

The Evening Bulletin,

DANIEL LOGAN, Editor.

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1897.

WANTS PROTECTION.

H. T. Oxnard, president of the American Beet Sugar Association, in his speech before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives on December 30, 1896, is reported to have said:

The present duty on sugar is not sufficiently protective to develop the industry, and there is no encouragement in it for the investment of additional capital. When I appeared before the Ways and Means Committee on the then pending McKinley bill, I made the prediction that if adequate protection were given to sugar the beet sugar industry would make immense strides within a few years. The very year after the passage of that bill, three beet sugar factories were erected. The fear of the repeal of the McKinley law and the present tariff have retarded the investment of further capital in the development of the beet sugar industry, which, however, stands ready to embark as soon as it is satisfied that the United States intends to carry out, not only a fair, but a liberal policy toward domestic sugar.

Further on Mr. Oxnard gives an idea of what he means by "a liberal policy" in the following words:

It seems to me that we may learn something by looking to the production of sugar abroad. There is hardly a civilized nation on earth, except our own, capable of producing its own sugar that does not do so, even to little Sweden, the Argentine Republic, Brazil and Queensland. Within a very few years Sweden has come to export beet sugar. Nations have been liberal to reach these results. Even Bulgaria has a duty of four cents on sugar and a bounty of four cents to home producers for ten years. We should not delude ourselves with the idea that five or six States that may be producing sugar are the only ones interested in the question. On the contrary the mechanic, the laborer, the merchant and the farmer in many States, aside from the cane and beet belts, are deeply interested, and especially for machinery, coal, coke, limestone, etc., and railways would also obtain a greater volume of traffic. And we have the advantage that we can start in at a point which it has taken Germany half a century to reach.

Mr. Oxnard goes on to represent the world's recent increase in beet sugar production as the difference between 3,633,630 tons in 1890-91 and 4,323,530 tons in 1895-96, and to give this further comparison: "In 1880 two-thirds of the world's sugar was from cane. In 1895 two-thirds of the world's supply was from the beet." Moreover, he shows that the domestic beet sugar of the United States had grown from 2000 tons in 1889 to 37,000 tons in 1896. "We are now producing," Mr. Oxnard adds, "of cane and beet sugar about one-sixth of our home consumption." Doubtless, if the United States people were agreeable to such a thing, and authorized "not only a fair, but a liberal policy"—say a protection of ten cents a pound to beat Bulgaria's combined eight cents of duty and bounty—"toward domestic sugar," the beet sugar factors would be a plumed aristocracy all through the beet sugar belt, which means wherever cabbages and onions will grow. But where will the cabbage, onion and potato farmers get off? They will have to pay their share of the ten cents tribute to our candid friend Mr. Oxnard.

Mr. Oxnard made a dead set in his speech against what he called "Hawaiian competition." He argued that for the past eighteen years the balance of trade against the United States, in her commercial intercourse with Hawaii, was

\$84,000,000. This would be nearly \$5,000,000 a year. But, my dear sir, your consumption of sugar less exports for 1896 was more than 2,000,000 short tons (2000 lbs.), and you only produced one-sixth of that quantity. The Hawaiian Islands gave you 200,000 tons more or less, or one-tenth of your necessary supply. Well, we gave you, say, \$12,000,000 worth of sugar in invoice prices, and we bought nearly \$6,000,000 of merchandise from you. You remitted us, as you choose to put it, in duties free on our sugar about \$200,000 less than the total amount of our purchases. Now, there is nothing more certain in political economy than that the consumer pays the duty on whatever shortage is imported to any country of a given commodity. Therefore, if there was no Hawaiian treaty, your people would have had to pay more than five million dollars of taxes on Hawaiian sugar. Allow that with the treaty remission of taxes on Hawaiian sugar your people have paid that amount. You needed the quantity of sugar we sent you, and if you could not have had it, you should have had to tax yourselves to get an equal quantity from Manila and elsewhere. Would these countries, upon which you would have depended for supplying your needs in sweetening material, have bought from you natural and manufactured products in anything like the proportion exhibited in the Hawaiian table of imports? Not by a long sight. They would have got their chief supplies of merchandise from the cheap markets of Europe.

An exhibit of our buyings and sellings in the United States is, however, inadequate as a criterion of the value of the Hawaiian trade to that great country. Ninety-two and 26-100ths of the trade of the Hawaiian Islands has been with the United States, and 82.53 per cent. of that trade has been done in vessels of United States registry. Again, besides the costly machinery for the manufacture of sugar, there is no small value of plant employed in other branches of manufacture, and almost the whole of our machinery in every line comes from the workshops of the United States. Under the reciprocity treaty we "remit"—to use the mode of expression of Mr. Oxnard and friends—the duties on machinery of American manufacture. Indeed, this country is in reality part and parcel of the United States commercially. If it should be repulsed in its overtures for closer relations than those existing, Hawaii will perhaps not be the greater sufferer of the two countries. The loss of the Hawaiian trade would be a distinct calamity to the Pacific Coast. America has presented to her, and it is hoped will improve, a great opportunity.

TRADE COMPETITION.

