

Sunday Advertiser

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CONTRASTING METHODS.

California, with its two senators and eight congressmen and its local promotion bureaus, still finds plenty of work for special political and tourist commissions to do in the East. When anything of particular value is needed from Congress, the State, far from relying on its official agents, sends forward its best lay workers. That was the case when the bubonic scare was on at San Francisco, when the Midwinter Fair sought an appropriation and when the War Department threatened to turn its transport business over to Seattle. There was no waiting on senators and members then; their aid was welcome, but the emergency was thought to justify special embassies.

It is the same way with matters of promotion. No State has better-organized promotion work than California. There is a vast output of literature, the railroads are helping, the State is flooded with tourists, yet special promoters are all the while going to East to accelerate the work. A recent San Francisco paper notes the departure of Rufus P. Jennings, Andrea Sbarboro and F. J. Koster, representative men for a visit to St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, New York, Boston, Washington, Philadelphia, New Orleans and El Paso, and describes their objects as follows:

While at the World's Fair they will attend the Transmississippi Commercial Congress and the convention of the National Buttermakers' Association, both of which will be held between October 24th and October 29th. As each of the three men is a delegate-at-large to one or both of these conventions, they will have some formal part in the proceedings.

The whole trip is to further the work of the California Promotion Committee. In Chicago and New York suitable headquarters will be selected for the establishment of branches of the main office on New Montgomery street, and each of these offices will be extensively equipped with literature and pictures and have a lecturer in attendance to explain things and answer questions. At Washington the delegation will confer with Government officials and urge improvements at the Presidio and co-operation in improvements to the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers. Also the question of supplies for the Panama canal being furnished by the Pacific Coast will come up. A special effort will be made urging that California prunes and raisins be made a part of the ration for the Army and for the Indians on reservations.

California, like every State and Territory that knows its opportunities, uses its citizens freely at Washington whenever there is anything to be made or to be averted there. A chance to get the Asiatic fleet for maneuvers, would start the Presidents of the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association and several leading politicians of San Francisco off by the first train. If there was any danger of California being left out of the River and Harbor bill or the Fortification measure, the big men of the State would surround the capital in shoals. Nobody would think of leaving the whole burden of work upon the backs of the two senators and eight representatives. (The State itself would put its shoulder to the wheel.)

How pathetic the difference between the California way and the Hawaiian way. With a harbor that needs dredging and mail and tourist steamers threatening to pass us by on that account; with the River and Harbor bill about to be put in shape for a December submission to Congress; with fortifications "in the air;" with a revenue cutter not even in sight; with public building and Hilo breakwater projects forlornly waiting for an impetus—what are we doing? Why we are waiting for the voters to decide whether Kuhio or Iaukea or Nottley shall attend to all these matters some weeks after they have been practically disposed of by the party leaders? And as for promotion work an influential section of the business community is thinking about dropping it altogether.

LOCAL STREET PAVING.

The smoothness of a macadamized road in Honolulu wears off in about a year and if there is much travel or rain the road needs to be repaired or rebuilt in three years. Obviously this is a bad showing. Macadam of the right sort should hold its form for seven or eight years unless disturbed meanwhile by the laying of pipes; but the trouble in Honolulu is that our road-building material, a friable volcanic rock, is not adapted to wear and tear. If we had granite to break up, our highways would not create such an endless bill of costs.

A trial is about to be made of asphalt on one of the business streets, a substance which may keep its smoothness of surface better than macadam, but which is a radiator of heat. On a warm day the asphaltum surface of the Naval docks is almost unbearable. In Washington the streets, which are paved with this material, affect the thermometers all along the way. Still if asphaltum highways prove durable and therefore less expensive than macadam, the public here may not complain of the higher temperature. It is an offset also for solar discomfort to have the springy, rubber-like feeling of asphalt under one's carriage wheels.

