

HAWAII AT WASHINGTON

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24.—General Alexander McKenzie, chief of the engineers of the army, is making up his recommendations for additional appropriations for fortifications in Hawaii. In the course of a few days those recommendations will probably be made public. The Secretary of War will pass upon the figures and the results of his scrutiny of them will be embodied in the book of annual estimates for Congress.

Thus far the War Department is doing nothing towards expending the appropriation of about a quarter of a million that Congress adopted at its last session for emplacements in Hawaii. This delay is occasioned by the delay of General Story, of the Taft board, in making a general report. General Story has been making a tour of the world for the purpose of recommending a general scheme of fortifications for the entire country.

Secretary A. L. C. Atkinson, of the Territory of Hawaii, has arrived in New York, but has not yet come to Washington, if he intends coming here at all. A treasury official talked with Mr. Atkinson over the long distance telephone, but the wire was working so poorly that Mr. Atkinson could not be distinctly heard and the conversation was a failure. Mr. Atkinson promised to write the department upon some matters of public business.

LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES.

As already announced to the Advertiser by cable, the Comptroller of the Treasury, Mr. Tracewell, has passed upon the question of how the appropriation of \$30,000 for legislative expenses in Hawaii shall be disbursed. He holds that the Secretary of the Territory or other public official may be designated to disburse this appropriation, but must first give a proper bond. The text of the Comptroller's decision, which has been forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior and by him will be forwarded to Governor Carter, is as follows:

Washington, October 20, 1906.

The Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir: I have received by your reference of the 17th instant a communication from G. R. Carter, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, to the Secretary of the Interior, inquiring as to the manner in which the appropriation for legislative expenses of the Territory of Hawaii should be disbursed. This letter was enclosed to you by the Secretary of the Interior for your action. The two were referred to the Auditor for the State and other Departments for report. You refer the report of the Auditor, together with the other letters described to this office for consideration and report.

The Territory of Hawaii was organized by the act of April 30, 1900 (31 Stat., 141).

This act provides among other things: "Sec. 5. That the constitution, and, except as herein otherwise provided, all the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within said Territory as elsewhere in the United States."

"Sec. 6. The laws of Hawaii not inconsistent with the constitution or laws of the United States or the provisions of this act shall continue in force, subject to repeal or amendment by the Legislature of Hawaii or the Congress of the United States."

This act provides for a Legislature and provides among other things that the Legislature shall make appropriation biennially for the current expenses of the Territory.

This act also provides for certain officers to be appointed by the President, some of whom are paid by the Territory.

"Sec. 22. That the following officers shall receive the following annual salaries, to be paid by the United States: The Governor, five thousand dollars; the Secretary of the Territory, three thousand dollars."

No provision was made for paying the legislative expenses by the United States, and until June 6, 1906, (34 Stat., 417) no appropriation for such expenses was made by Congress. Prior to this act such expenses were paid from the revenues of the Territory and disbursed in accordance with the laws of the Territory.

The act of June 6, 1906, (34 Stat., 417) provides:

"For legislative expenses, namely: Furniture, light, stationery, record cases and files, printing and binding, indexing records, postage, ice, water, clerk hire, mileage of members, incidentals, pay of chaplain, clerk, sergeant-at-arms, stenographers and messengers, thirty thousand dollars. Provided, that the members of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii shall not draw their compensation of two hundred dollars, or any mileage, for any extra session held in compliance with section fifty-four of an act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii, approved April thirtieth, anno Domini nineteen hundred."

Section 1886 of the Revised Statutes provides that:

"All accounts for the disbursements in the Territories of the United States, of moneys appropriated by Congress for the support of government therein, shall be settled and adjusted at the Treasury Department, and no act, resolution or order of the Legislature of any Territory, directing the expenditure of the sum, shall be deemed sufficient authority for such disbursement, but sufficient vouchers and proof for the same shall be required by the accounting officers of the treasury."

The laws of Hawaii do not therefore govern such disbursements.

There is no general law which provides by whom the moneys appropriated for legislative expenses of Territories shall be expended. There is, however, in most cases of organized Territories a special provision which provides that appropriations for legislative

expenses shall be expended by the Secretary of the Territory. There is no such special provision as to the sums appropriated for the legislative expenses of the Territory of Hawaii. In the absence of such a provision there can be no legal objection to the appointment of the Secretary of the Territory or some other suitable person as a special disbursing agent to disburse said appropriation, he giving the required bond.

