

Hawaiian Gazette.

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A. W. PEARSON, Manager.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21

The Paradise of the Pacific, of which the June number is out, is adding with each issue to its literary and artistic value.

If Hawaii ever joins California, it will at least have an American voting franchise, a boon which Congress denied it in the terms of the Organic Act.

Steam is on in the Rapid Transit boilers, cars are being set up, the iron bridge over Nuuanu stream is about finished, crossings are going in and the right to parallel the main track on King street has been granted. Good-bye, Pain.

The court's curt dismissal of the cases against Messrs. Cooper and McCandless shows that Oscar Lewis' forecasts of the outcome were correct. Mr. Lewis must miss the intimacy which no longer permit him to spot the future decisions of a court.

It is by no means certain that the coming naval town will be at Pearl City. An entirely new site may be preferred. There is a fine opportunity to build such a place on the uncondemned part of Ford Island or at a place contiguous to the Bishop estate reservation.

For instance, individual consumption of sugar in the United States has grown from 35 pounds in 1877 to 65.2 in 1900. The showing in Great Britain is even more remarkable, all tending to prove that the sugar-growers must hustle to keep up with the expanding market.

By the way, did the Grand Jury inquire why Tramway Pain paid Theresa's \$500 milk bill, and what relation that fact had upon the intensely favorable attitude of the Wilcox heifers in the Legislature towards Pain's Tramway franchise measure? Or was the milk bill story another case of newspaper gossip?

It is currently reported that the books of the Home Rulers, showing the funds received for the entertainment (a la Nolte) of the country members of the Legislature reveal credits of \$5. These books were called for with the court's usual ostentation, but they do not seem to have been mentioned in the Grand Jury's report.

It would be within the power of Congress to annex Hawaii to California, and the suggestion of David Starr Jordan that this course should be taken will, no doubt, cause considerable debate. We think it doubtful, however, that California would accept Hawaii with good grace, owing to the disturbance our voting element might make in State elections.

When the German company has its big steamers running between San Francisco and Hongkong, this city will get more frequent mails, though, owing to the navigation laws, it cannot hope for the usual benefits of competition in freight and passenger rates. The improved mail facilities will be appreciated, however, and they may be made still more valuable by a faster service on the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Pacific Mail.

The financial strength of men like Morgan, Rockefeller and Carnegie has served to eclipse the Rothschilds, who are not often heard of now. Mr. Rockefeller, who is the richest man in the world, probably has a larger income than all the Rothschilds put together. The American multi-millionaires have not, as yet, done much in the sphere of world finance, but their advent there is only a question of time. Europe will be their debtor yet.

The fact that people are using more sugar than they raise—an event, it is needless to say, of very recent origin—should encourage sugar investment. Despite wide areas of land coming under cultivation for beet and cane, the supply of sugar is short of the demand, and the demand is all the while increasing. The study of the per capita consumption of sugar is a curious one, in that it shows how the use of saccharine material and the taste for it is steadily

The action taken by the Republicans to get a resident national committee in place of Mr. Sewall, who has gone for good, is participated in by many of Mr. Sewall's personal and party friends. This is not a matter of factional politics as we understand it, but a simple business proposal, namely, that Hawaii shall have one of its own citizens on the Republican National Committee instead of a citizen of Maine. Nothing could be fairer than this to all concerned.

The only thing that will make the public regret the ultimate passing of the Legislature is the coincident departure of the Hon. John Kinnison, the Hawaiian jobberwork. In the dreary days of dramatic and musical shyness or in the tense weeks of political duress, the Honorable John was a comic diversion, for which all thanked. There has not withered our custom staid his power to increase public gaiety, but alas! when the curtain falls on the legislative stage his stout will be overthrown by the very forces which he has so long defied. He will be missed, but after hearing the jobberwork and seeing him perform, there is poor comfort in the old revelations of type.

