

# UNPACKING FOR A WHOLE WEEK

Tomorrow morning we will be ready with an entire new shipment of the prettiest goods ever displayed in Honolulu. Another big shipment has arrived and is now ready for inspection. These goods are all new and of the latest designs, colors, and finish.

### ETAMINES VOILS ALAPACAS

These are the latest fabrics. We have them in black, cream and navy.

### WAIST PATTERN LENGTHS IN NEW SILKS

### SWELL NEW WHITE SWISSES

Embroidered in Black They are the very latest

# ZEPHYRS

Silk striped and fancy linen effects. Come and see them. They are balmy in their softness.

The first shipment of NEW SHIRT WAISTS are to hand. They are right to date and this year's vintage.

There is an immense assortment of ALL OVER LACES, EMBROIDERIES and TUCKINGS in white, cream and black.

The largest and most varied assortment of APPLIQUE TRIMMINGS and LACES ever brought to the Islands is ready for our patrons. The patterns are exquisite in black, cream and white.

Our LADIES NECKWEAR department has been completely restocked with all the latest. Some of the new things consist of lace collars, bolero effects, escurial collars in black and cream, new neck ruffs, applique lace collars Arabian effects, silk and muslin ties in dainty shades and many other little dainties.

# N.S. SACHS' DRY GOODS COMPANY, LTD.

Fort Street

# POLO and AUSTRALIAN SADDLES

We have just received a Large Shipment of Choice POLO and AUSTRALIAN RIDING SADDLES. Also POLO STICKS and BALLS.

# THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.

HARDWARE AND SADDLERY DEPARTMENT.

PER S. S. "ALAMEDA"

# New Line Golf Shirts

very latest in the market.



SILK AND GRAPE SHIRTS. PONGEE SILK FOR SUITS, direct from the Orient. BIG LINE OF KIMONOS.

# U. SEKOMOTO,

Robinson Block, Hotel Street.

# S. SHIMAMOTO

General Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries. Japanese Provisions, etc.

MAGOOD BLOCK, MERCHANT STREET.

P. O. Box 886

Main 218

P. O. Box 995

TEL. 15

# WING WO CHAN

THE OLDEST CHINESE FIRM IN HONOLULU.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Dealers in Fine Silks and Grass Linens. Chinese and Japanese Goods of All Kinds. 101-102 Nuanu Street

# TWO WEEKS MORE OF BIG SALE

At the store of Goo Kim, 1116 Nuuanu street. The finest of Oriental silks and linens, consisting of dress goods and embroidered handkerchiefs 32 inches square and table covers 36 and 41 inches square. Ladies and gentlemen's furnishing goods and underwear; duck suits, bath robes; remnants of grass linen, figured silks and other goods.

GOO KIM, 1116 Nuuanu Street

# Bulletin 75c per month.

# Beet Sugar Bounties And the Cuban Tariff

By ALBERT SHAW, Editor Review of Reviews.

Our trade statistics show that the United States imported from Germany in 1885 less than \$10,000,000 worth of goods, and in 1901 more than \$100,000,000 worth. Germany, on the other hand, imported from the United States, in round figures, in 1885, \$20,000,000 worth; and in 1901, \$192,000,000 worth. We import from Germany mostly finished products of manufacture, and we send there mostly food-stuffs and raw materials. One of the largest items of Germany's recent export trade has been refined sugar, of which Germany has of late been exporting considerably more than two-thirds of her total product. The development of the beet-sugar industry in Europe has been abnormal, having been stimulated at the start by the payment of liberal bounties, an unwise policy which nearly all the European countries adopted on the plea of being driven to it by the practice of neighbors. For several years the best European opinion has been in favor of an international agreement to abandon the sugar subsidy and bounty policy by simultaneous action at some future date. A conference in which the sugar-producing countries were well represented, after protracted sessions at Brussels, arrived at an agreement last month expressed in the form of a draft of a treaty.

