

HAWAIIAN ALMANAC
—AND—
ANNUAL

—FOR—

1882

A HAND BOOK OF INFORMATION

On Matters Relating to the Hawaiian Islands,
Original and Selected, of Value to
Merchants, Planters, Tour-
ists and Others

EIGHTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

THOS. G. THURM, COMPILER AND PUBLISHER,

Merchant and Fort Streets, Honolulu.

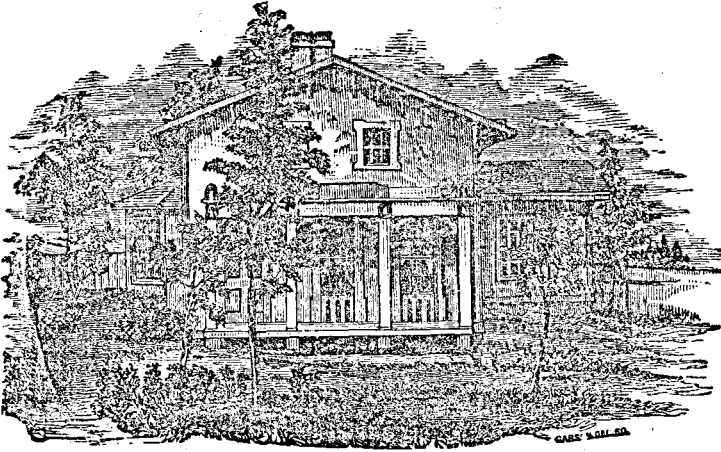
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HAWAIIAN ALMANAC AND ANNUAL.

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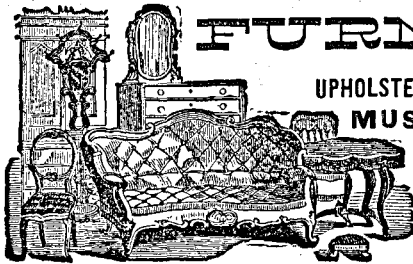
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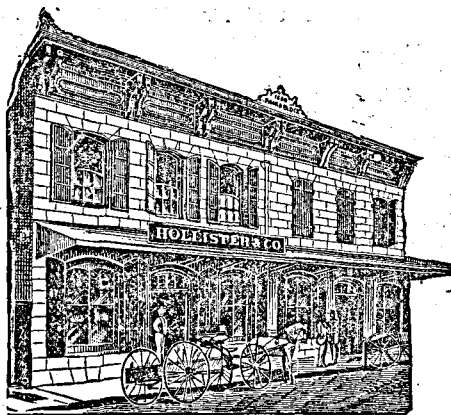
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1882

A. HAND BOOK OF INFORMATION

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EIGHTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

THOS. G. THURM, COMPILER AND PUBLISHER,

Merchant and Fort Streets, Honolulu.

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COUNTING HOUSE CALENDAR.

1882.

1882.								1882.							
	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.		SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31						29	30	31				
Feb.				1	2	3	4	Feb.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28						26	27	28				
Mar.				1	2	3	4	Mar.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31			26	27	28	29	30	31	
April							1	April							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30								30						
May		1	2	3	4	5	6	May		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31					28	29	30	31			
June					1	2	3	June					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30			25	26	27	28	29	30	

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THE principal object aimed at in the preparation of the HAWAIIAN ALMANAC AND ANNUAL from its inception has been to combine full and accurate information on matters peculiarly Hawaiian within its economized space, and to present its constantly-reviewed tables of information in such a manner as shall facilitate in its consultation.

The constantly-increasing home and foreign demand, as also the liberal extracts from its pages in leading publications abroad, indicate in a flattering manner the appreciation of our labors.

The increasing corps of co-laborers, as shown in this issue, gives further variety and increasing interest in Island subjects of research which, as above noted, it will be our chief aim to maintain. The article on Indigenous Ornamental Plants is the first that has yet been published, and is from one who has devoted much time to its interesting study. Early Reminiscences, from Mr. Sheldon's facile pen, recalls incidents in these Islands which will be of interest to many readers. Hawaiian Legendary Lore, by the Rev. A. O. Forbes, is continued as a feature of the ANNUAL, and the able article on the Varieties of Hawaiian Sugar Cane, from A. C. Smith, with other kindred Island subjects by other writers, will be read with interest. Retrospect for the Year is assuming more importance each issue with its varied information, which, as an impartial recorder of events it is our province to note, not only for present reference, but for the guidance of the future historian of these fair Isles.

With grateful feelings to an appreciative public, and thanks to those assistants who have contributed so largely to the success of the ALMANAC AND ANNUAL, the Compiler presents the result of his labor upon this, its eighth issue, feeling confident that it falls behind none of its predecessors in interest.

THOS. G. THURM.

HONOLULU, November, 1881.

HAWAIIAN ANNUAL CALENDAR

FOR 1882,

Being the 104th year since the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands by Captain Cook;

The latter part of the 106th and the beginning of the 107th year of the Independence of the United States of America. Also,

The Year 5642-43 of the Jewish Era;

The Year 1300 of the Mahommedan Era;

The Year 2635 since the foundation of Rome, according to Varro.

HOLIDAYS OBSERVED AT THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

*New Year.....	Jan.	1	American Anniversary.....	July	4
Chinese New Year.....	Feb.	2	*His Majesty's Birthday.....	Nov.	16
*Accession of Kalakaua.....	Feb.	13	*Recognition of Hawaiian Inde-		
*Good Friday.....	Apl.	7	pendence.....	Nov.	28
Birth of Queen Victoria.....	May	24	*Christmas.....	Dec.	25
*Kamehameha Day.....	June	11			

Those prefixed by a * are recognized by the Government.

CHURCH DAYS, FIXED AND MOVABLE FEASTS.

Epiphany.....	Jan.	6	Ascension Day.....	May	18
Septuagesima Sunday.....	Feb.	5	Pentecost and Whitsuntide.....	May	28
Shrove Sunday.....	Feb.	19	Trinity Sunday.....	June	4
Shrove Tuesday.....	Feb.	21	Corpus Christi.....	June	8
Ash Wednesday.....	Feb.	22	St. John Baptist's Day.....	June	24
First Sunday in Lent.....	Feb.	26	All Saints' Day.....	Nov.	1
Palm Sunday.....	Apl.	2	First Sunday in Advent.....	Dec.	3
Good Friday.....	Apl.	7	St. Nicholas.....	Dec.	6
Easter Sunday.....	Apl.	9	Christmas.....	Dec.	25
Low Sunday.....	Apl.	16	St. John, Evangelist.....	Dec.	27
Rogation Sunday.....	May	14			

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter.....	A	Solar Cycle.....	15
Epact.....	11	Roman Indiction.....	10
Golden Number.....	2	Julian Period.....	6595

ECLIPSES IN 1882.

In the year 1882 there will be two Eclipses, both of the Sun, occurring May 16th, and November 10th, neither of which will be visible at the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANSIT OF VENUS, 1882.

A TRANSIT of the planet VENUS over the Sun's disk will occur December 6th, 1882.

Ingress, External Contact... 3.24.43 A. M.	Egress, Internal Contact... 9.22.23 A. M.
Ingress, Internal Contact... 3.45.43 A. M.	Egress, External Contact... 9.43.14 A. M.

FIRST QUARTER, 1882.

JANUARY.				FEBRUARY.				MARCH.			
D.		H. M.		D.		H. M. S.		D.		H. M. S.	
4	Full Moon....	0.27.0	A. M.	2	Full Moon....	7.28.5	P. M.	4	Full Moon....	2.08.2	P. M.
12	Last Quarter..	5.16.1	A. M.	10	Last Quarter..	10.02.6	P. M.	12	Last Quarter..	10.56.7	A. M.
19	New Moon....	6.03.6	A. M.	17	New Moon....	4.17.4	P. M.	19	New Moon....	1.45.2	A. M.
25	First Quarter.	9.12.4	P. M.	24	First Quarter.	11.53.3	A. M.	26	First Quarter.	3.01.5	A. M.
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun Rises.....	Sun Sets.....	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun Rises.....	Sun Sets.....	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun Rises.....	Sun Sets.....
		H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.
1	SUN	6 41 9	5 25 9	1	Wed	6 41 1	5 46 5	1	Wed	6 24 2	6 01 1
2	Mon	6 42 1	5 26 4	2	Thurs....	6 40 6	5 47 2	2	Thurs....	6 23 5	6 01 5
3	Tues.....	6 42 4	5 26 9	3	Fri	6 40 2	5 47 9	3	Fri	6 22 9	6 01 9
4	Wed.....	6 43 6	5 27 6	4	Sat.....	6 39 8	5 48 6	4	Sat.....	6 22 3	6 02 3
5	Thurs....	6 43 9	5 28 1	5	SUN.....	6 39 3	5 49 3	5	SUN.....	6 21 7	6 02 7
6	Fri	6 43 1	5 28 6	6	Mon	6 38 8	5 49 9	6	Mon	6 20 8	6 03 0
7	Sat.....	6 43 3	5 29 1	7	Tues....	6 38 3	5 50 5	7	Tues....	6 19 9	6 03 3
8	SUN.....	6 43 5	5 29 6	8	Wed.....	6 37 8	5 51 1	8	Wed.....	6 18 9	6 03 6
9	Mon	6 43 5	5 31 5	9	Thurs....	6 37 3	5 51 7	9	Thurs....	6 17 9	6 03 9
10	Tues....	6 43 5	5 32 3	10	Fri	6 36 7	5 52 3	10	Fri	6 16 9	6 04 2
11	Wed.....	6 43 6	5 33 2	11	Sat.....	6 36 1	5 52 9	11	Sat.....	6 15 9	6 04 5
12	Thurs....	6 43 6	5 34 0	12	SUN.....	6 35 5	5 53 5	12	SUN.....	6 14 9	6 04 9
13	Fri	6 43 6	5 34 8	13	Mon	6 34 9	5 54 0	13	Mon	6 13 9	6 05 3
14	Sat.....	6 43 7	5 35 3	14	Tues....	6 34 3	5 54 5	14	Tues....	6 12 9	6 05 7
15	SUN.....	6 43 7	5 35 7	15	Wed.....	6 33 6	5 55 0	15	Wed.....	6 11 9	6 06 2
16	Mon	6 43 6	5 36 4	16	Thurs....	6 32 9	5 55 5	16	Thurs....	6 10 9	6 06 6
17	Tues....	6 43 5	5 37 2	17	Fri	6 32 3	5 56 0	17	Fri	6 09 9	6 07 0
18	Wed.....	6 43 4	5 37 9	18	Sat.....	6 31 7	5 56 5	18	Sat.....	6 08 9	6 07 4
19	Thurs....	6 43 3	5 38 7	19	SUN.....	6 31 0	5 57 0	19	SUN.....	6 07 9	6 07 9
20	Fri	6 43 2	5 39 4	20	Mon	6 30 3	5 57 4	20	Mon	6 07 1	6 08 0
21	Sat.....	6 43 0	5 40 2	21	Tues....	6 29 6	5 57 9	21	Tues....	6 06 4	6 08 1
22	SUN.....	6 42 9	5 40 9	22	Wed.....	6 28 9	5 58 3	22	Wed.....	6 05 7	6 08 2
23	Mon	6 42 9	5 41 4	23	Thurs....	6 28 2	5 58 8	23	Thurs....	6 04 9	6 08 3
24	Tues....	6 42 8	5 41 9	24	Fri	6 27 5	5 59 2	24	Fri	6 04 2	6 08 4
25	Wed.....	6 42 8	5 42 4	25	Sat.....	6 27 8	5 59 7	25	Sat.....	6 03 4	6 08 5
26	Thurs....	6 42 7	5 42 9	26	SUN.....	6 26 1	6 00 1	26	SUN.....	6 02 7	6 08 7
27	Fri	6 42 6	5 43 4	27	Mon	6 25 5	6 00 4	27	Mon	6 01 7	6 09 1
28	Sat.....	6 42 5	5 43 9	28	Tues....	6 24 8	6 00 8	28	Tues....	6 00 7	6 09 5
29	SUN.....	6 42 4	5 44 4					29	Wed.....	5 59 7	6 09 9
30	Mon	6 42 0	5 45 1					30	Thurs....	5 58 7	6 10 4
31	Tues....	6 41 5	5 45 8					31	Fri	5 57 7	6 10 8

THE Stone Church clock arrived in Honolulu October 10, 1850, by the *Eliza Warwick*, from Boston. It was selected there by Mr. Boardman, who also accompanied it to its destination and put it in operation. It cost \$1000, and commenced running January 10, 1851. Mr. Boardman also established the Transit Observatory on Union street, near Hotel, and known during the past twenty years as Flitner's Observatory.

Heads of the Principal Nations of the World in 1881.

GOVERNMENTS.	Rulers.	Title.	Year of Birth.	Date of Accession.
Argentine Republic.....	Julio A. Roca.....	President.....	.....	June —, 1880
Austria-Hungary.....	Franz Joseph I.....	Emperor.....	1830	Dec. 2, 1848
Belgium.....	Leopold II.....	King.....	1835	Dec. 10, 1865
Bolivia.....	Nicolas Campero.....	President.....	.....	June 1, 1880
Brazil.....	Pedro II Alcantara.....	Emperor.....	1825	April 7, 1831
Chili.....	Santa Maria.....	President.....	.....	Sept. 18, 1876
China.....	Kwong Shu.....	Emperor.....	1871	Jan. 12, 1875
Colombia.....	R. Nunez.....	President.....	.....	April 1, 1880
Costa Rica.....	Tomas Guardia.....	President.....	.....	Provisional.
Denmark.....	Christian IX.....	King.....	1818	Nov. 15, 1863
Ecuador.....	Jose de Vintimilla.....	President.....	.....	Sept. 8, 1876
France.....	Francois P. Jules Grevy.....	President.....	1813	Jan. 30, 1879
Germany.....	Wilhelm I.....	Emperor.....	1797	Jan. 18, 1871
Alsace-Lorraine.....	F. M. Baron Manteuffel.....	Oberprasid't.....	.....	1880
Anhalt.....	Friedrich.....	Duke.....	1831	May 22, 1871
Baden.....	Friedrich I.....	Grand Duke.....	1826	April 24, 1852
Bavaria.....	Ludwig II.....	King.....	1845	Mar. 10, 1864
Bremen.....	.....	Burgomasters.....	.....	.....
Brunswick.....	Wilhelm I.....	Duke.....	1806	April 20, 1831
Hamburg.....	.....	Burgomasters.....	.....	.....
Hesse.....	Ludwig IV.....	Grand Duke.....	1834	June 13, 1877
Lippe.....	G. F. Waldemar.....	Prince.....	1824	Dec. 8, 1875
Lubeck.....	.....	Burgomasters.....	.....	.....
Mecklenburg-Schwerin.....	Friedrich Franz II.....	Grand Duke.....	1823	Mar. 7, 1842
Mecklenburg-Strelitz.....	Friedrich Wilhelm.....	Grand Duke.....	1819	Sept. 6, 1860
Oldenburg.....	Peter.....	Grand Duke.....	1827	Feb. 27, 1853
Prussia.....	Wilhelm I.....	King.....	1797	Jan. 2, 1861
Reuss-Greiz.....	Henrich XXII.....	Prince.....	1846	Nov. 8, 1859
Reuss-Schleiz.....	Heinrich XIV.....	Prince.....	1832	July 10, 1867
Saxe-Altenburg.....	Ernst.....	Duke.....	1826	Aug. 3, 1853
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.....	Ernst II.....	Duke.....	1818	Jan. 29, 1844
Saxe-Meiningen.....	Georg II.....	Duke.....	1826	Sept. 20, 1866
Saxe-Weimar Eisenach.....	Karl Alexander.....	Grand Duke.....	1818	July 8, 1853
Saxony.....	Albert.....	King.....	1828	Oct. 29, 1873
Schaumburg-Lippe.....	Adolf.....	Prince.....	1817	Nov. 21, 1860
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.....	Georg.....	Prince.....	1838	Nov. 26, 1869
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.....	Gunther III.....	Prince.....	1830	July 17, 1880
Waldeck.....	Georg Victor.....	Prince.....	1831	May 14, 1845
Wurtemberg.....	Karl I.....	King.....	1823	June 26, 1864
Great Britain and Ireland.....	Victoria I.....	Queen & E. of I.....	1819	June 20, 1837
Greece.....	Georgios I.....	King.....	1845	June 6, 1865
Guatemala.....	J. Ruino Barrios.....	President.....	.....	May 7, 1873
Haiti.....	General Salomon.....	President.....	.....	Nov. 25, 1879
Hawaiian Islands.....	Kalakana I.....	King.....	1836	Feb. 12, 1874
Honduras.....	M. A. Soto.....	President.....	.....	May 29, 1877
Italy.....	Humbert I.....	King.....	1844	Jan. 9, 1878
Japan.....	Mutsu Hito.....	Mikado.....	1852	Feb. 13, 1867
Mexico.....	Manuel Gonzales.....	President.....	.....	Dec. 1, 1880
Morocco.....	Muley-Hassan.....	Sultan.....	1831	Sept. 25, 1873
Netherlands.....	Willem III.....	King.....	1817	Mar. 17, 1849
Nicaragua.....	Jonquin Zavala.....	President.....	.....	Mar. 1, 1879
Paraguay.....	Candido Bareiro.....	President.....	.....	April 12, 1878
Persia.....	Nassr-ed-deen.....	Shah.....	1826	Sept. 10, 1848
Peru.....	Nicola Pierola.....	Dictator.....	.....	Dec. 23, 1879
Portugal.....	Luis I.....	King.....	1838	Nov. 11, 1861
Roumania.....	Karl I Dömnu.....	King.....	1839	May 10, 1866
Russia.....	Alexander III.....	Emperor.....	1845	Mar. 14, 1881
Salvador.....	Rafael Zaldivar.....	President.....	.....	April 30, 1876
Santo Domingo.....	F. A. de Moreno.....	President.....	.....	July 23, 1880
Servia.....	Milan IV Obrenovic.....	Prince.....	1855	July 2, 1868
Spain.....	Alfonso XII.....	King.....	1857	Dec. 30, 1874
Sweden and Norway.....	Oscar II.....	King.....	1829	Sept. 18, 1872
Switzerland.....	Numa Droz.....	President.....	.....	Jan. 1, 1881
Turkey.....	Abdul-Hamid-Khan.....	Sultan.....	1842	Aug. 31, 1876
Egypt.....	Tewfik Pacha.....	Khedive.....	.....	June 25, 1879
United States.....	Chester A. Arthur.....	President.....	.....	Sept. 22, 1881
Uruguay.....	F. A. Vidal.....	President.....	.....	Mar. 17, 1880
Venezuela.....	Guzman Blanco.....	President.....	.....	Feb. 26, 1879

SECOND QUARTER, 1882.

APRIL.				MAY.				JUNE.			
D.	H. M.			D.	H. M.			D.	H. M.		
3	Full Moon....	7.15.5	A. M.	2	Full Moon...	9.53.5	P. M.	1	Full Moon....	10.02.0	A. M.
10	Last Quarter..	7.58.9	P. M.	10	Last Quarter	2.03.8	A. M.	8	Last Quarter..	6.38.6	A. M.
17	New Moon....	11.06.9	A. M.	16	New Moon....	9.01.6	P. M.	15	New Moon....	8.01.9	A. M.
24	First Quarter.	8.24.2	P. M.	24	First Quarter	2.09.3	P. M.	23	First Quarter.	7.29.5	A. M.
								30	Full Moon....	7.36.9	P. M.
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun Rises.....	Sun Sets.....	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun Rises.....	Sun Sets.....	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun Rises.....	Sun Sets.....
		H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.
1	Sat.....	5 56 7	6 11 2	1	Mon.....	5 32 5	6 21 3	1	Thurs....	5 21 4	6 33 8
2	SUN.....	5 55 6	6 11 6	2	Tues.....	5 32 0	6 21 7	2	Fri.....	5 21 3	6 34 2
3	Mon.....	5 54 7	6 11 8	3	Wed.....	5 31 4	6 22 0	3	Sat.....	5 21 1	6 34 6
4	Tues.....	5 53 9	6 12 1	4	Thurs....	5 30 9	6 22 4	4	SUN.....	5 21 0	6 35 0
5	Wed.....	5 53 1	6 12 4	5	Fri.....	5 30 4	6 22 7	5	Mon.....	5 21 1	6 35 4
6	Thurs....	5 52 2	6 12 7	6	Sat.....	5 29 9	6 23 0	6	Tues.....	5 21 2	6 35 7
7	Fri.....	5 51 4	6 13 0	7	SUN.....	5 29 4	6 23 4	7	Wed.....	5 21 3	6 36 1
8	Sat.....	5 50 5	6 13 3	8	Mon.....	5 29 0	6 23 8	8	Thurs....	5 21 4	6 36 4
9	SUN.....	5 49 6	6 13 6	9	Tues.....	5 28 5	6 24 1	9	Fri.....	5 21 5	6 36 7
10	Mon.....	5 48 7	6 13 9	10	Wed.....	5 28 0	6 24 5	10	Sat.....	5 21 6	6 37 0
11	Tues.....	5 47 9	6 14 2	11	Thurs....	5 27 5	6 24 8	11	SUN.....	5 21 7	6 37 3
12	Wed.....	5 47 1	6 14 5	12	Fri.....	5 27 0	6 25 2	12	Mon.....	5 21 8	6 37 6
13	Thurs....	5 46 2	6 14 9	13	Sat.....	5 26 5	6 25 6	13	Tues.....	5 22 0	6 37 8
14	Fri.....	5 45 4	6 15 2	14	SUN.....	5 26 1	6 26 1	14	Wed.....	5 22 1	6 38 0
15	Sat.....	5 44 6	6 15 5	15	Mon.....	5 25 8	6 26 4	15	Thurs....	5 22 3	6 38 2
16	SUN.....	5 43 8	6 15 8	16	Tues.....	5 25 6	6 26 7	16	Fri.....	5 22 5	6 38 4
17	Mon.....	5 43 0	6 16 1	17	Wed.....	5 25 3	6 27 0	17	Sat.....	5 22 6	6 38 6
18	Tues.....	5 42 2	6 16 5	18	Thurs....	5 25 1	6 27 4	18	SUN.....	5 22 8	6 38 8
19	Wed.....	5 41 4	6 16 8	19	Fri.....	5 24 8	6 27 7	19	Mon.....	5 23 1	6 39 0
20	Thurs....	5 40 6	6 17 2	20	Sat.....	5 24 6	6 28 1	20	Tues.....	5 23 3	6 39 2
21	Fri.....	5 39 8	6 17 5	21	SUN.....	5 24 4	6 28 4	21	Wed.....	5 23 5	6 39 4
22	Sat.....	5 39 0	6 17 9	22	Mon.....	5 24 1	6 29 0	22	Thurs....	5 23 7	6 39 6
23	SUN.....	5 38 2	6 18 2	23	Tues.....	5 23 7	6 29 5	23	Fri.....	5 23 9	6 39 8
24	Mon.....	5 37 4	6 18 6	24	Wed.....	5 23 4	6 30 0	24	Sat.....	5 24 1	6 40 0
25	Tues.....	5 36 6	6 19 0	25	Thurs....	5 23 1	6 30 5	25	SUN.....	5 24 3	6 40 3
26	Wed.....	5 35 9	6 19 4	26	Fri.....	5 22 7	6 31 0	26	Mon.....	5 24 5	6 40 5
27	Thurs....	5 35 2	6 19 8	27	Sat.....	5 22 4	6 31 5	27	Tues.....	5 24 7	6 40 7
28	Fri.....	5 34 5	6 20 2	28	SUN.....	5 22 0	6 32 0	28	Wed.....	5 24 9	6 40 9
29	Sat.....	5 33 8	6 20 6	29	Mon.....	5 21 9	6 32 5	29	Thurs....	5 25 1	6 41 1
30	SUN.....	5 33 1	6 21 0	30	Tues.....	5 21 7	6 32 9	30	Fri.....	5 25 3	6 41 3
				31	Wed.....	5 21 6	6 33 4				

FEBRUARY 22, 1856, arrived at Honolulu the American ship *Raduga*, from Boston, with the dredging machine and apparatus for the Government, and in May work was commenced therewith, which attracted much attention. The steam tug *Pele* was originally planned as an attendant thereon, to tow the mud barges to and fro in the harbor, but has served as sole tug for the shipping of the port, with but short interruptions at intervals, ever since.

INTER-ISLAND DISTANCES BY SEA, IN SEA MILES.

AROUND OAHU.

From Honolulu, Esplanade Wharf, to

MILES.	MILES.
Bell Buoy..... 1½	Kahuku..... 51
Diamond Head..... 5	Pearl River Bar..... 6
Koko Head..... 12	Barber's Point..... 14
Makapuu Point..... 17	Kaena Point, NW of Oahu..... 34
Mokapu..... 29	Kahuku, N pt of Oahu, via Kaena..... 54

Honolulu to :

MILES.	MILES.
Lae o ka Lua, SW pt of Molokai..... 35	Kawaihae..... 144
West point of Lanai..... 50	Kealakekua direct..... 157
Kalaupapa Leper Settlement..... 50	Kealakekua via Kawaihae..... 186
Lahaina..... 72	SW point Hawaii via Kawaihae..... 233
Kahului..... 90	Punaluu..... 250
Hana..... 125	Hilo direct..... 192
Maalaea..... 85	Hilo windward route..... 207
Makena..... 90	Hilo via Kawaihae..... 230
Mahukona..... 134	

Honolulu to :

MILES.	MILES.
Koloa, Kanai..... 102	Waimea..... 120
Nawiliwili..... 98	Hanalei..... 120
Niihau..... 144	

Lahaina to :

MILES.	MILES.
Kaluuaha..... 17	Maalaea..... 12
Lanai..... 9	Makena..... 18

Kawaihae to :

MILES.	MILES.
Mahukona..... 10	Hilo..... 85
Waipio..... 40	Lae o ka Mano..... 20
Honokaa..... 50	Kailua..... 34
Laupahoehoe..... 65	Kealakekua..... 44

Hilo to :

MILES.	MILES.
East point of Hawaii..... 20	Punaluu..... 70
Keauhou, Kau..... 50	Kaaluau..... 80
North point of Hawaii..... 70	South point of Hawaii..... 85

WIDTH OF CHANNELS—EXTREME POINT TO POINT.

MILES.	MILES.
Oahu and Molokai..... 23	Maui and Kahoolawe..... 6
Diamond Head to SW pt Molokai..... 30	Hawaii and Maui..... 25
Molokai and Lanai..... 7	Kauai and Oahu..... 61
Molokai and Maui..... 9	Niihau and Kauai..... 15
Maui and Lanai..... 9	

OCEAN DISTANCES—HONOLULU TO :

MILES.	MILES.
San Francisco..... 2,100	Auckland..... 3,810
Portland..... 2,460	Sydney..... 4,484
Panama..... 4,620	Hongkong..... 4,893
Tahiti..... 2,380	Yokohama..... 3,440

THIRD QUARTER, 1882.

JULY.				AUGUST.				SEPTEMBER.			
P.		H. M.		D.		H. M.		D.		H. M.	
7 Last Quarter..		11.29.9 A. M.		5 Last Quarter.		5.43.1 P. M.		3 Last Quarter..		3.46.1 P. M.	
14 New Moon....		8.29.9 P. M.		13 New Moon...		10.38.5 A. M.		11 New Moon....		7.30.0 P. M.	
22 First Quarter..		1.46.0 P. M.		21 First Quarter.		1.23.3 P. M.		19 First Quarter.		1.23.2 P. M.	
30 Full Moon....		3.30.4 P. M.		28 Full Moon...		10.47.4 A. M.		26 Full Moon....		4.02.4 A. M.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun Rises.....	Sun Sets.....	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun Rises.....	Sun Sets.....	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun Rises.....	Sun Sets.....
1	Sat.....	5 25 56 41 5	5 25 56 41 5	1	Tues.....	5 37 36 34 9	5 37 36 34 9	1	Fri.....	5 46 9 6 12 6	5 46 9 6 12 6
2	SUN.....	5 25 7 6 41 7	5 25 7 6 41 7	2	Wed.....	5 37 6 6 34 5	5 37 6 6 34 5	2	Sat.....	5 47 4 6 11 7	5 47 4 6 11 7
3	Mon.....	5 56 0 6 41 7	5 56 0 6 41 7	3	Thurs....	5 37 9 6 34 0	5 37 9 6 34 0	3	SUN.....	5 47 5 6 10 7	5 47 5 6 10 7
4	Tues.....	5 26 3 6 14 8	5 26 3 6 14 8	4	Fri.....	5 38 2 6 33 6	5 38 2 6 33 6	4	Mon.....	5 47 7 6 09 8	5 47 7 6 09 8
5	Wed.....	5 26 7 6 41 8	5 26 7 6 41 8	5	Sat.....	5 38 5 6 33 2	5 38 5 6 33 2	5	Tues.....	5 47 9 6 08 9	5 47 9 6 08 9
6	Thurs...	5 27 0 6 14 8	5 27 0 6 14 8	6	SUN.....	5 38 7 6 32 7	5 38 7 6 32 7	6	Wed.....	5 48 1 6 08 0	5 48 1 6 08 0
7	Fri.....	5 27 3 6 41 9	5 27 3 6 41 9	7	Mon.....	5 39 1 6 32 0	5 39 1 6 32 0	7	Thurs....	5 48 3 6 07 1	5 48 3 6 07 1
8	Sat.....	5 27 4 6 41 9	5 27 4 6 41 9	8	Tues.....	5 39 5 6 31 4	5 39 5 6 31 4	8	Fri.....	5 48 5 6 06 2	5 48 5 6 06 2
9	SUN.....	5 27 9 6 14 9	5 27 9 6 14 9	9	Wed.....	5 40 0 6 30 6	5 40 0 6 30 6	9	Sat.....	5 48 7 6 05 4	5 48 7 6 05 4
10	Mon.....	5 28 5 6 41 3	5 28 5 6 41 3	10	Thurs....	5 40 4 6 29 9	5 40 4 6 29 9	10	SUN.....	5 48 9 6 04 9	5 48 9 6 04 9
11	Tues.....	5 29 0 6 41 3	5 29 0 6 41 3	11	Fri.....	5 40 9 6 29 2	5 40 9 6 29 2	11	Mon.....	5 49 3 6 03 9	5 49 3 6 03 9
12	Wed.....	5 29 6 6 40 0	5 29 6 6 40 0	12	Sat.....	5 41 3 6 28 5	5 41 3 6 28 5	12	Tues.....	5 49 6 6 02 8	5 49 6 6 02 8
13	Thurs....	5 30 1 6 40 0	5 30 1 6 40 0	13	SUN.....	5 41 7 6 27 7	5 41 7 6 27 7	13	Wed.....	5 50 0 6 01 7	5 50 0 6 01 7
14	Fri.....	5 30 7 6 40 4	5 30 7 6 40 4	14	Mon.....	5 42 0 6 27 0	5 42 0 6 27 0	14	Thurs....	5 50 3 6 00 6	5 50 3 6 00 6
15	Sat.....	5 31 2 6 40 1	5 31 2 6 40 1	15	Tues.....	5 42 3 6 26 2	5 42 3 6 26 2	15	Fri.....	5 50 7 5 59 5	5 50 7 5 59 5
16	SUN.....	5 31 8 6 39 8	5 31 8 6 39 8	16	Wed.....	5 42 7 6 25 5	5 42 7 6 25 5	16	Sat.....	5 51 0 5 58 5	5 51 0 5 58 5
17	Mon.....	5 32 1 6 39 5	5 32 1 6 39 5	17	Thurs....	5 43 0 6 24 8	5 43 0 6 24 8	17	SUN.....	5 51 4 5 57 4	5 51 4 5 57 4
18	Tues.....	5 32 5 6 39 2	5 32 5 6 39 2	18	Fri.....	5 43 2 6 24 1	5 43 2 6 24 1	18	Mon.....	5 51 5 5 56 6	5 51 5 5 56 6
19	Wed.....	5 32 8 6 39 0	5 32 8 6 39 0	19	Sat.....	5 43 5 6 23 4	5 43 5 6 23 4	19	Tues.....	5 51 6 5 55 8	5 51 6 5 55 8
20	Thurs....	5 33 2 6 38 8	5 33 2 6 38 8	20	SUN.....	5 43 7 6 22 7	5 43 7 6 22 7	20	Wed.....	5 51 7 5 55 1	5 51 7 5 55 1
21	Fri.....	5 33 6 6 38 6	5 33 6 6 38 6	21	Mon.....	5 43 9 6 21 9	5 43 9 6 21 9	21	Thurs....	5 51 7 5 54 3	5 51 7 5 54 3
22	Sat.....	5 33 9 6 38 4	5 33 9 6 38 4	22	Tues.....	5 44 2 6 21 2	5 44 2 6 21 2	22	Fri.....	5 51 8 5 53 6	5 51 8 5 53 6
23	SUN.....	5 34 2 6 38 2	5 34 2 6 38 2	23	Wed.....	5 44 5 6 20 4	5 44 5 6 20 4	23	Sat.....	5 51 9 5 52 8	5 51 9 5 52 8
24	Mon.....	5 34 6 6 37 8	5 34 6 6 37 8	24	Thurs....	5 44 8 6 19 7	5 44 8 6 19 7	24	SUN.....	5 52 2 5 52 0	5 52 2 5 52 0
25	Tues.....	5 34 9 6 37 5	5 34 9 6 37 5	25	Fri.....	5 45 0 6 19 0	5 45 0 6 19 0	25	Mon.....	5 52 4 5 51 0	5 52 4 5 51 0
26	Wed.....	5 35 3 6 37 1	5 35 3 6 37 1	26	Sat.....	5 45 2 6 18 3	5 45 2 6 18 3	26	Tues.....	5 52 8 5 49 9	5 52 8 5 49 9
27	Thurs....	5 35 6 6 36 7	5 35 6 6 36 7	27	SUN.....	5 45 4 6 17 4	5 45 4 6 17 4	27	Wed.....	5 53 2 5 48 9	5 53 2 5 48 9
28	Fri.....	5 36 0 6 36 4	5 36 0 6 36 4	28	Mon.....	5 45 7 6 16 5	5 45 7 6 16 5	28	Thurs....	5 53 6 5 47 8	5 53 6 5 47 8
29	Sat.....	5 36 4 6 36 1	5 36 4 6 36 1	29	Tues.....	5 46 0 6 15 5	5 46 0 6 15 5	29	Fri.....	5 53 9 5 46 8	5 53 9 5 46 8
30	SUN.....	5 36 7 6 35 7	5 36 7 6 35 7	30	Wed.....	5 46 2 6 14 6	5 46 2 6 14 6	30	Sat.....	5 54 3 5 45 7	5 54 3 5 45 7
31	Mon.....	5 37 0 6 35 3	5 37 0 6 35 3	31	Thurs....	5 46 5 6 13 6	5 46 5 6 13 6				

The first lot of ice received at the Hawaiian Islands was by the brig *Fortunio*, from Boston via San Francisco, Sept. 14, 1850. This was followed in 1854 by a cargo from Sitka, ex brig *Noble*, for which the building used for many years of late by Mr. Geo. Emmes as a shipwright's shop, was prepared as an ice-house. Partial cargoes followed at long intervals from Boston till 1870, when ice manufacturing commenced in Honolulu.

