Hawaiian Gazette Supplement, Sept. 14, 1881.

The Benefits of Agriculture.

[Communicated.]

Is he a public benefactor who makes "two blades of grass grow where one grew before?" Abstractedly, considered this proposition has been received on all hands as sound. The proposition is accepted as true, is counseled without dissent. What can be more apparent than the statement that material prosperity elevates a people from barbarism to civilization, enlarges their opportunities for improvement, and opens their way from the struggle for mere existence, to the higher plane of leisure for improvement? The Hawaiian islanders in 1778 were in the depths of savagery, were content with clothes, pei, fish and a mate. They had fertile soils, but a rude culture, a savage autonomy but no security of life or property for the mass of the people, an animal existence with its capabilities of ignorant happiness, as to individual welfare, but no future, no chance of betterment, no expansion of chances, no prospect of elevation in the scale of humanity. The South Sea islander, the immigrant of the Kings mill group of to-day, is the Hawaiian of 1778, a docile but a worthless man, a man of no aspiration, of no future, of no hope. No one of a superior civilization has to this day taught the Kings mill islander to grow two blades of grass where one grew before. He still is a savage in intellect and in capabilities, a hewer of wood, a drawer of water, an indifferent combination of muscles, fit only to be used and directed by a superior brain.

Is the Hawaiian man of to-day a better man, a more desirable man for any and all purposes than the Peru islander, or the New Hebrides islander, the Caroline islander, or any other islander of the South Pacific. The person who wants a house servant, or a plantation hand, or a cattle-driver, or a contractor who will agree to cultivate the soil, or a mechanic, or a sailor, which will he choose to-day, a South Sea islander or a Hawaiian, a Hawaiian or a Portuguese, nay, a Hawaiian or a Norwegian? The query is too fine drawn, perhaps and may admit of dispute, difference of opinion; but this only is meant by the query, to make evident, that the Hawaiian of to-day is a better man, a more important factor in the world's progress to-day than he of 1778, and the corrollary that this is so, from his contact with the man who has had the family on these islands to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before.

This is an assertion made not in disparagement, of those who have devoted their energies to religious developement of a savage people. Christianity, agriculture and commerce, are colleagues in the development of a race, potent and all-powerful when harmonious in action, and never at variance, except when purposely made antagonistic.

Why to-day is King Kalakaua received with special honors, with applause and cordiality all around the world, from semi-barbarous princes to those of the highest civilization of Europe, except from the fact, that his islands have developed, through those who have made two blades of grass grow where one grew before? From whence has the autonomy of the Government arisen, its capabilities of self-government, its promise of self-poise and continuance, its freedom of the future to every aspiring man, for pursuit of happiness or betterment of physical condition, for its respect won of contiguous or more distant powers, if not from those who have made one blade of grass grow where one grew before?

No one can, with unprejudiced mind visit Kohala, Mokuweo or districts of Hawaii and look upon, vast fields of verdure now waving, where of yore, dust blinded the sky, or roads or worthless plants encumbered the soil, without feeling that a great change has come over the spirit of Hawaii's dream, that a new era has dawned upon us, that the benign spirit of agriculture has taken form and trends hopefully over the land, with infinite promise as to the future if only we all, from sovereign to serf, devoutly follow in her train. Let us be true to Nature, to natural developement, and not to the vice of progression, as vast plains, and the star of Hawaii will hold its place in the firmament of nations, with ever increasing brilliancy.

A New Route to the Volcano.

Who wants to visit the volcano. One who has visited Mauna Loa may advise one who has not. Having made the trip, a few suggestions may be a help to some one yet going to our Island wonder. Our little party took passage on the good steamer *Jas. Hood*, recently on a Monday afternoon, and with a good breeze in our favor, were soon bounding over the channel. Here let me say a word about the boat, it is certainly as easy a craft to go to sea in, as one could wish, riding very steadily and making excellent time. The trip over and return, giving four days to visit the volcano being amply sufficient, and if you are fortunate enough to secure the cabin on deck, no better accommodations for the trip can be asked. Tuesday morning, found us at Maalaea on Maui, and after a short detention, we neared through Alenuihaha channel. Here a strong trade wind made the steamer fairly bound and early in the afternoon found us at Kailua, Hawaii. At dark we left Kealakekua bay, and shortly after sunrise, Wednesday morning we were at Honuapo here we left the boat, and going ashore we found the agent at the landing, Mr. Joy, ready to secure us horses, and soon we were off over the volcanic rocks for Pahala. If you are going this way and want a good horse be sure and get Mr. Joy's horse Thunder, but don't get him unless you are strong of arm and secure in your seat for he merits his name, no whip or spur for him. The gentle dapple don't need either. From Honuapo to the volcano is thirty miles, and the trip can be made in one day easily, if a person is accustomed of a horseman. Horses are ten dollars for the round trip. You will need a guide to whom you will have to pay another ten dollars and expenses. We were extremely fortunate in having a companion who had made the trip before, and whose company was a source of great pleasure to all of us.

