

The Courtland Guide

A BOOK OF INFORMATION
FOR VISITORS TO HONOLULU AND

HAWAII

[APPROVED BY THE HONOLULU CHAMBER OF COMMERCE COMMITTEE]

*"Over the seas of sunset, over the water blue,
Come to Hawaii's golden isles—we long to welcome you;
For you the fairest garlands, for you the sweetest song,
For you the best aloha, are waiting—come along!"*

—Herbert Melton Ayres

In "Trade Wind Lyrics of Aloha Land!"



Baker Photo.

THIS LITTLE BOOK OF INFORMATION IS PUBLISHED FOR THE BENEFIT OF VISITORS TO HAWAII, AND IS PRESENTED WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE COURTLAND HOTEL. COPIES WILL BE MAILED FREE TO ANY ADDRESS UPON APPLICATION TO JOHN A. PALMER, P. O. BOX 291, HONOLULU.

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CONTENTS

GENERAL

	FOLIO
Army Posts	18
Around the Island Trip	24
Auto and Carriage rates	6
Auto Supplies and Repairs, Hawaii	94
Automobile Regulations	8
Banks, location of	28
Calling days in Honolulu	35
Churches, location, hours of service, Honolulu	29
Churches, location, hours, Hilo	96
City of Refuge	84
Clubs, lodges, etc., Honolulu	33
Clubs, lodges, etc., Hilo	96
Consular Corps	32
Courtland, A refined Private Hotel	4-5
Distances and Elevations	66-67-90
Fishing	45
Game Laws	50
General Information	27
Haleiwa	22
Hawaii's Volcanoes	76
Hawaii, Island of	67
Hawaiian Coat of Arms	62
Hawaiian Holidays	65
Hawaiian Temples (Heiaus)	24
Hawaiian Vocabulary	61
Hilo Railroad Time Schedule	90-91
Hotels	9-12
Hotels, Hawaii	95
Inter-Island Fares and Distances	40
Items of Interest	59
Japanese Tea Houses	17
Kamehameha Statue	65
Kahului Railroad Time Schedule	102-103
Kauai, Island of	105
Kona, trip through	84
Mail stage	28
Map of Islands	56
Mau, Island of	97
Mountain Trails	52
Oahu, Island of	66
Oriental Section, walk through	16
Parks	33
Pier numbers and location	29
Pineapples	111
Poems on Hawaii, Trade Wind Lyrics of Aloha Land	77
Points of interest to visit, Honolulu	12
Population	62
Post Office location, hours, etc	27
Public Conveyances, Legal Rates of Fare	6
Public Health	60
Puna Trip	88
Rapid Transit, first and last cars	34
Recreation	41
Standard Time, Honolulu	34
Streets of Honolulu	8
Steamship Offices, location, etc	28
Time Tables, R. R. & S. S.	36-37-38-39
Volcano	76
Volcano House	78
Volcano Stables	93-94

CONTENTS

LIST OF ADVERTISERS

	FOLIO
Agencies, Theo. H. Davies & Co.	7
Automobile Repairing, H. T. Hughes	7
Auto Tires, Honolulu Rubber Works, Ltd.	55
Auto Bus to other side of Oahu	28
Automobiles & Supplies, Schuman Carriage Co., Ltd.	53
Bank, First National of Hawaii	55
Baggage, The City Transfer Co.	30
Cafe and Restaurant, Alex. Young	10
Courtland, A refined Private Hotel	4-5
Crater Hotel, Volcano	86
Curios, H. Culman	63
Delicatessen Dainties, C. Q. Yee Hop & Co.	64
Distilled and Aerated Waters, Rycroft Arctic Soda Works	44
Drugs, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.	55
Dry Goods, N. S. Sachs Dry Goods Co., Ltd.	55
Electric Flat Irons, Hawaiian Electric Co., Ltd.	30
Florist, Mrs. E. M. Taylor	44
Furnished Apartments at the Seaside, M. E. Silva	64
Gasoline and Auto Grease, H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.	7
Hardware, Lewers & Cooke	44
Hawaiian James and Jellies, etc., H. May & Co., Ltd.	7
Hawaiian Songs, Bergstrom Music Co.	30
Hawaiian Souvenirs and Jewelry, H. Culman	63
Hotels	9-12
Insurance, Castle & Cooke, Ltd.	7
Kodaks, Honolulu Photo Supply Co.	34
Lihue Store, Kauai	109
Laundry, French, Abadie's	30
Gas, Honolulu Gas Co., Ltd.	55
Grill, The Union Grill	55
Men's Furnishings, M. McInerny, Ltd.	7
Milk, Pure, Honolulu Dairymen's Association, Ltd.	30
Music, Bergstrom Music Co., Ltd.	30
Opticians, The Standard Optical Co.	53
Oriental Goods (Japanese), Sayegusa Shoten	64
Oriental Jewelry Manufacturer, Bo Wo	64
Photographic Developing and Supplies, Honolulu Photo Supply Co.	34
Quality Inn—Luncheonettes—Light Refreshments	16
Real Estate, Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.	30
Restaurant, The Sweet Shop	53
Safe Deposit, Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.	30
Shoes, Regal Boot Shop	48
Sporting Goods, E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.	51
Shipping Agents, Fred. L. Waldron, Ltd.	38
Tailors, W. W. Ahana & Co.	64
Tokiwaen, Japanese Tea Garden	41
Ukulele Lessons, Ernest Kaai	44
Vulcanizing, Honolulu Rubber Works, Ltd.	55
Wines, Liquors, Rosa & Co.	44

IN HILO, HAWAII.

Auto Repair Shops and Supplies	94
Bank, First of Hilo	77
Department Store, E. N. Holmes	77
Drugs, Hawaii Drug Co.	77
Meat, Hilo Meat Co.	77
Trust Company, First of Hilo	77



The Courtland A HIGH-CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL

Corner Punahou and Beretania Streets, Honolulu, Hawaii
H. E. PALMER, Proprietress

Rates \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day, Special Rates by the Month
SINGLE MEALS SERVED

A Commodious Garage on the Premises

Public Phone 1934—Office Phone 5387—Annex Phone 4896
Cable and Wireless Address: "COURTLAND"

The Courtland

Is a small, high-class, private hotel conducted on the principle that it is better to serve a few well, than many indifferently.

It is located in the most attractive part of the residence portion of Honolulu.

It has broad, cool verandas looking out into a beautiful private park.

It affords a quiet, refined, semi-tropical home to its guests.

It is convenient to the street car lines—Hotel street cars pass the door, King street cars only a block distant.

The excellence of its table is a leading feature. It serves meals to persons rooming elsewhere.

The house is mosquito proof throughout.

Its entire culinary department is wire screened against flies and other insects.

Its sanitation is carefully looked after.

It has a fine Tennis Court.

There is a commodious garage on the premises.

MRS. H. E. PALMER

OF

The Courtland Hotel

Will personally cater for, and superintend the serving of
DINNERS, LUNCHEONS,
WEDDING BREAKFASTS
AND BANQUETS

and will furnish and serve

REFRESHMENTS FOR SOCIAL
FUNCTIONS IN GENERAL

DAINTY OUTING LUNCHEONS

Prepared on short notice; order by Phone
No. 1934 or 5387

NOTICE TO VISITORS TO HONOLULU.

The officers and directors will consider it a privilege if any of the passengers who may be in need of information will call on arrival of the steamer at Honolulu, at the Chamber of Commerce rooms on the third floor of the Kauaikeolani Building, near the corner of King and Fort streets."

(Signed) RAYMOND C. BROWN,
Secretary.

PUBLIC CONVEYANCES—AUTOMOBILES AND CARRIAGES.

The following rates are allowed by law, but much better terms can be obtained from reliable chauffeurs for long distance trips.

Make all arrangements as to destination and charges in advance.

Legal Rate of Fare.

Hack fares about the city are based on a rate of 25 cents per mile per passenger, or fraction of each mile. Automobiles, \$1.00 for one or two passengers.

To Country Club, Moana Hotel or Kapiolani Park, single passengers, \$1.00 each, additional 50 cents. Autos, \$1.50, one or two passengers, and 50 cents each additional passenger.

Continuous driving, single passenger, 50 cents each, additional 50 cents per hour. Automobiles, \$4.00 per hour, 50 cents each over four passengers

Pali drive, one or two passengers, round trip, \$5.00, each additional \$1.00. Automobiles, \$5.00 each additional passenger, over four, 50 cents.

Punchbowl drive, one or two passengers, \$3.00 each additional 50 cents. Automobiles, \$4.00, 50 cents each over four passengers.

Moanalua Polo Ground, one or two passengers, \$5.00, each additional \$1.00. Automobiles, \$4.00, each additional 50 cents each.

Round Diamond Head, one or two passengers, \$4.00, each additional, \$1.00. Automobiles, \$4.00, 50 cents each over four passengers.

Round Island of Oahu by automobile, one to six passengers, \$20.00 to \$30.00, (\$4.00 to \$6.00 per person). Double fare collected between 11 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Children over five and not over ten years of age, half fare. Under five years, free.

PERHAPS YOU HAVE FOUND

the climatic conditions suggesting something different from your Mainland CLOTHING. Our Stock is as varied as any you have back home. We have Palm Beach Suits from \$12.50; the famous STEIN-BLOCH Clothing, Shirts, Underwear, Ties, Hats and Caps. Everything for the visitor; high in quality, reasonable in price.

The Style Center Fort and Merchant Streets

M. McINERNY, LTD.

INSURANCE

FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT, AUTOMOBILE,
MARINE. AND TOURISTS' BAGGAGE

CASTLE & COOKE, LTD.

AGENTS,
HONOLULU

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

Honolulu, Hilo, San Francisco and New York. Cable Address: "Draco." Sugar Factors, Merchants and Commission Agents. Agents for Lloyds, London Salvage Association, Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line, Canadian Pacific Railway and Atlantic Line, American-Hawaiian S. S. Co., at Hilo.

HAWAIIAN JELLIES

CHUTNEY, PRESERVES, PINEAPPLES and
OLD KONA COFFEE.

Leading Grocers, Fort Street, Boston Bldg.
Phone 1271

HENRY MAY & CO., LTD.

USE ARISTO and MOTOREZE

for your AUTO'S sake

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.

OIL
DEPARTMENT

HENRY T. HUGHES

Auto Repairing

Phone 2000

800 South King

Prices Right

Good Workmanship

Double fare may be collected for carriages and hacks between 11 p. m. and 6 a. m.; and for automobiles for runs within radius of six miles during the same period of time.

For rates to other destinations, see book "Rates of Fares" carried by driver.

Automobile Regulations.

Persons desiring to use their own automobiles must first procure a license to drive, from the examiner of chauffeurs, Police Station, the cost of which is \$3.00. If remaining in the Territory more than a month, it will be necessary to register the car at the Police Station, the cost of which will be \$5.00. Visitors should acquaint themselves with the City Traffic Ordinance, a copy of which can be obtained at the Police Station.

Streets of Honolulu.

The usual form of denoting directions by points of the compass does not obtain in Honolulu. The term Mauka, meaning towards the mountain, and Makai towards the sea, are used always. Instead of east and west, Waikiki and Ewa, terms taken from the direction of those districts, are constantly used. The numbers on the two main intersecting streets, King (dividing the city makai and mauka) and Nuuanu (dividing the city Ewa and Waikiki) have been given, and streets parallel to these are correspondingly numbered.

Street Numbers.

South King St.	North King St.	Nuuanu.
1 at Nuuanu	100 at Maunakea	800 at Queen
100 at Fort	200 at Stream	900 at Merchant
200 at Alakea	300 at Aala	1000 at King
300 at Richard	500 at Liliha	1100 at Hotel
400 at Milliani	800 at Asylum Road	1200 at Beretania
500 at Punchbowl	1700 at Kalihi Road	1300 at Kukui
700 at Alapai		1400 at Vineyard
900 at Kapiolani		1600 at School
1000 at Victoria		1800 at Kuakini
1200 at Piikoi		2100 at Judd
1400 at Keeaumoku		
1600 at Punahou		
1700 at Elsie		
1800 at Alexander		
1900 at Artesian		
2000 at McCully		

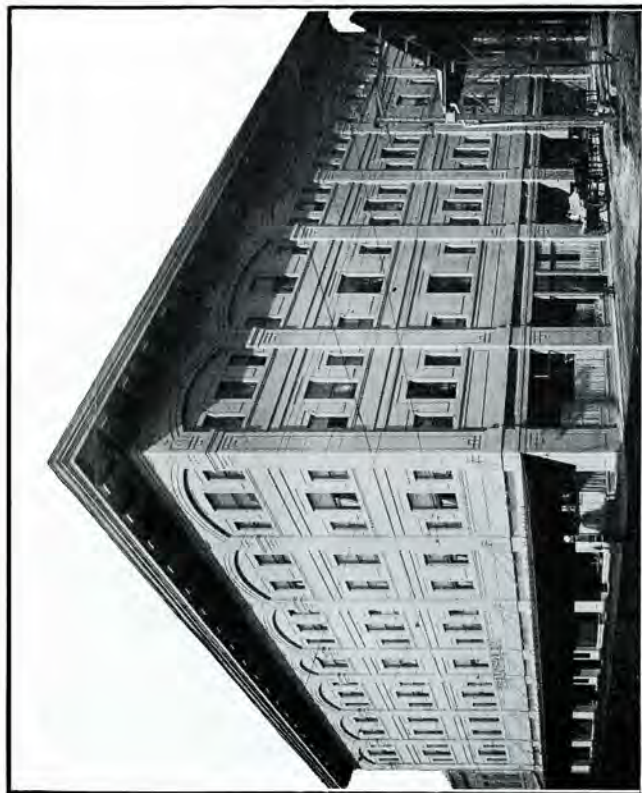
If you want to live out-of-doors go to **THE COURTLAND**. Its broad verandas are cool, quiet and restful. It is a high class private hotel in the most attractive residence portion of the city. Phone 1934.

The Blaisdell Hotel

Honolulu's Newest Hostelry

FIREPROOF
CENTRALLY
LOCATED

BROAD VERANDAS
ON EVERY FLOOR



THE ALEXANDER YOUNG HOTEL

Is in a class by itself. There is no other hotel in the city of Honolulu to compare with it in size, in the splendor of its equipment, and in the substantial character of its construction. Being built of stone, it is absolutely fire-proof. Its roof-garden, about one-third of an acre in extent, is one of several features which combine to make it the recognized social rendezvous. It operates on the European plan, the rates ranging from \$2 per day upward. In the same building, adjoining the spacious entrance lobby, is

THE ALEXANDER YOUNG CAFE.

That likewise is without a rival in the perfection of its service. It is at once popular and high-class, and is patronized alike by visitors from abroad and local residents. Here the business man can get a quick and appetizing lunch, or a party of friends may find a secluded nook for social intercourse. The Rathskeller is specially adapted for social gatherings, and the management makes a specialty of this line of catering.

THE ROYAL HAWAIIAN HOTEL

is also fairly central, with the added attractions of beautiful grounds and broad, cool verandas to every room. Being within a block of the Alexander Young Cafe, and under the same ownership its dining room has been closed. Rates \$1.50 per day and upward.

THE MOANA HOTEL

Is a beach resort of great beauty, popular with the best class of tourists. For the second time in its history its capacity has been enlarged—once by a series of cottages, and during the last summer and fall (1916) by the erection of two wings of fire-proof construction containing some 200 additional rooms, each with a private bath. It commands the finest site on the Waikiki beach for bathing and surf-riding, has thoroughly up-to-date tennis courts, a garage for the private cars of guests, and is readily accessible by a frequent service of electric cars. Rate, American plan, from \$5.00 per day.



THE GRANVILLE, 1054 S. King Street, Phone 2272.

THE EL VERANO, 1049-1057 Beretania Ave., Phone 2004.

Family hotels, 10 minutes from town. Cars pass the door. Rates, \$2.50 per day, \$15.00 per week and upward at the Granville; \$2.00 per day, \$12.00 per week upward at El Verano. Special rates to permanent guests. Attractive cottages, suites and single rooms. Tennis, billiards and croquet.

THE DONNA (A Private Hotel).

1262 to 1286 Beretania Street, Honolulu.

Although located amidst quiet and restful surroundings, THE DONNA is only a few minutes' walk from the business portion of the city. Electric cars, which transfer to all parts of the city and the beach, have a station in front of the house.

THE DONNA has many unique and pleasing features that will irresistably appeal to visitors to Honolulu.

It is conducted on the American Plan. Rates by the day are \$2.50 upwards, by the week \$12.00 upwards. Special rates from \$40.00 per month up, are made to permanent guests.

MRS. C. J. McCARTHY, Proprietor.
Phone 2480.

THE MACDONALD

No. 1402 Punahou Street, Telephone 1113.

Ideally located amidst quiet and refined surroundings; the main building is an old Hawaiian mansion built by King Kalakaua for his Court Chamberlain; the grounds comprise five acres and are within half a block from the campus of the Oahu College. There are cottages with broad verandas, a tennis court, a garage and stables on the premises.

Rapid Transit cars pass within a short distance of the hotel. The Macdonald is conducted on the American plan; its table is supplied most of the year with fruit and vegetables raised on the grounds. Rates, \$2.50 per day and upward; special terms by the month and for permanent guests.

MRS. M. MACDONALD, Propr.

WAHIAWA HOTEL (25 Miles from Honolulu).

A refined private boarding house with good table and nicely furnished rooms and cottage, surrounded by spacious grounds of two acres, with magnificent lawn; located on a table land of about 1000 feet elevation with superb climate and bracing, cool air. A place where one will find perfect rest and recreation and rapidly gain good health. Hot and cold water in bath-rooms, running water in bedrooms, electric lights. Only 3 minutes walk from railroad station. Four trains daily coming and going.

Excellent bass fishing in season.

Rates: Daily, \$2.50 and up; weekly, \$15.00 and up; monthly, \$45.00 and up. Wahiawa, Oahu.

Telephone Blue 0393. E. L. KRUSS, Proprietor.

HOTEL AUBREY, HAULUA, OAHU.

(32 miles from Honolulu).

A comfortable hostelry in the most picturesque part of the Island. All the charms of country life; mountain climbing and sea bathing.

The scenery round about the vicinity of the hotel is grand and imposing, beautiful sand beaches, and old Hawaiian grass houses close by. The magnificent "Kaliuwa waterfalls" are alone well worth a visit.

The trip from Honolulu can be made by auto in one and a half hours, via the Pali.

Board and room, \$3.00 per day; by week, \$17.00.

Popular rest house with "round-the-island" tramping parties.

Phone Blue 0772.

A. ZUMSTEIN, Proprietor.



WAIAHOLE TAVERN

One of the most popular country hotels on this island is the Waiahole Tavern, eighteen miles distant, reached by automobile by way of the Pali in from an hour and a quarter to an hour and a half, this being a scenic drive of which no one ever tires.

Waiahole Tavern is ideally situated in the mountains, about three quarters of a mile inland, a peaceful, quiet and exceedingly healthful location for rest and recreation.

Rates, \$3.00 per day; \$15.00 per week; special monthly rates. Phone Blue 554.

POINTS OF INTEREST IN AND AROUND HONOLULU

Aquarium.—In Kapiolani Park, Waikiki, adjoining Public Sea Baths. Waikiki car to door. Open daily from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., Sundays 1 to 5 p. m. Admission twenty-five cents. Saturday admission free. Of the display of fishes gathered there Dr. David Starr Jordan, President of Leland Stanford Jr. University, one of the world's authorities on fishes, said:

"No aquarium can boast a collection of fishes more unique in form or colorings although some have a greater number."

The Fishmarkets.—Three in number, are located at the corner of King and Kekaulike streets. This locality is the market place of Honolulu and here will be found displays of fish and other sea foods as well as Hawaiian food products in general, all of which are interesting to the tourist, and as the entire native population draws its principal supplies from this source, the market affords a scene of striking color and uniqueness, especially on Saturday afternoon.

Bishop Museum.—King street and Kalihi road, in grounds of Kamehameha School for Boys. Take Kalihi car to gate. Open to the public daily from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., except Wednesday and Sunday, and the four yearly holidays, May 30, July 4, Thanksgiving day and Christmas. Admission free.

In the Bishop Museum has been brought together one of the most interesting and valuable collections of Polynesian and Micronesian curiosities and relics and natural history specimens extant.

Queen Emma Home contains articles formerly owned by Queen Emma, as also other things of historic interest. Open to visitors from 9 to 12 and 2 to 4, except Sunday. Admission 25 cents. The Home is in charge of the Daughters of Hawaii, and is situated at the terminus of the Nuuanu Street Rapid Transit car line.



Hill Photo

THE PALI

The Pali.—Drive of six miles up Nuuanu Valley. Four miles walk from end of Nuuanu Valley car line. Precipice over which Kamehameha drove the Oahuan army. A sheer drop of hundreds of feet, 1,200 feet above sea, mountains 3,500 feet on either side. A wonderful view.

Tantalus.—Back of the City of Honolulu rises the mountain Tantalus. Its summit is approached by an excellent six mile carriage drive that passes through a forest of

eucalyptus to an elevation of 1600 feet. From this point the summit, 2013 feet above the sea, is easily reached by foot paths. The extensive view afforded from this point is one of much beauty.

Pacific Heights.—A residence section of the city established about 1900. Many beautiful homes have been built there and the drive to the "Heights" is one of never ending interest. A fine view of the city and of Nuuanu Valley may be had from the summit.

Punchbowl.—Is a tufa cone so named because of its shape. It rises 500 feet above the sea and can be ascended in a few minutes by taking the trail leading up the sea face of the cone. The winding drive up Punchbowl furnishes a delightful view of the city, Pearl Harbor, expansive cane fields, the distant mountain chain and occasionally glimpses of the other islands.

Moanalua.—Magnificent estate of Hon. S. M. Damon. Situated 3½ miles from Honolulu, just beyond Fort Shafter. Open to visitors Saturday afternoons. Take west bound King street car to terminus. A visit to this charming place, and a drive around the park constitute one of the great pleasures of the city. Here can be seen much that is rare and beautiful in horticulture, among which is a fine collection of orchids, beautiful beyond description, and which alone is worth a visit.

Oahu College.—Oahu College, founded nearly 70 years ago, is the outgrowth of the first boarding school, established for the children of missionaries. A half century ago children came from California to Oahu for their early education. A visit to its well kept grounds is worth making. Take a Punahou car.

Night Blooming Cereus.—This wonderful plant is found growing in wildest profusion over the stone wall which encloses Oahu College ground and during the summer months is covered with numberless blossoms which appear only during the night. The Punahou street car line passes the college grounds.

The Salvation Army Home.—In Manoa Valley, five minutes walk from the terminus of the Rapid Transit car line. Here in a 35-acre lot are seven buildings, the home of four score of girls ranging in age from three weeks to sixteen years and of a dozen different nationalities; children who have been taken from unfortunate conditions and placed among surroundings which make for peace, happiness and efficiency. The home is in charge of Ensign Payne.

Royal Mausoleum.—Near terminus of Nuuanu Rapid Transit line.

Bodies in the Royal Mausoleum.

Kamehameha Dynasty.

Kaahumanu R., favorite queen of Kamehameha I.
Kamehameha II (Liholiho).
Kamamalu R., wife of Kamehameha II.

Kamehameha III (Kauikeaouli).
Kalama R., wife of Kamehameha III.
Keaweaweala, son of Kamehameha III.
Kamehameha IV (Alexander Liholiho).
Emma Kaleleonalani, wife of Kamehameha IV.
Ka Haku o Hawaii, son of Kamehameha IV.
Kamehameha V (Lot).
Kekuaaoa, father of Kamehameha IV and V.
Kinau, mother of Kamehameha IV and V.
D. Kamehameha, brother of Kamehameha IV and V.
Kekuaiwa, child brother of Kamehameha IV and V.
Victoria Kamamalu, sister of Kamehameha IV and V.
Keelikolani (Ruth), half sister of Kamehameha IV and V.
Leleiohoku, husband of Ruth.
W. P. Kinau, son of Ruth, died when a child.
Paki, father of Bernice Pauahi (Bishop).
Konia, mother of Bernice Pauahi (Bishop).
Bernice Pauahi (Bishop).
Keola, mother of Konia.
Keolaonalani, infant son of Ruth, adopted by Bernice Pauahi.
Albert K. Kunuika, cousin of Queen Emma.
Jan K. Lahilahi, aunt of Queen Emma.
Peter Y. Kekuaokalani, cousin of Queen Emma.
T. C. B. Rooke, father of Queen Emma.
G. Kamaikui Rooke, adopted mother of Queen Emma.
J. Kaleipaihala Young.
R. C. Wyllie, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Bennet Namakeha, uncle of Queen Emma.
Fanny K. Kekelaokalani, mother of Queen Emma.
Charles R. Bishop, husband of Bernice Pauahi.

Referring to the remains of Kamehameha I, Alexander says: "After the remains of the late king had been deified, Hoapili took charge of them and had them concealed in some cave in North Kona; the place of their concealment has never been revealed."

Kalakaua Dynasty.

