

Hawaiian Gazette

EST. MODUS IN REBUS.

TEN-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1890.

A LATE number of the Bulletin contains some very just comment on certain strictures on the appointment of teachers, which have been current in some quarters. We say a late number because the comments would have been more timely if they had appeared two months ago, when Robert Wilcox was howling all over town the sentiments which the Bulletin now finds objectionable.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

The midsummer madness of the Republicans in Congress seems to be leading the party into excesses beyond all measure. The last proposition of the Ways and Means Committee instead of making a moderate reduction in the tariff on wool, is actually to increase the present duty. They have decided, it is said, to take up the gauntlet which has been thrown down. That is, they think, it seems that their duty as legislators of spirit is to defy the opinion of the American people. This is what taking up the gauntlet really means.

The committee also propose to protect still more all sorts of California fruit by a general increase of the rate. This is strictly in accordance with the general spirit of all the committee's recommendations. The question involved in these matters is not that of Protection and Free Trade. The wool manufacturers are good Protectionists and Republicans too, but they object to suffering commercial ruins and extinction for the sake of the wool-growers.

In the face of all these tariff raisings the Republicans wish to compete in the foreign markets and have summoned a Pan-American Congress to abolish the laws of political economy, and enable the United States to sell her high tariff protected manufactured articles in South America while buying nothing in return. Truly, whom the gods would destroy they first make mad.

ANNUAL CUSTOMS REPORT.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the Collector-General of Customs for a copy of the annual report for the year 1889. Owing to the increasing demands made upon the statistical department of the bureau, the report has been somewhat delayed.

The report, as usual, bristles with matter of great interest. The total value of our exports for the year is, in round numbers, fourteen millions; of our imports less than five and one-half millions, or including species, about six and one-half millions. This shows an excess of exports over imports of seven millions.

Of our exports sugar furnishes about 95 per cent. of the total value, all other products put together scarcely making out a pitiful 5 per cent. There seems no likelihood that this relation will be changed in the near future, and indeed it is not improbable that the percentage furnished by sugar will increase rather than otherwise. It is gratifying to observe that more than one hundred thousand bunches of bananas were sent away. The exports of rice and meal on the other hand show a decrease.

The tables show that the United States are our stable market, only about \$7,000 worth of our total product of \$4,000,000 having been sent elsewhere! So, too, our purchases from other countries than the United States are only about one-fifth of the total.

There is food for much reflection to be found in the report, and we commend it to the careful attention of the public.

ABOUT ABERRATION.

Under the title, "Advertiser Aberration," the Bulletin gives a specimen of its own capacity in the way of wandering and getting lost which throws entirely into the shade any of our performances in the same style. The only aberration of which the Advertiser stands convicted is one, from the views of the Bulletin, a divergence, we submit rather to our credit than otherwise. The Bulletin seems to think, or rather imagine, that a criticism on the increase in the Wool tariff is inconsistent with a belief in the Reciprocity treaty. It

supposes apparently that if one does not believe in raising a duty he must believe in lowering it; if he does not want to increase the cost of raw wool to the manufacturer he must believe in free sugar, etc. How the Bulletin arrives at these extraordinary conclusions, it does not say. We may safely infer that it happens by ways that are dark and tricks that are vain, much too vain to convince the reasonable, though perhaps not to deceive the gullible.

The merits of the Treaty question are entirely distinct from those of the question whether the duty on wool ought to be raised or not. There is no propriety in any attempts to import the latter into the discussion of the former. If a purely theoretical expression of opinion on the wool tariff, is going to affect the question of our treaty relations, then there must be very strange persons ruling at Washington. The solicitude of the Bulletin over our imagined inconsistency is quite wasted. It would do well to look to its own. The kaleidoscope dance of opinions through its editorial columns is something entirely unique, paralleled, if it has any parallel at all, only by a Walpurgis Witch night, or by Pandemonium itself.

AMERICAN AND HAWAIIAN INTERESTS.

The Bulletin of Saturday evening contains more than four columns on the proposed treaty with the United States. It would require ingenuity to crowd more absurdity into the same space. It is sufficient to point out a few of its utterly baseless arguments and assumptions.

