

It was in the 1860's that the sugar industry/^{first} surpassed whaling as the primary contributor to Hawaii's economy. Honolulu was beginning to take the form of a city and the corners on principal streets were being straightened, using old ships' planking and curb stones. On the Esplanade the foundation of the new Custom House was started, and Mr. Howe and Mr. Poor opened a new lumber yard.

On February 2, 1860 the trustees of Queen's Hospital purchased some 10 acres of land from Mr. Paakea, paying him \$2,000. Ground breaking ceremonies for the 120' x 45', two-story building were held on June 13th, the cornerstone of Waianae sand stone being laid the following month. It contained an ambrotype of the King and Queen, a Hawaiian Bible, a copy of the laws of the Kingdom, contemporary newspapers, and a copy of the charter of Queen's Hospital. The structure was designed by T.C. Heuch, a member of the Board of Trustees, and was built by contractor C.H. Lewers. G. Thomas was the mason, C.W. Vincent the carpenter, and R. Gilliland the painter. The only other buildings in the neighborhood were Kawaiahao Church, the old Royal Palace, and Washington Place.

No paragraph

Trustee C.R. Bishop/^{gave}to Lot Kamehameha contained the

following cost breakdown: Amount of the contract, \$11,400; Prison labor, \$702; Hauling stone, \$987; Hauling sand, \$18; Cornerstone, \$20; Force pump, pipe and digging well, \$189; Painting, \$816; Paint, oil, lumber, etc. \$353; Lumber and carpenters work extra, \$126; Mason material and labor, \$115. Estimated total capital outlay, \$14,728.92.

At mid-year it was estimated that there were 70,000 inhabitants in the islands, Oahu counting 20,000 natives and 5,000 foreigners.

Mr. Thomas Hughes took charge of the foundry formerly operated by Mr. Weston, and would soon re-name it the Honolulu Iron Works. On the Big Island Charles C. Harris purchased 3,000,000 acres at Kahuku for \$3,100. Bound for inter-island service as the first vessel belonging to the newly founded Steam Navigation Co., the Hawaiian side-wheeler "Kilauea" arrived from Boston via New London, amid forecasts that she would soon establish "a new era of prosperity for all/ ^{the} islands". In June a new roadbuilding technique was introduced, by way of an announcement that "a portion of King Street will be macadamized".

In November, 1860, 500 tons of iron water pipe arrived from England aboard the "Triton", and a new 100' x 50' reservoir was started in Nuuanu. Mr. J.J. O'Donnell, a plumber on Kaahumanu Street, offered his services "to assist those who wish to avail themselves to the more extended diffusion of water through our town".

The expanded water system was designed by Mr. Webster, and superintended by R.A.S. Wood, later replaced by Captain George Luce.

During the war between the States, Hawaii maintained official neutrality so as to not jeopardize shipping from maritime raids by privateers from either side. Most sentiments in the Kingdom, however, were pro-north, and the Merchants Exchange displayed a large sign over their gate with the motto, "No Seccession! What our fathers fought for, we will maintain, the Union".

July, 1861 saw the opening of the Honolulu Steam Biscuit Bakery, Robert Love proprietor. The "steam machine" had been set up by Thomas Hughes, and a mason named George Thomas had supervised construction of the ovens. Capacity was 2,000 pounds per day. Thomas also worked with carpenter S. Johnson on a new one-story building for Messrs. Castle and Cooke on King Street, opposite Bethel. Trade was at a low ebb, and

the building earned the admiration of the pair's fellow businessmen:

"In times like these, of great depression of what has, for many years past, been accustomed to be looked upon as the chief source of revenue and prosperity to this kingdom, the whaling trade, it is pleasant to witness that there are yet among us men of substantial means, whose business foresight and acumen none of our fellow townsmen, who have had the satisfaction of trading with them, ever could doubt, who have the nerve, in the face of coming events which it is said cast the shadows before them, to erect during the past few months, on King Street, opposite the Bethel, a warehouse. Noted for thoroughness of construction, and adaptability of means to an end, it is equaled by but one or two and surpassed by none of the erections which the heyday of Island prosperity called into existence."

"The cellar is, however, so thoroughly finished, that the capacity obtained is equal to that of two-story buildings whose cellars, as is customary here, are not put to use as a showroom. It is seven feet in the clear, and has a rock bottom. To obtain this depth, it was necessary to blast to a depth of three feet through

the solid rock. The dimensions are 80 feet in length by 48 feet 10 inches in width, and it has a storage capacity of 600 tons. The light is obtained by six windows, each three feet wide by four feet high, secured by iron shutters, which fold in the jambs, when opened."