PORTO RICAN LABOR

The latest Bulletin of the Department of Labor, issued under the editorship of Commissioner Carroll J. Wright, contains an instructive article by Dr. Axel Ames on "Labor Conditions in Porto Rico." The total population of the island is 553,243. Of these 203,797 are urban dwellers and 349,446 live in the country. The effective working population is computed by Dr. Ames to be 601,271. He estimates that at least half of these are wage-earners. Class distinctions, the line between the capitalist and the laborer, are much more marked than in the United States, but the lack of incentive, stimulus and opportunity is held to be the principal cause of the low condition of the laboring men. There is more or less skilled labor and the ordinary trades are all represented, but the fact which most impresses the observer is the superabundance of the lowest grade of unskilled labor. Even planters living within easy reach of the railroads, or of the sea, find it cheaper to transport their coffee, tobacco and other products to the ports on the heads of ponies than to use either the railroad, bull carts or boats. The ordinary laborer's wage under Spanish rule was thirty cents a day. The Americans have undertaken to raise it to fifty, but not with great success thus far.

Dr. Ames has compiled a table of wage rates for various occupations. Bakers get \$1 to \$1.50 for a day of twelve to fifteen hours; blacksmiths, \$1.20 to \$1.80 for a day of eight to ten hours; brickmakers, \$1.20 to \$2 for a day of ten to twelve hours; carpenters, \$1 to \$2.50 for ten to twelve hours. These are fair samples of the skilled trades. It is stated, however, that where the wage goes above \$1.20 it is for unusually skilled labor. In the unskilled lines, coffee pickers and cleaners get from twenty to sixty cents a day; ordinary laborers, thirty cents to \$1.20; gardeners, fifty to ninety cents; wood-choppers, thirty to sixty cents; cane cutters, thirty to fifty cents; servants, \$2.50 to \$7 per month. In comparing these wage-rates with those of the United States, it should be kept in mind that the conditions which they most nearly resemble, so far as unskilled labor is concerned, are not those of the North, but of the negroes of the South. While lower than the ordinary prevailing wages in the South, they are not so much lower as to make the contrast surprising.

There is, however, less for the laborer to buy than in any part of this country. His wants, outside of bare subsistence, are few. This is fortunate, for his income is generally required to meet the necessities of bare subsistence—food, shelter, fuel for cooking and clothing, of which he wears only the cheapest and not much of it. The Porto Ricans love to congregate in villages, where their huts bear some resemblance to those of an African kraal, and command a rental of sixty cents to \$1.50 a month. Artisans' houses are rented for two and three times this sum, and the best dwellings with gardens attached are secured for \$50 to \$90 a year. The most pitiful condition in the life of a Porto Rican laborer relates to sickness and death. Medical skill in the country is not good and hospitals are few. The cafes are generally beyond the reach of the poor. The percentage of mortality among women and children is fearful. One is painfully impressed, whether in the streets of city or town, or in the hill country, by the number of human wrecks, the many beggars, and the sunken-eyed, pallid, anemic men, women and children. Extreme poverty, inanition and decrepitude are found, and though the island is one of great resources and has a good record for thrift, there is reason to believe that from the earliest days of the Spanish occupation this condition of things as to the laboring classes has been only too prevalent, and at times worse, in some respects, than now.

Perhaps the most striking contrast between the Porto Rican and the American is seen in the burial of the dead. Often extreme poverty permits only a winding sheet for the corpse, which is carried to the grave suspended from a pole borne on the shoulders of two men. And it has not even the privilege of an undisturbed grave, the bones being commonly exhumed after a short time and placed in the ossuary or bone crypt, which is a revolting feature of every cemetery. "One may assert without fear of contradiction," says Dr. Ames, "that the relative cost of sickness and burial, man for man, in the same grade of wage winners, in the United States and in Porto Rico would be, as to sickness, as 15 to 1, and in regard to burials, as 20 to 1, or even more. In the United States no expense is spared in either. In Porto Rico none is incurred that it is possible to avoid. The living must be first considered."

The most agreeable reading in the report is the description of improvements under American rule. New sugar enterprises are being started, abandoned lands brought under cultivation, and there are hopeful signs of future prosperity, though the progress thus far has been slow. The exchange of the insular currency for that of the United States has worked a hardship on the poor. The price of articles of common consumption remains the same in gold that it formerly was in debased currency, while wages have not advanced correspondingly. Ultimately, the change undoubtedly will benefit the island, but it appears to have been made too soon.

