

# HAWAII'S TOBACCO

## Jared Smith's Data is Given to the Solons.

Jared G. Smith, Special Agent in charge of the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station, forwarded yesterday to each Senator and Representative of the legislature copies of Press Bulletin No. 12, covering the tobacco experiments in Hamakua, Hawaii. The bulletin goes into details, the whole report covering 24 pages. In his introduction, Jared Smith says:

In the autumn of 1903, a co-operative experiment was arranged under the joint auspices of the Territorial Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry and the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station for the purpose of demonstrating the practicability of growing the best grades of cigar tobacco in Hawaii.

An examination of sites was made by Mr. F. E. Conter, a special agent, who in the beginning, had charge of the work. Mr. Conter visited the Puna, Hilo, Hamakua and Kona districts of the island of Hawaii, and finally selected a small tract on the Louissou Brothers' Plantation on the lands of Pohakua, Hamakua. A lease of 21.2 acres of the land was secured in the name of the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at the nominal rental of five dollars per annum. Special privileges were granted by the owners of the land, who have assisted the enterprise in every way in their power. The land was new and uncultivated, so that a delay of some months ensued before the field could be made ready for planting. The first crop was transplanted to the experimental plots in March and April, 1904.

The experimental tobacco field was located in Hamakua because the physical character of the soil was right to produce a good quality of crop. The Pohakua homestead lands were suitable, available and convenient. There are other areas in Puna, Kau and Kona on Hawaii and on each of the other islands of the group, but at the time this experiment was undertaken, the Pohakua tract was selected as the most convenient place in which to carry on field work.

**SOME HAWAIIAN TOBACCO SOILS.**  
The soil on the Hamakua homesteads and on the Hamakua tract of land adapted to tobacco—a belt extending from Paunahu to Hakalau at an elevation from 1000 to 2500 feet—is a sandy forest loam, very rich in humus and with a high nitrogen content. The color of the soil is a light brown becoming almost black when wet.

The Kona district is undoubtedly better adapted to tobacco cultivation than Hamakua because of the protection from strong trade winds. But the tobacco soils of Hamakua and Kona are very similar in all their characteristics.

**CLIMATE.**  
The influence of climate on the growing of tobacco is a potent factor. Cigar tobaccos, of good quality, are produced through a wide range in latitude. Proximity to the ocean has always been considered a deterrent influence.

Tobacco requires from 70 to 100 inches annual rainfall, from one-half to one-third of this during the growing season. Moderate temperatures, frequent showers or irrigation, to produce even, uninterrupted growth, neither too rapid nor too slow, constitute an important element in determining the suitability of any district where soil conditions are correct. Monotony of daily and seasonal temperatures are characteristic of Hawaii, so that the rainfall or the ability to irrigate the crop, when required, become of greater importance than any consideration of a usual temperature.

If we are to produce tobacco on a commercial scale in Hawaii, the rules of experience which have been developed in Cuba, Sumatra or other tobacco-growing lands, must be modified and adapted to our own peculiar local soils, climate and conditions.

In Hamakua, tobacco can be set at any time and will grow better and faster from February to September (warmer weather), although, if set in September and October, if the ground is wet, it will make enough growth to mature a crop during the cold weather.

In Hamakua, the average cigar tobaccos, such as the Cuban, Sumatra, Connecticut seed leaf and Zimmer Spanish, do well 15 inches in the row and 3 feet 5 inches between rows. An acre, set at this distance, contains about 10,000 plants.

The crop planted during March and April, 1904, was the first systematic and scientific attempt to grow tobacco in Hawaii.

An acre was covered with an open wove cotton cloth.

# THE SENATE

(Continued from Page 1.)  
and Leilehua. The same company had watered its actual payment of \$500,000 stock up to \$4,000,000, on which it was today paying 6 per cent interest. If the O. R. & L. Co. did not put down roads in the places where it held the rights, an opportunity should be given to other companies. He did not see why the Legislature should protect the O. R. & L. Co. in drawing down 24 per cent on its investment. Owing to the narrowness of the country in Waiailua district the Lucas company would have to parallel the Oahu railway through Kailihi, but when it got into Leilehua it would not parallel that line. He talked about the railroads running into Chicago, saying it was impossible for

a railroad to enter a city without coming in contact with other lines. As for interference with the Rapid Transit Co., that company made little use of Queen street.

