

DEVOTED  
TO THE  
INTERESTS

HAWAIIAN

AUSTIN'S



WEEKLY

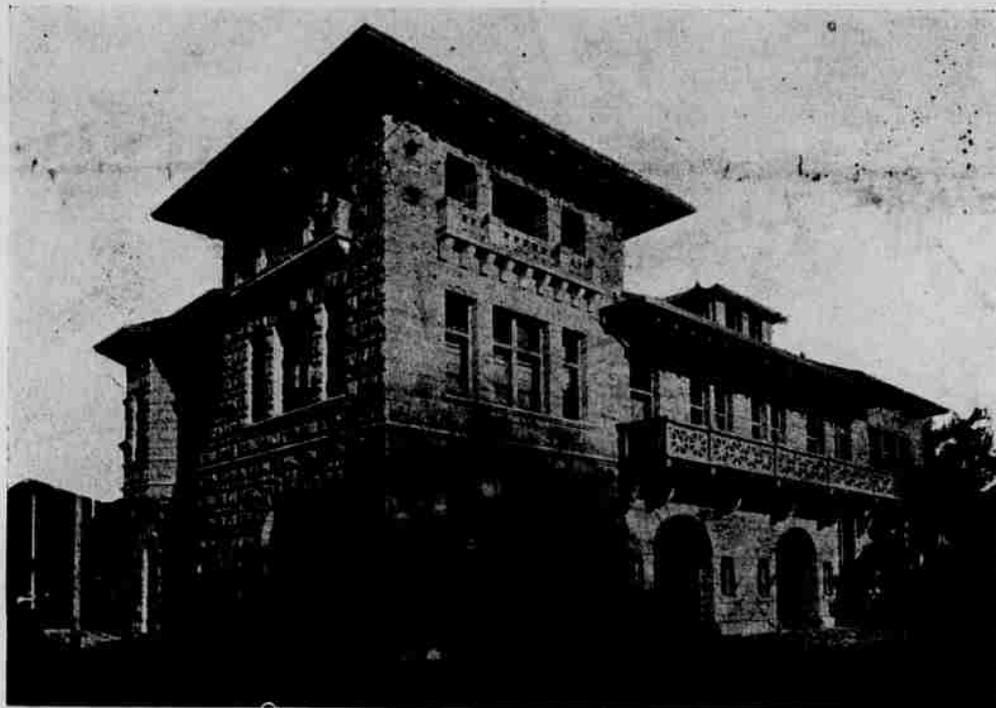
OF THE  
PACIFIC

VOL. II.] Per Copy, 5 Cents.

HONOLULU, FEBRUARY 3, 1900.

Per Year, \$3.00. [No. 20.

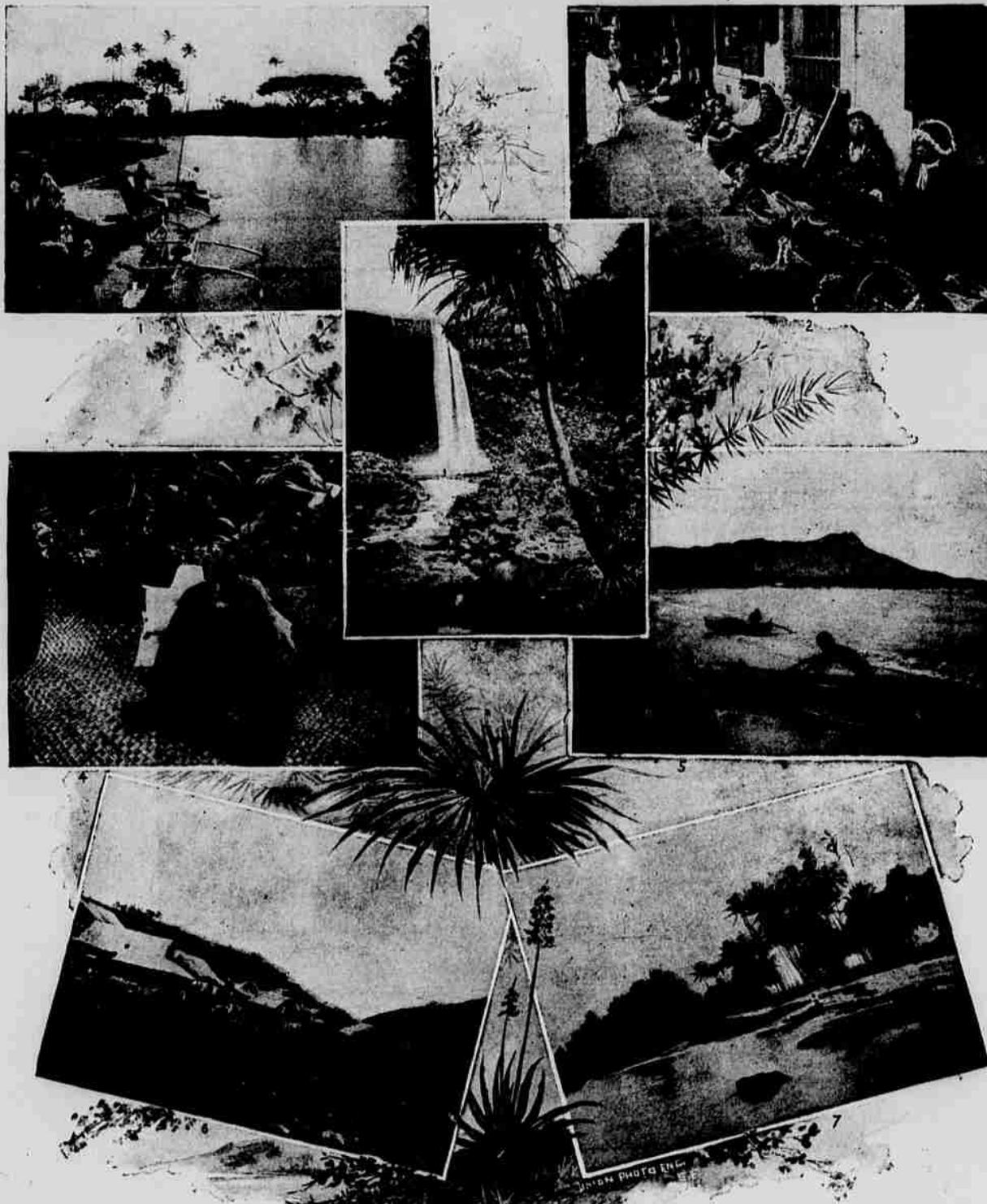
Glimpses of Hawaii.