It begins by ignoring a fundamental fact in modern commerce—shortness of distance against long distance in transportation. Each mile of transport of a ton of sugar, rice or bananas costs a specific sum in the gold paid for coal, labor, vessel and machinery. The Pacific States of the United States are a market for all of Hawaiian products, and are from 4,000 to 10,000 miles nearer than any other market. This, secured by a permanent reciprocity treaty of free trade, is equivalent to not less than 15 per cent. on Hawaiian exports. Even should the American Congress finally put the sugar duty at not more than 35 per cent., Hawaii would be fifty per cent. better off with a California market than she could possibly obtain elsewhere. The ocean and the Almighty are against the Bulletin theory. The solid facts knock away the entire assumption of the Bulletin about trade and treaty arrangements with distant countries. The history of the past forty years is an absolute proof that the commercial prosperity of Hawaii is indissolubly united with the commerce and prosperity of California and the other Pacific States of the United States. But the Bulletin pretends to be afraid that Hawaii might have to give more advantages to the United States than the former would receive from the latter. The Bulletin completely ignores the fact that, under the treaty, now the United States takes from Hawaii \$13,500,000 per annum, while Hawaii takes from the United States less than one-third of that sum. In other words, Hawaii is now receiving from the United States vastly more than she returns to the United States, and thus has it been for half a century.

But the most palpable error of the long rigmarole of the Bulletin is the statement that the United States is about to make free-trade treaties with the South American Republics, and thus let in free sugar enough to swamp the sugar interests of Hawaii. The Bulletin does not seem to understand that at the present time, as shown by the latest official figures, of the \$120,500,000 imports into the United States from South America, only \$14,730,000 pay any duty what, ever, and thus 87 per cent. are admitted absolutely free.

The Bulletin seems absolutely ignorant of the fact, that the South American Republics produce but a fractional part of the sugar which they need for their own consumption, and that the larger portion of them produce none at all, and that they import millions of dollars worth of sugar annually from Europe.

But we need not push further the exposure of the absurdities of the Bulletin writer, who so plainly indicates that he has so little understanding of what he is talking about. It is ludicrous, not to say grotesque, to see one who never raised a pound of sugar or rice, nor owns an inch of Hawaiian soil, attempt to tell Messrs. Baldwin, Bishop, Isenberg, Irwin, Young and Davies, that they do not understand their business interests.

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CUSTOMS HOUSE REPORT.

The following facts which we have extracted from the report of the Customs House will prove of interest. The amounts of the principle exports have been as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Value. Includes Sugar, Rice, Bananas, Wool.

This shows an increase in the exportation of sugar over last year of more than six million pounds. The crop of rice on the other hand has fallen off more than three million pounds. Bananas show a steady increase and will doubtless continue to do so for some time to come. It is also interesting to note that nearly a quarter of a million pounds of coffee were exported during the year.

The report shows a continued increase of our trade with the United States, both absolutely and in comparison with that with other countries.

It is also of interest to observe that the carrying trade is chiefly in the hands of American and Hawaiian vessels, and that the proportion carried by ships of these two nationalities is steadily increasing. More than 95 per cent. of our exports are now carried in American or Hawaiian ships.

The imports of specie for the year just ended amounted to \$1,146,925, the export of the same article to \$40,477. In 1888 the imports were slightly greater and the exports a trifle smaller.

The passenger statistics show an increase of the Japanese population of 2,637, a decrease of the Chinese of 1,059, and of the Portuguese of 237. Other elements of the population remain practically stationary. The European emigration seems therefore to have stopped. The total increase in the population is about 1,300.

The Customs receipts have reached the gratifying figure of \$550,000, or \$50,000 in excess of the estimates.

The statistics with regard to spirits reveal no circumstance of importance except that the consumption of beer has increased very heavily in proportion to other intoxicants.

ONE of the amusing episodes of the late election is the case of poor Mr. Kekaula. He patiently conformed to all the requirements of the election law, procured the requisite petition of twenty-five electors to allow him to run, paid his fee of twenty-five dollars and retired to his district full of hopes and ambitions, to receive one vote! This happened to be cast in the precinct where Mr. Kekaula resides. Though defeated he has the consolation that if all the world deserted him, he was true to himself to the last.

The Sugar Question.

A dispatch from Washington dated March 25th, says: For several hours to-day the Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee listened to arguments on the sugar question. In fact, the entire session was devoted to the subject.

Representatives of ten Western and Northwestern States appeared and announced their opposition to the proposed tariff. They wanted not more than half a cent per pound on sugar. The arguments used were precisely the same as have been heard for months past, the necessity of cheap sugar to the farmer being drawn out to a great length.