"Iron gratings on the side walks, give through their bars desirable and sufficient light. The case goods are stored on skids for taking in or discharging loaded packages. A broad and capacious stairway runs from the center of the store to the cellar. The capacious sales room is splendidly lighted, and the arrangements of counters and shelves for the display and shelving of the thousand and one articles which the general trade of this worthy mercantile firm requires, shows that they possess a practical knowledge of its details. The warehouse and sales room are ceiled with half inch white cedar, which, although much more expensive than other descriptions, is said to be a preventive against insects. The floor and roof are both of one and a quarter inch tongued and grooved Puget Sound lumber. The roof is a self-sustaining truss, one with a patent covering, like that of the Custom House and Queen's Hospital. The dimensions of the

warehouse are 50 feet x 18 feet; that of the sales room 77 feet length by 27 feet. These irregular dimensions of front and rear are owing to a jog in the building caused by the irregularity of the topography of the ground upon which the structure is built. The walls are of coral, 18 inches, dressed with Portland cement. To the worthy mechanics, under whose skillful guidance this fine edifice has leaped into life, great praise is due. Theodore Heuck, of Von Holt and Heuck, was the architect of the roof, and the owners are greatly indebted to him for valuable suggestions in various other matters about the building. The iron works of the shutters was manufactured by J. Kettredge of San Francisco and they were hung by our townsmen, Thompson and Neville."

Oct 31, 1861 PCA

In that same issue
/ "The Reverend E. Corwin and Dr. G.P. Judd, drove down the Pali road with a one horse express wagon loaded with luggage and other things. It was reported that, This feat has not before been accomplished by a 4 wheeled vehicle, that we are aware of, and shows that the Koolau district may yet become opened to constant carriage travel."

A short time later another party undertook the drive to "CoCoHead", and the road superintendent was urged to consider making necessary

improvements, as "...the vicinity of Coco Head is a fine spot for an afternoon's ramble".

In December, 1861, Captain H.S. Howland bought 6,000 acres of "choice grazing land" at Laie for \$5,880.00.

A lack of suitable manpower continued to hamper the growth of the sugar industry, leading to this editorial in July, 1863.

"There is not a plantation on the islands that has yet produced in one year 400 tons of sugar or 800,000 lbs. though many of them are capable of producing 600 tons easily, if laborers could be had, while several of them have machinery and facilities for manufacturing 1,000 to 1,500 tons per annum."

In spite of the depressed times, Waikiki was starting to grow. One reporter was, "a little astonished" on taking a ride around Diamond Head and through Waikiki, to see the number of cottages now built, and improvements still going on at the beach. "Where a few years since there were a few straw huts occupied by fishermen, may now be seen neat and romantic looking little cottages, glistening in coats of white, through clumps of trees, making cozy retreats where one may enjoy the fresh trades and a splendid surf bath, after the cares and vexations incident to a hot dusty town, and no business."

Former
/laborers had begun to enter Hawaii's commercial trade,
and it was announced that Messrs Chunghoon and Co. would soon
occupy a fine new stone building on Nuuanu. It was 57x33 ft. with
11 ft. ceilings.

There was much concern over a proper location for the new
insane asylum, some thinking that it should be near the jail, and
others opting for a site adjacent to Queen's Hospital. Opponents
of the latter idea responded thusly:

"It has been suggested to locate it near Queen's Hospital.
But it does not appear exactly proper to place it near a sanitary
institution where its proximity may work injuriously to the patients
of the hospital. Natives have a natural dread of crazy people,
especially foreigners, and one result of such a location of it might
be, that it would prevent them from voluntarily going there to be
cured of their diseases."

It was reported that the Island of Niihau had been sold by the
Government to the Sinclair family for the sum of \$10,000. They planned
to use it for the growing of cotton.

Public improvements were sometimes slow in coming, and it was
felt that one of Honolulu's primary needs was for a public park.

Land "on the plains" had been condemned nearly twelve years earlier for a park to be called "Thomas Square", but as of March, 1864 no improvements had been made.

