those who carry them out are thoroughly in earnest. The teachers of Hawaii, as a whole, are a body that any country can be proud of. Long may they continue to be so.

*Alatau T. Atkinson.*

✓  
KILOHANA ART LEAGUE.

**N**OTWITHSTANDING the inevitable disadvantages of comparative geographical isolation, the people of Honolulu have always been diligent in providing means for their own improvement and for keeping their community well abreast of the culture of the day. Among the more recent additions to the institutions having this end in view is the Kilohana Art League.

A word of explanation as to the meaning of the name may not be out of place. "Kilohana" is compounded from two native Hawaiian words: "Kilo," signifying to observe carefully or spy out, and "hana" which means to do or to work, the compound word formed from these two being equivalent to work based on sight or observation.

The League in its beginning was the immediate outcome of the efforts of four persons, two gentlemen and two ladies who were convinced that there was sufficient artistic talent in the community, as well as interest in and appreciation of art, outside the limited number of those who were competent to produce original work of their own, to justify the formation of an organization devoted entirely to art matters. It seems fitting that the names of these four pioneers should be put on record; they are Mr. D. Howard Hitchcock, Mr. Allan Hutchinson, Mrs. W. M. Graham and Miss Annie H. Parke. The two gentlemen are professional artists of more than ordinary ability in their respective

lines, the former being a painter and the latter a sculptor. The two ladies are amateurs who have enjoyed the advantages of study outside this country. All were born on these islands with the exception of Mr. Hutchinson, who is an Englishman.

Mr. Hitchcock received the concluding part of his technical training in Paris and exhibited at the *Salon* of 1893. What this implies will be better understood when it is remembered that admission to the annual exhibitions is eagerly sought by artists and that of all the pictures offered for acceptance some seventy-five per cent. are rejected. That the work of an unknown man from an out-of-the-way part of the world, having no influential connections, social backing or "pull" of any kind should have found acceptance under these circumstances may be taken as conclusive proof of its excellence. Mr. Hutchinson, who is an older man, has been for some years quite a regular contributor to the exhibitions of the Royal Academy of Great Britain.

It was the desire and intention of the originators of the movement to so modify the form of organization and broaden its scope as to include all art workers and art lovers who might desire to unite with them. Preliminary to this, however, and perhaps in some sense as a feeler, it was decided to first bring the matter to the attention of the public by holding an exhibition, which was done in May 1894. This exhibition was small in size but very encouraging in quality and consisted of the work of the four persons already mentioned, together with such original work as they were able to obtain from a few friends at comparatively short notice. Mr. Hitchcock's *Salon* picture was the most important work exhibited.

Since that time the League has been entirely reorganized and now consists of somewhere between one hundred and twenty-five and one hundred and fifty members, divided into several classes; "active," "associate," "life" and so on. A regular system of semi-annual exhibitions has been arranged for, the third of which, or the fourth, counting the preliminary exhibition in May 1894, was held in November last. Of these last three, the first was held in Mr. Hitchcock's studio and was a success in all respects. The last two were held in the very convenient and commodious quarters that the League has since secured for itself.

The rooms of the society are on the second floor of the building on the corner of Fort and Hotel Streets, a locality central and suitable in every way for the purpose intended.

The successive exhibitions have afforded satisfactory evidence of progress and have shown that the influence of the League in stimulating both interest in art matters and the production of art work has not been exerted in vain. The increase in the number of exhibitors and the greater variety and improvement in the general quality of the exhibits are not more marked than the improvement that is to be noticed in the work of individual exhibitors. The last exhibition contained specimens of work in oil, pastel, black and white, water color, wood carving, statuary, china painting and poker etching; all having merit and some excellent.

Because of the restricted field, the limited population from which both art workers and art patrons must be drawn, to say nothing of our distance from all prominent art centers of masterpieces and other means of study, it is, of course, not to be expected that our exhibitions should contain works that can be classed in the professional sense of the term as "important." The general quality is, however, good, the improvement as already remarked very encouraging, and even the least of the works shown, small water colors, mere sketches and the like, display almost invariably true artistic feeling.

The present membership of the League is made up from the most intelligent, cultivated, and public-spirited of our citizens. It is not the intention of those who have brought the organization to its present hopeful state that its work shall be confined exclusively to the pictorial and plastic forms of art, but that the cultivation and enjoyment of music, literature, the drama and perhaps other branches shall be included in its plans and purposes. This will of course take time, but the matter has not been lost sight of and arrangements looking to that end are now being made.

The plan is substantially as follows: There are formed from the membership of the League several sub-organizations, as they may be called, which are to be known as "Circles." It is intended that each of these shall give its attention to some particular branch of what may be fairly classed under the head

of art. It is not the purpose that the pictorial and plastic branch shall be regarded as exclusively or distinctively "The League," to which all other matters are subordinate, but that it shall be the particular care of one circle, just as music or the drama are of others. Each circle is to have a name indicative of the particular branch of work in which it proposes to interest itself, but showing that it is a component part of the League; thus there will be the "Pictorial and Plastic Circle of the Kilohana Art League," "The Dramatic Circle of the Kilohana Art League," and so on. Each circle is to gather in its own members from the whole membership of the League, choose its own officers and, as far as possible, carry on its business in its own way, subject only to a few simple general rules and subordinate only to the purposes of the League.

Each member of the League will be free to attach himself to the circle which may be most congenial to the individual taste or talents, or if so desiring may belong to several or all of them. It is the intention that the circles shall give exhibitions or entertainments from time to time, making the intervals as regular as possible. The semi-annual exhibitions of painting, statuary and allied work have already been spoken of and are in successful operation. By having four circles, each giving two entertainments in the year, they will come at intervals of about six weeks. The rent of the rooms, lighting and other general expenses being paid for out of the general funds of the League, the apartments of the society will always be available, free of charge to any of the circles for any legitimate purpose connected with their work, such as rehearsals etc. All members of the League will be entitled to admission to entertainments given by any of the circles.

Such, in brief, is an account of the Kilohana Art League: its origin, organization, purpose and progress to the present time. The real growth is shown, not so much in larger exhibitions as in more varied ones and in the increased number of amateurs who have been stimulated to more earnest efforts, more systematic study, and the production of art work worthy of being placed before the public. A healthy emulation has been created that is producing its legitimate results. At what may be called the preliminary exhibition, in May 1894, there were only four



## POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

A succinct account of the attempt to overthrow the government of the Republic of Hawaii, which took place early in the opening of the year, with its attendant results, is already given in the brief record of the rebellion, pages 56 to 67, and needs no repetition here. During the troublous days of January, and at frequent intervals since, various rumors of "filibustering expeditions" having designs upon the existing government have been freely circulated, none of which, however, have had much if any foundation beyond the malicious desire of certain parties to injure the country by a continued spirit of unrest. Sundry foreign papers, given to sensationalism, have lent aid thereto, a wrong in which some of our local publications are not guiltless.

Minister Thurston returned from his post at Washington in the early part of April, through estranged personal relations with the late Secretary Gresham. The position was filled some months later in the temporary appointment of W. R. Castle, and in November Minister F. M. Hatch resigned the Foreign Office portfolio to represent this country at Washington, he being succeeded in the cabinet by Judge H. E. Cooper.

The Republic's first (special) legislative session convened June 12th, and closed its labors, without ceremonies, August 15th. While the main object may have been the consideration and passage of President Dole's new land act, there were various other important matters dealt with, not the least being the ratification of the government's Pacific cable contract with Col. Z. S. Spalding, the same to be completed and in full operation, including inter-island connections, by December 1, 1898. For this service Hawaii grants an exclusive franchise for twenty years, and will pay an annual subsidy of \$40,000.

French Frigate Shoal has been added to Hawaii's domain, this year, Captain J. A. King having taken possession thereof in the name of the Republic of Hawaii July 13, 1895. ✓

## HEALTH MATTERS.

While the general health of the community may not compare favorably with some preceding years, Honolulu has nevertheless, been remarkably delivered from threatened pestilence. On March 3rd. the whaleship *Horatio* arrived with thirteen of her crew down with small pox. Six patients were removed to the quaran-

tine station and the ship put under Board of Health regulations. All but one were brought through successfully and no new cases developed.

Following the arrival of the *Belgic* from China and Japan, with a number of Chinese immigrants, and before their period of quarantine expired, a case of sickness resembling cholera, made its appearance among Hawaiians, at Iwilei, August 18th., resulting fatally the next day. Its report to the Board of Health caused prompt investigation. Two similar cases developing on the 21st. led to quarantining that became rigid. All inter-island travel was at once interdicted; the city districted and put under medical and police inspection for thorough sanitary treatment. Notwithstanding differences of views as to its type or origin, the Board recognized that the disease required prompt treatment and the exercise of vigorous measures to prevent its becoming epidemic. In this it was ably supported by the government and by citizens, irrespective of former political differences. Physicians, officials, business and professional men and others volunteered their services to the health authorities in whatever capacity they might be required. The excellent system early adopted enabled the authorities to trace and connect all cases. The fact that Hawaiians—with but very few exceptions—were the victims necessitated the control of their food supply. Fish being the traceable cause in nearly all cases, the sale and catching of all fish and other edibles of the sea in the neighborhood of Honolulu was interdicted. Even poi from certain sections of the district was prohibited and drinking water was required to be boiled. These restrictions were severe on the people and led to providing needy Hawaiians with food and other necessities by a relief society of ladies, mainly island born, whose noble charitable work was liberally contributed for by merchants and others.

But the prime factor, without doubt, in the early stamping out of the dread disease was the house to house inspection, twice a day, by the Citizens Committee of volunteers seeing to the sanitary rules of the board being carried out, and reporting all cases needing medical aid. Business was practically suspended during September, all hands being on inspection, census, guard, or other service. By order of the Board of Health church



services were stopped for a time, school openings deferred, saloons closed and all gatherings prohibited. Movements of vessels and passengers from this port were permitted only after strict quarantine periods and fumigation of person and effects. Thus the disease was confined to Honolulu, and by the end of September it was practically stamped out. The number of deaths were 63, out of a total number of 88 cases; though it is to be mentioned that nineteen were reported only when at death's door and sixteen were not reported till after death. The sum of \$60,000 was appropriated for Board of Health expenses incurred in connection with this cholera visitation.

#### PUBLIC WORKS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The new spirit of public improvements mentioned in the last issue as being inaugurated, has been pushed with vigor. The relaying of larger water mains through a number of streets and completion of the new pumping plant, auxiliary to the reservoir system, was effected in time to do valuable service during the cholera period by shutting off the reservoir supply with its possible contamination, and flushing the mains with artesian water. This pumping plant is housed in a substantial and commodious brick structure at the corner of Beretania and Alapai streets, and will connect with the reservoir in course of construction on the slope of Punchbowl.

New and larger wharves for the accommodation of the China steamers are to be excavated for, to line with Richards street, and the enlargement of the inner harbor by dredging, with contemplated increased wharftage facilities along the extension of Queen street toward the King street bridge has already been entered upon. The dredging serves the further beneficial purpose of filling in the low land partly occupied, till recently, by the old wash houses, on the northern side of Nuuanu stream which is to be assigned to park purposes for the benefit of the residents in that part of the city and the improvement of its sanitary condition. This, with the change of the wash houses to Iwilei, and the hurried occupancy of the new market, and destruction of the old one, were imperative health measures adopted during the cholera visitation. The old structure, as also quite a number of rookeries along the Nuuanu stream were "purified by fire."

Considerable private property has been condemned for public

uses through the above and other improvements of opening new, and widening old streets, much of which had not been contemplated and provided for by appropriations; consequently some, with other new street openings still under consideration, must bide their time.

Road work is also being pushed vigorously on the other islands to meet the demands in outlying districts for better facilities to aid in the country's development.

#### BUILDING ACTIVITY.

Notwithstanding the set back to business during the months of revolution and pestilence there has been much done in the lines of building and extension of business.

Real estate has been active at improved figures, with little of the speculative character attending it; city and suburban property buyers planning early improvements. This is already notable between Punchbowl slope and Punahou where tracts have been cut up into building lots and building activity has followed.