On a motion by Bishop at 3:45 to adjourn, Vice President Paris decided by the casting vote "to go on with the work."

The bill passed second reading, 6 to 4, to be read a third time today. Senate Bill 72, relating to lands held by the Department of Public Instruction, was laid on the table. Senate Bill 129, an electric railroad franchise for the Island of Kauai, passed second reading, to be read a third time today.

### RAPID TRANSIT SPEED.

Senate Bill 31, to amend Section 842, Revised Laws of Hawaii, was called up for second reading. It proposed to change the speed limit of the Rapid Transit Co.'s cars from eight to twelve miles an hour within certain boundaries and outside thereof to leave the speed limit for arrangement with the Governor. Also it would alter the boundaries by substituting "Beretania street" for "Judd street and Pauoa road." The section as proposed to be amended was the following:

"The rate of speed of the cars of the said association and others shall not exceed twelve miles per hour within the following limits in the district of Kona, Island of Oahu, viz:

"From the line of South street and Alapai street on the south and east to Liliha street on the north, and from the harbor front to Beretania street. "Outside the limits mentioned in the preceding paragraph the maximum rate of speed on the lines of said association and others shall be such as shall be fixed, from time to time by the said association and others, subject to the approval of the Governor."

McCandless moved the bill to be indefinitely postponed.

Bishop referred to bills of Senator McCandless as having been passed by title, while the Senator attacked all other railway bills. If that was a square deal, he would like to know it. McCandless replied that the Supreme Court decided the Rapid Transit franchise could not be changed. Twenty persons had been killed owing to the speed of the cars. The company had paid a stock dividend of \$500,000. Of this \$460,000 should have been divided with the Territory and if the Attorney General had done his duty the Territory would own \$230,000 of Rapid Transit stock. The company had issued \$180,000 more stock than it was entitled to. If they passed that bill giving unlimited speed before they got the money due the Territory, they were doing a wrong thing. The company wanted to change the law so that they could not have a transfer system. He considered if he was lame and, standing on King street, wanted to go to the Hawaiian Hotel, he had a right to ride down to Anala Park and get a transfer to take him to the Hawaiian Hotel. When you go into a court of equity you must have clean hands, but this Rapid Transit Co. came into the Legislature with the dirtiest of hands. They might kill one of the children of a Senator. They might kill one of the Senators. He did not want to allow the company to kill people promiscuously.

Achi remarked that Senator McCandless said all of the bad but nothing of the good about the company. He was in favor of amending the franchise so that people could get to and from their business without delay. The company paid a tax of \$10 for every car. It was paying \$8000 a year in taxes. In the past three years it had paid the government \$33,000. The speaker's own father was killed by getting under a car of the Hawaiian Tramways Co. but the car was going slow and it was his father's own fault. Sometimes a man was killed riding a horse. Thousands were killed in railroad accidents every year. That was no argument, because a railroad killed people.

Bishop stated he had no interest in the Rapid Transit Co. With reference to the transfer question, he offered a substitute bill to Senator McCandless the previous day with the transfer question eliminated, but the Senator told him he would return the bill next day without a report on account of what President Isonberg had said. If the Territory had been robbed to the extent of all the thousands of dollars the Senator had stated, then it was time the Attorney General got to work. In conclusion he offered an amendment confining the bill to the matter of speed within the given boundaries, saying there was no more danger in twelve miles than in eight miles an hour. The law of general average worked.

McCandless asked, if they could amend the franchise in speed, what was to prevent their requiring the company to pay 5 per cent of its receipts to the government, or to make a fare of 25 cents or 21.2 cents from Kailihi to Waikiki. He would guarantee to find the money within 48 hours to pay the Rapid Transit Co. the money it had actually invested and give the people a 31.2 cent fare.

Bishop's amendment was lost on the following vote: Ayes—Achi, Bishop, Gandall, Paris 4. Noes—Brown, Dowsett, Hayselden, Hewitt, Kalama, Lane, McCandless, Wilcox, Woods—9.