CENTRAL STATION, HONOLULU FIRE DEPARTMENT.

FROM  
PHOTOGRAPHS  
BY  
DAVEY

AUSTIN'S HAWAIIAN WEEKLY.



1. Hawaiian Fishermen.—2. Flower Girls.—3. Kaliuwa Falls.—4. An oldest Inhabitant.—5. Diamond Head.—6. Grass Huts.—7. Coconut Island.



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HONOLULU, FEBRUARY 3, 1900.

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The "family compact," so called, has troubles of its own. One of its most faithful running mates namely, Marshal Brown, has kicked over the traces and refuses to be driven by the "boss." **The Family Compact has Troubles.** The managing editor of AUSTIN'S HAWAIIAN WEEKLY and the Marshal are not exactly in accord. There have been personal differences, the nature of which is none of the public's business. But be it understood that the WEEKLY is not a personal organ. It was established as an independent journal devoted to the interests of all the people and will give the devil his due. It will even praise Thurston if he will do something brilliant and stop meddling. Did some one say: "How dare you?" It sounded like it. The WEEKLY dares anything even to calling down the self constituted "boss"—under federal rule.

Not long since the Board of Health turned over the guarding of the infected district and all quarantined places in the city to the police department, which was quite right. The responsibility for this work most certainly should rest with the Marshal. It should have been so from the first. The new plan has already resulted in the saving of many hundred dollars a day to the government, as the regular police force can now be largely utilized for this duty, thus cutting down by one half the extra guards that were before necessary. Heretofore the Board of Health guards practically duplicated the police. Now the special guards and the police can work together.

When the plague broke out there was no place for *pro bono publico* Thurston, as he held no office in the government. Unlike our quiet and unobtrusive friend Mr. Hatch (whose intellect is acknowledged by all, even if he is a member of the "family compact," so-called) Mr. Thurston was not content to become a simple member of the Board of Health and thus give that body the benefit of his valuable experience and advice. This was not *pro bono publico* enough. A special creation, forsooth, had to be made to accommodate his lordship, namely, the Citizens' Sanitary Committee. What rot! There is only one citizen represented, viz: L. A. Thurston. By this creation it was intended that the Board of Health should be a jumping jack

and to a very large extent it has fulfilled its destiny. Its several members have kicked out in proper form, with machine-like precision, when the string was pulled.

When the special Board of Health guards were turned over to the Marshal he very properly refused to receive instructions from any source but the Board of Health. He utterly ignored the Citizens' Sanitary Committee. It was a monstrous thing to do, but he did it. Thank God! Stop a minute, fellow citizens, and think what a monstrous thing it was. A henchman of the "family compact," so called, compelling the "boss" to pull the string and make the jumping-jack kick before said henchman can be coerced into obedience. And the world still moves.

Marshal Brown has bearded the lion in his den, tweaked his nose and made him roar—roar through the "Tiser," assisted by the facile pen of editor Smith. Marshal Brown may be "stuck on his shape" and have his uniforms cut to fit his statuesque figure, but the public may be consoled with the thought that the Marshal is quite young and that he may grow stout. It is very proper that he should "make hay while the sun shines." He is also guilty of compelling the entire police force to have their uniforms cut to shape and to present a natty appearance. Furthermore, the marshal has frequently made grand-stand plays to the gallery (namely, the "family compact") by enforcing laws which the convivial half of the community do not approve of. But perhaps his most glaring offense of this nature was that of arbitrarily stopping dice-shaking in saloons. All of these heinous offences can now be pardoned. Marshal Brown has tweaked the nose of the lion and made him roar, for which a long suffering people thank him.

The forgoing remarks should not be taken too seriously.

**The Board of Health.** That is to say, not as a criticism of the Board of Health. This body has done noble, even heroic, work and happily its efforts are beginning to count. The plague has not at any time in its course become epidemic and from the present outlook seems to be mastered. The only danger is, Dr. Wood, President of the Board, may become too sanguine and lift quarantine before he should do so. The quarantine ought not to be lifted until twenty-one days after the last case of death from plague. This is none too soon.

The Board of Health is granted extraordinary powers at such a time as this and is a body equal to any emergency with the aid of the Marshal. What in the name of common sense, then, was the use of the Citizens Sanitary Committee. It could do nothing but meddle. If any criticism can be made, it is, that too much money has been spent for the work accomplished; a case of too many cooks. If Mr. Thurston's valuable services were necessary he could easily have been made a member of the Board of Health where he could have given efficient help.

Representative Loebenstein is not in accord with the government and never was. And yet the **Poor Loebenstein** people of the island of Hawaii sent him down to this infected city to beg the powers that be to give that large island a very small degree of representation in the present crisis. But, dear Hilo people! Why did you send Loebenstein? Why did you not send Andrews or Col. Baker? You know that Representative Loebenstein was not in accord with the government, under federal rule. Then too, representative Loebenstein is subject to sea sickness. Did you not know that? He has been tossing about in the bay for a week writing letters to the Board of Health and, to tell truth, getting awfully sea-sick answers for Hilo. While tossing on the briny ocean in the little Kilauea Hou, to keep from being quarantined, sad to say, his linen became soiled, while awaiting answers to his correspondence with the Board of Health yet, poor Loebenstein, when desiring to be personally sanitary, ordered a shirt from McInerney, the mandate from the Board of Health was; "the goods must be fumigated before being delivered." It is evident that Loebenstein's name, as far as the Board of Health is concerned, is not one to conjure with. Strange to say. No. All

strings lead to one button, in Honolulu, and that is pushed only by the "boss." How did Representative Loebenstein and the people of Hawaii dare presume that *they* could pull a string. Remember, that we are under federal rule and have a local "boss," dear friends.

Honolulu has a citizen committee to assist the Cabinet, in the present crisis, then a citizens sanitary committee to assist the Board of Health, both composed of practically one citizen, yet, poor Hawaii, paying one-third the taxes of the—what, Kingdom, Republic or Territory?—cannot have a citizen's sanitary committee to work in conjunction with the various agents of the Board of Health. Poor fools of Hawaii can you not learn a thing or two; namely, that you are not "slated" for anything? Do not be gulled. Citizen's committees are only created by the "boss" for the boss to be manipulated by the "boss." The WEEKLY loves Hilo and Hawaii, but gentleman, please do not make an exhibition of yourselves by supposing that because you pay taxes you have any representation. It humiliates your friends. When Mr. Loebenstein again reaches the shores of the "Queen City" may he be clear of the bacilli.