Census of the Hawaiian Islands, taken December 27, 1878.

BY DISTRICTS AND ISLANDS.

HAWAII.		MOLOKAI.	
Hilo.....	4,231	LANAI.....	214
Puna.....	1,043	NIHAU.....	177
Kau.....	2,210	OAHU.	
Kona, North.....	1,967	Honolulu.....	14,114
Kona, South.....	1,761	Ewa and Waianae.....	1,639
Kohala, North.....	3,299	Waiialua.....	639
Kohala, South.....	718	Koolauloa.....	1,082
Hamakua.....	1,805	Koolaupoko.....	2,402
	17,034		20,236
MAUI.		KAUAI.	
Lahaina.....	2,448	Waimea.....	1,197
Wailuku.....	4,186	Koloa.....	1,008
Hana.....	2,067	Puna.....	1,832
Makawao.....	3,408	Koolau and Hanalei.....	1,597
	12,109		5,634

BY NATIONALITY.

Natives.....	44,088	Britons.....	883
Half-castes.....	3,420	Portuguese.....	436
Chinese.....	5,916	Germans.....	272
Americans.....	1,276	French.....	81
Hawaiian-born of foreign parents	947	Other foreigners..	666
		Total Population, 1878.....	57,985

Population of the Principal Townships of the Hawaiian Islands Compiled from the Latest Census, 1878.

NATIONALITIES.	Honolulu, Oahu.	Wailuku, Maui.	Lahaina, Moui.	Hilo, Hawaii.	Waimea, Kauai.
Natives.....	9,272	3,307	1,967	2,951	1,090
Half-castes.....	1,311	811	158	323	20
Foreigners.....	3,531	568	323	1,057	87
Totals.....	14,114	4,186	2,448	4,231	1,197
NATIONALITY AND SEX OF ABOVE TABLE.					
Native males.....	4,771	1,734	1,085	1,608	483
Native females.....	4,501	1,573	882	1,343	507
Half-caste, males.....	604	161	71	129	8
Half-caste, females.....	707	150	87	94	12
Chinese, males.....	1,199	322	210	791	61
Chinese, females.....	100	7	..	22	2
Haw.-born of foreign parents, males...	260	21	8	26	4
Haw.-born of foreign parents, females...	295	19	4	28	6
Americans, males.....	422	80	30	79	2
Americans, females.....	175	19	14	21	1
British, males.....	313	25	11	21	4
British, females.....	165	6	1	3	4
German, males.....	101	2	6	18	1
German, females.....	38	1	..	1	..
French, males.....	23	5	2	7	..
French, females.....	16	..	..	2	..
Portuguese, males.....	202	25	18	4	..
Portuguese, females.....	54	2	..	..	..
Other foreigners, males.....	137	32	19	34	2
Other foreigners, females.....	31	2	..	..	..
Totals, 1878.....	14,114	4,186	2,448	4,231	1,197
Totals by the Census of 1872.....	14,852	4,060	3,002	4,220	1,269

FOURTH QUARTER, 1882.

OCTOBER.				NOVEMBER.				DECEMBER.			
D.	H. M.			D.	H. M. S.			D.	H. M. S.		
3	Last Quarter..	3.46.1	P. M.	2	Last Quarter..	8.26.4	A. M.	2	Last Quarter..	4.24.9	A. M.
11	New Moon....	7.30.0	P. M.	10	New Moon....	0.48.1	P. M.	10	New Moon....	5.06.1	A. M.
19	First Quarter.	1.23.2	P. M.	17	First Quarter.	10.10.2	P. M.	17	First Quarter.	6.08.1	A. M.
26	Full Moon....	4.02.4	A. M.	24	Full Moon....	3.31.2	P. M.	24	Full Moon....	4.09.9	A. M.
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun Rises.....	Sun Sets.....	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun Rises.....	Sun Sets.....	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun Rises.....	Sun Sets.....
		H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.
1	SUN	5 54 7	5 44 7	1	Wed	6 06 4	5 20 8	1	Fri	6 24 8	5 13 8
2	Mon	5 55 0	5 43 9	2	Thurs	6 06 9	5 20 4	2	Sat	6 25 4	5 13 9
3	Tues	5 55 3	5 43 0	3	Fri	6 07 4	5 19 9	3	SUN	6 26 0	5 14 0
4	Wed	5 55 5	5 42 2	4	Sat	6 07 9	5 19 4	4	Mon	6 26 7	5 14 1
5	Thurs	5 55 8	5 41 3	5	SUN	6 08 5	5 19 0	5	Tues	6 27 4	5 14 2
6	Fri	5 56 0	5 40 5	6	Mon	6 09 1	5 18 5	6	Wed	6 28 1	5 14 3
7	Sat	5 56 3	5 39 7	7	Tues	6 09 7	5 18 1	7	Thurs	6 28 8	5 14 4
8	SUN	5 56 6	5 38 6	8	Wed	6 10 3	5 17 7	8	Fri	6 29 5	5 14 6
9	Mon	5 56 9	5 37 8	9	Thurs	6 10 9	5 17 2	9	Sat	6 30 2	5 14 8
10	Tues	5 57 1	5 37 1	10	Fri	6 11 6	5 16 8	10	SUN	6 31 0	5 15 0
11	Wed	5 57 4	5 36 3	11	Sat	6 12 2	5 16 3	11	Mon	6 31 5	5 15 4
12	Thurs	5 57 6	5 35 6	12	SUN	6 12 8	5 16 0	12	Tues	6 32 0	5 15 9
13	Fri	5 57 9	5 34 8	13	Mon	6 13 2	5 15 9	13	Wed	6 32 5	5 16 4
14	Sat	5 58 1	5 34 1	14	Tues	6 13 6	5 15 8	14	Thurs	6 33 0	5 16 9
15	SUN	5 58 3	5 33 3	15	Wed	6 14 0	5 15 8	15	Fri	6 33 5	5 17 4
16	Mon	5 58 8	5 32 5	16	Thurs	6 14 4	5 15 7	16	Sat	6 34 0	5 17 9
17	Tues	5 59 2	5 31 7	17	Fri	6 14 8	5 15 7	17	SUN	6 34 4	5 18 4
18	Wed	5 59 7	5 30 8	18	Sat	6 15 2	5 15 6	18	Mon	6 34 9	5 18 9
19	Thurs	6 00 1	5 30 0	19	SUN	6 15 6	5 15 6	19	Tues	6 35 4	5 19 4
20	Fri	6 00 6	5 29 2	20	Mon	6 16 4	5 15 3	20	Wed	6 35 9	5 19 9
21	Sat	6 01 1	5 28 4	21	Tues	6 17 3	5 15 0	21	Thurs	6 36 4	5 20 4
22	SUN	6 01 6	5 27 6	22	Wed	6 18 1	5 14 7	22	Fri	6 36 9	5 20 9
23	Mon	6 02 1	5 26 9	23	Thurs	6 19 0	5 14 4	23	Sat	6 37 4	5 21 4
24	Tues	6 02 6	5 26 2	24	Fri	6 19 8	5 14 1	24	SUN	6 37 9	5 21 9
25	Wed	6 03 0	5 25 5	25	Sat	6 20 7	5 13 8	25	Mon	6 38 4	5 22 4
26	Thurs	6 03 5	5 24 8	26	SUN	6 21 5	5 13 5	26	Tues	6 38 9	5 22 9
27	Fri	6 04 0	5 24 1	27	Mon	6 22 2	5 13 5	27	Wed	6 39 4	5 23 4
28	Sat	6 04 4	5 23 5	28	Tues	6 22 8	5 13 6	28	Thurs	6 39 9	5 23 9
29	SUN	6 04 8	5 22 8	29	Wed	6 23 5	5 13 6	29	Fri	6 40 4	5 24 4
30	Mon	6 05 3	5 22 1	30	Thurs	6 24 1	5 13 7	30	Sat	6 40 9	5 24 9
31	Tues	6 05 8	5 21 3					31	SUN	6 41 3	5 25 3

An early number of the *Polynesian* stated that the first whaler fitted out at these Islands was in 1832, in which H. A. Pierce was interested; but inquiries result in bringing the period to 1834, at the time the brig *Waverly* fitted out for whaling and searching among the islands to the westward for Captain Dowsett and others, in which search she herself was cut off and all her crew massacred at *Strong's* Island.

Table of Elevations of Principal Localities throughout the Islands from the Records of the Government Survey. Measurements are from Mean Sea Level.

(CORRECTED FOR THIS ISSUE.)

OAHU.

FEET.	FEET.
Kaala	4,060
Palikea, Waianae Mountains...	3,110
Puu Kaaui, Waianae Mountains	3,105
Konahuanui Peak, Pali.....	3,105.5
Lanihuli Peak, Pali.....	2,775
Tantalus, or Puu Ohia.....	2,013.5
Olomanu Peak, in Kailua.....	1,643
Koko Head, upper crater.....	1,206
Koko Head, lower crater.....	644
Nuuanu Pali station.....	1,209
Mokapu, crater off Kaneohe....	696
Station on ditto.....	681
Makapu, east point of Island..	665
Station on ditto.....	642
Ulamawao, hill in Kailua.....	991
Maelieli, ditto, in Heeia.....	713
Puu Ohulehule, in Hakipuu....	2,262
Ewa Church.....	87
Round Top (Ualakaa).....	1,052
Diamond Head, or Leahi.....	761
Telegraph Station (Kaimuki)...	292
Punchbowl Hill.....	498.5
Salt Lake Station.....	487
Second Bridge, Nuuanu road....	77
Light House, top of vane.....	37
*Salt Lake, mean level.....	0.0
Average of High Peaks on Kona-	
huanui Range, about.....	2,800
Little bridge front of Queen	
Kalama's, Nuuanu road.....	846
Punahou (veranda floors, old	
building).....	79.6
Nuuanu Distributing Reservoir,	
level of water.....	99
Makiki Reservoir.....	150

MAUI.

FEET.	FEET.
Haleakala.....	10,032
West Maui, about.....	5,820
Piiholo, Makawao.....	2,256
Puu Io, near Captain Makee's....	2,841
Captain Makee's, about.....	1,900
Puu Olai (Miller's Hill).....	355
Makawao Female Seminary.....	1,900
H. P. Baldwin's, Makawao.....	930
Mount Ball (Paupau).....	2,254
Haleakala School.....	2,150
Puu Nianiau, Makawao.....	6,850
Puu Kapuai, Hamakua.....	1,150
Puu o Umi, Haiku.....	629
Puu Pane, Kula.....	2,563
Labainaluna Seminary.....	600
Kauiki, Hana.....	392
Grove Ranch, Makawao.....	981

HAWAII.

FEET.	FEET.
Mauna Kea.....	13,805
Mauna Loa, about.....	13,600
Hualalai.....	8,275
Kohala Mountain.....	5,505
Kilauea, Volcano House (by	
barometer).....	4,040
Kulani Hill, near Kilauea.....	5,650
Falls of Hiilawe, Waipio.....	1,700
Waimea Court House.....	2,669.6
Sea Coast Bluffs between Waipio	
and Waimanu, north coast....	1,600
Kalaieha, about.....	6,450
Waipio Pali, east side at sea...	900
Aahuwela, near Laumaia.....	7,750
Parker's Mana.....	3,505
Waipio Pali, west side at sea....	1,200
Waipio among the Mountains...	3,000
Waimanu among the Mountains..	4,000
Waimanu at sea.....	1,600
Average road through Hamakua..	1,000
Honokaa Store.....	1,100
Maulua Road.....	406
Lower edge forest Hamakua.....	1,700
Lower edge forest Hilo.....	1,200
Hilo Bluffs on coast.....	100 to 400
Halai Hill, Hilo.....	345
Austin's, Onomea.....	411
Laupahoehoe Pali.....	385

FEET.	FEET.
KAUAI, Waialeale.....	5,000
Molokai, estimated.....	4,000
MOLOKINI.....	165
LANAI, about.....	3,400
Kahoolawe, Trigonometrical Sta-	
tion of Moaula.....	1,428

*In the salt-making season it is from one to two feet below sea level; in the rainy season it sometimes rises to four feet above sea level.

Comparative View of the Commerce of the Hawaiian Islands from 1844, giving the Totals for Each Year.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Domestic Produce Exported.	Foreign Produce Exported.	Total Custom House Receipts.	Transhipment of Oil and Bone.			Shipping.				Spirits Gallons Consum'd	Haw. Reg-stered Vessels			
						Galls. Spm. Oil.	Galls. Wh. Oil.	Lbs. Wh. Bone.	Nat'l Vess'ls No.	Merch't Vessels		Wh'lers No.		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
										No.	Tons.						
1844	350,347	169,041	103,587	60,054	14,263				14	42		165		15	775		
1845	546,941	289,710	202,700	67,010	25,189				14	41		163					
1846	598,382	682,850	620,625	62,325	36,506				17	53		167		28	1,578		
1847	710,138	264,226	209,018	55,208	48,801				7	67		167	3,271	67	2,160		
1848	605,618	300,370	266,819	33,551	55,568				12	90		254	3,443	78	2,873		
1849	729,739	383,165	185,083	198,102	89,231				7	180		274	5,715				
1850	1,035,058	783,052	548,522	246,529	121,506				12	469	90,304	237	8,251	80	3,539		
1851	1,823,821	691,231	309,828	381,402	160,602	104,362	909,379	901,604	7	446	87,920	220	11,270	75	4,460		
1852	759,863	638,393	257,251	381,142	113,001	173,490	1,182,738	3,159,951	3	235	61,065	519	14,148	69	4,322		
1853	1,401,975	472,996	231,599	191,397	155,650	175,396	3,787,348	2,020,264	7	211	50,451	535	18,203	56	3,829		
1854	1,590,837	585,122	274,029	311,092	152,125	156,484	1,683,922	1,479,678	16	125	47,288	525	17,537	54	6,271		
1855	1,333,169	572,601	274,741	297,859	153,411	109,308	1,436,810	872,954	13	154	51,304	468	18,528	45	4,831		
1856	1,151,422	670,824	466,278	204,545	123,171	121,294	1,641,579	1,074,942	9	123	42,213	366	14,779	48	4,718		
1857	1,130,165	645,526	423,303	222,222	140,777	176,306	2,018,927	1,295,525	10	82	26,817	387	16,144	54	5,795		
1858	1,089,660	787,082	529,966	257,115	116,138	222,464	2,551,352	1,614,710	10	115	45,875	526	14,637	53	5,249		
1859	1,555,558	931,329	628,575	302,754	132,129	156,369	1,668,175	1,147,120	5	179	50,241	549	14,158	65	6,368		
1860	1,223,749	807,459	480,526	326,932	117,302	47,859	732,086	371,966	10	117	41,226	325	14,295	68	6,935		
1861	761,109	659,774	476,872	182,901	100,115	20,435	795,938	527,910	7	93	45,952	190	9,676	53	5,848		
1862	998,239	838,424	586,541	251,882	107,490	12,522	460,407	193,020	6	113	48,687	73	8,940	58	5,445		
1863	1,175,493	1,025,862	744,413	281,439	122,752	56,657	675,344	337,043	6	88	42,930	102	7,862	44	5,497		
1864	1,712,241	1,662,181	1,113,328	548,852	159,116	33,800	608,502	339,331	8	157	75,893	130	10,237	56	7,370		
1865	1,946,265	1,808,527	1,521,211	287,045	192,566	42,841	578,593	337,994	7	151	67,063	180	11,745	65	10,170		
1866	1,993,821	1,934,576	1,505,821	428,755	215,047	118,961	1,250,965	611,178	3	150	60,623	229	12,833	74	11,664		
1867	1,957,410	1,679,661	1,324,122	355,539	220,599	103,215	821,929	405,140	11	134	60,268	243	15,119	77	14,554		
1868	1,935,790	1,898,215	1,450,269	447,946	210,076	106,778	774,913	596,043	7	113	54,833	153	16,030	63	9,793		
1869	2,040,068	2,336,358	1,743,291	623,067	215,793	157,690	1,698,189	627,770	6	127	75,656	102	17,016	61	10,523		
1870	1,930,227	2,144,942	1,514,425	680,517	223,815	105,234	1,443,809	632,905	16	159	91,248	118	19,948	64	10,855		
1871	1,625,884	1,892,089	1,733,094	168,974	221,332	63,310	283,055	29,362	9	171	105,993	47	18,817	57	8,008		
1872	1,746,173	1,607,521	1,402,085	204,836	218,375	50,887	32,974	81,998	7	146	98,647	47	18,842	54	8,407		
1873	1,437,611	2,123,054	1,725,507	402,547	198,655	56,637	573,667	122,554	12	109	62,767	63	21,212	58	8,561		
1874	1,310,827	1,839,619	1,622,455	217,164	183,857	23,187	403,876	174,111	13	120	71,266	43	18,466	54	8,101		
1875	1,505,670	2,089,736	1,774,083	254,353	213,447	37,812	312,305	104,715	22	120	99,110	41	19,171	51	7,766		
1876	1,811,770	2,241,041	2,055,133	185,908	199,036				14	141	108,706	37	21,323	45	6,753		
1877	2,554,356	3,676,203	3,462,417	213,786	230,499				17	168	116,621	33	24,223	54	8,994		
1878	3,046,370	3,548,472	3,333,979	214,492	284,424				11	232	169,640	27	36,360	55	7,949		
1879	3,472,978	3,781,718	3,665,504	116,244	359,671				6	251	151,576	25	49,166	63	10,023		
1880	3,673,268	4,968,445	4,889,194	79,251	402,182				15	230	141,916	16	44,289	63	10,149		

NOTE.—Where blanks occur in the earlier years, there was either no record or the figures when given were *unreliable*. The first transhipment of Oil and Bone was in 1851, so far as any regular record can be found for statistical purposes.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT, 1862-1881.

YEAR	LBS. SUGAR.	GALLS. MOLASSES.	LBS. RICE.	LBS. PADDY.	LBS. COFFEE.	Pcs HIDES.	LBS. TALLOW.	GOAT SKINS.	LBS. WOOL.	LBS. PULU.	LBS. FUNGUS.	TONS SALT.	TOTAL VALUE ALL DOM. EXPORTS.
1862	3,005,603	130,445	111,008	812,176	146,463	15,461	242,942	53,076	40,368	738,064	301,417	598	\$ 532,941 87
1863	5,292,121	114,413	123,451	598,291	133,171	16,366	282,640	43,646	233,163	425,081	279,158	656	678,213 54
1864	10,414,441	340,436	319,835	105,320	50,083	12,049	189,700	32,333	196,667	643,437	368,835	729	970,228 81
1865	15,318,097	542,819	154,257	.....	310,799	3,849	186,490	54,988	144,085	221,206	223,979	120	1,430,211 82
1866	17,729,161	851,795	435,367	.....	93,682	8,331	159,731	76,115	73,131	212,026	120,342	739	1,396,621 61
1867	17,127,187	544,994	441,750	572,099	127,546	11,207	60,936	51,889	409,471	203,958	167,666	107	1,205,622 02
1868	18,312,926	492,839	40,450	862,954	78,373	11,144	109,504	57,670	258,914	342,882	76,781	540	1,340,469 26
1869	18,302,110	338,311	48,830	1,586,959	340,841	12,803	85,937	62,736	218,752	622,998	85,215	1,152	1,639,091 59
1870	18,783,639	216,662	152,068	535,453	415,111	13,095	90,388	67,463	234,696	233,803	41,968	2,513	1,403,025 06
1871	21,760,773	271,291	417,011	867,452	46,926	19,384	185,240	58,900	471,706	292,720	37,475	711	1,656,644 46
1872	16,995,402	192,105	455,121	894,582	39,276	27,066	493,978	53,598	288,526	421,227	32,161	522	1,345,585 38
1873	23,129,101	146,459	941,438	507,945	262,025	20,677	609,855	66,702	329,507	412,823	57,538	445	1,661,407 78
1874	24,566,611	90,060	1,187,986	439,157	75,496	22,620	125,596	71,955	399,926	418,320	50,955	730½	1,555,355 37
1875	25,080,182	93,722	1,573,739	556,495	165,977	22,777	851,920	60,598	565,469	379,003	45,098	96	1,774,082 91
1876	26,072,429	139,073	2,259,324	1,542,603	153,667	11,105	327,291	45,265	405,542	314,432	35,893	5	1,994,833 55
1877	25,575,965	151,462	2,691,370	2,571,987	101,345	22,164	369,829	51,551	385,703	150,586	11,629	322	2,363,866 66
1878	38,431,458	93,136	2,767,768	2,784,861	127,963	25,309	239,941	64,525	522,757	212,740	22,364	180½	3,333,979 49
1879	49,020,972	87,475	4,792,813	38,815	74,275	24,885	.....	24,940	464,308	137,001	2,571	50	3,665,503 76
1880	63,584,871	198,355	6,469,840	.....	99,503	22,945	19,169	31,013	381,316	44,846	14,801	14½	4,889,194 40
*'81	57,788,997	105,145	2,203,100	.....	16,832	6,986	4 980	8,250	155,848	6,002	1,548	302	3,932,283 61

INTERNAL TAXES FOR BIENNIAL PERIODS, 1862-1880.

	Real Est.	Per. Prop.	Polls.	Horses.	Mules.	Dogs.	Carriages.	Nat. Seamen.	Totals.
1862	\$17,063.....	\$12,990.....	\$32,995.....	\$52,742.....	\$2,691.....	\$11,018.....	\$1,294.....	\$2,441.....	\$133,236
1864	17,877.....	12,669.....	32,561.....	52,326.....	3,080.....	10,038.....	1,384.....	1,872.....	131,729
1866	20,173.....	16,336.....	30,870.....	60,290.....	4,265.....	12,016.....	1,748.....	4,957.....	150,662
1868	22,360.....	20,197.....	30,086.....	61,541.....	4,823.....	12,954.....	2,125.....	10,212.....	165,400
1870	23,532.....	22,888.....	28,850.....	60,027.....	5,109.....	15,430.....	2,400.....	8,268.....	166,506
1872	52,355.....	45,329.....	27,841.....	53,006.....	6,140.....	22,271.....	3,125.....	5,894.....	215,901
1874	53,892.....	42,707.....	27,620.....	50,088.....	6,073.....	20,236.....	3,490.....	3,296.....	207,400
1876	58,645.....	47,988.....	27,372.....	49,194.....	6,012.....	18,676.....	3,987.....	3,056.....	213,935
1878	94,584.....	94,378.....	28,722.....	47,564.....	3,053.....	16,465.....	4,865.....	2,114.....	291,740
1880	143,716.....	155,944.....	35,484.....	43,399.....	.....	15,172.....	5,780.....	815.....	400,310

*Six months from January 1 to June 30.

SELECTIONS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE TABES, 1880.

Customs Receipts.

Import Duties Spirits.....	\$156,169 85	Warehouse Storage.....	501 39
Import Duties Goods.....	146,465 28	Buoys.....	404 00
Import Duties Bonded Goods.....	28,729 76	Registry.....	327 75
Wharfage.....	17,753 40	Samples.....	6 00
Blanks.....	10,660 60		
Hospital Fund (passengers).....	9,242 50	Honolulu.....	\$392,727 32
Storage.....	5,841 63	Kahului.....	5,634 37
Interest.....	3,646 50	Hilo.....	3,804 94
Fees.....	3,234 59	Kealakekua.....	15 00
Coasting License.....	2,547 11		
Fines and Forfeitures.....	1,809 12	Total 1880.....	\$402,181 63
Kerosene Storage.....	1,667 91	Total 1879.....	359,671 05
Passports.....	1,428 00		
M. H. Fund (seamen).....	1,307 40	Increase 1880.....	\$ 42,510 58
Lights.....	984 18		

Value of Goods Paying Duty Imported at Honolulu from

United States, Pacific Ports.....	\$422,013 18	Islands in North and South Pacific	561 18
United States, Atlantic Ports.....	41,860 04	Sea, by Whalers.....	447 50
Great Britain.....	577,061 14		
Germany.....	44,777 17	Total Honolulu.....	\$1,242,581 92
China.....	86,690 46	At Kahului.....	30,148 00
Australia and New Zealand.....	55,725 46	At Hilo.....	12,791 68
France.....	15,112 81		
Micronesia and Guano Islands....	2,332 98	Total at all Ports.....	\$1,285,521 60

Value of Goods and Spirits Bonded from

United States, Pacific Ports.....	\$126,513 59	Micronesia and Guano Islands...	1,003 69
United States, Atlantic Ports.....	11,344 21		
Great Britain.....	45,005 73	Total Honolulu.....	\$233,978 22
Germany.....	3,911 82	At Hilo.....	595 33
China.....	31,528 80		
Australia and New Zealand.....	9,868 04	Total.....	\$234,573 55
France.....	1,712 34		

Value of Goods from the United States Free by Treaty

United States, Pacific Ports....	\$1,456,851 37	At Kealakekua.....	80 00
United States, Atlantic Ports....	203,810 18		
At Kahului.....	292,895 54	Total.....	\$2,026,557 90
At Hilo.....	72,920 81		

Value of Goods Imported Free.

Animals and Birds.....	\$	1,102 83
Books, printed in Hawaiian.....		368 93
Coal.....		26,544 29
Diplomatic Representatives.....		345 70
Hawaiian Whalers.....		19,668 47
His Majesty.....		2,714 49
Hawaiian Government.....		26,159 40
Personal and Household Effects, (old and in use).....		21,020 30
Iron, plate and pig.....		12,661 04
Plants and Seeds.....		71 33
Returned Cargo.....		780 00
Specie.....	\$510,161 20	
Sheathing Metal.....		3,074 22
Sundries, by permission.....		1,438 01
Tanning Materials.....		165 25
Postage Stamps.....		829 00
Total.....	\$	1,265,615 36

Resume, Imports Hawaiian Islands.

Goods Free by Treaty.....	\$ 2,026,557 90	Goods and Spirits Free.....	126,615 36
Goods Paying Duty.....	1,285,521 60		
Goods and Spirits Bonded.....	234,573 55	Total.....	\$ 3,673,268 41

IMPORTS, HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, 1880.

