

HAWAII'S FUTURE

Agricultural and Horticultural Possibilities.

A MOST REMARKABLE LAND

The Development of Resources Only Begun—Coffee Will Be Profitable—The Climate.

(Hawaii Herald.)

While the growing of sugar cane and the manufacture of sugar must of necessity for many years remain the principal industry here, it does not follow by any means that such will always be the case. We feel assured that coffee-growing will yet become profitable, notwithstanding the alleged overproduction in Brazil and Nicaragua which now obtain. One fact has been abundantly demonstrated—Hawaiian coffee grown at the proper altitude, properly cured, graded and matured, has a very delicious flavor. Every man who has traveled widely knows that the bulk of the coffee which is consumed in the United States is poor stuff. Very poor indeed. Much of it is unfit for consumption, and most of it, poor as it is, is adulterated with everything from chicory to peas. Rice is not commonly an ingredient, while burnt sugar and black Jack molasses are freely mixed with the lowest grades.

In the United States one seldom finds in the retail stores good, or even drinkable coffee for less than 35 cents a pound, browned, while the better grades command from 40 to 50 cents a pound, browned. Hawaiian coffee of the first grade that has been properly graded—one sour bean will spoil the best cup of coffee that was ever made—is equal to the grade of coffee which commands in the United States, at retail, in the browned state, 40 cents per pound. In fact, a grade of Hawaiian coffee is now meeting an increasing demand at 50 cents per pound, browned, but we do not think it is pure Hawaiian coffee.

Now, no matter what difficulties may have been met by our coffee-growers in particular instances, we all know that the culture of coffee which can be sold in California at 49 cents a pound browned, can be grown here profitably, and will be grown. There is at present very little coffee being brought to the Pacific Coast from the more distant ports. Ceylon coffee is seldom seen; East India is very scarce indeed; while Mocha is practically unknown, though the Mocha and Java brand is freely advertised. Most of the coffee which reaches the Pacific Coast is from Central America, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The Hawaiian Islands are much nearer, and if our coffee is carefully graded and aged, it ought to take a leading position in the markets of the west and northwest, particularly.

It may, and probably will be necessary eventually, to form co-operative concerns, charged with the duty of seeing that the coffee is properly graded, properly aged, and properly marketed. For the success of the industry, other things being equal, depends largely upon insuring that none but the best reaches the market under the name of Hawaii's best.

It costs, by the way, but \$8 per ton to land our coffee in San Francisco, while Guatemala coffee cannot be landed in the same market for less than \$12 per ton. Bananas, we all know, could be grown profitably if we had quick transportation facilities between Hilo and the Pacific coast. When steamers make the distance from Hilo to San Francisco in five days, as they certainly will eventually, banana-growing ought easily to return a profit of \$100 per acre. We believe the banana-flour project is entirely feasible. The flour can be made all right, and it can be sold all right, if we go about it right. The suggestion made in an interview last week that the matter be brought to the attention of the Seventh Day Adventists, who prepare food-products, is worthy of careful investigation.

The orange industry will no doubt under more favorable tariff laws, become profitable also. There should be no tariff whatever upon fruits grown upon the islands. If the United States wants us, they should take us, and give our fruits an equal chance with California fruits. Oranges, limes and Jellies would be the only products that would in any way enter into competition, for California cannot raise fruits that are distinctly tropical, notwithstanding the rosy wreaths that are twined by weavers of words for communities where bananas don't want to grow.

One point which should not be lost sight of is the fact that with quick communication, we can put many products into the San Francisco markets before and after the California crops have been gathered. This is due to our unique climate and an abundance of rainfall. We can produce from two to three crops per annum, of some products.

There are some things which do not prosper here. Peaches do not bear well. Plums do not thrive. Cherries, apricots, nectarines and prunes do not do well. California can raise all of these and will not suffer competition from the islands. When it comes to such products as oranges, limes, pineapples, bananas, papayas, ginger, loquats, mangoes, alligator pears and the rubber tree, we can raise them, and will suffer no competition from California, except as to oranges and limes.

However, we would not have any one for a moment suppose that the products mentioned comprise the full list of things profitable or possible. This is a remarkable land. A most remarkable land. The temperature in Hilo is probably more even than that of any other town in the world. It is a remarkable thing to find a place where the thermometer as a rule indicates a

change of but a very few degrees—ranging usually from 74 to 78 degrees, day in and day out. The other year, the thermometer on this side of the island, reached, on one day, and 90 degrees Fahrenheit. Even the extreme, however, permit the growth of a variety of a very large list of products.

Above us, to the south, rises Mauna Kea, 13,825 feet in height. Between our tropic shores and the summit of this towering mountain, there is a variety of climate which accommodates a very extended list of agricultural and horticultural products. The northern and eastern sides of the island are subject to the constant trade winds, and a rainfall ranging from 34 to 230 inches, according to locality. Hilo's average annual rainfall is about 180 inches. On the southern slopes of Mauna Kea, however, the rainfall is much less. In fact, in some localities the rainfall is very light indeed.