## The Round of the Quarantine.

No one can realize the magnitude of the work being carried on by the Board of Health and the government unless one makes a trip around the quarantine. The out posts or approaches to the city are guarded by the mounted reserves. This is a volunteer organization attached to the mounted police and may be called out by the Marshal in cases of emergency. Upon invitation of Lieutenant Norton, who has command of this force and, after inspecting the Halawa camp where 25 men were stationed, under command of Sergeant Williamson, we rode out to and over the pali. The boys are mounted upon horses loaned to the government by the Oahu railroad company. At Halawa they form a line of guards from the hills to the sea. This duty has since been taken off the Marshal by the plantations who, in their own interest, have undertaken to station men enough at the various passes to prevent any one from infected Honolulu from coming among them.

The approaches to the city on the other side are guarded at two points the Pali and at Makapuu point. This most effectually prevents any one coming to or going from the city. We spent the night at Makapuu point seemingly the most barren spot on earth, all rocks, with no water within three miles and that is so brackish that it is hardly fit to drink. Goat hunting, in the hours off, is the only pastime the boys have.

These camps are largely recruited by volunteers who serve without pay and since Lieutenant Norton took command of the outpost guards the number of paid men has been materially cut down. At Camp Makapuu Sergeant Fred Alexander has two paid men and two volunteers from Hackfeld & Co., namely, Messrs. Charley Judd, J. W. Rankin, H. Seibert and G. Moltanius. Besides the two latter Messrs. Hackfeld & Co. have also given the government, free of charge, the services of Messrs. Klebahn, Duisenberg, Franzins, Joe Conradt and H. Muller. It is erroneous to suppose the boys are having any picnic. They are doing hard work.

### THE DETENTION CAMPS.

The Detention Camps give the most striking example of the magnitude of the problem to be solved by the Board of Health. They are occupied by nearly 10,000 people in all, who must be fed and a large proportion of them clothed as well. The camps are the busiest places in the city. The Kalihi detention camp is the largest and has about 5,750 inmates, most of Asiatic extraction.

Two weeks ago the site of the camp was a forest of algeroba trees and now there is a village of 49 houses capable of accommodating about 10,000 people. First, there is the administration building, dormitory for the guards and other employees and in long rows the dwelling houses stretch down toward the sea with wide streets and avenues between. The houses are arranged in double tiers with the fronts of each facing in opposite directions while the backs are convenient to a narrower building between which parallels the dwelling houses. This is the sanitary baths, wash-rooms and closets of which there has been so much talk, and the system is truly perfect. Through the center of the building is a flume that is zinc-lined into which a large pipe delivers sea water pumped from the shore and kept running continuously. Slack lime is automatically fed into this stream for sanitary purposes. At the sea shore all the various flumes from the camp converge into one large flume and the refuse of the entire camp carried far out to sea. Each house has its cooking facilities and is presided over by a separate cook who is responsible to the commissary department.

The whole camp is a busy, compact, little city. Within its limits any house can be quarantined separately the people being confined to a special house and enclose all the people are compelled to bathe daily. After coming out of special quarantine after taking a bath and divesting themselves of the clothing they have been wearing and donning clean suits they are permitted to mingle with other inhabitants of the camp. There is a well conducted hospital and maternity

hospital but owing to the very excellent sanitary arrangements there is but little sickness, the daily average being about twenty sick out of a role of 5,750. The cost of feeding the people will approximate about twelve to fifteen cents per diem, per capita, not including cost of management, guards, etc-

Up to the time of the Chinatown fire Chas. B. Wilson had entire charge of the camp but since it has been necessary to house and feed so many people Mr. McVeigh has been appointed General Superintendent Mr. Wilson retaining the position of Superintendent of Construction. There is a special police force of 88 men besides ten sanitary police. On authority of paymaster Damon last week's pay roll amounted to \$977. But Mr. Wilson is fast reducing his force as the work nears completion. One of the features of the camp is the splendid white coral macadamized roads and streets.

The officers of this compact little city are as follows:

**KALIHI DETENTION CAMP.** General Supt., J. M. McVeigh; Construction Supt., Chas. B. Wilson; Chief of Medical Staff, Dr. Howard; Assistant Dr. Davis; Fumigating J. S. B. Pratt; Clothing, E. Towse; Commissary, C. Clark; Purchasing, C. Bolte; Captain of Guard, C. Heminway; Chief Sanitary Police, C. B. Mills; Chief Clerk, C. Rhodes.

#### THE DRILL SHED CAMP.

This camp was established for temporary relief after the fire and placed under the able management of Mr. Chester Doyle. Necessarily this camp could have the benefit of the Natural Sanitary Condition of those near the sea but Mr. Doyle has solved all problems and his camp is as sweet and clean as any of them. The cesspools were dug 40 ft. deep down to sea level so that the advantage of natural drainage could be taken advantage of. Mr. Doyle feeds his people from a central *cusine* and they come to table in section, and they conduct themselves most orderly. The great drill-shed is utilized for the women and children and a very unique arrangement is made for running mosquito netting, over the whole room. There is a well appointed hospital and dispensary. The day the camp was visited there were only ten on the sick list out of a total of 1,300 people. It costs Mr. Doyle 8 cents per capita to feed Japanese and 10 cents per capita to feed Chinese, per day. An able assistant to Mr. Doyle is his brother, Walter.

#### KEROSENE WAREHOUSE CAMP.

There are 1100 people mostly Hawaiians, detained at the

#### Senator Cullom's Bill.

For the information of readers who have not had opportunity to follow the different phases of the bill presented by Senator Cullom the Senate of the U. S. Congress, looking to the making of Hawaii's Territory of the United States, the following synopsis is presented. The Bill is numbered Senate Bill 222 and is placed 39 on the Calendar. It is entitled "A Bill to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii." Was introduced Dec. 6, 1899, read twice and laid on the table; on Dec. 12th, it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and on January 4th, 1900, was reported back with amendments. The provisions of the Bill are as follows:

1. Definitions of terms. Provides that Civil and Penal Code compiled by Sydney Ballou and that the laws passed at the last session of the Hawaiian Legislature will be the Acts referred to.
2. Islands to be known as Territory of Hawaii.
3. Honolulu to be the Capital of Territorial Government.
4. All who are citizens of Hawaii August 12, to be citizens of United States.
5. Constitution and Laws of U. S. unless when provided shall be applicable. Secs. 1850 and 1990 of Rev'd. Statutes of the U. S. shall not apply.