	Val. Goods Paying Duty.	Val. Goods Free by Treaty.	Val. Goods in Bond.	Total.
Ale, Porter, Beer, Cider.....	\$ 19,043 13	.....	\$ 17,116 27	\$ 36,159 40
Animals and Birds.....	1,020 24	80,563 61	.....	81,583 85
Building Materials.....	21,664 95	60,622 90	.....	82,287 85
Clothing, Hats, Boots.....	138,843 13	84,394 60	2,932 23	226,169 96
Crockery, Glassware, Lamps and Lamp Fixtures.....	24,944 88	489 44	407 49	25,841 31
Drugs, Surgical Instruments and Den- tal Materials.....	27,629 85	.....	188 73	27,818 08
Dry Goods—Cottons.....	62,913 00	87,115 44	1,406 16	151,434 60
Linsens.....	13,010 47	.....	307 93	13,318 40
Silks.....	25,491 34	.....	146 91	25,638 25
Woolens.....	39,405 18	10,561 63	408 92	50,375 73
Mixtures.....	31,620 91	1,034 74	233 79	32,889 44
Fancy Goods, Millinery, etc.....	62,409 27	2,767 89	1,460 55	66,637 71
Fish (dry and salt).....	9,418 80	25,813 22	44 70	35,276 72
Flour.....	1,197 72	99,551 70	188 75	100,888 17
Fruits (fresh).....	159 00	3,992 50	.....	4,151 50
Furniture.....	86,603 06	35,529 37	1,213 40	73,345 83
Grain and Feed.....	1,595 14	72,185 81	170 20	73,951 15
Groceries and Provisions.....	103,474 81	253,950 57	22,369 02	379,794 40
Gun and Gun Materials.....	8,767 22	2,557 34	1,586 22	12,910 78
Gun Powder.....	4,883 72	.....	433 59	5,317 31
Hardware, Agricultural Implements and Tools.....	56,777 23	156,979 41	1,331 69	215,088 33
Iron and Steel, etc.....	19,201 56	15,188 57	451 65	34,841 78
Jewelry, Plate, Clocks.....	67,228 28	.....	7,119 14	74,447 42
Leather.....	1,948 12	25,562 67	75 50	27,586 29
Lumber.....	70 60	221,141 68	.....	221,212 18
Machinery.....	149,944 16	98,659 48	1,521 06	250,124 70
Matches.....	121 37	8,060 91	9 00	8,192 28
Musical Instruments.....	11,536 31	.....	388 36	11,924 67
Naval Stores.....	22,097 96	42,996 70	2, 03 72	67,498 39
Oils (cocoanut, kerosene, whale, etc.)..	13,464 66	56,564 24	5,853 13	75,882 03
Paints and Paint Oils, and Turpentine	36,040 23	2,157 30	2,512 03	40,709 56
Perfumery and Toilet Articles.....	11,921 8	1,000 64	729 08	13,651 61
Saddlery, Carriages and Materials....	37,608 76	36,679 38	198 55	74,486 69
Shooks and Containers.....	65,312 83	5,219 56	1,725 56	72,257 95
Spirits.....	4,523 14	.....	76,609 20	81,132 34
Stationery and Books.....	9,576 72	36,045 56	206 96	45,829 24
Tea.....	14,108 34	.....	129 50	14,237 34
Tin and Tinware, and Materials.....	6,296 80	.....	.....	6,296 80
Tobacco, Cigars, etc.....	5,759 76	75,478 90	24,873 24	106,111 90
Wines (light).....	3,305 10	.....	7,422 58	10,727 68
Sundry Mdse not included in above..	40,960 16	38,885 30	43,727 05	123,572 51
Sundry Unspecified Merchandise.....	1,591 27	.....	.....	1,591 27
Charges on Invoices.....	40,529 63	26,178 32	6,252 01	72,959 96
25 ½ cent. added on Uncertified Invs	1,659 78	.....	.....	1,659 78
	\$1,255,782 88	\$1,667,929 38	\$ 231,103 88	\$3,157,815 64

Discounts \$20,013 60
 Damaged and short..... 580 35

20,593 95

IMPORTS AT OTHER PORTS, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

\$3,137,221 69

	Value Paying Duty.	Value Free by Treaty.	Value in Bond.	
Kahului.....	\$30,148 00	\$292,895 54	.....	409,431 36
Hilo.....	12,791 68	72,920 81	\$595 83	
Kealahakua.....	.....	80 00	.....
Value of goods free.....	.....	.....	.....	\$3,546,653 05
				126,615 36
				\$3,673,268 41

A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE LEADING IMPORTS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

	1872.	1874.	1876.	1878.	1880.
Ale, Porter, Brandy, Cider.....	\$29,783 94	\$25,491 72	\$19,792 34	\$20,548 31	\$26,159 40
Animals and Birds.....	857 50	21 60	261 40	18,690 85	81,583 85
Building Materials.....	29,479 96	16,786 14	21,596 39	107,042 33	82,287 85
Clothing, Hats, Boots.....	170,415 13	151,612 01	176,188 41	208,596 63	226,169 96
Crockery and Glassware.....	12,672 20	6,387 58	14,127 61	17,991 70	25,841 31
Drugs and Medicines.....	15,672 56	12,944 16	17,029 59	17,945 27	27,818 08
Dry Goods	153,234 27	120,458 25	167,451 47	165,159 13	151,424 60
{ Cottons.....	11,685 06	8,054 82	9,163 62	8,918 96	13,318 40
{ Linens.....	18,902 29	9,502 13	12,712 18	23,270 96	25,698 25
{ Silks.....	49,673 03	26,776 21	40,867 99	70,402 77	50,375 73
{ Woolens.....	29,795 97	25,894 96	25,421 21	37,737 81	32,889 44
{ Mixtures.....	45,150 06	34,676 55	53,118 81	53,752 01	66,637 71
Fancy Goods, Millinery, &c.....	19,420 69	23,524 90	17,891 81	47,206 95	35,276 72
Fish, (dry and salt).....	53,031 74	61,722 78	54,907 89	102,738 97	100,888 17
Flour.....	2,120 11	2,397 33	2,030 97	3,443 28	4,151 50
Fruits, (fresh).....	22,775 50	14,956 77	27,662 93	49,482 22	73,245 88
Furniture.....	798 50	13,506 62	2,696 73	1,490 30	.....
Furs and Ivory.....	19,087 17	12,799 55	14,513 39	34,095 61	73,951 15
Grain and Feed.....	109,906 63	93,685 87	90,466 12	269,573 50	379,794 40
Groceries and Provisions.....	2,176 59	6,902 46	5,529 61	10,475 91	12,910 78
Guns and Gun Materials.....	1,736 06	1,446 90	2,714 35	3,514 39	5,317 31
Gun Powder.....	99,885 54	63,161 83	105,828 18	210,299 58	215,088 33
Hardware, Agric'l Implements, Tools.....	20,561 77	23,260 81	20,878 35	56,654 20	34,841 78
Iron, Steel, &c.....	20,822 98	19,951 59	24,032 41	34,925 99	74,447 42
Jewelry, Plate, Clocks.....	7,294 12	5,383 19	8,686 61	20,965 39	27,586 29
Leather.....	69,707 46	48,098 45	98,322 24	212,852 71	221,212 18
Lumber.....	36,820 64	19,135 96	37,331 54	417,297 32	250,124 70
Machinery.....	6,677 69	9,570 52	5,513 83	4,459 11	8,194 28
Matches.....	5,632 96	2,141 68	8,492 94	10,389 39	71,424 67
Musical Instruments.....	34,687 44	35,430 28	35,587 28	58,414 47	67,498 39
Naval Stores.....	133,487 10	44,396 13	78,681 18	97,686 51	75,882 03
Oils, (cocoanut, kerosene, whale, &c.).....	32,328 67	4,316 05	.....	.....	.....
Opium.....	19,846 39	12,156 97	13,548 03	23,802 16	40,709 56
Paint and Paint Oils.....	8,031 68	6,035 25	13,024 56	11,057 36	13,651 61
Perfumery and Toilet Articles.....	37,909 04	17,062 48	34,536 95	76,441 86	74,486 69
Saddlery, Carriages, &c.....	37,642 03	36,948 02	53,948 90	50,198 70	72,257 95
Shoos and Containers.....	30,850 56	32,975 63	31,944 91	50,166 61	81,132 24
Spirits.....	26,059 58	24,230 24	31,429 81	29,982 07	45,829 24
Stationery and Books.....	8,572 50	4,137 07	7,228 22	20,419 55	14,237 84
Tea.....	5,186 45	1,430 35	5,914 87	5,474 86	6,296 80
Tin and Tinware.....	44,905 63	26,125 92	57,475 03	68,018 71	106,111 80
Tobacco, Cigars, &c.....	32,203 50	34,782 84	38,134 50	15,760 06	.....
Whalebone.....	8,993 17	7,428 05	9,475 87	6,294 18	10,727 68
Wines, (light).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Quick Passages of Ocean Steamers.

	Miles.	Steamer.	Date.	d. h. m.
New York to Queenstown.....	2,950	Arizona.....	Sept., 1881.....	7 8 32
New York to Queenstown.....	2,950	Britannic.....	Dec., 1876.....	7 12 46
New York to Queenstown.....	2,950	City of Berlin.....	Oct., 1875.....	7 15 48
Queenstown to New York.....	2,950	City of Berlin.....	Sept., 1875.....	7 18 02
New York to Queenstown.....	2,950	Russia.....	July, 1869.....	8 6 30
Queenstown to New York.....	2,950	Russia.....	June, 1869.....	8 2 58
Liverpool to New York.....	3,050	Russia.....	1869.....	9 8 12
Philadelphia to Queenstown.....	3,010	Illinois.....	Dec., 1876.....	8 18 13
New York to Havana.....	1,225	City of Vera Cruz.....	Aug., 1876.....	4 0 43
Havana to New York.....	1,225	City of New York.....	May, 1875.....	3 10 7
New York to Aspinwall.....	2,300	Henry Chauncey.....	1875.....	6 14 0
Aspinwall to New York.....	2,300	Henry Chauncey.....	1875.....	6 5 30
San Francisco to Yokohama.....	4,764	.....	.....	15 9 0
Yokohama to San Francisco.....	4,764	Oceanic.....	1876.....	14 13 0
San Francisco to Honolulu.....	2,100	City of Sydney.....	1880.....	6 14 0
Honolulu to San Francisco.....	2,100	Zealandia.....	Aug., 1881.....	6 23 20

SELECTIONS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE TABLES, 1880.

Domestic Exports, Honolulu

Sugar, lbs.....	63,584,871	Hides, pcs.....	22,945
Molasses, galls.....	198,355	Calf Skins, pcs.....	80
Rice, lbs.....	6,469,840	Tallow, lbs.....	19,169
Coffee, lbs.....	99,508	Pulu, lbs.....	44,846
Salt, tons.....	14½	Wool, lbs.....	381,316
Poi, bbls.....	30	Whale Oil, galls.....	14,662
Fungus, lbs.....	14,801	Rum, galls.....	840
Bananas, bnchs.....	19,164	Betel Leaves, bxs.....	223
Goat Skins, pcs.....	31,013	Sheep Skins, pcs.....	2,230
Whalebone, lbs.....	10,977		

Total Value Domestic Produce Exported

Total Value Domestic Produce Exported, Honolulu.....	\$4,497,937 04
Total Value Domestic Produce Exported, Kahului.....	111,009 22
Total Value Domestic Produce Exported, Hilo.....	187,498 14
Furnished as supplies to Merchantmen as per estimate.....	59,750 00
" " National Vessels, as per estimate.....	33,000 00
Total.....	\$4,889,194 40

Total of all Exports, Hawaiian Islands.

Value of Foreign Goods Exported.....	\$ 79,250 47
Value of Domestic Goods Exported.....	4,796,444 40
Value of Domestic Goods furnished as supplies (estimated).....	92,750 00
Total.....	\$4,968,444 87

Passenger Statistics—Arrivals and Departures, Port of Honolulu, 1880

FROM AND TO.	From		To		CHINESE.			
	Adults.....		Children ..		From		To	
	Adults.....	Children ..	Adults.....	Children ..	Males.....	Females...	Males.....	Females...
San Francisco.....	1596	155	1045	80	246	3	94	5
Oregon and Washington Territory.....	16	3	23	4	6			
Victoria, B. C.....			7					
China and Japan.....					2190	60	528	1
Australia and New Zealand.....	104	15	75	7				
Islands and Ports in the Pacific.....	758	106	52	7				
Atlantic Ports.....	3							
European Ports.....	7							
Western Islands.....	196	132						
Totals.....	2380	406	1202	98	2442	63	622	6
Total arrivals for the year.....				5593				
Total departures for the year.....				1928				
Excess of arrivals.....				3665				

Passengers in Transitu

From Australia and New Zealand, bound to San Francisco.....	1205
From San Francisco, bound to Australia and New Zealand.....	694
From San Francisco, bound to Hongkong.....	4

Comparative Table of Principal Domestic Exports, Port of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, for the First, Second, and Third Quarters, 1881, as compared with the same periods of 1880.

	Sugar, lbs.....	Molasses, galls.	Paddy, lbs.....	Rice, lbs.....	Coffee, lbs.....	Salt tons.....	Pol. bbls.....	Fungus, lbs.....	Bananas, bchs.	Goat Skins, pcs	Hides, pcs.....	Calf Skins, pcs.	Tallow, lbs.....	Pulo lbs.....	Wool, lbs.....	Betel Leaves bxs	Run, galls.....	Pcs Sheep Skins	Total Value.
First Quarter, 1881.	19,761,644	41,581	.....	1,458,700	16,309	302	..	1,548	4,484	5,255	2,336	..	12,802	6,002	130,742	56	.....	3,470	\$1,381,118.29
First Quarter, 1880.	15,967,857	6,750	.....	1,232,300	39,592	.....	.....	.....	3,857	4,507	4,031	16	.....	22,041	58,728	68	840	.....	1,301,411.18
Increase.....	3,793,787	34,831	.....	226,500	.....	302	..	1,548	627	734	.....	..	12,802	.....	.....	.....	840	3,470	179,707.11
Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	23,383	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,695	16	.....	16,839	25,106	9	.....	.....	.....
Sec. Quarter, 1881.	38,027,353	63,564	.....	744,400	623	29	29	.....	5,866	3,000	4,650	..	22,784	.....	155,848	24	35	850	2,551,165.32
Sec. Quarter, 1880.	21,727,952	63,229	.....	646,840	28,900	10	30	12,849	4,947	6,233	5,120	64	4,890	5,191	116,539	24	18	.....	1,519,592.18
Increase.....	16,299,401	341	.....	97,560	.....	302	..	.....	919	.....	.....	..	17,804	.....	39,309	24	17	850	1,031,573.14
Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	28,277	.....	10	1	12,849	.....	3,233	470	64	35,286	5,191	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Six Months, 1881...	57,788,997	105,145	.....	2,203,100	16,832	302	29	1,548	10,350	8,250	6,986	..	4,980	6,002	115,848	24	94	4,220	3,932,283.61
Six Months, 1880...	37,695,809	69,973	.....	1,879,040	68,492	.....	.....	.....	8,804	10,740	9,151	80	50,606	28,032	116,539	840	86	.....	2,721,002.36
Increase.....	20,093,188	35,172	.....	324,060	.....	292	..	.....	1,546	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	39,309	.....	8	4,320	1,211,280.25
Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	51,690	.....	.....	1	11,301	.....	2,490	2,165	80	.....	22,030	.....	816	.....	.....	.....
Third Quarter, 1881.	20,331,918	83,288	102,370	1,869,700	1,580	.....	.....	1,500	4,593	9,565	11,129	..	54,360	25,521	82,600	.....	75	550	1,453,714.91
Third Quarter, 1880.	12,292,980	83,971	.....	2,036,600	17,341	.....	.....	837	4,911	8,654	3,612	..	2,100	.....	294,777	.....	65	.....	960,360.08
Increase.....	8,038,939	.....	102,370	.....	.....	.....	.....	563	.....	911	7,517	..	52,260	26,521	.....	.....	10	550	493,354.83
Decrease.....	.....	583	.....	166,900	15,261	.....	.....	.....	318	.....	.....	..	.....	182,177	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nine Months, 1881.	78,128,915	188,533	102,370	4,072,800	18,812	302	29	2,948	14,943	17,815	18,115	..	59,340	21,523	228,448	24	169	4,870	5,385,098.53
Nine Months, 1880.	49,583,189	153,944	.....	3,915,640	85,833	10	30	13,689	14,615	19,374	12,763	80	7,060	28,035	381,316	840	151	.....	3,681,361.44
Increase.....	28,185,716	34,589	102,370	157,160	.....	292	..	.....	228	.....	5,352	..	52,280	3,491	.....	.....	18	4,870	1,804,634.08
Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	67,021	.....	1	10	10,738	.....	1,559	.....	80	.....	.....	142,868	816	.....	.....	.....

TABLE OF PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS FOR 1880.
Port of Honolulu, Showing the Country to which Exported.

	Pacific Ports, U. S.	British Columbia.	N. Z. and Australia.	Islands in Pacific.	China.	Totals.
Sugar, lbs.....	63,417,002			10,670	300	63,427,972
Molasses, galls.....	186,845	8,466	1,488	1,556		198,355
Rice, lbs.....	6,454,740		6,000	9,100		6,469,840
Coffee, lbs.....	75,222		19,128	150	5,008	99,508
Salt, tons.....				14½		14
Poi, bbls.....				30		30
Fungus, lbs.....					14,801	14,801
Bananas, bnchs.....	19,141	23				19,164
Goat Skins, pcs.....	31,013					31,013
Calf Skins, pcs.....	80					80
Pulu, lbs.....	15,638		29,208			44,846
Wool, lbs.....	381,316					381,316
Hides, pcs.....	22,945					22,945
Tallow, lbs.....	19,169					19,169
Betel Leaves, bxs.....	223					223
Whalebone, lbs.....	10,917					10,917
Rum, galls.....				840		840
Whale Oil, galls.....	14,662					14,662
Sheep Skins, pcs.....	2,230					2,230

SUGAR CROPS OF THE WORLD, IN TONS.

REVISED UP TO LATEST DATE.

COUNTRIES.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
Europe (Beet).....	1,630,000	1,403,900	1,574,160
Cuba.....	480,000	45,000	645,000
Porto Rico.....	40,000	53,000	76,000
Barbados.....	30,000	45,000	45,000
Jamaica.....	17,000	19,000	18,000
St. Lucia.....	14,000	15,000	12,000
Antigua and St. Kitts.....	16,800	22,100	18,700
St. Vincent.....	19,000	20,000	18,000
Grenada.....	6,000	6,000	5,000
Tobago.....	9,000	10,000	8,000
Montserrat.....	4,000	4,000	4,000
Dominica.....	6,000	6,000	5,000
Antigua.....	5,000	5,000	4,000
Nevis.....	3,000	3,000	3,000
Trinidad.....	35,000	45,000	55,000
Demerara.....	65,000	60,000	60,000
Berbice.....	40,000	35,000	40,000
Guadaloupe.....	45,000	46,000	49,000
Martinique.....	30,000	30,000	40,000
St. Croix.....	10,000	10,000	8,000
Brazil.....	150,000	130,000	120,000
Peru.....	55,000	55,000	80,000
Louisiana and Texas.....	100,000	88,000	112,000
United States (North).....			
Mauritius.....	120,000	92,000	134,000
Reunion.....	26,000	22,000	36,000
British India.....	40,000	40,000	25,000
Madras.....	40,000	30,000	20,000
Singapore and Penang.....		40,000	30,000
Java.....	190,000	217,000	210,000
China.....	*100,000	*100,000	*100,000
Manila, Cebu, and Iloilo.....	180,000	181,700	122,000
Australia.....	25,000	22,000	
Natal (Cape).....	6,000	5,000	4,000
Hawaiian Islands.....	40,000	31,790	24,500
Egypt.....	28,000	40,000	30,000

*About.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

(From Report of Minister of Finance to Legislative Assembly, 1880.)

The Debt on the 1st of April, 1878, was.....	\$444,800
Amount paid during the past fiscal period.....	79,800
Balance of Debt of 1878.....	\$365,000
Borrowed by authority of Act of September, 1876.....	23,900
Present Debt, April 1, 1880.....	\$388,900
The interest charges on the above are :	
Twelve per cent. per annum on.....	\$ 41,000
Nine per cent. per annum on.....	304,200
Seven per cent. per annum on.....	43,000
Bearing no interest—Bond due not called for.....	100
Debt as shown above.....	\$388,900
Of this there will be due and payable during the current fiscal period....	\$ 89,600

National Debts, Expenditure, and Commerce, Per Capita.

COUNTRY.	<i>Debt Per Head.</i>	<i>Annual Expenditure Per Head.</i>	<i>Annual Imports Per Head.</i>	<i>Annual Exports Per Head.</i>
Argentine Republic.....	\$ 29 07	\$12 04	\$20 31	\$25 66
Austria-Hungary.....	5 73	1 63	7 19	5 70
Austria proper.....	65 26	9 29	.....	.....
Hungary proper.....	17 68	7 53	.....	.....
Belgium.....	48 08	10 13	53 41	46 06
Bolivia.....	10 04	2 58	3 30	2 08
Brazil.....	36 43	6 70	8 71	10 31
Canada.....	31 16	6 69	25 87	24 94
Chili.....	24 49	10 66	18 21	17 95
Colombia.....	5 22	94	2 35	3 38
Denmark.....	27 19	6 83	26 31	17 95
Ecuador.....	20 20	24 36	8 77	4 51
Egypt.....	85 82	10 42	5 42	12 94
France.....	127 23	14 07	24 17	26 05
German Empire.....	70	3 15	21 54	14 21
Prussia.....	10 55	6 33	.....	.....
Great Britain and Ireland.....	114 62	12 35	59 11	40 59
Greece.....	27 50	5 35	16 49	10 30
Hawaiian Islands.....	6 71	18 93	63 35	85 68
India, British.....	3 01	1 42	93	1 48
Italy.....	71 94	10 12	9 67	8 85
Mexico.....	42 63	2 68	3 13	8 41
Netherlands.....	101 21	11 37	71 27	67 70
Norway.....	7 48	5 91	28 77	18 77
Paraguay.....	54 72	3 39	2 55	2 74
Peru.....	79 82	12 62	.....	14 02
Portugal.....	96 84	6 70	8 60	5 97
Roumania.....	11 82	3 85	3 19	5 60
Russia.....	26 33	4 83	4 22	3 23
Servia.....	3 61	1 43	4 18	4 06
Spain.....	142 71	7 83	3 96	4 48
Sweden.....	8 86	4 93	19 39	14 11
Switzerland.....	2 25	3 08	.....	.....
Turkey.....	31 70	4 23	2 23	1 59
United States.....	52 56	6 13	12 64	16 92
Uruguay.....	98 00	15 28	49 25	38 09
Venezuela.....	35 11	2 64	6 72	9 52

OVERLAND DISTANCES, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

ISLAND OF OAHU.

From Honolulu Post Office, to:

	MILES		MILES
Waikiki Grove.....	3	Waimanalo.....	12
Diamond Head.....	4¾	Kaneohe Plantation.....	9½
Coco Head.....	11	Kaalaea Plantation.....	15
Ewa Church.....	11	Kualoa Ranch.....	19½
Waiata Church.....	28½	Punaluu Rice Plantation.....	26
Waianae Church, Pokai.....	30	Laie Settlement.....	32
Nuuanu Pali.....	6	Kahuku.....	38

ISLAND OF KAUAI.

From Lihue to:	MILES	From Koloa to:	MILES
Waialua Falls.....	5	Hanapepe.....	7
Koloa.....	10	Waimea.....	15
Kealia.....	14		
Kilauea.....	22	From Lihue to:	
Hanalei.....	30	Mana Point.....	10

ISLAND OF MAUI.

From Lahaina to:	MILES	From Kalepolepo to:	MILES
Kaanapali.....	4	Makee's.....	10
Wailuku.....	20	Makawao.....	13½
From Kahului to:		From Haiku Landing to:	
Wailuku P. O.....	3	Makawao.....	7
Makawao.....	11	From Makawao, Sayre's Store, to:	
Hana, through Hamakua.....	45	Summit of Haleakala.....	13
From Wailuku to:		From Makena to:	
Kalepolepo.....	10	Makee's Plantation.....	3
Makee's Plantation.....	20	From Ulupalakua to:	
Makawao.....	14	Hana, via Kaupu.....	45

ISLAND OF HAWAII.

From Hilo to:	MILES	From Laupahoehoe to:	MILES
Kaupakuea Plantation.....	10	Hilo.....	30
Volcano.....	30½	From Waimea to:	
Summit Crater, via Kilauea.....	65	Summit of Maunakea, via Kalai- eha.....	40
Waiohinu.....	65	Hilo, via Hamakua.....	62
From Kawaihae to:		Hilo, via Kalaieha.....	64
Waimea.....	11	From Kealakekua to:	
Kailua.....	30	Kailua.....	13
Kohala Plantation.....	17	Waiohinu.....	48
From Kohala Plantation to:		Summit of Hualalai.....	25
Waimea.....	23	From Waiohinu to:	
From Waimea to:		Keaiwa.....	24
Waipio Valley.....	10	Summit Crater, via Kapapala..	61
Laupahoehoe.....	30		

DISTANCES ON HAWAII.

THROUGH PUNA, FROM THE HILO COURT HOUSE.

PREPARED BY J. M. LIDGATE.

<i>Hilo to:</i>	MILES	<i>Hilo to:</i>	MILES
Keaau.....	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Opihikao.....	29 $\frac{1}{4}$
Makuu.....	15	Kaimu.....	37
Sand Hills Nanawale.....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kalapana.....	38
Paula.....	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pauau.....	45
Kapoho.....	23	Volcano House.....	61
Kapohoiki—Rycroft's.....	26 $\frac{1}{2}$		

TO VOLCANO.

<i>Hilo to:</i>	MILES	<i>Hilo to:</i>	MILES
Edge of Woods.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kanekoa upper Half Way Houses.....	16
Cocoanut Grove.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Upper Woods.....	24
Through Ki Swamp.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Volcano House.....	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hawelu's Half Way House..	14		

THROUGH HILO.

<i>Hilo to:</i>	MILES	<i>Hilo to:</i>	MILES
Honolii Bridge.....	2.5	Honohina Church.....	17.8
Paukaa Mill.....	2.9	Waikaumalo Bridge.....	18.8
Papaikou—office.....	4.7	Pohakupuka Bridge.....	21.0
Onomea Church.....	6.9	Maulua Gulch.....	22.0
Kaupakuea Cross Road.....	10.7	Kaiwilahlahi Bridge.....	24.6
Kolekole Bridge.....	14.3	Lidgate's House.....	26.1
Hakalau, east edge gulch...	15.0	Laupahoehoe Church.....	26.7
Umauma Bridge.....	16.0		

THROUGH HAMAKUA.

<i>Laupahoehoe Church to:</i>	MILES	<i>Laupahoehoe Church to:</i>	MILES
Hinds'.....	0.7	Paauhau Church.....	16.3
Bottom Kawalii Gulch.....	2.0	Mill's Store, Honokaa.....	18.0
Ookala, Manager's House...	4.0	Honokaia Church.....	20.5
Soper's.....	4.9	Kuaikalua Gulch.....	22.0
Kealakaha Gulch.....	6.0	Kapulena Church.....	23.0
Kaala Church.....	6.8	Waipanihua.....	24.3
Kukaiau Gulch.....	8.0	Bicknell's.....	25.8
Catholic Church, Kainehe..	9.0	Stream at Kukuihaele.....	26.0
Notley's, Paauilo.....	10.5	Edge Waipio.....	26.5
Kaumoali Bridge.....	12.5	Bottom Waipio.....	27.0
Bottom Kalopa Gulch.....	14.0	Waimanu (approximate)....	32.5
R. G. Lyman's, Paauhau ...	15.2		

<i>Kukuihaele to:</i>	MILES	<i>Kukuihaele to:</i>	MILES
Waimea (approximate).....	10.5	Gov't Road to Paauhau Mill	1.0
Gov't Road to Hamakua Mill,	1.0	Gov't Road to Pacific Sugar Mill, Kukuihaele.....	0.7

Kohala District—

Kawaihae to Waimea.....	11.0
“ Puako	5.0
“ Hind's, Kohala (approximate).....	14.0
Waimea to Kohala Plantation (approximate).....	25.0

POST OFFICE STATISTICS.

Inter-Island letters passing through the General Post Office, Honolulu,
from 1864 to 1881.

YEAR.	FOREIGNERS.		HAWAIIANS.	
	Letters Received	Letters Forwarded	Letters Received	Letters Forwarded
From April 1, 1864, to April 1, 1865	15,594	13,652	7,650	9,570
From April 1, 1865, to April 1, 1866	21,642	14,886	14,379	16,078
From April 1, 1866, to April 1, 1867	23,282	16,607	20,082	22,821
From April 1, 1867, to April 1, 1868	25,873	19,013	23,733	25,535
From April 1, 1868, to April 1, 1869	27,543	19,547	25,920	25,986
From April 1, 1869, to April 1, 1870	27,433	19,806	25,233	24,499
From April 1, 1870, to April 1, 1871	29,147	19,118	28,596	28,091
From April 1, 1871, to April 1, 1872	24,655	23,333	26,364	35,715
From April 1, 1872, to April 1, 1873	27,717	24,199	41,662	41,340
From April 1, 1873, to April 1, 1874	38,313	25,007	45,816	44,233
From April 1, 1874, to April 1, 1875	35,545	23,488	39,232	39,027
From April 1, 1875, to April 1, 1876	38,166	23,564	35,630	44,233
From April 1, 1876, to April 1, 1877	36,349	29,558	32,250	49,977
From April 1, 1877, to April 1, 1878	42,409	37,094	33,472	52,181
From April 1, 1878, to April 1, 1879	57,907	47,957	43,605	67,153
From April 1, 1879, to April 1, 1880	72,953	63,936	46,496	69,489
From April 1, 1880, to April 1, 1881	85,649	76,255	55,170	83,757

The number of letters received from, and sent to foreign ports, from April 1st, 1870, to April 1st, 1881, have been as follows:

Year.	Letters Received.	Letters Forwarded.
1870-1871.....	25,811.....	24,994.....
1871-1872.....	26,772.....	23,713.....
1872-1873.....	25,020.....	25,895.....
1873-1874.....	26,679.....	25,481.....
1874-1875.....	26,112.....	28,737.....
1875-1876.....	31,742.....	31,650.....
1876-1877.....	33,244.....	35,780.....
1877-1878.....	42,465.....	44,505.....
1878-1879.....	46,682.....	43,372.....
1879-1880.....	50,352.....	57,209.....
1880-1881.....	70,682.....	69,375.....

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF RAIN-FALL FROM 1874 TO 1881 INCLUSIVE.
RECORDED BY W. W. HALL, NUUANU VALLEY, HONOLULU.

	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881
January.....	10.00	4.55	3.73	3.24	.26	13.09	4.01	2-19
February.....	3.41	2.92	4.73	2.90	1.01	3.15	7.05	4.68
March.....	4.16	3.86	6.43	.94	.29	.49	4.72	6.50
April.....	1.23	4.22	3.58	3.41	3.08	4.13	3.82	3.86
May.....	1.14	4.16	5.87	7.27	.96	3.59	0.75	3.04
June.....	2.51	2.44	1.07	1.14	3.00	1.80	2.03	3.04
July.....	2.40	.95	1.42	2.27	2.13	2.89	7.39	3.10
August.....	1.00	1.09	2.58	1.19	4.76	3.17	1.97	3.48
September.....	2.58	3.11	.51	2.64	1.71	1.46	2.55	4.48
October.....	5.50	1.50	.37	1.63	2.62	2.46	1.98	1.40
November.....	15.97	5.78	3.35	2.24	1.80	4.98	8.62	.....
December.....	3.30	4.46	2.92	3.43	2.35	10.71	2.29	.....
Totals.....	52.95	39.04	36.56	32.30	23.97	51.92	47.36	.....

INDIGENOUS ORNAMENTAL PLANTS.

WRITTEN FOR THE ANNUAL BY J. M. LYDGATE.

WHEN the pioneers of civilization left the shores of New England for these distant, and unknown Islands, they naturally brought with them the roses and honeysuckles, the pansies and fuchsias, to which they had been accustomed, and around which many pleasant memories doubtless lingered. That was long ago, but New England roses, honeysuckles and pansies have held their own, and have been reinforced by a long list of exotic brethren from there and elsewhere; so that to-day our gardens are as thoroughly foreign as our tastes and habits, if not more so. Now, I have no idea of suggesting that we dispense with any of the many beautiful exotic strangers, but merely wish to claim for a few of our own indigenous plants a place in our gardens alongside of their more cultivated and aristocratic brethren.

I feel the less hesitation in doing so because I am convinced that their merits and beauties are largely unknown to our lovers of flowers, and that once known they will not be forgotten.

It must be remembered in favor of our own plants that they have the advantage over exotics, of being *at home*, and are therefore acclimated, which is no small consideration, for in how many cases do our imported roses, fuchsias, violets, daisies, etc., fail to grow or flower.

Our native plants also have the advantage—if such it be—of being unique, as, in many cases, they are not found elsewhere in the world, and are very little known to the majority of the Island residents.

Perhaps the most beautiful of our plants, and decidedly one of the most beautiful of *Begonias*, is that remarkable one which has been named in honor of Dr. Hillebrand—*Hillebrandia*—which is to be found on Kauai, Maui and Molokai, in moist places or clinging to the spray-blown face of a water-fall, a blaze of the most delicately tinted pink, fading into a creamy white. The growth of the plant, size, etc., is much like that of the common *semperflorens*, but the leaves are larger, angular, and thinner in texture, while the flowers are larger and much more delicate. It grows from good sized bulbs, and under favorable circumstances may be found in large spreading clumps. I have no doubt that, with a little care and attention, it might be reduced to cultivation, and become a very valuable addition to our already large list of Tropical Begonias.

