

The Pacific Commercial Advertiser

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, JULY 8.—Last 24 hours' rainfall, .02. Temperature, Max. 82; Min. 72. Weather, valley showers.

SUGAR—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.734375c. Per Ton, \$74.6875. 88 Analysis Beets, 8s 5¼d. Per Ton, \$76.20.



VOL. XLIV., NO. 7462.

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, MONDAY, JULY 9, 1906.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

ACROSS THE LAVA BEDS

Kona's Rich Resources --Many Rare Trees Flourish.

By Sol. N. Sheridan.

From the House of Cheokho, Kawai-ine, Hawaii, June 30.—Since I have seen it, the wonder has grown upon me that more has not been made of the Kona country. What California is to the mainland, it seems to me that the Kona coast should be to these Islands. It is a land of unsurpassed fertility, of rainfall enough to insure crops, of the most delightful climate in the world. All nature smiles there, and anything that grows under the sun will thrive.

Yet Kona has done little—or man has done little with Kona—and one of the few sugar plantations that has failed has been that of Kona. Why? Ask the sugar men who have taken the plantation in hand, and who are preparing now to build a railroad to go with it. They say that they will make a success of it—and I'll warrant you that they will. Indeed, the whole development of Kona is now more promising than at any time in its history, because it will be developed along modern lines. Kona is going to take advantage of the experience of other sections, profiting by their successes and by their failures, too.

A LAND OF RICHNESS.

But it is not in sugar alone that Kona will thrive. The Bruner pineapple cannery, at Napoopo, has begun work for the season, and the crop prospects are most promising.

"I have sold the product of the cannery three times," said Mr. Bruner, when asked about his prosperity.

"I do not mean that I have been paid for it three times," he hastened to say, when the laugh went against him. "I mean that I have orders for three times as many pineapples as I can put up."

That is a different thing, of course. Also, they are making a success of vanilla, in Kona, and of tobacco, and there is in prospect the erection of a great okoleho distillery, which will manufacture the pure liquor of the Hawaiians and put it on the market in attractive shape. However, it will be equally potent, in any shape—a drink, three drams whereof will make a man rob his own trunk.

Of course our party visited Captain Cook's monument, at Kealahou Bay, and then it was to horse again for the long ride around through Kona to the homestead of Eben Low at Puanahala. That was one of the most notable of all rides that we took on the island of Hawaii. It was a gallop, for the most part, with freshened horses over the smooth road along the heights of Kona, overlooking the sea, and after we had passed the Maguire place, and the sun was beginning to decline, we came out upon the old lava flow of 1801.

WONDERFUL LAVA FLOW.

Also, but on the next day, we crossed the lava flow of 1859, by a macadamized road, and that is an entirely different thing from crossing it by a trail that seems to lead out into the unknown. It was before we came to this that we rode across the lava flow that in 1801 came from the small mountain of Hualalai. That is one of the most remarkable flows on this island, if not the most remarkable. To begin with, it broke out from two places on the mountain. Just below the Maguire place, toward the sea, there is a great hill of rough lava piled up in the plain, and a little above this a thick group of trees is pointed out where the lava came boiling out of the ground unexpectedly, and ran down in a flood to the ocean—the while it was coming in greater torrents from the summit of the mountain to cool in a tremendous river that is seamed now with great gorges and tunnels, showing marks of more tremendous force than is seen in any other flow in Hawaii. The sides of the lava gorges are of varied colors, and the great arches show how strong and swift must have been the torrents of fire that burned their way through the mass of the flow that moved slowly while these fast currents were running.

On this slope of Hualalai we passed through a forest of Hawaiian trees, the like of which is to be found nowhere else. Not less than twenty-seven varieties of trees were seen and named here, and of these at least one was a tree that has been said to be extinct—the uhihi, to wit. It is a straight growing tree, the wood very hard, and we gathered seed pods from it, and brought them to Honolulu to be planted on Tantalus. There were groves of the uhihi.

FOREST OF RARE TREES.

Still another rare tree was the kauiha, from which the old time Hawaiians made their spear handles, and there was the ohe, which was not bamboo, and a specimen of the kokio, or native hibiscus, covered with large red flowers, and plenty of sandalwood. Indeed, this was the second forest of sandalwood that we had seen.

Here is a list of the trees, seen from the road, made out by Eben Low, who said that there were many more varieties in that forest than are here enumerated. He built the road through there, and knows the land like a book. Also, he is a man who makes friends among trees. He knows trees and of course a lot of trees know him:

FRIEND M'KENNA FOR GUAM



M'KENNA, "THE CABLE-HUT MAN," AT LEFT OF PICTURE, WHO WILL PASS THROUGH HONOLULU SHORTLY.