The enclosures are returned herewith. Respectfully,
R. J. TRACEWELL,
Comptroller.

Mr. Gifford Pinchot, whom the President asked several months ago to make a personal inquiry into the land laws of Hawaii, stated today that he had not completed the report which he will hand to the President. He thought, however, that it would be completed at an early day.

THE PRESIDENT AND TAFT.

The selection of an associate Justice for the Supreme Court of the United States has figured somewhat in the Washington doings of the past week. It has finally come to light that Secretary Taft has declined the President's offer, made last spring, to nominate him to the vacancy caused by the retirement of Justice Brown. The interesting thing about it is that the Secretary declined the office not recently but some five months ago and about the time that the President made it.

Both the President and Secretary Taft have been very secretive about the matter and for obvious reasons. As soon as it became known that the offer had been made the Secretary, the view was heralded over the country that it meant Secretary Taft must decide forthwith whether he would become a candidate for the Presidency. There was substance in that view for the Republican party will not likely go to the Supreme Court for a candidate. Should it nominate a Justice for President, he would have to resign and a life position worth \$12,500 a year is not to be lightly discarded. Then there is an aversion to involving the Supreme Court even indirectly in politics.

Soon after the Secretary went over to New York to consult with his brothers on the matter, he made his reply to the President. It has been no secret that the Secretary's brothers want him to enter the presidential running and that the family is willing to stand some of the expense, the Secretary having saved but little from his official salary. He is now undoubtedly keeping a lightning rod up, but during the next two years the political developments will indicate better what his prospects are. President Roosevelt will have the nomination of more Supreme Court Justices, before March 4, 1909. It can not be doubted that he will give Secretary Taft one of those appointments should the Secretary want it. When the latter left the circuit bench during McKinley's administration, it was with an understanding that he should be appointed to the Supreme Bench, after he had served as governor general of the Philippines. It is worth while noting that the talk about nominating Secretary Taft for Chief Justice has ceased. It never had any warrant, except the desires of the Republicans to get Chief Justice Fuller, a Democrat, appointed by President Cleveland in 1888, out and one of their own men in. The Chief Justice, although eligible for retirement, has never had any intention of retiring. He expects to live up to the traditions of his predecessors, that a Chief Justice dies in active service. It now appears that Attorney General Moody is to be appointed to the vacancy, which was offered to Mr. Taft.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

There is a vast deal of pen scratching and clatter of typewriters in the nine departments of the government and the bureaus thereof just now. This is the annual report period. Clerks, bureau chiefs, and even heads of departments are wrestling with the simplified spelling for the manuscript must conform to executive orders as to three hundred selected words, and the printing office, where the manuscript is put into type, is very careful that all its product be up-to-date.

Tons upon tons of white paper are used in these annual reports. It requires an enormous amount of work to write them. With the exception of reports for a few independent bureaus, these reports go to the respective cabinet officers and, after being printed, are abstracted for insertion in the departmental report, which in turn is expected to reach Congress by the beginning of the session. The Secretary of State is the only cabinet officer who does not report to Congress and thus he escapes an exacting stint. A departmental report is two or three times as bulky as a learned psychological treatise. Each must recount all of importance that has been done during a twelve-month and likewise comprise recommendations for new legislation or new methods of management.

Congress ignores nearly all the recommendations, which, however, form the basis of discussion on occasion and which, in the course of time lead to improvements.

The annual reports are the public records of what the government is doing and of how it is managing its great business. There is plenty of interesting material in them, although but few citizens are sufficiently interested to dig out the wheat from the chaff. The reports could not well be dispensed with, but last year the editorial blue pencil was put to work in every government bureau and much matter eliminated. This was by the President's direction. The average bureau chief is as convinced as the person who writes a piece for the newspaper that his manuscript can not be cut down without greatly injuring it. These chiefs are now coming to realize that pruning really helps a manuscript and greater brevity does not injure their feelings this year as much as it once did.

The government would actually have saved millions of dollars in the last twenty-five years and nothing in the way of desirable information would have been lost, had it employed a dozen trained editors in its departments and put them to bluepencil manuscript for documents. Probably there never was a better opportunity to employ the blue pencil in the cause of economical administration.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

WEEKLY WEATHER BULLETIN

For the Week Ended November 3, 1906.