Kalakaua I.
Kapiolani, his queen.
C. Kapaakea, father of Kalakaua.
Keohokalole, mother of Kalakaua.
Leleiohoku II, brother of Kalakaua.
Likelike, sister of Kalakaua.
A. S. Cleghorn, husband of Likelike.
John O. Dominis, husband of Liliuokalani (ex-queen).
Kekaulike, sister of Queen Kapiolani.
Pomaikalani, sister of Queen Kapiolani.
Kaiminaauao, sister of Kalakaua.
Kaiulani, daughter of Likelike.
Keliiahonui, son of Kekaulike.
Kawananakoa, son of Kekaulike.
Kawaiahao Church, Cemetery, Mission Cemetery and Lunaliilo Mausoleum.—In the Kawaiahao church yard, corner King and Punchbowl streets. King Street Rapid Transit

ears pass the gate. King Lunalilo directed by will that a private mausoleum be erected as the final resting place of his remains. At his death his body was placed in the Royal Mausoleum in Nuuanu valley. In carrying out the Royal mandates, his trustees met with vigorous protests from the Hawaiian people, who believed that the body of Lunalilo should be left with those of the other Royal dead, and on the day of the removal of the remains to the new sepulchre an electrical storm of unusual violence burst from the hither-to clear sky simultaneously with the start of the cortege and ending suddenly as it reached the new tomb, filling the natives with superstitious awe and leading to the tradition that the gods wept because of the supposed sacrilege.

Mission House.—King street, back of Kawaiahao Church. Contains an interesting collection of missionary relics.

The Capitol.—Corner King and Richards street. Formerly Royal Palace. Contains an interesting collection of historic paintings.

A WALK THROUGH THE ORIENTAL SECTION.

Tourists will find the following itinerary of interest for a walk in the Chinese and Japanese sections. Follow the itinerary by numbers to avoid waste of time and distance. Start from the Promotion Committee rooms, Alexander Young building. Take your camera along:

1. The Cherry, Fort street above Hotel street. (Japanese goods and curios.)
2. The Japanese Bazaar, Fort street near Beretania street.
3. The Sayegusa Shoten, Nuuanu street near Hotel street.
4. Fong Inn Co., Ltd., 1152 Nuuanu.
5. Liberty News Publishing Co., 36 Hotel street. (Where Chinese revolution was planned.)
6. Chinese Drug Store, 38 Hotel street.

Quality Inn

82-84 Hotel St., Just West
of Fort St.

DAINTY LUNCHES

11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON TEA

2 p. m. to 5 p. m.

QUALITY REFRESHMENTS

After Theater

TOOTHsome DELICACIES

At All Hours

RAWLEY'S PURE ICE CREAM SERVED

Branch Store No. 1191 Fort St. Factory and Branch Store at
657 Beretania St., near Alapai

7. Bo Wo, silver and goldsmiths, 58 N. Hotel street.
8. The Hawaii Shinpo, Smith street. (Japanese newspaper.)
9. Chinese Publishing Co., 1016 Smith street.
10. Tin Wo, 1029 Maunakea. (Silver and goldsmiths.)
11. S. Ozaki, 115 King street.
12. Honolulu Chop Suey House, 93 King street.
13. K. Kasaka Bakery, 1182 Maunakea street.
14. S. Saki, Pauahi street, bet. Smith and Maunakea.
15. Fungetsudo Candy Co., 128 Beretania street.
16. Chinese Benevolent Society, Aala lane.
17. Lee Sing Theatre, Aala lane and Beretania street.
18. Chinese Hotel, Aala lane.
19. Second Hand Store, 298 Beretania street.
20. E. Tanaka Store, 169 Beretania street.
21. Yamashiro Hotel, 206 Beretania street.
22. Japanese Temple, Aala lane. (Sun worshippers.)
23. Two Chinese joss houses, Aala lane.
24. Hawaiian Macaroni Factory, 334 Beretania street.
25. Japanese Houses in back of Katozinsha Shinto.
26. Oyagusa Church, opp. Katozinsha Shinto.
27. Isumo Oyashiro Shinto, 410 Leleo lane (off King St.).
28. Chinese Joss House, opposite Palama Settlement.
29. Chinese Temple, 456 Beretania street.
30. Tattooing, Iwilei road, opposite Railroad depot.
31. Fish market, King and Kekaulike streets.
32. Chop Suey House, King street, between Smith and Maunakea streets; Hotel street.

A guide will be furnished gratis at Promotion Committee Rooms, Alexander Young Hotel Building.

JAPANESE TEA HOUSES.

Japanese Tea Houses form one of the interesting phases of the cosmopolitan life of Honolulu. The tourist finds a welcome in many of them, and particularly at the dinner hour, from 6 p. m. and on.

Most of these tea gardens have little Japanese houses set



Williams Photo

THE CARABU

in the midst of gardens with water fountains playing and gold fish swimming in the ponds. The tea house interiors are characteristically Japanese, the floors covered with padded matting and a table only a few inches above the flooring. Guests remove their shoes before entering and sit on mats upon the floor while dining.

The courses include Japanese soup, fish prepared in Japanese style and many of the dishes also include bamboo sprouts and oddities which are both toothsome and different from the edibles which the tourist ordinarily has placed before him.

Price for Japanese dinners range from \$1.50 per person to \$2.00 and \$2.50 per plate. Geisha dancers may be had usually at a cost of \$3.00 per dancer.

Through the Promotion Committee arrangements may be made. All dinner arrangements must be made in advance.

Among the club houses and tea gardens where tourists can be served are the following:

Mochizuki Club, Kalia road, Old Waikiki. Telephone 2872. Tokiwa, Nuuanu street (Waikiki side), conducted by "Charley." Telephone 3931.

Shinryutei, corner Vineyard and River streets (Ewa side), conducted by "Taka." Telephone 2602.

Azuma, No. 69 School street (Ewa side from Nuuanu street), lower side of street. Telephone 1031.

Archives Building.—In the Capitol grounds. Contains a valuable collection of Hawaiian historical documents.

R. K. Bonine's Studio of Hawaiian Scenes.—Oregon Block, second floor, Hotel street corner Union street. Mr. Bonine is an artist who has traveled extensively through the Territory with a view to obtaining interesting subjects for motion pictures, and has made a most interesting collection of Hawaiian scenes. Visitors are welcome to his studio where a rare collection of choice lantern slides, views from all parts of the Islands, can be seen.

D. Howard Hitchcock's Studio.—Laniakea Tea Rooms, corner King and Alakea street. Paintings of Island scenes are on exhibition on Tuesdays and Fridays from 2 to 5 p. m.

Fort Shafter, U. S. Military Post.—Col. Daniel L. Howell, Commanding. Information as to hours of drill and parade may be obtained from the Adjutant's office by phone. Take King street car to north terminus of line.

Fort Ruger, Coast Artillery.—Col. W. E. Ellis, C. A. C., Fort Commander. Information as to hours of drill, etc., may be obtained from the Adjutant's office by phone. Fort Ruger is situated at the base of Diamond Head, about a mile from the terminus of the Wai'alae car line.

Fort DeRussy, Waikiki.—Maj. Joseph B. Douglas, Coast Artillery Corps, Fort Commander. Fortifications in course of construction. Take King street cars to Cassidy station.

Schofield Barracks, Leilehua.—Brig. Gen. Charles G. Treat commanding Post and Hawaiian Brigade. Twenty-five miles from Honolulu by carriage road. Largest army post in Hawaii. O. R. & L. railroad trains direct to post.

Fort Armstrong, Coast Artillery.—Capt. G. W. Perkins, C. A. C., Fort Commander. At the mouth of the harbor beyond Camp Verry. Take Punahou cars to waterfront terminus.

Fort Kamehameha.—Colonel Alfred M. Hunter, Commanding Post and Coast Defenses of Oahu. Take O. R. & L. train to Puuloa, thence by carriage to the Post. Large coast defense guns and mortars.

The Library of Hawaii is located at the corner of King and Punchbowl streets. It is a free, circulating, public library established by Act 83 of the Hawaii Legislature of 1909 and into which the Honolulu Library and Reading Room Association and the Hawaiian Historical Society were merged.

It contains about thirty-five thousand volumes, which number is constantly being added to. The Librarian in charge is Miss Edna I. Allyn, to whom application may be made for membership privileges.

Girls' Industrial School.—Moiiliili. Excellent hand-made lace for sale.

Pineapple Canneries.—Near Oahu Ry. Depot. The largest fruit canning plants in the world. No visitor to Hawaii during the canning season should fail to visit one of the large factories in operation.

Chinese Theatre.—Hotel street between Kekaulike and Maunakea streets.

Japanese Asahi Theatre.—Maunakea street between Pauahi and Beretania streets, West side.

THE PAN-PACIFIC COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

The Pan-Pacific Commercial and Industrial Museum has headquarters at the corner of Fort and Merchant streets, over the offices of Castle & Cooke. Here is being gathered together samples of all of the industries and handiwork of the different Pacific peoples living in Hawaii.

Here also is a library of the books and magazines of the Pacific, as well as of the local Hawaiian island newspapers, and here visitors from every part of the world are made welcome, while those from the several islands of Hawaii are urged to make the Pan-Pacific Club rooms their headquarters while in Honolulu. The telephone number is 2989.

The Trail and Mountain Club also has its headquarters in the Pan-Pacific offices. It plans week-end auto-bus and tramping trips to the different parts of the island of Oahu. It has cut and maintained many miles of splendid trails in the mountains adjacent to Honolulu, and at the Pan-Pacific Club rooms may be seen maps of these trails. (See folio 52.)

The 1917 Mid-Pacific Carnival Committee also has its headquarters in the Pan-Pacific Club rooms, and the first day of the Carnival (February 19th) will be taken in charge by the Pan-Pacific Club which is arranging for the landing of the carnival kings from the different Pacific countries, a luau, or Hawaiian feast, for a thousand people, the floral and Pan-Pacific parades, the ball-of-all-nations at night, and the big banquet of the Pan-Pacific Club.

The Pan-Pacific Club of Honolulu maintains the Pan-Pacific building at the San Diego Exposition in which are exhibits from most of the Pacific countries. It celebrates annually the 25th of September, on which day Balboa discovered the Pacific, as Pan-Pacific Day.

The Hands-Around-the-Pacific movement has its weekly luncheons in many of the Pacific cities. It is expressed in Honolulu by the Pan-Pacific Club, and at its luncheons are entertained many of the leading thinkers and speakers who pass through Hawaii from Pacific lands.

The 1919 Pan-Pacific Exposition in Honolulu is the present great aim and object both of the Hands-Around-the-Pacific Movement and of the Pan-Pacific Club of Honolulu. The people of the many Pacific races in Honolulu have agreed to erect typical buildings on the exposition grounds which they will ask the nations about the great ocean to fill with exhibits of the home industries of their people and surround with dioramas showing the scenic wonders of Pacific lands.

The Mid-Pacific Magazine has its editorial offices in the Pan-Pacific Club rooms. This is a highly illustrated monthly magazine of Hawaii and the Pacific that has been published at the Cross-Roads of the Pacific for the last seven years. The subscription price is two dollars a year.

HAWAII PROMOTION COMMITTEE ROOMS.

A fully equipped Information Bureau is maintained by the Promotion Committee at its rooms in the Young Building, Bishop street side.

Illustrated Pamphlets, descriptive of Hawaii, Railway and Steamship Time Tables, Hotel Folders and general travel data, relating to all parts of the World, at your service—
A. P. TAYLOR, Secretary.

In these rooms also will be found the representative of the island of Hawaii and the Hawaii Publicity Commission, from whom all information relative to the Volcano of Kilauea and the "Scenic Isle" may be obtained. Maps and literature free.

Wahiawa.—Center of the pineapple district. Twenty-five miles from Honolulu by rail. A delightful one day's outing. The great Wahiawa dam can be easily visited from the Wahiawa station.

MOUNTAIN FAIRYLAND NEAR HONOLULU.

The completion of Honolulu's scenic auto driveway connecting the city of Honolulu with the Tantalus mountain range, via Makiki street and "Round Top," above Manoa Valley, has provided a recreation and scenic route unsurpassed in the entire mid-Pacific.

The Tantalus region from the head of Palolo Valley to Nuuanu Valley and Nuuanu Pali, forested with beautiful kukui trees and groves of eucalyptus, has heretofore been open to the public principally by foot trails and with a single, narrow, winding road sufficient only for animal-drawn

vehicles. The territorial government has built a splendidly graded road up into the Tantalus region, which connects with the old carriage road, and the latter is eventually to be rebuilt and graded into a continuation of the auto driveway, providing two separate motor-drive openings into this semi-tropical fairyland.

Within twenty minutes, the tourist, motoring over this new driveway, will leave behind him the bustling city of Honolulu and plunge into a richly forested region, where Nature's smiles are the pleasantest and where she has lavishly decked the mountain tops and canyons with foliage, colorful and beautiful, and exceedingly fragrant.

Other cities and states boast of their scenic drives, but none excel the "Round Top Drive," as it will be called. The Territorial government will devote much energy toward beautifying the sides of the roadway throughout its entire winding length.

The drive to Nuuanu Pali and around the island has been famed and is among the most popular drives offered to visitors in the Hawaiian Islands, but the new Round Top road promises to surpass even this wonderful ninety-mile drive in picturesqueness and scenic beauty.

WAIHOLE CANYON (Wai-ah-ho-le).

An off-shoot from the ninety-mile drive around the island of Oahu, provides an interesting visit up the Waihole canyon from the main road on Windward Oahu to the end of the canyon where is located the entrance of the famous Waihole tunnel, a three-mile bore which pierces the mountain and carries a vast water supply from windward Oahu to leeward Oahu where it is distributed on the upper land reaches for the cultivation of sugar.

Waihole canyon is full of interest and is extremely beautiful. Tourists, as well as island people, are prone to cling to the main travelled highways instead of debouching into the canyons and valleys where Nature is always smiling and offers a tempting Aloha.

Pearl Harbor.—The magnificent land-locked arm of the sea. Pearl Harbor, in which the Navy Department has begun to construct what is to be one of the most important naval bases in the world, is situated about seven miles west of Honolulu. The entrance to Pearl Harbor has been dredged and straightened at a cost of \$3,250,000; the work being done by the Hawaiian Dredging Co. The first large vessel to enter the harbor was the U. S. S. "California," under command of Admiral Southerland, U. S. N., on Dec. 14th, 1911.

The excavation for the dry dock was begun in September, 1909. The dimensions are: length 1039 feet over all, width 148 feet, depth 35 feet. The drydock will be completed and ready for use by June, 1918, according to the estimate of Admiral Harris, head of the Navy Bureau of yards and docks, made in November, 1916. The total cost of the naval base when completed will be over twenty million dollars.



HALEIWA HOTEL

The work has been done by the San Francisco Bridge Company under the immediate supervision of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, U. S. N., the engineer for the contractors being Mr. Francis B. Smith, C. E. The work was to have been completed in 1914, but owing to unexpected geological conditions was temporarily suspended awaiting the action of the Department at Washington.

To visit the dry dock, take O. R. & L. train to Pauloa, thence by carriage to the dock. Actual traveling time from Honolulu 26 minutes. Fare round trip, railroad 30c, carriage 50c.

Haleiwa—Step on either a King or Bere-tania street car, west bound, and it will take you direct to the station of the Oahu Railway. A train leaving at 9:15 a. m. will take you to Haleiwa Hotel, where you arrive shortly before luncheon. This will be served on the broad lanais, after which you may spend the afternoon according to your desires. There are fine golf links, a good tennis court and bathing or boating within a short distance of the house. Dinner is served at night in the well-appointed dining-room. At 9:00 o'clock the next morning a carriage will take you to Waialua

Plantation, a short distance away, where you will have an opportunity to visit an up-to-date sugar mill, returning to the hotel in time for luncheon, and at 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon you again leave by carriage for a drive to Wahiawa pineapple plantations, where you may see this new island industry in all its stages. A train leaves Wahiawa after the plantations have been inspected, arriving in Honolulu at 5:30 p. m., ending a pleasant trip that has occupied two days of your stay in the islands. These tour tickets are sold at the railway station every morning except Saturday and Sunday. A two days' trip and the cost only \$10. They may be obtained, also, at the office of Wells Fargo Co., King street, near Fort.

At the Hotel.—Haleiwa is regarded by persons from the Coast as one of the finest hosteleries in the Territory, and equal, in many respects, to those of the highest standard on the mainland. It is at once a delightful spot in which to "lay off" for a few days, or a week, away from the city, but in close touch by telephone and train. The lanais are large—as much floor space, really, as a large ballroom, and as cool and breezy as "all out doors." The rooms are large, well furnished, and proofed against the wandering mosquito. The cuisine and service are excellent, the water for all purposes is drawn from nearby springs, and the garden produces most of the vegetables used on the tables. This is why Haleiwa is popular with the local people. In the line of our-door sports golf is a feature, for the links compare favorably with the best on the mainland. The tennis courts are well kept and the bathing is superb. The roads are excellent for riding and driving, and the scenery is of a character that appeals to lovers of nature.

Sugar Mill.—Several large sugar plantations are located along the line of the Oahu Railroad, any one of which will require several hours to visit. Ewa Plantation is perhaps the most famous; Oahu Sugar Company at Waipahu, Waialua Agricultural Company, Honolulu Plantation Co. at Aiea and Kahuku plantation are all of interest to visitors. It is well to obtain permission from city agents of the companies to visit the mill before going to the plantation.

The Coral Gardens of Kaneohe Bay.—Only an hour's ride from Honolulu by auto over the Pali road, is Kaneohe Bay with its strange marine life, its interesting coral gardens, where the building up of the coral reefs can be seen and in conjunction with which are the beautiful marine plants, the varied fishes, only seen elsewhere in the Kapiolani Park Aquarium, while the view of mountains palis and seashore under the everchanging lights and shadows is a continuous delight. Nowhere else on Oahu is there finer still water bathing within easy sail of Coral Garden Hotel, where

THE COURTLAND is a quiet homelike hotel in the residence district. Its broad verandas overlook a private park.



Baker Photo

THE MAT WEAVER

sail boats, rowboats and outrigger canoes can be secured by the hour or day.

Facilities for transportation: Direct passenger service to the Coral Gardens will leave the Hawaii Tours Company's office, on Merchant street, at 9:30 a. m. and leave the Coral Gardens for Honolulu at 3 p. m. Round trip fare \$2.00.

Full information at the Promotion Committee Rooms, Young Building.

BYRNE & DENNISTON, Proprietors.

Telephone Blue 612.

NA HEIAU OR ANCIENT TEMPLES.

Kupopolo, situated about midway between Haleiwa and Waimea, Oahu.

Kupopolo is a large sized heiau of two divisions, 110x266 feet, still standing, in fair condition. This heiau stands out clear on gentle sloping pasture land some three hundred yards from the road, and about midway between it and the base of the bluff terminating the high land cane culture of the Waialua Agricultural Company, not far from the turn into Waimea valley. (For full description see Thrum's Annual, 1906, Fol. 117 to 122.)

Puu O Mahuka is situated on Keanaloa slope, Pupuake lands, overlooking Waimea, Oahu. This is an immense heiau of two dimensions, 281x127 and 186x168 feet, giving a total length of 467 feet. Supposed to be the place of sacrifice of the murdered officers of the "Daedalus" in 1792 in Waimea valley. Its outer walls are still standing in fair condition, but its paving is much disturbed. (Thrum's Annual, 1907, page 48.)

A TRIP AROUND THE ISLAND OF OAHU

Your way lies out Nuuanu Valley, between high mountain walls. You pass the Royal Mausoleum, the Country Club,

and the great dam, built at enormous expense and holding back water covering twenty acres of ground. The mountains are close at hand upon both sides, beautiful green and grey ranges carved into curious shapes and forms, with white waterfalls dropping here and there, and tall peaks enwrapped in clouds. And between the two tallest of these peaks you presently swing out upon the broad circle at the brink of the Pali. Here King Kamehameha's forces of historic fame in 1795 put to rout the Oahuans. Thousands met death at the bottom of a thousand-foot precipice. The view from this point is one of the grandest in the world. From between a glorious amphitheater of mountain walls, you are suddenly ushered to the verge of a tremendous bluff 2,000 feet high and over twenty miles long, overlooking a broad landscape of green plantations and villages, and this precipice with its picturesque green foot-hills forms the chief element in the marvelous scene outspread before you. The coloring of earth and sea is wonderful beyond words. From here you wind down the Pali road and out through the land which you have seen from above—mountains upon one side, dark blue sea dotted with islands, upon the other—and close



Honolulu Photo Supply Co. Photo

IN THE RICE FIELDS

at hand the newly planted pineapple fields and rice paddies, while every turn of the road opens new and fascinating vistas. At Kaneohe, twelve miles from Honolulu, are the wonderful coral gardens, where fish and all forms of marine life may be seen under unique conditions from glass-bottom boats. These gardens are a chief point of interest on windward Oahu, and are easily accessible to the motorist. (See folio 23. Tt Hauula a stop can be made for meals. Here will be found a marvelous stretch of sand-carpeted beach, where bathing is superb, and as diversified as the coloring of the water. The Sacred Falls, two miles distant, afford a rare spectacle. (See folio 12.) At Laie you pass the Mormon settlement where there are some five hundred or more non-polygamous Mormon converts, some of the most interest-

mon temple west of Utah is now under construction here. Then comes Kahuku, the first sugar plantation on your trip; the greatest radio plant in the world is in daily operation by the Mareconi Telegraph Company near this point; and not far beyond, the reform school for boys, beautifully located and giving healthful employment and kindly discipline to about one hundred and seventy-five boys who had gotten a wrong start in the world. A little farther on is an old Hawaiian heiau, or temple; this particular one having been what is termed a "house of refuge" in the olden times. (See page 84.) At Waimea, near at hand, beats the most splendid surf of any upon the shores of the island, and here, too, may be found many rare and brilliantly colored shells. And then comes Haleiwa, one of the beauty-spots of the



Honolulu Photo Supply Co. Photo
PINEAPPLE PLANTATION

country, where is a delightful and well equipped hotel, and where, upon the broad, cool lanai, you are served with such a luncheon as puts you in an excellent humor for the rest of the day. You remain for two hours or more, resting in the big, lazy chairs, exploring the grounds, taking a dip in the ocean or looking over the golf links and planning to come again.

And when you are under way once more, you presently come to the Waialua sugar mill. This plantation has over eleven thousand acres in cane, and produces one hundred and fifty tons of sugar per day, employing some three thousand people. From here you motor over the beautiful plateau, past Waialua Plantation, past Schofield Barracks, the largest military post west of the Rockies, lying at the base of Mt. Kaala, (4,040 feet), and close to the million dollar dam which conserves the water of two large gulches, forming a reservoir over four miles long and supplying water for the plantations; and presently you are running between broad pineapple fields again where, in season, there is usually an opportunity to find out exactly the flavor of a freshly cut pineapple.

The next view is one of the most beautiful of the trip, since from the height of the plateau, you overlook Pearl Harbor, the United States Naval Station, as well as the long stretch of brilliantly colored country toward Honolulu. Also, you have spread out before you, some twenty-four thousand acres of cane, in all stages of growth from planting to harvesting. This acreage is divided among three different plantations. The run back to the city from this point is not very long, and soon you are spinning through the beautiful scenes of Moanalua Park, then through Fort Shafter and into the city streets once more.

This Around-the-Island trip is by far the most satisfactory of any to be taken upon the Island of Oahu. It is not expensive, the cost does not exceed four dollars per person, the trip requiring the entire day. The actual driving time is but six hours, the remainder of the day being given over to sight-seeing and luncheon.

Ring up the Lewis Stables and Garage, Tel. 2141, and they will, for four dollars, place you with a party going upon any day which you may select. If you have a party of six, they will give you a special rate which will be an inducement.

GENERAL INFORMATION

THE POST OFFICE

Is located near the water front on Merchant street, one block from Fort street (the main business thoroughfare).

Cab fare from any wharf to Post Office twenty-five cents per passenger.

The general delivery window is open daily from 6 a. m. until midnight, except Sunday. The money order division is open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., but money orders may be procured at the general delivery window until midnight. No money orders cashed except at the regular money order division. The registry division is open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., but registered mail will be received at the general delivery window until midnight.

Mail for city delivery in business section leaves P. O. on week days at 8:00 and 10:30 a. m. and 1:30 and 3:30 p. m., and for the residence section at 8 a. m. and 2 p. m., except Sunday.

Hours of Closing Mails.—On all mail steamers sailing for San Francisco, between 7 o'clock a. m. and 10 p. m., ordinary mail closes one hour and thirty minutes before advertised time of departure; registered mail, two hours and thirty minutes before advertised time of departure. On all mail steamers sailing for San Francisco at or after 10 o'clock p. m., and before 7 o'clock on the following morning, ordinary mail closes at 9 o'clock p. m., registered mail at 7 p. m.

Inter-island mails close forty-five minutes before the sailing of steamers, excepting those by steamers Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa, which close one hour before sailing.

AUTO BUS TRANSPORTATION

A mail auto bus leaves the post office in Honolulu at 9 o'clock each week day morning, running to Waikane, on the windward side of the island, 21 miles distant, and returning in the evening. The starting point is on Pauahi street, near Maunakea street. The fare one way per passenger is \$1.00. Other stage lines run every day, covering same course but continuing to Hauula and Laie.

THE BANKS.

Banking hours—10 a. m. to 3 p. m. Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.

First National Bank of Hawaii.—Fort street corner King street.

Bishop & Co.—Merchant street corner Kaahumanu street.

Bank of Hawaii, Ltd.—Merchant street corner Fort street.

The Bank of Honolulu.—Fort street between Queen and Merchant streets.

Pacific Bank, Ltd.—119 King street.

Yokohama Specie Bank.—Merchant street corner Bethel street.