A plant, however, of undoubtedly easy cultivation is the Hawaiian *Caper* or *Pilu* of the natives. It grows in the dry rocky districts, a semi-scandent, low bush, with rich green leaves and large creamy-white, many stamened flowers opening in the evening and filling the air with a rich fragrance. It grows easily from seed.

A plant that is worthy of being much better known, both on account of its beauty and oddity, is the *Lobeliad*, that has been named in

honor of Mr. W. T. Brigham—*Brighamia insignis*. I cannot better describe it than as being like a cabbage, with the heart cut out, and the space filled in with long, tubular flaring flowers, creamy white, and very fragrant—the whole being elevated on a stem of five or six feet. It is found only at Kalawao, on Molokai, on the face of the Pall back of the Leper Settlement. It seeds abundantly, and might easily be propagated by means of them.

Nor is this the only *Lobeliad* worthy of cultivation. We have at least a score of species, that, with their delicate reed-like stalks, crowned by a head of long graceful leaves, and clusters of pendent flowers, would give a highly tropical effect in a garden. There is one in particular which is very showy, the finger-shaped pink flowers being arranged like a candelabra, on radiating branches. They are all striking however, and many of them showy.

The *Gardenia*, or Cape Jessamine of cultivation, is well known and justly prized, but we have two of our own that are, on the whole, quite equal to the cultivated ones. One of them grows to be a fine, large-leaved tree, bearing milk-white flowers an inch or more in diameter, and possessing all the rich and delicate fragrance of its more courted brethren. The other is a smaller tree, or bush, with somewhat smaller flowers, which, however, are more generously produced, and retain all the fragrance. This species I have seen only on the dry plains of Lanai, though it is said to come also from Nuanu. Both bear large seeds.

The well known *Ohia Lehua*, of several varieties—*Metrosidros*—which forms our principal forest tree, is a fine specimen, combining, as it does, beauty of flowers with dignity and size. The flowers shade from light yellow, through orange and rose pink, to a deep crimson, coming out in large clusters of many stamened little brushes. The foliage also shades from a bright green to one that seemed in the distance almost black, giving a sombre look to our Hawaiian forest. Being in some sense the national flower of the Islands, it deserves common cultivation, to which it lends itself easily, as it seeds profusely and grows without difficulty.

Even more showy, either in flower or fruit, is the *Ohia ai*—*Eugenia*—with its brilliant mass of carmine flowers, clothing the otherwise bare stems, and, later on, carpeting the ground with color. Almost as prodigal of color are the trees when the dark red fruit ripens, and hangs, clinging but frailly in large, juicy, tempting clusters. Nor is the tree and its fruit merely ornamental, especially since the ladies have discovered how to make such delicious sweet pickles out of the latter. The seeds grow easily and require no care.

The *Cyrtandras*, of which there are several species, are quite pretty with their snowy white waxen flowers, half to three-quarters of an inch in diameter. The seeds are very small, and it is doubtful whether the most beautiful species would take kindly to cultivation.

Among climbers, we have the *Nukuiwi*—*Strongylodon*—bearing long clusters of bright crimson flowers, shaped much like the bill of a bird, whence its name, and large beans, known as sea beans.

We have several pretty *Convolvuli*, of which the finest is the Good-Night—*Ipomea bono nox* or *Kōāli* of the natives. The flower is a long slender tube, with a flaring mouth, about three inches in diameter, creamy white and delicately fragrant, opening at sundown. It is the queen of the *Convolvuli*, and grows readily from seeds.

The *Ipomea palmata*, with digitate leaves and light purple flowers in clusters, also opening in the evening, is very pretty, and of easy growth.

When the *Smilax* is made so much of in European and other gardens, we should not be neglectful of the fine species we have with shiny, heart-shaped leaves and large ball-like clusters of fragrant straw-colored flowers.

The most striking of all our plants, and that which gives to our forest its thoroughly tropical appearance, is the *ie ie* of the natives. It is a scandent sort of a climber, twining around the large trees and ascending to a great height. The narrowly lance shaped serrate leaves are collected in heads, giving it a plume like appearance. The large crimson bracts of the flowers and the slightly darker oblong bunches of ripe fruit, add a brilliance of color quite in keeping with the strange character of the plant. It grows very easily from slips, requiring merely moisture and shade.

A very similar looking plant, though a tree, is the *Halapepe*—a *Dracena*—which looks very much like a *Yucca*, and bears large pendent clusters of bright lemon-colored flowers, a foot long or more, and orange-colored fruit. Other *liliaceous* plants are the common *Ki*, which is already cultivated to some extent, and the *Painiu*, which most visitors to the volcano will remember in connection with the silken wreaths made from it. It is quite showy either in flower or fruit.

Of our hundred or more varieties of ferns it would be difficult to say which could be left out as unworthy of a place in cultivation. They are all beautiful, and all those having a distinct root stock are of easy cultivation, as they may be taken bodily from the woods and planted out in their full glory. The gigantic *pulu* ferns, which form so striking a feature of our forest, especially deserve a place in every garden, and might protect a vast number of our more delicate species growing at their base.

I have not mentioned the *Kukui*, the *Koa*, the *Breadfruit*, and the *Wiliwili*, feeling that they are already well known and fairly appreciated; and were the common *taro* not so abundant, I would suggest it as worthy of cultivation here as well as elsewhere, for its tropical beauty, and as it is, one or two of those gigantic specimens bearing leaves four or five feet in diameter, might be included in a garden, as well as the distinct form known as *Api*.

Many others might be mentioned, but these are sufficient to prove that there is something in our flora to admire, and something worth cultivating.

BITS OF UNWRITTEN HISTORY.

BY H. L. SHELDON.

It is not a little to be regretted that, among the foreigners who resided on these Islands during the reign of Kamehameha the Conqueror and in the decades immediately following his death, there were none of sufficient intelligence or thoughtfulness to have put on record at the time the events of interest that occurred, and the traditions of the past that were current among the people. It is true that the Spaniard Francisco de Paula Marin, subsequently to the King's death, kept a diary at Honolulu, but though a curiosity in its way it is scarcely more than a history of his own daily life among the Hawaiians, which was uneventful enough. The missionaries who came in the year following the death of Kamehameha, were, during the first few years, very engrossingly engaged in the labor of acquiring the language of the people, and subsequently, with but one notable exception (that of the Rev. Sheldon Dibble), they appear not to have taken any pains to gather and preserve the legends and floating tales which they may have heard among the people respecting events in the more or less remote past of the Islands. The present writer also blames himself, to-day, for not having committed to paper at the time the substance of many interesting conversations with an aged and intelligent foreigner living at Kailua, Hawaii, in the years 1850-51, respecting the first Kamehameha and the Hawaiians of his times. Samuel Rice was a native of Springfield, Mass., and left a ship at Kealakekua, of which he was blacksmith, about the year 1815, and became the King's "armourer." He died at Kailua in 1853, at an advanced age, much respected by natives and foreigners—he had been a member of the late Rev. Asa Thurston's church for many years.

The writer's memory, aided by that of others who have heard the same story, must suffice for the following bits of unwritten history.

Some time during the early part of the year 1818, a small ship arrived at Kealakekua Bay, carrying a flag that had never before been seen at the Islands, and which was new to the few foreigners residing on Hawaii at the time. The name of the ship, "Victory," was painted on her stern. The crew, a wild and unkempt looking set, spoke Spanish for the most part, but the chief in command was an Englishman, named Turner. He was quite reticent as to the business of his voyage,

where from or whither bound, and said he had put into port merely for water and fresh provisions. These necessaries, by Kamehameha's orders, were soon provided in abundance, and the crew thereafter had a run on shore. Day after day they roamed over the then well cultivated and thickly populated district of Kona, mixing freely and lodging with the inhabitants, whose hospitality to strangers (unfortunately) knew no bounds. The sailors had rum, and gold and silver galore, and among the latter were crucifixes, beads, candelabras, cups, and various Roman Catholic Church utensils and ornaments. Many of these, in the way of barter or as presents, passed into the possession of the natives, who however as yet had but small knowledge of the value of the precious metals. Among the foreign residents there was a good deal of speculation as to the real character of the "Victory's" crew and the nature of their voyage, and it was shrewdly suspected that the ship had been run away with and that her crew were simply a party of buccaneers from the "Spanish Main," as the coast of South America was then called. These suspicions were confirmed by hints dropped by some of the strangers while in their cups. Meantime the sailing of the ship was delayed, from the fact that her lawless crew could not be induced to leave the society of their native friends on shore, where they were living in a paradise of sensuality. It was in vain that Turner, the Englishman, who though nominally the master was probably only the navigator, urged the men to go on board and proceed on the voyage to—somewhere—they were fast in the chains of the syrens. Thus months passed, until one morning a Spanish war brig from Chile arrived at Kealakekua, and her boats immediately boarded and took possession of the "Victory." The captors found an empty prize, for Turner and his gang had fled to the shore, first stripping the vessel of valuables that could be easily removed. The commander of the vessel, who from his name—Buchard—was probably a Frenchman, communicated with Kamehameha and informed him that the crew of the "Victory" were pirates, who, during the war of revolution in Chile and Peru (which States were then in the struggle for independence from Spain), had pillaged a town on the coast and sacrilegiously stripped the churches of their holy furniture. The King was, in his way, a firm upholder of religious forms and usages, and consequently he readily acceded to Buchard's request and sent out couriers among the people, and in a short time all the buccaneers, with the exception of Turner and the first officer, a Spaniard, were captured in their hiding places and taken on board the war vessel in irons. The greater part of the church ornaments were also recovered and delivered to Buchard by order of Kamehameha. The whole transaction proves the King to have been a man of extraordinary prudence and character for a born savage; in fact, one of nature's noblemen.

Turner managed to escape to Oahu, and was supposed to have got away from the Islands on some passing vessel. His first officer, the

Spaniard, was not so lucky. He was heard of at Waimea, Kauai, as living under the protection of the principal chief of that Island. After Buchard had secured all the buccaneers on Hawaii and recovered the most of the plunder, he took leave of Kamehameha and sailed for Kauai in quest of the Spanish mate. Some delay occurred in getting possession of the man, as the Chief of Waimea at first disclaimed any knowledge of his whereabouts; but a message from Kamehameha,—who had been acknowledged by the Kauai chiefs as King of all the group—led at once to the production of the culprit. Buchard held a “drum-head” court martial on the sand beach of Waimea, and with a short shrift—most probably none at all—the second in command of the “Victory” was then and there hanged and his body buried on the spot. The war vessel sailed away for the Spanish Main, and that is the last we hear of the affair. No doubt, among old Peruvian or Chilean records, the beginning and ending of the story, of which we have only the middle, may be found.

During the latter years of his life Kamahameha (he died on the 8th of May, 1819), possessed several small schooners, in which, commanded by foreigners or sometimes by natives who had learned how to sail them, he made occasional inter-island trips, or employed them in the coasting business. Observing that foreign ships bought largely of sandal-wood here, which they carried to China, it very naturally occurred to so shrewd a person as the King that there was money to be made in the business. So in the year 1817, having purchased a brig called the “Forester,” he caused her to be fitted out and loaded with sandal-wood, and dispatched to “far Cathay,” under command of the late Alexander Adams, who went by the soubriquet of “Alika.” The voyage was safely performed, and the vessel brought back some East Indian rum and some bales of silk, but report says the King lost about \$3,000 by the speculation. Such a result was anything but satisfactory to the thrifty monarch, and he questioned “Alika” rather closely as to the receipts and expenditures of the voyage. It appeared that there was some difficulty with the Chinese about opening a trade, because the brig bore a flag with which they were unacquainted. It is a historical fact which we have never yet met with in our reading, that the first national flag of these Islands, and which was for the first time displayed in foreign waters by Captain Adams, consisted of eight horizontal stripes of red, white and blue. We have as yet been unable to fix the date when the present “union” was added. Among other charges paid by the captain, about which the King was inquisitive, was one for pilotage,—one dollar a foot inward and outward. After this had been fully explained to his satisfaction, an order was issued instructing “the King’s pilots” to charge \$1 per foot draft on all foreign vessels which they might bring into or take out of port. Thus in 1817 was first instituted here a system of pilot charges.

MARINE CASUALTIES FOR THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

COMPILED FROM VOYAGES, HISTORIES, LOCAL PUBLICATIONS, &C.

NOTE.—In this first attempt to compile a list of this nature, covering so long a period, we would not make pretensions to perfection for the years given, but trust that any omissions that may be observed will be duly reported, so that with the balance of the list in next year's Annual its completeness may be arrived at up to date of issue.

1620—A vessel known by the natives as *Konā'ililoha* was wrecked at the south side of Kealakekua, Hawaii.

1790—American schooner *Fair American*, cut off at Kawaihae, Hawaii.

1796—British brig *Arthur*, Capt. Barber, lost on the S. W. point of Oahu, through which it takes the name of Barber's Point. Principal part of cargo saved.

1804—American schooner *Lily Bird* got ashore off Honolulu, and was purchased by Kamehameha I., who got her off and mounted her with 20 guns for his Kauai expedition.

1812—A Russian ship—formerly the *Attawelipa*, of Boston—owned by Baranoff, Governor of Sitka, was wrecked at Waimea, Kauai. Principal part of cargo saved.

1813—John Jacob Astor's trading ship *Lark*, after being dismasted and buffeted about for several days, during which time a number of the crew died from famine and exhaustion, stranded on Kohoolawe.

1815—*The *Myrtle*, a Russian ship, returning to Honolulu in a leaky condition, sunk in the harbor.

1824—Royal yacht *Pride of Hawaii* stranded at Hanalei, Kauai, and became a total loss.

—British whaleship *Royal George* was wrecked at the west side of entrance to Honolulu. Considerable of cargo saved.

—British ship *Alderman Wood*, with a cargo of liquors, went ashore on Lanai and became a total loss. Her figure-head has adorned Robinson's warehouse ever since its erection.

1826, Feb.—American ship *London*, Edwards, from New York, was lost on Lanai. She had considerable specie on board, which was taken possession of by Lieut. Percival of the U. S. schooner *Dolphin*.

1828—American whaleship *Paragon* of Nantucket, D. N. Edwards, master, with 2,100 barrels sperm on board, sank at sea a few days after leaving Oahu. Crew taken off by the *Rosalie* of Newport.

1830, Aug.—American whaleship *Lyra*, Ed. Howland master, was totally lost at Kahului, Maui, by which it was long known as Lyra Bay.

*A Russian ship named *Wellington* is also reported to have sunk in Honolulu harbor in 1829. Whether this is an error of date and a confusion of names we have not been able to ascertain. Jarves mentions the former vessel but not the latter.

1832, Dec.—A Japanese junk was stranded on the northern part of Oahu (Waialua), only four of her crew being saved.

1834—American whaleship *Catherine* of Salem, Mass., was burned off Oahu.

1842, June 22—American whaleship *Jefferson* of Nantucket, Cash, master, was lost on Kauai with 2,560 barrels oil on board.

Dec. 18—British whaleship *Jas. Stewart* touched on the reef entering the port of Honolulu, necessitating repairs.

1844, April 12—American whaleship *Holder Borden* of New Bedford—from Honolulu for the North-west—went ashore and became a total wreck on Pellis Island, no lives lost. A small schooner was built from the wreck, and arrived at Honolulu October 3d with a portion of cargo and crew.

Nov. 15—American whaleship *Wilmington and Liverpool Packet* of New Bedford, Capt. Place, grounded east of the bar in making the port of Honolulu, and after much labor in lightening the vessel—having 2,500 barrels oil and 20,000 pounds bone on board—she was brought into port and repaired.

1845, Feb. 10—Hawaiian schooner *Pilot* went ashore near the entrance to Honolulu harbor and became a total wreck.

April—Schooner *Hawaii* went ashore 10 miles from Lahaina, Maui, and became a total wreck.

April—Schooner *Paalua* capsized in a squall off Anahola, Kauai, whereby many lives were lost, and a cargo valued at \$4,000.

Oct. 17—American whaleship *Drimo*, while in charge of the mate (Abe Russell), went ashore on the reef at Lahaina, Maui. She bilged and became a total wreck, but her oil and most of property was saved.

1846, Jan 25—American whaleship *Helvetia* of New London, Porter, master, ready for sea was discovered on fire in Honolulu harbor. A gale blowing at the time she was soon beyond hope of rescue. She had 1,650 barrels oil on board, of which 750 were saved.

May 27—Hawaiian brig *Ann*, late *Clementine*, on coming to anchor at Koloa, Kauai, dragged and went ashore.

Aug. 5—Brig *Wm. Neilson*, Weston master, sailed from Honolulu for Manila and China and was never afterward heard from.

Aug. 29—Hawaiian schooner *Clarion* went ashore near Keauhou, Hawaii, and became a total wreck.

1847, April 19—American whaleship *Wm. Thompson* of New Bedford, Ellis, master, was discovered on fire off Kauai, but after strenuous efforts was saved and brought to Honolulu for repairs.

1849, Nov. 9—American whaleship *Mercury* of Stonington was totally lost by fire, with her cargo of oil (1,200 barrels), in Honolulu harbor.

Nov. 29—American whaleship *Tobacco Plant* of New Bedford, was also fired in the harbor and became a total loss. Both were supposed to be the work of incendiaries.

1848, June 1—French schooner *Ariel* went ashore at Walkiki, cargo discharged damaged and vessel got off on the 3d, with but slight injury. She was repaired, put under the Hawaiian flag, and finally capsized on a trip to San Francisco, in October, when about 200 miles from port. No lives lost.

1849, Jan. —Hawaiian schooner *Kekauenohi*, lost off Kauai. Five natives drowned.

June 12—English ship *Lady Leigh*, from Hobart Town, touched on the reef in entering Honolulu harbor, but got off with but slight damage.

Nov. —Hawaiian sloop *Mokuola* lost on Maui.

Dec. —Hawaiian schooner *Hipahipa* totally wrecked on north end of Molokai.

Dec. 13—American brig *Potapsco*, from Boston en route for San Francisco, anchored off the port of Honolulu, and during a severe gale from the S. W. parted her cables and was driven on the reef, becoming a total wreck. No lives lost.

1850—Brig *Brothers*, sailed from Honolulu for San Francisco, Feb. —, and returned March 8, having been on fire fourteen days and almost wholly destroyed. Cause of fire unknown.

March 14—Brig *Tascar*, bound to San Francisco, put into Honolulu under jury masts, having been dismasted in heavy weather Feb. 22.

March 23—British bark *Caroline*, Perry, master, 109 days from Hobart Town, went on the reef opposite Honolulu during a heavy southeast gale and became a total wreck.

March 24—Hawaiian schooner *Lehua*, was lost at Hanalei, Kauai, from her anchors during a northwest gale.

March 25—British bark *Caroline*, from Australia, was wrecked on the reef, opposite Honolulu, during a southerly gale.

Sept. 18—Hawaiian brigantine *Kalama*, grounded on the reef on leaving Honolulu, and on getting off and proceeding 40 miles had to return, leaking. On her next Kauai trip she got ashore again and became a total wreck. A small schooner of the same name also went ashore near the same place the December following.

Nov. 1—Hawaiian schooner *Victoria* lost at Hanalei, Kauai.

Dec. —Hawaiian schooner *Paukalehua* struck on a rock at Hanapepe, Hauai, and sank in deep water.

Oct. 23—American whaleship *Chas. Drew*, of N. B., Cary, master, went ashore on the west side of entrance to Pearl River and became a total wreck. She had a cargo of 1,300 bbls oil and 10,000 lbs bone, about half of which was saved.

1851, Jan. 25—American ship *Nisidu Stewart*, Fales, master, en route for Calcutta, went on the reef near the entrance to Honolulu harbor, and after the securing of all movables, the wreck was sold at auction on the 8th of February. She was finally gotten off and refitted.

Jan. 25—Hawaiian schooner *Kauikualii*, formerly the *Vulcan*, went ashore at Koloa, Kauai, (her first coasting voyage) and became a total wreck.

Jan. 26—Hawaiian brig *Starling*, parted from her anchors at Kalepolepo, Maui, during a souther and went ashore; becoming with her cargo of potatoes, a total loss.

March 10—Hawaiian schooner *William*, anchored at Lahaina, with no one on board, drifted to sea during the night and was never more seen.

1852, April—British ship *Harpooner* touched on the reef off Honolulu in coming to an anchorage without a pilot, and had to come inside for repairs.

Dec. 9—American whale ship *A. H. Howland*, with 1,655 bbls oil, went ashore in a southerly gale on the reef to eastward of entrance of the harbor of Honolulu, and became a total wreck. One life lost.

Dec. —American ship *Alexander*, loaded with oil and bone, touched on the reef on leaving port and was left by the tide. She was lightened off and returned for repairs.

1853, May 15—British schooner *Royalist* touched on the reef in making the port of Honolulu, but sustained no damage.

1852—American whaleship *Heroine*, of Fairhaven, badly burned in September, and injured by a gale, arrived at Honolulu November 12, and was condemned.

1853—Hawaiian Lorch *Premier*, lost on Maui.

1854—Hawaiian bark *John Wesley* was totally lost at Koloa, Kauai, whither she had gone from Honolulu to complete cargo for San Francisco.

1855, April—French whaleship *Marquis de Turenne*, from Havre, en route to the whaling grounds went ashore at Barber's Point and became a total wreck.

—American whale-bark *Oscar*, fired and considerably damaged at Honolulu.

—Schooner *Chance* lost at Koloa, Kauai.

1856—Steamer *West Point* went ashore at Koloa, Kauai, and became a total wreck.

—American whaleship *Benj. Tucker*, of N. B., Barber, master, was dismasted in a gale and came into port for repairs at an expense of \$8,000.

Nov. 24—American whaleship *Nauticon* of N. B., Luce, master, lost on Honolulu Bar on going out, homeward bound. Cargo of 2,300 bbls oil and 10,000 lbs bone saved.

1857, Jan.—American whale-bark *United States* was condemned at Honolulu. She was repaired, refitted and sailed to cruise; but was condemned again December, 1858.

Feb. 2—Hawaiian schooner *Rialto* lost at Koloa, Kauai, while loading for San Francisco.

March 13—Hawaiian schooner *Kamamalu* sailed from Honolulu for Hilo, touching at Lahaina, and was never afterward heard from; supposed to have capsized in the Hawaiian Channel. She had a full cargo and about 70 souls on board.

Nov. 26—American whale-bark *Isabella* returned to Honolulu under jury masts, having lost most of her spars in a squall Oct. 26.

1858, March 14—American whaleship *Young Hero*, of Nantucket, burned with her cargo of 370 bbls of oil at Lahaina, the work of an incendiary.

March 18—American ship *Winslow*, of N. B., went on the reef opposite Honolulu and became a total wreck.

March 28—Hawaiian schooner *Kekauluohi* dragged from her anchors and went ashore at Nawiliwili, Kauai, but was saved after strenuous efforts.

—Hawaiian schooner *Mary Ellen*, 20 tons, went ashore at Wahiawa, Kauai, and became a total wreck.

Aug. 10—Hawaiian schooner *Prince of Hawaii*, capsized and lost off Niihau. Eight lives lost.

Aug. 26—Hawaiian schooner *Sally* was lost off Kaholalele, Hawaii, while lying off and on loading pulu.

Dec. 15—Whale-brig *Emma*, from Honolulu, went on the reef at Waikiki and became a total loss.

1859—American whale-bark *Florence* was condemned at Honolulu, and bought by Capt. T. Spencer and refitted; was fired off the harbor in 1862, but brought into port and saved. Afterward sold to San Francisco parties and lost in the Arctic in 1877.

Jan. 22—Schooner *Dolphin* wrecked on Kahoolawe, a total loss.

March 1—Schooner *George* with a number of passengers left Kauai for Honolulu and was never afterward heard from.

April 6—American whaleship *Levi Starbuck*, struck by lightning during a heavy Kona storm at Lahaina so as to need a new mainmast.

July 10—American bark *Jacob B. Lancaster*, from San Francisco en route for Sydney, foundered off Molokai with cargo of rice, ale and quicksilver, manifested at \$32,000. Crew all saved.

1860, Jan.—Sloop *Kalama* was lost off Koloa, Kauai, during a heavy gale.

Aug. 24—Schooner *Kinoole* wrecked on Niihau in moderate weather.

Nov. 14—American whale-bark *Paulina* dragged her anchors and went on the reef at Lahaina with 400 bbls oil, and became a total wreck. Crew and most of cargo saved.

Nov. 21—American ship *Siam* discovered on fire; but after strenuous efforts was finally saved.

1861, March 16—Schooner *Margaret* and sloop *Eva* went ashore at Anahola, Kauai, in a heavy gale and became total wrecks.

"THE LEGEND OF KAPEEPEEKAUILA; OR "THE ROCKS OF KANA."

WRITTEN FOR THE ANNUAL BY REV. A. O. FORBES.

On the northern side of the Island of Molokai, commencing at the eastern end and stretching along a distance of about twenty miles, the coast is a sheer precipice of black rock varying in height from eight hundred to two thousand feet. The only interruptions to the continuity of this vast sea wall are formed by the four romantic valleys of Puaahaunui, Wailau, Pelekunu, and Waikolu. Between the valleys of Pelekunu and Waikolu, juts out the bold sharp headland of Haupu, forming the dividing ridge between them, and reminding one somewhat of an axe-head turned edge upward. Directly in a line with this headland, thirty or forty rods out in the ocean, arise abruptly from the deep blue waters the rocks of Ha-u-pu—three or four sharp needle-like points of rock varying from twenty to one hundred feet in height. This is the spot associated with the legend of Ka-pee-pee-kau-ila and these rocks stand like grim sentinels on duty at the eastern limit of what is now known as the Léper Settlement.

The legend runs as follows :

"Keahole was the father, Hiiaka-noholae was the mother, Kapeepeekauila was the son. This Kapeepeekauila was a hairy man, and dwelt on the ridge of Haupu.

Once on a time Hakalanileo and his wife Hina, the mother of Kana, came and dwelt in the valley of Pelekunu on the eastern side of the ridge of Haupu.

Kapeepeekauila, hearing of the arrival of Hina, the beautiful daughter of Kalahiki, sent his children to fetch her. They went and said to Hina, "Our Royal Father desires you as his wife; and we have come for you."

"Desires me for what?" said she. "Desires you for a wife," said they.

This announcement pleased the beautiful daughter of Kalahiki, and she replied, "Return to your Royal Father and tell him he shall be the husband and I will be the wife."

When this message was delivered to Kapeepeekauila, he immediately sent a messenger to the other side of the Island to summon all the people from Keonekuina to Kalamaula. For we have already seen that he was a hairy man, and it was necessary that this blemish should be removed. Accordingly, when the people had all arrived, Kapeepeekauila laid himself down and they all fell to work until the hairs were all plucked out. He then took Hina to wife and they two dwelt together on the top of Haupu.

* See Fornander's "Polynesian Races," vol. 2, p. 31.

Poor Hakalanileo, the husband of Hina, mourned the loss of his companion of the long nights of winter and the shower-sprinkled nights of summer. Neither could he regain possession of her, for the ridge of Haupu grew till it reached the heavens. He mourned and rolled himself in the dust in agony, and crossed his hands behind his back. He went from place to place in search of some powerful person who should be able to restore to him his wife. In his wanderings, the first person to whom he applied was Kamalalawalu, celebrated for strength and courage. This man, seeing his doleful plight, asked,

"Why these tears, O my father?"

Hakalanileo replied, "Thy mother is lost."

"Lost to whom?" "Lost to Kapeepee."

"What Kapeepee?" "Kapeepee-kauila."

"What Kauila?" "Kauila the Dauntless of Haupu."

"Then, O father, thou wilt not recover thy wife. *Our* stick may strike, it will but hit the dust at his feet. *His* stick, when it strikes back, will hit the head. Behold, measureless is the height of Haupu.

Now this Kamalalawalu was celebrated for his strength in throwing stones—and one side of him was stone, the other, flesh. As a test, he seized a large stone and threw it upwards. It rose till it hit the sky, and then fell back again to earth. As it came down, he turned his stony side toward it and the collision made his side rattle. Hakalanileo looked on and sadly said, "Not strong enough." On he went, beating his breast in his grief till he came to the celebrated Niu-loihiki. Question and answer passed between them as in the former case, but Niulohiki replied, "It is hopeless. Behold, measureless is the height of Haupu."

Again he prosecuted his search till he met the third man of fame, whose name was Kaulu. Question and answer passed as before, and Kaulu, to show his strength, seized a river and held it fast in its course. But Hakalanileo mournfully said, "Not strong enough."

Pursuing his way with streaming eyes, he came to the fourth hero, Lonokaeho by name. As in former cases so in this, he received no satisfaction. These four were all he knew of who were foremost in prowess, and all four had failed him. It was the end. He turned sadly toward the mountain forest to return to his home.

Meantime the rumor had reached the ears of Niheu, surnamed "The Rogue." Some one told him "A father has passed along searching for some one able to recover him his wife."

"Where is this father of mine?" inquired Niheu. "He has gone inland," was the reply.

"I'll overtake him; he won't escape me," said Niheu. So he went after the old man, kicking over the trees that came in his way. The old man had gone on till he was tired and faint when Niheu overtook him and brought him back to his house. Then Niheu asked him "What made you go on without coming to the house of Niheu?"

"What indeed," answered the old man; "as though I were not seeking to recover thy mother who is lost!" Then came question and answer, as in the former cases, and Niheu said, "I fear thou wilt not recover thy wife, O my father. But let us go inland to the foster-son of Uli." So they went. But Niheu ran on ahead and told Kana,* the foster-son of Uli, "Behold, here comes Hakalanileo, bereft of his wife. We are all beat."

"Where is he?" inquired Kana. "Here he is, just arrived."

Kana looked forth, and Hakalanileo recoiled with fear at the blazing of his eyes. Then spoke Niheu: "Why could you not wait before looking at our father? Behold you have frightened him and he has run back."

On this, Kana, remaining yet in the house, stretched forth his hand and grasping the old man in the distance, brought him back and sat him on his lap. Then Kana wept. And the impudent Niheu said, "Now you are crying; look out for the old man or he will get water soaked."

But Kana ordered Niheu to bestir himself and light a fire. For the tears of Kana were as the big-dropping rains of winter, soaking the plain.

And Kana said to the old man, "Now dry yourself by the fire, and when you are warm, tell your story."

The old man obeyed, and when he was warm enough, told the story of his grief. Then said Kana, "Almost spent are my years; I am waiting only for death, and behold I have at last found a foeman worthy of my prowess."

Kana immediately espoused the cause of Hakalanileo, and ordered his younger brother, Niheu, to construct a canoe for the voyage. Poor Niheu worked and toiled without success until, in despair, he exclaimed, upbraidingly, "Thy work is not work; it is slavery. There thou dwellest at ease in thy retreat, while with thy foot thou destroyest my canoe."