Kerosene Warehouse Camp and they are as happy a lot of people as one can see. Noon was the hour chosen for visit, and the people were at dinner; there was no complaint concerning the amount or quality of the food. They all agree that Judge Wilcox's poi was "maikai." The sanitary conditions here are as perfect as at the other camps. The same system of flushing with sea water is used here as at the Makiki camp. They can also quarantine and isolate a case of sickness as soon as it appears.

A. L. C. (Jack) Atkinson, Esq., is the general superintendent over this camp and no one is so popular than "Jack." There are none more enthusiastic than Atkinson and his most efficient corp of helpers. After dinner, came various sports and Japanese wrestling, later, Superintendent Atkinson came out with a box full of marbles and tennis balls which some one thoughtfully inclined had charitably sent in. As he threw them in the air the screaming and laughing of the children as they scrambled for them was indicative of the trust and confidence reposed. "We must make them forget that there is gloom and threatening danger hanging over them," said the enthusiastic Superintendent.

One cannot omit to speak of the noticeable work of the ladies. Mrs. Weaver has the charge of the hospital work assisted by Mrs. Henry Wilcox of Kauai, and Miss Hitchcock. It is delightful to see how Mrs. Wilcox has thrown her heart and soul, as it were, in furthering the charitable work and it is said that, no one knows how much of her own money she has quietly used to aid the cause. "Jack" Atkinson's co-workers are: assistant supt., J. L. McComb, who was one of the first on the spot on Sunday, after the fire, with a batch of 82 Chinese. Paymaster Geo. Smithies, Chief Commissary, James Merseberg; Assistant Commissary, Willie Smithies; Yard Superintendent, Mr. Harrub; Superintendent Fummigating, Tom Malone; Capt. of Guards, Mr. Tennant; Lieut. Nealy, Chief of Police. The cost of feeding the people here is about the same as at the Kalihi camp.

#### IN CONCLUSION.

The most noticeable feature of all was the happiness and contentment everywhere manifest. This is all the evidence necessary that the Board of Health has done its work wisely and well. The thought must have been somewhere intuitively present that a contented mind is a good sanitary precaution. All panic feeling or fear of the plague had vanished with trustfulness in the powers that were trying to save them. Another thing was apparent money is not being wasted as has been generally supposed. Every reasonable economy is being practised.

FRANKLIN AUSTIN.

6. Hawaiian laws not inconsistent will continue, subject to repeal or amendment by Legislature or by Congress.
7. Specifies Civil, Penal and Session laws intended to be repealed.
8. Abolishes offices of: President, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister Interior, Minister of Finance, Minister Public Instruction; Auditor-General; Deputy Auditor-General; Marshal, and Deputy Marshal.
9. Amendment of official titles.
10. All suits existing prior; all processes issued and sentences imposed, to be continued and valid.
11. Style of title viz; Territory of Hawaii.
12. Legislature of Hawaii composed of Senate and House.
13. All members to be made in accord with Act.
14. First Election; first Monday, November 1900, and every second year thereafter.
15. Supreme Court sole judge of qualifications of members.
16. No member of Legislature to be appointed or elected to any other office under Government during term of office.
17. No person holding office in United States or Hawaii eligible for election to Legislature.
18. No person can vote at general elections prior to 1903 who having been resident prior to Oct. 1897, and since

July 1894, failed to register as voter. without taking oath to Constitution of United States.