The erection of the fine large two story and basement brick building, with iron and island stone front, on King street, to be known as the Von Holt block is sufficiently advanced to give such promise of beauty and solidity as would do credit to larger cities.

Oahu College will shortly open their fine new two story building, also constructed of island stone, rapidly nearing completion. Another patron of the home building product is shown in the construction of Mr. H. Waterhouse's new business office on Queen street.

Important additions have been made to the buildings of the Y. M. C. A. and the Honolulu Library. The enlargement of the Electric Light Co's building for their cold storage addition, and the modernizing of several Fort street store fronts, are further evidence of progress for the year.

Ground is broken and work well under way for the erection of the Mutch building, and Castle & Cooke's new warehouse. These buildings will be of brick and will occupy the remainder of the block from Olds' premises on Hotel street, to Castle & Cooke's on Bethel street.

Mention is to be made of the erection of the new house of worship, on Alakea street, near King, for the Christian Church of which Rev. T. D. Garvin is pastor. Work has also com-

menced on a church building for the Methodists under Rev. H. W. Peck's ministration, on the May lot, corner of Beretania and Miller streets, recently purchased by them. The old stone church, Kawaiahao, has undergone thorough internal transformation during the year, reopening for services on Sunday, November 17, 1895, quite modernized in design and finish, and fitted with electric lights.

## GENERAL BUSINESS.

With the exception of the months already mentioned, when the attention of the community was devoted to other matters, business in nearly all lines has shown considerable improvement over the past few years, not only in this city but throughout the islands. The weather has favored agricultural and planting interests to an extent that gives promise of largely increased crops for the coming year. The clearing of the political atmosphere by the events of January is an important factor in this return of trade activity. Business had a serious setback during cholera time, not only in local channels, but foreign circles also since the steamers refused our mails, freight and passengers, and tourist travel hitherward was diverted elsewhere. This interruption caused serious loss to the fruit trade, both with growers and shippers.

This year has witnessed the inauguration of another Pacific line of steamers, that of the Oregon Railway & Steam Navigation Co. of Portland, whose China and Japan trade calls for direct steam communication. Their monthly steamers will touch at Honolulu regularly on the outward trip and frequently on their return.

We note with satisfaction the initial shipment of 486 cases of two dozen cans each—standard size—preserved pineapples for San Francisco, by the *S. G. Wilder*, November 13th., the product of the Hawaiian Fruit & Packing Co. It is to be hoped the promoters of this enterprise will meet with such encouragement as will warrant extension in the near future.

By courtesy of the Customs officials we present our usual table of imports of the islands for the nine months to September 30th. They show increased valuations over last years imports in nearly all lines, and at all the ports, and bears out the statement of improved business tone.

NINE MONTHS TO SEPT. 30, '95	GOODS AND SPIRITS PAY- ING DUTY.	GOODS AND SPIRITS B'ND.	GOODS FREE BY TREATY.	GOODS FREE BY CIVIL C'DE	TOTAL.
Honolulu .....	\$1,522,870	\$ 137,151	\$1,654,981	* \$577,089	\$3,892,091
Hilo.....	11,763		184,399	66,106	262,268
Kahului.....	18,831		124,276	21,677	164,784
Mahukona.....	4,257		47,187	12 812	64,256
Total.....	\$1,557,721	\$ 137,151	\$2,010,843	\$ 677,684	\$4,383,399
Same Period, 1894.	\$1,148,530	\$ 135,858	\$1,976,965	\$ 823,691	\$4,085.044

\* Specie \$173,472.

The total value of exports for the same period showed a valuation of \$7,558,239.36, of which \$7,477,656.75 was for domestic produce.

#### PLANTATION LABOR MATTERS, ETC.,

Immigration matters have had much consideration this year to meet the labor necessities of planters and others through the expiration of existing agreements and expected return to their home land of a large number of Japanese.

The reopening of the Portuguese labor market—steps toward which was mentioned in last issue, has resulted in the arrival of but one vessel, with 325 men, 153 women and 245 children; a total of 723. Further immigration in this country is uncertain, owing to their great expense.

The movements of Japanese of all classes are shown by the Customs tables, up to October 30th., to have been 2,002 arrivals and 1,617 departures. This includes men, women and children. A recent estimate of the number of this nationality engaged throughout the islands shows the following. Total number on various plantations 13,042, of which 1,166 are women. There are also estimated to be 400 additional engaged in coffee culture, making a total of 13,542. There will be due by the end of the year a further supply of 1155 men and 200 women.

Of Chinese, there have been considerable additions this year; the net gain to this class of our population being 1,749, of which 927 arrived to engage as laborers, the others being returning residents, and those on six month permits.

In plantation changes since last issue we note the consolidation of the Waihee and Wailuku Plantation Corporations, the latter assuming all interests. On June 30th., the Pioneer Mill,

Company of Lahaina, changed its partnership interest to that of a corporation.

The Planters' Association has entered this year upon a new and wider sphere of activity, based on scientific investigation, by the establishment of a laboratory and experimental station in this city under the care of Dr. Maxwell, a competent superintendent, whose able reports at their recent annual meeting indicated future lines of research which will prove of incalculable benefit to the sugar interests.

#### PARCEL POST EXTENSION. ETC.

During the year Hawaii has materially extended her postal benefits through the parcels post conventions concluded with Canada, which went into effect March 1st. 1895, and that with New Zealand which was to have taken effect September 1st. 1895, but was delayed through mail interruptions. Through the Canadian office Hawaii can have its benefits to include parcels to and from Great Britain, while through the New Zealand office we are not only able to reach the neighboring Colonies, but all countries to which New Zealand's parcels post system extends. ✓ Honolulu is again provided with street letter boxes for the reception of mail matter, as was tried for a short time during H. M. Whitney's administration. Carriers gather therefrom twice a day, conveying same to the post-office. This system was re-established May 1st. 1895, and is said to have a marked beneficial effect.

#### FIRES.

Honolulu society has suffered severely this past year through the total loss, by fire, of the Music Hall, which occurred February 12th. Its destruction has left the city with but the Y. M. C. A. Hall as a place for public entertainment other than the hall at Independence park, neither of which meet certain requirements. ✓

In June the residence of Chris. Gertz was seriously damaged by fire, and the following month that of K. Podyn, was totally destroyed. A case of attempted incendiarism, during the January troubles was fortunately frustrated in time to save what might have proved a serious conflagration in business quarters.

## MARINE CASUALTIES.

Early in March the whaleship *Gayhead*, while lying off port was discovered to be on fire. She was towed into the harbor and, through the services of the steam fire department, was saved with but little damage. This was clearly a case of incendiarism but it was not proven against the suspected parties.

January 25th. Wilder & Co's new addition to their fleet, the steamer *Kihalani*, formerly *Daisy Kimball*, went ashore on her first coasting voyage, at Hakalau, Hawaii, during heavy weather, and March 24th. the steamer *Pele*, of the Inter-island fleet struck on a rock off Wahiawa, Kauai, and foundered. Fortunately no lives were lost in the above mishaps.

## RAILWAY EXTENSION.

The extension of the Oahu Railroad from Honouliuli, Ewa, to Waianae, referred to in last issue as inaugurated, was completed and opened for passenger traffic July 7th. The road now reaches the Waianae Mill, distant thirty-four miles from Honolulu, and opens up a new section of country for investors, or delight of excursionists.

## EASTERN SUGAR SHIPMENTS.

For the first time in many years island sugars have been loaded here for New York via Cape Horn. The first of the fleet—all of which were large carriers—was the fourmasted ship *Kenilworth*, which sailed March 5th. with 3,999 $\frac{3}{4}$  tons. She was early followed by the *T. F. Oakes*, with 3,370 tons. These, with three other similar cargoes comprised the proportion of our 1895 crop assigned to the Eastern refineries. It is likely that next year's crop will be similarly divided between Western and Eastern consumers.

## ATHLETICS, ETC.

The completion of the gymnasium annex of the Y. M. C. A. and its very complete furnishing with the most approved modern apparatus, naturally awakens a deeper interest in athletics. A number of classes have been formed for youths and adults, membership to which is secured only upon passing satisfactory medical examinations. Apart from this the Amateur Athletic Association have maintained their usual exhibitions of field sports, and are endeavoring to foster further public interest in the subject by occasional competitive games, road races, tournaments, etc.

Base ball interests have suffered materially this season at the hands of an element that has gradually driven the better class of society from their weekly enjoyment of the seasons games, as used to be the case. The protests against the senseless noisy element and steady growth of the gambling propensity has had little effect in modifying the evil, consequently base ball enthusiasm as it used to be known in Honolulu seems likely to become a thing of the past.

Considerable attention has been given to tennis this year, two formidable clubs having organized. They both have fine courts laid out for the use of members and invited guests, and each club has assigned its use one day each week to their lady friends. Members tournaments will likely give place shortly to a general tournament between the rival clubs.

Boating interests still maintain its hold upon the community, a third club having entered the field, and all three having received new racing shells specially constructed for these waters.

#### THE ART PRESERVATIVE.

The period under review is to be noted as a year from which several concerns will date their new departure. There has been some changes among the daily publications; some having gone to the wall and others have risen phoenix like from their ashes. Apart from these changes we note the establishment of *The Time*, an illustrated weekly, *The Commercial Journal*, also weekly, and *The Hawaiian*, an illustrated monthly magazine. Hilo, Hawaii, now booms her interests and industries through her own weekly journal, the *Tribune*, a neat six column paper of which Payson Caldwell is editor. Its initial number appeared November 23, 1895.

The Hawaiian Gazette Co. is to be credited with the introduction of the first type setting machine, a Mergenthaler, which has recently been set up and at this writing is in full working order.

#### YATMAN REVIVAL SERVICES.

Honolulu has had a religious awakening to an unusual degree by the recent visit of Rev. C. H. Yatman, the revivalist, who made a short months stay here, at the invitation of the Y. M. C. A., en-route from San Francisco to the Colonies. His pleasant manner of presenting forceful truths accomplished much good in the minds and lives of many.

## INFORMATION FOR TOURISTS AND OTHERS.

---

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

In expectation of tourist travel, and to make these islands more attractive than ever, "our natural wonder" *par excellence*—the volcano of Kilauea—has been taken in hand by a joint stock company who has secured all leases to it and hotels in



connection with it. A new and commodious two-story structure has been erected in place of the old hotel at the crater with stables, sulphur baths, etc., and contemplate the laying out of spacious and attractive driveways in the neighborhood. The new road from Hilo is completed, and visitors now drive the entire distance of twenty-nine miles in a carriage, on an easy grade, with as much comfort as can be had on Honolulu's macadamized streets. Furthermore, visitors can have their choice of two routes without inconvenience and discomfort of change by way of Hilo, or Punaluu, or going up by one route and crossing over may return by the other, if desired.

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

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

In the opposite direction, the trains of the Oahu Railway and Land Company connect Honolulu with Pearl River Lochs, by

two or more trains daily, whereby the recently established Ewa Plantation at Honouliuli, and the new town of Pearl City at Manana, and its peninsular attractions have been made possible. Excursion trains to Remond Grove and points beyond, at frequent intervals, afford an excellent opportunity for tourists and others for the study of the interesting features of our two leading industries, viz., sugar and rice. At no other point throughout the islands can these two be seen so advantageously working, as it were, side by side. The recent extension of the railroad to Waianae, opens up a new section of country with its possibilities for investment and leisurely attractions.

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

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

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

#### FOREIGN PASSAGE RATES.

Cabin passage per steamer, Honolulu to San Francisco, \$75.  
 Round trip tickets good for three months, \$125.  
 Steerage passage per steamer, Honolulu to San Francisco, \$25.  
 Cabin passage per steamer, Honolulu to Victoria and Vancouver  
 and to San Francisco per company’s steamer arrangements,  
 \$75

- Cabin passage per steamer to Fiji; \$87.50; to Sydney \$150.  
 Second Cabin passage per steamer, Honolulu to Victoria and Vancouver, \$25.  
 Second Cabin passage per steamer to Fiji, \$50; to Sydney, \$75.  
 Cabin passage per sailing vessel, to or from San Francisco, \$40. or \$25. by steerage.  
 Cabin passage per steamer, Honolulu to Hongkong or Japan, \$250.  
 Cabin passage per sail (occasionally), Honolulu to Hongkong, \$60  
 Steamers to and from San Francisco are two every four weeks— one direct and return, the other en route to or from the Colonies. See ocean steamer time table page 163.  
 Steamers of the Canadian-Australian line to and from Vancouver are also two every four weeks. See ocean steamer time table.  
 Steamers from San Francisco to Japan and China, or *vice versa*, touch frequently at this port en route. See ocean steamer time table.

