

CHINESE HOSPITAL

Its Situation in Palama a Most Favorable One.

WILL BE OCCUPIED IN FEBRUARY

Chinese Merchants Give Handsomely.

Sum of \$5,000 Already Subscribed—Names of Superintendent and Officers.

Granting a petition from certain influential Chinese residents of the city, the Legislature at its last session passed an act setting aside for use as a hospital for Chinese exclusively, a lot just makai of the Reformatory school in Palama, with the condition that they put up a hospital building as suggested in the petition.

The Chinese merchants who had the matter in hand, and they were by no means few, set to work at once, went around to the main Chinese places of business, and soon had enough money subscribed to make the starting of the building a matter beyond question. Among the main subscriptions were the following: Sing Chong Co., \$500; Wong Kwai and Y. Ahn, \$300 each; L. Ahlo, \$200; Wong Leong, Wing Wo Tai, Lum Chung Wa, Wing Wo Chan and Goo Kim, \$150 each; Hop King, \$120; Yee Wo Chan, Yuen Kee Co., Kwong Hip Lung, Kwong Sam Kee, Yee Lee Co. and Yuen Chong, \$100 each. There were a number of others who gave a hundred dollars a very much larger number of others who gave smaller amounts, swelling the amount to about \$6,000 which the committee in charge will soon begin to collect since the building is all but

building 28x50, which is supplied with eight windows and three doors. Like all the rest of the rooms the ceiling is very high and the color of the paint used, light and of a hue calculated to cheer rather than depress the invalids. To the right and opening out upon the front veranda, is the superintendent's office. Back of this and to the right is the examining room and to the left a room of equal size opening into the hospital part. This will be used for the medicine.

As mentioned above the veranda runs back to the dining room and kitchen to the rear. The dining room is most happily arranged and opens into the kitchen the cement floor of which is directly on the ground. Sides and roof are of corrugated iron as a protection against danger from fire. Only one set of stairs leads to the upper-story and this is from the rear veranda just back of the medicine room.

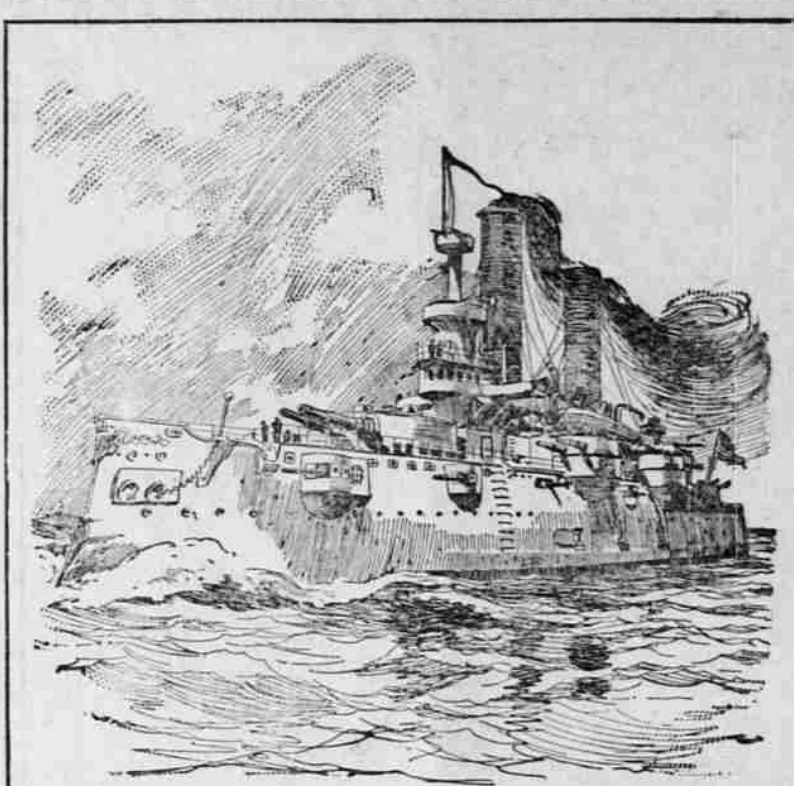
The right half of the upper story is one large room with a door opening out towards Ewa. The other half is made up of four rooms, two on each side of a wide hallway, and designed especially for women. As in the case of the lower floor a ten-foot veranda runs the whole way round.

Lattice work running to the fence on both sides, shuts out the view of the rear of the hospital premises. On the left hand side and just back of this, is a cottage especially designed for patients whose relatives or friends choose to act the part of nurses. This cottage is composed of four rooms, each 17x17 and opening out upon a wide porch in front. It is built after the same style as the main building. On a line with this and near the rear boundary of the premises, is a small one-room house for the preparation of the dead for burial.