Upon this, Kana pointed out to Niheu a bush. "Can you pull up that bush?" inquired Kana. "Yes," replied Niheu, for it was but a small bush, and he doubted not his ability to root it up. So he pulled and tugged away, but could not loosen the bush. Kana, looking on, said, tauntingly, "Your foeman will not be overcome by you." Then Kana stretched forth his hands, scratching among the forests, and soon had a canoe in one hand; a little more and another canoe appeared in the other hand. The twin canoes were named "Kaumu-eli." He lifted them down to the shore, provided them with paddles, and then appointed fourteen rowers. Kana embarked with his rowers, and Niheu was stationed at the forward end of the canoe with his magic rod called "Waka-i-lani." Thus they set forth to wage

*Fornander's "Polynesian Races," vol. 2, p. 33.

war upon Kapeepēkauila. They went on until the canoes grounded on a hard ledge. Niheu called out, "Behold thou sleepest, O Kana, while we all perish." Kana replied, "What is there to destroy us? Are not these the reefs of Haupū? Away with the ledges, the rock points, and the yawning chasms! Smite with Waka-i-lani, thy rod!" Niheu smote, the rocks crumbled to pieces, and the canoes were freed. They pursued their course again until Niheu, being on the watch, cried out, "Why sleepest thou, O Kana? Here we perish again. Thy like for sleeping I never saw!"

"Wherefore perish?" replied Kana. "Behold," replied Niheu, "the fearful wall of water. If we attempt to pass it, it will topple over and destroy us all." Kana replied, "Behold, behind us the reefs of Haupū. That is the destruction past. As for the destruction before us, smite with thy rod." Niheu smote, the wall of water divided and the canoes passed safely through. Then they went on their course again as before. After a time, Niheu again called out, "Alas! again we perish! Here comes a great monster. If he falls upon us, we are all dead men!" And Kana said, "Look sharp now, and when the pointed snout crosses our bow, smite with thy rod!" And he did so. And behold this great thing was a monstrous fish, and when brought on board it became food for them all. So wonderfully great was this fish that its weight brought the gunwales of the canoes down to the water's edge. They continued on their way, and next saw the open mouth of the sharp-toothed shark—another of the outer defences of Haupū—awaiting them. "Smite with thy rod," ordered Kana. Niheu smote, and the shark died. Next they came upon the great turtle—another outer defence of Haupū. Again the sleepy Kana is roused by the cry of the watchful Niheu, and the turtle is slain by the stroke of the magic rod. All this was during the night. At last, just as the edge of the morning lifted itself from the deep, their mast became entangled in the branches of trees. Niheu flung upward a stone. It struck. The branches came rattling down, and the mast was free. On they went till the canoes gently stood still. On this, Niheu cried out, "Here you are asleep again, O Kana, and the canoes are aground!" Kana felt beneath—there was no ground. He felt above—the mast was entangled in weeds. He pulled, and the weeds and earth came down together. The smell of the fresh-torn weeds was wafted up to Hale-huki, the house where Kapeepēkauila lived. His people, on the top of Haupū, looked down and saw the canoes floating at the foot. "Wondrous is the size of the canoes!" cried they. "Ah! it is a load of Opihis from Hawaii, for Hina,"—"Opihi" was a favorite dish with her.

Meantime, Kana despatched Niheu after his mother. "Go in friendly fashion," said the former. Niheu leaped ashore, but slipped and fell on the smooth rocks. Back he went to the canoes. "What sort of a coming back is this?" demanded Kana. "I slipped and

fell, and just escaped with my life," answered Niheu. "Back with you!" thundered Kana. Again the luckless Niheu sprang ashore, but the long-eyed sand-crabs (ohiki-makaloa) made the sand fly with their scratching till his eyes were filled. Back to the canoes again he went. "Got it all in my eyes!" said he, and he washed them out with seawater. "You fool!" shouted Kana; "what was you looking down for? The sand-crabs are not birds. If you had been looking up as you ought, you would not have got the sand in your eyes. Go again!" This time he succeeded, and climbed to the top of Haupu. Arriving at the house, Hale-huki, where Hina dwelt, he entered at once. Being asked "Why enterest thou this forbidden door?" he answered the questioner; "Because I saw thee entering by this door. Hadst thou entered some other way, I should not have come in at the door; and, behold, Kapeepeekauila and Hina sat before him. Then Niheu seized the hand of Hina and said, "Let us two go!" And she arose and went. When they had gone about half-way to the brink of the precipice, Kapeepeekauila exclaimed "What is this? Is the woman gone?" Mo'i, the sister of Kana, answered and said, "If you wish the woman, now is the time; you and I fight." Great was the love of Kapeepeekauila for Hina, and he said, "No war dare touch Haupu; behold it is a hill growing even to the Heavens." And he sent the Kolea (Plover) squad to desecrate the sacred locks of Niheu; for the locks of Niheu were taboo, and if they should be touched, he would relinquish Hina for very shame. So the Kolea company sailed along in the air till they brushed against the sacred locks of Niheu, and for very shame he let go his mother; and Niheu struck at the Koleas with his rod and hit their tail feathers and knocked them all out so that they remain tailless to this day. And he returned to the edge of the shore while the Koleas bore off Hina in triumph. When Niheu reached the shore, he beat his forehead with stones till the blood flowed. (But Kana, from on board the canoes, perceived this trick of Niheu's). And when Niheu went on board he said, "See! we fought and I got my head hurt." But Kana replied, "There was no fight; you did it yourself out of shame at your defeat!" And Niheu replied, "What, then, shall we fight?" "Yes," said Kana, and he stood up. Now one of his legs was named Keauea and the other Kaipanea; and as he stood upon the canoes, he began to lengthen himself upward until the dwellers on the top of Haupu exclaimed in terror, "We are all dead men! Behold here is a great giant towering above us!" And Kapeepeekauila, seeing this, hastened to prune the branches of the Kamani tree so that the bluff should grow upward. And the bluff rose, and Kana grew—thus they strove; the bluff growing higher and Kana growing taller, until he became as thin as the stalk of a banana leaf, and gradually spun himself out till he was no thicker than a strand of spider's web, and at last he yielded the victory to Kapeepeekauila. Niheu, seeing the de-

feat of Kana, called out, "Lay yourself along to Kona, on Hawaii, to your grandmother Uli." And he laid himself along with his body in Kona, while his feet rested on Molokai. His grandmother in Kona fed him until he became plump and fat again. Meanwhile, poor Niheu, watching at his feet on Molokai, saw their sides fill out with flesh while he was almost starved with hunger. "So then," quoth he, "you are eating and growing fat while I die with hunger." And he cut off one of Kana's feet for revenge. The sensation crept along up to his body which lay in Kona; and Kana said to his grandmother Uli, "I seem to feel a numbness creeping over me;" and she answered and said, "Thy younger brother is hungry with watching, and seeing thy feet grow plump, he has cut off one of them, therefore this numbness."

Kana, having at last grown strong and fat, prepared to wage war again upon Kepeepekaula. Food was collected in abundance from Waipio, and when it was prepared, they embarked again on their canoes and came back to Haupu on Molokai. But his grandmother Uli had previously instructed him, "Go thou and first destroy all the branches of the Kamani tree of Haupu." Kana did so, and that was the end of the growth of Haupu. Then he showed himself, and began again to stretch upward and tower above the bluff. Kapeepekaula hastened again to trim the branches of the Kamani, that the bluff might grow as before; but behold they were all gone! It was the end: Kapeepekaula at last vanquished. The victorious Kana recovered his sister, Mo'i, restored to poor Hakalanileo his wife Hina, and then treading down the bluff of Haupu, kicked off large fragments of it into the sea, where they stand to this day, and are called

"The Rocks of Kana."

ARTESIAN WELLS.

WRITTEN FOR THE ANNUAL BY JUDGE M'CULLY.

THE question of obtaining flowing water by artesian or deep boring had been lying in the minds of some Island residents for many years. The weight of scientific opinion was that it could not be obtained, as the Islands were supposed to be constituted geologically, that the lava and coral formation did not furnish such a basin with upper and lower strata of clay or other retainer as when pierced would compel the water therein to rise to the surface, and that the physical features of the Islands permitting the escape of subterraneous water into the bed of the ocean at a lower depth, made it unreasonable to expect that it would rise through a boring above the sea level. This view of the scientists may have contributed to the delay of an experiment,

yet we are rather disposed to say that the time had not arrived till the wealth and enterprise of the Reciprocity period brought it.

Mr. James Campbell must be credited with the first flowing artesian well in this Kingdom. In a visit to California he engaged Mr. James Ashley, a professional well borer, who commenced work about July 1st, 1879, on a part of Mr. Campbell's Honouliuli estate, lying near the shore of Pearl River Lagoon, on a flat of about 10 feet above sea level. At 240 feet the water commenced to overflow. The bore was continued to 273 feet, the flow increasing and coming to rise from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch crown above the pipe, 7 inches in diameter.

This success was a happy surprise to the community. Though comparatively few of the Honolulu citizens saw it, as it was fifteen miles from town, they received the testimony of eye witnesses that there was there a sheet of pure water flowing like a dome of glass from all sides of the well casing, and continuing to flow night and day, without diminution.

Mr. Ashley made several more borings on this estate, without results. His apparatus, worked only by hand, was too light to drill through the hardest rocks, and the other borings were abandoned too soon for success. One instance must be noticed. The site of an old spring was cleared out at Lihue, about 700 feet above the sea level, and a boring made of 75 feet, and then discontinued without a flow of water. Several months after, the water was said to have commenced flowing and to be yet flowing in quantity valuable for watering stock. But this cannot be considered a true artesian well, nor to afford much encouragement that water can be obtained by boring at such high levels above the sea.

The next well boring was originated by Mr. A. Marques, a gentleman not long resident in the Kingdom, who had built his house on the dry flat land at the mouth of Manoa Valley. Water was a necessity, and the success of Mr. Campbell did not discourage the idea that flowing wells might be obtained; however, it might be that Mr. Marques would have made the attempt without that precedent. Briefly it may be said that several gentlemen combined with Mr. Marques to bear the risk and expense of artesian wells on different pieces of land with which they were concerned. Mr. Peirce, a well borer, was brought from California to inspect and confer, and, after procuring tools from abroad, began operations on Mr. Marques' premises on February 25th, 1880. Flowing water was struck April 28th. Mr. Marques' memorandum of his well is as follows: The first stratum of earth was 10 feet; after which sandy layers and soft coral were found alternately. At 30 feet, the first volcanic rock; at 35 feet, first surface water; after which different strata of black iron lava alternated with sand and gravel. At 70 feet, the first clay, which continued with hardly any variation for more than 100 feet; after which different strata of very hard rock, the smooth lava called here *pahoehoe*.

hoe. At 230 feet, a stream of water was traversed which cleansed the muddy water in the hole, but did not raise its level. At 250 feet, a new layer of clay, after which another of hard rock. At 265 feet, the water raised in the hole from 35 feet (its constant level below the surface) up to 20 feet, and when down to 273 feet, the water suddenly rushed up to 10 feet above the surface. The boring was continued down to 295 feet, the water rapidly increasing.

The overflow of this well may be said to have been a public joy. Being easily accessible from the city it was visited by hundreds, who saw with a kind of fascination the newly opened fountain of sweet soft water. It was hailed as the promise of beauty and fertility for thousands of acres of almost useless land.

We shall have occasion to see that there are probably some close limitations of the area of obtaining flowing water, and proceed to sketch the further history of our wells.

The next boring was done on the premises of Judge McCully, where on the 15th September, 1880, a fine flow was obtained, and named the Ontario Well. It greatly exceeded what had hitherto been got, although, since then, thrown by comparison, among the lesser wells. Sugar planters, accustomed to irrigate, variously estimated that the stream was sufficient to irrigate from 60 to 120 acres of cane, as the nature of the soil might require more or less water. Being nearer town and directly on the road, and the volume being larger, this well renewed the public interest and enthusiasm, and hope of a new source of prosperity to the country.

The next well, Mr. Ward's, after a tedious boring of more than six months, yielded a flow rather exceeding the last, but was greatly surpassed, a few months later, by one on Kewalo. In July last, a well, the St. Lawrence, bored on another lot of Judge McCully's, struck a vein of remarkable volume. And in the same month, another well of equal amount was obtained at Kamoiliili. Mr. Jaeger's well was the next. It has an abundant stream, and is the first which has been cased with durable pipes screwed together, and water-tight from top to bottom. A very interesting fact in this boring was that a piece of cocoanut wood was found at 222 feet.

This well is estimated to flow 10,000 gallons per hour. The St. Lawrence well has been computed to flow more than 50,000 gallons per hour. The writer regrets that he is unable to present accurate statements of the amount of flow of any of the wells, or even approximate estimates of most of them. The water of all them is sweet, soft and crystal pure.*

*October 7th, flowing water was got at the intersection of the lines of four lots on Lunailo and Piikoi streets, owned by Capt. Babcock and three others; elevation above sea 37.33 feet. Water rises 4 feet 7 inches above ground, a good stream and sufficient supply for these premises. This follows the 41-2 foot theory, and the rule that the higher above the sea level the less, other things being equal, is the flow.

The successful borings (except Campbell's, and one quite recently at Laie, Oahu,) to this date, all lie to the east of Honolulu, between the city and Diamond Head.

The following table gives the altitude above mean tide, and the depth of the bore of the above mentioned and some other borings.

	Above sea level.	depth.
Kewalo well.....	5.91 ft.....	about 610 ft.
Ward's.....	13.36 ft.....	about 510 ft.
The Ontario.....	25.24 ft.....	418 ft.
Marquez'	36.67 ft.....	295 ft.
Dillingham's.....	38.72 ft.....	about 300 ft.
Jaeger's	28.38 ft.....	about 315 ft.
Moilili, about.....	15.00 ft.....	about 430 ft.
Widemann's, no flow.....	47.7 ft.....	419 ft.
Makiki Reservoir, no flow,	150.00 ft.....	over 900 ft.
The King's, no flow.....	200.00 ft.....	970 ft.

The theory has been advanced by Mr. George Fesler, an intelligent and skilful well borer, that in the district above described, and within which these wells are, the water reservoir has a head of from 41 to 42 feet, that no boring at an altitude exceeding this will obtain a flowing well, and that on the other hand flowing water is certain to be obtained everywhere in this territory and under the 41-2 feet line of altitude and corresponding to this that the flow of water in any well is less the higher the pipe is carried up, and would be greater from points below the level of the ground, if it were stopped and drawn off through a deep cutting.

We will say of this theory that we know, thus far, of no facts to controvert it, and of several which support it strongly. Thus, in the Widemann well, the water rose to within five feet of the surface upon striking the water bearing stratum, and although the boring was continued two hundred feet further in the same stratum, no stream, vein or source was struck to raise it to the surface. It stands at 42 feet above sea level. The Jaeger well is in a line between the above and the sea, but being only 28.38 altitude, has a strong flow at the ground; the pipe being carried up 14.5 feet stops the water at 42.88 elevation. So the St. Lawrence well, at 25 feet, is stopped by a pipe about 17 feet higher—that is at about 42 feet. The Dillingham well, at 38.72 feet elevation, is stopped at the same 42 feet line. The well in progress at the Government Reservoir, Makiki Valley, down 900 feet at this time, has water standing at a corresponding point, and the King's well was discontinued after going 770 feet below the sea level, the water not rising higher than this level, and not rising by the last 300 or 400 feet of boring, and the boring continuing in the same water bearing stratum.

The other fact is that no boring has failed to procure a flow, below

the 42 foot line, where it has been carried down to the stratum which furnishes all these wells.

It will be seen by the figures above that this stratum is not horizontal. It is reached at from 200 feet below sea level to 700 and more. There is a boring, not mentioned above, near Moillili, of 730 feet, which does not reach the true water bearing stratum, although there is a small overflow of water from the clay which lies just above it. The different soundings now made indicate that it dips towards the sea, but there are so many variations, east and west, that it would be unsafe yet to say what is the profile in any direction.

But what is this water bed? The well borers all report that it is black rock and lava, generally covered by a very hard shell. Below this the rock is of varying density. This water bed has never been bored through; the deepest borings, after striking this, do not reach anything else. The water sometimes comes up in a gradual increase as the boring continues in the rock, as if it were furnished by minute veins; at other times there is a sudden flow as if a subterranean stream were opened. We have not heard of an instance of the drill dropping into an open space which is a reservoir of water.

Whence comes the water? We should say from the mountain centre of the island. Is it exhaustable? Time will show us whether we can exhaust, or let us say diminish, the flow of any well by the number of wells. Doubtless wells enough might be sunk to divide the supply, or cut off the flow of some.

The question of how far these wells can be obtained throughout the Islands is yet unsolved, and can only be determined by trials. It would seem to be established that flowing water cannot be had higher than 42 feet, east of Honolulu. We should not be hopeful of obtaining a flow on higher land than this anywhere,—Mr. Campbell's spring at 700 feet notwithstanding. There is a boring east of Diamond Head, at Waialae, where the ground may be nine feet above sea level; the water bearing rock was struck at 70 feet below the surface, and water rose six feet and to within five feet of the surface. There it stands, although the boring has been run down 400 feet. Is our artesian basin bounded on one side by Diamond Head, and is there no basin between that and Koko Head?

Two borings have been made in the Waianae Valley, 600 to 800 feet thus far without success. No thorough trial has been made at Wai-manalo or Kaula, which lie on the other side of the mountain chain, opposite the flowing wells.

On Maui the boring for Waikapu Plantation, starting at 350 feet above sea level, has been abandoned, and no flowing well is yet reported from that island. At Kekaha, on Kauai, at a site about 20 feet above sea level, surface water was reached at 20 feet; at 180 feet the water rose 13 feet, to within 7 feet of the surface, and does not rise higher from a bore of 400 or 500 feet.

On Hawaii the only trial is that at Mahukōna, by Mr. Wilder, now in progress, and reported at 666 feet on the 19th of November. The need of water at this point, a harbor and the terminus of a railroad, and which is naturally a desert, is so great that the attempt will not be abandoned under a bore of 1000 feet.

In concluding this article let the writer say he regrets that he has not been able to give scientific detail of the formations passed through, and in all cases the exact altitudes above sea level and the depths bored, and exact measurements of the volume discharged. The article is intended only to present a sketch to date of what has been done and attempted in artesian wells in the two years since a beginning was made.

It needs many more trials to determine the limits and the extent of the artesian basins of the different islands and different parts of each.

The following suggestions are added by another writer :

It seems evident that the great central mass of water-bearing rock above described must be completely separated by impervious strata from the surrounding ocean. Were it not so, the water it contains would necessarily escape into the sea instead of standing 42 feet above it, as it appears uniformly to do. By the borings it appears that the containing strata are composed of very compact clay many feet in thickness. These are covered again by other strata of sand, coral and clay, with overlying beds of lava. It seems a necessary inference that these strata were gradually and successively deposited upon the ancient bed of the sea. This bed was the submarine slope of the slowly growing volcanic mountain as then existing. On all ocean beds, slow depositions of sediment from the land are constantly accumulating, upon which near the shore, sand is also deposited and coral grows. On this ancient volcanic coast, lava has occasionally overflowed these lower strata, enlarging the area of the island. Hence the successive strata of coral, sand and clay, with lava, coral, and clay again before striking the water-bearing rock beneath.

These strata extend to a point now far inland, but which must once have been the vicinity of the sea-beach. They have a rapid slope, in conformity with the normal contour of the ancient volcanic nucleus of the island. The upper and inner edge of these strata appears to be at a point which is now 42 feet above the sea level, but which must at the period of original deposition have been just below the level of the sea from which the clay was deposited. Hence it is to be inferred that a later elevation of the region at least 42 feet above sea level took place at the early period in question.

There are abundant evidences of a somewhat recent elevation of the greater part of the Island of Oahu. Such an elevation seems to furnish favorable conditions as above suggested for flowing artesian wells. There is little evidence, so far as the writer knows, of a similar elevation in any of the other islands of this group.

REGULATIONS FOR CARRIAGES, AND RATES OF FARE.

1. Every licensed carriage, dray or vehicle must be numbered, and this number must be placed on a conspicuous part of the carriage, dray or vehicle.
2. Every licensed carriage running at night must exhibit two lights and the number of such carriage plainly shown on the glass of each lantern.
3. Drivers of licensed carriages must obey the orders of the police.
4. No licensed carriage will be allowed to stand on the makai side of Queen street near the Fish Market, and no two or more carriages will be allowed to stand abreast on any street.
5. On all stands set apart for licensed carriages the horses must be headed to the eastward.
6. No licensed horse and carriage must be left without a proper attendant, or properly secured.
7. No licensed carriage will be allowed to be left on the street over night.

8.—STANDS SET APART FOR LICENSED VEHICLES.

- Makai side of Queen street, from east corner of Fort street.
 - Makai side of Queen street, from east corner of Nuuanu street.
 - Mauka side of Merchant street, from east corner of Bethel street.
 - Makai side of King street, from west corner of Bethel street.
 - Makai side of Hôtel street, from east corner of Fort street.
 - Makai side of Beretania street, from east corner of Nuuanu street.
 - Mauka side of Hotel street, from east corner of Nuuanu street.
 - Makai side of King street, from east corner of Richards street.
 - Makai side of Hotel street, opposite to entrance of Hawaiian Hotel.
9. No more than twelve carriages will be allowed on any one stand at any one time.

RATES OF FARE.

10. To or from any point between Beretania street and the harbor, and between Punchbowl street and the river, for each person 12½ cents.
11. To or from any point between second bridge, Nuuanu Road, and the harbor, and between the "What Cheer House," on the Ewa Road, and the corner of King street and the Waikiki Road—not conflicting with rule 10—for each person 25 cents.
12. Outside these limits, not exceeding two miles from the starting point, for each person 50 cents.
13. From any steamer or packet, to any point within the second named limits, for each person 25 cents.
14. Children three years old or under, no charge; over three years old and not more than ten years old, two for one fare.

15. When hired by the hour :—

For one passenger for one hour.....	\$1 00 .
For two passengers for one hour.....	1 50
For three passengers for one hour.....	2 00
For each additional hour, for each passenger.....	50

16. Time to be counted from the time of starting to time dismissed.

17. No extra charge shall be made to any passenger for the ordinary hand baggage.

18. For any other than ordinary hand baggage—each trunk or box, 25 cents.

19. Tickets issued by any licensee of any carriage to represent coin, will be held as good to the amount they represent in any other licensed carriage, and must be redeemed when presented to the person issuing them. (See note.)

20. No driver is compelled to take a single fare for the Pali or the Park, except by special bargain. When two or more offer, the regular fare must be accepted.

21. Every driver of a licensed carriage shall, upon demand of any person desiring to hire his carriage, exhibit a card of rates of fare.

If any driver of a licensed vehicle shall contravene any of the foregoing regulations, the license of such vehicle may be revoked by the Minister of the Interior.

NEW REGULATION.—Sept. 23, 1879.—No horse attached to any licensed wagon, cart or dray for the transportation of freight, shall, within the circuit of one mile from the Honolulu Post Office, be driven faster than a walk.

NOTE.—For public convenience the Interior Department issue tickets (which are redeemable at any time) of the rates of 12½ cts. and 25 cts., which are current with all drivers. Refusal to receive any such fare tendered, renders the driver liable upon complaint to lose his license.

All complaints should be made at the Police Station, giving the number of the vehicle.

List of Articles admitted into the United States Free of Duty from the Hawaiian Islands, when properly certified to before the U. S. Consul.

Arrow-root; Bananas; Castor Oil; Hides and Skins, undressed; Pulu; Rice; Seeds; Plants, Shrubs or Trees; Muscovado, Brown, and all other unrefined sugar, commonly known as "Sandwich Island Sugar;" Syrups of Sugar Cane, Melado and Molasses; Tallow; Vegetables, dried and undried, preserved and unpressed.

For the complete Tariff and Digest of the Laws and Regulations of the Customs, Pilot and Harbor Regulations, corrected to November, 1879, see Almanac and Annual for 1880.

HAWAIIAN IDEAS OF ASTRONOMY.

COMPILED FROM DIBBLE'S HISTORY OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS OF 1843.

Early Hawaiians had a crude knowledge of astronomy, mingled with much superstition, as may be said of savage nations generally, among whom there was a class of persons whose profession it was to watch the motions of the stars. These astrologers, known as *poe Kilo* (among whom Hoapili, an early Governor of Maui, was said to be particularly skilled), had names for many of the largest stars and principal clusters. They were acquainted with five planets which they called traveling stars. Hoapili was so much in the habit of observing these that he could at any moment tell the position of each. The names for these five planets were as follows: Venus, *Naholoholo*; Jupiter, *Hoomanalonalo*; Saturn, *Makulu*; Mars, *Holoholopinau*; Mercury, *Kawela*. The more distinguished fixed stars and clusters had their distinct names, and the people were in the habit of observing them so much that they judged of the hour of the night about as accurately as of the hour of the day, especially among fishermen and others whose employment called them to be out considerably in the night.

It was by the particular position of the planets in relation to certain fixed stars, and clusters of stars, that the *Kilos* grounded their predictions in relation to the fate of battles, the success of new enterprises, etc. The proximity of these planets to certain fixed stars was considered a sure indication of the speedy death of some high chief. The goddess of the volcano was also supposed to hold intercourse with these traveling stars, and from their movements therefore the people often predicted volcanic eruptions.

The motions of the stars in the vicinity of the North Pole attracted their attention considerably and were often the subject of dispute. These they said were traveling stars, but did not wander here and there like the others; they traveled regularly.

Those who took the most care in measuring time, measured it by means both of the moon and fixed stars, dividing the year into twelve months and each month into thirty days. They had a distinct name for each of the days of the month (as is hereafter given), and commenced their reckoning on the first day of the new moon's appearance.

Eclipses were uniformly considered to be an attack of the gods on the sun or moon, and always presaged war, the death of some high chief, or some other great disaster.

Their year they divided into two seasons, summer and winter. When the sun was perpendicular and moving toward the north and the days were long, the heat prevalent and the trees bore fruit, this they designated summer. When the sun moved toward the south and the nights were lengthened, the trees bore no fruit and the cold came, they called it winter. Each season had six months. Those of the summer

were—Ikiki, Kaaona, Hinaiaelele, Kamahoemua, Kamahoehope, and Ikua. The winter months were—Welehu, Makalii, Kaelo, Kaulua, Nana and Welo. These twelve months united constituted one year, commencing with Makalii and ending with Welehu. In one year there were nine times forty nights. The nights were counted by the moon. There were thirty nights in each month, seventeen of which were not very light, and thirteen were; the different nights (and days) deriving their names from the different aspects of the moon—while increasing, at the full, and waning. The first night was called Hilo, *to twist*, because the part then seen was a mere thread; the next, a little more plain, Hoaka, *crescent*; then Kukahi, Kulua, Kupau, Olekukahi, Olekulua, Olekukolu, Olekupau. When the sharp points were lost in the moon's first quarter, the name of that night was Huna, *to conceal*; the next, on its becoming gibbous, Mohalu, then Hua; and when its roundness was quite obvious, Akua. The nights in which the moon was full or nearly so, were Hoku, Mahealani and Kolu. Laaukukahi was the name of the night in which the moon's decrease became perceptible. As it continued to diminish the nights were called Olaaukulua, Laaupau, Olekukahi, Olekulua, Olepau, Kaloakukahi, Kaloakulua, Kaloapau. When the moon was very small the night was Maui, and that on which it disappeared, Muku. Thus is completed the month of thirty days.

In each month four periods were selected in which the nights were consecrated, or *tabu*, known as *Kapuku*, *Kapuhua*, *Kapuloa* and *Kapukane*. The first consisted of three nights, commencing with Hilo and terminating with Kulua; the second was a period of two nights, Mahalu to Akua; the third, the two nights Olepau to Kaloakulua; and the fourth, from Kane to Maui. The method of reckoning by the moon led to many irregularities, as they commenced their numbering on the first day that the new moon appeared in the west. This course made it necessary to drop a day about once in two months, and thus reduce their year into twelve lunations instead of three hundred and sixty days. This being about eleven days less than the sidereal year, they discovered the discrepancy and corrected their reckoning by the stars. In practice, therefore, the year varied, being sometimes twelve, sometimes thirteen months. So also their months sometimes consisted of twenty-nine and sometimes thirty days.

Though their system was thus broken and imperfect, yet, as they could tell the name of the day and of the month when any great event occurred, their time could be reduced to ours by a reference to the phase of the moon at the time. But when the change of the moon takes place about the middle of our calendar month, then we are liable to a mistake of a whole month, and also to another mistake of a day from the uncertainty of the day when the moon was discovered in the west.

**Comparative Table of Receipts and Expenditures, Hawaiian Islands,
1876-78, 1878-80, and 1880-82.**

REVENUE.	1876-78.	1870-80.	<i>Estimated, 1880-82.</i>
Custom House.....	\$ 361,371	\$ 582,846	\$ 548,400
Internal Commerce.....	85,807	122,946	98,950
Internal Taxes.....	331,163	465,252	414,000
Fines, Fees, Perquisites, etc.....	132,600	190,265	122,850
Government Realizations.....	153,572	318,527	257,000
Government Stocks.....	87,200	23,900	.....
Cash in the Treasury April 1, 1880.....	.....	.....	338,880
	\$ 1,151,713	\$ 1,703,736	\$ 1,780,080
EXPENDITURES.	1876-78.	1878-80.	<i>Estimated, 1880-82.</i>
Civil List.....	\$ 76,000	\$ 65,500	\$ 104,000
Permanent Settlements.....	14,025	15,075	19,600
Legislature and Privy Council.....	22,080	16,523	20,300
Judiciary Department.....	71,743	79,667	96,587
Department of War.....	54,642	67,993	*
Department of Foreign Affairs.....	32,036	36,830	133,100
Department of Interior.....	370,220	656,810	1,233,920
Department of Finance.....	244,387	260,057	333,279
Department of Attorney-General.....	95,861	123,664	166,200
Bureau of Public Instruction.....	71,721	79,605	89,020
Miscellaneous.....	46,757	93,973	.....
	\$ 1,110,472	\$ 1,495,697	\$ 2,196,006

*Merged into Department of Foreign Affairs.

HAWAIIAN PROVERBS.

It is a remarkable fact that the Hawaiian language is deficient in proverbs. There are a few, but the matter is so rare to the native mind that the answer frequently to enquiries among them is, that they never heard of any. Judge Fornander's second volume of *The Polynesian Race* gives a saying by Kaeo which belong to this category: "It is better to fall in battle; many will be the companions in death." In the account of "The Rebellion of Kekuokalani" in the *Hawaiian Spectator* of July, 1839, from David Malo's writings a proverb of the ancient Hawaiians is quoted thus "Righteousness enriches a nation; but wicked kings make it poor." This we would be inclined to render as "Justice" in place of righteousness, from our knowledge of the ancient Hawaiian, though the truth is well shown as given above, and is similar to the national motto, "The breath of the land is established in righteousness."

There are many sayings; but largely line quotations from their Meles, or pertaining to some locality that narrows its meaning.

**VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS IN UNITED STATES MONEY, AS
PROCLAIMED BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT JANUARY, 1881.**

COUNTRY.	MONETARY UNIT.	STANDARD.....	VALUE IN U. S. MONEY.	STANDARD COIN.
Austria.....	Florin.....	Silver..	\$ 41.3	
Belgium.....	Franc.....	G. & S.	19.3	5, 10, and 20 francs.
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....	Silver..	83.6	
Brazil.....	Milreis of 1000 reis..	Gold..	54.5	None.
Br. Poss. in N. Am.	Dollar.....	Gold..	1 00	
Central America..	Peso.....	Silver..	83.6	Peso.
Chili.....	Peso.....	Gold..	91.2	Condor, doubloon, escudo.
Denmark.....	Crown.....	Gold..	26.8	10 and 20 crowns.
Ecuador.....	Peso.....	Silver..	93.5	Peso.
Egypt.....	Pound of 100 piasters	Gold..	4 97.4	5, 10, 25, and 50 piasters.
France.....	Franc.....	G. & S.	19.3	5, 10, and 20 francs.
Great Britain.....	Pound sterling.....	Gold..	4 86.6	Half-sovereign and sovereign.
Greece.....	Drachma.....	G. & S.	19.3	5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 drachmas.
German Empire...	Mark.....	Gold..	23.8	5, 10, and 20 marks.
Japan.....	Yen.....	Gold..	99.7	1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 yen.
India.....	Rupee of 16 annas..	Silver..	39.7	
Italy.....	Lira.....	G. & S.	19.3	5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 lire.
Liberia.....	Dollar.....	Gold..	1 00	
Mexico.....	Dollar.....	Silver..	90.9	Peso or dol., 5, 10, 25, 50 centavo.
Netherlands.....	Florin.....	G. & S.	40.2	
Norway.....	Crown.....	Gold..	26.8	10 and 20 crowns.
Peru.....	Sol.....	Silver..	83.6	
Portugal.....	Milreis of 1000 reis..	Gold..	1 08	2, 5, and 10 milreis.
Russia.....	Rouble of 100 copecks	Silver..	66.9	½, ¼, and 1 rouble.
Sandwich Islands.	Dollar.....	G. & S.	1 00	
Spain.....	Peseta of 100 centimes	G. & S.	19.3	5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 pesetas.
Sweden.....	Crown.....	Gold..	26.8	10 and 20 crowns.
Switzerland.....	Franc.....	G. & S.	19.3	5, 10, and 20 francs.
Tripoli.....	Mahbub of 20 piasters	Silver..	74.8	
Tunis.....	Plaster of 16 caroubs.	Silver..	11.8	
Turkey.....	Plaster.....	Gold..	64.3	25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piasters.
U. S. of Colombia.	Peso.....	Silver..	83.6	

The above table exhibits the values in United States money of account, of the pure gold or silver representing, respectively, the monetary units and standard coins of foreign countries, in compliance with the Act of Congress of March 3d, 1873, which provides "that the value of foreign coin * * * shall be that of the pure metal of such coin of standard value."

SURF BATHING.

Among the various sports and pastimes of the ancient Hawaiians, but few now remain to them, the principal one of which—enjoyed equally, we might say, by spectator and participant—is that of surf-bathing, or more properly speaking, surf-riding. There are a few localities on each of the islands where this sport can be practiced when the weather allows and the surf is at the right height; but of the different locations known to us, Hilo seems to hold the palm. The people of Kauai generally held the credit of excelling in all the sports of the islands. At one time they sent their champion surf-rider to compete with chiefs in the sport at Hawaii, who showed them for the first time man's ability to shoot, or ride, with the surf without a surf-board.

**Table of Foreign Coins Adopted as the Current Rates
in Honolulu, H. I.**

By resolution of His Majesty the King in Privy Council, and published by the Finance Department June 17, 1872, the values of the following coins have been fixed and determined at the rates set opposite to them, respectively, viz.:

GOLD.	U. S. HF. DOLS.	GOLD.	U. S. HF. DOLS.
U S Double Eagle, at.....	40	Italian 20 Lire, at.....	8
U S Eagle, at.....	20	Italian 10 Lire, at.....	4
U S Half Eagle, at.....	10	Russian 5 Roubles, at.....	8
U S Quarter Eagle, at.....	5		
Eng and Austr Sovereigns, at....	10	SILVER.	
Eng and Austr Hf Sovs, at.....	5	French 5 Francs, at.....	2
French 50 Francs, at.....	20	Mexican Dollar, old die, at.....	2
French 20 Francs, at.....	8	Belgian 5 Francs, at.....	2
French 10 Francs, at.....	4	Italian 5 Lire, at.....	2

English Shilling, Spanish, Mexican (old die) and Peruvian Quarter Dollars at 25 cents each.

Other coins than the above are not current, or legal tender, in the Hawaiian Islands.

The following are the values at which the several respective named coins pass, viz.:

Mexican Dollar, new die.....	70 cts	Half Dollar, new die.....	35 cts
Chilian Dollar, un Peso.....	70 cts	Half Dollar.....	35 cts
Peruvian Dollar, Sol.....	70 cts	Half Dollar.....	35 cts
Half Crown, English.....	50 cts	Florin, English.....	35 cts
Rupée, India.....	35 cts		

This additional list we give for the benefit of strangers here and inquirers abroad, though it must be understood by the Privy Council Table preceding that they are uncurrent, and persons are not obliged to take them.

All import duties and interest on Government Bonds shall be paid in U. S. coin or its equivalent.

One Set Specimen Hawaiian Postage Stamps, Unused,

Of 1, 2, 2, 2, 5, 6, 12, 13 and 18 cents, mounted on card, showing name of figures, denominations and time of issue, sent to any address, by registered mail, for \$1 50. This gives a complete set of the "Bust" or engraved stamps to date, (Nov. 1881,) and can be had only of the undersigned. Remittances can be mailed in U. S. currency, or stamps.

Address THOS. G. THRUM, Honolulu.

Letters of inquiry must include stamps for reply, or they will not be answered.

**LIST OF FREE IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES
BY TREATY.**

Agricultural Implements, Animals.

Bacon, Beef, Books, Boots and Shoes, Bullion, Bran, Bricks, Bread and Breadstuffs of all kinds, Butter.

Cement, Cheese, Coal, Cordage, Copper and Composition Sheathing, Cotton and Manufactures of Cotton, bleached and unbleached, and whether or not colored, stained, painted or printed.

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

Eggs, Engines and parts thereof.

Fish and Oysters, and all other creatures living in the water, and the products thereof; Fruits, Nuts and Vegetables, green, dried or undried, preserved or unpreserved; Flour, Furs.

Grain.

Ham, Hardware, Harness, Hay; Hides, dressed or undressed; Hoop Iron.

Ice; Iron and steel, and manufactures thereof; Nails, Spikes and Bolts, Rivets, Brads or Sprigs, Tacks.

Lard; Leather, and all manufactures thereof; Lumber and Timber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed, and manufactured in whole or in part; Lime.

Machinery of all kinds, Meal and Bran, Meats, fresh, smoked or preserved.

Nails, Naval Stores, including Tar, Pitch, Resin, Turpentine, raw and rectified.

Oats.


Paper, and all manufactures of Paper or of Paper and Wood, Petroleum, and all Oils for illuminating or lubricating purposes; Plants, Shrubs, Trees and Seeds, Pork.

Rice.

Salt, Shooks, Skins and Pelts, dressed or undressed; Staves and Headings, Starch, Stationery, Soap, Sugar, refined or unrefined.

Tallow, Textile Manufactures made of a combination of wool, cotton, silk or linen, or of any two or more of them, other than when ready-made clothing; Tobacco, whether in leaf or manufactured.

Wagons and Carts for the purposes of agriculture or of drayage, Wood and manufactures of Wood, or Wood and Metal, except Furniture either upholstered or carved, and Carriages; Wool and manufactures of Wool, other than ready-made clothing.

 For full particulars of Reciprocity Treaty, see Annual for 1877.

THE LAVA FLOW OF 1881.

On the evening of November 5, 1880, an eruption broke out near the summit of Mauna Loa, to which a brief allusion was made in the Annual for 1881, and in connection therewith it was stated that the indications were that the flow of lava would soon cease. This outbreak however proved to be one of the grandest efforts of the goddess Pele in her home in that old volcanic mountain, and continued with varying activity for a period of nine months.

The new crater is some twelve miles south-east of, and below the summit crater of *Mokuaweoweo*, and the point from which the lava stream issued was six miles distant from the crater. For a few days after the outbreak there were three streams of lava. One flowed northward toward Mauna Kea, but lasted only a few days. The Kau stream flowed toward Kilauea, and during its short life of less than a week traveled, a torrent of liquid fire; a distance of twenty-five miles. The main body of the lava discharge then continued eastward towards the sea, and was known as the Hilo flow.

In January there was a great diminution in the activity at the crater, and the flow progressed very slowly until during the month of May, when the eruption broke out with renewed vigor and the river of lava began to move more rapidly. The heavy timber back of Hilo retarded its progress for a time, but at last this barrier was broken through, and the fiery fluid pursued its way over the undulating stretch of country overgrown with ferns and grasses, towards the town of Hilo, which for a time seemed fated.

The first, and happily the only damage done to personal property, was the destruction of the grass house and taro patches of John Hall, a half-caste, about four and a half miles from Hilo, on the night of the 11th of June. The branch of the flow known as the Waiakea stream was making directly for the Waiakea Mill, situated on the bay near the town of Hilo; and on the 9th of August, when the flow died out, it was nearly three-quarters of a mile distant. This was the largest and longest continued discharge of lava from Mauna Loa in recent years, and had it continued a few days longer and reached the sea, would have been the most destructive. Not only Hilo, but its harbor, were thus saved, as it were, by a miracle at the last moment.

This eruption will be of more interest historically than any previous one from the fact that Mr. Charles Furneaux, an artist, arrived here from Boston just before the outbreak and made volcanic action a close study during a sojourn of several months on Hawaii while the flow continued. A series of over forty sketches, faithfully portraying the appearance of the flow at different times and at various stages of its progress, will be invaluable to students of volcanic phenomena. A number of excellent photographic views were also obtained by our local photographers.

HAWAIIAN ENTOMOLOGY.

PREPARED FOR THE ANNUAL BY REV. T. BLACKBURN, B. A.

It is right to explain that this article has been written in consequence of a request made to the author by the editor of the ALMANAC which the former found it difficult either to comply with or to refuse. The difficulty in complying arose from the author's consciousness that the occasional scraps of leisure time in which he had been able to study the *details* of the subject had not been sufficient to justify him in professing to treat it exhaustively; the difficulty in refusing, from the belief that his general familiarity with the *outlines* of the subject (acquired long ago in college, and even school, days) possibly rendered him better able to undertake the task than any other person whose pen might be available. The scales were finally turned in favor of compliance, by the consideration that the appearance of an article on Hawaiian entomology might stimulate some of the residents on the islands to embark in the study of a comparatively unexplored field of natural history, and so furnish them with a pure, a refined, and a deeply interesting occupation for leisure that might otherwise be wasted, or worse; while at the same time the author might venture on a few lines of personal explanation to screen himself from blame if omissions should be detected in his work. It is proposed, then, in the following pages to give a slight sketch of what is known concerning Hawaiian entomology and what has been published thereon; with the proviso that while the author can vouch for the accuracy of all his positive assertions, omissions, especially in respect of the bibliography of the subject, are quite possible.

The number of distinct species of Hawaiian insects at present existing in museums and other collections is probably not less than a thousand, of which less than half have been named and described. It will be convenient to treat the orders (*i. e.* primary groups into which insects are divided) *seriatim* in furnishing more detailed information.

The first order, *Orthoptera* (consisting of ear-wigs, locusts, crickets, cockroaches, &c.), is not very strongly represented on the Islands in respect to *species*, notwithstanding that a few species occur in numbers that render them pests. Of the ear-wigs none have been classified and described in a complete manner, although Kotzebue in his "Voyage of Discovery," vol. iii, 1821, gives a fragmentary account of one of them, which he deemed remarkable. Of the locusts, the common green species that infests houses when lamps are lighted appears to be identical with *Elimæa parumpunctata*, Serv., well known in Eastern Asia, the Philippine Islands, &c.; and others not yet identified occur among the mountains. No true grasshoppers are known to occur, and though several crickets abound none of them have been identified. No species of the extensive family *Mantidæ* has been ob-

served. Of the cockroaches several species have been investigated. The large winged form, which is the most obnoxious member of the family, and the smaller wingless one with variegated colors, which runs it close in obnoxiousness (*Periplaneta Americana*, L. and *P. decorata*, Brun.), are both of evil fame throughout the world, though especially in warm climates; in Europe they are not plentiful enough, as compared with other species, to attract much notice. Another common cockroach (*Eleutheroda dytiscoides*, Serv.), smaller, tree-frequenting, and of a dark color, is only known in the islands (including Australia) of the Pacific Ocean, and is one of the most peculiar and individualized types of the family. None of the cockroaches peculiar to the Hawaiian Islands have been described and studied by naturalists.

Of Hawaiian beetles (*Coleoptera*) about 500 species exist in collections, of which probably more than one half are named. They are for the most part small and obscure, but highly interesting to naturalists. Some 80 per cent. of them are unknown in other parts of the world. Of the very remarkable family *Aglycyderidæ* more than 90 per cent. of the species known in the world are peculiar to the Hawaiian archipelago; while the numerous and brightly colored family *Phytophages* (of Lacordaire) is not known to occur at all; probably there is no other place where it is absent. The proportion of *genera* confined to the islands is extraordinarily large.

Very little information has been recorded concerning the Hawaiian *Neuroptera*. The three large and common species of dragon fly are well known and widely distributed in other lands. Among the insects of the "Galathea" expedition was a dragon fly said to be peculiar to the Islands, which was described as *Anax strenuus*, but its distinction from allied forms is not considered certain. There are considerable numbers of small dragon flies, *Termitidæ* (white ants) &c., which have not yet found a student, and among which doubtless many interesting indigenous types would richly repay study.

In *Hymenoptera* the Islands are probably richer than in any other order. Among the wild bees, a very large species, found in South America also (*Xylocopa æneipennis* De Geer), of which the male is yellow and the female black, abounds in many localities and does much damage by hollowing out nests in timber; while a smaller species of a beautiful golden brown color, (*Megachile diligens*, Smith,) may often be seen in plenty flying around old masonry, in crevices of which it constructs an ingenious nest of leaves. There are many small species of bee belonging to the sub-family *Andrenidæ*, which like the preceding are peculiar to the Islands. The known wasps consist of a fine yellow *Polistes* (also common in California), and a long series of *Odynerus* not recorded from other countries, many of which are handsomely colored. One of these latter (*Odynerus maurus*, Smith), a black species, must be reckoned a pest on account of its habit of building mud

ness inside houses. Some interesting fossorial *Hymenoptera* have been observed. One of them (*Pelopæus flavipes*, Fab.), found also in America, is a gaily colored insect of considerable size, and may frequently be observed hovering about small pools of water on the roads. Ants are numerous, though not so severe a scourge as in some other countries. The most abundant species in houses is known to naturalists as the "house ant of Madeira" (*Pheidole pusilla*, Heer). It seems to have made its way all over the world. The other ants are comparatively harmless, save that one of them (*Solenopsis geminata* Smith), tree frequenting in its habits, stings very viciously. Scarcely any of the numerous Terebrant *Hymenoptera* have received attention from naturalists; the most useful and interesting among them is perhaps *Evania levigata*, Linn., which is parasitic on cockroaches and is common in most tropical countries.

The Hawaiian *Lepidoptera* (butterflies and moths) are but little known. About a hundred species have been named and described,—probably less than half the total existing in museums and collections, and not a quarter of the total existing in nature. These insects are for the most part small and obscure. As regards butterflies, their scarcity is a characteristic of the Islands that most people regret. The number of species known up to the present time is eight, of which one or two may possibly be extinct, while four seem confined to special localities, leaving only two of general occurrence, viz, *Danaïd archippus* (a large red-brown butterfly variegated with black and brown markings), and *Vanessa cardui*, Linn. (the painted lady,) both of which are widely distributed over the earth. Four species of *Sphingina* (hawk moths) have been identified, of which two are peculiar to the Islands, one of world-wide distribution, and the last (a large grey moth marked with rose color, well known through its propensity for flying into lighted rooms,) is widely distributed in America. There is also at least one more species of hawk moth as yet unstudied. The remainder of the known *Lepidoptera* are smaller and less noticeable moths; it is hardly necessary, however, to say that among them are not a few which when closely examined are seen to be remarkable for the beauty and delicacy of their markings.

The *Hemiptera* and *Homoptera* (bugs) of the Islands are represented in collections by upwards of a hundred species, of which probably somewhat less than half have attained the dignity of a distinctive name. This family of insects has acquired a bad reputation through the evil deeds of one of its members, but the case is not one in which the motto "*crimine ab uno disce omnes*" would lead to correct conclusions; for the "bugs" in general are of far different disposition from their voracious brother, passing their lives far from the haunts of men and perfectly satisfied with a vegetable (or at any rate an insect) diet.

The *Diptera* (two-winged flies) close the tale of Hawaiian insect life with a very poor story. The species occurring on the Islands probably

number hundreds, but it is doubtful whether fifty are represented in collections, and the writer is not aware of any at all having been named and described. The *Diptera* include among them more than their share of the insect pests of warm climates, in the shape of mosquitoes, flies (in the popular acceptance of the term) and fleas, which latter, though not winged, are *supposed* to be,—*i. e.* their structure in other respects leads to the inference that they are two-winged flies whose wings are rarely or never developed.

Before leaving this part of the subject it will be well to remark that the name "insect" is applied by naturalists only to articulate animals, undergoing metamorphosis, and having normally in the perfect state the equivalent of six legs and four wings. Hence many creatures popularly called insects have no real claim to the name, and on that account are not referred to in this article.

It remains to furnish the following list of books in which Hawaiian entomology is at least referred to :

- " Voyage of Discovery," Kotzebue, vol III, 1821.
- " Meyen's Reise um die erde," Erichson, Cæs Act. Acad. 1834.
- " Voyage de l'Astrolabe," Boissudval.
- " Essai sur les Coleopteres de la Polynesie," par M. L. Fairmaire. Paris, 1849.
- " Entomologist's Monthly Magazine," vols. XIV-XVII. Van Voorst, London.
- " Annals and Magazine of Nat. Hist.," vols. xx (Fourth Series), 1 (Fifth Series), and III (Fifth Series). Taylor & Francis, London.
- " New Species of Hymenoptera in the British Museum." 1879. Taylor & Francis, London.
- " Linnæan Society's Journal," vol. xiv, London.
- " Transactions of the London Entomological Society. 1878-1881.
- " Annales de la Soc. Ent. de Belgique." 1878.
- " Berliner entom. Zeitschrift," Bd. xxv. 1881.

THE CULTIVATED SUGAR CANES OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

For several reasons it would be impossible, and also perhaps unnecessary for the present purpose, to give any scientific classification of the canes grown here. All under cultivation and grown for sugar making are comprehended under one general name, and are not even specifically distinct, being mere varieties of the natural order *graminæ* and the genus *saccharum officinarum*.

Of those indigenous there are probably about five varieties, and were mentioned in a former edition of this work, descriptively, although

without their native appellations. These are, viz: The *Ko-kea*, a greenish-white variety which in earlier times, and before the superior qualities of *Lahaina cane*, or *kenikeni*, were generally known, was largely planted. This cane grows straight and tall, and is much esteemed by the natives for eating, as it is brittle, sweet and juicy when young, but with age becomes hard. As a plantation cane it has been gradually superseded by the more profitable *Lahaina* variety, until it is now rarely grown for practical purposes. Than *Lahaina* or *Cuban*, its growth is less rapid, its ratoons less abundant and enduring; but it is pre-eminently better adapted than either of these varieties to withstand drouth, and for high upland cultivation.

Ainakea, a ribbon cane, green and purple; grows well on high land, is rich in juice, but requires much moisture and ratoons poorly. *Oliana*, a yellowish-white kind, never much esteemed on any account, and abounding in woody fiber. Purple canes of two kinds, and named respectively *Papaa* and *Palani*, both of which are esteemed by the natives as food, being soft and juicy, but held in light account for sugar making, being of comparatively slow growth and ratooning scantily. A third variety of purple cane, named *Honuauia*, may or may not have been indigenous, as old native authorities seem to differ on the point. It is a poor variety, deficient in juice, and extremely tough in external as well as internal texture.

In all we have growing about sixteen or seventeen varieties of which the writer has knowledge. Many varieties, however, have been recently imported from Australia; but whether any of them are distinct from those of which the native names are given, or are mere duplicates of those already here, it would be difficult yet to say, as information has been vainly sought for upon the subject.

Of those commonly known as imported, the following are the names, with a brief description in each case: *Kenikeni*, or *Lahaina* cane, is greenish-white with prominent buds or eyes, and with abundant acicular prickly down on the cylindrical bases of the leaves which envelope the stem. The integument is moderately hard, but the inside is soft and juicy; the growth is rapid, and it is especially distinguished for its ratooning qualities. For its rapid and luxuriant growth it requires considerable moisture, but will withstand drouth equally well with most other canes. It thrives at all altitudes of less than 1,500 feet, but grows rapidly in inverse ratio to the elevation. It is on many accounts the most universally esteemed of all canes grown here, and is everywhere, excepting at great elevations, planted to the almost total exclusion of other varieties. With deep planting, and in suitable localities (as at *Lahaina*), it has been known to yield as many as six or seven good ratoon crops.

Next to *Lahaina* cane, and inferior to it in few qualities that make cane valuable, is the *Cuban*, or *Ko Pake*. It is equally rich in juice, ratoons as well, grows as rapidly, and perhaps more thickly; is softer

and more easily "trashed," partly on account of the absence of ciliary pricklers on the leaves, and their tendency to drop naturally from the stem when dry. In appearance it closely resembles Lahaina cane, but the joints differ in bulging midway between their extremities. Its disadvantages are, the softness of its rind, which renders it more liable than the *Kenikeni* to the attacks of rats and borers, and its liability to split open and sour in the presence of too much moisture. This latter disadvantage, however, is confined to its cultivation on rainy uplands.

Uala, a cane that is yellow both inside and out, is a variety that seems to have attracted less attention than its merits deserve, and is but little cultivated. In good soil and at moderate elevations it grows luxuriantly when well watered. It is soft and juicy, and in the district of Kau, on Hawaii, it is said to thrive better than any other variety excepting the *Puaole*, or non-flowering cane. Another name for it is *Uleohui*.

Puaole, a cane that never tassels, is variegated, presenting, however, less distinctly contrasted colors than most of the ribbon varieties. It is striped reddish-brown, yellow and green. It is soft, and rich in juice of high specific gravity, grows well at any, and is especially adapted for cultivation at high altitudes, as the rapidity and size of its growth are less affected by elevation than that of perhaps any other known variety; and where at great elevations the proper maturity of canes is slowly reached, its inherent indisposition to flower fits it to acquire a growth equalled by that of no other canes. For lowland growth it is less adapted than some other canes before mentioned, both on account of slower growth and its limited ratooning qualities.

Of the ribbon canes there are five well known varieties (including that before mentioned as indigenous), four of which are externally dark in color and one white and green, with a somewhat similar variegation extending also to the leaves. The latter, named *Laukono*, is worthless of consideration in comparison with the dark varieties, all of which present qualities which, under certain circumstances, make them valuable in sugar culture. The names of the darker varieties are: *Ainakea* (indigenous), *Akilolo*, *Akoki*, and *Manulele*. In external appearance they all very nearly resemble one another; but the dark and light stripes are more distinctly contrasted in that first mentioned, while in the last named the minimum of contrast is reached, the colors being a coppery-brown and dark buff. These canes are all of moderately rapid growth, are juicy, and with the exception of the last, are soft. All afford a good amount of saccharine matter. In point of value generally, they occupy a position between the more approved white canes and the purple. As a rule they thrive at high altitudes, where the *Lahaina* and *Cuban* are less suited, but they all afford very inferior rattoons.

The purple canes are comparatively of little value as sugar producers, being slow of growth, deficient in ratooning qualities, and

requiring much moisture. Their names have before been mentioned as indigenous.

Lahi and *Uahiapele* are inferior white canes, unworthy of more extended notice.

Judging of the varieties of cane common to the Islands merely by the names to be collected in various localities, one would be led to estimate their number as largely in excess of the actuality; but when the effect of provincialisms in multiplying names is taken into account, that the words of the Hawaiian tongue "are pictures rather than colorless and abstract symbols of ideas," that mode of culture and locality are not without their effect in varying the color and external contour of many canes, it becomes more apparent how by comparison many of the names might be found to be synonymous. The names given, although perhaps not including all the canes grown here, still represent those most commonly known, and quite generally so under the titles given.

A. C. S.

RETROSPECT OF THE YEAR 1881.

The weather throughout the year has been uniformly pleasant, with a more extended period of trade winds than has been experienced for years past, and less of southerly airs and calms. Rains also have been frequent during the year, so that temperature and water supply have been satisfactory. This has been the experience, with a few exceptions, throughout the Islands; and in consequence we look upon the period under review as one in which the planting interests of the group have been remarkably favored, and the returns have been increased over former years, both in sugar and rice growing, so that we can safely say there have been no drawbacks to speak of. The labor supply has also been more ample for planters' requirements, so that we learn of no detriment to crops through insufficiency of help at the time desired, though on several plantations we regret to record trouble among the laborers, all of which has been with foreigners, that sets a bad example to the quiet, easy-going Hawaiians. It is an undeniable fact that our labor problem is yet a vexed and unsolved question, the solution of which is apparently not to be attained for years to come without concerted action is maintained among planters themselves. The very large influx of Chinese during the early part of the year afforded no apparent relief to sugar or rice plantations in modifying the rates of wages, which have materially advanced since the workings of the Treaty were entered upon, as they are found to be under sworn secret society obligations to maintain rates or figures found existing; and to secure sufficient to break such a monopoly would be

to endanger our commercial relations and lose our autonomy. It is to be hoped that wise statesmanship in the coming Legislature will pave the way to solve the difficulties of this Chinese question, which is rapidly assuming alarming proportions. The Norwegians, as a whole, have failed to satisfy the expectations of the promoters of this costly scheme, as have also the South Sea Islanders, while the Portuguese seem to present claims for favorable consideration and will prove likely to become permanent settlers, evincing already the inclination to become "small farmers." The East India coolie scheme has again been examined into, but with the likelihood of an adverse decision when the Commissioner shall have made up and presented his report.

The sugar crop exported this year has exceeded the estimation given in the last Annual, being 44,000 tons; but we have no means of arriving at the amount of the local consumption of the Islands, which would materially increase the figures given as our year's production. In estimating for the coming crop we would note several extensions, the principal one of which is that of the Hawaiian Commercial Company on Maui, with its three combined mills at Spreckelsville, which is being pushed rapidly forward to take care of its extensive fields of cane. New mills have been erected and improvements made also at other plantations, with a view of working economically both in steam power and manual labor. To this end the Honolulu Iron Works have turned out quite a number of "triple effects" for various plantations this year. Tramways, or portable railroads, have also been introduced on several plantations, for the conveyance of cane to the mills and freight to and fro. The estimate for the crop of 1881-2 is placed at 65,000 tons, based upon personal reports as far as obtainable.

Rice cultivation continues to extend its area, while fabulous rates are paid for leases or purchases of lands suitable for the same, and the wages paid in the gathering season—of which there are two crops each year—are at figures far beyond what sugar growing will warrant. The exports for the past twelve months have been 6,627,000 lbs. rice and 102,370 lbs. paddy, being a gain of 1,098,930 lbs. over last year. The estimate for next year's export is placed at about 8,000,000 lbs. It will be noticed that paddy again figures among our exports, though the two steam rice mills on our city front have an excellent reputation for turning out first-class grades. The third steam rice mill, projected at the time of our last writing, has been abandoned, though there are a number of crude Chinese tread-mills in Honolulu, and in fact throughout the rice districts of the Islands, that prepare a large portion of No. 2 and plantation rice.

The table of domestic exports for the three quarters of 1881 as compared with the same period of 1880, on page 19, shows a continued gain in value in our restricted lines, principally of sugar, rice, wool, etc. Coffee, we regret to learn, has but little attention now given to its cultivation; which fact, together with the long blight trouble, has reduced it to but a few thousand pounds over local trade wants.

Shipping interests throughout the year, both coastwise and foreign, have been active. There has been no increase to speak of in the coasting fleet except the steamer *Iwalani*, for the Kona and Kau trade; and we take pleasure in noting that the disasters to the fleet this year have been comparatively light, and the weather on the whole very favorable indeed. In arrivals and departures of foreign vessels at Honolulu there has been no cessation in the activity noticed the past few years, while Kahului has gained considerably. Mahukona has come in this year for several direct shipments of lumber, etc., for the extension of interests in the Kohala district. The San Francisco packets, now five lines, employ fifteen vessels regularly, with frequent chance additions. Steps are being taken, we learn, toward an extension in one or more of the regular lines, with the prospect also of opening up again the Oregon packet trade.

The general business of Honolulu has continued with but little event throughout the year, the imports being ample for the demand or consumption, and the fact that little in the way of heavy and extravagant imports has occurred strengthens us in the belief that the commercial interests of the Islands are in a healthy condition. Through the courtesy of the Collector General, W. F. Allen, we find our imports for the nine months of 1881 up to September 30th, to be \$2,446,812, an increase of \$75,402 over the same period of last year. The proportion of these imports are—\$937,634 dutiable, \$225,108 bonded, and \$1,283,570 free by treaty. The domestic exports for the same time foot up \$5,385,098, which shows a gain of \$1,104,634 over the same period of last year.

The period of small-pox epidemic, with the exception of a few cases on Kauai, was confined entirely to Honolulu by rigid quarantine restrictions of passenger traffic with the other islands. Lasting as it did for eight months, it was endured with much privation and hardship, and during its prevalence a general stagnation of business prevailed. The total number of cases was 789; of which 289, or a little over 36 per cent., were fatal.

Honolulu is undergoing a change during this year that bids fair to eclipse any former period of her history, for not only are there substantial improvements in business portions of the city, but in the erection of dwellings in the suburbs we know of no period of equal activity, especially on the plains east of Honolulu proper, and of a class too that speaks well for the culture and taste of our people. With the continued success of artesian wells in that direction for a water supply, it bids fair to be thickly settled and built up at no distant day. Real estate in consequence has maintained full figures throughout the year.

Through the efficiency of the Fire Department, and the care of our people, fires fortunately have been few and with no great amount of damage resulting. For the better protection of property a new bell has been procured for the tower, and the city divided into twelve districts so as to be the better able to direct alarms.

Railroad matters at Kohala, Hawaii, are assuming proportions that promise big things for the district in the near future, as about thirteen miles from Mahukona have already been graded and tracks laid ready for the locomotive to arrive. Wharves have been built, storehouses, dwellings, restaurant, workshops, etc., have been erected and the place given every appearance of life and energy that its promoter, Hon. S. G. Wilder, usually gives to all his undertakings. It is proposed at present to carry the road in as far as Niulii, a distance of eighteen miles in which it will serve six plantations. As to its future course to Hamakua, whether by coast line, or over the mountains by way of Waimea, we believe it is not yet fully decided upon.

A very thorough trial of artesian well boring is going on at Mahukona at the present writing, the same having been sunk 670 feet, and it is to be hoped that success will crown the effort, as it will be a great boon to that part of the district.

The period under review will be noted on account of the tour of the King around the world, he having sailed from Honolulu January 20, accompanied by His Ex. W. N. Armstrong, Attorney-General, as Commissioner of Immigration, and Hon. C. H. Judd, Chamberlain. The course of travel was to San Francisco, thence to Japan, China, Siam, India, Egypt, Italy, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, England, Scotland and the United States, returning home again October 29th, for which active preparations had been made by all classes for a hearty welcome. It is a matter of congratulation that our King has been received everywhere with the highest honors, and returns to his little Kingdom in the full enjoyment of health and with an experience from personal observation that will be of incalculable benefit.

FORTHCOMING HAWAIIAN POSTAL CARDS AND STAMPS.

With January 1, 1882, Hawaii will become one of the Universal Postal Union countries, and in view of the change of postage rates, as also for greater postal facilities, both inter-island and foreign, the following postal cards and stamps have been ordered: One cent postal card (inter-island), with face and bust of H. R. H. Liliuokalani, encircled by a wreath peculiarly Hawaiian in design; color, brick-red. Two cent postal card, for near foreign use (see Postal Table), will have for its stamp the view of Diamond Head, with appropriate scroll surroundings; color, black. Three cent postal card, for distant foreign use, will have the Puloulou and Torch sticks crossed; color, light green. In stamps, perforated, and of a uniform style to those in present use, the denominations are of one, ten and fifteen cents, as follows: The one cent stamp, with face and bust of H. R. H. Likelike, will be similar in design and color to the Nova Scotia five cent stamp, which is blue. The ten cent stamp will be similar in design and color

to the Newfoundland ten cent stamp, black, with portrait of King Kalakaua. The fifteen cent stamp, with face and bust of Queen Kapiolani, will be similar in design to the recent Newfoundland three cent stamp, but will be reddish-brown in color. All the stamps will have "Hawaii" at the top, and the values, in words, beneath.