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
Makena, Maui.....	8 00
Mahukona or Kawaihae, Hawaii.....	10 00
Kukuihaele, Honokaa or Paauhau, Hawaii ....	10 00
Laupahoehoe or Hilo, Hawaii.....	12 50
Kailua or Kealakekua, Hawaii.....	10 00
Honuapo or Punaluu, Hawaii.....	12 00
Koloa, Nawiliwili, Hanalei, Kilauea or Kapaa, Kauai, each .....	6 00

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

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

CARRIAGE FARE.

Carriage fare from steamer to hotel, each passenger.....	\$ 25
--	-------

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

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

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

#### HOTEL RATES.

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

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

#### CURRENT MONEY.

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

#### TAXES.

The annual taxes of the country consists of:—Poll, \$1; school \$2, and road \$2. Owners of carriages and dogs pay \$5 and \$1 each respectively, while real and personal property pays a tax of 1% upon its cash value as of July 1st of each year.

## HAWAIIAN ISLANDS POSTAL SERVICE.

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

### POSTMASTERS ON OAHU.

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

### OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE, OAHU.

Leaves Honolulu at 10 A.M. on Tuesday and Thursday, each week, for Kahuku, via Pali, arriving back Wednesday and Friday. For Waianae, by train daily, at 8:30 A.M. Or, on the arrival of foreign mail in the morning of above days the mail closes at 1:30 P.M.

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

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

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

### POSTMASTERS ON KAUALI.

Kealia .....	R. C. Spaulding	Lihue .....	C. H. Bishop
Kilauea .....	Jno. Bush	Koloa .....	E. Strehz
Kekaha .....	F. W. Glade	Hanapepe .....	C. D. Pringle
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 forenoon, at Kilauea about noon, and Hanalei in the afternoon of the same day. On returning leaves Hanalei on Friday and arrives at Kilauea Friday evening. Leaves Kealia about Saturday noon and arrives at Lihue in the afternoon.

### POSTMASTERS ON MAUI.

Lahaina .....	T. C. Forsyth	Honokohau .....	D. Taylor Jr
Wailuku .....	W. A. McKay	Kipahulu .....	A. Buckholtz
Makawao .....	Jas. Anderson	Kahului .....	G. P. Wilder
Hana .....	John Grunwald	Paia .....	J. W. Colville
Hamoia .....	W. von Graevenmeier	Hamakuapoko .....	W. F. Mossman
Spreckelsville .....	D. Center	Huelo .....	A. H. Crook
Ulupalakua .....	S. W. K. Apua	Honokowai .....	Chas. Goheir
Waiakoa .....	J. H. Nishwitz	Pauwela .....	P. Keaupuni
Keokea .....	S. W. Maikai	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 W. G. Hall from Honolulu.

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

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

## MAUI MAIL ROUTES.

From Paia to Makawao, and to Haiku, daily.

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

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

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

## POSTMASTERS ON HAWAII.

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

Mail leaves Hilo for Olaa, three times per week.

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.....R. W. Meyer | Pukoo.....W. A. Kukamana  
 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.	Samples† 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—28 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.....	.32	.58	.82	1.08	1.32

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 over 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, Paauilo, Kukuihaele, 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.

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

Those marked with an asterisk (\*) are planters only; Those marked with a dagger (†) are mills only; All others are plantations complete, owning their own mills.

NAME.	LOCATION.	MANAGER	AGENT.
Beecroft Plantation,*	Kohala, Hawaii,	H R Bryant,	T H Davies & Co. Ld.
Eleele Plantation,	Eleele, Kauai,	A Dreier,	F A Schaefer & Co.
Ewa Plantation,	Ewa, Oahu,	W. J. Lowrie,	Castle & Cooke. Ld.
Faye & Co, H P*	Mana, Kauai,	H P Faye,	H Hackfeld & Co.
Meier & Kruse,*	Waimea, Kauai,	Meier & Kruse,	H Hackfeld & Co.
Gay & Robinson,*	Makaweli, Kauai,	Gay & Robinson	J T Waterhouse.
Grove Farm,*	Nawiliwili, Kauai,	G N Wilcox,	H Hackfeld & Co.
Haiku Sugar Co,	Haiku, Maui,	H P Baldwin,	.....
Hakalau Plant'n Co,	Hilo, Hawaii,	Geo Ross,	W G Irwin & Co., Ld.
Halawa Sugar Co,	Kohala, Hawaii,	T S Kay,	J T Waterhouse.
Hamakua Mill Co,†	Hamakua, Hawaii,	J R Renton,	T H Davies & Co. Ld.
Hamakua Plantation Co,*	Hamakua, Hawaii,	A Lidgate,	T H Davies & Co. Ld.



## SUGAR PLANTATIONS, Etc., Continued.

NAME.	LOCATION.	MANAGER.	AGENT.
Hana Plantation,	Hana, Maui,	K S Gjerdrum,	SM Grinbaum & Co. Ld
Hanamaulu Sugar Plant'n*	Lihue, Kauai,	A S Wilcox,	H Hackfeld & Co.
Hanamaulu Mill,†	Hanamaulu, Kauai,	C Wolters,	H Hackfeld & Co.
Hawi Mill & Plantation,	Kohala, Hawaii,	J Hind,	T H Davies & Co. Ld.
Hawaiian Agricultural Co.,	Kau, Hawaii,	C M Walton,	C Brewer & Co. Ld.
Haw'n Com'l & Sugar Co.,	Spreckelsville, Maui,	D Center	H Hackfeld & Co.
Hawaiian Sugar Co.,	Makaweli, Kauai,	H Morrison,	W G Irwin & Co., Ld.
Heeia Agricultural Co. L'd	Heeia, Oahu,	E W Bull	M S Grinbaum & Co. Ld
Hilo Sugar Co.,	Hilo, Hawaii,	John A Scott,	W G Irwin & Co., Ld.
Honokaa Sugar Co.,	Hamakua, Hawaii,	Jno Watt	F A Schaefer & Co.
Honomu Sugar Co.,	Hilo, Hawaii,	W Kinney,	C Brewer & Co. Ld.
Hutchinson Sug Plant Co.,	Kau, Hawaii,	G C Hewett,	W G Irwin & Co., Ld.
Kahuku Plantation,	Kahuku, Oahu,	George Weight,	MS Grinbaum & Co. Ld
Kaiwilahlili Mill,	Laupahoehoe, Hawaii,	C McLennan,	T H Davies & Co. Ld.
Kekaha Sugar Co,†	Kekaha, Kauai,	Otto Isenberg,	H Hackfeld & Co.
Kilauea Sugar Co.,	Kilauea, Kauai,	G R Fwart	W G Irwin & Co., Ld.
Kipahulu Sugar Co.,	Kipahulu, Maui,	Oscar Unna,	H Hackfeld & Co.
Kohala Plantation,	Kohala, Hawaii,	G F Renton,	Castle & Cooke. Ld.
Koloa Sugar Co.,	Koloa, Kauai,	A Cropp,	H Hackfeld & Co.
Kukaiau Mill Co.,	Hamakua, Hawaii,	Jas R Renton,	T H Davies & Co. Ld.
Kukaiau Plantation Co,*	Hamakua, Hawaii,	J M Horner,	H Hackfeld & Co.
Laie Plantation,	Laie, Oahu,	S E Wolley	J T Waterhouse.
Laupahoehoe Sugar Co.,	Laupahoehoe, Hawaii,	C McLennan,	T H Davies & Co. Ld.
Lihue Plantation,	Lihue, Kauai,	C Wolters,	H Hackfeld & Co.
Makee Sugar Co.,	Kealia, Kauai,	G H Fairchild,	C Brewer & Co. Ld.
Niulii Mill & Plantation,	Kohala, Hawaii,	Robert Hall,	T H Davies & Co. Ld.
Olowalu Sugar Co.,	Olowalu, Maui,	A Hanneberg,	W G Irwin & Co., Ld.
Onomea Sugar Co.,	Hilo, Hawaii,	Wm W Goodale,	C Brewer & Co. Ld.
Ookala Sugar Co.,	Ookala, Hawaii,	W G Walker	W G Irwin & Co. Ld.
Paauihau Plantation Co.,	Hamakua, Hawaii,	A Moore,	W G Irwin & Co., Ld.
Pacific Sugar Mill,†	Hamakua, Hawaii,	D Forbes,	F A Schaefer & Co.
Paia Plantation,	Paia, Maui,	J W Colville,	.....
Pioneer Mill, Co., Ld.,	Lahaina, Maui,	Capt. I. Ahlborn	H Hackfeld & Co.
Pepee Sugar Plant'n Co,*	Kohala, Hawaii,	R Wallace,	T H Davies & Co. Ld.
Pepee Sugar Co.,	Hilo, Hawaii,	H Deacon,	T H Davies & Co. Ld.
Reciprocity Sugar Co.,	Hana, Maui,	W v Gravemeyer	C Brewer & Co. Ld.
Smith & Co, J K*	Koloa, Kauai,	J K Farley,	Castle & Cooke. Ld.
Union Mill Co,†	Kohala, Hawaii,	J Renton,	T H Davies & Co. Ld.
Waiakea Mill Co.,	Hilo, Hawaii,	C C Kennedy,	T H Davies & Co. Ld.
Waialua Plantation,	Waialua, Oahu,	Halstead Bros,	Castle & Cooke. Ld.
Waianae Plantation,	Waianae, Oahu,	A Ahrens,	H A Widemann.
Wailuku Sugar Co.,	Wailuku, Maui,	C B Wells,	C Brewer & Co. Ld.
Waimanalo Sugar Co.,	Waimanalo, Oahu,	G C Chalmers	W G Irwin & Co., Ld.
Waimea Sugar Mill,†	Waimea, Kauai,	E E Conant	F A Schaefer & Co.

TABLE OF COFFEE GROWERS THROUGHOUT THE ISLANDS.

Names and Locations OLAA, PUNA, HAWAII.	New area cleared	Acres newly planted	Area 1 to 3 year old plants.
Baldwin and Alexander, Olaa			8 acres
C. Furneaux, Olaa			10 "
A. W. Richardson, Olaa			6 "
W. B. Nailima, Olaa		5½ acrs	6 "
J. D. Lewis, Olaa			10 "
J. E. Staples, Olaa			30 "
J. Reinhardt, Olaa			25 "
A. Sunter, Olaa			17 "
H. Eldarts, Olaa			19 "
Olaa Coffee Co., Olaa	10 acrs	20 acrs	20 "
Kona Coffee and Com. Co., Olaa	50 "	75 "	75 "
Dr. N. Russel, Olaa		15 "	11 "
Grossman Bros., Olaa		10 "	10 "
R. Rycroft, Olaa	12 acrs	18 "	
Whitney, Nichols & Templeton Olaa	30 "	5 "	23 acres
E. Peck, Olaa		20 "	
A. Zimmerman, Olaa			25 acrs
Gama, Olaa		5 acrs	20 "
Takamori Co, Olaa			20 "
Otsuki, Olaa	10 acrs	25 acrs	30 "
A. M. Wilson, Olaa			26 "
J. M. Janes, Olaa		65 acrs	
J. P. Sisson, Olaa	2 acrs		10 acres
H. G. Junkins, Olaa	5 "	3 acrs	
Sten & Adler, Olaa		22 acrs	18 acres
Mrs. Hattie S. Lewis, Olaa	50 acrs	50 "	30 "
J. W. Canney, Olaa		22 "	
R. Mason, Olaa		35 "	
C. Adams, Olaa		10 "	
F. G. Snow, Olaa		15 "	
W. A. McKay, Olaa		8 "	
Mrs. Sophie Adler, Olaa		15 "	
T. H. McIntosh, Olaa	15 acrs		
O. P. Anderson, Olaa	15 "		
Abercrombie & Smith, Olaa	20 "	35 acrs	
Frank Voght, Olaa	10 "	5 "	
C. Supe, Olaa		10 "	
C. Trowbridge, Olaa	20 acrs	10 "	
A. Anderson, Olaa		8 "	
B. H. Brown, Olaa		10 "	
D. H. Hitchcock, Olaa		20 "	
Pali, Olaa			10 acres
L. Turner, Olaa		15 "	
R. Zinc, Olaa		15 "	10 acres
Bashaw & Lunn, Olaa		20 "	
Mauna Coffee Co., Olaa	24 acrs		
Payson Caldwell, Olaa	50 "		
Kanekao Coffee Co., Olaa	10 "	20 acrs	15 acres
E. A. Horan, Olaa			10 "
Small Planters	120 acs	150 acrs	125 "
Geo. H. Williams, Kaumana	11 "	9 "	

Table of Coffee Growers Throughout the Islands.—Continued.