Back of the lattice work, to the right is a house to be refitted and used for the attendants and laborers at the hospital, all of whom will of course be Chinese.

The grounds are particularly well adapted for the setting out of trees and flowering plants. Separated from the lawns to the right and left by a wide driveway, is a circle immediately in front of the main building. The center of this will be occupied by a flag-pole and about it various kinds of plants will be set out. Trees will be planted on the lawns.

The hospital completed and furnished will cost in the neighborhood of \$70,000. Of this amount, \$6,000 has been subscribed and since there is now in the treasury of the Chinese Benevolent Society, \$5,000 to be used toward



THE SWIFT NEW BATTLESHIP IOWA. On a recent trial trip the battleship Iowa, Uncle Sam's latest and strongest pet in the way of fighting machines, averaged 16.27 knots per hour, a knot and a quarter more than her contract calls for. She is a very formidable ship.

SUGAR INDUSTRY

Cultivation of Beet Sugar in Utah and Nebraska.

Successful Establishment of the Industry on the Arid Lands of Utah.

Since writing of the beet sugar industry as developed in California, the correspondent of the Philadelphia Record has journeyed into Utah and Nebraska in search of information relative to the production of beet sugar in those States.

While riding along through the beautiful Utah Valley—the very spot which was marked on the maps of our childhood days as the "Great American Desert,"—we could not fail to be impressed with the wondrous work that irrigation has wrought. Here lies the thriving city of Lehi where are located the factories of the Utah Sugar Company.

It was a great undertaking this erection of a sugar plant in a country where beets must be exclusively raised by irrigation. Wiseacres shook their heads, but the judgment of the men who had the courage to undertake such an enterprise has been amply vindicated. Beet culture in Utah is a success, and the fact that the Lehi factory is the only sugar plant in the world using beets raised solely by means of irrigation, is in itself a matter of public interest. It marks an important development in the methods of beet culture and sugar manufacture.

The erection of the great factory at Lehi began in November, 1890. Up to date the actual number of dollars expended upon the plant is well up to the million mark, to say nothing of the untiring energy of its projectors who have from the beginning labored heart and soul with unbounded faith in the enterprise. Doubtless it is the greatest and most promising industry in the inter-mountain country, and has proved an important factor in the advancement, not only of those directly interested in the growing of beets and turning them into sugar, but of the entire community.

The question has been raised as to whether beets grown by irrigation were as rich in sugar as those cultivated in sections where rains fall in sufficient quantities to mature the crop. We had been so impressed by the belief that beets grown by irrigation were lacking in saccharine matter that we were surprised when, in reply to our query, Mr. Thomas R. Cutler, the general manager of the Utah sugar enterprise, emphatically stated the idea prevalent in the minds of many people was erroneous: that any one who would take the trouble to make a careful study of the question would find that Utah, once a desert, had been entirely reclaimed by the use of irrigation; that they have never lost their crops, as they are absolutely sure that as long as they have snow in the mountains their seed will germinate, and that the water supply from the mountains is not only the means of germinating the seed, but it brings down sediment from the hills which is in the nature of decayed vegetation, a natural fertilizer that has enriched the land and made it wondrously productive. Moreover, Mr. Cutler confidently asserts that irrigation does not effect either the quantity or the quality of sugar contained in the beet.

The Utah Sugar Company have 3250 acres of land devoted to beet culture which average a production of 13 tons to the acre. About 200 persons are employed in the factories and yards. Last year's output of sugar brought \$400,000.

The beets when brought from the field to the factory are first weighed and then stored in long sheds which have been made frost-proof by a double wall and a roof covered with earth. As the beets are required they are thrown into a shallow sluice-way which floats them to the point where they are needed. They are taken from this sluice-way by a wheel elevator and dropped into a washer which is a trough-shaped contrivance with revolving arms. The beets are then thrown out automatically into a bucket elevator which conveys them to the top of the building, where the cutter is located. This machine cuts the

beets into slices one-eighth of an inch thick, three-eighths of an inch wide and of various lengths. The sliced beets now pass through a revolving chute into the great circular diffusion battery. This consists of twelve wrought iron cells each holding about 25 cubic feet and having an open manhole on top with a swinging cover. The bottom is arranged to open and close by hydraulic pressure.