Chinese-American Bank, Ltd.—Corner King and Nuuanu streets.

The Sumitomo Bank of Hawaii.—Corner Fort and Queen streets.



Honolulu Photo Supply Co. Photo

STEAMER DAY IN HONOLULU

STEAMSHIP OFFICES.

Great Northern Pacific Steamship Co.—F. L. Waldron, Ltd., Agents, cor Fort and Queen streets.

Oceanic Steamship Co.—C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., Agents, Fort St. below Merchant St.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.—H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., Agents, corner Fort and Queen Sts.

Matson Navigation Co.—Castle & Cooke, Ltd., Agents, Fort St. cor. Merchant St.

Toyo Kisen Kaisha.—Castle & Cooke, Ltd., Agents, Fort St. corner Merchant St.

Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Steamship Co.—Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., Agents, Kaahumanu St, near Post Office.

Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co.—Office Queen St. north of Fort St.

LIST OF PIER NUMBERS.

- Pier No. 1 —Army Wharf.
- Pier No. 2 —Channel Wharf.
- Pier No. 3 —Inter-Island Coal Wharf.
- Pier No. 4 —Marine Railway Site.
- Pier No. 7 —Alakea St. Wharf.
- Pier No. 5 —Naval Wharf No. 1.
- Pier No. 5a —Naval Wharf No. 2.
- Pier No. 6 —Richards St. Wharf.
- Pier Nos. 8 & 9 —Fort St. Bulkhead.
- Pier No. 10 —Oceanic Wharf.
- Pier No. 11 —Allen & Robinson Frontage.
- Pier No. 12 —Brewer Wharf near foot of Nuuanu St.
- Pier No. 13 —Nuuanu St. Wharf.
- Pier No. 14 —“Mauna Kea” Wharf. Foot of Nuuanu St.
- Pier No. 15 —Queen St. Bulkhead Wharf. Foot of Maunakea St.

- Pier No. 16 —Hackfeld Wharf.
- Pier No. 17 —Railroad Wharf. American-Hawaiian S. S. Co.
- Pier No. 18 —Railroad Wharf Mauka. Am.-Hawn. S. S. Co.
- Pier No. 19 —Railroad Wharf Makai. Am.-Hawn. S. S. Co.

Punahou street cars pass Piers 1 to 11 inclusive.

Take north bound King St. car to River St. for Piers Nos. 16 to 19 inclusive.

CHURCHES.

Catholic Cathedral—Fort street, near Beretania. Rt. Rev. Libert, bishop of Zeugma, pastor; Father Maxim, provincial. Sundays—6 a. m., mass with sermon in Portuguese; 7 a. m.-8 a. m., mass; 9 a. m., children's mass with sermon in English; 10:30 a. m., high mass with sermon in Hawaiian; 11:30, catechism in Hawaiian; 2 p. m., sodality; 7 p. m., sermon in Portuguese; benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Week days—Masses at 6, 6:30 and 7 a. m.

Saint Augustine, on the Beach, Waikiki—Rev. Father Valentine in charge. 9 a. m., mass with singing and English sermon.

Sacred Hearts Church, Punahou—Rev. R. F. Stephen in charge. Sundays: 7 a. m., mass with sermon, in Portuguese; 9 a. m., mass, with sermon in English and singing. Sunday school, 8:30 and 10 a. m.

Christian Church—1502-1512 Kewalo street. David Cary

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BERGSTROM MUSIC CO., LTD.

Peters, minister. Bible school at 9:45 a. m. Morning service and communion at 11. Christian Endeavor 6:30 p. m. Evening service 7:30. Morning and evening sermons by the pastor.

St. Andrew's Cathedral (Episcopal)—Emma street, near Beretania. Rt. Rev. H. B. Restarick, bishop; Rev. Canon Wm. Ault, vicar. Holy Communion, 7 a. m.; morning prayer and sermon, 11 o'clock; evening prayer and sermon, 7:30 p. m. Sunday School, 9:45 a. m. Week day services: Daily at 8:45 a. m. and 5:30 p. m. Thursdays, Holy Communion at 7 a. m. Hawaiian services, Rev. Leopold Kroll, pastor, 9:15 a. m.

Epiphany Mission (Episcopal)—Tenth avenue and Palolo, Kaimuki. Rev. F. P. Eteson in charge. 11 a. m., morning service. Sunday School, 10 a. m.

St. Clement's Church (Episcopal)—Corner Makiki street and Wilder avenue. Rev. Canon Osborne, rector. Rev. Leland H. Tracy, vicar. Sunday services: Holy Communion, 7 a. m.; morning prayer and service, 11 a. m.; evening prayer, 7:30 p. m. Punahou cars pass the doors.

St. Elizabeth's Church (Episcopal)—King corner Pua lane. Rev. F. W. Merrill, 7 and 11 a. m.; 7:30 p. m.

Central Union Church—Beretania corner of Richards. Rev. John H. Williams, D. D., acting minister. Bible school, 9:45 to 10:10 a. m.; morning service and sermon by the pastor at 11 a. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6:30 o'clock; evening service at 7:30 o'clock, sermon by the minister.

First Methodist Episcopal Church—Corner of Victoria street and Beretania avenue. Pastor, Rev. Leon L. Loofbourrow. Parsonage telephone No. 3253. Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:45 a. m.; preaching service, 11:00 a. m.; Epworth League, 6:30 p. m.; people's service, 7:30 p. m.

German Lutheran Church—Beretania avenue, near Punchbowl. Pastor, Arthur Hoermann, D. D. 10:00, Sunday School; service, 11; evening service, the last Sunday of each month at 7:30.

Portuguese Evangelical Church—Miller above Beretania. Rev. A. A. Soares; 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints—King near Kapiolani. G. J. Waller; morning service, 11 a. m.; evening service, 7:30 p. m.; Sunday School, 9:45 a. m.

Seventh Day Adventist.—Located at 767 Kinau street. F. H. Conway, pastor. Services Saturday at 11 a. m. and Sunday at 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 10 a. m. Services Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

First Church of Christ Scientist.—Sunday services: Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., for young people under twenty years; lesson sermon at 11 a. m. Wednesday evening, testimonial meeting at 8 o'clock. All services are held in the Odd Fellows' building, Fort street. A free reading room Room 2, is open to the public daily, at Pantheon Building, except Sundays and legal holidays, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. All are cordially invited.



Williams Photo

FLOWER VENDERS

NANA THE LEI GIRL.

Nana, the lei-girl, sits on the pave by the side of the busy street,
 Her fingers are busy the livelong day, stringing her flowers sweet;
 From morning 'till night you may see her there, may purchase her fragrant wares—
 And the crowd goes along with an oath and a song, and nobody knows or cares.

—Herbert Melton Ayres,

In "Trade Wind Lyrics of Aloha Land."

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES.

- Austria-Hungary—Consul.....Herman P. F. Schultze
- Belgium—Vice-ConsulA. Marques
- Brazil—Consul.....A. D. Castro
- Chili—ConsulJ. W. Waldron
- China—ConsulTsz-ang Woohuan
- Denmark—Consul.....C. J. Hedemann
- France—ConsulA. Marques
- Germany—ConsulGeo. Rodiek
- Great Britain—Consul.....E. L. S. Gordon
- Great Britain—Vice-Consul.....Geo. F. Davies
- Italy—Acting Consul.....E. L. S. Gordon
- Japan—Consul General.....Rokuro Moroi
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- Norway—ConsulL. M. Vetlesen
- Panama—Consul (Honolulu).....A. Marques
- Panama—Consul (Hilo).....R. T. Guard

- Peru—Consul.....Bruce Cartwright, Jr.
- Portugal—Consul General...Agnelo Lopes da Cunha Pessoa
- Russia—Vice-ConsulA. Marques
- Spain—Consul.....Luis Guillen Gil
- Spain—Vice Consul.....Thos. Farrington Sedgwick
- Sweden—ConsulGeo. Rodiek

CLUBS. ETC.

- Pacific Club**—Premises on Alakea St. two doors below Beretania.
- University Club**—Premises corner of Hotel and Richards Sts.
- Commercial Club of Honolulu**—McCandless building, corner King and Bethel Sts.
- Country Club.** See "Recreation."
- Outrigger Club.** See "Recreation."
- Trail and Mountain Club** See folio 18.
- The Young Women's Christian Association** is now in its own well-equipped building (the old Y. M. C. A. brick building), corner Alakea and Hotel streets. The rooms are open from 8 a. m. until 4 p. m. daily except Sunday. A mid-day lunch is served to women only, the price being 20 cents.

Y. M. C. A.—The Young Men's Christian Association building is one of the four largest and finest in the city. Built with local money and by local labor at a total cost of \$230,000, the building was dedicated October 11th, 1911, and is a modern Association building in every respect; with gymnasium, hand ball courts, bowling alleys, billiard rooms, cafeteria, large educational department, dormitory and extensive religious work.

Membership tickets from Associations all over the world are honored by the Honolulu Association and full privileges granted to visiting members. The cafeteria is for men only. "Ladies' Night" once a month, furnishes opportunity for a general inspection of the building. Visitors are welcome to the building at any time and may see the various departments in operation.

PARKS, SQUARES, ETC.

- Athletic Park**—A short walk from the Railroad Station. Take north bound King street car or Liliha street car.
- Kapiolani Park**—Honolulu's largest public park. Take King street car for Waikiki terminus.
- Thomas Square**—Between King and Beretania at Kapiolani street, so-called after Admiral Thomas who in 1843 restored the Independence of the Hawaiian Islands.
- Emma Square**—On Emma street above Beretania. Take an Emma or Punahou street car.
- Aala Park**—On King street at River street. Take west bound King or Hotel street car.
- Nuuanu Park**—On Nuuanu street on the way to the Pali—above the Mausoleum—near the terminus of the Nuuanu street car line.
- Atkinson Park**—Between Coral street, Second street and Lucy street (near waterfront).

HONOLULU STANDARD TIME.

Hawaiian standard time is 10 hours 30 minutes slower than Greenwich time, being that of the meridian of 157 degrees 30 minutes. The time whistle blows at 1:30 p. m., which is the same as Greenwich 0 hours 0 minutes. Sun and moon are for local time for the whole group.

Honolulu Photo
Supply Company

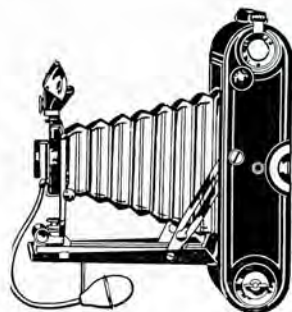
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:: Headquarters ::

Films, Plates, Etc., Post
Cards, Island Views

"Everything Photographic"



HONOLULU RAPID TRANSIT & LAND CO.

First and Last Cars.
KING STREET LINE.

	First A. M.	Last Cars Thru	Barn
Barn, East to Diamond Head.....	5:31	.....	.....
Do West to Kahauiki.....	5:28	.....	.....
Waikiki Road Siding, Westbound.....	5:45	.....	.....
Beach Siding, Westbound.....	5:50	.....	.....
Diamond Head.....	5:55	11:05	11:55
Firehall Switch, Eastbound.....	5:40	.....	.....
Beckley Siding, Eastbound.....	5:45	.....	.....
Kahauiki.....	5:50	11:10	11:50
Fort Street, Eastbound.....	5:47	.....	.....
Do Westbound.....	5:33	11:33	.....
Diamond Head, Connect Nuuanu.....	11:05	.....	.....
Kahauiki, Connect Nuuanu.....	11:20	.....	.....

PUNAHOU LINE.

Barn, East to Pawaa Junction.....	5:41	.....	.....
do West to Honolulu Iron Works.....	5:47	.....	.....
Pawaa Junction.....	5:55	11:35	11:55
Iron Works.....	6:03	11:32	12:02
Pawaa Junction, Connect Nuuanu.....	11:25	.....	.....
Iron Works, Connect Nuuanu.....	11:32	.....	.....

HOTEL STREET LINE.

Barn, East to Kaimuki.....	5:32	.....	.....
do West to Aala Park.....	5:47	.....	.....
Kaimuki.....	5:56	10:56	11:56
Aala Park.....	5:55	11:25	.....

LILIHA AND EMMA LINE.

Barn, to Wylie Street.....	5:42	.....	.....
Do to Pauoa.....	5:47	.....	.....
Pauoa.....	6:00	11:30	11:40
Wylie Street.....	6:00	11:20	11:50

NUUANU VALLEY LINE.

Barn, to Country Club Road.....	5:27	.....	.....
Country Club Road.....	5:45	11:25	11:55
King Street.....	6:00	11:40	.....
C. C. Road, Connect Punahou East.....	.....	11:25	.....
Do " King ".....	.....	11:05	.....
Do " Do West.....	.....	11:15	.....

MANOA VALLEY LINE.

Barn.....	5:52	.....	.....
Wilder Avenue.....	6:02	11:52	.....
Manoa Terminus.....	6:11	11:21	12:01
Do Connect King East at Pawaa.....	.....	11:21	.....
Do " Do West at Fort St.....	.....	11:11	.....

CALLING DAYS IN HONOLULU.

Mondays—Punahou, Makiki.

Tuesdays—Waikiki, Kapiolani Park, Kaimuki, Palolo. First Tuesday, Fort Ruger.

Wednesdays—Nuuanu, Puunui, Pacific Heights. First and third Wednesdays, above Nuuanu bridge; second and fourth Wednesdays, below bridge; fourth Wednesday, Pacific Heights; first and third Wednesdays, Alewa Heights.

Thursdays—The Plains.

Fridays—Hotels and town, fourth Friday. Fort Shafter, first Friday.

Manoa, College Hills, first and third Friday.

Saturdays—Kalihi, third and fourth Saturdays, Kamehameha Schools, last Saturday.

Fort Shafter calling day, every Friday.



Williams Photo

HAWAIIAN LUAU (FEAST)

OAHU RAILWAY TIME TABLE.—Outward. (In force January 1st, 1917.)

STATIONS	Dist.	37	17	*25	3	27	7	19	29	9	31	11	23	15	33
		Ex.Sun.	Ex.Sun.	Sun.Only	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Sun.Only	Ex.Sun.	Daily
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Honolulu	0	6.00	7.30	8.36	9.15	11.02	11.30	2.15	2.40	3.29	5.02	5.15	9.30	11.15	11.30
Puuloa	6	.....	7.45	.....	9.30	11.16	11.46	2.31	2.55	3.85	.....	5.31	9.45	11.31	.....
Aiea	9	.....	7.53	.....	9.38	11.23	11.54	2.39	3.03	3.43	.....	5.39	9.54	11.39	.....
Kalauno	10	.....	7.57	.....	9.42	11.27	11.58	2.43	3.07	3.47	.....	5.43	9.58	11.43	.....
Waiau	11	.....	8.00	.....	9.45	11.30	12.01	2.46	3.10	3.50	.....	5.46	10.01	11.46	.....
Pearl City	12	.....	8.08	9.03	9.48	11.34	12.05	2.50	3.14	3.54	.....	5.50	10.05	11.50	.....
Waipio	14	.....	8.13	.....	9.53	11.39	12.10	2.55	3.19	3.59	.....	5.55	10.10	11.55	.....
Waipahu	14	6.35	8.15	.....	9.56	11.42	12.12	2.57	3.21	4.01	5.38	5.57	10.12	11.57	12.05
Leilehua	.....	7.10	.....	.....	.....	12.20	.....	.....	3.56	.....	6.13	.....	.....	.....	12.40
Wahiawa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.35	.....	.....	4.11	.....	6.28	.....	.....	.....	12.55
Hoeaie	15	.....	8.18	.....	9.59	.....	12.15	3.00	.....	4.04	.....	6.00	10.15	12.00	.....
Honouliuli	16	.....	8.22	.....	10.03	.....	12.19	3.04	.....	4.08	.....	6.04	10.19	12.04	.....
Ewa Mill	18	.....	8.28	9.17	10.09	.....	12.25	3.10	.....	4.14	.....	6.10	10.25	12.10	.....
Gilbert	23	.....	.....	.....	10.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nanakuli	27	.....	.....	.....	10.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waianae	33	.....	.....	9.48	10.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Makaha	35	.....	.....	.....	10.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Makua	41	.....	.....	.....	11.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kawaihapai	50	.....	.....	.....	11.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mokuleia	53	.....	.....	.....	11.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puuniki	55	.....	.....	.....	11.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waialua	56	.....	.....	.....	11.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haleiwa Hotel	56	.....	.....	10.36	11.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waimea	62	.....	.....	.....	11.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kahuku	71	.....	.....	.....	12.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

* On Train 25, "The Haleiwa Limited," only first class tickets will be honored.
Trains 37, 31 and 33 will make no stops between Honolulu and Waipahu to let off passengers, except Train 33, which will stop at Puuloa on Sundays only.

OAHU RAILWAY TIME TABLE.—Inward. (In force January 1st, 1917.)

STATIONS	Dist.	18	4	26	20	6	28	30	22	12	32	16	*24
		Ex.Sun.	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Sun.Only
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kahuku	0	.....	5.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.20	.....	.....	.....
Waimea	9	.....	5.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.43	.....	.....	.....
Haleiwa Hotel	15	.....	6.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.55	.....	.....	8.10
Waialua	15	.....	6.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....
Puuniki	16	.....	6.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.03	.....	.....	.....
Mokuleia	18	.....	6.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.08	.....	.....	.....
Kawaihapai	21	.....	6.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.13	.....	.....	.....
Makua	30	.....	6.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.38	.....	.....	.....
Makaha	36	.....	7.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.51	.....	.....	.....
Waianae	38	.....	7.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.59	.....	.....	8.59
Nanakuli	44	.....	7.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.13	.....	.....	.....
Gilbert	48	.....	7.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.25	.....	.....	.....
Ewa Mill	53	6.46	7.45	.....	10.07	12.45	.....	.....	3.28	4.37	.....	6.35	9.30
Honouliuli	55	6.52	7.50	.....	10.14	12.51	.....	.....	3.35	4.43	.....	6.41	.....
Hoeaie	56	6.56	7.53	.....	10.17	12.54	.....	.....	3.38	4.47	.....	6.45	.....
Wahiawa	.....	.....	.....	7.40	.....	.....	12.20	2.25	.....	.....	.....	5.43	.....
Leilehua	.....	.....	.....	8.00	.....	.....	12.40	2.45	.....	.....	.....	6.03	.....
Waipahu	57	7.01	7.56	8.35	10.21	12.58	1.15	3.21	3.42	4.50	6.38	6.48	.....
Waipio	57	7.03	7.58	8.37	10.23	1.00	1.17	3.23	3.44	4.52	.....	6.50	.....
Pearl City	59	7.10	8.03	8.42	10.28	1.06	1.22	3.28	3.52	4.57	.....	6.56	9.44
Waiau	60	7.13	8.06	8.45	10.31	1.09	1.25	3.31	3.55	5.00	.....	6.59	.....
Kalauno	61	7.17	8.09	8.48	10.34	1.12	1.28	3.34	3.58	5.03	.....	7.02	.....
Aiea	62	7.21	8.13	8.52	10.38	1.16	1.32	3.38	4.02	5.07	.....	7.06	.....
Puuloa	65	7.29	8.20	8.59	10.46	1.24	1.39	3.45	4.10	5.15	.....	7.14	.....
Honolulu	71	7.45	8.36	9.15	11.02	1.38	1.53	3.59	4.24	5.30	7.13	7.28	10.10
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.

* On Train 24, "The Haleiwa Limited," only first class tickets will be honored.
Train 32 will make no stops between Waipahu and Honolulu, except to let off passengers from Wahiawa Branch.

KOOLAU RAILWAY TIME TABLE

(1917)

LEAVE KAHANA FOR KAHUKU.

Stations	Distance Miles	Train No. 1 Daily A.M.	Fare Cents	Train No. 3 Daily P.M.	Fare Cents
					Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays
Kahana	0.00	10.30	..	1.30	..
Punaluu	2.07	10.40	10	1.38	10
Haleaha	2.97	10.46	15	1.40	10
Kaluannui	3.78	11.01	20	1.43	15
Hauula	4.77	11.16	25	1.49	20
Kaipapau	6.33	11.24	30	1.53	25
Laiemaloo	6.96	11.28	35	1.55	30
Lae	8.33	11.33	40	2.02	35
Kahuku	10.83	11.47	55	2.15	45

LEAVE KAHUKU FOR KAHANA.

Stations	Distance Miles	Train No. 2 Daily P.M.	Fare Cents	Train No. 4 Daily P.M.	Fare Cents
					Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays
Kahuku	0.00	12.30	..	3.00	..
Lae	2.50	12.42	15	3.15	10
Laiemaloo	3.87	12.46	20	3.25	15
Kaipapau	4.50	12.49	25	3.29	20
Hauula	6.06	12.59	30	3.45	25
Kaluanni	7.05	1.03	35	3.50	30
Haleaha	7.86	1.06	40	3.55	35
Punaluu	8.76	1.09	45	4.00	40
Kahana	10.83	1.19	55	4.15	45

Train No. 4 leaves Kahuku Sundays 2.30 P.M. arrive Kahana 3.30 P.M.

All trains connect with that of the O. R. & L. Co. leaving Honolulu at 9:15 a. m., and that leaving Kahuku at 2:20 p. m.

Round trip fares on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays from Kahuku to Kahana and return, 75 cents. Rates to intermediate stations materially reduced.

The railroad skirts the beautiful Koolau range of mountains, whose deep valleys and lofty water falls are unsurpassed for beauty. There are good mountain trails leading from Koolau, and a perfect sea bathing beach adds to the many attractions of the district.

ARTHUR W. RALSTON,

General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Hauula, Oahu, T. H.

Hawaiian Development Co., Ltd., Honolulu agents.

FRED L. WALDRON, LTD.

IMPORTERS - EXPORTERS - SHIPPING

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Great Northern Pacific Steamship Co.

Harrison Line from European Ports.

Western Pacific Railway.

Denver and Rio Grande Railway.

Etc., etc., etc.

HONOLULU



S. S. MAUNA KEA

INTER-ISLAND STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Office Queen St., near Fort St., Honolulu.

SAILING SCHEDULE.

S. S. "Mauna Kea." (Pier 14.)

Leaves Honolulu every Wednesday at 10 a. m. for Lahaina, Island of Maui; Kawaihae, Mahukona and Hilo, Island of Hawaii, arriving at Hilo Thursday, a. m.

Returning leaves Hilo every Friday at 10 a. m., touching at the above mentioned ports, arriving at Honolulu Saturday a. m.

Leaves Honolulu every Saturday at 3 p. m. for Hilo, stopping at Lahaina, arriving at Hilo Sunday a. m.

Returning leaves Hilo for Honolulu every Monday at 4 p. m., touching Lahaina, arriving at Honolulu Tuesday a. m.

The flagship of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company's fleet. She is a model of marine mechanism at all points and is fitted with those modern conveniences that make travel on the big ocean liners so delightful to passengers.

Length, 252 ft.; beam, 36 ft.; depth of hold, 17 ft.; registered gross tonnage, 1566; triple expansion engines of 2400 horsepower; uses petroleum fuel; speed 16 knots; steam steering gear; 5 watertight bulkheads; double bottom; 5 decks; carries 2 metal and 9 wooden lifeboats; 550 life-preservers; fire extinguishers and hose; has 51 staterooms containing 102 berths and 51 settees; 78 can be seated at table in saloon; social hall; smoking room; bar; also fine promenade deck for passengers.

S. S. "Mauna Loa." (Pier 14.)

Leaves Honolulu for Lahaina, Maui; Kailua, Keauhou, Napoopoo, Hookena, Hoopuloa and Punaluu, to Honuapo, Hawaii. (Touching at Mahukona and Kawaihae on outward Friday trips and on inward trips leaving Honuapo

on Sunday.) About every ten days leaving Honolulu Tuesdays and Fridays at 12 o'clock noon of each alternate week, returning on Tuesdays and Fridays a. m. just one week from day of departure.

S. S. "Claudine." (Pier 12.)

Leaves Honolulu every Monday at 5 p. m. for Lahaina, Kahului, Keanae and Hana. (Calling at Kipahulu every other week, Mokulau on first Monday of the month and Nahuiku the third Monday.)

Returning, leaves Hana Wednesday, about 11 a. m., touching at Kahului and Lahaina.

Leaves Honolulu every Friday at 5 p. m. for Lahaina and Kahului.

Returning, leaves Kahului Saturday at 4 p. m. for Honolulu direct, arriving at Honolulu same evening.

S. S. "Kinau." (Pier 12.)

Leaves Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 o'clock p. m., for Nawiliwili, Koloa, Eleele, Makaweli and Waimea, Kauai.

Returning leaves Waimea every Saturday at 10 a. m. Leaves Nawiliwili about 5 p. m., arriving at Honolulu Sunday a. m.

S. S. "MAUI." (Pier 12.)

Leaves Honolulu every Monday 5 p. m. for Ahukini. Returning leaves Nawiliwili 5 p. m. every Tuesday, arriving Honolulu Wednesday a. m.

Leaves Honolulu every Thursday 5 p. m. for Nawiliwili and Koloa. Returning leaves Kauai every Saturday 5 p. m., arriving Honolulu Sunday a. m.

S. S. "Mikahala." (Pier 13.)

Leaves Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 o'clock p. m. for Kaunakakai, Pukoo, Lahaina, Kaanapali, Kihei, Makena, Maui; Molokai and Lanai ports.