It is not surprising to hear that Japanese home enterprise is about to branch out into the building of large steamers. Lately a deputation of Japanese students was sent abroad to study the iron and steel industries, which is a certain indication of still more branching out in the heavier manufactures. Japanese competition is forcing recognition of itself in the older manufacturing countries, but it is likely to prove to be but "the life of trade," as the old adage has it. The manufacturers of some large towns in England have lately taken means of finding out what are the commercial needs of China, with a view to seeing if they cannot supply that vast undeveloped field of commerce with articles at least equal to Japanese samples, and as cheap as their Eastern competitors can lay them down. American competition in

manufactures after the war of the rebellion was perhaps the most formidable in sudden growth and impact the world ever saw or will see, yet the expansion of the industry and commerce of older nations was only stimulated thereby and ever since has been enormous. It is the renewed tussle for commerce caused by Japan's development which is going to speedily flock hitherto unfrequented waters with ships, and gridiron all remaining wildernesses of the world with railways, while barbarism in all its gradations will be banished from the face of the earth before the overwhelming tide of civilization.

What appears to be an excellent book of information on the Hawaiian Islands has lately been issued under the auspices of the Department of Foreign Affairs. It treats of "their resources agricultural, commercial and financial," and contains a condensed history of the group by Professor Alexander. Joseph Marsden, Commissioner of Agriculture, wrote the portion dealing with that main and mother industry of the islands. It gives a detailed statement of the cost and profits of coffee plantations, answering a legion of questioners abroad. J. F. Brown, Commissioner of Public Lands, furnishes a digest of the land law. The pamphlet was planned, edited and in part written by Alatau T. Atkinson, lately Inspector General of Schools and now Superintendent of Census. There are several half-tone pictures in the book, which is well printed by the Hawaiian Gazette Company.

Ashantee has a strong claim to be regarded as "the land of Havilah," where there was much gold. In payment of the passage of some of the suite of King Prembeh, on his recent journey by steamer from Elmira to Sierra Leone, gold dust and pieces of gold were given. The gold was sent to London. Some of the pieces appear to have been used as hinges and bolts for doors, whilst other pieces are in sheets, indicating that there was plenty of gold at Kumassi, and that it had been used for the most ordinary purposes.

Julian Haughwitz, United States vice consul at Santos, Brazil, lately sent a report to the State Department which, a dispatch says, "bristles with broken promises of coffee planters to immigrants arriving there from Canada and the United States to work in the coffee fields." It is very interesting to us here, to have the consul say, as he is reported, that Italians make better coffee laborers than those of the Anglo-Saxon race, because of their becoming more readily acclimated and their manner of living.

Reasons Why.

There are two reasons why people are now paying car fare all the way from Waikiki to the Palama Grocery and back. Reason 1. It is the only place on the Islands where the celebrated Salvation Army tea is sold. Reason 2. After paying car fare both ways patrons find they are money in pocket by dealing at this "live and let live" establishment. We also deliver goods between Diamond Head and Moanalua free.

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Timely Topics

ON THE
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ETC., ETC.

We have just received our 1897 TRIBUNE WHEELS and invite inspection. We have them both for LADIES and GENTS and we have plenty of them on hand and more on the way.

The '97 Tribune is an improvement over its predecessors and is second to none. Among the changes made we might mention the increase of the upper frame tube to 1 1/8 in., and the adoption of one inch tubular seat post, secured by clamp, retaining otherwise the same form of forging into which the rear tubes are brazed. The crank fastening is also improved, and secured more positively by the use of a small key instead of clamp screw; the matched corrugations of the shaft and crank are retained.

We are selling '97 Tribunes at \$110.

For a good, strong, durable wheel for every day use we have the "STORMER." It is a cheap wheel for the money and will be found quite as serviceable as some of the higher priced ones. It is the '97 pattern and has all the late improvements.

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Club number two will be full before the next week is out. Each day adds from one to two dozen names to the list.

Will you be one to join this coming week.

H. F. Wichman

CAUTION

THE greatly increased price of cream of tartar, the chief ingredient of a pure baking powder, has induced some manufacturers to substitute burnt alum (which costs but 3 cts. a pound), largely or wholly in lieu thereof, making a very low cost but a very unwholesome baking powder; and great efforts are made to foist these inferior powders upon consumers by the inducement of a lower price and by grossly false representations as to their ingredients and comparative value.

Alum baking powders have been declared by the most competent authorities injurious to health. Therefore every precaution must be taken to keep them out of the house. They masquerade under many names, and new brands are continually appearing.

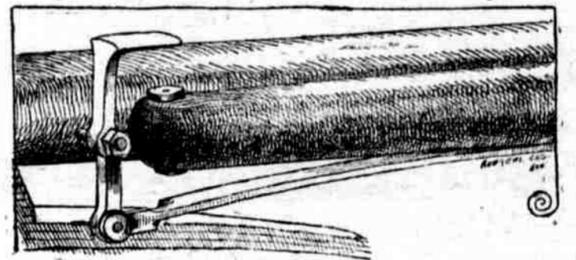
It is safe to avoid all new brands. Baking powders that are sold either wholesale or retail at a lower price than Royal are almost invariably made from alum, and therefore not only inferior in quality, but positively dangerous to health.

Consumers can be more certainly protected from alum baking powders, and make the wholesomeness of their food doubly sure, by rigidly refusing all substitutes for Royal Baking Powder. The Royal is certified by the Government and State chemists free from alum, absolutely pure, and superlative in leavening power.

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