### As to the Cuban Question.

The work of the conference will have to be ratified by the countries represented before it can go into effect; and, in any case, it would not go into operation in time to affect the sugar crop of the present year, or the next. The attempt therefore to make it appear that the action of this Brussels sugar conference had in any way diminished our obligation to do something for the immediate relief of the cane-sugar producers of Cuba did not take account of the real facts. Although it was an important step forward to have secured an agreement in the conference, it was too early to say that the agreement will be ratified and put into effect on the proposed date. The excessive production of sugar caused by the artificial stimulus of the bounty system has been the chief factor in depressing the market and in disturbing the prosperity of cane-producing regions like Cuba. The European bounties average about \$7 per ton, and give the foreign growers just so much advantage over the non-subsidized cane-growers of Cuba. The position of the beet-sugar interest in Washington on the question of allowing concessions to Cuba remained obscure last month, to the embarrassment of the country and the profound moral disapproval of men who believe that issues of public honor and duty were involved on the one side, as against private pecuniary interest on the other. The people of the United States are and have been taxing themselves heavily on the great bulk of the sugar they consume, which comes from other countries, in order to give the domestic producers, and especially the beet-sugar men, the extremely high protection that they have enjoyed.

### American Interests.

Even if the entire sugar product of Cuba were admitted free, like that of Porto Rico and Hawaii, the beet-sugar producers of the United States would continue to enjoy a very high rate of protection, for the simple reason that still other countries, including those of Europe, would have to supply a large part of our unsatisfied demand. We have yet to hear of a single disinterested and competent student of the sugar question who takes the ground that a concession upon the import of Cuban sugar into the United States would operate in any manner to retard the domestic beet-sugar industry. It is not a question of free trade in any sense, but a question of reasonableness and breadth of view. It is particularly absurd that American farmers' organizations should have been unwittingly led into the support of this job by at Washington against the carrying out of our policy of neighborliness to Cuba; because, next to the producers of Cuba, the American farmers have most to gain by the policy of reciprocity. With the United States market opened favorably to Cuban products, there would be freely accorded to the United States what would amount in practice to a monopoly of the Cuban market for imported goods; and a very large part of what the Cubans would receive here for their sugar would be spent for American flour, cured meats, and various other products, the sale of which, directly or indirectly, would benefit the American farmer.

### Broad Bearings of the Subject.

The censorious tone on a question of this kind is an easy one to indulge, and, of course, a desirable thing to avoid. The beet-sugar people are not aware of any deep purpose on their part to block the path of the country's

policy, or to destroy the moral effect of the sacrifices we made sincerely when we intervened by force in Cuban affairs. The simple trouble was that they had been committed in advance by certain zealous leaders to an agreed policy as respects West Indian sugar; and they had become fanatical on the beet-sugar question, and seemingly incapable of reconsidering it in its various bearings. Everybody in public life knows that when Congress insisted upon the provisions of the so-called Platt amendment defining the relations of the United States to Cuba, there was a general understanding in this country that in return Cuba would of course receive from us a very favorable treatment in the matter of her commerce. As for the Cubans themselves, when their convention accepted the Platt amendment, they did it believing that President McKinley, Secretary Root, and the leaders in Congress had influence enough to carry out what was well known to be their avowed programme. Mr. McKinley's policy toward Cuba was wise, just, and statesmanlike, and it involved no sacrifice of real American interests. President Roosevelt, seeing the situation in exactly the same light as Mr. McKinley had seen it—that is to say, in its true proportions and bearings,—has done his best to give effect to his predecessor's policy.

### Perhaps 20 Per Cent.

Although a larger percentage of reduction was desirable, the Ways and Means Committee of the House at length concluded that a 20 per cent reduction on imports of sugar from Cuba was as much of a concession as there was any hope of being able to carry through Congress. While it seemed, on the whole, likely that this measure would succeed, its fate was by no means certain when these pages were closed for the press. This is not a time for pettiness and chicanery in American public policy. It is because American leadership has been great-minded enough in times past to defeat the mole-eyed sisketers for local and momentary interests that the country has ever expanded in territory, or grown in power and influence. There is not a single phase of the large public policy of the United States that is not involved in our working out the Cuban problem consistently and satisfactorily. If we simply open the doors somewhat to an easy and mutually advantageous interchange of products, Cuba will be prosperous, and the new Cuban government under President-elect Estrada Palma can be installed with prestige and good prospects in May. We can withdraw our troops with entire safety, we can be reasonably sure of tranquility and progress in Cuba, and we can count upon the good will of the Cubans and their hearty acquiescence in our policy, which calls for the moral dominance of the American flag in the West Indies and the Caribbean Sea, and for our superior influence in Central America and on the Isthmus of Panama.