Sugar exports were steadily increasing, and many other crops were being considered. Herewith excerpts from a story which appeared in February, 1865; "We learn that Mr. F.A. Hammond, for many years a resident of Lahaina, has recently purchased of T. Dougherty, the Laie estate on this Island, with the intention of making it a cotton plantation. Laie is located between Kahuku and Hauula, on the windward side of Oahu, and comprises six or seven thousand acres of land, of which two thousand acres are said to be fine tillable soil, well adapted to cane, cotton or tobacco, and it is one of the very best grazing tracts on Oahu. This enterprise is started by Hammond to supply the Mormon settlement of Utah with cotton and tobacco, and it is thought these articles can be obtained here at less expense than from any other quarter, ^{considering} the present state of affairs in the South, and the consequent high prices. At all events, he has been authorized by Brigham Young, to undertake the work at the expense of the latter, who will spare no means in giving the experiment a fair trial. To

this end a small colony of Mormons will soon locate on the Laie plantation, including farmers, artisans, machinists and an engineer. About one hundred acres of cotton will be planted and under cultivation within eight weeks or by April first, and as soon as the laborers can be obtained and arrangements perfected, probably 500 - 1,000 acres will be planted with cotton and tobacco. At present, it is the plan to export the raw cotton, which will be ginned and baled on the plantation, to supply the Utah mills, but ^{as} soon as machinery can be obtained, we learn from Hammond that he will expect a cotton factory with from 1500 to 2000 spindles, so as to manufacture the raw staple before shipping it. This is decidedly the heaviest agricultural enterprise outside of sugar manufacture that has been started here, and as it is backed up with the Utah treasury, will probably not lack for funds to carry it on. A thousand acres of land will produce here annually not less than 500,000 pounds of cleaned cotton, worth a present \$200,000 which will justify a liberal outlay to start with. A fair trial will thus be given to two new and important staple products, which heretofore have been only experimented in by amateurs. We see no reason why it may not succeed, and the

engaged in it. The Mormons have the reputation of being a hard working industrious and quiet class, wherever they locate; and in this new enterprise we wish them every success."

Another new commercial enterprise was also announced:

"A brewery has been erected near this city. It is located at Nuuanu Valley, on Liliha St. and is owned by Messrs. Francis and Warren. The works are still in rough, but the tanks, coolers, steam boiler and pipes are so far completed as to allow the commencement of the manufacture of beer and ale on Monday next. These articles made here are fresh, will be far superior and more wholesome than the heavy and too often sour and unhealthy beers imported from abroad. Barley, which will be used for malt, can be raised here, and will answer as well as imported barley."

A few months later a whisky distillery was erected at the corner of Nuuanu and Pauoa. In June, one Robert Rycroft opened his plumbing shop

That same month, architect Theodore Heuck's activities both in the building industry and in the political arena were arousing the comments of his contemporaries as witnessed by this letter to the editor of the Hawaiian Gazette:

"The Gazette of last Saturday informs the public that the Royal Mausoleum is to be constructed 'under the supervision of T.C. Heuck,

Architect'. So far very well, as I know of no one better qualified for the task; but, may I ask, has he advertised for tenders to do the work, or furnish material, as used to be the case when Wood and Harding were at the head of the Bureau of Public Improvements? If I am rightly informed he has not, and surely if such is the case, taxpayers have good cause for complaint; they should have some surety that the work is being done by the lowest responsible bidder, and that more favored taxpayers are not being allowed to make a cool thousand or two because they happen to have friends in the Cabinet. A fair, open competition would be only justice to our mechanics, and disarm all who were inclined to be suspicious or fault-finding.

Signed, A Taxpayer."

Another letter to the editor, this one dated August 5, 1865, added further questions to Heuck's activities. "Among the appointments which T.C. Heuck has obtained through having a friend at court, is that of Tax Accessor for this district. Now I do not want it understood that I think him other than a gentleman, and consequently a very agreeable man for an assessor; still I cannot overlook the fact that he is a brother merchant and I question the propriety of his calling upon me and asking what value my stock in store may be held at, what

amount of money I may have, and to what extent my real estate may be mortgaged. It is not in good taste. Is the Government afraid that the merchants do not make proper returns, and that it is necessary that a merchant should be set to catch a merchant?"