19. Oath of office.
20. Senate and House choose own officers; make own rules; keep journal.
21. Ayes and nays taken on request 15 members present.
22. Quorum: Majority of members of which each house is entitled. majority vote of those sufficient for ordinary business. Final passage of law shall require majority vote of all the members each House entitled to.
- 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29. General rules of Legislature.
28. Senate of 15 members; hold office for 4 years; provided, 1st election, 2 from 1st district; 1 from 2nd; 3 from 3rd; 1 from 4th, shall hold office for 2 years only.
31. How vacancies may be filled.
32. Senatorial district: 1st Island of Hawaii; 2nd Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe; 3rd, Oahu; 4th, Kauai and Niihau.
33. Senatorial apportionment: From 1st district, 4 senators; 2nd, three; 3rd, six; 4th, two.
34. Qualifications of Senator: male citizen of U. S.; 30 years of age, resided in Hawaii 3 years.
35. Representatives to be 30 in number; elected every second year.
36. Term from one general election to another.
37. Vacancies how filled.
38. Electoral Representative districts. 1st, Puna, Hilo, Hamakua; 2nd, Kau, Kona, Kohala; 3rd, Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe; 4th, east and south of Nuuanu and a line drawn in extension thereof from Nuuanu pali to Mokapu point; 5th, all west and north of the 4th district; 6th, Kauai and Niihau.
39. Apportionment of Representatives. For 1st district, 4; 2nd, four; 3rd, six; 4th, six; 5th, six; 6th, four.
40. Qualification of Representatives: Male citizen of the United States; 25 years of age; resident of Hawaiian Islands 3 years.
41. Session: 1st, on the third Monday in February 1901, and biennially thereafter, in Honolulu.
- 42, 43. Adjournment and length of Session.
- 44-56. Enacting clause. Proceedings to be in English. Rules and powers of Legislature.
57. Elections. No fractional votes. Voter may give all for one candidate (Senator).
60. Voter for Representative, qualification. Male citizen of United States, resident 1 year in Territory, 3 months in district; 21 years of age; name must be on register; must have paid all taxes before the 31st day of March next preceding date of registration; speak, read or write English or Hawaiian languages.
62. Qualification voter for Senator. Male citizen; have taxable property worth \$1,000 or income of \$600—during year next preceding first day of April next preceding date of each registration.
63. No U. S. army or navy attachee can vote.
64. Rules for administration of oaths and holding elections in accord with Ballou's Compilation Civil Code and appendices; with amendments.
65. Boundaries and apportionment of districts may be changed by Legislature.
66. Governor, chief executive; appointed by President; term, 4 years; 30 years of age and resident of Territory.
67. Powers of Governor.
68. Secretary of Territory. Appointed by President; term, 4 years; act in case of death or disability of Governor.
71. Attorney-General.
72. Treasurer with powers of Minister of Finance and Interior.
73. Commissioner of Public Lands. All sales made &c., before the 1st day of Sept., 1899, "are hereby ratified and confirmed." Leases of only 5 years to be granted by Territory.
74. Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry.
75. 15,000 appropriated for investigation of land laws by Government.
76. Superintendent of Public Works.
77. Superintendent of Public Instruction.
78. Auditor and Deputy Auditor. Same powers and duties as by Act 39, Session Laws, Hawaii.
79. Surveyor; same duties as surveyor-general except geodesic survey of the Hawaiian Islands.
80. High Sheriff and Deputies.
81. Appointment, removal, tenure of office and salaries of officers. All officers for 4 years except judges of Supreme Court, 9 years, and Circuit judges, 6 years. Present office-holders to remain until office vacant or re-appointment made. Supreme and Circuit judges to remain.
83. Judiciary. 1 Supreme Court and such inferior courts as may be established.
84. Supreme Court. Consist of Chief Justice and not less than two associate justices.
- 85, 86. Laws. Same to continue but juries constituted without reference to case; no person not citizen or who cannot understandingly speak read or write the English language shall be a qualified juror.
87. Entitled to Delegate to House of Representatives elected by electors of Representatives.
88. District of Hawaii. 9th U. S. Judicial Circuit. President to appoint district judge, district attorney and marshal. Terms of court to be held at Honolulu and Hilo.
89. Internal Revenue; Collector to be located at Honolulu; deputies at such other places as directed by the Secretary of the Treasury.
90. Customs districts with ports of entry at Honolulu, Hilo, Mahukona and Kahului.
91. Wharves, &c.
92. Hawaiian postage stamps, postal cards and stamped envelopes at Post Office when Act takes effect shall not be sold but cancelled under direction of Postmaster General of United States. Those previously sold and uncanceled shall be exchanged within 6 months.
94. Salaries; per annum. Governor, \$5,000; Secretary, \$3,000; U. S. District Judge, \$5,000; U. S. Marshal, \$2,000; U. S. District Attorney, \$2,000. In addition Governor receives \$500 for incidentals, travelling expenses and \$2,000 for private secretary.
95. Imports to Hawaii after July 7, 1878 and before this Act takes effect shall pay the same duties as imposed in the U. S.
96. Fisheries. \$5,000 appropriated for investigation of.
97. Laws giving exclusive fishing rights repealed, subject to visited rights. Condemnation of private rights to be compensated.
98. Quarantine. To be established at such places as the Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service of U. S. shall direct.
99. Health laws. To remain, subject to U. S. laws. U. S. sustains 1/2 cost of the leper settlement at Molokai, leper hospital Kalihi and Kapiolani Home for children.
100. Vessels registered of Aug. 12, 1898, entitled to American register.
101. Crown lands on Aug. 12, 1898, property of Territory, declared free of any trust or encumbrance.
102. Previous notice of intention and renouncement of former allegiance not to apply to persons of five years residence prior to taking effect of this Act.
103. Chinese residents, may get resident certificate within one year. Until expiration of one year not unlawfully in Territory.
104. Legislature of Hawaii may enact laws not inconsistent, herewith, prior to taking effect.
105. Act to take effect on 4th day of July, 1900. Except Sec. 104 which shall take effect immediately after approval of this Act.

# The Kaumakapili Church Fire.

Some Reminiscent Remembrances of the Fire-Fighters.

The fire events of the past weeks, dating from the authorized destruction of the infected plague blocks, containing the dens of the Asiatic and other demi-monde, known officially as Blocks 14, 15, etc., up to and including the last extended sweep of the fire fiend's element, whose fearful presence obliterates, destroys or, at the least, defaces all with which its baleful breath brings contact, these past events have served to bring forward again to public view and notice, out of the obscurity in which they have so long lain, "unknown, unhonored and unsung," once more, "to where duty calls," again to the front from amid the rank and file of the disbanded but once glorious, Volunteer Fire Department of Honolulu, many of the old time fire-fighters, whose laurels were won in the long since "forgotten pasts" and with whom even royalty itself claimed fellowship by right of official caste as Foreman fireman, long before being hailed as "Fireman King."



The Late Kaumakapili Church.

The authorized fires from January 13th to the 19th caused little comment (on account of public absence), only on occasions when view could be had of the work performed and all such brought quick recognition of the able, capable and faithful labors of the paid department, and which showed the systematic discipline inculcated by the master-mind of Chief Hunt, who still feels pride at the privilege enjoyed, in the past, of having been an old-time Volunteer.

But, 'twas after midday of the 20th inst., when Honolulu's third great, disastrous, fire occurred, and when the Department showed (in its hampered capacity), so pronounced and creditably its fire-fighting ability that there was brought again to public views the faces of the quiet, unobtrusive reserve force of resident, veteran fire fighters, the ex-chiefs, assistants and men of the Volunteers. No long-

## The War in Africa.

It is difficult to determine which side has the righteous cause in this fierce combat. It is said that Providence awards victory to the strongest battalions. Should the Boers succeed in defending their hearths the inference will be that Hawaii Akua is with them. Should the English secure the rights they valiantly claim in the Transvaal, the Judge of the Firmament will be known to favor their cause.

er young, supple or black-haired; not now red-shirted, booted or helmeted; the duties of these old chiefs had been long since performed, they had earned an ample right to rest, but, when the dread fire fiend broke the bounds, which marked his liberty, when the savage flames in dreadful glee licked and ate the twin towers of the Kaumakapili church, when the rising wind joined forces with the fiery element and unchecked, held high revel in destructive mood, sweeping on and about the highways and byways between Kaumakapili and the sea, then and there, "where duty called," could be seen ex-chiefs Williams, Hassinger, Nott, Wilson, Boyd and Asch, all, all at work, with brain and brawn, as leaders again of many who had followed their trumpet calls, in days long gone, in the ranks of the Volunteers.