Kona and Hamakua, Hawaii. Kona, Kau and Hamakua, Hawaii	New area cleared	Area newly planted	Area of 1 to 3 year plants	No. trees or area in bearing
G. Clark, Honokohau and Koloko.....				50 acrs
Dr. Capron, Keahuolu.....	30 a	20 acres		
Mrs E. C. Greenwell.....		8 "		25 acrs
J. Kaelemakule, Kalaoa, 4.....	20 a	10 "	20 acres	7 "
A. S. Cleghorn, Kahauloa.....				100 "
Haw'n Coffee & T Co., Laaloa & Kahaluu.....		30 acres	147 acrs	3000 tr's
C. Hooper, Kauleoli.....			7 "	30 acrs
J. Nahinu and others, Hookena.....		10 acres		25 "
G. McDougal, Keahuolu.....		18 acres	23 acrs	75 "
W. Muller, Kealakehe.....		20 "	9 "	
McStocker & Co., Kalahiki.....	20 a	50 "	70,000 trs	8000 tr's
J. M. Monsarrat, Kolo.....		70 acres	60 acrs	20 acrs
Dr. Lindley.....	20 a	50 "		
Japanese Co.....			50 acrs	
Chinese Coffee Co, Puukala.....	20 a	40 acres		
T. K. R. Amalu, Honokua.....				30 acrs
J. Kaeo and others, Keokea & Honamau.....				60 "
J. Freidlander, Kauhako.....			5 acrs	2 "
W. E. Scott.....		20 acres	20 acrs	
Keanu and others, Keel—1 and 2.....				30 acrs
F. Bartels, Lanihau 2d.....		20 acrs	7 acrs	
Dr. McWayne, Keaupu.....	25 a	15 "	5 acrs	
M. Hu and others, Kukuioepae.....			10 acrs	18 acrs
U. Hao and others, Honokua.....				20 "
W. F. Wilson, Honokua.....		6 "	10 acrs	10 "
Kaeo and Kekoa, Waiea.....			5 "	8 "
Lilikoi and others, Kealia 2.....		6 acrs	5 "	12 "
Oleloa and others, Kealia 1.....			15 "	15 "
Poli and others, Kauhako.....				5 "
Andrews, Kealia 2.....			6 "	
L. Ahung, Kuku,opae, South Kona.....				10 acrs
Y. Apaikaka, ".....				7 acrs
W. M. Kalaiwaa, North Kona.....				5 acrs
John Gasper, Kalamakumu.....		30 acrs		
Kukaiiau Plantation, Hamakua.....		10 acrs	80 acrs	
Kaineha Homesteads, Hamakua.....	40 acrs	40 acrs		
G. Lutz, Hamakua.....			6 acrs	
Paauiilo Homesteads, Hamakua.....			20 "	
Kaapahu Homesteads, Hamakua.....	6 acrs		67 "	
Honokaa Homesteads, Hamakua.....			140 "	
Chas. Williams, Hamakua.....			10 "	
Lucio Ferreira, Hamakua.....			35 "	
W. H. Rickard, Hamakua.....			12 "	
J. A. Affonso, Hamakua.....			28 "	
Kukuihaele Homesteads.....			20 "	
Col. S. Norris, Kahuku, Kau.....			7,000 tr	
C. Meinecke, Waiohinu.....			2½ acrs	
Lieha & Coleman, Waiohinu.....			3 "	
J. Kekuna and others, Kea.....			1 "	
J. Nakai and others, Waiomau.....			5 "	
Hutchinson Plntn. Co, Naalehu and Hilea.....			4 "	
Various parties, scattered patches.....			5 "	

Table of Coffee Growers Throughout the Islands.—Continued.

Names and Locations Laupahoehoe, Hawaii.	New area cleared	Acres newly planted.	1 to 3 year old plants.	
E. W. Barnard, Laupahoehoe.....	.....	.....	30,000 tr	
T. McKinley, Laupahoehoe.....	.....	5000 tr	.....	
D. Wulber, Laupahoehoe.....	.....	.....	5,000 tr	
J. Hamilton, Laupahoehoe.....	.....	3000 tr	.....	
A. W. Crockett, Laupahoehoe.....	.....	2000 tr	3,000 tr	
A. Waltjen, Laupahoehoe.....	.....	2000 tr	3,000 tr	
C. Gertz, Laupahoehoe.....	.....	7000 tr	.....	
G. Gardner, Laupahoehoe.....	.....	.....	3,000 tr	
Yabu (Jap), Laupahoehoe.....	.....	2000 tr	.....	
W. Kinney, Honomu.....	.....	60 acrs	50 acres	
C. Strow, Laupahoehoe.....	5 acrs	.....	1,000 tr	
C. Steel, ".....	5 "	.....	.....	
Miss J. M. Barnard, Laupahoehoe.....	.....	.....	5,000 tr	
R. Low, ".....	3 acrs	.....	4,500 tr	
G. Kittel, ".....	2 "	.....	1,000 tr	
H. Okumura, ".....	10 "	1000 tr	.....	
J. Wulber, ".....	.....	.....	3,000 tr	
L. E. Sunn, ".....	.....	.....	1,200 tr	

Names and Locations. Puna, Hawaii; Oahu and Maui.	New area cleared	Area newly planted	Area of 1 to 3 year plants	No. trees or area in bearing
R. Rycroft, Pohoiki, Puna.....	15 acrs	21 acres	35 acres	20 acres
R. A. Lyman, Kula.....	.....	.....	15 acres	7 "
J. E. Eldart, Keau.....	.....	6 acres	15 "	15 "
Goudie Bros., Waikalulu.....	30 acrs	.....	30 "	.....
Reid, McSorlie & Co., Waikalulu.....	22 "	.....	.....	11 acres
W. H. Shipman, Keau.....	.....	10 acres	10 acres	.....
Miss H. E. Wilder, Puna.....	5 acrs	5 acres	.....	5 acres
A. A. Wilder, Puna.....	5 acrs	5 acres	.....	.....
H. Rycroft, Puna.....	.....	10 acres	.....	.....
Homestead Settlers, Paho.....	.....	.....	25 acres	.....
John Kane, Paho.....	.....	.....	3 "	.....
S. Smithies, Paho.....	.....	.....	3 "	.....
W. G. Irwin, Kailua, Oahu.....	10 acrs	6800 trs	6½ "	3 acres
H. H. Parker, Kaneohe, Oahu.....	.....	.....	5 "	.....
Waianae Co, Waianae, Oahu.....	20 acrs	20 acres	50 acres	6 acres
W. Y. Horner, Honokowai, Maui.....	.....	50 acres	100 acres	.....

AREA IN COFFEE.—A summary of the foregoing coffee tables, corrected for the most part by parties in their several districts, gives the following areas for the respective stages:

Area newly cleared land.....	777 acres
" " planted ".....	1,484 "
" of one to three year old plants.....	1,882 "
" " plants in bearing.....	663 "

Total area planted and prepared. 4,806 acres

## OCEAN STEAMER TIME TABLE FOR 1896.

DATE DUE.	STEAMER.	FROM.	WHERE BOUND.	TO SAIL.
Jan.	1—Warrimoo	Colonies..	En route for Vancouver	Jan. 1
	3—Australia	San Fran..	Returns to San Francisco	6
	9—Mariposa	Colonies..	En route for San Francisco	9
	15—Coptic	Chi. & Jap.	“ “ “	15
	16—Alameda	San Fran..	“ “ Colonies	16
	24—Warrimoo	Vancouver.	“ “ “	24
	27—Australia	San Fran..	Returns to San Francisco	Feb. 1
Feb.	1—Miowera	Colonies..	En route for Vancouver	1
	4—Coptic	San Fran..	“ “ China and Japan	4
	6—Monowai	Colonies..	“ “ San Francisco	6
	13—Mariposa	San Fran..	“ “ Colonies	13
	21—Australia	San Fran..	Returns to San Francisco	26
	24—Miowera	Vancouver.	En route for Colonies	24
	28—China	Chi. & Jap.	“ “ San Francisco	28
Mar.	3—Warrimoo	Colonies..	“ “ Vancouver	Mar. 3
	3—City of Peking	San Fran..	“ “ China and Japan	3
	5—Alameda	Colonies..	“ “ San Francisco	5
	12—Monowai	San Fran..	“ “ Colonies	12
	16—Australia	San Fran..	Returns to San Francisco	21
	24—Warrimoo	Vancouver.	En route for Colonies	24
	28—Belgic	San Fran..	“ “ China and Japan	28
Apr.	1—Miowera	Colonies..	“ “ Vancouver	Apr. 1
	2—Mariposa	Colonies..	“ “ San Francisco	2
	9—Alameda	San Fran..	“ “ Colonies	9
	10—Gaelic	Chi. & Jap.	“ “ San Francisco	10
	13—Australia	San Fran..	Returns to San Francisco	15
	23—Rio de Janeiro	San Fran..	En route for China and Japan	23
	24—Miowera	Vancouver.	“ “ Colonies	24
	30—Monowai	Colonies..	“ “ San Francisco	30
May	2—Warrimoo	Colonies..	“ “ Vancouver	May 2
	4—Australia	San Fran..	Returns to San Francisco	9
	6—China	Chi. & Jap.	En route for San Francisco	6
	7—Mariposa	San Fran..	“ “ Colonies	7
	19—Doric	San Fran..	“ “ China and Japan	19
	24—Warrimoo	Vancouver.	“ “ Colonies	24
	28—Alameda	Colonies..	“ “ San Francisco	28
	29—Australia	San Fran..	Returns to San Francisco	June 3
June	1—Miowera	Colonies..	En route for Vancouver	1
	2—Coptic	Chi. & Jap.	“ “ San Francisco	2
	4—Monowai	San Fran..	“ “ Colonies	4
	13—Peru	San Fran..	“ “ China and Japan	13
	22—Australia	San Fran..	Returns to San Francisco	29
	24—Miowera	Vancouver.	En route for Colonies	24
	25—Mariposa	Colonies..	“ “ San Francisco	25
	28—City of Peking	Chi. & Jap.	“ “ San Francisco	28
July	2—Warrimoo	Colonies..	“ “ Vancouver	July 2
	2—Alameda	San Fran..	“ “ Colonies	2
	9—Gaelic	San Fran..	“ “ China and Japan	9
	17—Australia	San Fran..	Returns to San Francisco	20
	23—Monowai	Colonies..	En route for San Francisco	23
	24—Belgic	Chi. & Jap.	“ “ San Francisco	24
	24—Warrimoo	Vancouver.	“ “ Colonies	24
	30—Mariposa	San Fran..	“ “ Colonies	30

