

TOWSE AT WORK

Writes for Omaha Trade Exhibit.

How the Professional Promoters Organize Plantations—Hawaiian Cane Crops and Shipping.

In the later days plantations have been organized by professional promoters. B. F. Dillingham and L. A. Thurston have stood as sponsors for several of the largest new enterprises, with behind their name and credit the prestige of some old agency like Castle & Cooke, Brewer & Co., Hackfeld & Co., Theo. H. Davies & Co. The usual course has been to secure a large tract of land, first learning that the soil was satisfactory and that there was certainty of supply of water for irrigation. Then a prospectus is issued. This sets forth in closest detail all the particulars of the new undertaking. Figures are presented covering a series of years and a variety of probable circumstances or possible happenings. It is announced that on a certain date subscription books for the assessable stock of the corporation will be opened. The payments are 5 per cent a month. A portion of the paid up stock goes to the promoter as his fee and other fractions of the paid up, about half the stock being assessable, are carried by leaders in the company. In most cases land owners accept shares in lieu of cash. The builders of the mills always take considerable stock. The agency is a heavy holder. The artisan well borers are pleased to be stockholders. The principal employees put all their ready money into shares. Since the beginning of this year more than \$20,000,000 of stock has been placed on the Honolulu market. It has all been literally snapped up and in every instance has gone to premium at once. Lists have been over subscribed from three to thirty times.

The only man who gets a salary as a corporation officer is the auditor and his allowance is small. On the plantations managers receive from \$3,000 to \$12,000 a year, and men who know sugar are always in demand. The chemists, sugar boilers, engineers, irrigation experts and a few others are well paid. The coolies receive from \$16 to \$26 a month and have free fuel, water, houses and medical attendance. Half of them are under a contract that has a penal clause. There will be no trouble about having an ample supply of free labor, as the sources are numerous, the channels open and the immigration companies eager to do business.

Hawaii leads all countries of the earth in the production of cane sugar to the acre in cultivation. But it was only in 1898 that some of the Oriental countries were passed. The planters of the islands are the world's most notable scientific farmers. In charge of their experiment station is Dr. Walter Maxwell, an Englishman formerly connected with the Department of Agriculture at Washington. With his corps he analyzes soils, cane, sugar, fertilizers, water, and at the station has in conduct day in and day out hundreds of trials. His results are conveyed to the planters in printed bulletins. If Dr. Maxwell is the scholarly and gifted genius, Professor Koehle is the brilliant wizard. He is the entomologist for the planters, borrowed from the California State Board of Agriculture. Professor Koehle, who did for the San Jose scale, wipes out any scale, insect or blight that may threaten cane or any tree or plant of the islands. Dr. Maxwell and Professor Koehle are perhaps the best-paid men in their respective callings.

A crop of cane in Hawaii matures in 18 months. The area of a plantation is from 3,000 to 50,000 acres. As recently as 1884 it was calculated that the islands would never produce more than 150,000 tons of sugar in a year. In the campaign of 1898-9—just closing—there will be taken off not less than 250,000 tons at \$30 a ton. The consumption of sugar is increasing. The market and the conditions can now be estimated pretty clearly ten years ahead and the prospects are most encouraging. At present the only lands used are those abutting the coast line. The vast plains and forests back are still virgin, but are being approached and reached after. The best way to acquire interest in this enormously profitable business is to go on the Honolulu or San Francisco stock exchanges and buy shares in corporations that are paying dividends of from 25 to 80 per cent. All the new plantations promise as well. These great profits do not accrue by accident, are not gifts of God to the good, or anything of that sort. The manager of the big plantation thinks nothing of buying \$10,000 worth of fertilizer in a single order, and the fertilizer is all made in Honolulu by two companies owned by plantation people. Some have bonemead and phosphates brought from the States, but most of the raw material comes from a guano island of the group and from German chemical houses.

Shipping in and out of the several ports of the islands, chiefly Honolulu, is of course a huge item. In this business the capital is nearly all Hawaiian and American. The inter-island fleets of steamers and schooners are considerable, and deep-sea sailing vessels and steamers arrive and depart daily. The shipping business was greatly stimulated and increased by the war. Then Hawaii has neither lumber nor coal and is without mineral. There is building stone, but brick, lime and cement are all imported. In '48-9 and the early 60's four and potatoes were shipped to California, but now all

four and some of the potatoes are brought from the Coast. Principal exports, aside from sugar, are rice, coffee and bananas.

ED. TOWSE,
President Hawaiian Commission Greater American Exposition, 1899.