A good plan, in experimenting with our streets, would be to try several pavements in a distance, on one highway, of a few blocks. Then any casual taxpayer could tell how the same volume of travel affects different building materials. If it ever comes to that, the Advertiser hopes the pavements of Sydney, N. S. W., will have consideration. Some years ago the United States Consul General there reported that noiseless pavement, laid a decade before on the Sydney street of heaviest traffic had shown no signs of deterioration. This pavement had pounded and rolled rock at the bottom, with one foot lengths of eucalyptus trunks on end between curb and curb, the spaces or crevices between each trunk length being filled with gravel and concrete and the top presenting a smooth surface of asphalt which protected the wood from rain. It was found that the eucalyptus grew harder with the years.

As eucalyptus is readily procurable here some experiments with it might not come amiss.

Mr. W. M. Bray, who has taken a responsible position with Hopp & Co., the furniture dealers, was until lately the librarian of the Advertiser. He came here from Australia, having gone there from South Africa at the close of the Boer war in which he had taken some part. He is an American by birth, a newspaper man and a press librarian by occupation. His work in the Advertiser's library in indexing the files of this and other local papers, many books and pamphlets and tens of thousands of clippings and pictures, has been of the utmost value to the paper and its readers. People who have been surprised at the promptness with which this paper interprets telegraphic news, and publishes biographical matter and the like, will find an explanation in the scope and accuracy of Mr. Bray's work. He is succeeded in the library by Mr. L. Withington, son of former Senator Withington of California.

The Cuban planters have a labor problem on their hands in spite of the army of reconcentrados whom the guileless Americans used to feed. With any number of idle peons about, the Cuban government is discussing a bill appropriating \$600,000 to be expended in bringing labor immigrants in from Europe and the Canary islands. It is estimated that the coming sugar crop will be 8,000,000 sacks, requiring 35,000 additional field hands. The Wall Street Summary from which these facts are derived says that 100,000 tons of cane were left uncut last year for lack of workers.

Alexieff has gone home to work. As he is principally useful in getting up wars it is not likely that he will find much more to do in Russia. There is a fine opening for him, though, in Hawaiian politics.

Some of the Democratic torchbearers want a campaign uniform for the last big rallies. How would it do to wear spotted skirts.

The sooner the police scratch the egg-throwing at political meetings the better the public will be satisfied.

It is probable that the Russian ships at Vigo will not mistake the British men-of-war for fishing boats.

It is natural for a paper which chums with embezzlers to sneer at detectives.

Perhaps the travelling spellbinder has trachoma. It's some disease of the Ts.

The musicians last night described both the leading candidates for Congress

as "owls." The owl is a bird of the night, addicted to sleeplessness and hoots. Congress, if may be remarked, is a poor place for an owl. Don't be an owl.

The finer the diamond the deeper the scratch. Don't be the scratch.



- Macfarlane's Memories.
- Hot things for Hot Climates.
- Dow's Ten Per Cent.
- Policemen and Liquor Clubs.
- Dynamite in the Streets.
- Rastus Heard From.
- Cops and Toddy.

Henry Macfarlane is a veteran who ought to write his reminiscences. He has lived for two generations less a decade in Honolulu and has seen the rise and fall of many institutions and men and the development of the town from a grass hut and coral village to a city of seven-story structures, trolleys, pavements and electric lights. Why he doesn't put his pen to paper and let the Sunday Advertiser have the result I don't know, for Henry once appeared in print quite often. In fact, forty-odd years ago he was a reporter of the Advertiser. "Talk about strenuous times gathering news," he said, "and what do you think of getting into a catboat and trying to intercept a ship on the horizon? News from the mainland was a rare commodity in those days, so when we saw a vessel passing we chased it up. Sometimes I ran out of sight of the shore. Along in 1862 or 1863 I caught sight of a sail and went out, being gone all night before I came within hailing distance. I shouted to the captain, saying:

"What's the news from the war?"
 "What war?"
 "Why the war in the United States."
 "Oh I believe I did hear they were having a little shindig there."
 "And that was all I got for my trouble," said Henry.