And there were others besides the ex-chiefs; there were other old time fire-fighters who had watched the "laddies" of Engine No. 1 stand by their line until their hose was burned behind them; they had seen the flame of the fire fiend envelope and cause the surrender of the Honolulu Engine No. 1, to the yet unsatiated demon; they viewed the brave regulars half-suffocated, scorched, burned and blistered, retreat, step by step, with their front to the foe, the boys checked but not dismayed or beaten—and then, true to their elder training and instincts, they too followed the ex-chiefs in a battle against the foe. Yonder the tall form of Hawaii's Chief Magistrate, his well bewhiskered face and silvery beard indicating him without doubt. And is he an ex-fireman? Yes, indeed, an ex-Assistant Engineer. But not the fireman that that coatless and hatless "Jim" Boyd was, nor yet did he see of yore the service that that other slight built but now active wrestler, the ex-captain of the extinct Fire Police, "Larry" Dee, saw; but, President Dole and others of the old Volunteers are now in line against their old time enemy.

These veteran volunteers needed no words to tell them when Chief Hunt and his brave fire-fighters had control again; they saw Thurston, Carlson and Friel scorching and almost suffocated in stubborn fight, with a strong stream, at the "Independent" corner, (Smith and King) and the "vets" well knew that the power of Beelzebub was "busted" there. They knew when the Chief sent the same trio of regulars added to by Foreman Bernhardt with Harry Murray of Manila fame, and another volunteer of local note, into the seething hell of fire and smoke in the Sing Sang Choy store that the fire fiend's power was curtailed and that the end of his rampage was near. Knowing this they, these old-timers, these old fire-fighters, unknown to the latter-day Honolulu reporter, stood not upon the order of their going but went at once, again "unknown, unhonored and unsung."

All honor to the firemen of both regimes who did their duty on this occasion nobly and well;

Nobler than they, who with fraternal blood,  
Dye the green field or tinge the shuddering flood—  
O'er their brave forms no warlike banners wave;  
They dare—they suffer—not to slay—but save!  
At such a sight, Hope smiles more heavenly bright;  
Pale, pensive Pity trembles with delight;  
And soft-eyed Mercy, stooping from above,  
Drops a bright tear—a tear of joy and love!

FRANK GODFREY.

"From time to time," says *Electricity*, "startling and wonderful electrical devices are brought out, probably the latest being an arrangement for automatically feeding a horse, invented by an enterprising resident of Youngstown, O. The arrangement, according to reports, consists of an alarm-clock connected by wire to a hopper in the horse's manger. The alarm-clock is set at any desired hour, the hopper filled with oats, and at the appointed time the alarm-clock, by means of an electric apparatus connected with it, releases the oats in the hopper and out rolls the breakfast under the astonished horse's nose."

# Degeneration of Society.

By Julia Ward Howe.

I remember the careful training of my youth, the strict construction of what then passed for the best English, when no word of slang was permitted; the respect shown to elders, the authority of their opinion, the bonds of the family and the neighborly good will. I contrast with this pictures of our later times, the present patronizing attitude of the young people in society to the old, the free use in New York society, or what many call high society, of what we may call the dialects of low life, but, far more and worst of all, the modern aristocracy of the millionaire classes.

I have in mind principally the aping by Americans of foreign tastes and ambitions, the retrogression by members of this society from the noble genius of our historic record to the deficits of society. In Aesop's fables the ass puts on the lion's skin, but in our modern society this is reversed; the lion put on the ass' skin. The American lion would gladly be mistaken for the European ass, and has here and there acquired the ass' bray.

Personally and as a patriotic American I object to this assumption of foreign manners and customs, especially to what is worst in English manners and customs. I object to families expatriating themselves for years from their native land and spending the money made here in America on their own enjoyment abroad. What can be said in favor of the acts of such people as William Waldorf Astor and the Bradley-Martins in their anglo-maniacy? Whose good opinion do they gain by their attempts to discard their Americanism? Surely not that of their own countrymen, and as for the English, why they simply laugh at them in private.

And then the consequences to their children. After half a lifetime spent abroad, and after having their children in foreign schools, with their absurd orders of precedence and deference shown to the sons of the wealthy, what kind of American citizens do these produce? They are ashamed of their native land, and have nothing but apologies to offer in mentioning the place of their birth.

Continued residence abroad cannot but tend to the obliteration of American democracy and independence. With the clearly defined laws of precedence in England, for instance, as in all monarchical countries, the feeling of caste is developed to a degree which leaves no room for that spirit of American democracy and equality without which no republic is possible. The spirit of the

Constitution is violated, and the foundations of the Republic will be in the future, if they have not already been, undermined.

Then there is the undermining of the family life. I remember once meeting on a transatlantic steamer a Western woman who told me she was about to enter into residence abroad because, forsooth, she had been told that her daughter—a girl of not more than thirteen years of age—possessed dramatic possibilities. It seems to me that the French proverb is very applicable here that when one seeks an expense it is very easy to find one. Do these American wives who live for years abroad ever give any thought to the husband striving in his office at home that their every wish may be gratified and that their social ambitions may be realized?

About this feeling of caste. I read of New York millionaires meeting at each other's houses, entertaining at tremendous cost, and apparently measuring their pleasures by the number of dollars expended in inducing them. I do not know personally whether such ever succeed in obtaining the entree into those inner sanctuaries of society in New York which are alone worth the time and effort. I do know that they do not in England or in Paris. They may seem to, but they themselves are keenly alive to the sub-consciousness that they are only tolerated. In London, perhaps even more so than in New York—though that seems hardly possible—almost every device is utilized to extend the acquaintance of the "nouveaux riches" among the people really worth knowing. Do these people want to understand that they are true representatives of America? I think they do, but I also think that they would be very much crestfallen indeed if they could read the minds of the people whom they casually meet and note therein the impressions they create.

It has been the sturdy independence of the daughters of New York and Boston and Chicago and every other American city hitherto that has made them admired and respected abroad, the fact that they are proud to say they are Americans and glory in the fact that American society at home stands for something more than mere outward show and the spending of dollars, and that they are not suitors for chance favors carelessly thrown by members of the British and Continental aristocracy, nor do they have to depend for social recognition upon attending the levee or drawing room of some royalty.