In commenting upon the above the Buffalo Express says: "The difference between Porto Rico and other lands which the United States has annexed at earlier periods of its history is emphasized by this account of life in the island. While former acquisitions were wild land open to American settlement and offering a fine field for the expansion of enterprise, Porto Rico presents the problem of elevating a wretched and dense population. It offers no attraction to the emigrant. On the contrary, its people would be glad to immigrate to this country, no doubt, if permitted. Capital is needed, but the one fact which gives promise of large returns from investment is the very cheap labor, and that it must be the chief effort of government to remove it." "Take care of the forests," says a Portuguese proverb in alluding to the loss of a single tree in a forest country a citizen and his four cents of Revenue stamps, three gallons of honey and six farthings.

PEARL HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

There is no reason to think that Congress, which is doing so much for the navy and coast defenses, will neglect to make a great war-marine depot at Pearl Harbor. That the Government sees the necessity of such an undertaking is shown by the zeal with which it is pressing for a foothold of shore and for a deep water entrance to the locks. The reasons for all this preliminary outlay ought naturally to justify the program of subsequent expenditure, for they go to the root of American naval prestige in the Pacific. All naval men agree that, as a rendezvous and repair shop for American vessels at war in the Pacific, as a first line of naval defense for the Pacific Coast, as a basis of naval offense against Asiatic maritime powers; as an arsenal of naval munitions and supplies, the Island of Oahu, with Pearl Harbor available for large fleets, is a strategic base of the first importance.

So the ten millions needed to equip and fortify the station may fairly be expected during the next few years. The results of such an outlay for such a purpose will be most striking. Among other things, the undertaking is likely to add several thousand people to the white population of Oahu, on the basis of a force of skilled artisans with their families. Another flourishing Vallejo will naturally grow up near the naval reservation, and this must not only increase general trade, but add to the intelligent American vote which Hawaii needs more than any other political factor.

Of course, in addition to all this, it will be necessary for the Government to keep a good many soldiers here. To protect a \$10,000,000 station and to care for forts, guns, etc., several hundred artillerymen will be needed. A large force of sailors will be here for much of the time. All in all the influx of white people may be equal to that, under normal conditions, of several years' immigration, saying nothing of the men who will be attracted hither to do business with the garrisons and naval workmen.

For about twenty-five years the people of Hawaii have been trying to get the Federal Government to utilize Pearl Harbor, possession having been ceded to the United States when the reciprocity treaty was formed. At last the chance has come. That it is one to rejoice over goes without the saying.

THE NOBBLER.

The term "nobbler" means "to destroy a horse's chances of winning by maiming or poisoning." The nobbler as a rule stands to win largely over the success of a horse, other than the favorite, against which his malicious efforts are generally directed. The horse nobbler seldom risks his own hide, his favorite plan is to approach an impetuous stable boy with offers of large reward, provided he administers a drug which shall nullify his charge's chances of success. Sometimes the lad listens to the voice of the tempter, and before long the sporting columns of the daily papers are filled with the news that the favorite for a great race has undoubtedly gone wrong. Then the agent of the crime goes to claim his reward, only to find that his astute employer not only refuses to have anything to do with him, but threatens him with exposure should he continue in his inopportunities.

Sometimes the boy, shrewder than he who would win a fortune by his "shrewdness," pretends to assent to an illicit proposition, and securing evidence of the plot against his master's interests, exposes the whole scheme, with the result that the wrong-doers are punished for conspiracy, and the turf is temporarily rid of blacklegs. Nobbling is a serious crime, and the nobbler is a man that the turf of any country can ill afford to harbor. The thing can be so easily done! A nick in the right spot with a knife, leaving no perceptible mark, or a pill administered with the evening feed, and a horse that ruled a firm favorite overnight is reduced to a mere plodder the following morning. For the sake of the best interest of racing, the nobbler, when detected and his crime proven, should be punished to the limit of the law.

M. H. De Young is mentioned for Mayor of San Francisco. If he is nominated and elected the coast metropolis will have no reason to be sorry, for in sheer business and executive ability he is the peer of any man now living in the West. As a successful newspaper publisher Mr. De Young has been widely and continuously misrepresented, but those who know the man as he is would be first to vote for him in a mayoralty contest.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Professor Jordan has found a "Thunder Fish" among the catches of his corps of expert fishermen. It is a species he has not seen for twenty years. The fish was caught on the Koolau coast of this island. Collector Chamberlain, of the internal revenue department, states that the registration in all parts of the Islands shows a Chinese population of 29,000. This includes all persons of Chinese male parentage. Fire claims amounting to \$1,500,387 have been filed with the commission. Up to yesterday afternoon the total number of claims filed was 2,317. The claims may amount to an aggregate of about \$5,000,000.