Returning leaves Lahaina every Saturday at 3 o'clock p. m., arriving at Honolulu Sunday a. m.

Steamers also leave Honolulu regularly once a week for Kealia, Anahola, Kilauea, Kalihiwai and Hanalei, Island of Kauai, and for Kukuiahae and Honokaa, Island of Hawaii.

INTER-ISLAND DISTANCES AND FARES.

One Way.

Honolulu to	Nawiliwili, Kauai.....	98 Miles.....	\$6.00 and \$ 7.00
" "	Koloa, Kauai.....	110 "	6.00 and 7.00
" "	Waimea, Kauai.....	125 "	7.00 and 8.00
" "	Hanalei, Kauai.....	131 "	7.00
Honolulu to	Lahaina, Maui.....	75 Miles.....	\$5.00 and \$ 6.00
" "	Kahului, Maui.....	97 "	6.00 and 7.00
" "	Hana, Maui.....	129 "	8.00 and 9.00
" "	Mahukona, Hawaii.....	152 "	10.00
" "	Kawaihae, Hawaii.....	162 "	10.00
" "	Kailua, Hawaii.....	173 "	10.00
" "	Hilo, Hawaii.....	229 "	\$10.00 and 12.50
" "	Honuapo, Hawaii.....	250 "	13.00

RECREATION

THE CONSOLIDATED AMUSEMENT COMPANY.

Proprietors of and operating The Bijou Theatre, Regular Dramatic and Musical Performance; Ye Liberty Theatre, Latest Dramatizations in Motion Pictures; The Empire Theatre, Motion Pictures; Hawaii Theatre, Motion Pictures.

THE HAWAIIAN BAND.

Gives a concert daily in some one of the city parks, (see newspapers).

HEINE'S TAVERN ON THE BEACH AT WAIKIKI

A fashionable seaside resort where one may enjoy a dinner de Luxe on the spacious open lanai looking out upon a sea peopled with bathers, surf-riders and canoeing parties.

HEINE'S is a popular after-theatre rendezvous where the elite foregather for their evenings final merrymaking and enjoy a classy cabaret entertainment and dance. Electric Cars pass the door.

"TOKIWA EN"

THE NOTED JAPANESE TEA GARDEN



Real Geisha Grls Dancing! Handsomely Dressed in Brilliant Oriental Costume. We make a specialty of serving Oriental Dinners and Lunches on European Plan. Only 4 blks. from Liberty Theater.

H. MIYamoto, Manager

1503 Nuuanu Street

Telephone 3913

Golf, Sports, Etc.

Hawaii offers an all-the-year-round golfers' paradise. There are several high-class links convenient to the city of Honolulu, on any one of which may be found nine holes of as good sport as any one could expect at any place in any country. The links are kept up carefully and their advantages are open to all visitors. It is never too warm, it is never too cold; in fact, enthusiasts find that it is always just the right time to play golf in Hawaii.

Country Club.

The Country Club is devoted to golf and other field sports. The club grounds are situated about a mile from the Liliha street car line terminus and the Nuuanu street car line runs to the entrance of the club grounds. The membership fee is \$25.00. Visitors' cards granting privileges of the club for one month \$5.00.

Polo.

Each island has a polo team and field, and features of the late summer are inter-island matches or tournaments played in Honolulu.

Tennis.

Tennis flourishes on every island, while there are three well supported clubs in Honolulu with excellent courts.

The Pacific Tennis Court is situated on King street at junction of Merchant street. The Beretania Court is at the corner of Young and Victoria streets, opposite Thomas Square, and the Manoa Tennis Club is in Manoa Valley on the car line. Club privileges are frequently extended to visitors.



Bell Photo

A WINTER DAY AT WAIKIKI, HONOLULU'S PLAYGROUND

SURF RIDING

The great and distinctively Hawaiian sport is Surf Riding. It is most fascinating to watch the men and boys standing erect on their surfboards dashing shoreward, topping the crest of the highest waves. Much practice and great skill is required to excel in this sport. A sport which is enjoyed by all is riding the surf in native outrigger canoes. Under

guidance of skillful native boatmen, it is very safe, though thrilling in the extreme.

Surf Bathing.

The bathing beach at Waikiki, three and a half miles south of Honolulu, is world-famed for its beauty, the even temperature of its water and the unique sports there indulged, surf boating and surf-board riding. The temperature of the water is close to 78 degrees the year round. The beach is almost entirely free from inequalities, running out slowly to deep water. There is no undertow, so bathers are absolutely safe.

The entire beach at Waikiki is enclosed in a great barrier reef of coral which effectually guards the bathers from possible intrusion of sharks, which are never seen in the lagoon. There has never been a casualty from these sea monsters on any of the bathing beaches about Honolulu.

Outrigger Canoe Club.

Devoted to surfing and other aquatic sports. Grounds and buildings, Waikiki Beach. Special building and attendance for women members. Membership fee, \$10.00; dues \$10.00 per year; visitor's card granting privileges of club for month, \$2.00. Take south bound King street car.

J. A. BEAVEN, Secretary.

Office with American-Hawaiian Paper Co., Fort and Queen Streets.

Makiki Reserve.—Field sports. Kinau street between Makiki and Keeaumoku streets. Take Waialae or King street car to Keeaumoku street.

Alexander Field.—Punahou College Grounds. Take Punahou cars and transfer to Manoa car.

Athletic Base Ball Park.—A short walk from the Railroad Station. Take north bound King street car or Liliha street car.

League Grounds (Moiliili).—Hotel street cars, south bound, pass the league grounds. Punahou or King street cars, transfer at Pawaa Junction.

Aala Park.—Field sports. King and River streets. Take west bound King or Waialae car.

Do you want rest? **THE COURTLAND** is a quiet home hotel in the most attractive residence portion of Honolulu.

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PAPER, MATTING, Etc., LUMBER
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LIQUOR DEALERS

Choice Wines, Liquors and Beers
Careful attention paid to family orders—prompt auto delivery
Corner Queen and Alakea Streets. Phone 3181

UKULELE LESSON

ERNEST K. KAAI

Studio, Alexander Young Bldg.

HONOLULU, HAWAII

MRS. ETHEL M. TAYLOR

LEADING FLORIST

Cable and Wireless Address, "Florist" P. O. Box 799
No. 158 Hotel Street Opposite Alexander Young Hotel Cafe
Our experience and facilities enable us to offer Cut Flowers,
Potted Plants, Orchids, Ferns, Bouquets and Designs that are
the Perfection of Excellence. All orders by Cable, Wireless or
Mail given prompt and careful attention. TELEPHONE 2339

HONOLULU, T. H.

AN ANGLER'S PARADISE.

By H. Gooding Field, Secretary of the Hawaii Tuna Club.

From an angler's standpoint, no more perfect spot in the world can be imagined than Hawaii. The Island waters teem with game fish of great variety and size. When one considers that the fish of these Islands were first officially recorded as early as 1782 by Broussonet from specimens obtained during Captain Cook's third voyage to Hawaii, and that the United States Fish Commission have already described 447 distinct species of fish belonging to the region of the Hawaiian Islands, exclusive of deepsea fish, embracing a large number of the giant mackerels, such as the swordfish, tuna, ocean bonito and albacore, it is surprising that the excellent sport of game fishing with rod and reel in Hawaiian waters has not been given publicity both locally and on the mainland.



MESSEURS. JAMES W. JUMP OF LOS ANGELES, CAL., FRED. K. BURNHAM, OF MARTINEZ, CAL., AND H. T. MORRIS OF DENVER, COL., WITH A DAY'S CATCH OF YELLOW FIN TUNA (300 LBS.) TAKEN OFF THE ISLAND OF MOLOKINI, HAWAII.

Island Fishing Grounds.

A great number of offshore fishing banks, shoals, reefs and channels are located in close proximity to all the Islands; these fishing grounds, in ancient times, were apportioned by the King among his principal warrior chiefs, retaining, however, a considerable number for his own food supply and sport.

Hawaiian Game Fish.

The Tuna.—The well known species of giant mackerels, such as the leaping tuna (*thunnus thynnus*); long fin tuna (*thunnus alalanga*); and yellow fin tuna (*thunnus macrapterus*), which are frequently caught in Hawaiian waters,

and reach a large size, are known by the Hawaiian generic name *ahi*.

The Albacore.—The albacore (which in other waters is sometimes classed as the leaping tuna) is also included in the native term *ahi* and *ahi-pa-laha*.

The Ocean Bonito.—The ocean bonito (*gymnosarda pelamis*) and the California bonito or skipjack (*sarda chilensis*) are very plentiful in local waters; these fish are known by the Hawaiian names of *aku* and *kawakawa*, respectively.

The California Bonito.—In the 1903 United States Fish Commission Bulletin (p. 175), referring to the *sarda chilensis* (California bonito), it is stated that "a specimen about two feet long recently received from Honolulu belongs without doubt to this species." They are sighted any day of the year in Hawaiian waters, swimming on the surface, and in schools of large numbers, and are one of the most highly prized of game fish.



AN AFTERNOON CATCH OF GAME FISH AT MAALAEA BAY, ISLAND OF MAUI.

The Yellowtail and Amber Fish.—The yellowtail (*seriola dorsalis*) and amber fish (*seriola*, species), closely related to the amber jack of Florida, which has greatly assisted in making Florida famous as a fishing resort, is the native *kahala*. This fish is common in Hawaiian waters. It is a desperate fighter and a most beautiful fish.

The Swordfish.—The swordfish, caught in Hawaiian waters, weighing from three hundred to four hundred pounds, is known in the Hawaiian tongue as the *a'u*. These fish usually travel in pairs, and are often seen here close inshore in deep waters.

The Black Sea Bass.—The black sea bass (*tereolepis gigas*) is the Hawaiian *hapuupuu*. These fish are brought to the markets at Honolulu, Hilo and Lahaina, taken from points varying from one-half to one mile offshore.

The Tarpon.—This is one of the greatest of game fish, in the estimation of anglers who have had the good fortune to fish for it on the coast of Florida, and will doubtless prove one of the most interesting of Hawaiian fishes to sportsmen who visit these Islands.

The Dolphin.—Dr. Holder, in his "Fishes of the Pacific Coast," mentions that the dolphin is a fish among the very rare catches, and, so far as known, taken with rod and reel nowhere else than in the channel islands of California. These fish are numerous in local waters, and can be landed any month of the year offshore in deep water, within a mile or even closer, from any of the Islands with light tackle.

The Barracuda.—There are twenty species of the family of sphyraenidas—the barracudas—frequented local waters, many of them being highly prized as food. The Hawaiian generic term for this fish is *kaku*; the smaller species are known as *kawakawa*. The Hawaiian species would appear to travel in small schools, as they are a common fish in local markets.

The Ulua.—There are nine species of the genus *Carrangus* Griffith in Hawaii, this is the Hawaiian *ulua* (large size); *pa'upa'u* (medium size); *papiopio* (small size). The *ulua* is an exceedingly voracious fish. They frequent, in large numbers, the deep waters in the Island channels and close inshore off the precipitous rocky ledges. Pound for pound, the *ulua* is the gamest fish in any waters. The bonefish (*albulula vulpes*), known as the Hawaiian *oio*, is another highly esteemed game fish in local waters, measuring in length from eighteen inches to five feet. It is generally abundant and universally distributed throughout the Islands.

The Frigate Mackerel.—The frigate mackerel, a common fish in Hawaii, is a fine game fish, and like the albacore, run in schools. It has all the colors of the rainbow, and is a fast swimmer.



Fred K. Burnham of Martinez, Cal., with a blue-fin tuna weighing 91 lbs., taken off the coast of Maui, Hawaii, New Year's day.

Other Common Hawaiian Fish.

Other common fish, which, among numerous other species, are particularly referred to in the United States Fish Commission Bulletin as being in Hawaiian waters, include the mullets, running in great schools; the milkfish (Hawaiian awa), one of the most important Island fish; like the mullet, it is known by different names at different stages in its life—the young are called puawa, those of medium size, awa awa, while the very large individuals are the awa kalamoku; a species of needle-fish (tylosurus giganteus)—Hawaiian ahaaha and auau—very voracious, numerous examples being three feet six inches long; the Hawaiian wolu (revettus coco), examples caught measuring four feet six inches in length and weighing forty pounds; pampanos; mackerel scads; perch, related to the sea basses; the catalufas, a carnivorous fish, chiefly found in deep waters; snappers, Hawaiian ukikiki; kalikali and opakapaka, an excellent food fish, reaching a length of two feet. This is an active and voracious fish and very plentiful, being brought into the local markets every day; the porgies, a carnivorous shore fish and much valued as food; picarels, caught in deep water off Hilo; surmullet, Hawaiian weke and weke ula; flounders and soles.

Bait.

The Hawaiian waters teem with natural bait for the game fish of this locality.

Tackle.

The tackle used with the game fishing in Hawaiian waters has been the regulation "light tackle," "3-6," nine-ounce and sixteen-ounce rods, with six, nine and twenty-four thread lines, identically similar to those used in the summer and winter fishing tournaments annually held at Avalon, Catalina Island, California.



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FISHING RESTRICTIONS

The following is forbidden by law:

The use of giant powder or any other explosive substance in taking fish.

The taking of Mullet or Awa under 4 inches in length.

The taking of any fish by means of trap, or by net having a smaller mesh than 2 inches stretched or one inch square.

The taking of fish by means of a net in the waters of Honolulu harbor.

The taking of "Amaama" (Mullet) during the time from December 1st to March 1st inclusive.

The taking of Bass at any time with nets.

The taking of Bass during the time between November 1st and June 1st.

Limit, five Bass in any one day.

Taking of Bass of a length less than nine inches.

The taking at any time of any fish known as "Top Minnows."



Perkins Photo

R. O. MATHESON, H. P. WOOD AND W. L. MORGAN
FLYING FISH SHOOTING OFF WAIKIKI

FLYING FISH SHOOTING AND SHARK FISHING.

Another sport which is coming to be much in vogue is that of flying fish shooting, pronounced by lovers of sport to be more exciting than quail shooting. A power launch is used for the purpose. Cruising about between Diamond Head and the entrance to the harbor, the hunters stand in the bow and shoot the flying fish as they rise out of the water, singly or in schools.



A DAY'S CATCH OF SHARKS—TAKEN OFF HONOLULU HARBOR

Shark fishing is also a favorite sport. Generally these monsters of the deep can be lured in large numbers by anchoring an animal carcass a mile or two off shore the day before. Cautiously approaching the quarry, a harpoon is either thrown into the back of one of the monsters, or he is induced to snap a baited hook. In either case the excitement begins at once, and the boat is often towed for a long time by the powerful fish before it is killed.

Launches carrying 6 or 8 persons can be procured from Messrs. Young Brothers at \$15.00 for a half day. Arrangements can be made by phone (No. 2551) or at their wharf, which is located near the U. S. Immigration Station, and a short walk from the Punahou street car line water front terminus. The best fishing is usually during the early part of the day.

Hunting.

In season the shooting for ducks and pheasants, plover, doves, etc., is of high class, and some excellent bags are constantly reported. There is some fair deer shooting on the Island of Molokai, while on Hawaii, Maui and Kauai wild boar, wild cattle and wild dogs offer fine sport.

Most of the pheasants are on preserved lands, but permission to shoot can usually be obtained from the owners. Intending hunters should procure a gun license (\$5.00) from the County Treasurer.

Game Law Approved April 26, 1915.

Section 1. Section 594 of the Revised Laws of Hawaii, 1915, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 594. Close season; punishment. It shall be unlawful to take, kill or destroy any migratory wild duck,

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The ULUA, declared by anglers to be the gamest fish, pound for pound, in any waters are caught here weighing up to 175 pounds. The whole year is fishing season in Hawaii. The bass, found in the larger irrigating reservoirs, often weigh 15 pounds each and are caught between June and December.

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plover, snipe, turnstone curlew, stilt or mud hen, between the first day of May and the first day of October.

To take, kill or destroy any native wild duck between the first day of February and the first day of October; provided, however, that from and after October 31st, 1915, until October 31st, 1918, it shall be unlawful to take, kill or destroy any native wild duck;

To take, kill or destroy any quail or pheasant between the first day of February and the first day of October;

To take, kill or destroy any wild dove or wild pigeon between the first day of February and the first day of July;

It shall be unlawful to take, kill or destroy in any one day more than twenty-five migratory wild ducks, plovers, snipes, turnstones, curlews, stilts, or mud-hens, native wild

ducks, wild doves or wild pigeons, nor more than seven cock-pheasants in any one day;

To take, gather or destroy the eggs of any wild duck, mud hen, pheasant, dove, pigeon or quail at any time. To buy, sell or offer for sale, transport or have in possession any of said game at any time when it is unlawful to kill the same.

To take, kill or destroy any skylarks or hen pheasants; to take, gather or destroy any eggs of such skylarks or hen pheasants at any time; or to buy, sell or offer for sale or have in possession skylarks at any time.

Any person convicted of violating any of the provisions of the section shall be fined not less than \$50.00 nor more than \$200.00, or be imprisoned for a term of not less than 7 days nor more than 6 months. One-half the fine imposed in cases of convictions to be paid to the informer.

Mountain Climbing.

The Hawaiian jungles are extremely difficult to traverse, especially by women, while the highlands of this island abound in dangers of precipice and crevasse, with hillsides dense with practically impenetrable growth. For this reason the danger of leaving the trails must be borne in mind.

There are very many walking trips that are perfectly safe, and it will be well for strangers to stick to them.

The Trail and Mountain Club has cut mountain paths for scores of miles in the mountains back of Honolulu and every week end and Sunday runs auto bus and tramping excursions to different parts of the Island of Oahu. Any information may be secured in the Pan Pacific Club rooms, over Castle & Cooke, Ltd., office, corner Fort and Merchant street. The dues in the Trail and Mountain Club are \$5.00 per year.



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The following trails are suggested by Mr. Alexander Hume Ford, Recording Secretary of the Hawaiian Trail and Mountain Club, as being safe and easily accessible.

The car line in Honolulu passes seven valleys. From each of these valleys there are more or less well defined foot trails to the mountains that form their back ridge.

Kalihi Valley—From the Bishop Museum, Kalihi Valley, on the car line, there is a fairly good road for two miles up the valley and then a foot trail to the crest of the ridge which overlooks the other side of the Island. There is an old native trail leading down on the other side. It is not advisable for anyone to follow this latter trail without a guide as there are dangerous points.

Nuuanu Valley—The Nuuanu car line takes you up this valley to a point near the Country Club. The trails to the left are all native trails. Up the little valley there is a trail to Lanihuli, a high mountain peak to the left of the Nuuanu Pali. Up the larger valley, to the left there is a beautiful trail to the foot of the falls of Hildebrand Glen. To climb up over these falls is a difficult feat. Near the Nuuanu Dam there is a trail through the Government nursery and up to the ridge which leads to Lanihuli.

Pauoa Valley—From the end of the Emma street car line you may follow the road to Pacific Heights to the left and then the ridge trail along the mountain heights between Pauoa Valley and Nuuanu Valley to Pauoa flats. On Pauoa flats is a grass rest house of the Trail and Mountain Club divided into three rooms: a dining room, a sleeping room for men, and a sleeping room for women. It is necessary to carry your own bedding and provisions. A large tank, always full, supplies plenty of water. It is also possible to follow the trail directly up the center of Pauoa Valley to the same point.

By turning to the right from the end of the Emma street car line and following the road through the Portuguese settlement, Punchbowl is reached. There is a trail to the right leading up to Punchbowl, from which a trail to the left divides, one leading up to Tantalus along the side of Makiki Valley, the other branching at the end of a few hundred yards, one trail leading up the ridge to Tantalus, the other along the side of the cliffs overlooking Pauoa Valley to Pauoa flats and the rest house. This is the splendidly cut Castle trail given to the Trail and Mountain Club.

Mt. Olympus—From Pauoa flats the trail begins to Kona-huanui and around to Mt. Olympus. The splendidly well-cut trail is the Olympus trail. About a mile from the rest house a narrow native trail is seen climbing up the ridge of Kona-huanui. The Olympus trail leads to the top of Mt. Olympus from which a magnificent view is obtained, and then to Palolo Crater and Valley.

Manoa Valley—From Mt. Olympus down the ridge between Manoa and Palolo Valleys is a trail leading into Manoa Val-

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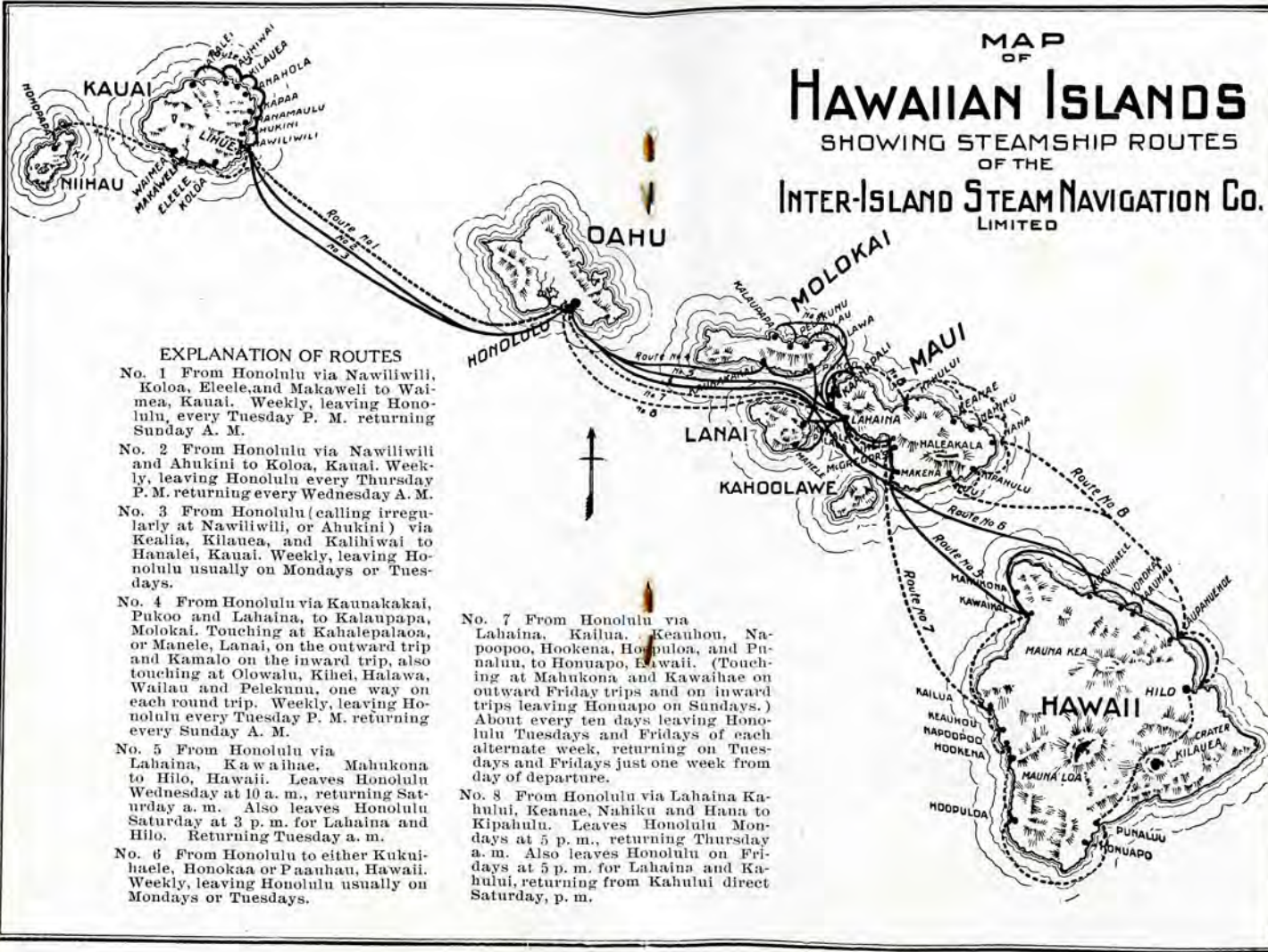
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EXPLANATION OF ROUTES

- No. 1 From Honolulu via Nawiliwili, Koloa, Eleele, and Makaweli to Waima, Kauai. Weekly, leaving Honolulu, every Tuesday P. M. returning Sunday A. M.
- No. 2 From Honolulu via Nawiliwili and Ahukini to Koloa, Kauai. Weekly, leaving Honolulu every Thursday P. M. returning every Wednesday A. M.
- No. 3 From Honolulu (calling irregularly at Nawiliwili, or Ahukini) via Kealia, Kilauea, and Kalihiwai to Hanalei, Kauai. Weekly, leaving Honolulu usually on Mondays or Tuesdays.
- No. 4 From Honolulu via Kaunakakai, Pukoo and Lahaina, to Kalaupapa, Molokai. Touching at Kahalepalaoa, or Manele, Lanai, on the outward trip and Kamalo on the inward trip, also touching at Olowalu, Kihai, Halawa, Wailau and Pelekunu, one way on each round trip. Weekly, leaving Honolulu every Tuesday P. M. returning every Sunday A. M.
- No. 5 From Honolulu via Lahaina, Kawaihae, Mahukona to Hilo, Hawaii. Leaves Honolulu Wednesday at 10 a. m., returning Saturday a. m. Also leaves Honolulu Saturday at 3 p. m. for Lahaina and Hilo. Returning Tuesday a. m.
- No. 6 From Honolulu to either Kukuihaele, Honokaa or Paauhau, Hawaii. Weekly, leaving Honolulu usually on Mondays or Tuesdays.

