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The Extra Cost of Living.

Some startling results are shown by a comparison of the prices of the leading commodities, that enter into daily consumption and use, during the past ten years. Notwithstanding the fact that there have been considerable gains in the earnings of skilled, and some unskilled, labor during the same period, there is no doubt that it has failed to keep pace with the added cost of living. More over, there is a large class of indoor workers for whom there has been no increased pay roll and upon whom the burden of sustenance has been extremely onerous. During the last few months there has been an indication of a lowering of values in many directions, though not in foodstuffs, indicating a tendency to encourage demand at a lower level of prices. Taking some of the articles that more directly appeal to us here in Hawaii, we believe that the following comparison of ten year mainland prices at wholesale will be of interest:

Article	July 1, 1896	Oct. 1, 1907
Wheat, per bush.	\$0.643	\$ 1.04
Corn "	.336	.775
Oats "	.215	.53
Barley "	.30	1.07
Flour, per bbl.	3.25	4.25
Steers, per 100 lbs.	4.65	7.25
Sheep, "	4.00	5.90
Mutton, per lb.	.055	.11
Milk, per qt.	.03	.048
Eggs, per doz.	.125	.26
Pork, per bbl.	8.25	16.75
Bacon, per lb.	.044	.092
Hams, "	.10	.135
Butter, "	.15	.30
Cheese, "	.066	.147
Coffee, "	.13	.064
Sugar, "	.48	.047
Rice, "	.047	.057
Potatoes, per bush	.75	2.00

In the whole of the foregoing list it will be noted that the only two articles that show a decrease in prices, within the ten years, are sugar and coffee, both of which are staple products of this Territory.—Trans Pacific Trade.

The Kihei Deal.

Honolulu, November 15.—Edward Pollitz, when asked this morning if anything had been decided on by the Hawaiian Commercial Co., regarding the purchase of Kihei plantation replied: "Nothing has been decided on as yet, and nothing will be done until I get back to San Francisco. I will leave next week on the Korea and will report everything to the Directors of the Company when I arrive. I found everything at Kihei in the best possible condition, but beyond that I have nothing more to say."

Heinze A Victim of Carelessness.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The babbling tongue of a woman has cost the Heinzes \$63,830,000. This is the price so far as is known of the innocent mixing of business talk with a discussion of salads and the prevalent styles. Keen detectives in the employ of the enemies of Heinzes skillfully managed to let a woman talk, and laid mines under the Heinze bridges as fast as they were built.

The story is going the rounds of a woman who came here some time ago from Butte, Mont., and stopped at the Waldorf-Astoria, which is headquarters for Montana mining men. F. Augustus Heinze had known her in Butte, and thought so well of her friendship that he discussed with her the formation of the pool to corner United Copper. At various times and stages of the pool formation, the woman became acquainted with the plans to buy up all the loose stock. She knew of the "gentlemen's agreement" and, not realizing the stern necessity for absolute silence on the subject, talked over her information with two women chums who visited her at the hotel daily and sometimes several times each day. Over the luncheon table they mixed fashions with copper, and after the meals certain detectives immediately were put in possession of all the information they had gleaned. This was quickly turned over to the enemies of Heinzes, who took steps to checkmate the corner.

However, it was necessary to buy up some member of the "gentlemen's coterie," for the Heinze crowd had possession of much more than a majority of the stock before the infor-

mation "leaked." One member was finally persuaded to flood the market with his stock, and United Copper broke from \$90 a share to \$10, and the Heinzes were undone. The woman who gave up the information was utterly innocent of any wrong intention, but the Heinze opposition worked against him through one of his most loyal friends.

Oranges and Pines in Porto Rico.

Until the American occupation of Porto Rico there were practically no shipments of oranges to the United States. The natives possessed no knowledge of proper packing methods, and the duty was prohibitive. After the American occupation the duty was reduced to 15 per cent provisional, which gave the industry an impetus and led a few American packers to commence shipping to the Mainland. Previously no citrus fruits were cultivated, while at the present time it is estimated that about 7,000 acres are under cultivation. The stocks are Floridan and Californian and the plantations are owned and managed exclusively by Americans. The principal yield, however, is from the native or wild orange trees, neither cultivated nor fertilized, which grow in the mountainous regions. These so called wild oranges, like all tropical fruits, must be handled with the utmost care in order to reach the United States in good condition. This has been accomplished during the past two years owing to the improved methods which the packers have adopted in the picking, transporting, and packing of the fruit. The season begins in September and lasts until about the middle of April. The Porto Rico orange is very sweet and of fine flavor, and the exportation of them has annually increased since the opening of the industry, amounting at present to 250,000 boxes a year.