### Relief to British Colonial Sugar.

The international sugar agreement, if finally ratified, is to take effect on September 1, 1903, and to continue in force for five years from that date, Great Britain and the Netherlands, in joining it, promised to give no preferential treatment to the sugar produced in their colonies; but Great Britain has decided that for the immediate relief of the West Indies the present import tax, equal to 1 cent a pound, shall be removed. This gives the Jamaican and other British West Indian planters free access to the British market, while the beet-sugar of the Continent, and non-British cane-sugar, will have to pay the halfpenny duty. The arrangement for British colonies will terminate when the European bounty system is abandoned. In this country, of course, our so-called countervailing duties,—that is to say, our extra tax imposed upon bounty-fed European sugar,—will be given up when the occasion disappears. The proposed abolition of bounties gives satisfaction to all interests in Europe, except the sugar interests alone.

### Sugar as a Subject of Policy.

For some reason, hard to explain, the sugar business in all countries has seemed to expect that inordinate sacrifices are to be made for it by governments and by the great consuming public. It is proposed henceforth to maintain throughout Europe a uniform rate of tariff on sugar and sugar products, with the addition of countervailing duties against any country that pays bounties. The result will be that each sugar-producing European country will attend first to the supply of its own market; and then, if it has a surplus, will export it to such non-producing countries as England, where it will take its chances in the open market with cane-sugar from the tropics. Germany, of late, has been producing more than three times the amount of her own sugar consumption. It re-

mains to be seen how much the abolition of the bounty will reduce production. The world's total average demand is not likely to be reduced; and the question to be determined is whether, with a fair field and no favors, the tropical cane or the sugar-beet is to have the advantage in furnishing the supply.

### Growth of American Demand.

The consumption of sugar in the United States has doubled in the last twenty years, and we have been making from our own Western beet fields and Southern cane fields about one-tenth of the amount we use. The world's total production has reached perhaps 8,500,000 tons per year, of which about two-thirds is beet-sugar. As recently as 1870 the proportions were the other way,—two-thirds being cane-sugar—and the total product of the world being placed by Mr. Mulhall at 2,750,000 tons, or less than one-third of the present production. The growth of the demand in the United States is so considerable that even if we should continue to import as much sugar as our total consumption in 1890, there would be sufficient margin in the growth of our market to give the domestic producer a vast opportunity. American consumption alone will, within two or three years, probably surpass the world's total production and consumption in 1870.

### The Two Sugar Trusts.

It seems the inevitable trend of industry in this country that the production of such commodities as sugar, at least in the final marketable form, should come under the control of immense corporations or trusts. The manufacturers of beet-sugar have been tending toward this kind of concentration under the control of a great company with which the name of Henry T. Oxnard is most prominently identified. Just as the refining and marketing of cane-sugar had earlier become largely concentrated in the hands of the so-called "Sugar Trust," with which the name of Mr. Havenienger has been so conspicuous. Owing to the location of most of the refineries of the older trust on or near the ports of the Atlantic seaboard, it would appear to be in its interest to favor the maintenance of firm duties on refined sugar, while encouraging comparatively low rates of duty on the crude product from Cuba and the other cane-producing countries. Thus the beet-sugar combination has been steadily charging that the movement for concessions to Cuba was, whether intentionally or not, in the direct interest of the refining trust, at whose mercy the Cuban planters must be in any case; so that to reduce the tariff on Cuban sugar would merely operate to give larger profits to the American refiners.

### Who Will Get the Benefit?

Obviously this argument, as used by the Oxnard contingent, is fallacious; for if the difference were all to go to the refiners, there would be no reduction in the price of sugar to the American consumers, and without such reduction the beet-sugar men could not be affected a hair's breadth. The simpler view is the sound one. Cane-sugar sells in the American market at such-and-such a price. The Porto Rican producer, who pays no duty at all, obtains exactly the same price for his sugar that is received by the planters of Haiti, San Domingo, the British West Indies, Brazil, Mauritius, Benzerara, Argentina, and other cane-sugar producing countries. The Porto Rican has the advantage by exactly the amount of duty that is remitted in his favor. The Cuban planter in like manner will benefit by precisely the percentage of reduction from full tariff rates he may be able to secure, whether 20 per cent or more. Sugar refiners will continue to pay the market price of raw sugar, and this price will be determined, as heretofore, by general relations of supply and demand. It is not likely to be materially affected by any consideration we shall show this year to Cuba. The position of the farmer who raises sugarbeets will not be affected in the slightest degree for under no circumstances will the owners of beet-sugar factories pay to the farmers a penny more than they find necessary to induce the farmer to add a patch of beets to his other crops. Thus even if there should be some variation in the immense profits of the beet-sugar trust, the price of beets per ton would remain subject to its own distinct law of supply and demand. The situation, so far as Cuba is concerned, is not made any different in principle, nor materially different in practical effect, by the fact that the cane-sugar refining business in the United States is largely controlled by one company, instead of being as competitive in its character as it was in an earlier period.