- No. 7 From Honolulu via Lahaina, Kailua, Keauhou, Napoopoo, Hookena, Hoopuloa, and Punaluu, to Honuapo, Hawaii. (Touching at Mahukona and Kawaihae on outward Friday trips and on inward trips leaving Honuapo on Sundays.) About every ten days leaving Honolulu Tuesdays and Fridays of each alternate week, returning on Tuesdays and Fridays just one week from day of departure.
- No. 8 From Honolulu via Lahaina, Kahului, Keanae, Nahiku and Hana to Kipahulu. Leaves Honolulu Mondays at 5 p. m., returning Thursday a. m. Also leaves Honolulu on Fridays at 5 p. m. for Lahaina and Kahului, returning from Kahului direct Saturday, p. m.

ley at Woodlawn. The latter part of this trail is not cut, merely a native footpath much overgrown.

Palolo Crater and Valley—The regular Olympus trail leads to Palolo Crater from whence there are two trails to the car line. Turning at the remains of the old rest house to the left, you descend to the bottom of the crater at the head of the seven falls of Palolo Valley. There is a trail leading up to the mountain heights and there is a trail from the valleys and down the little valley which joins Palolo Valley at the main road. This is a difficult trail to those who are unaccustomed to mountain climbing as it is necessary to climb down over the falls.

Punchbowl and Makiki Valley—There is a zig-zag trail up the face of Punchbowl with a rest house at the base and one at the top. It is best to get off the car at Hackfeld street (Punahou car line) and go straight up. At Makiki street a roadway leads up the valley of the same name. There is a very pretty walk up to the left ridge of Tantalus above the falls that is easily followed. Above the falls there is a foot trail to the right ridge of Tantalus. There is also a roadway to the top of Tantalus.

Manoa Valley—The Manoa car line takes you quite a distance up Manoa Valley. Turning to the left and walking up to the Castle Home (the big red building on the left side of the valley), you will find a trail leading up Tantalus. Following this trail a journey may be made along the cliffs of Manoa Valley to Pauoa flats and the rest house. There is one or two native trails from Pauoa flats down into the head of Nuuanu Valley and from the head of the valley there is a dangerous trail to the falls that come pouring down. From Woodlawn there is a trail near the cocoanut trees up the little ridge to two rather extensive caves. From



Baker Photo

PREPARING POI, THE NATIONAL FOOD

up the valley along the ridge to the left there is a trail to the top of the ridge and Mt. Olympus.

Palolo Valley—The next valley is Palolo Valley. You get off the car at Twelfth avenue and walk to the bridge and then if you wish to follow the trail up the seven falls of Palolo Valley, turn to the road to the right. If you wish to go up the regular trail to Palolo Crater, follow the Government road which winds to the left and then a mile, where the rough wagon roads begins, turn to the left, follow this and it will end at the trail which leads direct up to the rim of the crater and on to Mt. Olympus.

There are other walks from either end of the car line; from Fort Shafter to beautiful Moanalua, and from the Kaimuki end of the car line, by road and trail, to Koko Head and around the Waimanalo mountains back to the Pali and Nuuanu Valley.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

DISCOVERY OF HAWAII.

There is little doubt that the Hawaiian Islands were discovered by the Spanish navigator, Juan Gaetano, in the year 1555, although Captain James Cook is credited with their discovery, and by him named the Sandwich Islands in honor of the Earl of Sandwich, who was then the Lord of the British Admiralty. The name Hawaii is that in general use.

On January 18th, 1778, with his two armed ships, the "Resolution" and the "Discovery," Cook first sighted the Island of Oahu and soon after saw the Island of Kauai. Anchoring off Waimea of that Island, he sent a boat ashore to look for a watering place. On the 29th he visited Niihau and on February 2nd his ships sailed away to the north. Returning a year later (January 17th, 1779) he anchored in the smooth waters of Kealahukua Bay, on the leeward side of what he entered in his journal as the Island of "Owhyhee" (Hawaii).

Capt. Cook established his camp on the shores of the bay and spent some weeks in overhauling his fleet, and in friendly trading with the natives, who regarded him as a god and the members of his crew as supernatural beings. The great captain was given divine honors, and was loaded with magnificent presents of the best that the Island produced.

The death of one of the seamen, however, was enough to show the natives that the strangers were mortal like themselves, and after a time the Hawaiians began to tire of their guests. Their violation of tabu and their abandoned conduct were such to disgust even heathens. Cook by his

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rash and arbitrary conduct involved himself in an affray with the natives, in which he was killed on the 14th of February, 1779. His body was taken to a heiau or temple; the flesh was removed from the bones and burned, and the bones were tied up with red feathers and deified. Parts of the body was recovered, however, and committed to the deep with military honors and a part of the bones were kept in the temple of Lono and worshiped by the people until 1819 when they were concealed in some secret place. A monument erected by his fellow-countrymen now marks the place where he fell on the shores of Kealakekua, and is being constantly visited by numbers of travelers, who have read the wonderful history of this wonderful man. A most interesting account of Cook will be found in "Alexander's Brief History of the Hawaiian People."

The Queen Dethroned.

The Queen was deposed in 1893, and a Provisional Government set up, which was succeeded in 1894 by the Republic of Hawaii, with Hon. Sanford B. Dole as its President.

Annexation of Hawaii.

By a joint resolution of the Congress of the United States, passed July 7, 1898, the Hawaiian Islands came under the sovereignty of the United States of America, and on June 14, 1900, Congress passed an Organic Act by which Hawaii became a Territory of the United States, with the general form of government of those already existing, but with somewhat wider legislative and executive powers, made necessary by reason of the greater distance between the seat of central government and the territory.

Location of Hawaii.

The Hawaiian Islands are the most isolated group of inhabited islands in the world. They lie just within the northern tropic between 18° 54' and 22° 15' north latitude and between 154° 50' and 160° 30' west longitude.

"Rainbow Land."

When Katharyne M. Yates, the distinguished author, saw flashes of golden sunlight piercing the mists in the valleys leave an imprint on the azure-hued mountains around Nature's gardens; and again when through the silvery sheen of moonbeams appeared the bow of promise in all the brilliancy of primal colors, she named Hawaii "Rainbow Land," and no one will doubt its appropriateness.

Public Health.—The Hawaiian Islands.

Offer an equable climate; no sudden changes in temperature, no fogs, no disagreeable cold snaps, no intense heat. White is the "national" color in dress material and is worn throughout the year.

There is no malaria, no low fevers, no epidemics. A Board of Health has its representatives in every town and

hamlet in the islands forever watching sanitary conditions and acting promptly when occasion arises. The islands are, probably, the healthiest of any place in the world. The Board of Health will furnish vital statistics to anyone interested.

As a winter or summer resort they rival the famous beauty spots and health centers of the old world and America.

Visitors will find the scenery of Hawaii somewhat different from that in other sections of the world because there is not even a suggestion of monotony.

HAWAIIAN LANGUAGE.

The Hawaiian alphabet consists of twelve letters. The vowels are given their values as in Spanish and are always pronounced, not slurred. Thus the name of the group is HAH-WYE-E. By uttering these sounds rapidly and connectedly the pronunciation is secured.

Terms Commonly Used.

Ae—Yes	Keikikane—Boy
Akamai—Smart, Clever	Kaikamahine—Girl
Aloha—(Friendly salutation), love	Keiki—Child
Alanui—Street, Road	Kuai—Buy, sell
Aole—No	La—Sun
Haole—White man or foreigner	Lanai—Porch
Heiau—Old native temple	Lei—Wreath
Hale—House	Likepu—The same
Halekula—School house	Mahope—By and by
Halepule—Church	Makai—Toward the sea
Halekua—Store	Mai—Come
Hana—To work	Mauka—Toward the mountains
Hapai—To lift	Malihini—Stranger, newcomer
Hele wawae—Walk	Mamua—Before, in front of
Hokele—Hotel	Make—Dead
Hula—Hawaiian dance	Mele—Hawaiian music
Hiamoe—Sleep	Maikai—Good
Hoomalimali—To gain one's favor	Mokuahi—Steamer
by false flattery	Malaila—There
Huhu—Angry	Maanei—Here
Ilo—Dog	Mahina—Moon
Kaa ahi—Train	Palaoa—Bread
Kahunapule—Priest	Pali—Cliff
Ko—Sugar	Pan—Done, finished
Lio—Horse	Pipi—Cow
Kulikuli—Keep still	Pilikia—Trouble
Kaa—Carriage	Pehea—How goes it?
Kahuna—Native witch, doctor	Pehea oe—How are you?
Kai—Sea	Poi—Native food
Kamaaina—Old-timer, pioneer	Popoki—Cat
Kamailio—Talk	Wai—Water
Kope—Coffee	Wikiwiki—Hurry up
Kanaka—Man	Wahine—Woman
Kokua—To assist, to help	

Numerals.

1	Ekahi	7	Ehiku
2	Elua	8	Ewalu
3	Ekolu	9	Eiwa
4	Eha	10	Umi
5	Elima	11	Umi-kunamakahi
6	Eono	12	Umi-kunamalu

Coins.

Nickel—Hapaumi	Half Dollar—Hapalua
Dime—Kenikeni	One Dollar—Hookahi Kala
Quarter—Hapaha	Two Dollars—Elua Kala

The hour of the day is told by prefixing the word "hola" to the numeral, as: One o'clock, Hola ekahi.

Helu Ekahi (Number One). That stands for THE COURTLAND.

POPULATION OF HAWAII.

According to the Governor of Hawaii's report, June 30, 1916, the estimated population of Hawaii is 228,771, exclusive of U. S. military forces, divided as follows:

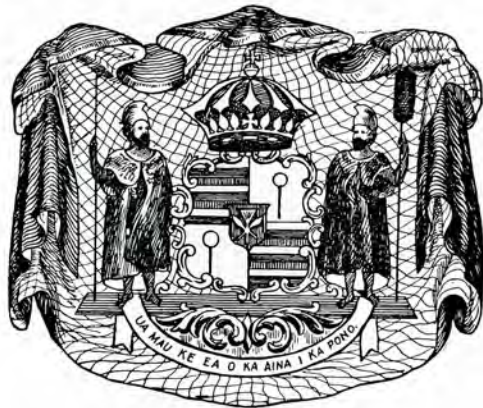
Japanese	97,000	
Hawaiian	23,770	
Portuguese	23,755	
Chinese	21,954	
American	}	16,042
British		
German		
Russian		
Filipinos	16,898	
Part-Hawaiian	15,334	
Porto Rican	5,187	
Spanish	3,577	
All others	5,254	

Total	228,771
Army and Navy (approximately)	11,000
Population of Honolulu	68,000

POPULATION OF THE ISLANDS.

Hawaii	65,000
Maui and Molokai	36,000
Oahu	109,148
Kauai	28,913
Kalawao	710

Estimated present population, Jan. 1, 1917 239,771



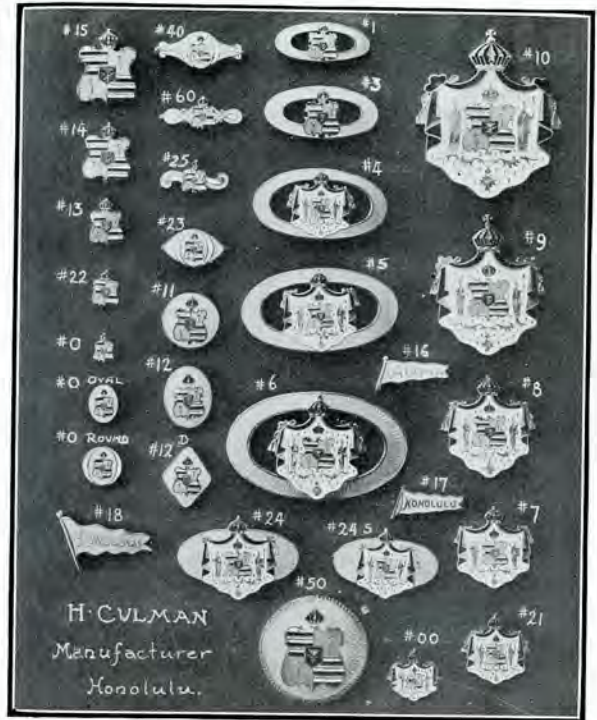
THE HAWAIIAN COAT OF ARMS.

Was designed by Haalilio and was adopted by the Legislative Council in 1845. The white balls, Puhoulou, were

TYPICALLY HAWAIIAN

HAWAIIAN COAT OF ARMS

Designed by Hawaiians and made entirely in Hawaii



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HALE ALOHA

FURNISHED APARTMENTS IN THE COUNTRY

Mr. M. E. Silva has established a family resort on the shores of Waialua Bay, where the city dweller may find apartments and cottages with electric lights and modern conveniences, furnished for light house-keeping, and enjoy an outing with sea bathing, fishing and boating. The trip can be made from Honolulu by auto in one hour and a quarter over the best road in the island, or by rail, schedule time. Rates, \$15.00 per week, or \$45.00 per month.

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Corner Nuuanu and Kukui Streets, or Phone to No. 1179 for particulars.

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HONOLULU

SAYEGUSA SHOTEN

Importer of JAPANESE CURIOS and SILK GOODS. Inspection of Goods Invited. 1120 NUUANU St., near Hotel St. Phone 1522.

JAPANESE GOODS

placed at the sides of the door of the King's house and indicated protection to whomsoever entered. The triangular flag, Puela, at the fess point was an ancient flag of the Hawaiian chiefs. The name of the crossed spears supporting the flag is Alia. The men bearing the kahili and spear were Kamanawa and Kameeiamoku, twin brothers, high chiefs of Kona, Hawaii, the latter a devoted friend of Kamehameha the First. The motto "Ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono." The life of the land is in righteousness.



Kodagraph Print.

Kamehameha Statue

Showing the demented Portuguese statue worshipper at the base.

The Legislative Assembly of 1878 made an appropriation of ten thousand dollars to provide a monument to commemorate the centennial of the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands by Captain Cook.

The design accepted was a statue of Kamehameha the First, by T. R. Gould of Boston. The work was executed in Florence, Italy, being of bronze. The four tablets in bas relief represent:

1. The young Chief Kamehameha's first encounter with the Discoverer, Cook.

2. The warrior Kamehameha warding off five hostile spears, hurled at him at one time.

3. The Conqueror's review of the Peleleu fleet of war canoes off Kohala.

4. The old men, the women and the children reposing in peace on the highways of Hawaii after the established supremacy of Kamehameha throughout the Hawaiian Archipelago.

The statue was unveiled in February, 1883.

HOLIDAYS OBSERVED IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

*New Year	January 1
Chinese New Year .....	.....
*Washington's Birthday	February 22
Good Friday .....	.....
*Decoration Day	May 30
*Kamehameha Day	June 11
*American Anniversary	July 4
*Labor Day, (First Monday).....	September
*Regatta Day, (Third Saturday).....	September
Kalakaua Day	November 16
Thanksgiving Day (the last Thursday).....	November
*Christmas Day	December 25

Those distinguished by an Asterisk have been established by law.

MOSQUITOES.

Mosquitoes are said to have been first introduced here from Mexico by the whaleship Wellington during her stay at Lahaina in 1826.

Nothing Noxious.

There is not a snake in all Hawaii, nor poisonous insect more to be feared than bees or yellow jackets. Neither is there poison oak or ivy, nor other plant of noxious character. Although some of the forests are exceedingly dense, it is with a most delightful sense of security that one forces his way through tropic vegetation of most luxuriant and beautiful character, confident that no unseen peril lurks in his pathway.

ISLAND OF OAHU

The Island of Oahu is third in point of size, but first in importance among the Islands of the Hawaiian group. The City of Honolulu is situated on its southern coast and is the commercial center of the Pacific—the great cross-roads where all the principal steamships and sailing routes of the great ocean meet.

Oahu is also the strategic center of the United States' interests in the Pacific.

The Island of Oahu, in common with all the other islands of the group, is of volcanic origin. There has been no volcanic activity, geologists tell us, probably in several million of years. No destructive earthquake has ever been recorded, even slight earth-tremors being rare.

The island is about 54 miles in length by 23 in breadth in its greatest right angle dimensions, and contains an area of 598 square miles.

The great part of the 177 miles of coast line is fringed with coral reefs extending from a few rods to a mile or more seaward. The reefs are usually submerged at high tide, partially exposed at low water.

ELEVATIONS.

Feet.

Telegraph Hill, or Kaimuki.....	291
Punchbowl Hill, or Puowaina.....	498
Koko Head, lower crater.....	644
Makapuu Point.....	665
Mokapu Crater.....	681
Diamond Head, or Leahi.....	761
Round Top or Ualakaa.....	1049
Olomana, near Kailua.....	1645

	Feet.
Koko Head, higher crater.....	1205
At Pali.....	1214
Tantalus, or Puu Ohia.....	2013
Ohulehule, near Makapuu.....	2263
Koolau Range above Wahiawa.....	2381
Olympus, or Awawaloa.....	2447
Lanihuli, peak north of Pali.....	2781
Konahuanui, peak south of Pali.....	3105
Mt. Kaala, Waianae Range.....	4030

Table of Distances.

Note.—These distances are given progressively along several lines of travel.

By Carriage Road from Honolulu Postoffice—

To—	Miles.	To—	Miles.
Waikiki Beach.....	3.5	Kahana.....	26.5
Diamond Head.....	5.9	Hauula.....	31.5
Kaunaloa.....	6.0	Laie.....	34.5
Thomas Square.....	1.0	Kahuku Mill.....	37.0
Pawaa Corner.....	2.0	Kahuku Ranch, via Pali.....	40.0
Kamouliili.....	3.3	Moanalua.....	3.5
Kaimuki.....	5.0	Ewa Church.....	10.0
Waialae.....	6.2	Wahiawa.....	20.0
Niu.....	8.8	Leilehua.....	20.0
Koko Head.....	11.8	Waialua.....	28.0
Makapuu Point.....	14.8	Waimea.....	32.5
*Waimanalo Plantation.....	21.0	Kahuku Ranch, via Ewa.....	39.5
Mausoleum.....	1.5	Waipio.....	11.2
Country Club.....	2.5	Hoena.....	13.5
Nuuanu Dam.....	5.0	Barber's Point.....	21.5
Pali.....	6.5	Waianae Plantation.....	29.9
Kaneohe.....	12.0	Kaena Point.....	42.0
Waiahole.....	19.0	Waialua to Kaena Point.....	12.0
Waikane.....	21.0		

For Railway Distances see O. R. & L. Co. and Koolau Railway
* Only a trail from Makapuu Point to Waimanalo Plantation. Road via Nuuanu Pali, 12 miles.

ISLAND OF HAWAII

A comprehensive and thoroughly accurate Guide to the Island of Hawaii is published by the Hilo Board of Trade and is obtainable at any book store in the islands. Price, 25 cents per copy.

Hawaii, the island which gives the name to the Hawaiian group, is twice the area of all the rest of the islands combined. It contains 4,015 square miles.

On Hawaii one finds the native population living more nearly under the ancient Hawaiian conditions than in any other part of the Territory. The glimpses of primitive life which one may obtain in a driving or tramping trip on this island are most fascinating. The people are very hospitable, and the English tongue is understood by the younger people in every community.

Hilo, the principal town and seaport on Hawaii, has a population of about 7000. It is beautifully located on the



HILO, SHOWING BREAKWATER

Hawaii Drug Co. Photo

eastern side of the island, and the Federal Government is at present constructing a great breakwater which will give the port a perfectly sheltered harbor of splendid dimensions.

Hilo may be best described as a hub around which nature has placed a collection of rarest gems. Within eyeshot, miles of disintegrating lava may be seen from any part of the town. These black streaks mark lava flows that have gone down the mountain side at varying intervals during more than a century, and it does not require the trained eye to distinguish the pahoehoe, which left the earth in a liquid form, from the a-a which came out in sizes varying from that of a "nigger head" to those weighing a ton or more.

A study of the various lengths of the flows is interesting and to those who know the peculiarities of lava and the slow speed at which it travels it is not difficult to estimate the duration of a flow. One of the most interesting on the windward side of Mauna Loa is that of 1880, which came within a short distance of Waiakea and threatened the cane on the plantation as well as the town. An incident in connection with it was the building of a stone wall to act as a dam that would keep back the lava, but which had as much resistance as a broken reed. It was at this time that excursions were run from Honolulu to Hilo and when royalty interposed and be-

seeched Pele, the goddess of fire, to stifle her anger and save the people. The supplication had almost immediate effect.

Strangers will observe the freshness of the foliage around Hilo and the entire absence of the appearance of having been sunburned, a condition due to the frequency of rain in the district. In this respect Nature has indeed been generous to Hilo in the distribution of favors and with the advent of the "chu chu" the beauty spots have been brought near to the people who can look upon them and get pleasure out of what God has wrought. To see what is worth seeing, and that means everything that can be seen, not less than a week should be spent in the locality with Hilo as the base. Take a machine and run out along the coast to Lokoaka, where some valuable fish ponds are located. To reach this place one passes through the village of Waiakea, a suburb of Hilo where many commodious bungalows and dwellings are erected by Hilo residents. At the mouth of the Wailoa river, near where the bridge crosses the stream, will be seen a number



A FLEET OF JAPANESE FISHING BOATS AT HILO

of Japanese sampans belonging to the fishing fleet and still further along, Coconut Island, the breathing spot for the people of the busy town.

If you happen to have brought your bathing suit along here is your opportunity for a dip in old ocean at one of the most delightful spots in the Territory. The beach is of pure white sand and in one little bight the water is warmer by several degrees than a few feet away. This spot is especially enjoyed by children and those who have not learned to swim. A diving stand with several platforms has been erected and the timid and the brave have equal chance to show the stuff they are made of.

It is probable that you started on this jaunt at a time when you find, after your bath, that the day is badly broken.

If the inner man feels the need of refreshments return to the Hilo Hotel for luncheon and after the post prandial siesta, hike to **Rainbow Falls**, a mile from the hotel, or better still take your machine for the Falls and when the eyes are satisfied with a view of this romantic spot return to the auto, and ride as far as the road permits in the direction of the Boiling Pots, a series of falls a little more than a mile above Rainbow Falls. Here the water disappears through subterranean passages from one point to another shooting up with a force at each opening so that it has the appearance of water boiling in an immense cauldron. Still further up the river are other falls but the distance is such that you may not feel equal to the walk.

Return to the automobile you left on the main road and continue two miles further up the road past the homes of thrifty Portuguese to the entrance to the famous **Kaumana Caves** formed by the lava flow of 1880.



Hawaii Drug Co. Photo

RAINBOW FALLS

Entrance is had by means of a ladder to the right of the main road, a signpost marking the spot. Once down the way for a long walk underneath the surface of the earth is comparatively easy and the visitor may go as far as he likes for when one considers that almost the entire countryside is covered by sheets of lava the extent of the under-surface openings may be imagined better than described. In these particular caves it is only at occasional points that walking is at all difficult and then for short distances only where the road is blocked by falls of lava from the ceiling of the structure.

There are stalactites galore and lava in curious forms may be gathered to be added to your collection of curios from the islands. Keeping in mind the trend of the paths and the

distance you have traveled the return to the opening is not difficult; keep away from the side paths which may lead you to difficult places and cause you to forget the road to the entrance. Hours may be spent "down below" and to advantage and when you are ready to get into the sunlight you will feel that you have done the country in the vicinity of the hotel very well indeed.

You are now ready for the return ride to the hotel, which you will reach in ample time for a bath before dinner, to which your sharpened appetite will do justice and to which appetite Mine Host Romanis has given due consideration in the preparation of a meal fit for the gods. After dinner is always a good time for the comparison of impressions gained during the day's tramp or for writing those impressions to friends far afield. A good night's repose and a hearty breakfast in the morning fits one for continued sightseeing in this beautiful locality.

Your second day's trip should be entirely by automobile, for it will include in its itinerary climbing to a height that would be a tax on the leg muscles. Back of the town of Hilo is a section of the country once devoted almost exclusively to the cultivation of vegetables for the Hilo markets. It is known as Kaiwiki and was opened to homesteaders a few years before annexation of the islands to the United States. Cane growing, however, had its lure and after a couple of years the homesteaders found it profitable to lease to Japanese, some of whom continued in the vegetable line but the majority has since cultivated cane. The road to the homesteads is good as far as Amaula, which is a camp of the Hilo Sugar Company at an elevation far above the sea. Your chauffeur may run the car up this road until your eye brings into focus a broad expanse of sea on which rests the breakwater, Coconut Island and on the shore the town of Hilo, an emerald setting within an emerald. Miles of cane land, the mills and the Japanese sampans are brought within range and as each detail in the scene unfolds itself you ask if there is as much beauty anywhere condensed into so small an area. Return now to the main road, passing the Wainaku Lawns, the residence of the manager of the Hilo Sugar Company, and if time permits stop at the office of the company and secure permission to visit the mill. If not, keep going north. The first gulch will be **Honolii**, which before the railway encroached upon it was one of the most romantic spots within many miles of Hilo. Here the road makes a sweep inland and crosses the pretty stream on a concrete bridge, the building of which together with a change in the grade and location of the road from one nearer the sea cost the contractor in the neighborhood of sixty thousand dollars.