The other day the Advertiser spoke of the coming of the hot tomale, a delicacy which our people have hitherto extracted unhusked from a heated tin. Few residents, save those who have lived here long, know the philosophy of eating peppery things in the tropics. "I should think," said a malihini the other day, "that hot tomales, chile con carne, enchiladas, curry and rice and hot chutney, would be winter dishes in the north, not summer dishes near the equator." So they would, if the objects were to create and sustain bodily heat. "But the reason for it all is the need of keeping the liver active. Exercise will do that but people are not prone to exert themselves in hot weather, so they lazily turn to the peppery things which stir up the liver like a horseback ride. Mexicans steep everything in red pepper because of their livers and if they did not do it the race would soon die out. Here in Hawaii we cling to our old habits of the North Temperate Zone and favor beef steak, hot biscuits, sausage, ham, stout beer and all the other heat-producing foods and drinks which have no business on our menus. Sometimes I wish that the campaign story that beef may go to fifty cents would turn out to be true for then all of us would be forced to adopt a rational warm weather diet of fish, fruit, vegetables, nuts, milk, poultry, eggs, poi, etc. Then we islanders, especially women who don't take much exercise, would be healthier.

I see that H. M. Dow never charged interest on the bail money he loaned to policemen. He only accepted his 120 per cent per year as "voluntary payments." I have heard how that was done. A policeman who came to settle at that illegal interest rate was told that he need not pay it if he didn't want to—but he couldn't get any more loans if he refused. Generally the officer saw the point. Report has it that Dow borrowed money at the banks with his chief's indorsement and loaned it out on the Shylock principle, paying the bank eight per cent per annum and getting back 120 per cent gross. This process kept the policemen always poor and impelled them to run little grafts of their own, such, for example, as Speak Easy liquor clubs.

There are forty-six of these clubs in Honolulu, all known to the police and some owned by them. A leading law-firm had an interpreter who was wont to get drunk. His employers traced him to a club and needing him one day sent a clerk to get him. The interpreter was drinking but had not got full. He was willing to come back to work but the proprietor interfered and told the clerk to let him alone. That proprietor was an officer of the police. So there y'are!

The truck load of dynamite which jolted through the business quarter of Honolulu the other day would, if it had exploded, say at Fort and Queen streets, have prostrated the buildings on Fort street from the waterfront to Hotel and probably those behind them and on the lateral thoroughfares. A floating mine, such as sinks battleships, is a small affair beside a truck-load of dynamite. The load in question was handled roughly and protruding boxes, which threatened to fall to the pavement, were kicked back into place by the driver. Suppose a box had responded to concussion and set off the rest? Where would the business district of Honolulu have been then? Where would some hundreds of its denizens have been? Surely something ought to be done in the way of precautions to make such a disaster impossible.

"Rastus writes from the mainland that he is doing great work. I spoke yesterday," he says, "on a platform which Secretary Hay occupied before they heard of me and which ex-Attorney General Knox would have spoken from if I had not appeared in the nick of time. There was enormous enthusiasm with cries of 'Rastus! Rastus!' Three cheers for 'Rastus!' I declare I almost blushed as I did that day in Paris when everybody looked away from the trust magnate to observe me, his valet, standing up on the box of his carriage waving a flag. The reception reminded me of the street welcome which London gave the Prince after he recovered from his illness, except that my fellow Americans did more cheering. The audience hung on my lips for over three hours and would not drop off. Whenever I turned a period the crowd almost turned a side somersault. I had a phonograph put on the platform so that I might, in future years, hear the speech and the applause. There I stood saying things and there the audience writhed with enjoyment while it drank in my words. Since last night every good party man is carrying a razor and eating watermelon as a delicate compliment to me. When I sit in my private parlor at the Waldorf-Astoria and think of these events it takes all my philosophy, all the knowledge of human nature I have acquired in my public life, all the sobriety of judgment which I have derived from the society and friendly tutelage of great men, to resist the temptation to glorify myself at the expense of the less fortunate. But I firmly say, No Rastus, no! In spite of it all, preserve your modesty. Be the shy pansy by the wayside, spreading delicate fragrance, rather than the garish sunflower filling the public eye. In other words 'Rastus be yourself and you may be sure you will never meet a superior.'