SUGAR PLANTATIONS AND MILLS.

Those marked with an asterisk (*) are planters only. Those marked with a dagger (†) are mills only. All others are plantations complete, owning their own mills.

Pepekeu Plantation	Hilo, Hawaii.....	C. Afong
Wailuku Plantation.....	Wailuku, Maui.....	C Brewer & Co
Brewer & Crowningburg*.....	Makawao, Maui.....	C Brewer & Co
East Maui Plantation.....	Makawao, Maui.....	C Brewer & Co
Huelo Plantation*.....	Hamakua, Maui.....	C Brewer & Co
Onomea Plantation.....	Hilo, Hawaii.....	C Brewer & Co
Paukaa Plantation.....	Hilo, Hawaii.....	C Brewer & Co
Honomu Plantation.....	Hilo, Hawaii.....	C Brewer & Co
Princeville Plantation.....	Hanalei, Kauai.....	C Brewer & Co
Hawaiian Agricultural Co.....	Kau, Hawaii.....	C Brewer & Co
Kaneohe Plantation.....	Kaneohe, Oahu.....	C Brewer & Co
Hitchcock & Co.'s Plant'n.....	Hilo, Hawaii.....	Castle & Cooke
Kohala Plantation.....	Kohala, Hawaii.....	Castle & Cooke
Waialua Plantation.....	Waialua, Oahu.....	Castle & Cooke
Haiku Plantation No. 1 }.....	Haiku, Maui.....	Castle & Cooke
Haiku Plantation No. 2 }.....		
Alexander & Baldwin's Pt'n.....	Paia, Maui.....	Castle & Cooke
J M Alexander.....	Paia, Maui.....	Castle & Cooke
Union Mill Co.....	Kohala, Hawaii.....	T H Davies
Niulii Plantation.....	Kohala, Hawaii.....	T H Davies
Beecroft Plantation*.....		
Hawi Mill†.....		
Montgomery & Co's Plan'n* }.....	Kohala, Hawaii.....	T H Davies
Hamakua Plantation*.....		
Hamakua Mill†.....		
Aamano Plantation*.....	Hamakua, Hawaii.....	T H Davies
Waiakea Plantation*.....		
Waiakea Mill†.....		
W Lidgate & Co's Plantation.....	Laupahoehoe, Hawaii.....	T H Davies
Kipahulu Mill†.....	Hana, Maui.....	T H Davies
Ookala Plantation.....	Kohala, Hawaii.....	H Hackfeld & Co
Soper, Wright & Co*.....	Ookala, Hawaii.....	H Hackfeld & Co
H. M. Whitney*.....	Kau, Hawaii.....	H Hackfeld & Co
Chas. Wall*.....	Kau, Hawaii.....	H Hackfeld & Co
J E. Mills*.....	Honokaa, Hawaii.....	H Hackfeld & Co

Chr. L'Orange*	Hanamaulu, Kauai	H Hackfeld & Co
Hanamaulu Mill†	Hanamaulu, Kauai	H Hackfeld & Co
A. S. Wilcox*	Hanamaulu, Kauai	H Hackfeld & Co
Koloa Ranch*	Koloa, Kauai	H Hackfeld & Co
Koloa Plantation	Koloa, Kauai	H Hackfeld & Co
Grove Farm*	Nawiliwili, Kauai	H Hackfeld & Co
Kilauea Plantation	Kilauea, Kauai	H Hackfeld & Co
Lihue Plantation	Lihue, Kauai	H Hackfeld & Co
Kekaha Mill Co†	Kekaha, Kauai	H Hackfeld & Co
Pioneer Mill	Lahaina, Maui	H Hackfeld & Co
Kipahulu Plantation*	Kipahulu, Maui	H Hackfeld & Co
Hana Plantation	Hana, Maui	H Hackfeld & Co
Grove Ranch Plantation	Makawao, Maui	H Hackfeld & Co
Waimanalo Sugar Co.	Waimanalo, Oahu	H Hackfeld & Co
R. W. Meyer	Kalae, Molokai	H Hackfeld & Co
Kekaha Plantation*	Waimea, Kauai	E Hoffschlaeger & Co
Ahuimanu Plantation	Koolau, Oahu	E Hoffschlaeger & Co
Fr Bindt*	Eleele, Kauai	E Hoffschlaeger & Co
Grant & Brigstock*	Kilauea, Kauai	E Hoffschlaeger & Co
Makee Plantation	Ulupalakua, Maui	W G Irwin & Co
Waihee Sugar Co.	Waihee, Maui	W G Irwin & Co
Hawaiian Commercial Co.	Maui	W G Irwin & Co
Makee Sugar Co.	Kealia, Kauai	W G Irwin & Co
Kealia Plantation	Kealia, Kauai	W G Irwin & Co
Honuapo Plantation	Kau, Hawaii	W G Irwin & Co
Naalehu Plantation	Kau, Hawaii	W G Irwin & Co
Hilea Sugar Co.	Kau, Hawaii	W G Irwin & Co
Star Mill†	Kohala, Hawaii	W G Irwin & Co
Hakalau Plantation	Hilo, Hawaii	W G Irwin & Co
Wainaku Plantation	Hilo, Hawaii	W G Irwin & Co
Paauhau Mill†	Hamakua, Hawaii	W G Irwin & Co
Paauhau Plantation*	Hamakua, Hawaii	W G Irwin & Co
Spencer's Plantation	Hilo, Hawaii	G W Macfarlane & Co
Heeia Plantation	Koolau, Oahu	G W Macfarlane & Co
Waikapu Plantation	Waikapu, Maui	G W Macfarlane & Co
Huelo Mill Co†	Huelo, Maui	G W Macfarlane & Co
Waianae Sugar Co.	Waianae, Oahu	G W Macfarlane & Co
Olowalu Plantation	Olowalu, Maui	G W Macfarlane & Co
Kamaloo Plantation	Molokai	J McColgan
Honokaa Sugar Co.	Hamakua, Hawaii	F A Schaefer & Co
Pacific Sugar Mill	Hamakua, Hawaii	F A Schaefer & Co
Rose & Co*	Waimanalo, Oahu	F A Schaefer & Co
Eleele Plantation	Koloa, Kauai	F A Schaefer & Co
Thompson & Chapin*	Kohala, Hawaii	F A Schaefer & Co
Halawa Plantation	Kohala, Hawaii	J. S. Walker
Laie Plantation	Laie, Oahu	J T Waterhouse
Moanui Plantation	Molokai	Wong-Leong & Co

CASUALTIES OF SHIPPING CONNECTED WITH PORTS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, 1881.

German bark *G. F. Haendel*, from Bremen for Honolulu, arrived at the Falkland Islands Nov., 1880, on fire, and afterward sunk.

American bark *Lizzie Marshall*, from Port Townsend Nov. 25, 1881, with a cargo of lumber for Honolulu, went ashore on Whidby Island Nov. 26, and became a total wreck.

Dec. 22, 1880, American bark *Emma Augusta* on leaving Kahului struck on the reef, knocking off her false keel and injuring her copper.

Hawaiian coasting schooner *Liliu* went ashore at Kawaihae during heavy weather, Dec. 22, 1880, and became a total wreck.

American steamer *City of New York* lost two men overboard, and the *J. D. Spreckels* lost one, on their passage from San Francisco to Honolulu in December, 1880.

Hawaiian bark *Hawaii* went ashore on the Island of Tarawa Jan. 21, 1881, and was a total loss.

British bark *Mary Midred*, from Hongkong bound to Victoria, B. C., put in at Hilo Feb. 2, 1881, for repairs, having carried away her rudder in lat. $40^{\circ} 34' N.$, lon. $166^{\circ} 10' E.$

American bark *Harvest Home*, from Departure Bay with a cargo of coal for Honolulu, put into San Francisco March —, 1881, leaking. Repaired and continued her voyage.

American steamer *City of New York*, on the voyage from the Colonies, broke one of her crank pins off Tonga Islands March 3, 1881, and continued the voyage with but one engine, arriving at Honolulu 13 days behind time.

June 19, 1881, American schooner *American Girl* from Port Blakely, touched on the reef on entering Kahului, but sustained no damage.

British brig *Surprise*, sailing from Honolulu for San Francisco, June 27, 1881, sprung a leak and put into Eleele, Kauai; discharged cargo and returned to port for repairs.

British bark *Metaris*, from Newcastle with coals for Honolulu, foundered at sea July 29, 1881, six days after leaving port.

Aug. 1, 1881, Hawaiian brigantine *Storm Bird* was wrecked on Bonham Island. Full particulars not yet received.

American brig *W. G. Irwin* sailed from Honolulu for San Francisco Sept. 11, 1881. When 20 hours out discovered that the cross-trees were settling down on the foremast, so returned to port for repairs and then continued her voyage.

Nov. 3, 1881, Russian corvette *Plastoun* on leaving the port of Honolulu collided with the schooner *Mana*, carrying away the foreyard and fore-topsail yard of the former, and splitting the mainsail and carrying away the main gaff of the latter.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS POSTAL SERVICE.

General Post Office, Honolulu, Oahu.—Jno. M. Kapena, P. M. G.
Assistants—J. M. Oat, Jr., D. Manaku, Waivee, Nuha.

POSTMASTERS ON OAHU.

Waiialua.....S. N. Emerson | Waianae.....J. L. Richardson
Kaneohe.....S. Kaulia

OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE, OAHU.

Leaves Honolulu at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, each week, for the circuit of the Island, arriving back Friday morning.

POSTMASTERS ON MAUI, MOLOKAI AND LANAI.

Lahaina.....T. W. Everett Wailuku.....E. H. Bailey Makawao.....Jas. Anderson Hana.....A. Unna Ulupalakua.....Mrs. Makee Kaupo.....T. Wills Lanai.....	Haiku.....S. T. Alexander Paia.....C. H. Dickey Kahului.....T. H. Hobron Kipahulu.....T. K. Clarke Kaunakakai.....R. W. Meyer Kaluaaha, Honomuni.....J. LimaJessie Moorhead
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OVERLAND MAIL ROUTES, MAUI.

From Lahaina to Wailuku, Kahului, Makawao, Kaiku and Ulupalakua—on Tuesdays or Wednesdays.

From Lahaina to Kaanapali and Kahakuloa, weekly, on arrival of steamer Likelike.

From Ulupalakua to Hana, weekly, on arrival of Likelike mails.

From Haiku to Hana, weekly, on arrival of Kilauea Hou mails.

From Kahului to Makawao and Haiku, weekly, on arrival of stmr. Kilauea Hou mails.

POSTMASTERS ON HAWAII.

Hilo.....L. Severance Kawaihae.....C. E. Stackpole Mahukona.....W. H. Thurman Kukuihaele.....Dr. G. Trousseau Waipio.....W. H. Holmes Waimea.....Rev. L. Lyons Kohala, Halawa.....Dr. J. Wight Kohala, Puehuehu.....F. L. Leslie Hilea and Honuapo.....	Honokaa.....D. F. Sandford Kailua.....W. H. Davis Keauhou.....J. G. Hoapili Kealakekua.....H. N. Greenwell Pahala.....T. C. Wills Waiohinu.....C. Meinecke Hookena.....D. K. Nahinu Hoopuloa.....D. S. KeliikuliC. N. Spencer
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ROUTE AGENT, HAWAII.

Laupahoehoe.....W. Lidgate

OVERLAND MAIL ROUTES, HAWAII.

From Hilo to Kawaihae, leaves weekly, on Monday, and to Kau Thursday, on arrival of steamer Likelike.

From Kau to Kona, leaves weekly, on Monday.

From Kawaihae to Kona and Kau, leaves on arrival of steamer Likelike.

This Mail Service around Hawaii is intended to be a *weekly* service of the circuit of Island.

POSTMASTERS ON KAUAL.

Lihue.....	O. Scholz	Waimea.....	S. P. Hanchett
Koloa.....	E. Strehz	Hanalei.....	C. Koelling
Kilauea.....	R. A. Macfie	Kapaa.....	G. H. Dole
Kekaha.....			W. Meier

OVERLAND MAIL ROUTES, KAUAL.

Leaves Lihue for Koloa, Waimea and Hanalei on arrival of steamer, every Tuesday, returning every Friday.

**MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL ORDER OF KALAKAUA.
INSTITUTED 1876.**

KNIGHTS GRAND CROSS.

His MAJESTY THE KING.

His Excellency J. O. Dominis, Chancellor.

His Excellency E. H. Allen.

Honorable C. R. Bishop.

Honorable A. S. Cleghorn.

H.M. Francis Joseph of Austria.

H.R.H. Prince Henry of Prussia.

GRAND OFFICERS.

His Excellency W. L. Green.

His Excellency H. A. P. Carter.

Prince R. Giedroye, Chamberlain to
H.I.M. the Emperor of Russia.

Honorable A. F. Judd.

Honorable J. Mott Smith.

Honorable J. M. Kapena.

Archibald MacLean, Captain German
Navy.

William C. Martin, Hawaiian Charge
d'Affairs, Paris.

Dr. Johannes Rosing, Sup. Privy Counc-
illor, Germany.

Herr Heinrich von Kusserow, Privy
Councillor of Legation, Germany.

His Excellency Wm. Nevins Armstrong.

KNIGHTS COMMANDER.

Honorable S. N. Castle.

Honorable A. S. Hartwell.

Honorable E. O. Hall.

Honorable S. G. Wilder.

H. W. Severance, Hawaiian Consul, San
Francisco.

Edward Reeve, Hawaiian Consul-Gen-
eral, Sydney.

Honorable W. F. Allen, Secretary and
Treasurer.

Honorable H. A. Widemann.

Claus Spreckels.

Baron Albert von Seckendorff, of Prus-
sia.

Hans Kaester, Captain German Navy.

Charles de Livron, Captain Russian
Navy.

H. A. Berger, Hawaiian Consul-General
for Sweden and Norway.

Honorable C. H. Judd.

KNIGHTS COMPANION.

Honorable John P. Parker.

Pitkin C. Wright.

C. Van Dyke Hubbard, of California.

Major C. T. Gulick.

Honorable H. Kuihelani.

Honorable A. Fornander.

Guido von Usedom, Lieutenant German
Navy.

August von Heeringen, Untur-Lieuten-
ant German Navy.

Nichalaus Reitzenstein, Lieutenant Rus-
sian Navy.

George W. Macfarlane.

William D. Alexander.

Honorable Walter M. Gibson.

William H. Dimond.

John D. Spreckels.

Henry Reimenschneider.

Da Fonsaca Wolheim, Lieutenant Rus-
sion Navy.

Albrecht Heinrich Paul Landt, Privy
Registrar Foreign Office, Berlin.

**MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL ORDER OF KAMEHAMEHA I,
INSTITUTED BY KAMEHAMEHA V., 1881.**

KNIGHTS GRAND CROSS.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Charles R. Bishop, Chancellor of the Order.

E. H. Allen.

H. R. H. Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh.

H. R. H. Frederick, Grand Duke of Baden.

H.I.M. and R.A.M. Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary.

H.M. Louis II., King of Bavaria.

H.M. Charles I., King of Wurtemberg.

H.R.H. Louis III., Grand Duke of Don Manuel Rances Villanueva, of Spain.

Don Juan Tomas Comyn, of Spain.

Don Benifacio de Blas, of Spain.

Marquis de Azeglais.

A. S. Cleghorn.

John O. Dominis, Secretary and Treasurer of the Order.

H.R.H. Thomas, Duke of Genoa.

H.M. Wilhelm I., Emperor of Germany.

H.I.H. Frederick Wilhelm Crown Prince of Germany.

H.M. Humberto I., King of Italy.

Baron Leop. Frederick Hoffmann, of Austria.

Joseph Chevalier de Schwegel, of Austria.

Rear-Admiral John J. Almy.

Captain Wm. E. Hopkins.

Captain G. W. G. Temple.

H. A. P. Carter.

W. F. Allen.

General Edward M. McCook.

Baron de la Roncere le Noury, Vice-Admiral, France.

Mons. Charles Manuoir.

F. A. Schaefer.

Captain Graf von Monts.

Captain Fricheer von Reibnitz.

Hermann Schulze.

J. C. Glade.

Charles H. Judd.

George Paul Andreas Humbert, Actual Chancellor Legation, etc., Berlin.

Sir Thomas G. F. Hesketh, Bart.

Colonel William N. Wherry.

J. M. Kapena.

Mons. le Baron Rene Reille.

R. A. Lyman.

Franz Edouard Gottlieb Loss, Anlic. Chancellor, etc., Berlin.

GRAND CROSS.

His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Japan.

H. I. Highness Prince Arisugano, Heir-Apparent, Japan.

H.I. Highness Prince Higashi—Fushimi, Japan.

H. I. Highness Prince Fushimi, Japan.

H. I. Highness Prince Kitashakerakand, Japan.

His Majesty Somdetch-phra-paramindamaha - chulalonkom-phra-chulalonphra-chula-Klool, King of Siam.

KNIGHTS COMMANDER.

Charles G. Hopkins.

C. de Varigny.

William Martin, H.M. Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General at Paris.

Manley Hopkins, H.M. Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General at London.

Alfred Blanche, de Billing, of France.

Ferd. W. Hutchison.

Baron von Petz, Admiral Austrian Navy.

Von Wiplinger, Captain Austrian Navy.

Stephen Spencer.

Dr. Edward Hoffmann, Consul for Austria and Hungary.

Don Enrique Martos.

E. von Hasslocher.

M. de Moltke, of Denmark.

M. de Stackleburg, of Denmark.

C. E. De Long, late U. S. Minister and Envoy Plenipotentiary for His Hawaiian Majesty in Japan.

H. A. Widemann.

J. Mott Smith.

Paul Kanoa.

Count Cam. Candiani d'Olivola, of Italy.

M. le Chevalier Raffaele Volpe, of Italy.

John H. Gossler, H.H.M. Charge d'Affaires, Germany.

KNIGHTS COMPANION.

J. C. Pfluger, Vice-Consul for Russia.

Stephen H. Phillips.

Rt. Rev. T. N. Staley.

W. W. F. Synge, late H.B.M. Commissioner and Consul-General.

Thomas Spencer.

William C. Parke.

William Hillebrand.

Robert Stirling.

V. Schonberger, H.H.M. Consul at Vienna.

Joseph Hugo Schonberger, of Austria.

John Kleissl, of Austria.

Lieut. Com. William Henry Whiting.

COUNTRIES AND COLONIES OF THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, including the Principality of Lichtenstein.

BAHAMAS.

BARBADOES, W. I.

BELGIUM.

BERMUDAS.

BRAZIL.

BRITISH COLONIES on West Coast of Africa (Gold Coast, Lagos, Senegambia, and Sierra Leone).

BRITISH COLONIES IN WEST INDIES, viz.: Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher and the Virgin Isles, Grenada, St. Lucia, Tobago and Turk's Isl'd.

BRITISH GUIANA.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

BRITISH INDIA: Hindostan and British Burmah (Aracan, Pegu, and Tenasserim), and the Indian Postal Establishments of Aden, Muscat, Persian Gulf, Guadur, and Mandalay.

BULGARIA, Principality of.

CANADA.

CEYLON.

CHILE.

COLOMBIA, U. S. of.

DANISH COLONIES of St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John.

DENMARK, including Iceland and the Faroic Islands.

DOMINICA, Republic of.

ECUADOR.

EGYPT, including Nubia and Soodan.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

FRANCE, including Algeria, the Principality of Monaco, and French Post Office establishments at Tunis, Tangier (Morocco), and at Shanghai (China), Cambodia and Tinquin.

FRENCH COLONIES:

1. *In Asia*: French establishments in India (Changernagore, Karikal, Mahé, Pondicherry, and Yanaon), and in Cochin China (Saigon, Mytho, Bien-Hoa, Poulou-Condor, Vinh-Loug, Hatien, Tschandok).

2. *In Africa*: Senegal and dependencies (Goree, St. Louis, Bakel, Dagana), Mayotte and Nossi-be, Gaboon (including Grand Bassam and Assinie), Reunion (Bourbon), Ste. Marie de Madagascar.

3. *In America*: French Guiana, Guadeloupe and dependencies (Desirade or Deseade, Les Saintes, Marie Galante, and the north portion of St. Martin), Martinique, St. Pierre, and Miquelon.

4. *In Oceania*: New Caledonia, Tahiti, Marquesas Islands, Isle of Pines, Loyalty Islands, the Archipelago of Gambier, Toubonai, Tuamotou (Low Islands).

GERMANY, including Heligoland Island

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, including Gibraltar, Malta, the dependencies of Malta (Gozzo, Comino, and Cominotto), and the Island of Cyprus.

GREECE, including the Ionian Isles.

GREENLAND.

GUATEMALA.

HAWAII.

HAYTI.

HONDURAS, Republic of, including Bay Islands.

HONGKONG and the Post Offices maintained by Hongkong at Kiung-Chow, Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Foo-chow, Ning-po, Shanghai and Hankow (China).

ITALY, including the Republic of San Marino, and the Italian offices of Tunis and Tripoli in Barbary.

JAMAICA.

JAPAN and Japanese Post Offices at Shanghai, Chee-foo, Chin-kiang, Han-kow, Ning-po, Foo-chow, New-chwang, Kiu-kiang, Tien-tsin (China), and at Fusampo (Corea).

LABUAN.**LIBERIA.****LUXEMBURG.**

MAURITIUS and dependencies (the Amirante Islands, the Seychelles and Rodrigues).

MEXICO.**MONTENEGRO.****NETHERLANDS.****NETHERLAND COLONIES—**

1. *In Asia*: Borneo, Sumatra, Java, (Batavia), Billiton, Celebes (Macassar), Madura, the Archipelagoes of Banca and Rhio (Riow), Bali, Rombok, Sumbawa, Flores, the S. W. portion of Timor, and the Moluccas.

2. *In Oceanica*: The N. W. portion of New Guinea (Papua).

3. *In America*: Netherland Guiana (Surinam), Curicoa, Aruba, Bonaire, part of St. Martin, St. Eustatius, and Saba.

NEWFOUNDLAND.**NORWAY.****PARAGUAY.****PERSIA.****PERU.**

PORTUGAL, including the Island of Madeira and the Azores.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES—

1. *In Asia*: Goa, Damao, Diu, Macao, and part of Timor.

2. *In Africa*: Cape Verde, Cacheo, Bissao, Islands of St. Thome and Prince's, Ajuda, Mozambique, and the Province of Angola.

ROUMANIA (Moldavia and Wallachia).**RUSSIA, including Grand Duchy of Finland. SALVADOR.****SERVIA.**

SPAIN, including the Balearic Isles, the Canary Islands, the Spanish possessions on the north coast of Africa (Ceuta, Penon de la Gomera, Alhucemas, Melilla, and the Chaffarine Islands), the Republic of Andorra, and the postal establishments of Spain on the west of Morocco (Tanger, Tetuan, Larrache, Rabat, Mazagan, Casablanca, Saffi, and Mogadore).

SPANISH COLONIES—

1. *In Africa*: Islands of Fernando Po, Annobon, and Corisco.

2. *In America*: Cuba and Porto Rico.

3. *In Oceanica*: The Archipelagoes of the Mariana (Ladrone), and the Caroline Islands.

4. *In Asia*: The Philippine Archipelago, (Luzon with Manila, Mindanao, Palawan, Panay, Amar, etc).

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (Singapore, Penang and Malacca).**ST. VINCENT, W. I.****SWEDEN.****SWITZERLAND.****TRINIDAD, W. I.****TURKEY (European and Asiatic).****UNITED STATES.****URUGUAY.****VENEZUELA.****Rain Record for Waimanalo, Oahu, for the year ending Oct. 31, 1881.**

November 1880.....	6.80	May 1881.....	2.89
December 1880.....	2.69	June 1881.....	1.42
January 1881.....	7.31	July 1881.....	1.01
February 1881.....	5.74	August 1881.....	5.73
March 1881.....	5.94	September 1881.....	.90
April 1881.....	1.37	October 1881.....	.29
Total.....	42.09		

Rain Fall, Hilo—1880-81. Hitchcock & Co., Papaikou.

December 1880.....	1.73	June 1881.....	9.17
January 1881.....	5.80	July 1881.....	9.25
February 1881.....	2.12	August 1881.....	7.87
March 1881.....	36.04	September 1881.....	8.48
April 1881.....	5.16	October 1881.....	4.49
May 1881.....	3.58	November 1881.....	24.34
Total.....	118.03		

HAWAIIAN POSTAL TABLE.

From and after January 1, 1881, the following rates will be charged to Countries in the Universal Postal Union.

DESTINATION.	Letters ½ oz.	Postal Cards. Each.	Registry Fee.	Papers. Each. 2 oz.	Books & Printed Matter.		Samples.	
					Limit of Each Rate.	Postage Each Rate.	Limit of Each Rate.	Postage Each Rate.
United States of America, Dominion of Canada and Mexico*.....	5 Cents	2 Cents	10 Cents	2 Cents	2 oz.	2 Cents	2 oz.	2 Cents
Japan, Ports in China having U. P. U. offices, Straits Settlements and Manilla*.....	10 Cents	2 Cents	10 Cents	2 Cents	2 oz.	2 Cents	2 oz.	2 Cents
Great Britain, France, Germany, and all other U. P. U. countries and Colonies†.....	10 Cents	3 Cents	10 Cents	3 Cents	2 oz.	3 Cents	2 oz.	3 Cents

Where a Receipt for Registered Matter is given 5 cents extra is charged to the Registration Fee.

* With a minimum of 5 cents for Books and Printed Matter, and 2 cents for Samples.

† With a minimum of 6 cents for Books and Printed Matter, and 4 cents for Samples.

Inter-Island and Colonial Table of Postage.

DESTINATION.	LETTERS.			NEWSPAPERS.			Other print'd Matter.
	Hawa'n Rate, ½ oz.	U. S. Rate, ½ oz.	Register Fee.	Limit of Each Rate.	Hawaiian Postage Each Rate.	U. S. Rate.	
Inter-island.....	2cts....	.....	15cts.....	4 oz* each paper	1 ct.....	.....	1c per oz+...
Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa <i>via</i> N. Z. Direct mail.....	12cts....	.....	15cts.....	.....	2 cts.....	.....	4cts per 4 ozs

Countries other than the above, the U. S. rates—according to destination—in addition to the Hawaiian here given, viz: 6cts per ½ oz on letters, 2cts per 2 oz on papers, and 1c per oz on other matter.

—Hawaiian rates, prepayment compulsory.

* Pamphlets, Almanacs, Calendars, Magazines, at Newspaper rates.

† Books, Samples and Merchandise, 1c per oz.

HAWAIIAN REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1882.

THE COURT.

HIS MAJESTY, KALAKAUA, b. November 16, 1836; elected February 12, 1874, and inaugurated February 13, 1874. Son of Kapaakea and Keohokalole.

Her Majesty the **QUEEN**, b. December 31, 1835. Her Royal Highness the Princess **LILIU-KALANI**, Heir Apparent, b. September 2, 1838; m. September 16, 1862, to his Excellency John Owen Dominis. Governor of Oahu, K. G. C. of the Royal Orders of Kamehameha and Kalakaua; Kt. Com. of the Orders of Francis Joseph and Isabella Catalica; Member of the House of Nobles and of the Privy Council of State, etc. Proclaimed Heir Apparent to the Throne, April 11, 1877.

Her Royal Highness the Princess **LIKE-LIKE**, b. January 13, 1851; m. September 23, 1870, to the Honorable Archibald Scott Cleghorn, K. G. C. of the Royal Orders of Kamehameha and Kalakaua; Member of House of Nobles and of the Privy Council of State; has issue Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria-Kawekiu-Kaiulani-Lunali-Kalaninuihilapalapa, b. October 16, 1875. Her Majesty the Dowager Queen **EMMA**, b. January 2, 1836; m. to Kamehameha IV. June 19, 1856.

Her Royal Highness **RUTH KEELIKOLANI**, sister to Their late Majesties Kamehameha IV. and V.; b. February 9, 1818.

His Majesty's Chamberlain, Hon. C. H. JUDD.

HIS MAJESTY'S STAFF.

Colonels **W F Allen**, **Ed Hoffmann**, **C H Judd**, **C P Iankea**, **J H Boyd** and **G W Macfarlane**.

Staff of the Governor of Oahu.

Majors **Chas T Gulick** and **Antone Rosa**.

HOUSE OF NOBLES.

His Ex **J O Dominis**, Hons **C R Bishop**, **P Kanoa**, **J Moanauli**, **J I Dowsett**, **J P Parker**, **S G Wilder**, **W T Martin**, **A S Cleghorn**, **H Kuihelani**, **P Isenburg**, **J M Kapena**, **G Rhodes**, **S N Castle**, **S K Kaai**, **J M Smith**, **C H Judd** **J E Bush**.

The Cabinet Ministers hold seats in the House of Nobles *ex officio*.

THE KING'S CABINET.

HIS MAJESTY, THE KING.

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, His Ex **W L Green**.

Minister of Interior..... His Ex **H A P Carter**

Minister of Finance..... His Ex **J S Walker**

Attorney-General..... His Ex **W N Armstrong**

PRIVY COUNCIL OF STATE.

HIS MAJESTY, THE KING.

Their Exs **W L Green**, **H A P Carter**, **J S Walker**, **W N Armstrong**, **J O Dominis**; Hons **A F Judd**, **C R Bishop**, **A S Cleghorn**, **J U Kawainui**, **E O Hall**, **P Kanoa**, **E H Allen**, **J M Smith**, **S N Castle**, **G Rhodes**, **S G Wilder**, **H M Whitney**, **J M Kapena**, **H A Widemann**, **J Moanauli**, **R Stirling**, **J A Curamins**, **W C Parke**, **W J Smith**, **W P Wood**, **C H Judd**, **S K Kaai**, **L McCully**, **W F Allen**, **D Kahanu**, **M Kuaea**, **Wm Buckle**, **D L Kioimaka**, **W M Gibson**, **J E Bush**. **C H Judd**, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice..... Hon **A F Judd**
First Associate Justice..... Hon **L McCully**
Second Associate Justice..... Hon **B F Austin**
Clerk..... **J E Barnard** | Deputy Clerk. **A Rosa**

TERMS OF SUPREME COURT:

Sitting at Honolulu, First Monday in January, April, July, and October.

Circuit Judges.

1st Circuit, Oahu..... One of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

2d Circuit, Maui..... Hon **A Fornander**

3d Circuit, Hawaii..... Hons **F S Lyman**, **C F Hart**

4th Circuit, Kauai..... Hon **J Hardy**

TERMS OF CIRCUIT COURT:

2d Circuit, (Maui), 1st Tuesday of June and 1st Tuesday of December; 3d Circuit (Hawaii), at Waimea, 1st Tuesday of November; at Hilo, 1st Tuesday of May; 4th Circuit (Kauai), 1st Tuesday of February and August.

CLERKS OF CIRCUIT COURT:

W O Atwater, 2d Circuit; **D H Hitchcock**, 1st Clerk 3d Circuit, **F Spencer** 2d Clerk; **F Bindt**, 4th Circuit.

District Justices.

OAHU.