Two miles further along you pass **Papaikou** village and the plantation store of the Onomea Sugar Company. Continuing you reach the great Onomea Gulch, one of the most famous in the island because of its being the location of the natural arch in a lava formation which juts into the sea. In this

gulch will be seen some remaining evidence of primitive Hawaii in the grass huts and the canoes and taro patches of the Hawaiian settlers in the gulch. Coconut, mango and breadfruit trees charm the eye and furnish the natives with provender that fills in the list of edibles along with the national dishes, poi and fish. On the steep sides of the banks running down into the gulch the Orientals have shown what can be done in the line of terrace farming and here they have cultivated cane in their time when free from the duties demanded by the plantation. Manager Moir, it is said, gives the men an opportunity to raise cane on these almost impossible cliffs and the profit to the laborers is said to be satisfactory to themselves and the company gets its share from the mill work.

Beyond **Onomea** is **Kawainui Gulch**, smaller than Onomea and very attractive. Just to the right of the road a stream takes a tumble over a cliff forming a fall a hundred or more feet in height. From **Kawainui** you proceed past **Pepeekeo** and **Honomu**. There are several beautiful gulches in the vicinity where the wild ginger, the lehua and the mango thrive and whose blossoms perfume the air. Hawaii has not the dogwood, the lilac or the thousand other trees bearing fragrant blossoms so frequently found on the mainland and whose odors linger in the nostrils but in their place Nature has given Hawaii many acceptable substitutes. One of the many beautiful trees in the islands is the mango and on the island of Hawaii some of the finest specimens are growing.

Near the **Honomu** Plantation headquarters will be seen two roads leading mauka or to the left of your car. Taking the one to your right your chauffeur will drive you close to **Akaka Fall**, formed by the stream falling in an unbroken column 480 feet. This is one of the best on the island and in height is next to the famous falls in Waipio Gulch in the Hamakua district. Unfortunately the road does not lead direct to the fall. The hike of a trifle more than two miles is through such a romantic bit that the distance seems far too short and the scene when one gazes up at the great fall so liberally compensates the visitor for the exertion necessary that he is loath to leave it.

Kolikoli Gulch is the next to have attention, and then you are at **Hakalau**, the headquarters of the plantation by that name. The mill is at the edge of an entrance to the gulch down the sides of whose steep banks the road passes by a gentle decline until the bottom is reached and you cross a wooden bridge and begin the upward climb. This is said to be one of the prettiest gulches on the route. The foliage is noted for the brilliant shades of green and the beautiful contour of the trees. Here the light shades of the kukui stand in contrast with the deeper shades of the mango and lehua. Hawaiians are noted for their myths and legends and every gulch and bight in the sea shore has its own special vintage. Here in **Hakalau** it is said a robber band once existed upon the spoils gathered from the bird catchers and

sellers of poi and fish as they traveled up or down the trails which existed before the era of road building. The natives are said to have stood the ravages of the mauraders until patience ceased and then by a united effort drove them into the sea.

Once at the top of the climb you are again at an elevation that gives a fine view of the sea, and occasionally an island steamer may be seen in the offing. Time was, and that was before steam took the place of the windjammers, that lookouts on the cliff sighted the vessels on their way to Hilo and carried the news by special messengers. That was before telephones linked all parts of the island in one bond.

Passing **Opea Gulch** you are afforded an opportunity to view the great breadfruit trees, the largest, perhaps, of any grown in Hawaii. The next village is **Honohinu**, a sub-division of the **Hakalau** Plantation; next the **Nanue Gulch**, where a flume and railway bridge 225 feet high stand as an evidence of the skill of Hawaiian engineers. Beyond is **Maulua Gulch**, which came into prominence about the time of annexation through a number of progressive Americans settling there after the land had been opened to homesteaders.

The business of Americanizing Hawaii seemed to have had a good start at this place and it had the backing of the late Senator Cullom and the late Representative Hitt, several of whose friends were among those who took up land—and later sold out leaving the Americanizing of the country still in doubt. Continuing your way you pass along a great bluff that runs close to the sea and at this elevation you let your eyes feast upon wonderful scenery until you have passed **Papaaloo**, the office and village of the **Laupahoehoe Sugar Co.**, nestling in a grove of eucalyptus trees, a species, by the way, that is extensively grown throughout this part of the island and along the coast through **Hamakua**.

From **Papaaloo** you have a three-mile ride over an excellent road cut into the side of a towering cliff. Below is **Laupahoehoe**, "leaf of lava" in the Hawaiian. The black lava lining the coast brings out in strong contrast the foam from the sea which continuously lashes the shore. From the heights can be seen the landing, located in the bend around the "flat" away from the swells that roll and break around it. All the skill of the native boat steerers is brought into service in guiding the steamer's boat safely to the landing and so adept are these Hawaiians that an accident has never been recorded.

The ride from **Papaaloo** to **Laupahoehoe** is a gradual descent for several hundred feet, the terminus of the ride being at **Barnard's** store in the upper village where after stretching the limbs a start may be made to the flat where the landing is located. A walk through the gulch will be interesting and if the desire is there a trip may be made by machine to the **Barnard** coffee plantation where much very high grade coffee is grown.

Cane of the **Laupahoehoe Sugar Company** is cultivated on

the cliffs at both sides of the gulch and sent across to the mill by means of a trolley. So high is the line above the bottom of the gulch that as the cane crosses suspended from the wire it resembles an enormous bird in flight. Dinner in the gulch is served at noon in the Chinese restaurant where it is prepared by a capable cook. When you have finished you will be ready for your return trip to Hilo.

You will have found that the machine furnished by the Volcano Stables Company in Hilo was all that the most critical auto fiend could wish for and the chauffeur polite, attentive and well informed as to the country you have passed through and the customs of the Hawaiians, old and new. The trip has been an enjoyable one every foot of the way.



Noggle Photo

A SCENE ON HILO RAILWAY, HAWAII

Govers Waxes Enthusiastic on Hilo's Beauties.

Fred C. Govers, assistant director of the government tourist bureau of New South Wales and one of the leaders of the Hands-Around-the-Pacific movement in Australia, says:

"Taking it all in all, this is the most marvelous trip I have ever enjoyed, and I learned one thing I did not know before, and that is that, without the volcano, the Hilo country has attractions second to few in the world. I was taken out to Paauilo over the Hilo Railway. I have made my journey around the world, but nowhere have I encountered such a scenic stretch along any line of railway. It is stupendous. There is no trip like this in all the world.

"The ride in from Honoumuli to Hilo is unsurpassed, and everywhere about Hilo and along the road there seem to be endless things for the tourist to study, photograph and delight in."

"Thrills with Safety" should be the motto emblazoned on

every piece of rolling stock of the Hilo Railroad Company whose line to the north begins at Hilo and ends at Paauilo, thirty-four miles distant. And no one visiting the island of Hawaii, be he or she, "native and to the manner born," or visitor, should miss the ride through scenery that has but few equals anywhere in the United States.

The skill of experienced civil engineers was exercised in the laying out of the right of way; the best minds obtainable in railway construction were engaged in the building of the line, hence the safety to passengers and the comfort enjoyed during the ride. Scenery that attracts at the beginning of the line at Hilo continues to the end. Crossing the Wailuku River, but a few feet from the railway station at Hilo, one gets the first glimpse of what has given to the line the name "Scenic Railway of America." From the concrete bridge over which the trains cross the river is obtained a view of the Make Falls; the vineclad banks and the listless flowing river. From this point through Wainaku and the miles of cane, are cuts, fills and tunnels. Two hundred streams are crossed on bridges of either steel or wood, some of them more than two hundred feet above the soil and in places one may look down on tall coconut trees which seem dwarfed from the viewpoint.

At Honouliuli, just a few miles from Hilo the road passes over a bridge nearly one hundred feet high, and from which may be seen, on one side the Pacific and the other the great mountains of Hawaii. While on the subject of bridges let it be known that four of them on this line had their foundations laid below sea level. One is 230 feet high and they vary in length from 400 to 1006 feet. There are but few miles traveled that the train does not pass within view of picturesque waterfalls. At Maulua, for four thousand feet, the road is on the edge of a precipice 180 feet sheer above the ocean and one may look from the car windows straight down the precipitous cliffs into the sea. There are few railway lines on the mainland where so much that is grand in scenery is to be found. Away up on the northwest coast of Ireland is an electric railway whose terminus is Portrush. For miles one may enjoy the same thrills furnished by a ride over the Hilo Railway in respect to its cliffs and nearness to the edge of them. Hawaii is famous for the extent of its gulches whose sides are lined with breadfruit, pandanus, kukui and mango trees. The brilliancy of the foliage at once attracts the attention of strangers for nowhere on earth it is said is there such a wealth of verdure perennially green and where there are so many shades.

Onomea Gulch with its natural arch formed by a prehistoric lava flow is one of the assets of the district and at Kolekole Gulch is one of the picturesque bits of the line. Here the bluffs are precipitous and the sea beats time against the bridge which crosses a river hundreds of feet below. At Laupahoehoe is a horseshoe curve that vies with the famous one on the line of the Pennsylvania Railway. Directly above

a cocooned embowered village and in and around a steep-cliffed canyon travels the train for a mile, crossing on a curved bridge. Up the canyon may be seen acres of coffee trees from which has been gathered much of the coffee that has made the district famous. At Kaawalii, a few miles farther, is another wooded canyon and another hairpin curve from which is opened to view one of the spectacular sights of the trip.

From beginning to end there is a succession of beauty spots, showing that Nature was trying to outdo herself in making, or attempting to make, one prettier than the other, many of the scenes suggesting a paraphrase on Longfellow, "God could have made more beautiful scenery but He never did." The trip over the line of the Hilo Railway is a short one and not expensive. It should not be overlooked by anyone.

HAWAII'S VOLCANOES.

The active crater of Kilauea is located on the Island of Hawaii and is one of the greatest natural wonders of the world. Mokuaweoweo (the summit crater of Mauna Loa) is active at irregular intervals. Its dimensions are: Area, 3.70 square miles, or 2,370 acres; circumference, 9.47 miles; length, 3.7 miles; width, 1.74 miles; elevation of summit, 13,625 feet.

The outbreaks, however, occur more frequently along the slopes about half way down. The eruptions seldom last for more than a few weeks, and are generally a number of years apart.

Kilauea is a great pit on the southern slope of Mauna Loa, at an elevation of 4,000 feet. In depth it is about 600 feet below the great lava plain around it, and from which its walls drop in sheer precipices. The circumference of the crater is 7.85 miles, and encloses an area of 2,650 acres. Its extreme width is 1.95 miles. Its extreme length is 2.93 miles. Near the center of the floor of this great hole in the earth is a smaller pit, approximately 1,000 feet in diameter, which is the active part of the volcano. This lesser pit fills with lava at irregular intervals forming a lake of fire from 15 to 20 acres in extent, which may be approached in safety to within a few rods. At times it overflows and the lava spreads out over the floor of the main crater.

Kilauea may be visited easily even by persons in feeble physical condition; and the fact that there has never been a single fatality in connection with the crater's activities, is reassuring to the timid.

To the Volcano.

A description of "The West from a Car Window" is a mere soupçon of the interesting country lying between Chicago and the Pacific. Kansas City, Denver, Salt Lake City, The Yellowstone and the thousand wonders on the route are sacrificed to the author's pen picture of the interior fittings of the Pullman and the menu served en route.

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HAWAII DRUG CO.

Front Street, near Mooheau Park, Hilo.

H. H. MOREHEAD, Manager

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FROM THE BEACH AT WAIKIKI

TRADE WIND LYRICS OF ALOHA LAND

By Herbert M. Ayres

Price - \$1.00

P. O. Box 1130

Honolulu, T. H.



Kilauea Volcano House



Kilauea Volcano

So it may be said of a trip to the volcano of Kilauea begun in the morning of one day and ended on the morning of the next. Many beauties of this great world's wonder are slighted in the desire of the visitor to "do" the crater in record time. The fire pit, while easily the first attraction and the mecca of many of the visitors to the Volcano House, is but a setting in the matrix constructed by Nature perhaps a million years ago. And the surface has scarcely been scratched by scientists who have gone over the land in search of new formations. No one visiting the Volcano House should be content with a visit to the crater of Halemaumau, because there is much more to be seen that is interesting both to layman and scientist.

The location for the visitor from which all points of interest are easiest of access is the Kilauea Volcano House, perched directly on the edge of the great crater. From the verandas can be seen at all times the peaks of Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea, 13,675 and 13,825 feet elevation respectively and often snow capped. It is the only place from which, when the crater of Mokuaweoweo is active, two volcanoes may be seen in eruption at the same time. No where in the world can such a view be had in perfect safety and freedom from sulphur annoyances. An uninterrupted view of the sunrise on Mauna Loa, one of the beauties of a visit to this hotel, may also be had from this vantage point. As enjoyable as the after-meal walk on the deck of an ocean steamer is the promenade on the spacious veranda which extends the entire length of the original hotel, with a continual view of the glow from the fire pit of Halemaumau. While within the lounging room, burns brightly the back log in the old fashion fire place built half a century ago.

In the sun parlor adjoining the music room at the opposite end of the building is kept the hotel register with names of visitors during the past fifty years, among whom are many well known to science and letters. Occasional sketches by artists and near artists illumine the pages and convey interesting information.

From the sleeping rooms on the second floor may be had a fine view of the mountains. During periods of activity one may recline in bed and view the flashes of firelight from the pit. Just a step away from the hotel will be found the sulphur baths fed by steam from the cauldrons of Nature. Connected are showers of fresh water for those who wish. In the main house are sanitary baths for those who do not care for the steam. Facing the crater a number of cottages containing from three to five rooms are for families. These are directly on the brink of Kilauea and are fitted with open fireplaces.

Within a stone's throw of the hotel and directly in the path of Kilauea-iki is the observatory of the Hawaii Volcano Research Society, presided over by Professor T. A. Jaggar. Permission to visit the station may be obtained at any time. A garden supplying vegetables; the tennis court and stables

are mere details in an arrangement for the comfort and entertainment of the guests. Nothing seems to have been overlooked by the company or the management of the hotel.

The genial host, Demosthenes Lyeurgus, gives personal attention to the selection of the viands for an excellent cuisine, that will compare favorably with that of any hotel on the mainland so far from the base of supplies. He will take you on a walk around the rim of the crater, eighteen miles, and point out to you everything of interest or he will tell you of the places that appeal to the average visitor. He knows every foot of the country hereabouts and is willing to impart his knowledge to those who seek information.



Hawaii Drug Co. Photo

KILAUEA-IKI

Where necessary a guide will be supplied for those who wish to explore little used trails or ride to the craters at a distance. A pleasant walk is that to the extinct crater of Kilauea-iki so close to the hotel. A splendid automobile road leads right into the very brink of the active firepit. On this road, which is through a picturesque part of the country, is the extinct crater Keanakakoi, around whose rim the road twines. Retaining walls have been built at intervals along the road and on these wild nasturtiums grow aplenty; while ohia trees bedecked with brilliant blossoms of the ie-ie vine flourish in profusion. To this point the walk is not too much for a before-breakfast effort. The high altitude and the crisp air make walking a pleasure.

After breakfast a visit to the lava tube beyond Kilauea-iki affords interest. This particular formation was discovered by Lorrin A. Thurston in 1913. Its area is unknown, but the belief is that it reaches under the surface of the earth for miles. There are stalactites at hand and the formation is a curious, not to say marvelous, freak of nature.



Baker Photo

LOADING CATTLE ON THE KONA COAST, HAWAII

The crater of Kilauea is so extensive that a day can be profitably spent in exploring the many places of interest. And a guide is unnecessary for the trail is well defined and the sign posts written in letters that one may read as he runs.

The trail to the crater starts directly in front of the Volcano House and zigzags down the side of the perpendicular cliff for several hundred feet to a sea of lava, the formations from many outbreaks during centuries. Across this the path leads and one has only to watch the whitened rocks and keep within the lines to reach destination. The first stop will be "Pele's Bath," where, if myths are to be taken as solemn truth, the Goddess of Fire takes her daily Turkish. Further on we pass the "Lava Cascade," which shows the peculiar formation of lava as it piled up during one of the periodical outbreaks, and a little further along you come to the "Devil's Picture Frame," where it is on the card you should stop, place yourself within the lava boundary, and have your kodak friend snapshot you.

The trip across the lava should be made leisurely, because there is much to be seen between those high walls that may remind you of some of America's canyons, and because time should be taken to contemplate the wonders which Nature has set before you. There is the "Little Beggar" and "Pele's Kitchen" to visit, the latter where Pele prepares food for herself. Beyond are the lava cracks emitting heat and blue smoke, a place of interest made famous through thousands of tourists burning postals as souvenirs of the trip.

To the right are the twin cones, reminders of the lava eruption of 1894 and farther along is "Pele's Reception Room" where personal cards are left for Her Majesty. To the westward is seen a column of steam merging from Peret's cone. This is near the cliffs and is well worth a visit. The name is derived from Professor Peret, of the Volcano

Research Society who visited the crater twice. Arriving at the edge of Halemaumau the visitor will enjoy the rest until darkness makes appearance and the red glow from the lava several hundred feet below will cast fiery reflection on the steam cloud which hangs always over the pit. Flowing lava takes a thousand different forms in a few hours and it is interesting to watch them. Fountains spouting the liquid fire for a hundred feet in the air and the never ceasing swish of the molten rock as it dashes from side to side of the lake brings to mind the power of the Unseen. Interested persons find pleasure in watching the lava for hours. Your return to the hotel depends upon the arrangements made. If you set your time of leaving the crater and arranged it with the management a machine will come for you and carry you back over the auto road otherwise you will be perfectly safe in returning by the same trail you went over to the crater.

Tomorrow you may visit the sulphur banks to the west of



Moses Photo

SULPHUR BANKS

the hotel a few hundred yards. Here will be found many specimens of the yellow mineral that will be worth while carrying away. Another pleasant walk is to the Waldron ledge across the plateau between Kilauea-iki and Kilauea. The path, which is a good one, brings one out to Keanakakoi and is lined with ohelo berries. Three miles west of the hotel is the Bird Park, a forest of magnificent Hawaiian hardwood trees and the home of thousands of rare birds. During the day hike to the tree molds, a couple of miles distant, over an excellent boulevard built by the prisoners whose quarters you will pass on the way. The famous molds are survivors of a prehistoric lava flow and are evidence of the climbing power of the lava when obstacles are in its path. The location of the molds is in one of the Shipman ranch paddocks near a grove of koa. In this particular spot there is an entire absence of brush of any kind so that the place is mindful of a picnic ground.

After a night's rest and a good breakfast you leave with your guide for the "Six Craters." This journey will be by horseback, taking the road to the crater until you reach a sign pointing the way Cockett's Trail, which leads to the six craters, each is interesting; a few emitting steam. You come to the first crater less than five hundred yards from the auto road; the next one, Puhimau, will prove of interest from the fact that steam continuously issues forth from the depths. The next one may be explored with ease and safety for its sides are well wooded while the fourth, the Devil's Throat, is very deep and the entrance, not over fifty feet in diameter, is forbidding in appearance, but intensely interesting. The fifth and sixth are large funnel shaped formations with cones and cracks from which steam issues.

This is a trip that will occupy most of a day and should



Williams Photo

LOADING CATTLE ON THE KONA COAST

not be overlooked by anyone who goes to the Volcano to see everything. The road is decidedly picturesque and with your luncheon taken al fresco there will be a charm in your day's pleasure that will never be forgotten. Tomorrow you will hike to the Koa forest where grow the knotted trees from which the beautiful Hawaiian mahogany is produced and near by a forest of tree ferns that will captivate every lover of plant life.

Having seen practically all there is within reasonable distance of the hotel, and it cannot be said by anyone, unless by a cynic that the offerings have not been enjoyable and more than reports made it possible to expect, you turn your attention to the neighboring districts.

A delightful trip to Puna can be made in a day. Until recently there was no road leading down to the district, and one must walk or ride horseback. Progress, however, has changed this and today there is a boulevard passing through some remarkable scenery. (See "The Puna Trip" on folio 88).

Another pleasant one-day trip is that to the great lava flow of 1907, a few miles beyond Waiohinu. This is the



NAPOOPOO LANDING, KONA COAST, HAWAII

flow which had its source in the "Hills of Pele" far up on the side of Mauna Loa, and its end a mile from the sea. E. D. Baldwin says that 9000 acres of rough land were covered by the lava, and 3,000,000 cubic yards of basaltic material cast out.

The scene at the time was of great grandeur and attracted crowds from Honolulu and Hilo. The lava poured down the mountain for several weeks. This trip is made by auto. If time permits you may stop on the way and visit the mill of the Hawaiian Agricultural Co. at Pahala.

A Trip Through Kona.

This requires two days or more. With a comfortable automobile and good weather the trip is a delightful one. The roads are exceptionally good and lead through billowy seas of lava, past sugar plantations with their mills and railroads, through fields of sisal, tobacco, pineapples, coffee, papaias, grapes and oranges and on to Kealahou. The whole ride is of interest; topography ever changing, showing fleeting glimpses of mountain tops, rugged shore lines, precipitous decline and elevations. In five hours after leaving the Volcano House you arrive at the little village of Kainaliu, looking down on Kealahou Bay from an elevation of 2,000 feet, and where you will find excellent accommodations at the hotel kept by Miss Paris; making this place your headquarters, you arrange to visit the many points of historical interest in the neighborhood.

The City of Refuge.

The Puuhonua of Honaunau, South Kona, Hawaii.

"The Puuhonua was a place of refuge, an inviolable sanctuary in time of war; 'Hither,' says Ellis, 'the man-slayer, the man who had broken a tabu, the thief, even the murderer fled from his pursuer and was safe.' The gates were always open, and as soon as he had entered he re-

paired to the presence of the idol and made a short address of thanksgiving. The priests and their attendants would immediately put to death anyone who should follow or molest those who were within the pale of the Pahu Tabu. After remaining several days they could return home under the protection of the gods. The most celebrated Puuhonua was at Honaunau, on the Island of Hawaii" (Alexander).

A most interesting history of this place of refuge is given in Thrums' Annual, 1908, Fol. 75.



Williams Photo

CAPT. COOK'S MONUMENT AT KEALAKEKUA

It was at Kealahou Bay that Captain Cook met his tragic death (see folio 59), the spot being marked by a handsome monument. Within easy riding distances are also Kealahou, famous old grass coasting place. Honaunau ancient city of refuge. Many heiaus (ancient temples) all along the coast, some of great size, and subject of much interesting tradition and history.

Should you wish to break your journey to Kainaliu, you will find a stopping place at Waiohinu, where the Becker Hotel offers the best of accommodations and table. You should arrange in advance by telephone, however, should you desire luncheon. You spend the night at Kainaliu and, having "done" the neighborhood, motor back to the Volcano House in time for dinner. If time be no consideration you may take a run over to the seaport village of Kailua, twelve miles beyond Kainaliu, before returning.

Trips to Mauna Loa.

The trip to Mauna Loa may now be made over the new trail, via the Shipman Ranch and Hawaiian Bird Park. There is good shelter and water at Camp Bates, and a rest house with two rooms, an oil stove and other conveniences

has been constructed in the shelter of Puu-ula-ula, or Red Hill, a crater situated some twelve miles from the summit. At this rest house there are tanks for water, and there is a separate stable for horses and pack mules.

The trail from this point to the summit must be followed on foot, and is mostly over rough a-a lava. The best plan is to make the rest-house on the first day, hike to the summit and camp in tent on edge of Mokuaweoweo on second day, return to Camp Bates on third day, and to Volcano House on fourth day.

There are sign boards all the way up the trail to the summit, but it is advisable to take a guide. The trip should not be made except by good mountaineers accustomed to hard travelling at high altitudes.



Baker Photo

THE CRATER HOTEL

near the Volcano has been rearranged for convenience of ladies and gentlemen and those wishing to enjoy the cool mountain air. Five minutes walk takes you to the most interesting sights, including view of the Volcano. Rates \$3.50 per day, \$20.00 per week.

A. T. SHORT,
Volcano House P. O.,
Hawaii.

How to Visit the Volcano.

The traveler has the choice of two routes from Honolulu to the Volcano.

The Short Scenic Route

Is by the S. S. Mauna Kea, leaving Honolulu at ten o'clock Wednesday morning. This route is on the windward side of Hawaii, noted for the grandeur of its scenery. The first landing on Hawaii is reached early Thursday morning, the steamer reaching Hilo early in the forenoon, and by noon the passengers are at the Volcano House. The visit to the

crater is made that evening. Returning to Hilo early Friday morning, the traveler boards the Mauna Kea at 10 A. M. for the return trip, and early Saturday morning is back in Honolulu, having made the volcano trip in less than four days. The S. S. Mauna Kea leaves on Saturday, also, the time of departure from Honolulu being 3 P. M., stopping at Lahaina and arriving at Hilo early Sunday morning and leaving at 4 P. M. Monday for the return trip to Honolulu, arriving early Tuesday morning. By taking the steamer on Saturday, the tourist has an opportunity to view the tall cliffs, the myriads of waterfalls and the natural arches which line the coast for miles before reaching Hilo, for much of the distance is made in daylight.



Baker Photo

KAILUA, KONA, HAWAII

The Second Popular Route

Is by the S. S. "Mauna Loa," leaving Honolulu at noon on Tuesday and Friday of each alternate week. This route is on the lee side of Maui and Hawaii, and the trip is made mostly in smooth water.