Historical Batons

Bandmaster Stiles of the Twenty-sixth Infantry band has been presented with two very interesting batons. The first was given to him on his return from the Cuban campaign as conductor of the Eighth Massachusetts band, and is made of wood taken from a Spanish gun-carriage captured in battle. The other was presented to him just before leaving New York, a few weeks ago, and is made from a piece of the flooring of the room in which Admiral Dewey was born at the old home place in Montpelier, Vermont.

Reported Robbery

A Chinaman was held up by a man and robbed of \$16 last night on the Manoa valley road near Montano's house at about 8 o'clock. The Chinaman was knocked insensible and robbed while in that condition. As soon as he recovered he went to the residence of Attorney General Cooper and reported his loss. The police were called out, but could find no trace of the highwayman whom the Chinaman indefinitely described as a "black man."

NOBODY WILL STEAL THEM.

There are two reasons why the Crown jewels are never stolen from the Tower of London. They are in a strong place, well guarded, and are dangerous things to handle when dishonestly come by.

Most losses of valuables are due either to carelessness on the part of the owners or custodians, or to bribery. Perhaps the burglar's vocation is under no circumstances an absolutely safe one, but not infrequently he chances upon a "job" which is both easy and lucrative. I do not mention this fact for the unworthy purpose of inducing any of the youth of the land to enter the profession, but solely to throw illustrative light upon quite another theme. Still, there is a relation between them, and we shall hit it after we have talked a bit about the case of Mrs. Mary Rowlands, who lives in Wales.

The lady says that no longer ago than February (1898) she had a severe attack of influenza, followed by bronchitis. At this point we are concerned to know whether the influenza was in any sense responsible for the bronchitis, as cause and effect. If so, why? It is well understood, of course, in England, where influenza is so common, that other ailments do follow it; yet probably, the majority of us have not settled in our minds the reason for it. At all events, Mrs. Rowlands had a low, bad time. The trouble lingered along as, sometimes, winter does, away down into the period proper for May blossoms. She could not seem to get the better of the throat ailment nor master the lethargy and weakness left her as a legacy by the influenza. Her condition may be likened unto that of a ship which has indeed survived a gale but finds herself stripped of the sails needed to enable her to take advantage of gentler winds.

The lady's hope of getting back her lost strength by taking plenty of solid nourishing food was illusory. Every meal of that kind caused fearful distress in the stomach and acute pain at the chest. Nature distinctly repudiated the solid food, and almost as strenuously objected to the liquids, such as soups, teas and milk. It looked as if Mrs. Rowlands must starve at her own table.

Then came on asthmatic symptoms, so bad she was often obliged to gasp for breath. Between this combination of complaints she got but little rest day or night. Soon after arose a threat of a still more serious disease—a threat happily not fulfilled. I refer to the cold, clammy sweats that broke out upon her, pointing to a fatal decline. The fear was natural, as grim Consumption, with his poisoned dart, often approaches by that same road.

"I became so reduced and feeble," the lady writes, "that my daughter had to nurse me constantly. I could not get into or out of bed without her help. In the house, or to others, I was of no use at all. The doctor who attended me left nothing untried that he knew of; but, in spite of all he did, I grew worse and worse.

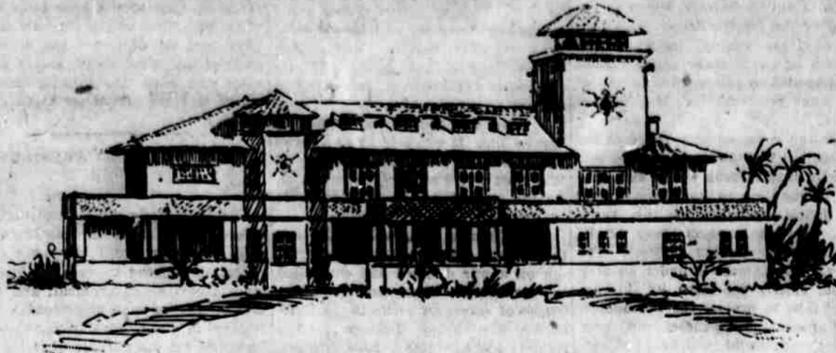
"Where I should have been today, whether in the land of the living or not, who can tell, if a kind Providence had not intervened to save me? In some way my husband heard of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and persuaded me to try it. I began taking it and soon felt better. My appetite returned, and all kinds of food agreed with me. With plenty of nourishment I gained strength rapidly. The asthma and the bronchial trouble vanished, and almost before I could realize it, I found myself in the best of health, and have continued so to be ever since. For my remarkable and unexpected recovery I am under obligation to Mother Seigel's Syrup; and so I tell all whom I know."