It is in this diffusion battery that the interesting process of separating the saccharine matter from the beet is performed. This is done by the use of water heated to a certain degree, from which it must not vary. The hot water is turned on ten times in succession, each time taking more of the sugar, until at last it has extracted all but about one-eighth of one per cent. of the sweetness stored in the beet. The juice now flows to an automatic register, which records the quantity and temperature. From the register it passes to a heater which is heated to 90 degrees centigrade, and it then passes onto the carbonators or clarifying pans, where a portion of the impurities are removed by the application of lime, the refuse matter combining with the lime and settling to the bottom of the pan. The supernatant lime is then decomposed by pumping carbonic acid gas through the liquid, thus forming the excess of lime into carbonate of lime. When this operation is completed the whole contents of the carbonator, 1350 gallons, are pumped by means of a plunger pump having a capacity of 8000 gallons per hour through a mammoth filter press. This removes the residue of the clarification, the juice being treated twice with carbonic acid, and once with sulphuric acid. In the last process all the lime is removed. The divided liquid is now concentrated in a quadruple effect evaporator to a fifty per cent. solution. From here there are two operations. To make the finest quality of sugar it is necessary to run it over home black, which removes impurities that cannot be taken out in any other way. After this process the liquid is as clear as water, and is then boiled into sugar in a vacuum pan. This is a closed kettle ten feet six inches in diameter and twenty-three feet high. It holds 25 tons of sugar. In this kettle the sugar is granulated and forms a product technically termed "melacha," a mixture of molasses and sugar, 75 per cent. of the latter. The sugar is then dropped into a mixer, which holds the entire contents of the kettle. The syrup is next thrown off by means of centrifugal force. The moisture which remains is removed by passing the product through a sugar dryer. It is now ready to pack, and at last we have the finished product of the Utah Sugar Company.

We have been watching the process exactly twenty-four hours, during which time we have seen the beets leave the shed and the sugar therefrom packed in bags or barrels. But the Utah Sugar Company does more than raise the beets and make sugar of them. Since the inception of the enterprise they have experimented in producing seed, and now consider that they are far beyond the experimental stage, as this year they have raised about ten tons. The quality is excellent, and the cost only about two-thirds that of the imported seed. The methods employed and the difficulties attending the raising of beet seed were set forth in a previous article. It is a business requiring the utmost care and watchfulness, in order that it shall be kept up to the standard, and beets raised by it shall not retrograde to their original sugar contents of three or four per cent. Every progressive farmer is making experiments with various seeds from all parts of the world, so as to attain the very best results. It is a well-known fact that seed adapted to one locality is not always adaptable to another, but Utah seed-growers believe that their State is so well suited to the industry that they can grow and mature seed which shall give good results. It would seem that their claim is tenable from the fact that French capitalists of extended experience in beet seed culture intend to locate in Utah and commence the business, with the expectation of ultimately supplying the whole United States.

The beet sugar industry of Nebraska was started in 1833 at Grand Island, but merely as an experiment. In 1859 the State University conducted experiments, and the first factory was projected, but it was not until 1890 that beet sugar was commercially produced in any quantity. A second factory, that at Norfolk, was completed in the following year, and the product has been increased from about 1,000,000 pounds in 1890 to something like 3,000,000 pounds in 1895. The financial depression of 1893 was a severe check to the

industry in Nebraska as well as in all parts of the country, but those who are in position to know claim that the business now is in a healthier condition than ever, and on the eve of a great boom. The outlook is especially favorable in Nebraska, where a State law enacted in 1895 provides for the payment of a bounty of five-eighths of one per cent. per pound upon all sugar manufactured in the State, whether from beets, sorghum or other sugar-yielding plants, grown within its boundaries. Small as this bounty appears, it is something, and will doubtless act as an incentive to sugar producers.

The soil of Nebraska seems to be well suited to beet culture, but growers have to contend with drought or excessive rains, either condition being inimical to the successful growth of any crop. However, the claim is made that beets have been raised there, yielding 30 tons to the acre. This is not a subject for congratulation, as it signifies an abnormal size of the roots and corresponding decrease of sugar content. Beets of not more than three and one-half pounds weight are more highly esteemed by manufacturers, and indeed, it is expressly stipulated in many contracts that they shall weigh no more than that, and that they shall contain not less than 11 per cent. sugar 80 per cent. pure.

The statistician, Licht, in Magduburg, denies the possibility of beets ever containing more than 16 per cent sugar on an average. Nevertheless, Nebraskans claim that beets have been produced in that State containing 22 per cent sugar, which result has also been attained in some parts of California. We were not able to learn the yield per acre in connection with this statement. It is fair to assume that it was much below the average (12 to 15 tons to the acre) for such an excess of sugar means abnormal dryness of the soil, which in turn means small yield in weight, so that neither the producer nor the manufacturer gains by such an exhibit.