Honolulu, H. T., Nov. 5, 1906.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The only rainfalls during the week amounted to more than one inch were reported from the Hilo and the interior of the Puna district of Hawaii; the Koolau, Hamakua and Hamakua-poko districts of Maui; the higher portions of the Honolulu and Ewa districts of Oahu, and the Koolau and the eastern portion of the Kona districts of Kauai. The greatest amounts were from 2.10 to 2.25 inches, and occurred in the southern portion of the Hilo district of Hawaii, and the Koolau, Hamakua and Hamakua-poko districts of Maui. No rain was reported from the Kau district of Hawaii and the Koolau district of Maui, and but a trace from the Waianae district of Oahu. The rainfall for the week was deficient in all districts having averages—excepting in the eastern portion of the Kona district of Kauai, where there was an excess of .20 inch. The deficiencies ranged from .45 to .77 inch in the Kohala, Hamakua, Kau and Kona districts, and .110 to .146 inches in the Hilo and Puna districts of Hawaii; .57 to .95 inch in the Oahu districts, and .12 to .53 inch in the western portion of the Kona and the Koolau district of Kauai. The mean temperatures reported were appreciably lower, and at some stations the change was quite marked.

The following table shows the weekly averages of temperature and rainfall for the principal islands and for the Group:

	Temperature.	Rainfall.
Hawaii	73.5 deg.	0.85 in.
Maui	75.6 deg.	1.07 in.
Oahu	75.4 deg.	0.63 in.
Kauai	76.3 deg.	0.92 in.
Molokai	74.7 deg.	0.71 in.
Entire Group	74.9 deg.	0.96 in.

At the local office of the U. S. Weather Bureau in Honolulu the weather was generally partly cloudy, with an average cloudiness of 5-10ths, and five days upon which measurable rainfall occurred, amounting to .29 inch, a deficiency of .49 inch for the week. The maximum temperature was 82 deg., minimum 68 deg., and mean 76.1 deg., .4 deg. above the normal for the week. The mean relative humidity was 68.9 per cent, and the prevailing wind direction east, with an average hourly velocity of 11.7 miles.

REMARKS BY CORRESPONDENTS.

(Note.—The figures following the name of a station indicate the date with which the week's report closed.)

ISLAND OF HAWAII.

Punahoa Ranch (1)—Heavy showers occurred on the 26th, 27th and 28th. Strong trade winds, with heavy clouds, prevailed. The total rainfall was .51 inch.—S. P. Woods.

Puakoa Ranch (1)—Very high trade winds and moderate temperatures prevailed, with light showers on five dates, amounting to .28 inch. The mean temperature was 73.2 deg.—A. Mason.

Kohala Mill (1)—Occasional showers occurred, excepting on the last two days, and amounted to .44 inch, .51 inch less than the average for the week. The mean temperature was 75.4 deg.—T. H. Lillie.

Kohala Mission (2)—Showers occurred on the first four days, and amounted to .44 inch, a deficiency of .52 inch for the week. The mean temperature was 73.6 deg.—Dr. R. D. Bond.

Niuli (1)—Strong drying winds prevailed, attended with beneficial rains on four dates. The mean temperature was 76.0 deg., and the rainfall .46 inch, .43 inch less than the average for the week.—Robt. Hall.

Waimea (2)—Bright and sunny weather, with exceptionally cool nights, prevailed. The mean temperature was 71.1 deg., and the rainfall .63 inch, a deficiency of .51 inch for the week.—James Laird.

Pauahou (1)—The mean temperature was 74.6 deg., and the rainfall, .22 inch, .77 inch less than the average for the week.—Pauahou Sugar Plantation Co.

Paaulo (1)—High east winds prevailed, attended with a few light showers during the early morning hours. The mean temperature was 76.4 deg., and the rainfall .17 inch.—C. R. Blacow.

Ookala (1)—Strong northeast winds prevailed, with slightly cooler weather, and night showers, amounting to 1.24 inches, a deficiency of 1.10 inches for the week. The mean temperature was 74.2 deg.—W. G. Walker.

Laupahoehoe (1)—Cooler weather, with night showers and strong "trades," prevailed. The total rainfall was 1.54 inches, 1.15 inches less than the average for the week.—E. W. Barnard.

Papaaloo (1)—Light showers occurred nightly, and amounted to 1.64 inches. The first part of the week was windy.—C. W. McLennan.

Honouliuli (2)—Warm days, with cooler nights, obtained, attended with daily rains amounting to 1.18 inches.—Wm. Pullar.