As new machinery continued to arrive, the manufacture and repair of more sophisticated equipment was undertaken by the steam-powered Honolulu Iron Works. "The premises, including foundry, pattern-makers shop, blacksmith, machine shop, boiler shop, and offices, occupy a large area of ground. The most valuable tools are in very substantial fireproof buildings constructed of stone, with iron doors, built for the express purpose. The large machine shop, 80x40 feet, combines the advantages of safety, coolness, light, and freedom from dust in a remarkable degree. In the cellar beneath it are several thousand dollars worth of patterns, including three sizes of sugar-mills and gearing, complete. The heavy tools are all placed on birch piers, built up from the solid rock, forming the floor of the cellar. The main supports of the floor are heavy cast iron pillars, two of which form supports for the iron cranes. There are two steam engines, each with its own boiler, constantly at work on the premises...There have just been erected in the machine shop two powerful cranes, on which

the load can be made to travel in or out by the turning of a small wheel. These were designed and made entirely at the works. Situated as the works are, beyond the usual course of travel, few, perhaps, have been aware of the changes made in the past few months."

As the year drew to a close the community noticed, "A scarcity of good mechanics, especially on the other islands of this group." So great was the demand in some places for masons and carpenters, that "persons entirely unaccustomed to trowel or plans have had to take hold and do the jobs required." Work not infrequently "stood still for want of builders", and five carpenters who arrived in the ship "Murray" all found employment at wages ranging from \$2 to \$4 per day.

The bark "Whistler" arrived, and was forced to leave without her first officer, who was hospitalized with a broken leg suffered in a horseback riding incident. His name was Benjamin Franklin Dillingham.

Shortly after his release from the hospital he went to work for hardware dealer Henry Dimond on a six-months trial at \$40 per month.

The good ship Kilauea went aground at Kawaihae in early 1866, and was sold at auction for \$6,100.

An experiment in the manufacture of building materials was

undertaken by J.G. Osborne, a German recently arrived from New Zealand. He proposed to manufacture bricks, thus marking the first introduction of industrial manufacturing techniques to supply the building trades. The bricks, though not "superior in quality" were found to possess the "principal factors required for the purpose".

"The red lava soil that abounds almost everywhere, when united in proper proportions with the black lava sand, produces good strong article of bricks, as the samples at Hughes' office will attest. After making further experiments, and manufacturing a few thousand bricks from different soils, Osborne proposes to erect machinery to manufacture them on as large a scale as may be required. Our consumption at present amounts to five or six hundred thousand per annum, but if they could be furnished at a more reasonable price, so as to allow their being used for erecting dwellings and stores, we see no reason why a market may not be opened for ten times the number. It may not be generally known that bricks have been made at the island before. The old two-story house on the premises known as Beretania at Lahaina, near the large trees on the shore near the

lighthouse, was built about fifty years ago of bricks made out of the red soil found on the hills back of Lahaina. The house was formerly occupied as a dwelling, then as a barber shop, and more recently as a storehouse by Gilman and Co. It is now out of repair and going to decay, but it shows that good bricks have been and can be made out of our native soils."

Ornamental iron work and a local "paint" industry were being born too, the former when John Nott and Co. announced the "manufacture of ornamental iron work, so much needed in city residences, as well as for enclosing cemetery lots", and the latter when the Pacific Commercial Advertiser needed a new coat of exterior paint, "to be made from kukui nut oil and sand." The painting was done by Gilliland and Phillips, "whose taste in such matters is well known." ^{The material had been manufactured by George C. Mclean.} A

In the same month, T.C. Heuck received \$4,000 for his work in completing Hawaii's first insane asylum.

An interesting land reclamation technique was introduced in Waikiki, involving land that was used as a taro patch during the time of Kamehameha I. This land, known as "Keokea", ^{had} for many years lain fallow and Kamehameha V resolved to replant it. One hundred hogs were turned loose in the 10 fenced acres, where they commenced to

thoroughly root up the overgrowth of grass and weeds, and in short order, the land was once again planted in taro. The poi it produced sold for 25¢ per calabash full.

By February of 1866, there were 33 sugar mills in operation in the islands. Nineteen were water driven, five steam driven, and nine were powered by horse and mule. Agriculture, and commerce in general were booming.

The Honolulu Gas Works, which had formerly operated at a loss, (no doubt much to Mr. MacFarlane's delight) was sold to Messrs. Hughes and Osborne, and a turnaround in profitability was editorially anticipated.