## Important Chinese Characteristics.

Give the Chinaman a fair chance and he will astonish the world with his trade capacities. He is a natural born merchant—much more so than the Japanese, Korean, Siamese, or Javanese. He will buy and sell wherever there is opportunity. The more he has to sell the more he will purchase. Judging the Chinese in San Francisco and New York is no just measure of them in China. Here is a mistake that is too often made in the character and possibilities of the race. The environment in China is so entirely different from that in America that the life in the latter is not typical of that in the former.

Accompanying, moreover, the Chinaman's industry and frugality are immense undeveloped natural resources of iron, coal, copper, lead, tin, gold, and silver, as well as vast agricultural wealth not now appreciated.

That the field is new in material advancement, if old in history, is shown by the fact that nowhere does the interior seem crowded in population or the area exhausted in cultivation to any great or continuous extent. It might be stated that China is materially about where the United States was seventy-five years ago, although the empire has a history, religion, and philosophy that run grandly back for 2,000 years. The American who, studying Asia now for the first time, as most Americans are, thinks of the Chinaman as a barbarian or savage labors under sad error. The civilization of their masses is far below ours, but they are not an uncivilized people in the sweeping use of the term. Wherever they come in contact with foreigners and trade becomes organized their merchants are generally trustworthy, while all foreign houses place implicit dependence in their Chinese *compradores*, or managers, and their native assistants. It is remarkable, but interesting,

that the longer the foreigner resides in China the better he likes the people.

The Chinese people, if not the government, are virile. The conditions for great advancement and development—national, social, and political—throughout all China are favorable as far as the quality of the inhabitants is concerned. When the sway of tradition and of rigidity of custom and habit are supplanted by the spirit of progress engendered by the opening up of the interior and by reform in officialdom, the world will be surprised at the capacity of the Chinese for assimilation of new ideas and methods of life and business.

Most Chinese are shrewd. The passing hawker may be deceitful, but the resident merchant or dealer is uniformly fair in trade transactions. Your servant will quietly exact or take his "squeeze," but he will not let anybody else cheat you. The former is to him a legitimate perquisite.—*John Barratt in Review of Reviews.*



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HONOLULU, FEBRUARY 3, 1900.

It appears like an irrepressible conflict. The Saxons of the new world and the Saxons of the old world are learning something. The Boers in Africa and the Filipinos in the Philippines will fight for their homes to a finish.

THE bubonic plague appears to be extending to all parts of the globe. It has recently visited Australia and the Argentine Republic. Should it get a firm foothold in the latter country it is apt to devastate the whole South American continent, a country hardly well fortified to beat it off. In truth, South American cities are very susceptible to the malady.

SENATOR MORGAN has a better understanding of the social condition of the people of Hawaii than his colleagues in Congress. When he visited Honolulu, he made a study of the public institutions and the character of the men who conducted them. His recent utterances in the Senate that Honolulu will take good care of its plague and that it has greater ability in coping with the contagion than most cities on the mainland go to prove that his observations here will be productive of much good. Hawaii is not a plague menace to the mainland. As an outpost in the Pacific it may show itself a safeguard.

THAT there is some balm in Gilead, that the Hiloites, with all their imperfections, are yet capable of being jollied along into a good view of things terrestrial, is shown by the open confession which Brother Smith of the Hilo Tribune presents in the issue of the 27th. Here the humor displayed sets at naught the stated scare that Hilo was said to be in, and which now evolves into being nothing more than not knowing where they "were at." The Tribune says:

As far as we in Hilo are concerned, we wake up every morning with a different idea of what is and what is not required in the way of quarantine. This is probable caused by the revolution of the earth upon its axis.

One day we consider it dangerous to even allow a vessel to appear above the horizon. The next day we are willing to receive almost anything, except letters sealed with sputum, first-class passengers and George Beckley. Third morning we arise with the idea that rice and cast iron is all right but blue denims and cement are the certain lurking places of evil. Probably so many changes of front tangle up the microbe so that he flops around helpless in space, and his right hand knoweth not what his left hand is up to.

THE last white victim of the plague, J. W. Robertson, lived in one of the worst quarters of Honolulu as far as sanitary conditions were formerly concerned.

THE public schools have been closed for the past month on account of the plague and it is not known when they will re-open. There are many teachers who have schools in the other islands who cannot, by the rules of quarantine, resume their duties.

THE relief funds for caring for the sufferers of the fire is growing apace. Mr. M. P. Robinson states that the fund to be put at the disposal of the Ladies Relief Society has reached nearly \$5000. Col. Curtis Iaukea on behalf of the people of Waialua has sent President Wood \$750 to be used for relief. Besides this Mr. C. M. Cooke is at the head of a Committee to raise funds for general distribution among those of all nationalities that may be in want. So the good work goes on!

#### To Kamaainas That Have Gone.

The response to the toast "Our Sister Lodges" at the last Masonic banquet of the Hawaiian Lodge by Past Master Clarence M. White concluded with the following feeling reference to the brother Kamaainas who have passed away during last year:

"My brothers, whatever degrees of rank and excellence may distinguish earthly lodges, there is a power which reduces all to the same level, a level which is yet higher than the height of achievements. Death is Worshipful Master of a Lodge which is sister not only to our own, but to every Lodge in every jurisdiction. In our eager ambitions, our keen emulations and our commendable endeavors let us stand with uncovered heads in the presence of something indefinably greater, which recalls our littleness without impairing our worth.

"During the past year the scythe of Death has been unusually unsparing in our midst. The names of Phillips, King, Strow, Wall, Babcock, Renton, Campbell, Waggoner, Bruns, Phelps, Poor, English and McWayne have disappeared from our tyler's registers forever. They have knocked at the portals of immortality and gained admission to a Higher Lodge. They are gone, but not forgotten. They have left the shining trails of their splendid examples over which we may travel to the same goal. The inevitable demit does not divide us. May proficiency in earthly, fit us for participation in immortal, masonry. Our brothers are indeed gone but are surely not forgotten."

The lustre of their finished lives  
 Sheds radiance on our earthly gloom;  
 Sweet recollection still survives  
 And decks their graves with fragrant bloom.

Dim are the metes and faint the bounds  
 Of separation from the dead,  
 The hall of memory resounds  
 With echoes of their vanished tread.

The flowers that ope their tiny eyes  
 In beauty o'er each grassy mound  
 But symbolize the glowing skies  
 That hide a better life beyond.

'Tis not within our mortal scope  
 To comprehend existence there,  
 Yet, lo! the radiant bow of hope  
 Forecasts a future bright and fair.