O. B. Knight and H. E. Fraser of Philadelphia, appeared as representatives of the independent refiners and argued that a differential duty of 5 per cent. between raw and refined sugar was insufficient, and that if adopted many refineries would perform shut down.

Representative Morrow next appeared and presented the resolutions of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce on sugar, wired here yesterday, with a statement that the sentiments therein contained were fully endorsed by him.

Morrow also spoke of the necessity of sufficient duty on cordage to prevent direct competition with the paper labor of Hongkong. He thought 2 cents per pound would be a fair tariff.

On the conclusion of Morrow's argument the committee adjourned without taking a vote. Representatives Vandever, McKenna, De Haven and Morrow of California, all Republicans, are in favor of a strong protective tariff on sugar, in view of the brilliant prospects for the beet sugar industry in California. Clinis a Democrat, wants free sugar.

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GENERAL ELECTION OF 1890.

Notes for Nobles, Division of Hawaii, General Election of 1890, Compiled from the Precinct Returns and Compared with the Tabulated Statement of the Sheriff of Hawaii.

Table with columns: Candidates, Sth Hilo, Central Hilo, Nth Hilo, Hamakua, Kohala, Kona, Kauai, Total. Lists candidates like J. Kaubane, John M. Horner, etc.

Notes for Nobles, Division of Maui, Molokai and Lanai, General Election of 1890, Compiled from the Precinct Returns and Compared with the Tabulated Statement of the Sheriff of Maui.

Table with columns: Candidates, Molokai, Lahaina, S. Wailuku, Makawao, Hana, Total. Lists candidates like W. H. Daniels, Wm. Goodness, etc.

Notes for Nobles, Division of Oahu, General Election of 1890, Compiled from the Precinct Returns and Compared with the Tabulated Statement of the Marshal.

Table with columns: Candidates, 1st Dist., 2d Dist., 3d Dist., 4th Dist., 5th Dist., 6th Dist., 7th Dist., 8th Dist., Total. Lists candidates like J. A. Cummins, H. A. Widemann, etc.

Notes for Nobles, Division of Kauai and Nihoa, General Election of 1890, Compiled from the Precinct Returns and Compared with the Tabulated Statement of the Sheriff of Kauai.

Table with columns: Candidates, Lihue, Waimea, Hanalei, Total. Lists candidates like George N. Wilcox, Paul P. Hancock, etc.

Statement of Votes Cast for Nobles, General Election, 1890. Divisions of Hawaii, Maui, Oahu, Kauai and Nihoa.

Election Returns for Representatives, General Election, 1890. Divisions of Hawaii, Maui, Oahu, Kauai and Nihoa.

Table with columns: District, Candidate, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, Total. Lists candidates for various districts like W. H. Cummings, S. K. Kase, etc.

New Advertisements.

JOHN ASHDOWN, Of San Francisco. Practical Piano, Pipe and Reed Organ TUNER AND REPAIRER.

Having worked in some of the largest piano and organ factories in the United States of America, I am fully able and prepared to do all kinds of repair work in the most satisfactory manner.

Orders can be left at H. F. Wichman's Jewelry store, Fort street, at the Advertiser office, or through Mutual Telephone No. 347. 67-1m

Gate City Stone Filter



These Filters are easily cleaned, and NEVER become Cracked or CRAZED by change of Temperature of the Water.

The Filtering Medium is a NATURAL STONE, mined from the earth. It is unlike any other stone.

IT DOES NOT ABSORB AND BECOMES FOUL. IMPURITIES never PENETRATE it, but lie on the surface, and internally the stone remains as pure and white after years of use as when taken from the mine.

The Gate City Stone Filter is a perfect success. It is the only real filter I have ever seen. It would not be without one for any consideration. It converts our lake water into the best drinking water in the world. HENRY M. LYMAN, M. D., 333 West Adams St., Chicago.

For Sale by the Hawaiian Hardware Co., Opposite Spreckels & Co's Bank, 127-1st FORT STREET.

FOR LEASE.

THAT DESIRABLE RESIDENCE property formerly known as the "Bangalore" situated on Lihua St. near Judd St. Alterations and repairs to building will be made to suit tenant. Location beautiful and sufficiently elevated to command a view of the city and harbor. For terms, etc., enquire of J. EMMELOTH. 54-1m