R F Bickerton, P J; **W L Wilcox**, Deputy..... Honolulu
W G Needham..... Eva
S W Kaaiholei..... Waianae
J Kaluhi..... Koolauloa
S K, Mahoe..... Waialua
J L Kaniukou..... Koolanpoko

MAUI.

H Kuihelani, P J*..... Wailuku
W F Mossman..... Makawao
S W Kaai..... Hana and Kaupo
D Kamaioipili, P J..... Lahaina
M Kealoha..... Honouuaula
S K Kupihea..... Molokai
S Kahoolahalala..... Lanai
J Nakookoo, Deputy.

KAUAI.

R S Hapuku..... Lihue
A W Maioho..... Koloa
J Kakani..... Hanalei and Anahola
F Sinclair*..... Niihau
J Kauai..... Waimea
Jas K Kaiwi..... Kawaihau
*G Gay, acting.

HAWAII.

P Hanpu..... North Hilo
G W A Hapai, P J..... Hilo
J P Miao..... Haamaku
J Makaimoku Naeole..... Puna
J H S Martin..... Kau
J G Hoapili..... North Kona
C W P Kaeo..... South Kooa
H Johnson..... North Kohala
S H Mahuka..... South Kohala
*C S Kittredg, Deputy.

GOVERNORS.

Governor of Oahu, His Ex **J O Dominis**. Residence, Washington Place, Honolulu.
Governor of Maui, His Ex **J O Dominis**.
Governess of Hawaii, **H H Kekaulike**. Residence, Hilo. Clerk, **F S Lyman**.
Governor of Kauai, His Ex **P Kanoa**. Residence, Koloa, Kauai.

HAWAIIAN REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1882.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Minister of For Affairs..... His Ex W L Green
Secretary of Dept. Curtis P Iaukea

HAWAIIAN DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR AGENTS.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Washington, D C..... His Ex E H Allen

Charges d' Affaires and Consuls General.

London, England..... M Hopkins
Valparaiso, Chile..... D Thomas
Lima Peru..... R H Beddy
Bremen, Germany..... J C Pfluger

Consuls General.

New York, U. S. A..... E H Allen, jr
Sydney, N S W..... A S Webster
Sweden and Norway..... H A Bürger
Brussels, Belg..... Ferd de Cannart d'Hamale
Copenhagen, Denmark..... Julius Holmblad
Yokohama, Japan..... R W Irwlu

Consuls, &c.

San Francisco, Cal..... H W Severance
Portland, Oregon..... J McCracken
Marseilles, France..... A Couve
Havre, France..... L de Mandrot
Bordeaux, France..... E de Boissac
Genoa, Italy..... R de Luchi
Boston, Mass..... E M Brewer
Glasgow, Scotland..... J Dunn
Otago, N Z..... H Driver
Grand Duchy of Baden Baden..... H Müller
Callao, Peru..... S Crosby
Auckland, N Z..... D B Cruickshank
Falmouth, England..... W S Broad
Ramsgate, England..... A S Hodges
Cork, Ireland..... W D Seymour
Vienna, Austria..... V Schonberger
Edinburgh and Leith, Scotl'd..... E G Buchanan
Rouen, France..... C Schæssler
Antwerp, Belgium..... V Forge, jr
Melbourne, Victoria..... G N Oakley
Queensland, Australia..... H A Thompson
Hamburg, Germany..... E F Weber
Bremen, Germany..... E F Weber
Singapore..... M Suhl
Fajal, Azores..... T F Serpa
Nagasaki, Japan..... C L Fisher
Panama..... H E Cooke
Tasmania..... A Coote
Hull, England..... W Moran
Madeira..... J Hutchison
Victoria, B C..... R P Rithet
Cardiff and Swansea..... H Goldberg
Newcastle, N S W..... Chas F Stokes
Ghent..... Ernest C Delebecque
Dresden, Saxony..... A P Russ
Paris, France..... F Collin de Paradis
Hogo, Japan..... Vice Consul, B R Lewis
Kobe and Osaka, Japan. Vice Con S Endicott
Lysekil, Sweden..... Vice Consul, H Bergstrom
Liverpool, England..... R C Janlon
Shanghai, China..... J Johnstone Keswick
Naples, Italy..... Michael Cernulli
Hongkong, China..... F Bulkeley Johnson
St Michaels..... Richard Seemann
Tahiti..... John K Sumner
Jaluit ... Com'cial Agent, Hermann Grosser
Bankok, Siam, Acting Consul ..Halss Kurtz

Foreign Representatives—Diplomatic.

United States. Minister Resident. His Ex Jas M Comly. Residence, corner of Judd and Liliha streets.

England, Commissioner and Consul General, James Hay Wodehouse. Residence, Emma street.

France, Consul and Commissioner, Monsieur Henri Feer. Residence, Beretania street.
Mons'r J Ratard, Chancelor French Legation.

Foreign Consuls, Etc.

Italy..... F A Schaefer
Austro-Hungary..... E Hoffmann M D
German Empire..... J C Glade
Sweden and Norway..... J C Glade
Denmark..... (Hana, Maui)..... A Unna
Portugal..... J Perry
Peru..... A J Cartwright
Netherlands..... J H Paty
Belgium (acting)..... J H Paty
United States..... D A McKinley
Mexico..... R W Laine
Spain, Vice Consul..... R W Laine
Russia, Vice Consul..... J W Pfluger
British Vice Consul..... T H Davies
United States, Vice Consul..... F P Hastings
Denmark..... (Acting)..... H R Macfarlane
U S Consular Agent (Hilo)..... T Spencer
Japan Commercial Agent..... J O Carter
U S Consular Agent. (Kahului)..... A F Hopke
Chinese Commercial Agent..... Chun Fong

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Minister of Interior..... His Ex H A P Carter
Chief Clerk of Dept..... J A Hassinger
Clerks..... J S Smithies, J H Boyd
Registrar of Conveyances..... T Brown
Deputy Registrar..... Godfrey Brown
Surveyor General..... W D Alexander
Assistant Surveyor..... C J Lyons
Postmaster-General..... Hon J M Kupena
First Clerk, P O..... R M Oat, Jr
Supt. Public Works..... R Stirling
Supt. Water Works..... G D Freeth
Clerk of Water Works..... W Auld

Board of Health.

His Ex W N Armstrong..... President
Members—His Ex J S Walker, Hon C H Judd, Hon J Moanauli, Hon S G Wilder.
J A Hassinger..... Secretary
Port Physician..... F B Hutchinson, M D
TRAVELING PHYSICIANS—Kohala, Hawaii, L S Thompson; Physician to the Leper Settlement, Molokai, H N Vineberg;
Kau..... Hamakua, G B Greenfield;
Waikuku, F H Enders; Lahaina..... Makawao, A C Standart; Kauai, J K Smith; Oahu, G L Fitch.
Agents—T W Everett, Maui. L Severance, Hawaii. S W Wilcox, Kauai. D Dayton, Oahu; J H. Brown, for Honolulu. R W Meyer, Molokai.

Hawaiian Board of Health.

Colonel C H Judd..... President
Members..... E F Edwards, J Moanauli

Commissioners of Boundaries.

Hawaii..... F S Lyman
Maui, Molokai, and Lanai..... L Aholo
Oahu..... R F Bickerton
Kauai..... J Hardy

HAWAIIAN REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1882.

Road Supervisors.	
Hawaii—Hilo.....	J F Jordan
North Kohala.....	J Smith
South Kohala.....	S P Wahineuni
North Kona.....	J W Smith
South Kona.....	J W Knattmoku
Kau.....	W T Martin
Hamakua.....	Charles Williams
Puna.....	J F Jordan
Maui—Lahaina.....	D Taylor
Wailuku.....	H A Luscomb
Hana.....	M Pico
Makawao.....	J Keohokaua
Molokai.....	J Lima
Lanai.....	Henry Gibson
Oahu—Kona.....	C W Hart
Oahu—except District of Kona.....	W C Lane
Kauai—Waimea and Niihau.....	V Knudsen
Koloa.....	J Hardy
Lihue.....	S W Wilcox
Hanalei.....	C Bertleman
Kawaihau.....	R W T Purvis

Commissioner of Fences.

HAWAII.

Hilo.....	C E Richardson, J Keahi, S L Austin, R A Lyman, K Paulo
Hamakua.....	J R Mills, J K Kaunamano
North and South Kona.....	M Barrett, H Cooper, J W Smith, G F Carsley
North Kohala.....	Kamahu, J Wood
South Kohala.....	J Parker, S H Mahuka
Kau.....	W T Martin, C N Spencer, S Kawaai, D W Kaaemoku

MAUI.

Makawao.....	C H Dickey, D Crowningburg, P Nui
Hana.....	C K Kakani, M Papuhi, D Puhii
Molokai.....	R W Meyer, S Paulo, R Newton

OAHU.

Kona.....	C J Lyons, J Moanani, D Kahanu, J S Smithies
Ewa and Waianae.....	Kalkanahaole, S Previere, S Gandall
Waiialua.....	H Warden, J Amara, J F Anderson
Koolauloa.....	Kaluhi, Kaili, W C Lane
Koolaupoko.....	W E Pih, Barenaba, C H Judd

KAUAI.

Molokai and Lihue.....	W H Rice, S Kaico, Iahuwai
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Agents to take Acknowledgments to Instruments.

Hawaii—D H Hitchcock, F S Lyman, C F Hart, W C Borden, Hilo district; J W Smith, C N Spencer, J Kauhane, F Spencer, L E Swain, H, Kahookano, J R Mills, G Bell, C Meinecke, Kapahu
Maui—H Dickenson, T W Everett, C K Kakani, P N Makee, J D Havekost, A Forlander, D Puhii, T H Hobron, J Richardson, D Crowningburg, R Newton, J W Kalua
Molokai—R W Meyer, S K Kupihea, J W Nakuina
Oahu—W C Lane, S N Emerson, G Barenaba, C Brown, J S Kaanaana, Kaoliko, J W Whiting
Kauai—F Bindt, S W Wilcox, C Bertleman, W H Deverill, J Hardy, Maioho
Niihau—C Kahele

Commissioners of Private Ways and Water Rights.

HAWAII.

Hilo.....	D Keawehano, Kamai
Hamakua.....	R A Lyman, J K Kaunamano, J R Mills
North and South Kohala.....	J Smith, S C
Luhiau, G B Ksohi	
Kau.....	C N Spencer, J Kauhane, J H S Martin

MAUI.

Lahaina.....	M Makalua, L Ahelo, D Taylor
Wailuku.....	J W Girvin, P Kalua, H Kuihelani
Makawao.....	J Keohokaua, Kekaha, J M Alexander
Hana.....	O Unna, C K Kakani, S W Kaai
Kaanapali.....	J A Kaukau, J F Kaulia, D H Katalilili
Molokai.....	J Nakaleka, L Leparte, D Kailua

OAHU.

Kona.....	D Kahanu, J Moanani, D K Fyfe
Koolaupoko.....	C H Judd, Kane, G Barenaba
Koolauloa.....	W C Lane, Naili, J Kaluhi
Waiialua.....	J F Anderson, S N Emerson, J Kalaikawaha
Ewa and Waianae.....	S Kaanaana, A Kaoliko, H U Maki, J W Haheo

KAUAI.

Puna.....	W E H Deverill, D Kealahula, A W Maioho
Waimea.....	G B Rowell, V Knudsen, Kahaoa
Hanalei.....	S. Uza, E Kaaloo, D Niuloihi

Board of Immigration.

His Ex H A P Carter.....	President
Members—Their Exs J S Walker, W L Green, Hon A F Judd, J M Kapena, W J Smith	
J S Smithies.....	Secretary

Commissioners of Crown Lands.

H A P Carter, J S Walker, C H Judd, Agent.
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Appraisers of Lands subject to Government Commutation.

Hawaii.....	R A Lyman, J H Nawahi
Maui, Molokai, and Lanai.....	T W Everett, L Aholo, D Kahaulelio
Oahu.....	J S Smithies, C Brown, R F Bickerton
Kauai.....	J Hardy, P Kanoa, J H Wana

Notaries Public.

Hawaii—Hilo.....	D H Hitchcock
Maui—Haiku.....	C H Dickey
Makawao.....	W H Halstead
Oahu—Honolulu.....	J H Patv, T Brown, C T Gullick, C Brown, W R Castle
Kauai—Waimea.....	V Knudsen

Chamber of Commerce.

President.....	S N Castle
Vice-President.....	C R Bishop
Secretary and Treasurer.....	A J Cartwright

HAWAIIAN REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1882.

Agents to Acknowledge Contracts for Labor.

Oahu—Honolulu.....	C T Gulick, J U Kawainui, J A Hassinger, W Auld, S M Carter
Waialua.....	C H Kalama, S N Emerson, H N Kahulu
Koolauloa.....	W C Lane
Koolaupoko.....	G Barenaba, E P Edwards
Ewa and Waianae.....	S Kaanaana, J D Holt
Hawaii—Hilo.....	L Severance, J H Pahio, S K Mahoe, D K Pa, H H Unea
Kona.....	K Kamaooha, J W Smith
Hamakua.....	J K Kamaiano, R P Kulkahi, G W Wilfong, S F Chillingworth
North Kohala.....	Chas L Hopkins, John Maguire, H P Woods
South Kohala.....	G Bell, J Jones
Kau.....	J J Kauhane, J N Kapahu, W W Goodale
Puna.....	J N Kamoku
Maui—Lahaina.....	K Nahaolelua, L Aholo
Wailuku.....	J W Kalua, G E Boardman
G Kaneholani, W H Mamakoa, J Richrdsn	
Makawao.....	G Glendon, Jas Smyth
J D Havekost, G W Beckwith	
Hana.....	Kahele opio, J K Hanuna
F Wittrock	
Molokai and Lanai.....	J W M Poeha, G Kekipi
Kauai—Koloa.....	J N Gilman, L Kaulbaum, W H Deverill, Ku
Lihue.....	J B Hanaike
Hanalei.....	J Kaae, J W Loka, J H Mahoe
Waimea.....	M Kamalenai, J H Kapukui
Kawaihau.....	T Kalaeone, J M Kealoha, Niihau.....
	Kaomea

DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Attorney-General.....	His Ex W N Armstrong
Clerk to Attorney-General.....	W O Smith
Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands.....	W C Parke
Deputy Marshal.....	David Dayton
Sheriff of Hawaii.....	L Severance
Sheriff of Maui.....	T W Everett
Sheriff of Kauai.....	S W Wilcox
Jailor of Oahu Prison.....	D K Fyfe

Honolulu Fire Department.

Organized 1851. Annual Election of Engineers	
First Monday in June. Officers for 1880-81.	
Chief Engineer.....	G Lucas
First Assistant Engineer.....	J Nott
Second Assistant Engineer.....	Robt Lewers
Secretary and Treasurer.....	C T Gulick
Fire Marshal.....	J W McGuire
Annual Parade Day of Department....	Feb 3d
Honolulu Engine Company No 1 (steam), formed 1850, organized July 18, 1855. Annual election of officers, first Wednesday in July.	
Mechanic Engine Company No 2, organized December, 1850, admitted February 3, 1850. Annual election of officers, first Wednesday in February.	
Hawaii Engine Co No 4, organized February 1861. Annual election of officers, first Tuesday in February.	
China Engine Company No 5 (steam), organized February, 1879.	
Pacific Hose Company No 1, organized January, 1861, as Engine Company No 3, changed to a Hose Company December 14, 1863. Annual election of officers, second Monday in January.	
Protection Hook and Ladder Company No 1, re-organized September, 1857. Annual election of officers, first Monday in September.	

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

Minister of Finance.....	His Ex J S Walker
Registrar of Public Accounts.....	Godfrey Brown
Collector General of Customs.....	W F Allen
Deputy Collector.....	E R Hendry
1st Statistical Clerk.....	W Chamberlain
2nd Statistical Clerk.....	W M Graham
Store Keeper.....	G W Pascoe
Harbor Master of Honolulu.....	Capt A Fuller
Pilots in Honolulu.....	{ Capts A McIntyre, W Babcock, and P P Shepherd
Port Surveyor.....	W A Markham

Board of Education.

President.....	Hon C R Bishop
Members—Hons J M Smith, G Rhodes, E O Hall, J U Kawainui	
Inspector General of Schools.....	D D Baldwin
Secretary.....	W J Smith

School Agents in Commission.

HAWAII.	
Hilo.....	L Severance
Puna.....	W H Shipman
Kau.....	G W C Jones
South and North Kona.....	H N Greenwell
South Kohala.....	Rev L Lyons
North Kohala.....	E N Dyer
Hamakua.....	Rev J Bicknell
MAUI.	
Lahaina and Lanai.....	R Newton
Wailuku.....	J W Girvin
Hana.....	S W Kaai
Makawao.....	H P Baldwin
Molokai.....	R W Meyer
OAHU.	
Honolulu.....	W J Smith
Ewa and Waianae.....	W J Smith
Waialua.....	J F Anderson
Koolauloa.....	W C Lane
Koolaupoko.....	Rev J Manuel
KAUAI.	
Waimea and Niihau.....	V Knudsen
Koloa, Koolau and Hanalei, Rev J W Smith	
Lihue.....	S W Wilcox

Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Agencies

Firemen's Fund.....	Bishop & Co
Liverpool & London & Globe.....	Bishop & Co
Equitable Life.....	A J Cartwright
Imperial Fire.....	A J Cartwright
New England Mutual Life.....	Castle & Cooke
Union, San Francisco.....	Castle & Cooke
British and Foreign Marine.....	T H Davies
Northern Fire and Life.....	T H Davies
Rheinish Westphalian Lloyd.....	J C Glade
Aachen and Le psic.....	J C Glade
North German Fire.....	H Hackfeld & Co
Trans-Atlantic Fire.....	H Hackfeld & Co
Swiss Lloyd Fire.....	H Hackfeld & Co
New York Life.....	H Hackfeld & Co
Nor Br & Merc'l F & L.....	Hoffschlaeger & Co
Northwestern Mutual Life.....	J S Walker
Swiss Lloyd Marine.....	J S Walker
Union Fire of New Zealand.....	J S Walker
Great Western Marine.....	J S Walker
Royal, of Liverpool.....	J S Walker
Hamburg-Magdeburg Fire.....	A Jaeger
Magdeburg General Marine.....	A Jaeger
Manhattan Life.....	J H Pary
Hamburg-Bremen Fire.....	F A Schaefer & Co
German Lloyd Marine.....	F A Schaefer & Co
Fortuna Marine.....	F A Schaefer & Co
Mutual Life of New York.....	Wildner & Co
On Tai Marine.....	Chulan & Co

HAWAIIAN REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1882.

LODGES.

- LE PROGRES DE L'OCEANIE**, No. 124, A F & A M; meets on King St, on the last Monday in each month.
- HAWAIIAN**, No 21, F & A M; meets in its Hall corner Queen and Fort Streets, on the first Monday in each month.
- ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER**; meets in the hall of Le Progres de l'Oceanie every third Thursday of each month.
- COMMANDERY No 1 KNIGHTS TEMPLAR**; meets at the Lodge Room of Le Progres de l'Oceanie second Thursday of each month.
- KAMEHAMEHA LODGE OF PERFECTION**, No 1, A & A S R; meets in the hall of Le Progres de l'Oceanie every fourth Thursday of each month.
- NUUANU CHAPTER OF ROSE CROIX**, No. 1, A & A S R, meets at the Hall of Le Progres de l'Oceanie, first Thursday in the month.
- ALEXANDER LIHOLIHO COUNCIL OF KADOSH**; meets on the third Monday of alternate months from February.
- EXCELSIOR No 1, I O of O F**; meets at the hall in Odd Fellows' Building, on Fort St, every Tuesday evening.
- HARMONY LODGE**, No. 3, I O of O F; meets each Thursday in the Hall of Excelsior Lodge.
- POLYNESIAN ENCAMPMENT No 1, I O of O F**; meets at Odd Fellows' Hall, first and third Fridays of each month.
- OAHU LODGE No 1, K of P**; meets every Wednesday at Hall on Fort Street.
- SECTION No —, ENDOWMENT RANK, K of P**; meets on the second Monday of each month in the Hall of Oahu Lodge.
- HAWAIIAN COUNCIL No 639, AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR**; meets on first and third Tuesdays of each month in the Hall of Oahu Lodge.
- HAWAIIAN TRIBE**, No 1, Imp O R M; meets at the hall of Oahu Lodge, K of P, every Friday evening.
- COURT LUNALILO**, No 6600, A O of Foresters; meets at hall of Oahu Lodge, K of P, on second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

Volunteer Military Companies.

- Prince's Own—Artillery**... His Majesty, Maj; C P Iaukea, Adj; H Kaaha, Capt
Lelelohoku Guard—Cavalry... Makanui, Capt
Hawaiian Guards, Co A... C T Gulick, Capt
Hawaiian Guards, Co B... C B Wilson, Capt
Mamalahoa... W P Wood

Musical Hall Association.

- Organized November 19, 1879. Incorporated March 1, 1880.
- President**..... S G Wilder
Vice-President..... W G Irwin
Secretary..... J A Hassinger
Treasurer..... H A Widemann
Trustees—S G Wilder, J A Hassinger, E Preston, H A Widemann, J H Paty, W G Irwin, A S Cleghorn, R F Bickerton, W M Gibson.

Sailors' Home Society.

- Organized 1853. Meets annually in December.
President..... S N Castle
Sec'y... F A Schaefer | **Treas.**... C R Bishop
Ex Com—E O Hall, P C Jones, S C Damou

Queen's Hospital.

- Erected in 1860.
President..... His MAJESTY THE KING
Vice-President..... C C Harris
Sec... F A Schaefer | **Treas**... J H Paty
Auditor..... E P Adams
Physicians... R McKibbin, F B Hutchinson
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—C R Bishop, J H Paty, F A Schaefer, A J Cartwright, A S Cleghorn.

Strangers' Friend Society.

- Organized 1852. Annual meeting in June.
President..... Mrs S C Damon
Vice-Presidents—Mrs C R Bishop and Mrs T H Hobron.
Sec'y... Mrs L Smith | **Treas.** Mrs S E Bishop
Directress..... Mrs A Mackintosh

American Relief Fund.

- Organized 1864. Meets annually February 22
President..... A J Cartwright
Vice-President..... Rev S C Damon
Secretary and Treasurer..... C R Bishop

British Benevolent Society.

- Organized 1860. Meets annually May 24.
President..... J H Wodehouse
Vice President..... Rev A Mackintosh
Sec'y... J S Smithies | **Treas**... A S Cleghorn
Ex Committee... G Rhodes, G Lucas, A Young

British Club.

- Organized 1852. Premises on Union Street, two doors below Beretania.
President..... A S Cleghorn
Sec'y... G Brown | **Treas**... H May
Managers—A S Cleghorn, Godfrey Brown, H Macfarlane.

Mechanics' Benefit Union.

- Organized 1856.
Pres..... R Gray | **Vice-P**... J W McGuire
Sec'y..... Wm Auld | **Treas**..... J S Lemon

German Benevolent Society.

- Organized August 22, 1859.
President..... H W Schmidt
Secretary..... Max Eckart
Treasurer..... J F Hackfeld

St. Antonio Benevolent Society.

- Organized December, 1876.
President..... J Perry
Vice-President..... M B Silvara
Sec... John A Faria | **Treas**..... J Robello

Mission Children's Society.

- Organized 1851. Annual Meeting in June.
President..... W O Smith
Vice-President..... Rev A O Forbes
Recording Secretary..... E Dempse
Cor Secretary..... Miss M A Chamberlain
Home Cor Secretary..... Mrs M Benfield
Elective Memb's—Rev S E Bishop, Mrs J M Whitney.
Treasurer..... W W Hall

HAWAIIAN REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1882.

Library and Reading Room Association.

Organized March 1, Incorporated June 24, 1879
 President.....A S Hartwell
 Vice-President.....Dr C M Hyde
 Sec'y.....A L Smith
 Directors—A J Cartwright, A Marques, Dr C
 T Rodgers, H R Hollister, W Hill, H A Par-
 melec, S B Dole, H Waterhouse, T Buchanan

Oahu College.

Located at Punahou, two miles east of
 Honolulu.

President.....Rev W L Jones, A M
 Instructor in Languages.....A Pratt
 First Assistant.....Miss M Winter
 Second Assistant.....Miss A Royce
 Teacher of Music.....Mrs J E Hanford
 Teacher of Drawing.....Miss E C Jones
 Matron.....Mrs W L Jones

Board of Hawaiian Evangelical Association.

Originally organized 1823.

Constitution revised 1863. Ann'l meet'g June.
 President.....Rev T Coan
 Vice-President.....Hon A F Judd
 Corresponding Secretary.....Rev A O Forbes
 Recording Secretary.....Rev C M Hyde, D D
 Treasurer...E O Hall | Auditor...P C Jones

Young Men's Christian Association.

Organized 1869. Annual meeting in April.
 President.....H Waterhouse
 Vice-President.....T G Thrum
 Sec'y....E Dempse | Treas. Chas Dillingham

Ladies' Benevolent Society of Fort Street Church.

Organized 1853. Meets annually in April.
 President.....Mrs W F Allen
 Vice-President.....Mrs W W Hall
 Sec'y...Miss H S Judd | Treas. Mrs P C Jones
 Directress.....Mrs E O Hall

Houulu Lahui Benevolent Society.

Organized 1878.

President.....H M THE QUEEN
 Treasurer.....Mrs J G Dickson

Bethel Social Union.

Organized Oct. 1881.

President.....F W Damon
 Vice-President.....Mrs S M Damon
 Secretary.....Miss Robertson
 Treasurer.....A L Smith

Young People's Union.

Organized Oct. 1881.

President.....A F Cooke
 Vice-President.....Miss B Carter
 Secretary...F B Oat | Treasurer. W Dimond

Woman's Board of Missions.

Organized 1871.

President.....Mrs Lowell Smith
 Recording Secretary.....Mrs S E Bishop
 Home Cor Sec'y.....Miss E B Knight
 Foreign Cor Sec'y.....Mrs L McCully
 Treasurer.....Mrs B F Dillingham
 Auditor.....W W Hall

Missionary Gleaners—Branch of Womans' Board.

Organized 1874.

President.....Mrs E O Hall
 Vice-President.....Mrs A F. Cooke
 Secretary.....Miss H Chamberlain
 Treasurer.....Miss Bernice Parke

Helping Hand Society—Branch of Womans' Board.

Organized 1879.

President.....Miss Sara L King
 Vice-President.....Mrs Thos Nathaniel
 Secretary.....Miss E Napoleon
 Treasurer.....Mrs A F Cooke

Amateur Musical Society.

Organized 1851. Re-organized 1878.

President.....Hon A F Judd
 Vice-President.....A T Atkinson
 Musical Director.....H Berger
 Treas....G P Castle | Sec. C R Scarborough

Places of Worship.

BETHEL CHURCH (Congregational), corner of
 King and Bethel streets, Rev S C Damon,
 D D, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11
 A M. Sunday-school meets at 9.45 A M.
 Prayer Meeting Wednesday evenings at
 7.30.

FORT-STREET CHURCH (Congregational), cor-
 ner of Fort and Beretania streets, Rev J A
 Cruzan, Pastor. Services every Sunday at
 11 A M and 7½ P M. Sunday-school meets
 one hour before morning service. Prayer
 Meeting Wednesday evenings at 7.30, and
 Sunday evenings at 6.45.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, Fort street, near
 Beretania; Rt Rev L Maigret, Lord Bishop
 of Arathea; Rev Father Hermant, Bishop
 of Olba, Rev Abbe Modeste assisting. Ser-
 vices every Sunday at 5 and 10 A M, and at
 4½ P M. Low Mass every day at 6 and 7 A M.
 High Mass Sundays and Saints' days at 10
 A M.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Emma Square; Rt Rev
 Bishop of Honolulu officiating, assisted
 by Rev A Macintosh and Rev T Black-
 burn. Services in English every Sunday at
 6.30 and 11 A M, and 7½ P M. Services in
 Hawaiian every Sunday at 9 A M and 3¼ P
 M. Sunday-school meets one hour before
 English morning service.

CHRISTIAN CHINESE CHURCH, Fort street,
 Sit Moon, Acting Pastor. Services every
 Sunday at 10.30 A M and 7.30 P M. Prayer
 Meeting Wednesdays at 7.30 P M.

NATIVE CHURCHES.

KAWAIAHAO CHURCH (Congregational), cor-
 ner of King and Punchbowl streets, Rev
 H H Parker, Pastor. Services in Hawaiian
 every Sunday at 11 A M, and at 7.30 on
 Sunday evenings alternating with Kauma-
 kapili. Sunday-school at 10 A M. Prayer
 Meeting every Wednesday at 7.30 P M.

KAUMAKAPILI CHURCH (Congregational),
 Beretania street, near Maunakea. Rev
 M Kuanea, Pastor. Services in Hawaiian
 every Sunday at 10½ A M, and at 7½ P M
 on Sunday evenings alternating with Ka-
 waiahao. Sunday-school at 9½ A M. Prayer
 Meeting every Wednesday at 7½ P M.

HAWAIIAN REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1882.

Maile Social Club.

Organized January 10, 1878.

President.....H R Macfarlane
Vice-President.....E W Holdsworth
Sec.....W M Giffard | Treas. A W Richardson

Boards of Underwriters—Agencies.

Boston.....C Brewer & Co
Philadelphia.....C Brewer & Co
New York.....A J Cartwright
Liverpool.....T H Davies
Lloyds—London.....T H Davies
San Francisco.....H Hackfeld & Co
Bremen, Dresden, Vienna.....F A Schaefer

Packet Agencies.

Boston Packets.....C Brewer & Co
Planters' Line (S F).....C Brewer & Co
Spreckels Line.....W G Irwin & Co
Merchants' Line (S F).....Castle & Cooke
New York Line.....Castle & Cooke
Liverpool & Glasgow...G W Macfarlane & Co
Pacific Mail S S Co.....H Hackfeld & Co
Bremen Packets.....H Hackfeld & Co
Hawaiian Packet Line.....H Hackfeld & Co

Anniversaries.

New Years.....January 11
Accession of Kalakana.....February 13
Birth of the Queen of Great Britain...May 24
In Memory of Kamehameha I.....June 11
American Independence.....July 4
Birth of His Majesty the King...November 16
Recognition Haw Independence. November 28
Christmas.....December 25

Deutscher Verein.

Organized 1879.

President.....H A Widemann
Vice-President.....C O Berger
Secretary and Treasurer.....J Hoting

Publications.

The *Gazette*, issued every Wednesday morning. R Grieve, Publisher and Proprietor.
The *Saturday Press*, issued every Saturday morning. Thomas G Thrum, Business Manager.
The *Advertiser*, issued every Saturday morning. W M Gibson, Editor and Publisher.
The *Friend*, issued on the first of each month. Rev S C Damon, Seamen's Chaplain, Editor and Publisher.
The *Hawaii Pae Aina* (native), issued every Saturday morning. J U Kawainui, Publisher and Editor.
The *Kuokoa* (native), issued every Saturday morning. Rev H H Parker, Publisher and Editor.
The *Elele Poakolu* (native), issued every Wednesday. W M Gibson, Publisher and Editor.

List of Government Surveying Corps.

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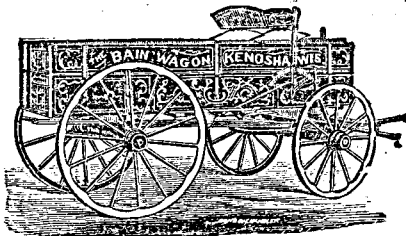
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TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

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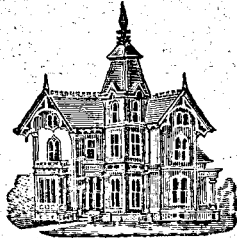
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