Pepeekeo (1)—Rains occurred daily, excepting on the 26th, and amounted to 1.08 inches, a deficiency of 1.46 inches for the week. The mean temperature was 75.6 deg.—Wm. H. Rogers.

Papaikou (1)—Cloudy weather obtained, attended with daily showers, amounting to 2.11 inches.—John T. Moir.

Hilo (1)—The nights were cool and showery. The mean temperature was 74.2 deg., and the rainfall 1.41 inches, 1.33 inches less than the average for the week.—L. C. Lyman.

Ponahawai (1)—Partly cloudy, showery, and somewhat cooler weather obtained, with light trade winds. The mean temperature was 71.6 deg., and the rainfall 1.55 inches.—J. E. Gamallison.

Kaunama (1)—Cooler, partly cloudy and showery weather, with light northeast winds, obtained. The total rainfall was 1.33 inches, and the mean temperature 76.5 deg.—J. E. Gamallison.

Olaa (1)—Fair weather continued, with night showers, amounting to 1.73 inches. The mean temperature was 74.6 deg.—Eug. P. McCann.

Kapoho (1)—Cloudy days, clear nights and northeasterly winds prevailed. The mean temperature was 73.4 deg., and the rainfall .50 inch, 1.35 inches less than the average for the week.—H. J. Lyman.

Palaha (2)—High winds, excessively warm days and cool nights obtained, with no rainfall, a deficiency of .52 inch for the week. The mean temperature was 73.2 deg.—H. D. Haeiroon.

Kaialakeia (3)—Warm weather, with high trade winds, prevailed. There was no rainfall, a deficiency of .76 inch for the week.—G. G. Kinney.

Kaialakeia (3)—Rains occurred on the 25th, 30th and 1st, and amounted to .84 inch.—Robert Wallace.

Kaialakeia (3)—Rains occurred on the last three days, and amounted to .85 inch, .65 inch less than the average for the week. The mean temperature was 72.3 deg.—Rev. Samuel H. Davis.

ISLAND OF MAUI.

Huelo (1)—Rains occurred daily and amounted to 2.25 inches. The mean temperature was 72.3 deg.—W. F. Pogue.

Nahiku (1)—Rains occurred nightly. The temperatures are becoming somewhat lower. The total rainfall was 2.18 inches.—C. O. Jacobs.

Hauku (1)—Light trade winds prevailed, with cloudy weather, more or less rain every day, and lower temperatures. The mean temperature was 72.4 deg., and the rainfall 1.87 inches.—D. Baldwin.

Penhi (1)—Squally weather, variable winds and cool nights prevailed. The total rainfall was 2.10 inches.—George Groves.

Kihel (30)—Slightly higher maxima and appreciably lower minima temperatures obtained, with very strong northeast winds, clear to cloudy skies, and no rainfall. The mean temperature was 77.8 deg.—James Scott.

Puunene (1)—Showery weather obtained during the first part of week, with good rains at ditch heads. The mean temperature was 77.8 deg., and the rainfall .07 inch.—J. N. S. Williams.

Waialuku (1)—Steady weather obtained, with appreciably lower day and night temperatures, and light "trades," except on the 31st, when quite a stiff breeze prevailed. The mean temperature was 76.2 deg., and the rainfall .02 inch.—Bro. Frank.

Kaanapali (1)—Strong northerly to ENE winds prevailed, with partly cloudy weather, and a heavy ENE gale on the 31st. Light showers occurred on six nights, amounting to .10 inch. The mean temperature was 77.0 deg.—Wm. Robb.

ISLAND OF OAHU.

Maunawili Ranch (3)—The weather was cooler, with a heavy shower on the night of the 29th, and lighter ones on the remaining dates. The mean temperature was 74.1 deg., and the rainfall .60 inch, .90 inch less than the average for the week.—John Herd.

Waianalae (2)—Rains occurred on three dates and amounted to .28 inch, a deficiency of .60 inch for the week. The mean temperature was 78.7 deg.—A. Irvine.

Manoa (2)—Moderate trade winds and cooler weather prevailed, with rains daily, amounting to 1.98 inches.—F. N. Parker.

Waiaawa (2)—The weather was cooler, with a mean temperature of 74.2 deg., and daily rains, amounting to 1.87 inches.—W. R. Waters.

Ewa (3)—The weather was considerably cooler, with showers on the 3rd, amounting to .06 inch, .45 inch less than the average for the week. The mean temperature was 76.5 deg.—R. Muller.