Thursday, found us at the Volcano house, where we found Mr. Lyons, a most obliging host. After a hearty dinner of fried chicken and sweet-potatoes we visited Kilauea Iki, an extinct crater. Friday morning we called on Pele, and found the old lady at home on a rampage. Halemaumau, the south lake, and the new lake all in active eruption. The new lake, about four hundred yards across, was boiling furiously, the lava being perhaps ten feet on an average below the mouth, at 9 o'clock; before three o'clock, the lava had risen and was running over. Our guide—a most accommodating man—said the action had not been so lively for a long time. We walked over places where we could see the fire not twelve inches from our feet, and dipped up the liquid lava on our canes to make specimens of.

All three of the lakes are overflowing and filling up the great basin in which the continued deep rumblings under our feet, told us plainly that Pele was in a very bilious frame of mind. Friday night shortly after dark, we arrived at Kapapala, where Mr. Conradt kindly gave us comfortable shelter, and Saturday found us back aboard our comfortable steamer again.

From the beginning to the end of our trip, every one aboard seemed to vie with each other in doing us favors. Sunday from noon to Monday at daylight we lay at anchor in Kealakekua bay, and as the sun went down in wonderful beauty our native crew gathered on the upper-deck and made the still evening air rich with song; none of us will forget that Sunday evening soon. Coming up the coast the steamer made 45 miles in three and a quarter hours. The sea after reaching Hawaii, was as still as a mill pond. Going over this route, the road is quite passable, nearly or quite half the way from Honuapo to the volcano the horses can go easily at a gallop—no steep ascents to be made, and no mud at all on the way. It rained slightly the night we were at the Volcano house. Now if you want to see the volcano, take a change of linen and white-grass coat, also fifty dollars which will be an amply sufficient sum—if there are several in the party and you are economical $42 will do—and get a sniff of the cool fresh mountain air at the volcano house, and see the greatest volcano in the world as well.

HAWAIIAN TRANSLATIONS.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREpared to translate, with accuracy and dispatch, and on reasonable terms.

Deeds, Leases, &c., &c.

From English to Hawaiian, and vice versa. Residence, No. 47 Emma street. May be found at the Government Law Library daily from 9:30 to 12 o'clock.

H. L. SHELDON,

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We further add a list of Musical Instruments, with the lowest quotation of prices, and we will guarantee to carry out our customers' orders with care, taste and judgment, and with the same regard to economy as if they were present.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Guitars	$12 00 to $75 00	Drums	$ 1 00 to $35 00
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Concertinas	3 00 to 30 00	Clarionets	25 00 to 50 00
Accordeons	1 00 to 18 00	Fifes	1 50 to 2 00
Flutes	2 50 to 15 00	Triangles	1 20 to 2 00

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Violin Bows, Boxes, Resin, Keys, Bridges, Finger Boards, Tail Pieces, Mutes, and the Finest Imported Strings.

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Orders from the other Islands filled with dispatch.

GEO. F. WELLS.

Honolulu, June 2

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I HAVE this day (July 30) sold out all the right, title and interest in the business of Woodlawn Dairy, to Messrs. Tenny and Graham Bros., who will continue the business under the name of "Woodlawn Dairy," commencing August 1, 1881. All accounts against the old firm are requested to be presented without delay to B. F. Dillingham, 37 Fort Street; and all accounts due to Woodlawn Dairy may be paid to the driver of the new firm, or at the office of Dillingham & Co., 37 Fort St. I take this occasion to thank the patrons of Woodlawn Dairy for past favors, and recommend the new firm to the patronage of the public.

B. F. DILLINGHAM.

Extra Mess Beef

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CALIFORNIA EXTRA MESS BEEF
Eastern Extra Prime Pork. California Pig Pork
For sale by BOLLES & CO

CAUTION.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY cautioned against negotiating any of the following Stock Certificates of the Waimanalo Sugar Company, the same having been lost from the office of the undersigned.

Certificates numbered from 501 to 600, both inclusive.

The above certificates are issued to Thomas Cummins, Esq., and are exclusive to any other person, as they are only transferable on the books of the Company by said Cummins or his duly authorized attorney.

Any person finding and returning the above to my office will be suitably rewarded.

A. J. CARTWRIGHT.

Honolulu, July 30, 1881.

NOTICE.

MR. CHO CHING IS NO LONGER in our employment, and has no authority to make contracts on our behalf. He is now engaged in business on his own account.

C. S. WO CHUNG,
Nuuanu Street.

Honolulu, August 20, 1881.