THE CENSUS OF HAWAII

The Details of the Count Given Out.

POPULATION'S INCREASE

The Figures Show the Marvelous Growth of Honolulu in the Past Ten Years.

The following is in part a bulletin on the Hawaiian census issued by the United States Census Bureau:

The first census of the Hawaiian Islands was taken in 1832 and was followed by censuses in 1836, 1850, 1853 and 1860 and every six years thereafter.

The census of Hawaii in 1900 was taken as of June 1 of that year, but the censuses from 1866 to 1896, inclusive, were taken as of different dates, as follows: 1866, December 7; 1872, December 27; 1878, December 27; 1884, December 27; 1890, December 28; 1896, September 27. No information is available concerning the dates as of which the censuses prior to 1866 were taken. Table 1 shows the population of Hawaii at each census from 1832 to 1900, inclusive, together with the number and per cent of increase (or decrease) during each census period.

TABLE 1—POPULATION OF HAWAII 1832 TO 1900.

Census Years—	Pop.	No.	Per Cent.
1900	154,001	44,981	41.2
1896	109,020	19,030	21.1
1890	89,990	9,412	11.6
1884	80,578	22,593	38.9
1878	57,985	1,088	1.9
1872	56,897	*6,062	*9.6
1866	62,959	*6,741	*9.6
1860	69,700	*3,438	*4.7
1853	73,138	*11,027	*13.1
1850	84,165	*24,414	*22.4
1836	108,579	*21,734	*16.6
1832	130,313	.....	....

*Decrease.

The first census of the Hawaiian Islands, taken in 1832, showed a population of 130,313, but each succeeding census up to and including 1872, showed a loss, the census returns in 1872 giving a population of only 56,897, representing a loss since 1832 of 73,416, or 56.3 per cent.

The census of 1878 showed only a slight increase over that of 1872, but during the next six years the population increased rapidly, and the census of 1884 showed a population of 80,578, or an increase since 1878 of very nearly 39 per cent. From 1884 to 1890 the population of the Islands increased 11.6 per cent, and from 1890 to 1896 21.1 per cent, giving a population in 1896 of 109,020. During the four years from 1896 to 1900 the per centage of increase has nearly doubled, the present census showing a population of 154,001, representing an increase over that reported in 1896 of 44,981, or 41.2 per cent. During the last ten years, from 1890 to 1900, or substantially the same interval as for the census of the United States proper, there has been an increase in population of 64,011, or 71.1 per cent.

The total land surface of the Hawaiian Islands is approximately 6,449 square miles, the average number of persons to the square mile at the last three censuses being as follows: 1890, 13.9; 1896, 16.9; 1900, 23.8.

Table 2 shows the population of Hawaii in detail by Islands at each census from 1878 to 1900, inclusive, while Table 3, which immediately follows, shows, for each Island or group of Islands, the decrease (or increase) by number and per cent during each period.

Table 4 shows the increase (or decrease) by number and per cent of each Island or group of Islands from 1890 to 1900, corresponding substantially to the ten-year period for which comparisons are made in the census of the States and Territories of the United States proper.

TABLE 2—Population of Hawaii in Detail, by Islands, 1878 to 1900.

Islands—	1900.
Hawaii	154,001
Hawaii Island	46,843
Kauai and Niihau Islands	20,734
Maui Island	25,416
Molokai and Lanai Islands	2,504
Oahu Island	58,504

TABLE 3—Increase in Population of Hawaii in Detail, by Islands, 1878 to 1900.

Number and Percentage of Increase or Decrease, by Islands, in Detail, from 1896 to 1900—

Hawaii	44,981	41.2
Hawaii Island	13,558	40.7
Kauai and Niihau Isls.	5,342	39.8
Maui Island	7,690	43.3
Molokai and Lanai Isls.	92	3.8
Oahu Island	18,299	45.5

TABLE 4—Increase in Population of Hawaii, in Detail, by Islands, 1890 to 1900.

Islands—	Increase. No.	Per Cent.
Hawaii (group)	64,011	71.1
Hawaii Island	20,089	75.0
Kauai and Niihau	8,875	74.8
Maui Island	8,059	46.4
Molokai and Lanai	322	*11.3
Oahu Island	27,310	87.5

*Decrease.

This table shows that all the Islands have increased materially in population since 1890, with the exception of Molokai and Lanai, which show a combined loss of 11.3 per cent. The largest percentage of increase reported is 87.5 for Oahu Island, in which the city of Honolulu is situated.

Table No. 5 shows the population of Hawaii by districts, certain of the Islands being divided into districts, equivalent to the minor civil divisions of which the counties of the United States are composed.

The city of Honolulu is co-extensive with the district of Honolulu, in Oahu Island, and is practically the only city in Hawaii. Table 6 shows the population of Honolulu from 1866 to 1900, inclusive, together with the increase by number and per cent during each census period.

TABLE 6—Population of Honolulu, 1866 to 1900.

Census Years—	Pop.	—Increase— No.	Pr.Ct.
1900	39,306	9,386	31.3
1896	29,920	7,013	30.6
1890	22,907	2,420	11.8
1884	20,487	6,373	45.1
1878	14,114	*738	*4.9
1872	14,825	1,331	9.8
1866	13,521	.....	....

*Decrease.

The population of Honolulu in 1866 was 13,521, as compared with a population in 1900 of 39,306, or an increase of practically three fold in thirty-four years. The largest percentage of increase during any one period was 45.1 from 1878 to 1884.