Jared Smith, the Experiment Station Commissioner, states he has no intention of clearing away all the forest trees on the government reservation, and that but twelve acres have so far been cleared away. Superintendent Boyd, of the Public Works Department, has formally declared the new sewer system open, and sanctions can be made from now on by those whose property is adjacent to the mains. The system is reported as working satisfactorily.

Robert Service Agent Haas is reported to have consumed a quantity of the manufacturers of soda bottles made from Hawaiian Kalakaua glass and other island soda. He says the practice of making such bottles must stop, although he does not contemplate preventing those who wear them. He says that in any country and in any business the use of inferior goods is punishable by the law. He stated \$100.

THE NEWS OF MAUI Changes Made in Some Excessive Sentences.

(Special Correspondence.) MAUI, June 15.—On Wednesday, the 12th, Judge Edings took charge of the Wailuku Circuit Court, and Attorney De Bolt acted as Attorney General, in place of George A. Davis, Esq., who departed for Lahaina. The first case in which Judge Edings tried the following cases in which Judge Kalua was disqualified: Territory of Hawaii vs. William Morris, assault and battery, appeal from Circuit Court of Wailuku. This was brought for mitigation of sentence, \$100 fine and six months imprisonment, which were changed to \$10 and costs. Territory of Hawaii vs. George Morris, gambling; appeal from the District Court of Lahaina. This also was for mitigation of sentence—one year in prison—for crap playing; reduced to \$5 and costs. J. Gomes Duarte vs. J. W. Kalua, ejectment. This was decided in favor of Duarte, with \$2 damages. During all of Thursday, the 13th, the court and jury were occupied with the following: Wailuku Sugar Company vs. Solomon Hale, ejectment. The decision was in favor of Hale. The next case to take up the attention of the jury was that of the Lahaina Japanese, charged with having killed his wife. The grand jury will be in session ten days longer, and the petit jury for a longer period.

LOSSES BY CANE-BORER.

Hamakua stopped grinding this week, showing 5,600 tons of sugar as the annual output of the plantation. The estimated crop was 6,000 tons, but the "borer" has been responsible for the loss of 400 tons of sugar. Spreckelsville and other Maui sugar farms have all suffered much from the borer. Professor Koebel could gain great additional fame by discovering some mortal foe to this pest. A casual visitor to the Hamakua-poko mill gives much attention to the new cane unloader which is now in successful operation. It is a machine of the endless chain variety, with iron fingers for moving the cane from the cars. It can be raised or lowered at will.

This labor-saving device takes the place of at least eight laborers in twenty-four hours, and its cost is only about \$1,000. Mr. Rieker, who is now at Hamakua-poko, will set up a cane-loader as soon as it is taken from the vessel S. T. "Borer" has been responsible for the loss of 400 tons of sugar. Spreckelsville and Paia have both recently purchased loaders which have failed. It is stated that Mr. Rieker's patent will surely succeed.

A MILITARY LUAU.

The 11th of June on Maui was celebrated by a grand luau in Iao Valley, given by Company I, by a baseball game at Kahului between Ulupalakua and Wailuku nines, the former winning, 25 to 21; and by scrub horse racing at Kula. Company I's entertainment and feast were so successful that had the hostile majority of the Legislature been present they would have surely reversed their recent vote against the military appropriation.

Several hundred Wailuku people much enjoyed the occasion. At the ball contest in Kahului George Cummings acted as captain of the Wailuku boys, and F. P. Rosecrans for Ulupalakua. SUGAR PLANTERS DISCOURAGED. Nahiku sugar planters are feeling discouraged, and some of them are in the condition ordinarily described as "hard-up." On May 1st they were instructed to begin planting again, and during the last part of the same month they were ordered to cease their efforts.