Pineapple culture is increasing on the island, the fruit having been extensively planted during the past two years. The variety most suitable for shipment in a green state, packed in crates, is the Red Spanish, which originated in Cuba. This is the only variety which can be depended upon to arrive in the United States in good condition. There are now several canning factories on both the northern and western coasts which are buying up all those varieties and grades which will not bear shipment in their original condition. This industry has been a very paying proposition to the planters for the past year, and promises to assume larger proportions on that account. One planter has recently set out a plantation comprising 600 acres. There are many fruit growers who, two years ago, paid \$50 an acre for land, which was at once planted in pineapples, and the returns for the first crop year show a profit of over 100 per cent, with the land still in their possession and a growing crop for the next season. This has stimulated fruit growing to a remarkable extent.—Trans Pacific Trade.

The Whites and Wallach.

The urgent the Wallach discussion it has been assumed that the white people of the Territory stood as a unit against Wallach as a fakir, and also stood as a unit against granting the request of the Hawaiian people to give Wallach a chance to treat the people at the settlement. We would not care to say how many white people believe in Wallach as a man—we believe however, many are satisfied that his treatment will give very material relief, whatever it may be; and we most emphatically believe that if a vote could be taken amongst the white people as to whether or not the request of the Hawaiian people should be granted, there would be a surprising vote in favor of saying "Yes." Many people who so believe do not care to come out in the open, for there is a touch of bigotry and intolerance in the attitude of the Board of Health following that stand for an absolute turning down of the wishes of their fellow citizens of Hawaiian blood in this matter. Under these circumstances few care to be made a target by expressing sentiments at all favorable to the Hawaiian side of it.

The vital point, however, is not Wallach, nor what Wallach can do. The point is that a request has been preferred practically by the Ha-

waians as a race that this man be given a chance, and policy and kindly return for the thousand and one evidences of good will the Hawaiian people have shown to the white race since they came to these shores, call upon us to accede promptly and fairly to this request. Not that we may believe in Wallach or that he can do anything at all along the proposed lines; but simply for the purpose of preserving good will between the two races and avoiding the bitterness, distrust and sense of wrong now felt by the Hawaiian people in the arrogant and peremptory way they have been treated.—Heaton.

Profit in Planted Forest.

Both soil and climatic conditions in Illinois are favorable to tree growth, as is well shown by the fact that over 180 species are found, and many introduced species thrive. Comparatively few species, however—those which will furnish posts or poles at an early age—can be grown on the better class of soils in competition with better farm crops.

During a recent field season the Forest Service made a field study to ascertain the kinds of trees best adapted to planting in the prairie sections of the State. Over 100 plantations were examined and more than 20,000 trees were measured as a basis for determining the rate of growth and the value of the plantation. The yield of posts or poles per acre was computed for the plantations examined, and conservation prices were assigned in order to find their present value. Detailed results and consequent recommendations are embodied in Circular 81 of the Forest Service, "Forest Planting in Illinois," which will be sent free upon application to the Forester, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Plantations which show a net annual income at 3 per cent of \$4 an acre or more are regarded as commercially successful. Judged by this standard, the only species which would have paid throughout are catalpa, with an average return of \$5.18 per acre, and larch, with a return of \$4.38 per acre.

With catalpa, 10 plantations out of 15 whose products were computed have paid more than \$4 per acre, while two of these have paid \$9.25 and \$16.70, respectively. Though the average indicated return from catalpa is but little more than that from larch, it is often preferable to plant catalpa. It grows a trifle faster, can be utilized for posts and poles at a smaller size, and its wood is more durable. Besides, catalpa will grow well on ground that is too wet for larch, or which is flooded so often that success with farm crops is uncertain.

Of the 10 larch plantations examined, 10 have paid more than \$4 per acre, and of these 2 have paid more than \$7 per acre. This indicates that if a market develops for larch posts and poles, as seems likely, planting larch will at least be as profitable as raising ordinary farm crops.