## Ocean Steamer Time Table for 1896.---Concluded.

DATE DUE.	STEAMER.	FROM.	WHERE BOUND.	TO SAIL.
Aug. 1	Miowera	Colonies	En route for Vancouver	Aug. 1
6	China	San Fran.	" " China and Japan	6
10	Australia	San Fran.	Returns to San Francisco	15
19	Rio de Janeiro	Chi. & Jap.	En route for San Francisco	19
20	Alameda	Colonies	" " San Francisco	20
24	Miowera	Vancouver.	" " Colonies	24
27	Monowai	San Fran.	" " Colonies	27
Sept. 1	Warrimoo	Colonies	" " Vancouver	Sept. 1
2	Coptic	San Fran.	" " China and Japan	2
4	Australia	San Fran.	Returns to San Francisco	9
15	Doric	Chi. & Jap.	En route for San Francisco	15
17	Mariposa	Colonies	" " San Francisco	17
24	Alameda	San Fran.	" " Colonies	24
24	Warrimoo	Vancouver.	" " Colonies	24
28	City of Peking	San Fran.	" " China and Japan	28
28	Australia	San Fran.	Returns to San Francisco	Oct. 3
Oct. 2	Miowera	Colonies	En route for Vancouver	2
12	Peru	Chi. & Jap.	" " San Francisco	12
15	Monowai	Colonies	" " San Francisco	15
22	Mariposa	San Fran.	" " Colonies	22
24	Belgic	San Fran.	" " China and Japan	24
24	Miowera	Vancouver.	" " Colonies	24
26	Australia	San Fran.	Returns to San Francisco	28
31	Warrimoo	Colonies	En route for Vancouver	31
Nov. 6	Gaelic	San Fran.	" " China and Japan	Nov. 6
12	Alameda	Colonies	" " San Francisco	12
16	Australia	San Fran.	Returns to San Francisco	12
19	Monowai	San Fran.	En route for Colonies	19
19	Rio de Janeiro	San Fran.	" " China and Japan	19
24	Warrimoo	Vancouver.	" " Colonies	24
Dec. 2	China	Chi. & Jap.	" " San Francisco	Dec. 2
2	Miowera	Colonies	" " Vancouver	2
10	Mariposa	Colonies	" " San Francisco	10
11	Australia	San Fran.	Returns to San Francisco	16
16	Doric	San Fran.	En route for China and Japan	61
17	Alameda	San Fran.	" " Colonies	17
24	Miowera	Vancouver.	" " Colonies	24
28	Coptic	Chi. & Jap.	" " San Francisco	28

The foregoing table of Ocean Steamers for the year 1896 embrace simply the several lines scheduled to touch at this port by which the regular mails will be received, or dispatched. Additional to the above list will be the monthly call, at Honolulu, of the Portland line of steamers to the Orient, possible regular call on their return trips. A Japanese line of steamers to run between Kobe and this port is also contemplated, all of which gives promise of largely increased commercial activity.

A new line of steamers to run between San Francisco and Hilo is also among the newly projected enterprises.

## COURT CALENDAR.

---

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

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

By Circuits the several terms are held as follows:

First Circuit—Island of Oahu,

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

Second Circuit—Island of Maui,

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

Third Circuit—Island of Hawaii,

(Hawaii is divided into two circuits).

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

Fourth Circuit—Island of Hawaii,

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

Fifth Circuit—Island of Kauai,

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

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

### SUPREME COURTS.

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

---

To those of our Coffee growers who have aided the efforts of the ANNUAL to present an accurate table showing the progress of this important reviving industry, we would acknowledge our obligations.

# REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1896.

## 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 W Smith, T B Murray, M P Robinson.

### LEGISLATIVE BODY.

#### SENATORS,

*Hawaii*—J. Kauhane, F. S. Lyman, F. Northrup.  
*Maui*—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.

*Hawaii*—E. E. Richards, Robert Rycroft, E. C. Bond, G. B. Kamaouha.  
*Maui*—W. P. Haia, A. Pali, E. M. Hanuna.  
*Oahu*—A. G. M. Robertson, D. L. Naone, E. C. Winston, James Davis, L. K. Halualani, J. C. Cluney.  
*Kauai*—S. K. Kaeo, W. McBryde.

### 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. . . . . R H McLean  
 Lieut Colonel. . . . . J H Fisher  
 Major 1st Battalion. . . . . Geo F McLeod  
 Major 2nd Battalion. . . . . J W Jones  
 Regimental Staff

Post Adjutant. . . . . Captain Geo C Broome  
 Surgeon. . . . . Captain C B Cooper  
 Ordnance Officer. . . . . Captain A Gartenbur  
 Quartermaster. . . . . Captain W. G Ashley

#### Non-Comissioned Staff.

Sergt-Major. . . . .  
 Hospital Steward. . . . . L. W. Hough  
 Drum Major. . . . . W. C. King  
 Quartermaster-Serg't. . . . . F. C. Smith

#### Line-Officers

#### Company "A."

Capt, Paul Smith; 1st Lieut, F Rowald, 2nd Lieut, W Fetter.

#### Company "B."

Capt, E O White, 1st Lieut, E O Jacobson, 2nd Lieut, W F Storey.

#### Company "C."

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

#### Company "D."

Capt, W C Wildcr, Jr. 1st ———— 2nd Lieut W E Rowell.

#### Company "E."

Capt, John Good; 1st Lieut, A Coyne, 2nd Lieut J Schafer.

#### Company "F."

Capt, C W Ziegler; 1st Lieut, H Ludewig, 2nd Lieut, J Evensen.

#### Company "G."

Capt, John Kea; 1st Lieut, C W Wilcox, 2nd Lieut, Joseph Morse.

#### Company "H."

Capt, T B Murray; 1st Lieut, T W Mathews, 2nd Lieut, E H F Wolters.

#### First Company of Sharp Shooters.

Capt, F S Dodge; 1st Lieut, W E Wall, 2nd Lieut, J L McLean.

### Department of Judiciary.

#### SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice. . . . . Hon A F Judd  
 First Associate Justice. . . . .  
 Second Associate Justice. . . . . Hon W F Frear  
 Clerk Judiciary Department. . . . . Henry Smith

### Circuit Judges.

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

#### CLERKS OF SUPREME AND CIRCUIT COURTS:

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

#### INTERPRETERS, ETC.

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

### District Magistrates.

#### OAHU.

Antonio Perry. . . . . Honolulu  
 W L Wilcox (Deputy). . . . . "  
 S Hookano. . . . . Ewa



J Kekahuna.....Waianae  
 Wm Rathburn.....Koolauloa  
 Ed Hore.....Waialua  
 E P Aikue.....Koolaupoko

MAUI.

E Helekunihī.....Wailuku  
 D Kahaulelio.....Lahaina  
 P W Kahokuoluna.....Makawao  
 J H S Kaleo.....Hana  
 J K Piimanu.....Kipahulu, Hana  
 J M Napulou.....Honuaia  
 W A Kukamana.....Molokai  
 S Kahoohalahala.....Lanai

KAUAI.

S R Hapuku.....Lihue  
 J W Kala.....Koloa  
 J W Lota.....Hanalei  
 J K Kapuniaia.....Waimea  
 Chas Blake.....Kawaiihau

HAWAII.

G W A Hapai.....Hilo  
 Jos P Sisson (Deputy).....Hilo  
 R. H. Atkins.....North Kohala  
 D S Kahookano.....South Kohala  
 E W Ba nard.....North Hilo  
 Edwin Thomas.....Hamakua  
 Wm Kamau.....Puna  
 J H Waipuilani.....Kau  
 George Clark.....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.....A St M Mackintosh  
 Stenographer of Department.....Miss K. Kelly  
 Stenographer Exec. Council.....B L Marx  
 Secretary Chinese Bureau.....Jas W Girvin

Diplomatic Representatives Accredited to the Republic of Hawaii.

United States—His Ex Albert S Willis, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,  
 Great Britain—A G S Hawes, Commissioner and Consul-General.  
 Portugal—Senhor A de Souza Canavarro, Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General.  
 France—Mons A Vizzavona, Consul Commissioner  
 Japan—Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General, H Shimamura, S Kusakabe, Eleve Consul.

Foreign Consuls, Etc.

United States—Consul-General, Ellis Mills; Vice and Deputy Consul-General, W Porter Boyd.  
 Italy—F A Schaefer, (Dean of the Consular Corps)  
 Netherlands.....J H Paty  
 Belgium.....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—Commercial Agent, Goo Kim Fui; Assistant Commercial Agent, Wong Kwai.

United States Cons'lr Ag't, Hilo....C Furneaux  
 U S Consular Agent, Kahului....L M Vettelsen, Acting.  
 U S Consular Agt, Mahukona. Acting, C J Falk

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives of Hawaii Abroad.

In the United States.

United States—His Ex Francis M Hatch, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Washington, D C.  
 Secretary and Charge d' Affaires F P Hastings.  
 New York—E H Allen, Consul-General for New York and Atlantic Seaboard States.  
 San Francisco—C T Wilder, Consul-General for the Pacific States: California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington.....J F Soper, Vice and Deputy Consul-General.  
 Chicago—Fred W Job, Consul-General for Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin.  
 Philadelphia.....Robert H Davis, Consul  
 Boston.....Gorham D Gilman, Consul General for New England States.  
 Portland, Or.....J McCracken, Consul  
 Port Townsend, Wash.....James G Swan, Consul  
 Seattle.....J R Galt, Consul  
 Tacoma, Washington.....J T Steeb, Acting Consul  
 San Diego, Cal.....H P Wood, Consul  
 Detroit.....A L Bresler, Consul

Mexico.

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

Central and South America.

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

Philippine Islands.

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

Great Britain.

London.....Manley Hopkins, Consul-Gen'l  
 Cyril Hopkins Vice Consul.  
 Liverpool.....Harold Janion, Consul  
 Bristol.....Mark Whitwell, Consul  
 Hull.....W Moran, Consul  
 Newcastle on Tyne.....E Biesterfeld, Consul  
 Falmouth.....C R Broad, Consul  
 Dover (and the Cinque Ports), Francis William Prescott, Consul.  
 Cardiff, Swansea.....H Goldberg, Consul  
 H Bovey, Consul  
 Edinburgh and Leith....E G Buchanan, Consul  
 Glasgow.....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, Consul-  
General for British Columbia.

Vancouver, B. C..... — Consul  
Gibraltar.....Horacio Schott, Consul  
Sydney, N S W.....WE Dixon, Consul-Gen'l  
for Australia.

Me bourne, Victoria.....G-N Oakley, Consul  
Brisbane, Queensland...Alex B Webster, Consul  
Hobart, Tasmania, Captain Hon. Audley Coote,  
Consul

Launceston.....Geo Collins, Vice-Consul  
Newcastle, N S W.....W J Gillam, Consul  
Auckland, N Z.....J Macfarlane, Consul  
Dunedin, N Z.....W G Neill, Consul  
Hongkong, China.....Hon J Johnstone Keswick,  
Consul General.

#### France and Colonies.

Paris.....Alfred Houle, Charge d'Affaires  
and Consul-General; A N H Teysier, Vice-  
Consul.

Marseilles..... — Consul  
Bordeaux.....Ernest de Boissac, Consul  
Dijon.....H Vielhomme, Consul  
Libourne.....Charles Schaeffer, Consul  
Tahiti, Papeete.....F A Bonet, Consul  
Cette.....J Chavasse, Vice-Consul  
Grenoble.....J L Garcin, Vice-Consul

#### Germany.

Bremen.....H F Glade, Charge d'Affaires and  
Consul-General.

Bremen.....John F Muller, Consul  
Hamburg.....Edward F Weber, Consul  
Frankfort-on-Maine.....Joseph Kopp, Consul  
Dresden.....Augustus P Russ, Consul  
Karlsruhe.....H Muller, Consul

#### Austria.

Vienna.....Hugo von Schonberger, Consul

#### Spain and Colonies.

Barcelona.....Enrique Minguéz, Consul-General  
Cadiz.....James Shaw, Consul  
Valencia.....Julio Solar, Consul  
Malaga.....F T Grimenez y Navaira, V. Consul  
Cartegena.....J Paris, Consul  
Las Palmas, Gran Canaria, Luis Fa'cony Que-  
vedo, Consul; J Bravo de Laguna, Vice-Consul  
Santa Cruz.....A C de las Casas, Vice-Consul  
Arcife de Lanzarote—E Morales y Rodriguez,  
Vice-Consul.