On the day after leaving Honolulu, the steamer passes along the Kona coast. Passengers, if they wish, can land at Kailua in the early morning and ride by carriage or automobile through the Kona District (12 miles) to Napoopoo, where the steamer may be again boarded, reaching Honuapo the next morning, where passengers for the Volcano are landed, or they may continue from Kailua directly through Kona and Kau to the Volcano by auto.

On the return to Honolulu the traveler has the option of two routes. Either by way of Hilo, boarding the S. S. Mauna Kea and arriving back in Honolulu early the next day, or by way of Honuapo, from which port the S. S.

Mauna Loa of the Inter-Island Line, sails on alternate Sundays and Wednesdays.

The trip from the Volcano House to Honuapo is by Auto Bus, leaving about 9 o'clock A. M. and arriving at Honuapo in time to connect with the S. S. "Mauna Loa" at 1 P. M.

THE PUNA TRIPS.

Puna District offers more to the tourist who is interested in the tropical old-fashioned Hawaiian life, which is so fast disappearing, than any other place of easy access. A great part can be covered by train, while the other portions are excellently adapted for auto outings over good roads and cool stretches of trip through forest and along coasts. The following points are reached by railroad (see schedule): Olaa, Pahoa, Kapoho and Kaueleau.

Olaa—Big plantation and sugar mill.

Pahoa—Koa and ohia lumber mill and camp.

Kapoho—At Kapoho is the lumber mill of the Hawaiian Hardwood Company, which manufactures from Koa and Ohia, lumber for commercial use. Here also is **Green Lake** a beautiful lake of fantastic coloring set in cup of extinct



Hawaii Drug Co. Photo

WARM SPRINGS, PUNA

erater. **Hot Springs**, mineral water pool in cleft of rock surrounded by tropical jungle. Quarry whence was taken rock for breakwater. Volcanic cinder hill, furnishing ballasting for entire H. R. E. line. Tree moulds and other volcanic formation freaks.

Kaueleau—Reached by seven mile spur of railroad passing through unusually beautiful forest country. Lumber mill, rubber and cotton.

Pohoiki—An old Hawaiian village and landing, which has been left behind in the march of progress.

Opihikao, Kaimu, Kalapana—Old-fashioned Hawaiian villages, lying by sandy beaches or rocky coasts, amid cocoa-nut groves. They are reached by pleasant roads leading through beautiful wooded country.

Until recently **Kalapana** was little known except to Hawaiians, whose work took them to the sea coast. Here is the Cave of Refuge, where in olden days culprits found safety from pursuit by enemies. The descent to the cave is easy and should be made by visitors. Here, too, are the Puna forest and the Kalapana pool, both of which are interesting.

Trips to Mauna Kea and Hualalai.

These trips should be made on horseback and special arrangements made therefor. Full information concerning the same can be had of the Volcano Stables Company.

Serrao's Winery.

An interesting place to visit when in Hilo is the Serrao Winery, located at Kaumana, a suburb of the city. Here Jose G. Serrao established several years ago a modern plant for the manufacture of still wines and to furnish an outlet for the large crops of grapes grown by homesteaders in the vicinity. About the same time he planted fifteen acres of rich soil to grapes as another source of supply. It is said that during a season when California grapes brought ten and twelve dollars per ton on the Coast, Mr. Serrao paid as high as fifty dollars a ton for those he purchased from homesteaders.

The output of the Serrao Winery averages, it is said, from fifteen to twenty thousand gallons per annum, the product being fortified with rum made at his Distillery No. 2, located at Kukuau. Also he makes at this distillery a good quality of gin from juniper berries which he imports from Holland.

Visitors will find Mr. Serrao genial and anxious to show them through the distilleries and explain the various processes by which the grapes are turned into wine.

HAMAKUA DISTRICT.

Great sugar district of Island; numerous mills and villages, and picturesque scenery. Waipio Valley, one of the many splendid pieces of scenery in the whole Territory; upper end of gulch lately made accessible by construction of the fine Hamakua Ditch trail; best reached from Waimea,

HILO RAILROAD CO. TIME TABLE.

Effective January 1st, 1917

TOWARD PAAUILO

34	32	26	30	28	24	27	23	29	31	33	35
Pass. only	Pass. P. M.	Pass. P. M.	Pass. P. M.	Pass. P. M.	Pass. P. M.	Pass. P. M.	Pass. P. M.	Pass. P. M.	Pass. P. M.	Pass. P. M.	Pass. P. M.
10:30	4:30	3:15	11:30	9:15	6:00	8:30	10:05	1:15	2:30	6:15	7:30
10:39	4:39	3:24	11:39	9:24	6:09	8:39	10:15	1:24	2:39	6:24	7:39
10:45	4:45	3:30	11:45	9:30	6:15	8:45	10:21	1:30	2:45	6:30	7:45
10:48	4:48	3:33	11:48	9:33	6:18	8:48	10:24	1:33	2:48	6:33	7:48
10:52	4:52	3:37	11:52	9:37	6:22	8:52	10:28	1:37	2:52	6:37	7:52
10:55	4:55	3:40	11:55	9:40	6:25	8:55	10:31	1:40	2:55	6:40	7:55
11:00	5:00	3:45	12:00	9:45	6:30	9:00	10:36	1:45	3:00	6:45	8:00
11:03	5:03	3:48	12:03	9:48	6:33	9:03	10:39	1:48	3:03	6:48	8:03
11:09	5:09	3:54	12:09	9:54	6:39	9:09	10:45	1:54	3:09	6:54	8:09
11:12	5:12	3:57	12:12	9:57	6:42	9:12	10:48	1:57	3:12	6:57	8:12
11:15	5:15	4:00	12:15	10:00	6:45	9:15	10:51	2:00	3:15	7:00	8:15
11:25	5:25	4:10	12:25	10:10	6:55	9:25	10:59	2:10	3:25	7:10	8:25
11:27	5:27	4:12	12:27	10:12	6:57	9:27	11:01	2:12	3:27	7:12	8:27
11:29	5:29	4:14	12:29	10:14	6:59	9:29	11:03	2:14	3:29	7:14	8:29
11:32	5:32	4:17	12:32	10:17	7:02	9:32	11:06	2:17	3:32	7:17	8:32
11:36	5:36	4:21	12:36	10:21	7:06	9:36	11:10	2:21	3:36	7:21	8:36
11:38	5:38	4:23	12:38	10:23	7:08	9:38	11:12	2:23	3:38	7:23	8:38
11:43	5:43	4:28	12:43	10:28	7:13	9:43	11:17	2:28	3:43	7:28	8:43
11:47	5:47	4:32	12:47	10:32	7:17	9:47	11:21	2:32	3:47	7:32	8:47
11:51	5:51	4:36	12:51	10:36	7:21	9:51	11:25	2:36	3:51	7:36	8:51
12:01	6:01	4:46	1:01	10:46	7:31	10:01	11:31	2:46	4:01	7:46	9:01
12:10	6:10	4:55	1:10	10:55	7:40	10:10	11:40	2:55	4:10	7:55	9:10
12:20	6:20	5:05	1:20	11:05	7:50	10:20	11:50	3:05	4:20	8:05	9:20
12:25	6:25	5:10	1:25	11:10	7:55	10:25	11:55	3:10	4:25	8:10	9:25
A. M. Arr.	P. M. Arr.	P. M. Arr.	P. M. Arr.	P. M. Arr.	A. M. Arr.	P. M. Arr.	P. M. Arr.	P. M. Arr.	P. M. Arr.	P. M. Arr.	P. M. Arr.

TOWARD HILO

Train Number	Class of Train	Days when run	Time of Day	Dist. from Hilo
Hilo	Daily	run	7:30	0
Paukaa	Daily	run	8:15	2.5
Papaikou	Daily	run	8:45	4.0
Pihaiakoua	Daily	run	9:15	4.6
Oononea	Daily	run	9:45	5.1
Kawatani	Daily	run	10:15	7.0
Pepeekeo	Daily	run	10:45	8.4
Kaupakoua	Daily	run	11:15	9.4
Honoumou	Daily	run	11:45	11.0
Waialea	Daily	run	12:15	11.9
Hakalanu	Daily	run	12:45	12.7
Honohina	Daily	run	1:15	13.8
Waikamaulo	Daily	run	1:45	16.5
Ninole	Daily	run	2:15	17.2
Kalaakea	Daily	run	2:45	18.0
Maulua North	Daily	run	3:15	19.1
Wetoka	Daily	run	3:45	19.5
Kapehu	Daily	run	4:15	20.4
Papaehoa	Daily	run	4:45	21.8
Leupahoehoe	Daily	run	5:15	22.6
Waipunahele	Daily	run	5:45	23.1
Ookala	Daily	run	6:15	28.0
Kukaianu	Daily	run	6:45	31.9
Paauiilo	Daily	run	7:15	33.7

Olaa-Puna Division

TOWARD GLENWOOD-KAPOHO

Days Run	1 PASS		3 MIXED		5 MIXED		7 PASS		9 PASS		11 MIXED		13 MIXED		15 MIXED		17 PASS	
	Sun. only	Daily except Sat.	Sat. Sun.	Sat. Sun.	Daily ex. Sunday	Sun. only	Sun. only	Mon. Thur. only	Tue. Sun.	Sat. Sun. only	Sat. Sun. only	Sat. Sun. only	Sat. Sun. only	Sat. Sun. only	Sat. Sun. only	Sat. Sun. only		
Time	A. M. Leave	P. M. Leave	P. M. Leave	P. M. Leave	A. M. Leave	A. M. Leave	A. M. Leave	A. M. Leave	P. M. Leave	P. M. Leave	P. M. Leave	P. M. Leave	P. M. Leave	P. M. Leave	P. M. Leave	P. M. Leave	P. M. Leave	
HILO	8:50	2:30	3:30	10:05	10:05	2:30	2:30	3:30	10:30	10:30	2:35	2:35	3:35	10:35	10:35	2:35	2:35	
Waiakea	8:55	2:35	3:35	10:10	10:10	2:35	2:35	3:35	10:35	10:35	2:40	2:40	3:40	10:40	10:40	2:40	2:40	
Olaa	9:15	2:55	3:55	10:35	10:35	2:55	2:55	3:55	11:05	11:05	3:05	3:05	4:05	11:10	11:10	3:05	3:05	
Keaau	9:25	3:10	4:05	10:45	10:45	3:10	3:10	4:10	11:15	11:15	3:15	3:15	4:15	11:15	11:15	3:15	3:15	
Olaa	9:42	3:35	4:22	11:00	11:00	3:35	3:35	4:30	11:25	11:25	3:40	3:40	4:40	11:25	11:25	3:40	3:40	
Ferndale	9:42	3:35	4:22	11:00	11:00	3:35	3:35	4:30	11:25	11:25	3:40	3:40	4:40	11:25	11:25	3:40	3:40	
Kukui	10:00	4:00	4:40	11:15	11:15	3:45	3:45	4:45	11:30	11:30	3:45	3:45	4:45	11:30	11:30	3:45	3:45	
Mt. View	10:05	4:05	4:45	11:20	11:20	3:50	3:50	4:50	11:35	11:35	3:50	3:50	4:50	11:35	11:35	3:50	3:50	
Glenwood	10:25	4:30	5:05	11:45	11:45	4:05	4:05	5:05	11:55	11:55	4:10	4:10	5:10	11:55	11:55	4:10	4:10	
Pahoa Junct	11:00	5:00	5:35	12:15	12:15	4:25	4:25	5:25	12:30	12:30	4:30	4:30	5:30	12:30	12:30	4:30	4:30	
Pahoa	11:15	5:15	5:50	12:30	12:30	4:40	4:40	5:40	12:45	12:45	4:35	4:35	5:35	12:45	12:45	4:35	4:35	
Pahoa Junct	11:25	5:25	6:00	12:40	12:40	4:50	4:50	5:50	12:55	12:55	4:45	4:45	5:45	12:55	12:55	4:45	4:45	
Kapoho	11:45	5:45	6:20	1:00	1:00	5:05	5:05	6:05	1:10	1:10	5:00	5:00	6:00	1:10	1:10	5:00	5:00	
A. M. Arrive	P. M. Arrive	P. M. Arrive	P. M. Arrive	A. M. Arrive	A. M. Arrive	P. M. Arrive	P. M. Arrive	A. M. Arrive	A. M. Arrive	P. M. Arrive	P. M. Arrive	P. M. Arrive	A. M. Arrive	A. M. Arrive	P. M. Arrive	P. M. Arrive	P. M. Arrive	

Olaa-Puna Division

TOWARD HILO

Dist. from Hilo	Train Number Class of Train Days when Run	16 PASS		14 MIXED		12 MIXED		10 PASS		8 PASS		2 MIXED		4 PASS	
		Sat. only	Fri. Daily	Tues. Daily	Daily	Sun. only	Daily ex. Sunday	Daily	Sun. only	Daily	Sun. only	Daily	Sun. only		
0.	HILO	7:10	8:35	8:35	5:15	11:25	8:35	4:20	7:15	3:30	7:15	3:30	7:15	3:30	
1.2	Waiakea	7:05	8:30	8:30	5:10	11:20	8:30	4:15	7:10	3:25	7:10	3:25	7:10	3:25	
8.3	Olaa	6:45	8:05	8:05	4:50	11:05	8:12	3:55	7:00	3:10	7:00	3:10	7:00	3:10	
10.4	Keaau	6:40	8:00	8:00	4:45	11:00	8:02	3:50	6:55	3:05	6:55	3:05	6:55	3:05	
8.3	Olaa	6:30	7:50	7:50	4:40	10:50	8:02	3:50	6:45	3:00	6:45	3:00	6:45	3:00	
15.4	Ferndale	6:20	7:40	7:40	4:35	10:45	7:55	3:45	6:35	2:55	6:35	2:55	6:35	2:55	
16.0	Kukui	6:10	7:30	7:30	4:30	10:40	7:45	3:40	6:25	2:50	6:25	2:50	6:25	2:50	
18.7	Mountain View	6:00	7:20	7:20	4:25	10:35	7:35	3:35	6:15	2:45	6:15	2:45	6:15	2:45	
25.3	Glenwood	5:50	7:10	7:10	4:20	10:30	7:25	3:30	6:10	2:40	6:10	2:40	6:10	2:40	
18.6	Pahoa Junction	5:40	7:00	7:00	4:15	10:25	7:15	3:25	6:05	2:35	6:05	2:35	6:05	2:35	
22.8	Pahoa	5:30	6:50	6:50	4:10	10:20	7:10	3:20	6:00	2:30	6:00	2:30	6:00	2:30	
18.6	Pahoa Junction	5:20	6:40	6:40	4:05	10:15	7:05	3:15	5:55	2:25	5:55	2:25	5:55	2:25	
25.1	Kapoho	5:10	6:30	6:30	4:00	10:10	7:00	3:10	5:45	2:20	5:45	2:20	5:45	2:20	
		P. M. Leave	A. M. Leave	A. M. Leave	P. M. Leave	A. M. Leave	A. M. Leave	P. M. Leave	A. M. Leave	A. M. Leave	A. M. Leave	P. M. Leave	P. M. Leave	P. M. Leave	

Train No. 27 from Paauiilo connects Train No. 1 to Glenwood, Sundays only.
 Train No. 31 " " " Train No. 3 to Glenwood daily.
 Train No. 31 " " " Train No. 11-13-15 to Pahoa, daily.
 Train No. 8 " Keaau " Train No. 30 to Hakalan, daily.
 Train No. 23 " Hakalan " Train No. 8 to Keaau, daily.
 Train No. 2 " Glenwood " Train No. 28 to Paauiilo, daily.
 Train No. 12-14 from Pahoa " Train No. 28 to Paauiilo, daily.



Williams Photo

OLD HAWAIIAN HEIAU AT KAWAIHAE, HAWAII

Kawaihae—A small seaport at the northwest coast of Hawaii which is the steamer landing for passengers for Hamakua district, near which is the old Pukohola heiau or native temple.

ELEVATIONS.

	Feet.		Feet.
Mauna Kea	13,825	Waimea Court House.....	2,669
Mauna Loa	13,625	Waipio Pali (on mountain).....	3,000
Hualalai	8,275	" " (on south side)	900
Kohala Mountains (summit).....	5,505	" " (on north side).....	1,394
Kilauea (at Volcano House).....	3,971	Waiau Lake (Mauna Kea).....	13,041

OVERLAND DISTANCES.

North Kohala.—Mahukona to

Hawi (Hind's).....	7.7	Halawa	11.5
Hawi Mill	8.8	Niulii	12.8
Kapaau (Post Office).....	9.2	Pololu	14.5
Kohala Mill	10.4		

Hilo and Hamakua Districts.

	Miles		Miles
From Hilo to—			
Wainaku	1.25	Honokaa	50.0
Papaikou	4.7	Kukuihaele	58.0
Onomea	6.0	Waipio	60.0
Pepeekeo	8.0	Waimea via Kukuihaele.....	70.0
Honomu	10.0	Waimea via Honokaa.....	66.0
Hakalau	15.0	Kawaihae	78.0
Honohina	17.0	Kohala from Waimea.....	28.0
Papaaloa	25.0	Olaa Court House.....	9.0
Laupahoehoe	28.0	Kurtistown	11.25
Ookala	32.0	Mountain View	16.8
Kukaiaua	36.0	Glenwood	22.0
Faailo	40.0	Volcano House	31.0
Faauhau	45.0		

Kau and Kona Districts.

Volcano House to—

	Miles		Miles
Half Way House.....	13.0	Hookena	75.8
Kapapala Ranch	18.0	Hoonauunau	79.5
Pahala	24.0	Napoopoo	83.5
Punaluu	30.0	Kealakekua	84.5
Hilea	30.5	Keauhou	93.5
Honuapo	36.0	Holualoa	97.0
Naalehu	40.0	Kailua	101.5
Waiohinu	42.0	Honokahau	105.8
Kahuku Ranch	47.0	Kalaoa	108.0
Flow of '87.....	49.5	McGuire's Ranch	112.0
Boundary of Kau.....	58.7	Puuwaawaa	122.0
Hoopuloa	63.5	Waimea	142.0

THE VOLCANO STABLES CO.

The Volcano Stables Co. owns and operates an unusually well appointed stage and livery and automobile service; has headquarters at Hilo, with branches at the Volcano House and Waiohinu.

VOLCANO STABLES AUTO RATES.

From Hilo to—		Number of Persons.					
		1	2	3	4	5 or 6	8
Hilo Railroad Depot.....	\$.25						
Maunakea Wharf .....	.50						
" " Hand							
Baggage .....	.25						
Rainbow Falls .....	.75						
Breakwater	1.50	\$ 2.50	\$ 3.50	\$ 4	\$ 5		
Breakwater and Rainbow Falls	2.00	3.00	4.00	5	6		
Onomea Arch	4.00	5.00	6.00	7	8		



HONUAPU LANDING, KAU, HAWAII

TOURISTS' AUTOMOBILE RATES.

Upon the arrival of steamers the Volcano Stables will care for any number of people at the rates quoted below:
 Automobile trips, Hilo to the Volcano and return, includes the trip in and about Hilo, Rainbow Falls, Breakwater, etc., and from Volcano House to Crater and return one trip.
 Price per passenger \$7.00

Auto transportation from Honuapo to Hilo, consists of a trip between Honuapo and Hilo via the Volcano House, leaving Honuapo or Hilo on the arrival of the S. S. "Mauna Loa" or substitute, or "Mauna Kea" and taking steamer on sailing days on opposite sides of the Island.

Price per passenger.....\$10.00

Automobile trips to Puna, taken in connection with the Volcano trip, consists of a drive from Hilo through the districts and Puna to Pahoa, Kapoho and Pohoiki, passing the Lava Trees, Green Lakes and Hot Springs.

Add to price of other trips.....\$6.00

Autos by day or week at reasonable rates.

VOLCANO STABLES TAXI RATES.

(Telephone No. 45.)

Between points in the city less than half mile the rate is 15 cents per passenger.

The same rate applies between any point in the city and Waiakea Mill, Kalepolepo, Villa Franca, Pohakunui, High School, Hilo Hospital, Hilo Iron Works, Matson Warehouse, Hilo R. R. Shops or Hilo Boarding School.

A flat rate of 25 cents per passenger is charged between any point in the city and Mauna Kea Wharf, Reed's Bay, John Brown's Cocoonut Island, Paamaile Home, Hilo Jail, Haabeo, or Wainaku Mill.

A flat rate of 50 cents for one, and 25 cents for each additional passenger, is charged between any point in the city and Metzger's House or Quarry, Severance's or Deyo's Keakaha, Breakwater, Rainbow Falls, Honolii, Wainaku Mauka (Valantine's), or Gorge of the Wailuku.

A flat rate of 75 cents for one and 25 cents for each additional passenger is charged between any point in the city and Peepee.

A flat rate of \$1.00 for two and 25 cents for each additional passenger is charged between the city and Piihonua or Henderson's.

A flat rate of \$2.00 for two, and 50 cents for each additional passenger per hour is charged for sight seeing or for night service in town up to midnight. Double rates between 12 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Waiting, per hour, 75 cents.

Shopping or calling, per hour, \$1.00.

AUTO REPAIR SHOP AND SUPPLIES.

The Volcano Garage on Front street, Hilo, is equal in equipment to any of the Mainland shops and carries a full line of tires and general automobile supplies.

Automobile supplies may be obtained at the following points about the Island of Hawaii:

Gasoline and Oil at Laupahoehoe, Honokaa, Waimea, Kohala Club Garage, at the Volcano, Pahala, Waiohinu, Napooopoo, Kealakekua, Holualoa and Kailua.

Tires at Honokaa Bank, Hawi Garage, Kohala Club Garage, Kona Bank, Kealakekua and Holualoa.

Launch Rates.

Cocoonut Island round trip, if more than one person, 25 cents. Breakwater 50 cents. Trips inside bay \$1.50 per person per hour.

HOTELS ON THE ISLAND OF HAWAII.

In Hilo.

- Mrs. Weight—School street; \$2.50 a day; \$40.00 a month.
 The Rainbow—Waiianuenue street; rooms only, \$0.50 a day; \$3.00 a week; \$7.00 to \$10.00 a month.
 The Bradshaw—Pitman street; rooms only, \$1.00 a day; \$3.00 a week.
 Hilo Hotel—\$5.00 a day; \$28.00 a week; \$75.00 and up per month.
 The Demosthenes—Waiianuenue street; \$3.00 a day; \$17.50 a week; \$50.00 a month.
 The Burns—Waiianuenue and Bridge streets; rooms only, \$0.75 to \$1.50 a day; \$4.00 to \$6.00 a week; \$12.00 to \$20.00 a month.
 The Lucas Apartments—Pitman and King; rooms only, \$1.50 a day; \$7.00 to \$10.00 a week; \$12.00 to \$30.00 a month.
 The Trocadero Cafe—In Lucas Apartments building, Mrs. S. B. McGregor, proprietress. Meals 50c. each.
 Mrs. Andrews—Waiianuenue street; \$2.50 a day; reduction by week or longer stay.

In Kau.

- Volcano House—Summer rates, \$6.00 a day; one week, \$28.00; one month, \$100.00 to \$120.00.
 Crater Hotel—\$3.50 a day; \$20.00 a week; special rates by month.
 L. Chong, Pahala—Lodging \$0.75 a day; meals, \$0.50 each.
 Becker's, Waiohinu—\$3.00 a day.

In Kona.

- Miss Paris, Kealakekua—\$3.00 a day; \$17.00 a week; special rates by month.
 Ah Lap, Kailua—Meals, \$0.50 each.
 Ako's and Kaelemakule's, Kailua—Lodging \$1.00 a day.

In Waimea.

- Kamuella Hotel, Waimea (Mrs. Davies)—\$3.00 a day; \$17.00 a week. Special rates by month.

In Kohala.

- Kohala Club, Kohala—\$2.50 a day; if more than one day \$2.00 a day.

In Hamakua.

- Honokaa Club, Honokaa—\$2.50 a day; \$35.00 a month.
 Hamakua Hotel (Ah Choy), Honokaa—\$2.50 a day; \$15.00 a week; \$45.00 a month.
 Paaulo Hotel, Paaulo—\$2.00 to \$3.00 per day; Meals or rooms \$0.50 to \$0.75 each.

In North Hilo.

Laupahoehoe Hotel, Laupahoehoe—Rooms only, \$1.00 a day; \$10.00 a month.

Laupahoehoe Restaurant, Laupahoehoe—Dinner \$1.00; other meals, \$.50 each.

Besides these mentioned, there are thoroughly good accommodations to be had at various other places convenient for the traveler. The ones given are representative of their class.

HILO CHURCHES.

Foreign Church—Corner Church and Pitman streets.

Haili Church (Hawaiian Service)—Corner of Church and Pleasant streets.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church—Between Waianuenue and King on Bridge street.

Church of the Holy Apostles—Corner Waianuenue and Pleasant streets.

Evangelical Portuguese Church—Church street.

Christian Science—There is no regular organized Christian Science Church in Hilo, but there is a meeting of Scientists on Sunday morning at 11:00 o'clock in the cottage on Pleasant street near corner of Church street. Visitors are welcome.

CLUBS AND LODGES, HILO.

Masonic Temple—Corner of Waianuenue and Bridge streets. Kilauea Lodge No. 330, F. & A. M. meets monthly on Saturday evening nearest the full moon at 7:30 o'clock.

B. P. O. Elks Building—King street near Hilo Hotel. Hilo Lodge No. 759 meets on the second and fourth Mondays of each month at 8:00 o'clock.