Because Osage orange has been planted mainly for hedges its value as a plantation tree has been passed over. That it is unsurpassed in soil adaptability and in hardiness has been amply demonstrated. The only danger lies in the northern part of the State, where it is likely to winter-kill. The two Osage orange plantations examined show an average annual income of \$3.12 per acre, a sum which undoubtedly could have been increased had the original spacing been closer. There is good reason to believe that Osage orange will pay on ground which is unsuited to catalpa or larch and which, at the same time, will not bring a proper return from farm crops.

The average return from black walnut is low, since this tree requires many years to reach a size profitable to cut. It is true that one 20 year-old grove shows an annual income of \$2.05 per acre, but this is computed for posts, and no owner of walnut grove is likely to cut it for these. Two groves in Whiteside and Morgan counties show annual incomes of \$3.06 and \$3.32 per acre, respectively, at the end of forty-nine and sixty-four years. These, however, are by far the best walnut groves measured. Even under the best conditions walnut requires at least fifty years to reach a profitable cutting size, while in one hundred years the profit should be much larger. Few persons, however, are likely to undertake such a long-time investment.

In addition to giving tables showing the rate of growth of all the species of trees which have been largely planted in Illinois, suggestions are given as to the best methods of planting and thinning a forest plantation, and reference is made to a plantation recently started by the Northern Illinois State Normal School at De Kalb, according to plans prepared by the Forest Service. One of the most instructive plantations examined was that established in 1871 by the University of Illinois at Urbana. This covers about 13 acres and contains 20 species of forest trees, many of which have grown well.

Is Besieged By Affinities.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Fat affinities, lean affinities, old affinities, rich affinities and poor affinities are blessing N. H. Matthews.

Mr. Matthews placed a sign in his window declaring he wanted a wife. He has taken the sign down and disconnected the front door bell. He stands on his front porch telling men callers that Matthews dropped dead the night before. Women callers he escorts indoors.

By mail, by carriage and by messenger he receives matrimonial prospectuses every quarter of an hour. Women who are anxious to accept his offer have been sending him proofs of their qualifications. Yesterday a big chocolate cake arrived. Then came two pairs of darned socks; later a pair of patched overalls. A special delivery letter, bound with pink ribbon, arrived in the afternoon.

"I have no choice as to blonde or brunette, lean or fat, tall or short," he said yesterday, "so long as the applicants fill the bill in other respects. If she convinces me that she will make a good help-meet she is the woman for me."

"Now, I don't see why so many folks think my plan to attract eligible women should be condemned. Only men and women who have been living in a narrow, bigoted groove can think so. The women don't think I am queer and they tell me I am all right."

"I cannot make the contents of their letters public. But I'll tell you that I'm going to look them all over—yes sir. I'm going to look them all over—and then take my pick. They can look me over, too, so I'm not taking any advantage. I'm in good health and sound in mind and limb. I shall expect my future wife to be the same."

"Any kind of new mamma will suit me except a black lady," said little Carl Matthews, the 8-year old son of the wife-searcher. Carl said that as yet only white applicants had appeared.

Passers-by during the day gazed hard at the Matthews house—as though it were haunted. Women came in squads to look it over and from advantageous points photographers of the neighborhood flashed Matthews and some of his callers. Young girls ogled the wife searcher, but the advertiser for a help meet merely muttered "rubber" and retreated indoors.

Mother: "What is Freddy crying for, Nellie?"

Nellie: "Miss Smith whipped him."

Mother: "Why did she do that?"

Nellie: "Miss Smith wrote the word 'particles' in my exercise-book, and said it meant 'very small pieces.' Then she told Freddy to say a sentence with the word 'particles' in it, but he hadn't been attending, for he said: 'Pa tickles you under the chin, Miss Smith, for I've seen him.'"

Mother (entering schoolroom): "You will pack your boxes at once, Miss Smith, and leave today. How dare you strike one of my children!"

Not Fall Twins—"Two Mormon boys went to school for the first time out in Utah," relates Congressman J. Adam Bade, "and the teacher asked them their names."

"John and William Smith," the boys replied.

"Ah, then you are brothers! How old are you?"

"Each ten years old, ma'am."

"Indeed! Then you are twins?"

"Please, ma'am," replied one of the boys, "only on our father's side."

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