"By the prospectus now published, the monthly expenses are thus estimated: 4 tons of coal per week @ \$12.00 = \$192.00, 4 barrels of lime = 16.00, Labor and sundry expenses = 200.00. This it is calculated, would produce 112,000 cubic ft. of gas, worth \$672, leaving a residuum of coke, tar, ammonia, and water lime,

which are all saleable articles here, and can be disposed of at for say \$175.00, making the estimated receipts for one month amount to \$847.00, deduct expenses of 408.00 = \$439.00 - a neat profit for Hughes and Osborne."

The contract for building the new steamboat wharf was awarded to L.L. Torbert. Low bidder Alex Auld and second bidder, Thomas Hughes, both withdrew their tenders over a "disagreement or misunderstanding with the government as to terms and conditions." No price was revealed.

While agriculture continued to expand, urban real estate found few people with the cash, or the inclination to speculate in the viability of the Kingdom's economy. It was reported that "... a dwelling on Fort Street sold on Monday for \$2,390 cash. Two years ago the same property realized \$2,850. Sixteen years ago it sold for \$4,000. This is a fair specimen of real estate operations in Honolulu. This city does not afford a very inviting field for speculators. "

The frantic activity of the past several years had resulted in "overbuilding", (a term which would become even more common with the passage of time), and during the year a total of \$18,500 worth

of building supplies were imported into the Kingdom. Boredom and lack of business were a boon to the town's saloon keepers however,

prompting this

advertisement in the native newspaper "Ka Au Okoa". "Notice--

Know all men, who look upon this. The undersigned hereby forbids all rumsellers or liquor dealers against giving drink to my married husband, Palekaluhi, neither to give him the means whereby to get drink. Whosoever shall disregard or go contrary to this notice, I shall prosecute under the laws of the country on due proof.

Those that have ears let them hear and those that have eyes let them look. by me, Kalanilehua Palekaluhi."

The most popular buildingmaterial of the day was coral stone, quarried from a reef owned by Dowsett and Company which was said to be "inexhaustible", that "would suffice to build a stone city of one hundred thousand inhabitants". The government reef, eastward of the city, was almost exhausted. Stones measured three feet square by one foot in thickness, and cost one dollar each, delivered.

Business was so bad that one George Risely, a Honolulu butcher, conceived the idea of exhibiting a Hawaiian dwarf in England. The speculation turned out a failure and the Hawaiian, Naipulehu, was

left with no way to return home. A short time later, a letter was received at the Foreign Office, which reported that through the interposition of Theo. H. Davies, of Liverpool, he would return by the bark "Garstang". Mr. Davies was well remembered, having been employed for several years by Janion, Green and Company. The newspaper account said that Davies "deserves credit for the humanity he has displayed in this case of a destitute Hawaiian in a foreign land."

The steamship "Idaho", the pioneer of the new mail line between San Francisco and Honolulu arrived after a passage of eleven days and twenty hours. She ^{had} with a screw propeller, and weighing ^{cd} 1,077 tons, ^{ask} was 215 feet long, and cost \$250,000. It was forecast that the steam lines would "soon open up new sources of industry, especially in the way of fruit growing. The crop of Kona oranges is just beginning to come in, and they can be laid down in San Francisco in two weeks from the day they are put on board here. Besides oranges, a good business can be established in shipping bananas, limes, coconuts."

In an editorial statement dated April 4, 1868, the virtues of the building trade elicited this comment: "It is a fact not generally known, that very few builders are ever sent to the state

prison in America of Europe. There is nothing like a good trade to keep young men out of mischief. Not only are they more free from vice, but they constitute, in every country, the bone and sinew of the people."

Growers, who had been greatly disappointed in the "lame, blind and idiotic" labor force which had been imported from China, were eagerly awaiting the arrival of the first Japanese workers. In June, 1868, a newspaper account reported that "the Japanese coolies, imported by the 'Scioto' have all been taken up for domestic or plantation service, and most of them have already begun their three years labors. There were 148 in the lot, and the price paid for each was 70 dollars to the Government, and ⁴four dollars per month to each laborer, with food, lodging, clothes and medical attendance, equal to about 10 - 12 dollars per month as the cost of their labor. The service term of 3 years is too short."

On Kaahumanu Street, wholesale clothing merchants Marks and Bernard were having a two-story, fireproof structure built by J.G. Osborne. Among its unusual features were its use of lava rock and of corrugated iron.