Some amusing incidents took place at the police department when High Sheriff Henry made his famous order that the police should not drink in saloons, either in or out of uniform, on or off duty. Some of the members were scared but other and bolder spirits read the order several times to see if there was not some loophole of escape. Finally one member of the force sought a well known man about town and asked:
 "Well, that doesn't prevent us getting liquor from the wholesale houses, does it?"

COMMERCIAL NEWS

BY DANIEL LOGAN.

Politics, in these closing days of the biennial legislative campaign, is crowding business interests into the background. "When the hurly burly's done, and the battle's fought and won," it is more than likely that the streets will take in a lively aspect of shopping traffic. With the better feeling caused by the improvement in sugar, people ought to be disposed for an outright observance of Thanksgiving Day. That great national festival will be closely followed by preparations for the Christmas season. Altogether, the mercantile community may be considered to have passed the threshold of better times than it has for several years experienced. The banks will have all of their advances on registered treasury warrants repaid the middle of November so that money ought to be loosened up a bit about that time.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

The past week has been much like the previous one on the Stock Exchange, both in the names of securities moving and in prices. Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. has maintained its standing here, but for some unaccounted reason has encountered a slump in San Francisco. A cablegram to Halstead & Co. yesterday afternoon quoted H. C. & S. Co. in San Francisco at \$64.25 bid and \$66 asked, whereas 330 shares were sold here yesterday for 60 days' delivery at \$67.50. Ewa has not come up to the asking rate of \$24 in sales, though definite information of dividends has been imparted to the public. Extra dividends in November and December will bring Ewa's payments for this year up to 8 per cent, and it is announced that 2 per cent. quarterly dividends will be started on March 31. Besides, there is the prospect of Ewa's bonded indebtedness being wiped out at the middle of the year. Good credit of the Territorial Government is shown by large sales of Hawaiian 5 per cent. bonds at par. Stock and bond sales for the week in detail were as follows:

Pioneer Mill Co. (par \$100), 40 shares at \$120; Hawaiian Government 5 per cent. bonds, \$18,000 and \$20,000 at par; Waialua Agricultural Co. (par \$100), 50 shares at \$48.50; Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co., common (par \$100), 15 shares and 43 shares at \$65; Olowalu Sugar Co. (par \$100), 25 shares at \$60; Kahuku Sugar Co. (par \$20), 155 shares at \$19; Ewa Plantation Co. (par \$20), 500 shares at \$23.37½; Kihei Plantation Co. (par \$50), 25 shares, 25 shares, 15 shares and 35 shares at \$8; Hawaiian Sugar Co. (Makaweli, par \$21), 9 shares at \$27.50; Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. (par \$100), 80 shares at \$67.50, 200 shares and 130 shares, 60 days both lots, at \$67.50; Oahu Sugar Co. (par \$100), 10 shares at \$87.50.

REAL ESTATE.

Real estate transactions published the past week show but few sales of much account. A deed by Charles Pooloa and wife to George J. Campbell of King street property for about \$5000, with \$2300 mortgage, is registered. The Christian church has bought a site for a house of worship, at Beretania and Keeaumoku streets, for \$3250. Leases of King street properties by John Emmelhut to Yong Poy Kwong are recorded, one at rent of \$1050, \$1140 and \$1320, the other at \$600, \$660 and \$680, respectively for periods of five, ten and ten years of a term of 25 years in each case. Three small pieces of land under foreclosure were sold at auction by James F. Morgan yesterday.

R. C. L. Peterson's successful suits for the recovery of real estate broker's commissions, one having been won through compromise and another from a jury, are regarded as clearing up elements of possible misunderstanding between persons in that business and their clientele.