Achi moved an amendment to the new paragraph, to insert the clause, "the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co., Ltd., consenting." This was to cure the constitutional objection. It was lost.

Then a motion to lay the bill on the table was carried by the following vote: Ayes—Brown, Dowsett, Hayselden, Hewitt, Kalama, Lane, McCandless, Wilcox, Woods—9. Noes—Achi, Bishop, Gandall, Paris 4.

Dowsett presented a majority report of the Ways and Means Committee on a bill relating to the taxation of enterprises for profit, recommending its passage. Bishop explained he had not signed the report because he had not had time to go into the bill nor to consult an attorney about it.

On Dowsett's motion the report was tabled to be considered with the bill. At 4:35 the Senate adjourned.

### THE HOUSE.

The House got through a good deal of work yesterday and incidentally talked about five times as much as it ought to do. It talked about the Board of Health, of course, for it is like showing a red rag to a bull to whisper "Board of Health" or "Pinkham" down stairs in Iolani Hale. Later in the afternoon there was a long and fruitless discussion over the bill to divide Hawaii into two Senatorial districts.

### MANY BILLS PASS.

Senator Dickey's bill to protect the public from danger from automobiles passed third reading slightly amended. Kanoho explained that where he came from people ride on jackasses, so a clause was inserted protecting people who ride as well as those who drive. Harris's bill to provide for the refunding of bonded indebtedness, a measure designed to save the Territory \$8000 a year in interest, passed its third reading.

Senator Achi's bill to appropriate \$10,000 for defraying the expenses of the special election this year under provisions of the County Act passed third reading. Senator Achi's bill to repeal Sections 1419 to 1429, inclusive, and Sections 1435 and 1436 of the Revised Laws relating to intoxicating liquors passed third reading.

Coebo's bill relating to fiduciary companies was up for third reading. With verbal amendments it passed by 25 to 4, Aiyet, Broad, Lewis and Mahelona opposing.

### HEALTH BOARD HAS CHARGE.

The following communication from the Attorney General was read in answer to a request from the House for a legal opinion: "In answer to your request of April 15 for an opinion as to whether under Section 1131 of the Revised Laws of Hawaii the House of Representatives has authority to visit the Kailihi Receiving Station accompanied by physicians of their selection, I would reply as follows:

"The laws of the Territory of Hawaii give absolute control to the Board of Health of all persons afflicted with the disease of leprosy and under the Section referred to no person is allowed to visit any place or enclosure without a permit from the President of the Board of Health. The answer to your request would, therefore, be in the negative unless under permit by the President of the Board of Health. (Signed) LORRIN ANDREWS, Attorney General."

Immediately after the reading of this Coebo, in response to a petition from a number of suspects at Kailihi, submitted the following resolution: "Be it resolved by the House of Representatives that the Clerk of the House be instructed to request the Board of Health to detain the lepers and suspects now at the Kailihi station until the Commission to be appointed under the provisions of House Bill 176, now in the hands of the Governor, have examined them."

The resolution was adopted.

### WANT TO EXAMINE.

Holstein introduced the following resolution: "That a commission of three be authorized and the Board of Health concur therein, for the purpose of re-examining Mrs. Makana, a suspect, confined in the Kailihi station, to determine whether or not she is afflicted with leprosy."

"And be it further resolved that the Health Committee of the House immediately select a physician, the Board of Health another and the two select a third for the purpose of examination aforesaid and a report made to this House." The Clerk of the House, replying to a query, said that he had received no reply to the letter sent the Board of Health asking that it appoint two physicians, the House two and the four thus chosen one more to examine the suspects at Kailihi.

There was a lengthened debate, entirely in Hawaiian, in which some members objected to singling out one special person for treatment, but the resolution finally carried with an amendment made at Long's suggestion. As a member of the Health Committee he objected to serving as, he said, he had been insulted often enough by the Board of Health. He moved that a special committee of three be appointed. The House assented to this and Speaker Knudsen appointed Holstein, Harris and Sheldon.