After a two years' test of an automobile for army use in Austria there was a saving of \$2915 over the conveyance drawn by horses.

# INCANDESCENT LIGHTING



### FOR THE HOME

There is no other light so convenient and satisfactory as the incandescent electric lamp. NO DISAGREEABLE ODORS; NO SMOKE OR DIRT. Always ready for use with a soft, steady and brilliant light. Let us give you figures on wiring your house, and if you desire we can furnish you with the new "HYLO" LAMP. o o o o o o o o o o

# HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC CO., Ltd

King Street. Telephone 390

# ROLL-TOP DESKS

All sizes in quarter-sawn oak and beautifully finished. Large stock of

Extension Dining Tables, Axminster and Smyrna Rugs, Tapestry and Chenille Portieres.

Folding chairs to let for any occasion, and the very best upholstery done. Elegant line of furniture in all departments.

# PORTER FURNITURE CO., LTD.

Fisher Block, opp. Love Bld., Fort Street.

# C. J. DAY & CO.—GROCERIES

## WE SELL

Needs No Cream Needs No Sugar

122 KING STREET next to Bulletin Office PHONE MAIN 119



# THE TRANSCENDENT ARC LIGHT

500 C. P.

Consumes nothing but ordinary Kerosene Oil. The best light known to science and the cheapest. Have received the Highest Awards at the Pan-American Exposition. Suitable for store and halls, and are in use in good many of our prominent stores throughout the city, such as Wall, Nichols Co., Honolulu Drug Co., Hollister Drug Co., Melbourny Shoe Store, Elite Ice Cream Parlors, Hawaiian Hotel and others too numerous to mention. We also have the same Arc Lamp to burn 12 hours, which is suitable for lamps to be placed in yards as a protection against night prowlers. Our lamps are in use throughout all the plantations.

For further particulars inquire of WASHINGTON LIGHT CO. C. W. Macfarlane, M'gr MASONIC TEMPLE.

# Hawaiian Engineering and Construction Co.

ROOMS 508, 509, 510 STANGENWALD BUILDING. P. O. BOX 834. TEL. MAIN 79

All classes of Engineering Work solicited; Examinations, Surveys and Reports made for any class of Waterworks, Steam and Electric Construction; Plans and Specifications and Estimates Prepared, and Construction Supervised, in all branches of Engineering Work; Contracts solicited for Railroads, Electric and Steam; Tunnels, Bridges, Buildings, Highways, Foundations, Piers, Wharves, etc.

Special attention given to Examinations, Valuations, and Reports on Properties for investment purposes. FREDERICK J. AMWEG, M. AM. Soc. C. E., Engineer and Manager. W. R. CASTLE JR., Secretary and Treasurer.

# J. De Turk's Table Wines

Justly known to be the CHOICEST CALIFORNIA PRODUCT. A large supply of the different varieties just received by

# H HACKFELD & CO., LTD.

SOLE AGENTS AND GENERAL DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE HAWAIIAN TERRITORY.

# Waialua Beach Hotel

A. WENNER, Manager.

Now Open for Business. Finest of Accommodation. Finest of Bathing. Be Sure to Get Off at Waialua Station. RATES—\$2.50 per day; Special Rates by Week or Month. For further information address HALEIWA POSTOFFICE

# New Map of Oahu.

Compiled from Government Surveys and Charts, Maps of Sugar Plantations, Railroads, and Other Reliable Sources. THE MAP IS 18 INCHES, with artistic colorings and neat mountings, making a very useful as well as ornamental wall map. THE PRICE OF THE MAP IS \$10.00. Copies can be obtained from JAS. T. TAYLOR, P. O. Box 200, of 202 Building, Honolulu, T. H. or HAWAIIAN NEWS CO., LTD.

# DECKER, FERNANDES & CO.

Real Estate Agents. We also make a specialty of enlarging Photographs. RENTS COLLECTED. Office, cor. South and King Streets. P. O. Box 321; Phone 252 Main.

# SPECIAL FEATURES

FOR SUNDAY'S BULLETIN

The Articles mentioned below will be treated in an interesting and thorough manner and should be read by every one.

National Work of the Y.M.C.A. Methodist Episcopal Methods. Thought In Presbyterianism.