The contract with Hana plantation has failed, at least temporarily, for some unknown reason. Hana mill was to have ground Nahiku cane, which it was proposed to flume to the boundary line between Nahiku and Hana, and from there to be conveyed by train to Hana. Unless some arrangement is speedily made, some 320 acres of good cane will dry up in the fields and become a total loss. Planters state that old cane is growing wild at Nahiku in great profusion. Why Nahiku sugar plantation as a business enterprise is not more vigorously pushed is a mystery. There is a sufficient acreage available and the conditions for raising cane—an abundance of water and a rich soil—are most favorable; still, sufficient capital to promote what surely seems to be a profit-paying venture is lacking.

MISCELLANEOUS.

During the 14th, Judge J. W. Kalua gave a party at his Iao Valley residence. On Thursday evening, the 13th, there was a dance given in the Wailuku courthouse by the young men of the town. Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Murdock and two children, of Ewa, are guests of the D. D. Baldwin, at Haiku. F. A. Alexander, head luna of Hamakua-poko, departs today for a visit to the Coast. Miss Lottie Baldwin, who has been attending Miss Head's school of Berkeley, returned to Haiku by the Claudine of the 14th. She was accompanied by her schoolmate, Miss Walker. By the same steamer Dr. and Mrs. P. J. Aiken, Dr. G. S. Aiken and Irene Aiken, returned to Makawao. Edgar Morton of Kula has been recently awarded the United States mail route between Ulupalakua and Makawao.

During the week Manager H. A. Baldwin, of Hamakua-poko, made a visit to Nahiku. The steamer Claudine brought quite a number of Porto Ricans for Wailuku plantation on the 14th. The Makawao Polo Club is in plight for want of polo sticks. They have sent to Honolulu for a temporary supply. Weather—Extremely dry. All the plantations are suffering for want of water; ditches and reservoirs are low. Peter Postell, who died at Hopedale, N. Y., the other day, was said to be the richest negro in the South. He was nearly 80 years old and had an estate valued at \$200,000.

The Small of the Back

That is where some people feel weak all the time. They are likely to be despondent and it is not unusual to find them borrowing trouble as if they hadn't enough already. The fact is their kidneys are weak, either naturally or because of sickness, exposure, worry or other influences. "I am thankful to say," writes J. L. Campbell, of Sycamore, Ill., "that Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me. For many years I was troubled with backache. At times I was so bad I had to be helped from the bed or chair. I am now well and strong and free from pain." What this great medicine did for him it has done for others.

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HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, June 20, 1901.

Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, Capital, Val, Bid, Ask. Includes Mercantile, Sugar, Steamship Cos., and Bonds.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Table with columns: Day, Time, High Tide, Low Tide, Sun Rise, Sun Set, Moon Rise, Moon Set.

Times of the tide are taken from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey tables. The tides at Kahului and Hilo occur about one hour earlier than at Honolulu. Hawaiian standard time is 10 hours 30 minutes slower than Greenwich time, being that of the meridian of 157 degrees 30 minutes. The time whistle blows at 1:30 p. m., which is the same as Greenwich, 0 hours 0 minutes. Sun and moon are for local time for the whole group.

THE GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

The Rapid Transit—Use of Wharf—Russian Settlers for Oia.

L. A. Thurston and C. G. Ballentyne, representing the Rapid Transit Company, were present at the meeting of the Governor's Council yesterday morning, and acquiesced in the Tramways Company transferring their present wharf on King street, in front of the Capitol grounds, to a point near Fort street. The Rapid Transit asked permission to put in a double track on Hotel street Ewa of Nuuanu street. The matter was referred to Assistant Superintendent of Public Works Campbell, who will make a report. Hackfeld & Co. applied for permission to use a portion of the Channel wharf for the detention of immigrants after their release from Quarantine Island. The Council granted permission for the firm to hold the place on sufferance. The company is to put the wharf in condition for the purpose named at its own expense, and without promise of compensation.

Letters from Senator Russell and H. Kahanui were read by the land commissioner, in which they applied for lands at Oia under the Settlement Association laws. It was stated that Senator Russell represents a number of Russians who desire to colonize in Oia. The applications were favorably considered.

BUSINESS CARDS.

- LYLE A. DICKER—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. box 74, Honolulu, H. I., King and Bethel Sts. H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaii Islands. LEWERS & COOKE—(Robert Lewers, P. J. Lowry, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St. CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., Ltd.—Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts. Hollister & Co., Agents. HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order. WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Freight and passengers for all Island ports.

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