—(Signed) Mary Rowlands, Dert, via Cardiff, August 31, 1898.

One thing Mrs. Rowlands says in her letter which I have reserved for this place, namely that she was a dyspeptic. Her system was weakened and her blood rendered impure by indigestion. That is the main point. That is why she was open to the attacks of influenza, bronchitis, and asthma. Her body being weak, the precious jewel of health was stolen.

Keep the digestion strong and the blood clean and pure, by the frequent use of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and there will be no soil for the germs of disease to grow in. The system, thus guarded, protects the health as the walls and doors of the Tower hold safe the Crown Jewels.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doan's Ointment never fails, instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.



FRONT VIEW OF THE IRWIN RESIDENCE.

WAIKIKI MANSION

To be Built by William G. Irwin.

Will Cost About One Hundred Thousand Dollars—Elegance, Comfort and Beauty Combined.

The park drive at Waikiki is soon to be adorned by a stately mansion, which bids fair to eclipse any building yet seen in Honolulu. Wm. G. Irwin is about to build an ideal Waikiki residence.

Ripley & Dickey, the architects, have, with the assistance of Mrs. Irwin, made an exhaustive and careful study of the problems involved and the results will be a great credit to all concerned.

The style of the building, like the stable already built, is to be of the California Mission order, which is simply a modification of the architectural designs of all civilized southern countries. The influence of Byzantine, Italian renaissance, Moorish and Spanish renaissance, may all be traced in what is known today as "California Mission architecture." For eight centuries this general style has held away as the beau ideal of southern climates, and it is certainly most appropriate for Honolulu.

The new residence is to be located on the present Irwin home site, the beautiful grounds of which are well calculated to set it off to the best possible advantage.

The entrance of the new house is to be through a spacious porte cochere, from which steps lead to a broad veranda. Back of this will be the reception hall, 25 by 28 feet in size, with a magnificent staircase and a beamed ceiling finished in curly redwood with burl veneer and Port Orford cedar.

The whole house is to be finished entirely in natural woods, excepting the dining-room, which will be finished in burlaps or other wall covering.

The reception hall will give access on the left to the library, 18 by 26 feet, finished in dark and light oak with a beamed ceiling. On the right the reception hall will open into the dining-room, of the same dimensions as the library, with elliptical ends and wainscoting to the height of 10 feet with panels of mahogany. The ceiling of this room will be of elaborate frieze and plasterwork, touched up with gold leaf of the Empire style. At one end of the room are to be two curved china closets with bent-beveled plateglass doors, plateglass shelves, plate mirrors at the back, and metal mountings. A series of small incandescent lights concealed in the top will shed a glow of light over the china and glassware.

In the rear of the reception hall is to be the lanai, which is reached through an arched passage under the stair landing. This is the principal room of the house, 34 by 58 feet, with octagonal ends and finished in curly redwood and cedar. This magnificent room is designed in the Italian Gothic style with huge ceiling beams supported upon massive tre-folled brackets, and with a frieze of tre-fol arches extending entirely around the room. At the mauka end the lanai will open into the dining-room and hall on the first floor while in the peristyle, the ceiling being 23 feet high, there will be openings into the second story hall and stair landing. On the beach side the lanai is surrounded by a 14-foot veranda except on the Diamond Head side,

where a passage will lead to a beautiful octagonal conservatory, 23 feet in diameter with glass roof and sides.

The remainder of the first floor will be occupied first by a very large culinary department fitted out with all the latest conveniences and also by a large chamber with dressing-room and bath.

The second floor will be devoted entirely to sleeping apartments, the principal feature to be the family suite. Mrs. Irwin's room will be at the front corner on the Diamond Head end, 31 by 36 feet in dimensions, with a large bay window finished in redwood and cedar. The apartments of Miss Helene and maid will be immediately in the rear of those of Mrs. Irwin. They will be finished in maple and bird's-eye maple touched up with gilt mouldings. Back of Mrs. Irwin's room will be that of Mr. Irwin, connected by a large dressing-room, the suite to be provided with two tiled bathrooms. The remainder of the second floor will be occupied by three suites for guests.