#### Portugal and Colonies.

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

Lagos.....M J Barbosa, Vice Consul

#### Italy.

Rome.....Dwight Benton, Consul-General  
Genoa.....Raphael de Luchi, Consul  
Palermo.....Angelo Tagliavia, Consul

#### Netherlands.

Amsterdam.....D H Schmuil, 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...CA Engvall, Acting Consul-General  
Christiania.....L Sauson, Consul  
Lyskil.....H Bergstrom, Vice-Consul  
Gothemburg.....Gustav Kraak, Vice-Consul

#### Japan.

Tokio.....R Walker Irwin, Minister Resident  
Kobe.....C H Hall, Vic -Consul  
Yokohama... B C Howard, Consul; T Takechi,  
Vice-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, Edwd 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 Supervi-or, Honolulu.....W H Cummins  
Commissioner of Patents.....C B Ripley  
Physician Insane Asylum.....Dr G Herbert

#### Bureau of Agriculture.

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

#### COMMISSIONERS OF AGRICULTURE.

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

#### Government Surveying Corps.

W D Alexander.....Surveyor-General  
C J Lyons.....Assistant in charge of office  
F S Dodge.....Assistant in charge of city work  
W E Wall.....Assistant  
S M Kanakanui, Robt Atkinson.

#### Board of Immigration.

Jas A King.....President  
Members—Jos Marsden, D B Smith, Jos B  
Atherton, Jas G Spencer, J Carden.  
Wray Taylor.....Secretary

#### Commission of Public Lands.

Jas A King, J F Brown and L A Thurston.  
J F Brown.....Agent Public Lands

#### SUB-AGENTS.

1st District. Hilo and Puana.....  
2nd " Hamakua.....Chas Williams  
3rd " Kona and Kau.....J Kaelemakule  
4th " Maui.....  
5th " Oahu.....C P Iaukea  
6th " Kauai.....

#### Commissioners of Fences.

#### HAWAII.

Hilo.....B Brown, D H Hitchcock, C Notley  
Hamakua..... —  
North Kona..... —  
South Kona...R Wassmann, J Todd, J Gasper  
North Kohala...H L Holstein, K Hind, Jr,  
D H Kaailaau.  
South Kohala..... —  
Kau.....D W Kaaemoku, C Meinecke.

MAUI.

Lahaina.... L M Baldwin, G H Dunn, H Dickenson.  
 Wailuku.... W A McKay, W H Halstead, Geo Hons.  
 Makawao.... W F Pogue, J Wagner, A Tavares, Jr.  
 Hana.... J Nakila.  
 Molokai.... J H Mahoe, D Kailua, D McCorrison.

OAHU.

Ewa and Waianae.....  
 Waialua..... H Wharton, A Cox, A Kaili.  
 Koolaukoko..... H C Adams, Wm Henry, J H Keala.

Agents to Grant Marriage Licenses.

Hawaii—  
 Hilo..... J H Maby, L Severance, L E Swain E W Barnard, J M Kauh, S K Pookalani.  
 Hamakua.... J W Moana Ii, J Kanakaoluna.  
 North Kohala.... E de Harne, J S Smithies, W Wilson, H K Molale.  
 South Kohala..... James Bright  
 North Kona..... D Alawa, J Kaelemakule  
 South Kona.... S Haanio, D W Kanui, J Holi, W J Wright.  
 Puna..... R A Lyman, Sr, H E Will-on.  
 Kau..... T C Wills, C Meinecke  
 Maui—  
 Wailuku.... M P Waiwaiole, Geo Hons, S E Kaleikau, W E Maikai. Miss Kalua, G K Kunukau.  
 Lahaina.....  
 Makawao.... H Kawainaka, J Anderson, W F Mossman, T K Pa, W E K Maikai.  
 Hana.... J K Nakila, J K Iosepa, J K Saunders, C Lake.  
 Kaanapali..... S M Sylva  
 Molokai.... R W Meyer, D Kailua, K Kainuwai. W Notley.

Lanai.....  
 Oahu—  
 Kona.... J H Boyd, J M Vivas, E M Nakuina.  
 Koolaukoko..... E P Aikue  
 Koolauloa..... W Henry, M Nakuauu  
 Waianae..... H D Johnson, J Kaupu  
 Ewa..... H K Meeuwano  
 Waialua..... J F Anderson  
 Kauai—  
 Koloa..... E Strehz  
 Lihue..... J H K Kaiwi  
 Kawaihau..... H Z Austin, W H Williams  
 Hanalei.... P Nowlein, S N K Kakina H K Anahu  
 Waimea..... S E Kaula  
 Niihau..... J B Kaomea

Commissioners of Private Ways and Water Rights.

HAWAII.

Hilo..... B H Brown  
 Hamakua.....  
 North Kohala..... H H Renton  
 South Kohala.....  
 Kau.....  
 Puna.....

MAUI.

Lahaina..... H Dickenson  
 Wailuku.....

Makawao.....  
 Hana.....  
 Kaanapali.....  
 Molokai.....

OAHU.

Kona..... Mrs E M Nakuina  
 Koolaukoko..... E P Aikue  
 Koolauloa..... W Rathburn  
 Waialua..... A S Mahaulu  
 Ewa and Waianae..... J E Kahoa

KAUAI.

Koloa and Lihue..... S R Hapuku  
 Waimea.....  
 Hanalei and Kawaihau..... S Kahu

Inspectors of Animals.

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

Agents to Take Acknowledgments to Instruments.

ISLAND OF OAHU.

Honolulu..... F M Hatch, S M Kaaukai, W C Parke, W F Dillingham, R W Andrews.  
 Ewa..... A Kauh  
 Waianae..... J Kekahuna  
 Waialua..... A S Mahaulu  
 Koolauloa..... E P Aikue  
 Koolaukoko..... A Ku

ISLAND OF MAUI.

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

MOLOKAI.

Molokai—Kalaupapa,..... Ambrose Hutchinson  
 Kamalo..... D McCorrison

ISLAND OF HAWAII.

N Kohala..... D S Kahoookano, C H Pulaa  
 S Kohala..... Miss E W Lyons  
 Hamakua..... J W Leonhart  
 Hilo.... G W A Hapai, A B Loebenstein, B B Macy, G E Thruni  
 Puna.....  
 Kau..... C Meinecke,  
 S Kona..... T K R Amalu,  
 N Kona..... D Alawa

ISLAND OF KAUAI.

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

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 Kahaulelio, 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



Tax Assessor and Collector, Maui... C H Dickey  
 " " Hawaii... H C Austin  
 " " Kauai... J K Farley  
 Collector Port of Hilo... A W Richardson  
 Collector Port of Kahului... E H Bailey  
 Collector Port of Lahaina (ex-officio)... L A Andrews.  
 Collector Port of Mahukona... J S Smithies  
 Collector Port of Kealahou...  
 Collector Port of Kawaihae...  
 Collector Port of Koloa... E Strehz  
 Port Surveyor, Kahului... J W L Zumwalt  
 Port Surveyor, Hilo... R A Lyman, Jr

**Customs Department, Honolulu.**

Collector... Jas B Castle  
 Deputy Collector... F B McStocker  
 Bookkeeper... Thos E Wall  
 Statistical Clerks... W Chamberlain, J B Gibson, R C Peterson L McGrew  
 Store Keeper... Geo C Stratemeyer  
 Appraiser... C J Fishel  
 Harbor Master... Capt A Fuller  
 Pilots—Captains P P Shepherd, J C Lorenzen, A Macauley.  
 Port Surveyor... M N Sanders  
 Deputy Port Surveyor...

**Post Office Department.**

J M Oat... Postmaster-General  
 W O Atwater... Book-keeper and Cashier  
 H D Johnson... Savings Bank Department  
 F B Oat... Money Order Department  
 L T Kenake... General Delivery Department

**Department of Attorney-General.**

Attorney-General... W O Smith  
 Deputy Attorney-General... A W Carter  
 Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands... A M Brown  
 Deputy Marshal... H R Hitchcock  
 Clerk to Marshal... H M Dow  
 Sheriff of Hawaii... E G Hitchcock  
 Sheriff of Maui... L A Andrews  
 Sheriff of Kauai... S W Wilcox  
 Jailor of Oahu Prison... J A Low

Oahu—Deputy Sheriffs, Ewa, A Kauhi; Waianae, W J Sheldon; Waialua, Andrew Cox; Koolauloa and Koolaupoko, F Pahia.

Kauai—Sheriff, S W Wilcox; Deputy Sheriffs, Lihue, J H Coney; Koloa, J S Hipa; Waimea, E Olmstead; Hanalei, J Kakina; Kawaihau, S Kaiu.

Molokai—Deputy Sheriff... Geo Trimble  
 Maui—Sheriff, L A Andrews; Deputy Sheriffs; Lahaina, L M Baldwin; Wailuku, F W Carter, Makawao, W H King; Hana, J K Iosepa

Hawaii—Sheriff, E G Hitchcock, Deputy Sheriffs, North Hilo, L E Swain; Hamakua, J W Moanauli; South Kohala, S M Keokoa; North Kohala, Chas Pulaa, North Kona, J K Nahale; South Kona, S Lazare; Kau, W J Yates; Puna, J E Eldarts; S Hilo, W A Hardy.

**Board of Prison Inspectors.**

F J Lowrey, J A Magoon, C P Iaukea.

**Board of Education.**

President... W D Alexander  
 Members—W A Bowen, Mrs B F Dillingham Mrs F S Dodge, M M Scott, A Perry.  
 Inspector General of Schools... H S Townsend  
 Secretary... J F Scott

**School Agents in Commission.**

HAWAII.

Hilo... L Severance  
 Puna... J E Eldarts  
 Kau... C Meinecke  
 North and South Kona... J D Paris  
 South Kohala... Miss E W Lyons  
 North Kohala... Dr B D Bond  
 Hamakua... Wm Horner

MAUI.

Lahaina and Lanai... H Dickenson  
 Wailuku... G Armstrong  
 Hana... F Wittrock  
 Makawao... Mrs A E Dickey  
 Molokai... R W Meyer

OAHU.

Honolulu... J F Scott  
 Ewa and Waianae... Aug Ahrens  
 Waialua... J F Anderson  
 Koolauloa... } Wm Henry  
 Koolaupoko... }

KAUAI.

Waimea and Niihau... T H Gibson  
 Koloa, Lihue... J K Burkett  
 Hanalei... W E H Deverill  
 Kawaihau... G H Fairchild

**Chamber of Commerce.**

President... 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... F M Swanzy  
 Vice-President... J F Hackfeld  
 Secretary... C Bolte  
 Treasurer... P B Jones  
 Auditor... J B Atherton

**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  
 Pioneer, Liverpool... T H Davies & Co  
 Canadian & Australian, SS Line... T H Davies & Co  
 Oregon & S Nav Co., Portland to China and Japan... T H Davies & Co  
 Merchants' Line, San Francisco... Castle & Cooke  
 Oceanic S S Co's Line... W G Irwin & Co  
 Pacific Mail S S Company... H Hackfeld & Co  
 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.....Wm Hamilton  
 Honolulu Engine Company No 1 location, King Street near Richards.  
 Mechanic Engine Company No 2, location, Central 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.**

- No. 1—Bounded by School, Likelike, Judd and Punchbowl streets.  
 No. 2—Bounded by Beretania, Liliha, School and Fort streets.  
 No. 3—Bounded by King, Beretania and Fort streets.  
 No. 4—Bounded by Water Front, King and Fort streets.  
 No. 5—Bounded by Water Front, Fort, King and Richard streets.  
 No. 6—Bounded by King, Fort, Beretania and Richard streets.  
 No. 7—Bounded by Beretania, Fort, School and Punchbowl streets.  
 No. 8—Bounded by Water Front, Richards, Beretania and Punchbowl streets.  
 No. 9—Bounded by Water Front Punchbowl and Victoria streets.  
 No. 10—Bounded by King, Victoria and Piikoi streets.  
 No. 11—Bounded by Piikoi, Wilder avenue and Punahou streets.  
 No. 12—Beyon<sup>1</sup> Punahou street.  
 No. 13—The Harbor.

**Queen's Hospital.**

ERECTED IN 1860.

President.....The President  
 Vice-President.....  
 Sec'y.....F A Schaefer | Treas.....J H Paty  
 Auditor.....M P Robinson  
 Physicians.....Drs C B Wood, C B Cooper  
 Executive Committee—A S Cleghorn, J H Paty, F A Schaefer, J T Waterhouse, M P Robinson.