Despite the vicissitudes of climate with which the Nebraskans have to contend, they are very much in earnest. They have, all told, about 4,000 acres given to beet culture, and in one year produced one 500th part of the nation's supply of sugar. This does not imply small figures. It means a line of sugar barrels, placed end to end, 125 miles long, as we are informed by a statistical friend, who also tells us that the United States eats enough sugar to fill four lines of barrels placed in the same position reaching from New York to San Francisco.

The beet sugar industry is yet in its infancy in Nebraska, but it has the fostering care of the State in providing a bounty, and furthermore has the encouragement and protection of the State University. This institution, to guard against the deterioration of seed, therefore lessening the percentage of sugar, and destroying the profit of the industry, has undertaken to grow seed; and in addition, in order to insure to manufacturers the aid of skilled workers, the university gives a course of instruction in beet sugar manufacture, which also includes chemical analysis. Altogether, there is reason in the hopefulness displayed by the beet sugar manufacturers of this Western State, and an intelligent method in the way in which they have set about the development of the new industry.

THE CHURCHES.

Sermons Preached Before Large Congregations.

Rev. J. M. Monroe preached a sermon to parents and Sunday School teachers at the Christian Church last night, upon the subject of "How Early Children May Unite With the Church." He said that those who repudiate infant membership had probably sung too far to the other extreme.

It is a mistake to suppose that a mind must be mature before being able to accept the simple terms of the Gospel. If it were necessary for a child to understand the Westminster confession of faith, then, indeed, they would need to have almost the mental ability of a philosopher. If they must believe in total hereditary depravity, that would be a barrier to children entering the church; but the Scriptures say that "these things (the Gospels) are written that ye might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God; that in believing ye might have life through His name." And it is as easy to accede to that as to accept Mr. Dole as President. New Testament conversions were often made on one presentation of the Gospel. It is not an intricate thing, the main facts of the Gospel.

If you do not capture the young for Christ before the age of 16, you are apt not to do it before 30. Get young people before they are absorbed in the sterner things of life, for then the chance to get their attention is gone. Become a Christian before getting married; before getting rich, so as to make your choice in keeping with Christian principles. Settle the question of divinity first. Let the children come into the church in the golden days of youth and spend their lives in the church.

The ordinance of baptism was observed at the close of the service. At the M. E. Church, Rev. Mr. Peck delivered an interesting discourse last evening from the text, "Come Over Into Macedonia and Help Us." He gave the history of the circumstances which led up to and surrounded this cry, and made local application of the lesson.

Rev. D. P. Birnie had a large congregation at the Central Union Church Sunday morning to listen to his sermon on "Temptation." The lesson was based upon the first eight verses of Luke IV, being the story of the temptation of Jesus on the mountain. There was an equally large audience in the evening.

At the morning service Donald de V. Graham sang a solo.

The proposed length of the trans-Siberian railway from Chulibinsk to Vladivostok, on the Japan Sea, is 4,547 miles, of which over one-third has been completed.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron bark "Paul Isenberg" and "J. G. Pflüger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Hosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES. A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Velvets and Cashmeres, Satins, Veils, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT. Silesias, 8 ceve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Mole-kims, Meltons, Serge, & Kainings, etc., etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining & Seating, Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, etc., etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages, Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing-lates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, St-eel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, Also Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

W. H. RICE,

Stock Raiser

AND DEALER IN Live Stock.

—BREEDER OF—

Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows, Young Sussex Bulls, Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses California and Hawaiian Mules

FOR SALE.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed—

W. H. RICE,

LIHUE, KAUAI.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

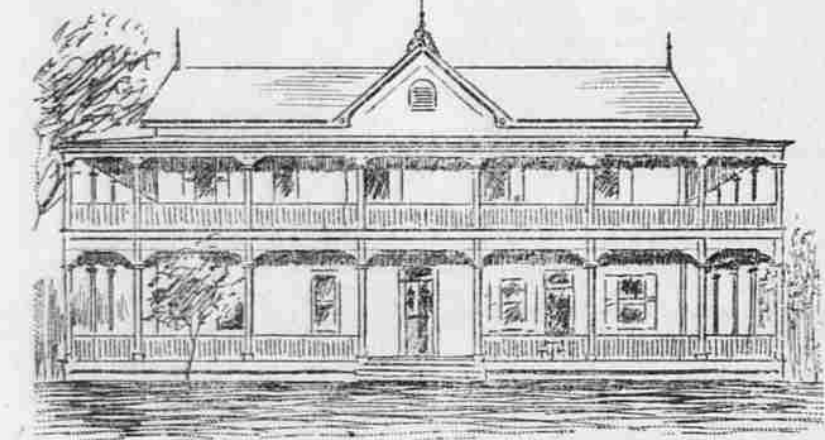
For eliminating and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face, Cures Scrofula, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Cleanses the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising. As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World. Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 12s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND. Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.