Honolulu had a population in 1890 of 22,907, showing an increase from 1890 to 1900 of 16,399, or 71.5 per cent.

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COLLEGE IS NOT NEEDED

Oahu's Transformation Impracticable.

NOT ENOUGH STUDENTS

Professor M. M. Scott Takes No Stock in Proposed Plan for Expansion.

PRESIDENT SMITH'S proposed plan to make a college of Punahou with a curriculum equalling in breadth and class of studies the great colleges of the Mainland, is not thought well of by the majority of Honolulans.

The students of Punahou are opposed to the idea, it is said. Professor M. M. Scott, principal of the High School, was asked as a representative public school teacher, what he thought of the plan.

"I think it is impracticable," said Professor Scott. "We cannot have colleges without students. Carriages without horses, I grant you, but not scholarless schools. I have heard the scheme for a university for Hawaii discussed before now, and I have never considered it feasible.

"The census just finished gives Hawaii 154,000 people. Of these, 60,000 are Japanese. I don't know the exact number, but 60,000 is a fair estimate.

"These are chiefly males without children, and even their few children must be counted out as far as secondary or higher education is concerned. Count out 15,000 or 20,000 Chinese who are without children, and who, also, cut only a trifling figure in the matter of higher education. Ten thousand or 12,000 Portuguese of the population, are poor, and when their children are able to read and write and cipher a little they are usually compelled by necessity to put them at work.

"For high school purposes we can count on a total of 10,000 in Hawaii, which is the population of a small town in the United States. Now, what about a college with only that to draw from? As to practical results, all our schools have been conducted in the English language for the past fifteen years. Yet Punahou and the High School are the only schools that do secondary work. The total in both schools is about 175 pupils. In the High School there are eighty studying now, and at Punahou between ninety and one hundred. Many of these in mental ability should not be in the High School course. In Boston, an old city and one of traditional scholastic attainment, only seven per cent of those entering the public schools are graduated from the High School. There being now with the best effort only 175 in all Hawaii in secondary studies, it seems plain that it would be impossible to prepare more than fifteen or twenty pupils a year to pass an examination and take up college work.

"It has been urged that pupils will come here from the Mainland. Why should they come here? If the climate in the East is severe, as it is, boys and girls of delicate constitutions will go to Berkeley and Stanford, or to Southern California, where the climate is not severe, and yet is bracing, and where tuition, board, and all necessities and luxuries are much cheaper than here.

"With the large equipment necessary for a college, the paid teachers required to carry on college work in the different courses, it would take perhaps ten times as much money to conduct the institution here as it would cost to send away the students to any of the best universities in the United States. Those able to send their sons and daughters to a college want them to go to the Mainland or abroad. They want them to get that larger view of the outer world which comes in the life at any of the magnificent institutions of the United States and Europe. In the past these sons and daughters of Hawaii have been sent away, and they will be in the future.

"Consult the feelings of the students themselves. They do not want to finisa their education here. They want to see something. They want to go to the big colleges where they will meet thousands of fellow students from all parts of the world. Many of them also desire an alma mater whose standing, size and fame, will give added weight to their degrees.

"For a long time to come the bulk of the population here must be of the lower order whose children will not have the money or the aptitude or brain power for college education. It would be gratifying, no doubt, to Hawaii's pride to have a college here, but the facts do not warrant a college now, or in the indefinite future."

Lincoln used to be fond of telling a story which he got from Mr. Connant, of a lawyer in a Western town who desired the nomination for county judge. On the morning preceding the evening on which the county convention was to meet, he applied to the livery-stable keeper in his village for a horse and buggy in which to drive to the county town, sixteen miles distant, where the convention was to be held. "Give me the best and the fastest horse you have, Sam," said he, "so that I will have time to go around and see the boys before the convention comes in." The liveryman, however, was supporting a rival candidate, and gave the lawyer a horse that outwardly appeared perfect, but which broke down entirely before half the journey was completed; so that when the candidate arrived the convention had adjourned and his rival had been nominated. On his return to the stable, late the following afternoon, knowing that it was useless to resent the trick played upon him, he said to the owner: "Look here, Smith, you must be training this horse for the New York market. You expect to sell him to an undertaker for a hearse horse, don't you? Well, it's time wasted. I know from his gait that you have spent days training him to pull a hearse, but he'll prove a dead failure. Why, he's so slow he couldn't get a corpse to the cemetery in time for the resurrection."

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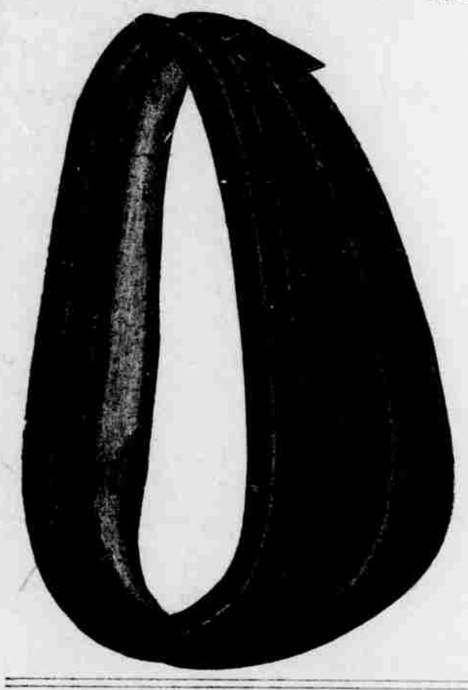
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