### THEY WANT PUNCHBOWL.

The Public Lands Committee reported favorably on Senate Bill No. 6 to reserve tracts of land at Waikiki and Tantalus to be developed into places pleasing to the eye and beneficial to the public. It also reported on the proposition similarly to reserve Punchbowl for a park. It recommends this also, stating that the bed of the crater is fertile and can be made one of the most attractive parks in the world. It is suggested that water could be obtained from Kahuawai or Pauoa springs, as pumping would be too costly. The committee felt, however, that it would be useless to set the land aside without making provision to improve it, as it would consist merely of a tangled impassable thicket of algaroba, mimosa and lantana, so it suggested adding to the bill the words "providing that the same be properly developed as a public park without unnecessary delay."

The Public Lands Committee recommended that the land at Pihonua, Hilo, be declared a public recreation ground. It was lost.

### JUDICIARY REPORTS.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably on McCandless's Senate Bill 116, relating to the protection of boundary marks.

The Judiciary Committee reported on Senate Bill 113, relating to diseases of animals and on Senate bill 114 relating to diseases of animals recommending the passage of both.

The Judiciary Committee further reported on the following bills: House bill 57 to declare the effect of the adoption of a child. (Fernandez). Recommended. House bill 57, to provide priority of payment of certain claims against the estates of deceased persons. (Lewis). Recommended. House bill 54, to repeal Act 14 of the

special session of 1895 relating to the Labor Commission. (Smith). Recommended.

House bill 149, to repeal sections 1374-5 of the Revised Laws. (Waterhouse). Recommended.

The Committee on Public Expenditure reported on Coebo's resolution to investigate the appraisalment of the land at Kuloa, Kauai. It recommended that a fee of \$65 be paid from the unpaid bills appropriation to the commission which did the appraisalment in 1902.

### KALIHU WATER RIGHTS.

The Committee on Public Lands and Internal Improvements reported adversely on Lillikalan's resolution to appropriate \$90,000 for purchasing the water rights in Kailihi valley.

"The Superintendent of Public Works appointed a commission of three members who investigated the matter and made a report to the Superintendent," said the committee's report. "This report is so uncertain that it is impossible to fix an approximated value upon the water rights in the valley and in fact was not upon a thorough and complete investigation of the various water needs and claims of owners or purported owners of the water rights. Only two upper auwais leading from the main stream were investigated, while there are many other and different sources of the water supply; neither does the report show at what elevation the water could be conserved nor to what height the same could be conveyed by the gravity system. The water rights in the valley have not been judicially determined or settled nor have the various rights of ownership been apportioned and there are many claimants to ownership whose claims must be settled before any estimate of the value of the water rights could be intelligently determined. Many of the owners and claiming owners of these rights, your committee is informed, are opposed to the absorption of the same by the Government and these will have to be dealt with individually at considerable cost and expense, a great amount of time being required to thoroughly settle."

"While your committee firmly believes that all sources of water available for public use in Honolulu should be owned and controlled by the Government, yet in view of the absolute lack of any specific and definite information from which to ascertain the proper amount to be paid for this purchase it has reached the conclusions herebefore set forth."

The commissioners were C. L. Wright, R. H. Trent and R. C. A. Peterson. The first two submitted a report only as to the two upper auwais and stated that in the short time they could go no further. Peterson refused a report at all, as the time had been too short for him to go into the matter with any degree of thoroughness. The report of the committee was adopted.

### EXPENDITURES.

The Public Expenditures Committee recommended the payment of \$40 to Dr. McGettigan of Maui, balance due for a post mortem on a Chinese body.

The Public Expenditures Committee reported adversely on the resolution to pay \$42.50 for repairs and material used on the teachers' cottage at Kalapana, Puna. The work was done by the teachers six years ago without the authority of any person.

The Public Expenditures Committee recommended the payment of \$357.59 to five postmasters for Republic of Hawaii postage stamps which they had to turn over to the United States.

The Education Committee referred the matter of a water tank at Kaunamama school to the Hawaii delegation. Tenders for a tank at Kuhia have been called for.

The Governor notified the House to the effect that the following acts had been signed: Senate bill 74, for the appointment and duties of boards of prison inspectors.