NEW CHINESE HOSPITAL IN PALAMA.

completed and will be ready for occupancy during the latter part of February.

The following officers were elected to carry out the work in connection with the hospital: Chu Gem, president; Wong Wa Foy of the Quong Sam Kee Co., vice-president; Hong Quon of the Sing Chong Co., treasurer; L. T. Chin, clerk for J. S. Walker, secretary. The Board of Trustees consists of twenty influential Chinese of the city.

W. S. Akana, one of the most prominent Chinese physicians in the city, was elected superintendent. Associated with him in the immediately work of the hospital will be two other Chinese physicians not yet elected to their posts and a foreign physician, this probably having been decided on because of the fact that quite a number of Chinese prefer that their own physicians.

The contract for building the hospital was given to the Oahu Lumber and Building Association and the superintendence to Kau Wing Chew. The work has pushed along and now as hinted above the building is nearly completed. For airiness and light a building in town is any better and its slight elevation from the territory surrounding gives it a view that must needs be of very great advantage in an institution of its kind.

Its situation could not have been more happily chosen. Within convenient distance of King street it is still far enough away and shut off so completely by the buildings and trees that intervene between it and the street just mentioned, that noises coming from that thoroughfare are spent before reaching the hospital.

In the immediate vicinity are but few dwellings and these the homes of peaceably inclined natives and Chinese.

Perhaps the only element of annoyance to the hospital will be the firing of guns and shouting of Chinamen to frighten away the birds that hover away about to devour the unripened rice in the patches near by.

The accompanying cut will give a good idea of the hospital. Immediately facing it is the Reform School on the other side of what is known as "Huapala Lane," a lane which runs parallel with Beretania street and joins Robello lane. Surrounding the whole of the spacious grounds, with the exception of the front is a ten-foot board fence. The front is of pickets neatly planned and painted and is provided with a handsome gate.

Coming to the main hospital building one enters by low steps and finds himself immediately on a ten-foot veranda running completely around the building and to the right continuing back to the dining room and kitchen in the rear.

Nearly the whole of the lower floor is occupied by the main room of the

hospital, everything can be paid up immediately and a surplus of \$1000 will remain in the treasury, this amount to be used to defray the expenses of the first year, if indeed they will reach that amount.

The Chinese feel justly proud of the benevolent work they have carried to such a successful termination and are determined to keep the good work of the hospital going right along.

The Advertiser extends its thanks to Messrs. Hong Quon of the Sing Chong Co. and Ho Fong of Bishop & Co., for points set forth in this article.

FAREWELL TO MR. AHRENS

Mr. and Mrs. Gilliland of Waianae Give a Big Luau.

Richard Gilliland bookkeeper at Waianae plantation, and his wife, gave a handsome luau at their home, Waianae Saturday night, as a token of the appreciation of the services of Manager Ahrens and his wife who are soon to leave that place, Mr. Ahrens to assume management of the new plantation.

A large luau was built especially for the purpose and some appreciation of its size may be gained when it is stated that there were over 150 guests present, among them being Dr. and Mrs. Weddick, Mr. and Mrs. J. Abernethy, Mr. and Mrs. John Wright, Mr. and Mrs. James Holt, Miss Phillips, Miss Abernethy, John Spencer, John Phillips and Thomas Jones.

The party was made up of guests from the city, plantation and places surrounding.

Before sitting down to the sumptuous repast, Mrs. Gilliland and others gave each one of the guests a lei so that the scene was made very gay and festive.

Mr. John Phillips in a toast to Mr. Ahrens said that the people of Waianae were most sorry to see him sever his connection with the plantation, so satisfactory had been his work and his dealings with them so kindly. He wished to congratulate him however, on the betterment he had made for himself.

To this Mr. Ahrens answered that he was most grateful for all the kindnesses that had been shown him and hoped that in going he left nothing but good will behind.

The Hawaiian National Quintette Club was present and furnished music for the occasion.

There are 52 penitentiaries and over 17,000 jails in the United States. They cost \$500,000,000 to build them. Over 800,000 persons were incarcerated in the year 1892. The criminal expense to the country is not less than one hundred millions annually.