A rear stairway will lead from the culinary department to the second

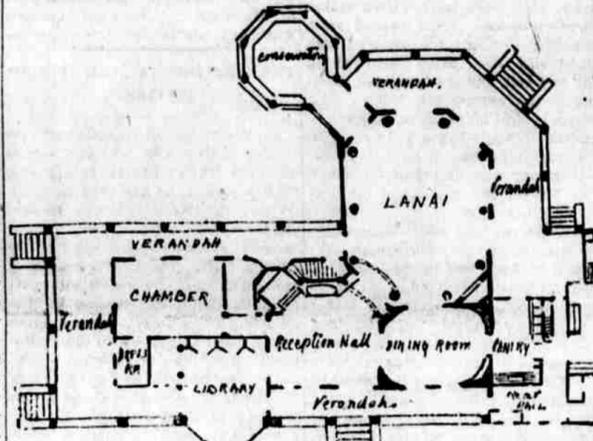
ON RAW SUGAR

Few Offerings and Buyers Backward

Practically All Sugars Due in New York for Month -old to Arrive.

The following synopsis of the state of the market for raw sugars is taken from Willett & Gray's latest New York circular:

"The market has ruled very quiet throughout the week. The cargo of Javas at the Breakwater, which remained unsold at the close of last week, was finally placed at 4½c, basis 96° test, with the American Sugar Refining Company, they being the only



GROUND PLAN OF THE IRWIN RESIDENCE.

floor and on to the attic and tower. Servants' quarters will be in the attic. In the tower will be a cardroom 19 feet square and above a lookout 54 feet from the ground.

The proposed residence will occupy a ground space of 124 feet by 156 feet. It will be constructed entirely of wood covered on the outside with metal lath and cement stucco with red terra-cotta tiled roof.

Bids on the construction of the building are soon to be called for from both Honolulu and San Francisco builders, with preference given to local bidders. Mr. Irwin thought wise to get bids from San Francisco because of the great number of rare woods to be used and the great variety of the work called for.

Mortuary Report

Of the 79 deaths reported by C. B. Reynolds as occurring in the month of September in this city, 57 were of males and 22 females; 37 were Hawaiians, 12 Chinese, 11 Portuguese, 11 Japanese, 1 British, 5 Americans and 2 of other nationalities.

WHY EXPERIMENT ON YOURSELF

With remedies of doubtful utility, when you can get Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which has stood the test of time? Twenty-five years' sale and use have proven that remedy to be a prompt and certain cure for colds. It will cure a cold in a day if taken as soon as the cold has been contracted and before it has settled in the system. Sold by all druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

buyers willing to treat for so large a cargo at that time. Refiners would doubtless be willing to go on at 4½c for Centrifugals and 3½c for Muscovados, but there are no sugars offering for sale at present and the market closes nominally at these quotations. Practically all the sugars which will be received for month or so to come have been sold to arrive.

"Meltings are heavy and are likely to continue so for some time. Refiners are receiving very large supplies, principally Javas, and it seems to be their policy to work their refineries full, and thus economically turn their raw into refined and ship it out at present low freights to numerous points all over the country, where it will be convenient to meet not only the present but much of the future demand. These meltings will doubtless prove to be more than actual consumption and leave a large supply of refined on hand when the active season is over. Then we may expect that the requirements for meltings will be greatly reduced and probably it will be found advisable to close several refineries toward the end of the year. Meanwhile, supplies are already secured by the principal buyers, sufficient for their meltings up to December 1st, at least.

"Independent refiners are not so well supplied, however, and some of them are showing increased interest in such sugars as may soon be available.

"About 1,000 tons beet sugars arrived this week to independent refiners, and a few more are on the way. "The European market has ruled steady and new crop sugars are offered sparingly. Prompt beets are quoted at the parity of 4½c for Centrifugals New York, and October beets 1-16c lower."

Charged With Forgery

Fred. H. Inoué was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of having, on or about Saturday last, forged the name of J. A. Magoon to the endorsement of a promissory note for \$150, for which he obtained cash in exchange from P. H. Burnett. Bail was fixed at \$1,000.



REAR VIEW OF THE IRWIN RESIDENCE.

J. H. & CO.—J. I. & CO.

The best at the lowest price at HOPPS.

The Best Results

In Furniture buying are obtainable from the house that buys at the closest market—buys only such Goods as are dependable—three wearing qualities are known. One chair may be dear at Two DOLLARS, while another be considered a bargain at Four DOLLARS. The latter is what we call "dependable."

We have in stock
**Bedroom Sets
Parlor Chairs
Box Couches,**

that may be relied upon as being the best to be had for the money. In other words they are Goods of "known wear."

COOL WIKER FURNITURE

is just the article for verandas, bed, and sitting room. See our display just a hand.

Our Repair Department is turning out work that is a revelation to our patrons.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.
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