We scan the gleam of arching bars,  
 God's written covenant so fair,  
 That far beyond the shining stars  
 A heaven of bliss awaits us there.

A heaven, the dream of every heart,  
 For which each aspiration sighs;  
 Where we who meet shall never part  
 But dwell in groves of paradise.

And greet the friends we once did know  
 To whom we waved a fond good-bye,  
 And clasp the hands we grasped below  
 As brethren of the Mystic Tie.

CLARENCE M. WHITE.  
 Honolulu, December 27, 1899.

**Merchants** and all others who wish to reach the best class of buyers in the islands—those who have the money to satisfy their wants—should advertise in

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Chester Doyle knows how to jolly up the Japs.

This is the unhappiest kon-i-hi Honolulu Chinamen ever had.

The Louisiana lottery is a mild Sunday school diversion when compared with the fire insurance business.

"The Man from Hilo" has had enough advertising to warrant him in starting on a lecture tour with any old subject to talk about.

The Aloha Aina has issued a Hawaiian calender of the year. It is a creditable piece of work for the only Hawaiian daily in the islands.

It seems to be Mr. Pain's sentiment that the public can wait till Kilauea freezes over. Now is the time for the government to put a kibosh on the tram car franchise.

There are voting competitions going on as to who is the most popular captain of the inter-island fleet. If judgment is accorded to the best sailor Captain Freeman will be elected.

Residents of Waikiki are up against a steam laundry. While this "righteous indignation" movement is going on, it has been suggested to the residents of Waikiki that there are others.

Many estimates have been made about the population of Honolulu, but the WEEKLY feels safe in making the prediction that when the federal census is taken at the end of June, the population will be nearer 50,000 than 40,000.

The "good government" club movement has made a propitious start. Nearly all the young politicians are interested. Mayor Phelan, of San Francisco, could give some valuable pointers in this matter if he were applied to.

An inspector from Aala met an inspector from Kalihi yesterday after a week's separation and offered to shake hands with him. "You can't shake hands with me," said the Kalihi guardian, "I wouldn't touch anything from your district."

The Chinaman who stood at his gate with a revolver, while the flames were playing about his neighborhood, had more sense than all the rest of his countrymen put together. He was determined that no one should invade his home without the authority of the Board of Health.

It is a moot question whether the gayety of the vaudeville or the preaching of the clergy or both should be inhibited during the plague spell. Both elements tend to the comfort of the mind and turn thoughts away from the fear of the plague.

Nearly \$2,000,000 worth of merchandise, household effects and buildings have gone up in smoke since the plague appeared. The adjustment of losses will be a great undertaking and will tax the labor and patience of many clerks for two or three years to come. Honolulu presents a precedent for courts of equity.

The eating places and hotels are crowded to their utmost capacity. If there is any organization of charitably disposed ladies or gentlemen who want to help the poor, they can do no better than provide a commodious dining room with eatables for the poor fellows who now have to wait for a chance to grab a vacant chair at the restaurant table.

A great deal has been said about an inspector who procured divers articles of apparel in an irregular manner in one of the infected districts. If the young man was without pants, it was commendable in him in desiring them; and it hardly seems proper in these troublous times for so many leading citizens to engage in an acrimonious discussion over such a small affair.

A Kohala gentleman reports a sea serpent having been seen near the shore of his place about a week ago. He gets his information from a Japanese laborer, who, unused to the style of telling sensational stories, fails to say that the eyes of the creature were as big as saucers, and its mouth appeared like the opening of a band box. Neither does the Japanese observer of this marine wonder say that he himself was just getting over a saki branigan. The fact that the serpent was "going Hilowards" when last seen will allay the fears of Waikiki bathers.

One of the most devoted students of philology in the Hawaiian Islands, respecting dialects of the natives of the Pacific, is Rev. Hiram Bingham, who has collaborated with his missionary labor the translation of the Gilbert Island tongue into English. He alone enabled the inhabitants of those islands to talk and read English. He gave them their bible. Shortly after going among them he selected the most intelligent appearing man in the tribe and engaged him in a conversation after the fashion of the deaf and dumb. Sitting beside the native on a log, he pointed to objects and expressed an inquiry by his countenance. The native would utter a word, and this, Mr. Bingham understood to be the name of the subject. He wrote a phonetic note of the man's utterance and thus secured an English orthography of a tree, a bird, or whatever object to which the native's attention was directed. From

nouns Mr. Bingham's study went to adjectives, then to verbs and finally to sentences. Slowly—very slowly—the lexicon was compiled. It is deeply regretted by philologists all over the world that the manuscript of Mr. Bingham's dictionary of the Gilbert Island language, involving years of labor, has been lost.

### Philadelphia's Filtration.

Philadelphia has voted to issue \$12,000,000 of bonds for the improvement of its water supply, and it is proposed to erect a modern filtration plant. The alarming ravages of typhoid fever in Philadelphia last year supplied all the argument that was needed, and the vote in favor of issuing the bond was about five to one.

### The Dress of the Filipinos.

The national dress of the women is very picturesque—always low-necked, showing off the lovely throat and bust, and the lower portion consisting of a richly embroidered long-trained silk skirt. Even the poorer Filipino flaunts a richly embroidered silk scarf, flowing sleeves, and a sweeping train. It is a costume worn by the very washerwomen at their work and by the market women, and is undeniably as picturesque as it is troublesome. A heavy cigar in the mouth detracts from the charms of the fair sex, but adds a touch of the humorous. The male Filipino is simpler in his attire, and is generally dressed in white from head to foot, with a hat made of a coconut fibre or bamboo. Further inland, where two-thirds of the natives are as uncivilized as those in the wilds of Africa, he is content to wear only the hat.

### I Miss You, Dear.

WHEN morning's light first tints the gray of dawn,  
And sleepless eyes tell day is here,  
And all the world is stirring into life,  
Then is the time I miss you, dear.

When noontime comes, and brings its hour of rest  
From busy toil, so full of care and fear;  
When man so needs the solace of a smile,  
Then is the time I miss you, dear.

When twilight falls, and all the world is still,  
When echoes come from far and near,  
And sighing winds lull weary souls to rest,  
Then is the time I miss you, dear.

Through every moment of the lagging day,  
So long, without your words of cheer,  
And when, at night, I kneel me down in prayer,  
Then is the time I miss you, dear.

Bruce.

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