**Sailors' Home Society.**

Organized 1853. Meets annually in December.  
 President.....J I Dowsett  
 Vice-President.....A S Cleghorn  
 Secretary, F A Schaefer | Treasurer, P C Jones.  
 Ex Com, J B Atherton, A S Cleghorn, C M Cooke

**Young Men's Christian Association.**

Organized 1869. Annual meeting in April.  
 President.....F J Lowrey  
 Vice-President.....F W Thrum  
 Secretary.....W J Forbes  
 Treasurer.....E A Jones  
 General Secretary.....D W Corbett

**Woman's Christian Temperance Union.**

Organized Dec., 1884.

President.....Mrs J M Whitney  
 Vice-Presidents.....Mrs J D Garvin, Mrs H W Peck 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 1893. 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.....T Richards  
 Vice-President.....J S Emerson  
 Recording Secretary.....W L Howard  
 Cor Secretary.....Mrs L B Coan  
 Elective Members.....Rev O P Emerson and Mrs O H Gulick,  
 Treasurer.....O H Gulick

**Woman's Board of Missions.**

Organized 1871.

President.....Mrs C M Hyde  
 Recording Secretary.....Mrs S E Bishop  
 Home Cor Sec'y.....Mrs G P Castle  
 Foreign Cor Sec'y.....Mrs A F Judd  
 Treasurer.....Mrs B F Dillingham  
 Auditor.....W W Hall

**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 E K Pratt  
 Secretary.....Mrs E B Nakuina  
 Treasurer.....Mrs F W Macfarlane

**Pacific (Formerly British) Club.**

Organized 1852. Premises on Alakea Street, two doors below Beretania.

President.....A S Cleghorn  
 Sec'y.....J M Monsarrat | Treas.....J G Spencer  
 Auditor.....W F Allen  
 Managers—A S Cleghorn, W A Whiting, J M Monsarrat, C Bosse, J G Spencer, W F Allen C A Brown.

**Hawaiian Medical Association.**

Organized May 24, 1895

President.....Dr J S McGrew  
Vice-President.....Dr H W Howard  
Secretary.....Dr R P Meyers

**Sons of the Revolution.**

Organized June 17, 1895

President.....P C Jones  
Vice-President.....A F Iudd  
Secretary.....Jno Effinger  
Registrar.....W D Alexander  
Treasurer.....W J Forbes

**Amateur Athletic Association.**

Organized May 1st., 1895

President.....Chas Craue  
Vice-President.....D Crozier  
Secretary.....H Hapai  
Treasurer.....D F Thurui

**Houulu Lahui Society.**

Organized, 1878

President.....Kapiolani  
Vice-President.....Mrs M C Beekley  
Secretary.....Mrs Eugenia M Reis  
Treasurer.....Mrs F W Macfarlane

**German Benevolent Society.**

Organized August 22, 1856.

President.....J F Hack eld  
Secretary.....John F Eckart  
Treasurer.....H Schultze  
Auditor.....H J Nolte

**Portuguese Ladies' Benevolent Society.**

Organized December, 1886.

President.....Mrs Cannavaro  
Vice-Presidents.....Mrs W G Irwin, Mrs C M Hyde  
Secretary.....  
Treasurer.....E Hutchinson

**Portuguese Mutual Benefit Society of Hawaii.**

Organized Jan. 1882: Incorporated 1887.

President.....Jose G Silva  
Vice-President.....M Rodrigues  
Secretary.....J P Dias  
Treasurer.....M K A Viera

**Stranger's Friend Society.**

Organized 1852. Annual Meeting in June.

President.....Mrs W F Allen  
Vice-Presidents.....Mrs A Mackintosh, Mrs T H Hobron.  
Secretary.....Mrs S M Damon  
Treasurer.....Mrs E W Jordan

**British Benevolent Society.**

Organized 1860. Meets annually April 23.

President.....A G S Hawse  
Vice-President.....Rev A Mackintosh  
Sec'y.....R Catton | Treas.....J A Kennedy

**Y. M. C. A. Orchestra.**

Organized Nov. 1st., 1895

Music Committee. H F Wichman and Wray Taylor. Leader. W Keogh. Rehearsals every Thursday night.

**Young Hawaiians Institute.**

Organized Aug. 10, 1894.

President.....Chas Wilcox  
Vice-President.....W J Cuelho  
Recording Secretary.....J N K Keola  
Financial Secretary.....J M Kea  
Treasurer.....N Fernandez  
Marshal.....S Meheula

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 K Bishop  
Vice-President.....M M Scott  
Secretary.....H A Parmelee  
Treasurer.....Miss M A Burbank

**Hawaiian Historical Society.**

Organized Jan., 11, 1892.

President.....W R Castle  
Vice-Presidents.....S B Dole, W F Allen, J S Emerson.  
Recording Secretary.....Rev C M Hyde, D. D.  
Corresponding Secretary.....Prof W D Alexander  
Treasurer.....G P Castle  
Librarian.....Miss M A Burbank  
Assistant Librarian.....Dr N B Emerson

**Kilohana Art League.**

Organized May 5, 1894.

President.....D Howard Hitchcock  
Vice-President.....Miss Annie Parke  
Secretary.....Arthur Reynolds  
Treasurer.....Mrs W M Graham

**Honolulu Choral Society.**

Organized Dec. 4 1894. Annual meeting in Dec

President.....Rev Alex Mackintosh  
Vice-President.....Miss Hopper  
Sec'y.....W Dillingham | Treas.....F Schultze  
Musical Director.....Miss Grace Richards

**Hawaiian Rifle Association.**

Organized December, 1885.

President.....Walter E Wall  
Vice-President.....F S Dodge  
Secretary and Treasurer.....J L McLean

**Honolulu Cemetery Association.**

President.....J I Dowsett  
Vice-President.....J T Waterhouse, Jr  
Secretary.....J H Paty  
Treasurer.....B Cartwright

## Publications.

The *Hawaiian Gazette*, issued semi-weekly by the Hawaiian Gazette Co. on Tuesdays and Fridays. W R Farrington, Editor.

The *Daily Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, issued by the Hawaiian Gazette Co. every morning (except Sundays). W R Farrington, Editor.

The *Daily Bulletin*, issued every evening (except Sundays), by the Daily Bulletin Co. D Logan, Editor. Weekly issue on Tuesdays.

The *Hawaiian Star*, issued every evening (except Sundays) by the Hawaiian Star Newspaper Association. Ed Towns, Editor. Weekly issue on Mondays.

The *Time*, illustrated, issued every Saturday. J T Stackler, Editor and publisher.

*Hawaiian Coml. Journal*, issued every Tuesday, Gallagher, Editor and Manager.

The *Hawaiian*, illustrated monthly, J D Hayne, Editor and publisher.

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, Manager.

The *Planters' Monthly*, issued on the 15th of each month. H. M. Whitney, Editor.

The *Honolulu Diocesan Magazine*, issued quarterly. Rt Rev Bishop Willis, Editor.

*Association Review*, issued quarterly by a Y M C A Committee.

The *Kuokoa* (native), semi-weekly, issued every Saturday morning, by the Hawaiian Gazette Co., Jos M Poepeo Editor.

*A Uniao Lusitana-Havaiana*, amalgamation of the *Luso* and *Auora*, (Portuguese) issued every Saturday, C Pereira, Editor.

The *Hawaiian-Chinese News*, issued weekly, Ho Fon, Editor.

*Chinese Times*, issued weekly, Chow Tin Ching Editor.

The *Independent* issued daily, E Norrie, Editor.

*Aloha Aina* (native) issued daily except Sundays. Weekly issue every Saturday. Jos Nawahi, Editor and Manager.

*Ka Makaainana*, (native) issued every Monday. W B Kapu, Editor.

*Hinode Shinbun*, issued semi-weekly, in the Japanese language. T Sato, Editor.

The *Yamato*, (Japanese) semi-weekly. T Yasuno, Editor.

The *Volcano*, issued daily in Japanese. B Shimizu, Editor.

*Handicraft*, issued monthly during the school year at the Kamehameha School. T Richards, Editor.

*A Sentinella* (Portuguese), issued weekly on Saturday. J M Vivas, Editor.

HAWAIIAN ALMANAC AND ANNUAL, issued the latter part of December for the following year. Thos G 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 at Hall of Hawaiian Lodge every second Monday of the month.

EXCELSIOR LODGE No 1, I O O F; meets at the hall in Odd Fellows' Building, on Fort St, every Tuesday evening.

HARMONY LODGE, No 2, I O O F; meets each Monday evening in Harmony Hall.

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 Saturday at hall on Fort Street.

MYSTIC LODGE, No 2, K of P; meets every Wednesday evening, at Harmony Hall.

SECTION No 225—ENDOWMENT RANK, K of P; meets on the second Saturday of January, July and December in the hall of Oahu Lodge.

Aloha Lodge No 3 Knights of Pythias; meets Saturday evening at their Hall in Custom House, in Kahu ui, Maui.

MAILE LODGE, No. 4, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS; meets every Saturday night in Lyceum Building, Honokaa, Hawaii. Visiting brothers always welcome.

HAWAIIAN COUNCIL No 689, AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR; meets on second and fourth Friday evenings of each month in Harmony hall.

OCEANIC COUNCIL, No 777, AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR; meets on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, at the K of P hall.

COURT LUNALILU, No 6600; A O of FORESTERS meets at hall of Oahu Lodge, K of P, on second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

COURT CAMOES, No 8110, A O F, meets second and fourth Tuesday evenings of month in K of P hall.

GEO. W DE LONG POST, No 45, G A R; meets the second Tuesday of each month at Harmony hall.

CAPT. COOK LODGE No. 353, ORDER SONS OF ST. GEORGE; meets at the K of P Hall, Fort st., every Monday evening.

## Places of Worship.

CENTRAL UNION CHURCH (Congregational). corner of 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 H W Peck, Pastor; Sunday services at 11 A M and 7:30 P M, at their new church, corner of Beretania



nia and Miller st. Sunday School meets at 10 AM. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 P.M.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, Rev T D Garvin, Pastor; Sunday services at 11 AM and 7:30 P.M., at their new house of worship, Alakea street, near King.

SALVATION ARMY, services held nightly at the Tent, cor. Beretania and Alakea sts., 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' days at 10 A.M.

ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL, Emma Square. First Congregation. Clergy: Rt Rev Bishop Willis, and Rev V H Kitcat. 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 on Miller street.

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 in Masonic Block, Alakea st.

#### NATIVE CHURCHES.

KAWAIAHAO CHURCH (Congregational), corner of King and Punchbowl Streets, Rev H H Parker, Pastor. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 11 A.M., and at 7:30 on Sunday evenings alternating with Kaumakapili. Sunday School at 10 A.M. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday at 7:30 P.M.

KAUMAKAPILI CHURCH (Congregational), Beretania street near Maunakea. Rev J Waiamau, Pastor. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 11 A.M., and at 7:30 P.M. on Sunday evenings alternating with Kawaiahao. Sunday School at 10 A.M. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday at 7:30 P.M.

## T. G. THURM,

Publisher of the following Periodicals, Etc., will Mail the same to any Address on Receipt of their Price.

*Remittance by Postal Money Order, or U. S. Postage Stamps.*

THE FRIEND.—The oldest paper published in the Pacific, a monthly, devoted to the moral and educational interests of these islands; Rev S. E. Bishop, Editor; T. G. Thurm, Business Manager. Subscription price to any address \$2.00 per annum.

THE ISLANDER.—A literary weekly paper of 34 numbers, issued from March to October, 1875, of special value for its papers on Land Matters of the Hawaiian Islands, by C. J. Lyons, Esq. Price \$2.00; foreign mail, \$2.50.

HAWAIIAN ALMANAC AND ANNUAL.—For '83, '84, '85, '86, '87, '88, '89, '90, 91, '92, '93, '94, '95, issued each December for the succeeding year. Price 75 cents each; foreign mail, 85 cents. [Issues for '75 to '82 are out of print.]

HAWAIIAN FERNS.—A synopsis taken mostly from Hooker and Baker, by Edward Bailey; a pamphlet of 62 pages. Price 75 cents.