"The walls ^r are of lava stone, found in inexhaustible quantities at the rear of town...Of the quality of this stone, the builder says it is an excellent material, and well adapted for building purposes... The roof is of corrugated iron, a new material to us, and having good claim to public favor....The front ornamental work was executed solely by native Hawaiian masons and is certainly creditable to them and all concerned."

John Thomas ^{ter} Warehouse was building a new store which would feature a cast-iron front. His venture was much praised, and it was said that "in these piping ^f times of stagnation we could ill afford to lose an enterprising, energetic businessman".

By 1869 street lamps had appeared on the corners of Honolulu's major streets, and William Auld "appeared in public on the only ^e velociped ^A our city boasts, and shows a remarkable proficiency in its management". Sanford B. Dole who had previously been producing honey and beeswax in Koloa, Kauai, was admitted to practice before the courts of the Kingdom, and Messrs. Dillingham and Co. purchased the stock in trade of Henry Dimond and Co..."We doubt not that the young gentlemen who assume the business will see that reputation which this store has always had of being the cheapest in town,

is sustained."

A classified ad announced that "Theo H. Davies," (late Janion, Green and Co.) "had been named agents for several insurance companies, including Lloyds."

In May of 1869, Paul Francisco Manini, last of the sons of the pioneer builder Don Francisco de Paulo Marin, died of heart disease, and was buried with military honors.

In June, 1869, it was announced that "three native Hawaiians have opened a carpenter shop on the mauka side of King Street, as will be seen by card in our advertising columns, and ask for a share of public patronage. Mr. M. Kumalae, the senior member of the firm, is a carpenter of many years standing, having served a long apprenticeship under Charles W. Vincent.

The next month, July, marked the first time that a Hawaiian labor dispute would result in a strike;

"The natives who earn a livelihood along shore struck for two dollars a day, upon the arrival of the Kutusoff, Venon and Byzantium, lumber vessels. They stood out for two days and then came to terms at the old rate of one dollar a day. Finding that their accustomed food cost them double what it did three months since, they doubtless

thought it right to make things equal by demanding double wages.

This strike gives evidence of two things; that the natives are alive to the practices in other countries, and that in a struggle between them and the foreigner, capital will tell."

The use of concrete as a building material was being given guarded consideration:

"The new Gov. schoolhouse, being erected on the corner of Fort and School Streets has concrete stone for its door and window trimmings, which is made on the spot, out of cement and sand. How durable it will be remains to be proven...The same kind of stones were made for the Suez breakwater, but of enormous dimensions, several tons in weight. We notice that they are coming into use in England, and so far as is known, give good satisfaction, 'England-paper'...

Concrete-Bridges. The new concrete structure recently erected on the Metropolitan Extension Railway between Paddington and Brompton, London, has been tested to ascertain its tensile strength. The structure is an arch entirely of concrete, of 75 ft. span, and only $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. rise. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. deep at crown and has a uniform width of 12 ft. The materials and proportions employed were 6 of gravel and 1 of Portland Cement, and dependence for cohesion was placed rather upon thoroughly mixing

the materials than ramming. In making the test, 170 tons in weight were equally distributed over the surface, and a train of several freightcars, weighing 50 tons, passed over it. Under this weight there was practically no deflection. It seems probable that this favorable result will lead to the more extensive use of this artificial mixture as a building material."

On the same day that this article appeared, ⁵⁴¹⁷ another revealed that:

"A gentleman went into his bedroom, where a lamp was burning on the bureau, and noticed a large number of what, at first, appeared to be mosquitoes flying about. On looking around he found the bureau literally covered with large winged ants, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch in length, of light red or rather flesh color. He set to work to destroy them, and killed over 200 of them in 10 minutes. They exhibited none of the viciousness of the small red ant, which will bite ferociously, but so far as was noticed, were entirely harmless. On examining where the insects came from, he found them crowding through an aperture in the wall, evidently driven in to seek shelter from the rain which was then falling quite freely. The next day he found a picket which exhibited the mischief done by these ants, which are a new variety

here, so far as we know. The inside of the picket was entirely eaten out, leaving a mere shell, which can be examined by the curious at our office. It will be seen that great damage may be done to houses by these winged ants, wherever they obtain a lodgement."

J.G. Osborne completed a major remodeling of the Castle and Cooke building, and it was expected that he would commence work on the new Post Office in the near future. Recognized as the "principal builder of this city:", he had been editorially recognized for his ability to make,"...excellent concrete from the volcanic rock of the hills, reduced to a proper size and mixed with cement."