Knights of Pythias Hall—Waianuenue street corner of Bridge street. Hilo Lodge No. 7 meets first and third Tuesdays each month at 7:30 o'clock.

A. O. Forester Hall.—Waianuenue St. Court Maunakea No. 8854 meets first and third Monday in each month at 7:30 o'clock.

L. O. O. Moose Hall—Wise Building, Front St. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday evenings at 7:30. Club rooms open every evening.

Hilo Public Library—Maintains a free reading room and library on Bridge street. It is open to the public on week days from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. and from 7 to 9 p. m. Sundays from 3 p. m. to 5 p. m. and from 7 to 9 p. m. It has 3500 volumes.

ISLAND OF MAUI

Six hours steaming on a craft, which from bow to stern and port to starboard spells comfort, whose service and cuisine is to be favorably compared with the large lake or ocean steamers, and we reach Lahaina, the one-time capital of the Hawaiian Islands. The trip has not been void of interest for we have passed the famous Waikiki beach on which rests many of the beautiful homes of Honolulu. Rounding the island point at Diamond Head we saw at a distance Makapuu Light, one of the most powerful in the world, the beacon which guides the malihini (stranger) and the kamaaina (old resident) mariner to a safe harbor.



Baker Photo

LAHAINA

A few miles farther along we breast Molokai, whose tall mountain peaks are the home of wild goats and in whose forest glades roam thousands of deer, so many in fact that they became a nuisance, actually destroying the forest. Lahaina, on the Island of Maui, the second largest in the group, is the first stopping place and here, though the town is small, there are places of historic interest to the stranger. Less than a half century ago it was the port for the whale ships, for it was there that they discharged oil and bone and took on supplies, incidentally keeping a weather eye on the horizon for the narwahl and right whales which were plentiful at the time. The late Captain Taylor told the writer that during those flourishing days as many as two hundred whale ships have been in the harbor at one time.

The place seemed destined for a metropolis but its harbor is only an open roadstead. The enclosed harbor of Honolulu eventually put Lahaina in the background, and the King moved his palace and court to Honolulu. With the moving began the decline of activity in Lahaina. It is still a commercial point of some importance due to the existence of several successful sugar plantations, so that it remains the metropolis of this part of the Island of Maui.

Much of the architecture of this little seaside town is a quaint reminder of olden times in these days of progressive Hawaii. Among other buildings of the early days is the Court House, in the yard of which is a banyan tree, under the shade of whose branches 2500 people sat down to dinner at one time, in a recent entertainment to U. S. Congressmen.

But there is one place that has kept step with the march of time: "The Pioneer," a hotel over which George Freeland presides as proprietor and manager. Comfort of his guests has consideration before thought is given to financial return, with a result that is most satisfactory to those who have taken rooms and meals at the hostelry.



PIONEER HOTEL, LAHAINA, MAUI

It would be well, after taking a view of the town that has graduated from a whaling station to a center of the sugar industry of West Maui, to stop for a night at the hotel and begin the journey twenty miles overland, over a well macadamized road in a good auto, to Wailuku in the early morning after breakfast. The ride will consume less than two hours and you will admit that in places it will remind you of some of the finest mountain rides in California. The bird's-eye view of the sea from the road which winds around the bluffs for nearly half the distance is one of the points which will linger in memory. The road winds around the mountain in swinging curves, a thrill here and

there, until you get to the lower levels where the soil through the Wailuku Sugar Plantation produces a luxuriant growth of trees and cane. The West Maui mountain peaks loom five thousand feet high on the left, while on the right, great Haleakala mounts over ten thousand feet in the air.



Baker Photo

WAILUKU

At Wailuku you are at the gateway of the famous Iao Valley with its "Needle" and the mountains at right and left acting as sentinels to the portal.

Wailuku is a busy island town. Its ports are at Kahului three miles distant, on the north side of the island, and at McGregor or Kihei, seven miles distant, on the south side. Autos are always available for the overland trip from either port at low prices.

There are three excellent hotels in Wailuku: the Maui, of which Mr. W. H. Field is manager, the Wailuku, presided over by Mrs. Trimble, and the Grand, of which Mr. Fred. K. Maedonald is the manager.

Your first point of visit, after having settled the matter of accommodations at the hotel, will be Iao Valley, a place which geologists say was formed more by erosion than volcanoes, although the valley forms a great amphitheater, several miles across with walls of living green, some 4,000 feet high, seamed with waterfalls. The approach is through a narrow entrance along the bottom of which a torrent foams and rushes.

There is no more spectacular scenery in the Islands than Iao, and none so easily reached, as autos run to the heart of the valley. A stream runs through the gorge and adds to the many attractions it contains.

At a very picturesque spot Manager Field of the Maui Hotel has erected several cottages close to the bank, where travelers have the opportunity to spend the night, the water



KAHULUI HARBOR, ISLAND OF MAUI.

tumbling over the rocks in the bed of the stream lulling to restful slumber.

Wailuku is the outfitting point for the trip to Haleakala, the largest extinct volcano in the world, into which the Island of Manhattan could be placed, leaving the inhabitants plenty of room beyond the city limits to parade around.

Representative Mann, during the recent visit of the United States congressmen to Hawaii, said of the view into Haleakala Crater:

"I would go around the world for that view, and think myself well repaid. It is the grandest sight I have ever seen. No matter how impressive the active volcano may be it cannot equal the sunrise seen from Haleakala."

There are two routes to the summit which is 10,080 feet from sea level.

On moonlight nights an ideal trip is to leave Wailuku by auto after an early dinner; arrive at Olinda in two or three hours where saddle horses will be waiting to take the party direct there until sunrise, then return to the waiting auto at Olinda and return to Wailuku in time for a late breakfast.

Or you can go by horseback all the way, negotiating the big hill in about four hours where you will spend the night at "Idlewild," at an elevation of 4,000 feet, leaving for

the rest house, distant about six miles, early in the morning, reaching the top in time to see a sunrise such as sent Representative Mann into raptures. This can be varied by going all the way to the top in the afternoon and spending the night at the summit rest house.

The crater which built the mountain is still intact. Geologists assure us that the process of formation was completed several hundred years ago.

Mauna Loa still has its crater, but the mountain is in process of building and the work may continue throughout all time.

Mauna Kea's crater is entirely filled and the work is ended.

There are thirteen immense cones rising from the floor of Haleakala crater, one of them reaching a height of seven hundred feet. Lava flows wind about the floor of the crater, still fresh in appearance; other portions being a desert of sand 2,000 feet below the outer rim of the crater.

An occasional plant of silver sword breaks the monotony of the scenery which nature seems to have left unfinished.

In the extreme eastern corner of the crater there is a growth of forest trees and grass and in the gulches water may be had. There is excellent camping and goat shooting in the crater.



Baker Photo CRATER OF HALEAKALA

The main object of the average tourist, who visits Haleakala, is not to study geological formations or to learn at first hand the topography of this great crater, but to see the sunrise as it can be seen in but few places in the world.

At the summit the residents of Maui have recently built at heavy expense a rest house where persons may have rest with comfort until it is time to see the grand sunrise view. Many descriptions of the sunrise from Haleakala have been published, but few have done it justice. Standing thousands

DAILY PASSENGER TRAIN SCHEDULE (except Sunday).

KAHULUI RAILROAD COMPANY.

Effective January 1st, 1917.

TOWARDS WAILUKU.						TOWARDS HAIKU.									
9	7	5	3	1	Dist.	STATIONS.		Dist.	2	4	6	8	10		
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Miles			Miles	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.		
5.33	3.30	1.25	8.42	6.35	15.3	Arr.	WAILUKU	Lve.	0	6.40	8.50	1.30	3.35	5.38	
5.23	3.20	1.15	8.30	6.25		Lve.	KAHULUI	Arr.	3.3	6.50	9.00	1.40	3.45	5.48	
5.20	3.17	...	8.27	...	12.0	Arr.		Lve.	6.52	...	1.42	3.47	...		
5.10	3.07	...	8.17	...		Lve.	SPRECKELSVILLE	Arr.	6.9	7.02	...	1.52	3.57	...	
5.09	3.05	...	8.15	...	8.4	Arr.		Lve.	7.03	...	1.53	3.58	...		
5.00	2.55	...	8.05	...		Lve.	PAIA	Arr.	9.8	7.15	...	2.05	4.10	...	
4.58	2.53	...	8.03	...	5.5	Arr.		Lve.	7.17	...	2.07	4.12	...		
4.52	2.47	...	7.57	...		Lve.	HAMAKUAPOKO	Arr.	11.9	7.24	...	2.14	4.19	...	
4.51	2.46	...	7.56	...	3.4	Arr.		Lve.	7.25	...	2.15	4.20	...		
4.45	2.40	...	7.50	...		Lve.	PAUWELA	Arr.	13.9	7.33	...	2.23	4.28	...	
4.44	2.39	...	7.49	...	1.4	Arr.		Lve.	7.35	...	2.25	4.30	...		
4.40	2.35	...	7.45	...	0	Lve.	HAIKU	Arr.	15.3	7.40	...	2.30	4.35	...	

PUUNENE DIVISION.

TOWARDS PUUNENE.					TOWARDS KAHULUI.									
3	1			Dist.	STATIONS.		Dist.	2	4					
P.M.	A.M.			Miles			Miles	A.M.	P.M.					
...	2.50	...	6.00	...	0	Arr.	KAHULUI	Arr.	2.5	...	6.22	...	3.15	...
...	3.00	...	6.10	...	2.5	Arr.	PUUNENE	Lve.	0	...	6.12	...	3.05	...

- All trains daily except Sundays.
- A special Labor train will leave Wailuku daily, except Sundays, at 5:30 a. m., arriving at Kahului at 5:50 a. m., and connecting with the 6:00 a. m. train for Puunene.
- BAGGAGE RATES: 150 pounds of personal baggage will be carried free of charge on each whole ticket, and 75 pounds on each half ticket, when baggage is in charge of and on the same train as the holder of the ticket. For excess baggage 25 cents per 100 pounds, or part thereof, will be charged.

KAHULUI RAILROAD CO. SUNDAY EXCURSION TIME TABLE.

TOWARDS WAILUKU.						TOWARDS HAIKU.									
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Dist.	STATIONS.		Dist.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.		
5.55	2.25	12.20	9.40	7.40	Miles			Miles	7.45	9.45	12.30	4.00	6.00		
5.45	2.15	12.10	9.30	7.30	Lve.	WAILUKU	Lve.	7.45	9.45	12.30	4.00	6.00			
5.44	2.14	9.29	...	Arr.		KAHULUI	Arr.	7.54	9.55	12.39	4.09	6.10		
5.33	2.03	9.18	...	Lve.	SPRECKELSVILLE		Lve.	7.55	...	12.40	4.10	...		
5.32	2.02	....	9.17	...	Arr.		Lve.	8.06	...	12.51	4.21	...		
5.20	1.50	....	9.05	...	Lve.	PAIA	Lve.	8.07	...	12.52	4.22	...		
5.19	1.49	....	9.04	...	Arr.		Lve.	8.19	...	1.04	4.34	...		
5.12	1.42	....	8.57	...	Lve.	HAMAKUAPOKO	Lve.	8.20	...	1.05	4.35	...		
5.11	1.41	....	8.56	...	Arr.		Lve.	8.27	...	1.12	4.42	...		
5.05	1.35	....	8.50	...	Lve.	PAUWELA	Lve.	8.28	...	1.13	4.43	...		
5.04	1.34	....	8.49	...	Arr.		Lve.	8.34	...	1.19	4.49	...		
5.00	1.30	....	8.45	...	Lve.	HAIKU	Arr.	8.35	...	1.20	4.50	...		

of feet above the sea, the clouds floating beneath you, and nearly a hundred miles away over an azure sea the white shore line of Hawaii is in view.

Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa rise above the cloud level in snow-capped beauty. Nearer and to the westward and northward are Lanai and Molokai, while a stretch farther under favorable weather conditions may be seen Oahu, so that within a radius reached by the vision, nearly all of the Hawaiian group is at hand.

Sunrise is here, and never have you seen a sunrise to compare with it. Never have you seen such surroundings and you never will unless you come back again to Haleakala.

The horseback trip through Haleakala Crater and returning around the northern base of the mountain, is all through scenery of the wildest kind such as cannot be imagined by one who has not seen it. The trip takes three or four days.

The Koolau Ditch Trail.

Leaving the crater by the Kaupo gulch, the way leads through four ravines a thousand feet in depth, passing the plantation of Kipahulu, thence along near the foot of Wailua falls and on to Hana, a sugar estate of considerable size, from which point a splendid road leads into the Nahiku rubber country, where it connects with the trail which follows the Koolau irrigation ditch, an aqueduct running along the mountainside far above the sea, gathering the waters that dash down the natural courses and forming an artificial river of no mean proportions. This stream winds along through flumes clinging to the face of cliffs whose vertical sides reach down hundreds of feet, or span ravines from whose darkened depths comes the roar of rushing torrents, disappearing into the mouths of mammoth siphons to reappear on the opposite side of a dizzy canyon, playing hide-and-seek behind ledges, in and out of tunnels cut in the solid rock and hurrying on to the cane fields of central Maui forty miles away. The ditch country is a wild, rugged, intensely tropical jungle, with falling water everywhere; a



Baker Photo

PUUNENE SUGAR MILL, NEAR KAHULUI

region impenetrable until the opening of the irrigation system a few years ago, and which Jack London describes as "Nothing more nor less than a huge conservatory," the details of whose beauties no pen has accurately described. At Kailua the trail is abandoned for a highway which leads through pasture lands sandwiched between deep gorges, one of which, Halehaku, is of imposing grandeur, thence to Haiku, the center of the pineapple industry, where are located a large cannery and can factory. This being the terminus of the Kahului railway, the traveler may exchange his conveyance for a modern railway coach and speed along for the rest of his journey. At Paia is located the mill of the Maui Agricultural Company, and six miles farther along is Kahului, the only port of entry on the Island of Maui. Here a fine breakwater has converted an open roadstead into a safe harbor with wharves and shipping conveniences,



Baker Photo

BALDWIN NATIONAL BANK, KAHULUI, MAUI

and here the Baldwin National Bank, large stores, macadamized streets, an up-to-date water system, etc., testify to the enterprise of the people of Maui. Three miles farther along is Wailuku, the western terminal of the railroad, where will be found comfortable autos waiting for a fare.

ISLAND OF KAUAI

Though full to the water's edge, and in some places running over, with attractions that appeal to lovers of beautiful scenery, Kauai is less visited by strangers than any

island in the group. An explanation may be found in the absence of lines on the map showing the course of trans-Pacific steamers.

In the depth and strange formations of its canyons Kauai has attractions that do not diminish by comparison with the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. Ours may not be so extensive, but for brilliancy of colors, intensity of purple shadows in the receding sunlight and their tremendous precipitous walls, Olokele and Waimea Canyons hold places among the scenic wonders of the world.

Owing to the extent of its cultivated area, the island deservedly enjoys the term, "Garden Island," and its roads are mindful of well-kept thoroughfares in more crowded communities. Due to impassable cliffs for forty miles at



Baker Photo

NAWILIWILI LANDING, KAUAI

Napali, there is no road circuiting the island, and that section of Kauai left by Nature as if to keep back invaders is to be seen only on occasions when an island steamer makes the sea circuit. A trip is made only when Neptune is friendly.

A TRIP TO KAUAI.

(Four Days)

Written by REV. J. M. LYDGATE.

Visitors are recommended to take the Inter-Island steamer "Kinau," leaving Honolulu for Waimea, Tuesday at 5 p. m. The first port of call will be Nawiliwili, which will be reached at about 3 o'clock a. m.; thence proceeding along the leeward coast of the island the steamer passes the Koloa, McBryde and Makaweli plantations in the early

hours of daylight, arriving at Waimea in time for breakfast.

From the sea Waimea presents an appearance tropical, picturesque and inviting, with its long surf-beaten beach line, its background of mountain cliffs and its groves of mango and cocoanut. "Its plummy palms drowsing by the shore" might well have furnished the inspiration for Mark Twain's familiar prose poem on Hawaii.

It was here that Captain Cook, the discoverer of the Islands, first landed in 1778 (see folio 55), and here in 1815 the agent of the Russian Governor of Alaska erected the so-called Russian fort, the ruins of which are still in existence.

The village numbers 1000 inhabitants, who enjoy public conveniences unusual to a community of its size, among which are electric lights, a water system, an ice plant, well-equipped garages, etc. Messrs. Bishop & Co., Bankers, of Honolulu have established a branch bank at this point, while Messrs. C. B. Hofgaard & Co. conduct a general store which would be a credit to any mainland town.

Directly on the beach is the Bay View Hotel, where one may find accommodations more than satisfactory. Having breakfasted the visitor should motor to the **Barking Sands**, low-lying sand-hills near the sea, which grumble and roar on being disturbed, rather than bark—something like a distant diminutive wolf. The afternoon should be devoted to

Olokele Canyon, where a good road has been made into the very heart of the mountains, amid peaks and gorges of surpassing grandeur. The motor road penetrates the finest scenery, but those who may want adventure to the ultima thule may do so by means of a good trail five or six miles farther, at an elevation of 1477 feet. This is one of the finest short trips that can be found in any country, and may be taken by almost anyone without fatigue. The following day (Thursday) should be devoted to

Waimea Canyon, 3000 feet deep and but a mile or so in width. With its wonderful castled crags, peaks, precipices, and branching gorges running back into the heart of the island, where probably a vast crater used to be, all in a marvel of combined colors and of lights and shades, and you have scenery that once viewed can never be forgotten. The "Canyon" covers some 25 square miles in area and offers a bounteous reward of health and inspiration to those who thoroughly explore it.

Leaving Waimea Friday morning, the way leads through the Makaweli and McBryde plantations, between which lies the picturesque and fertile valley of Hanapepe, at the mouth of which is Port Allen, important as the only present port of call on the Island of Kauai for deep-sea vessels, and from which point all the sugar produced in Waimea district is shipped direct to the mainland. Just above



LOADING SUGAR AT PORT ALLEN

the valley is the village of Eleele, where the traveler will find another large department store, kept by J. I. Silva, and which rivals in the extent and variety of its merchandise, the best establishments found anywhere.

Ascending gradually into the uplands, Kukui-o-lono Park may be visited, where charming floral foregrounds of pink and purple are framed in broad visions of shore and ocean background. Surrounding this park an interesting home-stead region extends as far as Koloa, where on all sides the simple cottages and thrifty little farms devoted to pine-apples and sugar may be seen.

Koloa, once a place of considerable importance, is the location of the oldest sugar estate on the island, running back some 80 years. Nearby, at the seashore, **The Spouting Horn** throws its geyser of spray high into the air with every wave. Under favorable conditions of sea the sight is most thrilling and well worth the trip. When in violent action the roar of this monster fountain can be heard at a distance.

From Koloa to Lihue, the way leads through a "Gap" region, with lofty mountains on either hand.

Lihue, on the eastern side of the island, at an elevation of about 200 feet, is fanned by trade winds fresh from the sea. The climate, at its altitude, is unsurpassed in the Islands. Here, too, the progressive spirit of its people is in evidence, with wireless communication with the outside world, an up-to-date newspaper, a bank, etc., etc.

Lihue Plantation Store—Few country stores can boast the up-to-date appointments and varied stock of this establishment; here is a department store carrying practically everything in the merchandise line. A fine cold-storage plant enables them to keep on hand a large stock of epicurean dainties fresh from the mainland and European markets.

Lihue Theatre. Probably the finest theatre building outside of Honolulu is the "Tip Top," situated opposite the



LIHUE STORE

Lihue Store. The structure is of reinforced concrete, and has a front of 150 feet and depth of 134 feet. The theatre has a seating capacity of 460 persons, and is under the supervision of the Lihue Store. In the building is a first class restaurant, barber shop, tailor shop, plumbing shop, photograph gallery, lodge room and offices. Lihue is especially noted for its beautiful homes, the residence of some of the oldest families in the Islands. To the visitor who must depend upon public accommodations,

The Fairview Hotel offers attractions equal to any country hostelry. There one may make his temporary home while "doing" the places of interest in the neighborhood. Arriving in time for lunch, the afternoon may be spent visiting Wailua Falls, 200 feet high, and five miles from the hotel, while a short drive of three miles takes one to the "Upper Falls," which are not so high but more picturesque. A visit to the Marine Drive through cane fields and along the bold rugged seashore, Naimalu and to Huleia valleys will help to pass the time until dinner.

Saturday morning the traveler starts for Hanalei, 30 miles distant, by automobile. The road leads through several large sugar estates, skirting the seashore, hugging the mountains, crossing brawling but well-bridged streams, giving glimpses of beauty spots here and there, culminating finally at

Hanalei. Hanalei Valley! Here sea, earth, and sky meet in most beautiful combinations. Here the native Hawaiian has long lived in quiet simplicity, undisturbed by the noise and flurry of the outside world. Content with his diet of fish and poi, and thoroughly comfortable in his grass house, he knows little of and cares less for the worries of modern civilization. Here also the visitor will find a pleasant stopping place kept by Mrs. S. B. Deverill, directly on the beach.

The run from Lihue will be made in less than three hours. After a rest and an appetizing lunch we motor to Wainiha



and Haena, half a dozen miles farther on, along a road overlooking a rugged sea coast, with mountains overhead, said to surpass in grandeur the famous Amalfi Drive in Italy. Wainiha is beautiful—much more impressive, however, in its upper reaches than near the sea. Beyond is Haena, where the road “fetches up” against impassable cliffs which constitute the famous **Napali** region, about 20 miles in extent, which may be seen to advantage only from the steamer, but a modest conception of which may be gathered at Haena, where also will be found some interesting cave structures.

Should time be a necessary consideration, the day's itinerary may be hastened to allow the visitor to catch the steamer leaving Nawiliwili Saturday evening at 5 o'clock, but with leisure one may arrange to return to Honolulu on the Tuesday following; this will give three additional days, which may be pleasantly spent in any of the island districts.

Steamship Schedule.

Steamers leave Honolulu for Kauai on Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Kauai on Tuesday and Saturday evenings at 5 o'clock. The fare is \$6.00. For details of Steamer Schedule, see folio 39.

Livery and Automobile Service.—Livery service on Kauai is good, and the rates are reasonable. Riding horses may be obtained at from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day. Single horse and buggy from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per day. Two-seated surrey with driver, \$4.00 to \$6.00.

Well equipped automobile repair and supply shops are located at Lihue and Waimea and reliable public service cars may be secured at every important point on the island.

The following rates prevail:

Nawiliwili landing to Fairview Hotel, 50 cents each.

Lihue to Waimea, one to four passengers, one way \$10.00, round trip \$15.00.

Lihue to Hanalei, one way \$15.00, round trip \$22.50.

Shorter trips at proportionate rates.

There are several lines of auto-bus stages running between **Kekaha** and **Kealia** on which the rates are 7 cents a mile per passenger.

THE HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE.

No visitor to Hawaii during the canning season should fail to visit one of the large factories in operation.

The pineapple industry has made wonderful strides in Hawaii during the last few years. The first plants, those of the smooth Cayenne variety, having been brought from Madeira in 1878 on the vessel bringing the first installment of Portuguese for the plantations.

The Cayenne is considered the best variety for every purpose, being free from woody fibre, is large, sweet and juicy and in the ideal climate of Hawaii it ripens to its highest state of perfection.

Comparatively little was done in pine planting until the opening of the Wahiawa lands in 1898 when the farmers of that section began developing the industry. Today there are approximately 6,300 acres of pines under cultivation, with canneries whose combined output exceeds 2,000,000 cases annually besides large quantities of the whole fruit shipped to the mainland, as well as tons consumed in the islands, and giving employment to thousands of men, women and children.

From the moment the pine enters the factory it is not touched with the hands of the workers; white rubber gloves with long gauntlets are worn by all who handle the fruit; sanitary precautions are taken at every step of the process and perfect sterilization is accomplished by the steam cookers through which the finished product passes.

Ripe Hawaiian pineapples are rich in fruit sugar or levulose which represents starch in a state of complete digestion, ready for instant absorption into the body. It is this quality that renders fruit so refreshing to persons fatigued. The juice of the pineapple is one of the choicest of fruit juices possessing decided digestive properties and is recommended by physicians in certain forms of stomach troubles, it being a useful means of purifying the alimentary canal; germs cannot thrive in fruit juice. Sore throat and even diphtheria are said to yield to the influence of pineapple juice, and a member of the United States Geological Survey adds longevity to the list of wonders produced by the use of the pineapple as a food. He says that he credits his own splendid health to the generous use of pineapples and advises all who would be well to follow his example. “If you have one foot in the grave and are a nervous wreck from dyspepsia,” he declares, “drink pineapple juice; it is the grandest tonic that nature has yet offered to a poor man, and is even better as a weapon against old age than the sour milk diet that has made the Bulgarian peasants the longest lived people on earth.”

The fruit to be eaten should be dead-ripe and thoroughly masticated, and when taken alone, without sugar or other food, rarely disagrees with any one.



THE UKULELE GIRL

Copyright by R. J. Baker, Photo



GATHERING COCOANUTS

The Ukulele; (Oo-koo-lay-ly) This instrument is Hawaiian by adoption only: it having been introduced into the islands by the Portuguese who came as laborers. It is called the Braga in the Azores Islands. It immediately became popular with the natives who facetiously dubbed it "Ukulele" (Jumping Flea) by which name it is familiarly known and its popularity is fast spreading throughout the United States.