Waianae (2)—Slightly cooler weather obtained, attended with a few inappreciable showers. The mean temperature was 79.0 deg., and the rainfall trace, a deficiency of .37 inch for the week.—F. Meyer.

ISLAND OF KAUAI.

Kilauea (2)—The beginning of the week was sunny and warm, with occasional night showers, but the latter part was cool, cloudy and showery, with east winds prevailing. The total rainfall amounted to 1.32 inches, a deficiency of .53 inch for the week. The mean temperature was 76.2 deg.—L. B. Borrello.

Keala (2)—Lower day temperatures was the feature of the week. Cloudy weather with frequent showers and high trade winds prevailed. The mean temperature was 76.0 deg., and the rainfall .80 inch.—W. Jarvis.

Lihue (2)—Cloudy weather continued, with frequent light showers. The mean temperature was 76.1 deg., and the rainfall .84 inch.—F. Weber.

Koloa (2)—Partly cloudy weather with light showers daily, and stormy winds prevailed. The mean temperature was 75.5 deg., and the rainfall 1.51 inches, .29 inch above the average for the week.—Koloa Sugar Co.

Eleele (2)—Unsettled weather prevailed, with rains on the last five dates, amounting to .76 inch.—McBryde Sugar Co.

Makaweli (2)—The weather was cooler, with occasional light showers, amounting to .29 inch, a deficiency of 1.2 inch for the week. The mean temperature was 77.8 deg.—Hawaiian Sugar Co.

ISLAND OF MOLOKAI.

Mapulehu (2)—Strong northeast "trades" prevailed from the 27th to 1st inclusive. Showers occurred on five dates and amounted to .71 inch. The mean temperature was 77.4 deg.—C. C. Conradt.

WM. B. STOCKMAN,
Section Director.

HAWAII PLANTERS

LOSE DR. COBB

Dr. N. A. Cobb, director of the Division of Pathology and Physiology of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, has been appointed chief of the newly-organized Department of Agriculture and Technology of the Federal government in Washington. Dr. Cobb has been here for several years and has been a factor in the discovery of fungus enemies in sugar cane, in which his services have been of great value to the planters of the Territory. The position to which the doctor has been appointed was accepted by him during his recent visit to the mainland.

E. D. Baldwin has finished the survey of the lower Bishop Estate lands in the vicinity of the volcano.

FINAL GLIMPSES OF HAWAII

BY HELEN G. TINSLEY

Several facts are most prominently in my mind, now that I have returned home from a visit of several weeks in the Hawaiian Islands, with the Southern California Editorial Association. One is the wondrous beauty of rainbow capped Hawaii, with its exquisitely lovely valleys of tropical verdure. There's no luxuriance of vegetation in our own America to compare with that of the islands of the South Seas.

Another fact is the extraordinary sunniness—a most delightful hospitality and freedom from cares such as we Americans know—that obtains among all the people of various races in Hawaii. I doubt whether there can be any more generous, genial, happy people in all the world than there are in Honolulu and its environs.

Another fact is the up-to-dateness of Honolulu. Its electric car system is as modern as anything on our own continent. Its hotels are simply superb. Its newspapers are models. Its merchants would do credit to any American town. Its roads of volcanic lava are without superiors in the world. Its public buildings are in harmony with the progressive, wide-awake, spirit of the people, and the public school system of Honolulu is as fine as that of California and we all know that is as up-to-date as any on earth.

Still another fact about Hawaii that will always stick in my memory is the great aquarium of Honolulu. When William J. Bryan was in Hawaii last fall on his way about the globe, he wrote a letter from Honolulu and in that letter he said that he had never seen anything of the kind so wonderful as the hundreds of specimens of salt water fish, displayed in the immense aquariums.

It is wonderful how rapidly Honolulu is becoming Americanized. It is not the quiet, rural little city it used to be, but it is being quickly filled with the roving element from the States. There are 45,000 people in Honolulu. After annexation, steamer after steamer arrived, loaded with people who had an idea that they could drop into lucrative positions and be able to lead lives of ease with fat incomes. Lawyers, physicians, dentists, mechanics, bookkeepers, clerks, school teachers, typewriters, laborers, flocked in, only to find the ranks of the professional men and workers already well filled.