Within this range of climatic conditions there is opportunity for the culture of a very large list of products. And the island of Hawaii, although it has been inhabited for centuries, is yet in the infancy of its agricultural and horticultural development, notwithstanding the vast fields of sugar cane, the immense exports, and the list of products generally known.

The present output of the islands is very insignificant indeed, compared with what it will be in the years to come.

TWO OF A TRADE.

That two of a trade seldom agree is a common saying. Its weakness, however, resides in the fact that it is a cavilling, sneering saying. The idea sought to be conveyed is that the disagreement is the outcome of reciprocal jealousy. While that is likely, it is not a necessary, or even a philosophical, inference. Two of a trade may easily see reasons for an honest difference of opinion to which the outsider is blind. Again, two of a trade may agree and both be wrong—on a point, of course, connected with their own industry. Some years ago there was high debate over the question whether a painting, exhibited in Paris, was an original Vasquez or a copy. Half the artists and connoisseurs in Europe got hot under the collar about it. It was one or the other—so they said. Later on the fact came out. It was neither an original nor a copy; it was a *copy*. The experts were mistaken. And so runs speculative judgment in everything.

Here is the case of two doctors; both, doubtless, competent men. If they were wrong, or if only one was wrong,—but let us have the story first. It comes from a reputable source, and is well corroborated.

"In March, 1881," says the relater, "I had a severe attack of influenza, which prostrated me for two months. After this I could not get up my strength. My appetite was poor, and what little I did eat gave me much pain at the chest and around the heart. Sharp, cutting pains in the region of the heart seized me every now and again, sometimes so bad I feared I was going to die. At night I got little or no sleep on account of wind, which rose into my throat until I fairly gasped for breath. During the painful attacks of my complaint perspiration would stand in beads upon my face.

"I soon lost strength to that extent I could not stand. Indeed, I was weak as a child. I was often so dizzy I had to catch hold of something to keep me from falling. Several times these attacks have come upon me at concerts, obliging my friends to conduct me home. As time passed on I grew more and more feeble and abandoned all hope of ever being well and strong again.

"I had two doctors attending me who prescribed medicines; which, however, eased me only for a time and then I was as bad as ever.

"One doctor said I had pleurisy; the other said I had heart disease.

"For two and one-half years I lingered along, nearly as much dead as alive, all my relatives and friends thinking I would not recover. In November, 1893, a book was left at my house in which I read of a case like mine having been cured by Mother Selge's Syrup. My wife procured me a bottle from the Provincial Drug Stores in Westgate Street, and the first bottle gave me so much relief that I continued with the medicine. I could then eat well and the food agreed with me; the pain around the heart soon ceasing.

"In a short time my strength returned and I got back to my work well and vigorous. Since then I have been in the best of health. You are at liberty to publish this statement and refer to me." (Signed) William Henry Jervis, 48, Rendlesham Road, All Saints, Ipswich, November 13th, 1897.

One of Mr. Jervis' doctors pronounced his complaint to be pleurisy; the other said it was heart disease. Were they both right, or both wrong? Or was one right and the other wrong? In the latter case—which one? Judging from the symptoms as set forth by Mr. Jervis the probability is that both were right—as far as they went.

The sac or bag which surrounds the heart (called the pericardium), and the sac in which the lungs rest (called the pleurae), are parts of the lymphatic system; which is the especial abiding place and stamping ground of the kind of poison, produced by the diseased digestive system, and the cause of rheumatism, gout, pleurisy, and heart disease. Now, after (if not before) his attack of influenza Mr. Jervis suffered from acute dyspepsia with torpid liver, which engendered the poison that set up a mild form of both pleurisy and heart disorder. When the real and underlying ailment of all—the *dyspepsia*—was cured by Mother Selge's Syrup these supplementary or consequential troubles vanished, as might be expected.

So we see that—strange as it may seem—two of a trade can differ and both be right.

ONE NEW ESTATE

Much Activity in the Affairs of Maunalei.

Plowing and Clearing—Lumber and Laborers—Pumping Station—Railway.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

J. W. L. Marshall, the superintendent, and W. D. Lowell, the chief engineer, left yesterday afternoon for the new Maunalei plantation on Lanai. The gentlemen first visit Maui, where they will negotiate with one of the largest plantations for locomotives and rails. The Maui estate in question is about to install a wider gauge railway than at present used, and for this reason will have on hand surplus track, engines and rolling stock. Maunalei will save in both first cost and transportation.

Engineer Lowell visited Honolulu for the purpose of assisting Gear, Lansing & Co., the plantation promoters and agents, in the selection of engines, etc., for pumping plants. Several tenders have been submitted. It is the intention to install pumping station No. 1 within three months, if possible. There will be for the station six artesian wells. These are now being bored. Experimental wells have turned out satisfactorily. The station, with its six wells, is to furnish 10,000,000 gallons of water daily.

About a week ago a shipment of twenty-five mules was made to Maunalei from Honolulu. This and other stock is used in clearing the land and in plowing. Steam plows are to come later.