LAND SHELLS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—By D. D. Baldwin, a pamphlet of 9 pages. Price, 25 cents.

HAWAIIAN GRAMMAR.—A short synopsis of the most essential points therein, by Prof. W. D. Alexander; 60 pages, paper cover, price, 60 cents.

# INDEX.

	PAGE		PAGE
Agencies Sugar Plantations.....	158	Court Calendar.....	165
Amount and Nationality Corpora- tion Investments.....	38	Crown Lands, Area, rental and val.	38
Annual Internal taxes from 1876..	34	Custom House tables, Exports.—	
—License fees, List of.....	52	— Domestic, 1894.....	24
—Sugar Exports, Amt. and value from 1875.....	33	— Principal articles of, Comptve. 1864-94.....	28
—Trade balance of Hawaii from 1880.....	32	— Quarterly values, Compara- tive, 1889-95.....	27
Area, char. rental, etc. Crown lands	38	— Quan. and value Domestic Ex- ports 1894.....	24
—Government Lands.....	36	— Showing countries sent to....	25
—Elev. and population Haw Is.	35	— Total value all Exports.....	24
—in Coffee.....	162	— Imports 1894.....	22
— of Grants and L. C. Awards..	36	— Bonded Goods, etc., 1894....	23
Asiatic and Portuguese population comparative, 1891-1895.....	33	— Countries from.....	23
		— Hawaiian Islands 1894.....	22
		— List and value free Imports..	23
Brewer & Co. early history of....	68	— Passenger Statistics 1892.....	32
Brief Record of Rebellion.....	56	— Receipts, 1894.....	23
		— Registered Vessels.....	31
		— Resume of Imports.....	23
		— Specie imports, 1892 and '94..	25
Calendar, Counting House.....	2	Customs Tariff, Hawaiian.....	41
—Court.....	165		
—Quarterly.....	7-10	Debt Bonded, Hawaiian Islands..	35
Census by age and nationality, comp. 1866-90.....	14	Dimensions Haleakala, Iao Valley.	21
—Comparative tables, 1832-1890	12	— Kilauea, Mokuaweoweo.....	21
—Honolulu city, 1895.....	14	Distances, Inter-island, by sea....	16
—latest official, by islands.....	11	— Channels and Ocean.....	16
—Maternity, etc., statistics.....	13	— Overland, Hawaii.....	18
—Nationality and sex. Pop. of principal townships.....	12	— “ Kauai.....	17
Channel and Ocean Distances....	16	— “ Maui.....	18
Character, area, rental and value		— “ Oahu.....	17
Government lands.....	36	Early History present house of C. Brewer & Co.....	68
Church days and holidays.....	6	Eclipses for 1895.....	6
Coffee Growers throughout the Isl- lands, Table of.....	160	Educational System of Hawaii....	126
Commercial Development, Haw'n.	87	Elevations, Table of principal....	20
Comparative Tables—Asiatic and Portuguese populat'n, 1891-'95	33	Estimated population, Hawn Isl'ds, 1895.....	11
—Domestic Exports, 1890-98....	26	Exports—see Custom House.	
—Import value various countries 1888-94.....	30	Financial: Annual Internal Taxes, from 1876.....	34
—Nationality of vessels in foreign carrying trade, 1885-93....	27	— Bonded Debt, Hawn. Is. 1894..	35
—Principal articles export '64-'94	28	— Internal Taxes, bienn, 1862-94	34
—Quarterly exports, 1888-94....	27	— Receipts, Expenditure and Pub- lic debt, 1856-94.....	34
—Receipts, Exp. and public debt. 1856-94.....	5	Gov't lands, area, char. and value.	37
—View of Haw. Com., 1864-'94	29	Hawaiian Comm'cl. development..	87
Corporation Investments, Summa- ry of amt, and nationality of....	38	— Customs Tariff.....	41

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Hawaiian Postal Service.....	155	Plantation Agencies, List of.....	158
—Produce free to U. S., by treaty	51	—Statistics, Sugar Labor, etc....	33
—Registered Vessels.....	31	Population Haw'n Is, estmid. '95..	11
—Surf Riding.....	106	Port Charges, Honolulu.....	52
—Kapa making.....	76	Postal Service, Hawaiian Islands..	155
Hawaii's Annual Trade balance...	22	Public Debt, etc., of Hawaii.....	35
History of Immigration to Hawaii..	114	Puuhonua, or places of refuge.....	75
Holidays observed in Hawaiian Is.	6	Rainfall, prin. localities, Haw'n..	
To Hawaii, History of.....	114	Islands 1894-95.....	39
Imports—see Custom House.....		—Honolulu, 1894-95.....	49
Information for Tourists, etc.....	150	Rebellion, Brief record of.....	56
Inter-island distances, by sea.....	16	Receipts, exp. and debt of Hawaii,	
Internal Taxes.....	34	1856-94.....	35
Kapa making.....	76	Register and Directory.....	166
—Vocabulary of terms used in...	84	Retrospect for 1895.....	140
Kilohana Art League.....	136	Shark Stories.....	74
Labor Statistics.....	33	Specie Imports, 1893 and 1894....	25
Land Statistics.....	36	Statistics—Custom House, See	
License fees, list of Annual.....	52	—Bonded Debt, Haw'n. Is. 1894,	35
Maternity statistics.....	13	—Hawaiian Corp'n. and plntn.	
Meteorological Observations, Oahu		—investments.....	35
College, 1894-95.....	40	—Maternity.....	13
Nationality of Corporation Invest-		—Land.....	36
ments.....	38	—Passenger.....	32
—vessels in Foreign carrying		—Plantation Labor.....	33
trade.....	27	—Post Office.....	42
—Plantation laborers.....	33	—School.....	15
New Sailors' Home.....	53	Sugar Exports, amt. and val. 75-94	33
Oahu College Meteorological obser-		—Plantations, Mills & Agencies.	158
vations, 1894-95.....	40	Surf Riding.....	105
Ocean Steamer Time Table, 1895..	163	Table of Coffee Growers throughout	
Overland Distances—Hawaii.....	18	the islands.....	160
"  "  Kauai.....	17	—Elevations prin. localities.....	20
"  "  Maui.....	18	—Meteorological, 1894-95.....	40
"  "  Oahu.....	17	—Postage and parcel post rates.	157
Passenger Statistics, 1894.....	32	—Rainfall prin. localities.....	39
Passengers, in transit, comparative		Taxes, Annual, Biennial.....	34
1890-94.....	32	Time Table Ocean Steamers, 1895	163
		Vocabulary of terms in Kapa making	84

ESTABLISHED 1870.

# THOS. G. THURM,

106 Fort Street, (Brewer Block), Honolulu.

IMPORTING

Stationer, Bookseller, News Agent,

— AND —

PUBLISHER OF THE HAWAIIAN ANNUAL.

Keeps constantly on hand a full and varied assortment of

BLANK BOOKS, MEMORANDUM AND PASS BOOKS, LOG BOOKS,  
SCRAP BOOKS AND COPY BOOKS.

**WRITING PAPERS,**

Blocked or Folded, Legal, Cap, Letter and Note size.

LINEN TYPE-WRITER & CARBON PAPERS.

Latest Styles Tablets and Stationery Novelties Constantly Added.

**ENVELOPES,** ALL SIZES.

Drawing Paper, Tracing Paper, Tracing Cloth, Drawing Pencils,

Ink Stands, Gold, Steel and Quill Pens,

**INKS,** Black, Red, Violet, Blue and Carmine.

Checker Boards, Cribbage Boards, Parlor Games, Chessmen, Playing Cards, Etc.,

Headquarters for Tennis Goods, Base Ball Supplies,  
Toys, Fancy Goods, Etc., in their seasons.

Special care devoted to **SUBSCRIPTION** and **NEWS** orders

**AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF**

*Mrs. Sinclair's "Indigenous Flowers of the Hawaiian Islands;" Judge Fornander's  
"Polynesian Race;" Hillebrand's "Hawaiian Flora;" Baldwin's sets of mounted  
Hawaiian Ferns, and collections of Land Shells.*

PROMPT ATTENTION TO ORDERS FROM THE OTHER ISLANDS OR ABROAD.

Import Orders for Books, Sheet or Bound Music, Rubber Stamps,  
Etc., made up Monthly per Steamer "Australia."

# W. W. DIMOND.

VON HOLT BLOCK, HONOLULU.

Dealer in Novelties in HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

LAMPS, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, STOVES, RANGES AND CUTLERY

ICE SAVING REFRIGERATORS.

Hardware of Every Description.

Store and Stock Complete in Every Detail.

ALL ORDERS FROM OTHER ISLANDS PROMPTLY FILLED.

---

**THE FRIEND,** A Monthly Journal Devoted to the  
Best Interests of Hawaii.

ESTABLISHED 1842.

The Oldest Paper Published in the Pacific.

ISLANDERS residing or traveling abroad often refer to the welcome feeling with which THE FRIEND is received; hence, parties having friends abroad can find nothing more welcome to send than THE FRIEND, as a monthly remembrancer of their aloha and furnish them, at the same time, with the only record of moral and religious progress in a field that is attracting the attention of the world more and more every year.

Its Subscription Price, \$2.00 per annum, enables all who desire to keep posted upon the rapid changes occurring in Hawaii-*nei*.

The Monthly Record of Events, Marine Journal, etc., gives THE FRIEND additional value for handy reference.

Rev. S. E. BISHOP

*Editor.*

THOS. G. THURM,

*Business Manager.*

---

**AGENCY**

**KINDERGARTEN SUPPLIES.**

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. THURM, Stationer,**

Sole Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

THE HAWAIIAN ANNUAL; A RELIABLE HANDBOOK THAT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THOS. C. THURM,  
106 FORT STREET,  
HONOLULU, H. I.

Stationery, News, Books, Printing, Binding, Publishing.

**S**TAPLE & ARTISTIC  
TATIONERY in all its  
varieties for Commercial,  
Office and Society uses.  
Drawing materials, Notions  
and Novelties, constantly on  
hand.

Tennis and Base Ball sup-  
plies. Notarial Seals, Rubber  
Stamps, Music, Pianos or  
other orders promptly at-  
tended to by every steamer.

Headquarters for Dolls,  
Games, Toys, Fancy Goods  
in their season.

**A**GENCY for the supply  
of Periodicals from all  
parts of the civilized  
world; or for the mailing  
of local publications to  
any Foreign or Island  
Address. Subscriptions  
can begin at any time,  
payable invariably in ad-  
vance.

A full stock of Seaside  
and other Novels always  
on hand. Sets of Island  
Ferns and Land Shells;  
Specimen Sets Hawaiian  
Stamps procured to order.

# BOOKS STORE

**B**OOKS *Pertaining to  
the Hawaiian  
Islands a specialty. Agent  
for Mrs. Sinclair's Indige-  
nous. Flowers; Fornander's  
Polynesian Races; Hille-  
brand's Flora; Andrews' Ha-  
waiian Dictionary; Hawai-  
ian Grammars; Oleson's Eng-  
lish Lessons for Hawaiians;  
Bailey's Hawaiian Ferns;  
Baldwin's Hawaiian Land  
and Fresh Water Shells.*

*Bibles, Prayer Books, Mis-  
cellaneous and Presentation  
Books, Albums, Etc., Etc.*

**B**OOK : : : ORDERS OF  
BINDING : : : ALL KINDS  
ATTENDED TO WITH FIDELITY.  
PAPER-RULING EXECUTED TO  
ANY PATTERN, PERFORATING,  
MAP-MOUNTING, BLANK  
BOOKS OF ODD SIZE OR FOR  
SPECIAL USE MADE TO OR-  
DER.

PRINTING ORDERS OF  
ALL KINDS—FROM VISITING  
CARD TO POSTER, BOOK OR  
NEWSPAPER.—RESPECTFUL-  
LY SOLICITED AND SATISFAC-  
TION GUARANTEED.

**T  
H  
R  
U  
M  
S  
T  
O  
R  
E  
S  
T  
O  
R  
E  
S  
T  
O  
R  
E**

MAIL ORDERS OF ALL KINDS, OR TOURIST'S REQUIREMENTS Faithfully Attended to.

Special Import Orders Attended to by Every Steamer.