McKenna, the "cable-hut man," who sprang into prominence at the time of the San Francisco disaster as being the cable operator at San Francisco who was first to get news out of California to Honolulu, will probably pass through Honolulu in August on his way to Guam. Mr. McKenna has been the assistant superintendent of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company at San Francisco, and has been promoted to be superintendent of the Guam station.

Mr. McKenna was in charge of the cable office at San Francisco at the time of the earthquake. He sent out a few brief messages to Honolulu from the Market street office, until flames encroached upon the building and the office itself, compelling the office to be closed, and the instruments removed. Then Honolulu waited. The cable line

was dumb for a few days. At this end of the line Superintendent Gaines and his staff remained in constant attendance upon the cable instruments awaiting the first sign that communication would be reestablished. Finally signals came over the wire and it was then believed that the San Francisco force was endeavoring to get into communication with Honolulu from the cable-hut near the Cliff House.

Then at last a message came over the cable from McKenna, saying that he and his staff had worked incessantly and now desired sleep. Then the cable became dumb again. When McKenna awoke news of the disaster came in a steady stream from the stricken city, sent by McKenna personally. The whole story was told, at first in broken paragraphs, just as the news reached the sender from the city, for messengers were few and far be-

tween and a military cordon surrounding the city prevented people from passing to and fro. Honolulu depended entirely upon Mr. McKenna and he remained at his post, with his staff, day after day and far into the night, sending news of the disaster, all of which was cheerfully given to the public by Superintendent Gaines, gratis, and published and furnished to the public gratis, by the Advertiser, in "Specials," which were issued as often as there was enough news to be printed.

From the fund which was subscribed to by merchants and citizens generally of Honolulu for Honolulu sufferers, a portion was devoted to a purse which was presented to Mr. McKenna and members of the San Francisco cable staff as a token of the thanks of the people here for relieving their minds of the dreadful suspense.

PROSPECTS ARE GOOD FOR TOURIST SEASON

The prospects are good for a busy tourist season commencing, at least, in September. Secretary Wood of the Promotion Committee feels assurance in stating that the prospects are brighter now than for several weeks or since the disaster at San Francisco.

The Southern California Editorial Association, which is scheduled to come here in September, has over forty people booked. Owing to the increasing number of applications to accompany the association, this organization may be compelled to confine them to members only.

It has struck Secretary Wood that the Editorial Association is coming to Honolulu just in time to catch a glimpse of Hawaiian politics. It will be a new study for the newspapermen, that of sizing up the way in which the Hawaiian does politics, and the pens of the editors are certain to scratch off many stories concerning the political situation.

William Glassman, editor and proprietor of the Ogden (Utah) Standard, writes that after receiving literature about Hawaii, he is planning to come to Hawaii instead of going up to Alaska, as he had first proposed. He suggests, also, starting up a popular voting contest to send two young ladies to Honolulu.

Secretary Wood recently wrote to the Shriners who visited Hawaii in 1901, asking them whether they were not feeling in the mood for making the trip again, and if not, to tell their friends that the islands were just about the best place to visit. He is receiving many responses. Here are three:

Norwood, N. Y., June 22, 1906. Mr. H. P. Wood, Honolulu, Hawaii. Dear Sir: Your letter of June 4 reminding the members of the Shriners' pilgrimage of 1901 of their obligations just received, and I am confident that on account of the wonderful natural beauties of your island, and the extreme courtesy of its people, every member of that caravan has a strong desire to again visit that "Land of Liquid Sunshine." Among the most pleasurable experiences of my life was the visit referred to, and I am contemplating another in the near future, although it can not be made under such favorable conditions. Will you please mail one of the folders to Mr. J. E. Boynton, P. L. Smith and P. E. Walker, Norwood, N. Y.; Mr. George R. Fuller, 59 Stone street, Rochester, N.

Y: Mr. J. E. Knox, 326 Broadway, New York City? Yours truly, HENRY ASHLEY.

Grand Rapids, Mich., June 21, 1906. Mr. H. P. Wood.

Dear Sir: Your letter of 14th inst. and the folder came to hand today, both of which are duly appreciated. Very pleasant recollections of Honolulu and the kindness shown our people on their visit of 1901 are brought to mind again. Your islands are beautiful, and I have told this to many people since our return and a goodly number have visited Honolulu as a result. Noble Pratt, Andrew Brown, Harry Webster, Rothwell, Wood and many others made our visit so pleasant and enjoyable that, much less than forgetting, we are only waiting for the opportunity to visit your islands again. Walkiki beach, Paoli drive, we remember so well. I will take pleasure in telling my friends and acquaintances all about it, and will do you and your committee all the good that I can, for I know that you have merit behind your prospectus. Kindly remember me, with best regards and aloha, to the members of Aloha Temple, through Noble Pratt and Webster, and believe, very truly yours, GEORGE F. SINCLAIR.