There has so far been shipped to Maunalei 200,000 feet of lumber and 60,000 feet more will go up this week. A number of buildings for the laborers and other purposes have been constructed. The lumber is carried in schooners.

The wharf for Maunalei is to be built without delay. It will be 300 feet long and John Ouderkirk is the contractor. Mr. Ouderkirk will begin work on the wharf before the end of the month.

Mr. Gear, Mr. Lansing, M. Gray and others actively engaged in forwarding Maunalei, busy themselves these days, unloading labor for the estate. The men are secured in town, though an order has gone abroad for a party of large size. One day last week forty men were shipped. On Monday of this week twenty more were sent and forty will go by the steamer Maui tomorrow.

Planting at Maunalei is to begin in June or July. In the meantime the clearing of land and plowing and general preparation will continue right along.

VETERAN CAR-BUILDER.

Built the First Locomotive That Runs on Hawaii.

H. N. Sprague, formerly superintendent of the H. K. Porter Locomotive Works, of Pittsburg, is at present in Honolulu. Mr. Sprague has been in the car and locomotive business for about forty years and his engines are scattered all over. He retired from his connection with the Porter Co. a few years ago on account of ill health. Since then he has made yearly trips to Florida and California, and this year came as far as Hawaii.

While visiting the volcano a few days ago Mr. Sprague came upon one of his productions. This was the engine that runs over the six-mile street from Punahoa. It was the first engine ever put on that road, having been built in 1883. The engine that Adolph Sutro used in building the famous Sutro tunnel that drained the Comstock, was a product of his hands.

Mr. Sprague has made thorough examinations of the work and equipment of the O. R. & L. Co. and has only words of high praise for the manner in which the work is carried on. He was surprised to see such cars being turned out by a road that has been running so short a time. The plan of building the cars instead of importing them in sections as is done by some roads, he considers a wise plan. The whole system of management appeared to him to be very complete and thorough.

Mr. Sprague will return to the States with his wife by the Australia.

WHO ARE THE WISE?

"A word to the wise is sufficient" and a word from the wise should be sufficient, but you ask, who are the wise? Those who know. The oft repeated experience of trustworthy persons may be taken for knowledge. Mr. W. M. Terry says Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives better satisfaction than any other in the market. He has been in the drug business at Elkton, Ky., for twelve years; has sold hundreds of bottles of this remedy and nearly all other cough medicines manufactured, which shows conclusively that Chamberlain's is the most satisfactory to the people, and is the best. For sale by Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Wholesale Agents for H. I. and all Druggists and Dealers.



INFANTILE LOVELINESS of the skin, scalp, and hair is assured by the use of CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

To preserve, purify, and beautify the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children, and restore them to a condition of health when affected by distressing, itching irritations and scaly eruptions, no other treatment is so pure, so safe, so speedy, as warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, assisted, when necessary, by gentle anointings with CUTICURA, purest and sweetest of emollients and skin cures.

For bad complexions, pimples, blotches, red, rough hands and shapeless nails, red, rough, oily, mothy skin, dry, thin, and falling hair, itching and scaly eruptions of the skin and scalp, and simple baby blemishes, it is simply wonderful.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A. "Ad about Baby's Skin," a 4-page book, post free.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal. Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal. J. E. MILLEP, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

SOLE AGENTS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC. Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No admixture of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Advertisement for E. O. Hall & Son, Limited, featuring various tools and hardware. The ad is enclosed in a decorative border and lists items like Harness Snaps, Plumbers' Torches, Tinned Rivets, Spiral Packing, Mal. Iron Oiler, Screw Plates, Soft Dash Leather, Mouse Traps, Steel Squares, Bicycle Saddles, Handle Bars and Pedals, Wire Horse, Scrub, Dog, Stove and Sink Brushes, Scime Twine, Telephone Cords, Steel Tapes, Cup Hooks, Spring Balances, Bird Cages, Stanley Files, Belting, Chains, etc. It also includes a section titled 'WHAT ABOUT ALL THESE ITEMS?' and 'We also had 55 Bicycles on the Australia.' The address is 'Corner Fort and King Streets.'

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited) AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1830. ACCUMULATED FUNDS, £3,075,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES. IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER, General Agent Hawa. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company:

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.; ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.; WILHELMIA OF MADDEBURG INSURANCE CO.; SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA; SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on stone and brick buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea-

River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 107,600,000

Total reinsurance 107,600,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 8,800,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 30,000,000

Total reinsurance 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897, £13,558,000.

1-Authorized Capital, £3,000,000 £ 3,000,000

Subscribed " " " 2,750,000 2,750,000

Paid up Capital " " " 687,000 687,000

2-Fire Funds " " " 2,748,819 2,748,819

3-Life and Annuity Funds " " " 10,152,670 10,152,670

£13,558,000 £ 13,558,000

Revenue Fire Branch " " " 1,501,777 1,501,777

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches " " " 1,376,011 1,376,011

£2,877,788 £ 2,877,788

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Elno Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.