Property in Manoa and Palolo valleys will be enhanced in value by the road projected for the former and the one well advanced toward completion for the latter. Both highways will open up considerable areas of valuable agricultural land and attractive residence sites, besides adding an extensive mileage to the most pleasant suburban driveways of Honolulu.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Kamalo Sugar Co.'s property was only partly sold, under the assignee's order, at Fisher's auction rooms on Monday. The leases were withdrawn. A suit against the company for rent, naming the principal buyer of land as garnishee, speedily followed the sale. Litigation of this kind is liable to retard any development that may be projected by the land-owners of the section, besides making some trouble for the holders of assessable stock of the insolvent company. Dr. A. Mouritz was the principal buyer of land at the sale, obtaining the Mapuehu tract of 1650 acres for \$3050. As Dr. Mouritz is an enthusiastic believer in the capabilities of the soil, with its abundance of water, in the Kamalo section, it may be supposed that the ground will not long be left lumbered with tautana.—The entire assets of the Puna Sugar Co. are judicially decreed to be sold by the receiver, William Pfothenauer, after advertising the sale for at least ninety days in Honolulu, San Francisco and New York daily papers.—Bids are under consideration by the Superintendent of Public Works for the contract of erecting a Normal School building in Honolulu.—The expenditures out of current revenue for roads and bridges in Honolulu for September amounted to \$26,151.47.—Work is progressing in the laying of asphalt pavement on Queen street, as one of a series of experiments with different kinds of paving material. Macadamizing lacks durability either for sustaining heavy traffic or resisting storm attrition, besides which it will not stand ordinary cleaning processes any length of time.—The Government is advertising the opening of homestead lands in Hanalei, Kauai, and the sales at auction of many parcels of land in Waimea and Hilo districts, Hawaii.—Regulations are being published by the Board of Agriculture to prevent the introduction of fruit infected with pests and of all kinds of noxious animals, birds and creeping things.

?? ROMANCE OF A CROWN ??

Who wants to buy a crown at auction—a genuine crown under which real royalty has rested, somewhat uneasily, it is true, but rested nevertheless? The crown of Hawaii is for sale. It does not amount to much, for there is now no Hawaiian royalty and consequently there is no one who is authorized to wear the crown, but it has graced the brows of the monarchs to the number of half a dozen or more. Of course they were dusky monarchs, but it is quite likely that they averaged well with the rest of the monarchs of the world, so if anybody wants to own the crown he need not stand back on that account.

A good many years ago, France presented the crown to the last of the Kamehamehas, along with a somewhat expensive silver service, and it is only owing to the fact that the Territory is in bad shape financially that both are now offered for sale. They will go at auction within a few weeks to the highest bidder. Hawaii has lately been divided into counties, the change taking away nearly all the revenue of the territorial government, and there will be no more money coming in until November, when one-half the taxes of the counties will be turned in. In order to tide over the emergency, something had to be done, and in casting about for property upon which something might be realized the old crown and the ancient silver service, both long forgotten, were discovered. Then the auction project suggested itself and it is being boomed for all it is worth. So now is the chance of some ambitious citizen of this great and glorious republic to own a crown if he can bring forward the cash. It is somewhat certain that King Kalakaua's head lay uneasily in this crown on several occasions, but as that frisky monarch was quite in the habit of sleeping in his plug hat or any other head-gear he happened to be wearing, it loses no interest on that account.

The old crown is battered and dirty; moreover, contrary to the usual style of crowns it is not solid gold, though there is still enough of the yellow metal about it to give it considerable intrinsic value. It is set with pearls, emeralds and rubies, with some few other stones, at one time there having been a large number of valuable diamonds among them. But it seems there are dishonest persons in Hawaii, as elsewhere, and the diamonds were pried out, to be turned to the private use of somebody, nobody now knows who, in the revolution of 1893. Some of the marauders who looted the palace after the hasty flight of Queen Liliuokalani discovered the crown and started to carry it away. As it is a ponderous affair, it was found too heavy, and the looters had to be content with taking out the most valuable jewels, leaving those of little value. An effort was afterward made to discover the persons who committed this terrible sacrilege, but without success. The crown needs repairs sadly. Indeed it is in such condition that it was thought best not to expose it to public view. At first it was thought that it would be better to melt the thing and let it go for what it was worth as old metal, but afterward it was agreed that it would bring more in its present condition just as an addition to somebody's collection of curiosities.

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