Aberdeen, S. D., June 22, 1906. H. P. Wood, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Dear Sir: Your letter of June 4, also circular under separate cover, at hand. It hardly seems five years since I had the pleasure of visiting your beautiful island, and I assure you that I recall that trip with a great deal of pleasure, and regret I can not make it again soon. I have recommended the trip to a number of my friends and assure you that I have nothing but praise for the Hawaiian Islands and the people there. Would like to have you say "Aloha" to Messrs. J. A. McCandless, John Walker, Andrew Brown, Edward Ashley and Dr. Gossman. Hoping you will have the pleasure of seeing many Americans visit Honolulu, I remain, yours truly, WALTER G. JACOBS.

A number of bankers throughout the western and middle states are taking interest in the islands through having received copies of the "Lyster letter," an enthusiastic letter written by Mr. Lyster, a banker of Aspen, Colorado. The Promotion Committee now has on its counter a large library of directories of many cities, which are being found useful among business folk here. Among them are directories of San Jose, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, Butte, Seattle, Oakland, Riverside, San Bernardino, St. Joseph, Mo., Spokane, Minneapolis, Tacoma and Portland. The secretary also has a very complete library of telephone exchange directories.

COSSACKS AND PEASANTS CLASH WITH BLOODSHED

Transport Thomas Floated --- Drydock Dewey Three Days From Manila --- Yosemite Stages Held Up --- Slaughter of Zulus.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

ST. PETERSBURG, July 9.—Serious Agrarian disorders are reported. Seventeen have been killed in a conflict between Cossacks and peasants.

TRANSPORT THOMAS FLOATED.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The transport Thomas has been floated.

The Thomas left Honolulu, after a smart passage from San Francisco, on June 23 for Guam and Manila. Three days ago she was stranded on a coral reef near Guam, but was said to be in a favorable position for floating. The transport Meade was sent from Manila to her assistance.

SUNK BY COLLISION.

LONDON, July 9.—The British steamers Langley and Fishren have collided in the English Channel. The Fishren sank but her crew was saved.

DEWEY NEAR DESTINATION.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The floating drydock Dewey is expected to arrive at Manila on July 12.

The drydock Dewey was built on the Atlantic coast for the United States Government and was started under tow of a powerful steamer for Manila via Suez Canal many months ago. Her arrival at various points on the way has from time to time been reported. This is probably the longest and heaviest ocean towage on record.

THE KAISER IN NORWAY.

TRONDHJEM, Norway, July 9.—Emperor William of Germany has arrived for the coronation ceremonies and been cordially greeted by King Haakon.

FATAL RAILWAY COLLISION.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 9.—Four trainmen have been killed in a railway collision.

HEAVY ZULU SLAUGHTER.

DURBAN, July 9.—The Natal troops have killed 747 Zulu rebels.

Pursuit of the Zulu rebels has been going on for some two or three months. At the first of the outbreak the Natal Government took umbrage at certain interference by the Home Government. Occasional fights have been reported, with the rebels always worsted. Whether the above figures are of the latest battle or the whole campaign the cable leaves problematic.

WHOLESALE ROAD AGENT.

WAWONA, Cal., July 9.—A lone highwayman has held up five Yosemite stages.

AN UXORICIDE EXECUTED.

BOSTON, July 9.—John Schidlaski has been electrocuted for the murder of his wife.

KOREA REBELLION NO SMALL AFFAIR

VICTORIA, B. C., June 19.—The steamer Empress of China brought further advice of the revolution in Korea, which was spreading. The insurgents lost heavily in Hongju. When the Japanese blew up the city gates, protracted street fighting took place, but the Koreans were helpless with their obsolete arms against the modern weapons of the Japanese. Two Japanese were killed and two wounded and eighty-five insurgents killed and 175 made prisoners, including the wounded. A number of influential and wealthy Koreans were among the prisoners, who were to be dealt with according to military law. The rebels' government officers were burned and at Yongchun four officials and the magistrate's wife were carried away, the rebels were posting proclamations that they will kill all Koreans who have cut off their top-knots or wear their hair in foreign style. Unrest is general throughout Korea and fugitives are flocking to defensible centers. Some police taken by the rebels were

executed upon the city wall in sight of the Japanese, who were investing the place. Sergeant Hjtaka, who was wounded during the assault, committed suicide because of his chagrin at not being able to take part in the entry of the city after the gates were blown up.

Major Tanaka, in charge of the Japanese, reported capturing 352 rifles, as many gun barrels, several hundred spears, lances and swords, a quantity of gunpowder and rice. The arms were obsolete and the ammunition of little value. The rebellion has spread to four provinces being most serious in Kongwondo, Kangneung, Uijin and Yongdaun, which is looted. At Uijin the government officers were burned and at Yongchun four officials and the magistrate's wife were carried away, the rebels were posting proclamations that they will kill all Koreans who have cut off their top-knots or wear their hair in foreign style. Unrest is general throughout Korea and fugitives are flocking to defensible centers. Some police taken by the rebels were