As a consequence many are stranded with little or no money and no employment. Living in Honolulu is very expensive, since most of what is worn and used in Hawaii is imported from our Pacific coast. Many of the seekers after lucrative and easy positions were not able to secure accommodations for hotels and rooming houses were filled beyond their capacity and they returned whence they came, carrying erroneous reports which did great injustice to Honolulu and her splendid people. The field for engineers, mechanics, and carpenters is extremely limited, and besides there are the Chinese, Japanese and Portuguese to compete with, which, for an American, is impossible. An ambitious, energetic man can make a place for himself in Hawaii, as elsewhere, but he must rustle and do it by hard work.

I have said that Honolulu is rapidly becoming Americanized, but there are things that will never change about these beautiful islands. There will always be the climate, whose evenness is the delight of those who go there for pleasure or to benefit their health; for the soft tropical heat is tempered by the soft trade winds which blow nine months out of the twelve. Of course it is hot in the sun, and in the middle of the day, but the mornings and evenings are delightful. There will always be those wonderful volcanic craters, for Hawaii contains Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea, which rank in height with the Alps.

Then, there will be for many years to come, the tall, well built, gentle, good looking Hawaiians to greet us with their "alohas." Their color is quite brown, eyes large and brown, hair black and straight; the nose is not flat, while the lips are slightly fuller than ours. In fact, some of them are really quite handsome. They are particularly neat, and the women's dresses spotlessly clean.

And what happy smiling faces they have! We may look in vain for the hard, angular faces that are always in evidence in a European crowd. The Hawaiians are not by any means free from guile, but envy, hatred and uncharitableness are almost unknown among these simple, almost childish people. They loved and were loyal to their late queen, and many, especially in the rural districts, think that America has taken the islands only temporarily, during the war period. The total elimination of these simple people is only a question of time for there now remains only 33,000 out of 300,000 when the white man first set foot on their islands and was given a cordial welcome.

An American, who has never been in Honolulu, cannot understand how potential the Chinese and Japanese are in commerce and industry in the Hawaiian Islands.

The Chinese of Hawaii form an integral part of the population. Their position in mercantile business has been firmly established, and they have proved themselves progressive by grasping the best of civilization. The Chinese of Honolulu in manner, appearance, and mode of living, are far different from the Chinese of San Francisco or Los Angeles. Their environment is different. They mingle and intermarry with the Hawaiians, and their interests are consulted by the Americans, thereby bringing out their best traits and eradicating the repulsiveness of the Chinese of America.

They are Hawaiians in the same sense that the Germans, the Swedes, and the Irish have become Americans. Therefore, I believe that our government would make a mistake in making the exclusion laws apply to the islands as they do to the United States. To eliminate over 21,000 Chinese-Hawaiians from a population of 100,000 people would indicate the great task of exclusion.

From a business point of view, there is no doubt as to the benefit of annexation. Foreign capital has been going into Hawaii rapidly for seven years. Real estate has risen to an extremely high figure, and rents are soaring.

Hawaii has been a monarchy, but even during the reign of King Kalakaua, sugar was the real king, and the sweet monarch has not relinquished his scepter since annexation to the United States. The amounts of money made in sugar have been and are enormous. The business is really in the hands of a few, who had received immense grants of land during the monarchy, and who enjoy practically a monopoly. A man with small capital cannot go into sugar planting for a sugar estate requires a vast amount of money. Sugar cane grows anywhere and everywhere that water can be obtained, from sea level up to an elevation of 2000 feet, but the choice locations are all occupied and owned by large corporations.

The largest and richest operating plantation is Ewa, near Honolulu. It comprises 66000 acres, giving an average yield of twelve tons per acre. It employs 1400 laborers.

There seems to be a bright future for coffee, though in Honolulu one hears very little of coffee. Sugar is the theme, for everyone strives to own at least a few shares of sugar stock.

The drawbacks to establishing a coffee plantation are the time one has to wait for the trees to begin bearing.

It is not safe to count on a crop till the fourth year, when a comfortable income will begin to be realized. I know of one plantation of eight acres, which the owner is having cleared and cultivated by contract labor, and at the end of five years each tree that is living is to cost him 30 cents, but this is an exceptional contract, and could not now be duplicated. It will be only a matter of time until the excellent quality of Hawaiian coffee is known. I consider it superior to Mocha or Java. If cultivation is entered into in the best localities, using the best methods, machinery and appliances, it will become a great source of profit.

A WORD TO TRAVELERS.
The excitement incident to traveling and change of food and water often brings on diarrhoea, and for this reason no one should leave home without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.