Senate bill 100, to amend section 991 Revised Laws. House bill 94, to amend Revised Laws relating to widow's election of dower.

House bill 107, to regulate costs in equity cases. House bill 103, to amend section 645 of Revised Laws and repeal section 648.

House bill 109, regulating the business of farriers and horse shoers.

The old native mail carrier at Kalaupapa recently had his mule killed on the trail over the pali, while he himself received a severe battering by a mass of rolling stones from the cliff. This is the second time that a mule was killed under him on the trail in his thirty years at the Settlement.

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(By Wireless Telegraph.)  
Volcano House, April 19, 1905. To George Lyeurgus, Honolulu:

Halemauau active again. Fountains playing continuously, accompanied by large streams of lava. Lake is filling rapidly. DEMOSTHENES.

Judge Dole yesterday dismissed with costs the libel for \$50,000 damages brought by Mary P. K. Makalilihi against the Bark Olympic Company, on account of the death of her husband from an accident on board the respondent's vessel.

EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED—Chamberlain's Pain Balm will not cost you one cent if it does you no good. Give it a trial if you are troubled with rheumatism. One application will relieve the pain. Pains in the side or chest, soreness of the muscles or stiffness of the joints are quickly cured by applying this liniment. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

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## HOUSE PASSED THE OTHER LIQUOR BILL

The House passed the liquor bill again last night, making three times that body has performed this feat, except that the bill as passed is now numbered 222, instead of 168. The House also passed the license bill.

While in the Committee of the Whole that body ripped the welkin with oratory over the question of whether a "theater" with flies, switchboard, 400 or more orchestra chairs, a stage and all appurtenances, should be taxed at \$60 a year or \$5 a performance. Some native members were opposed to having the tax changed from \$5 to \$60, stating that it was money they were after for the Territory, and that the Chinese and Japanese theatrical promoters could be cinched better under the present arrangement than under the proposed change.

Some time was also spent on the question of whether a line in the liquor bill should read "an habitual drunkard" or "a habitual drunkard." The change to "a" was made by a member of the Fifth. The remaining members were not so sure after the question was launched whether it should be an "an" or an "a," but the House finally decided to let it remain "an."

### THE LIQUOR BILL.

The liquor bill, as passed was amended to make the distance a saloon can be maintained from a school or church, from 200 feet to 150 feet, on motion of Mahelona.

Kalino said the bill before the House was in reality the astral body of the first bill the House had passed. He considered the liquor bill passed by the House the first time was a good one. Christian friends had written him congratulating him and the House for its action. Now the House was trying to revive a spook.

### THE LICENSE BILL.

The House went into a Committee of the Whole and continued the reading of the license bill from where it left off the night before. On Hackman Aylett's motion, all autos used for hire were taxed \$10 per annum.

Rice wanted the collection of all licenses to be made by the Territory. Harris thought otherwise. It should be done by the county and go to the county, especially with reference to the county of Oahu. Rice lost. Long wanted the act to go into effect on the date of its approval, and not July 1, 1905. Harris showed that if this were the case the Territory would ask for all licenses to be paid a year in advance, and as the county government did not go into effect until July, there would be great difficulty in refunding to the counties. Harris prevailed.

Then came the tussle over the theater tax, the vote of the night before being reconsidered. It simmered down to the question of "When is a theater not a theater?" Andrade offered an amendment making theaters, as exemplified by the Opera House and Orpheum, special objects of treatment, with an annual tax of \$60 a year, leaving other public entertainments as before, including the shows given by the Chinese and Japanese. Andrade defeated the proposition. They didn't care what happened as long as the revenue came in and legitimate promoters of theatrical ventures must knuckle down and pay \$5 a performance. Aylett joined in on this reasoning, and owing to the unreasonableness of it, as it occurred to Quinn, the latter took his hat and walked out of the hall in disgust. Andrade, also in disgust, withdrew his amendment, and the section passed as before, and the whole bill was then passed.

Another outbreak of the volcano. (By Wireless Telegraph.)  
Volcano House, April 19, 1905. To George Lyeurgus, Honolulu:

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