

POLITICIANS GET BUSY

Leaders Believe It Is the Time to Work.

MEMBERS of the Executive Committee of the Republican Territorial Committee are considering the advisability of holding a meeting at once for the purpose of staking out the lines, if no more, for the battle which will take place next fall. There is a universal opinion that there should be some attention paid to the precinct organization now or there will be little hope of keeping up any organization for the next campaign.

This has been discussed since the close of the Legislature, as it was deemed the time to go on with the fight, and to keep the people informed as to what was done here during the winter and spring, and thus prevent the Home Rulers from making such explanations as would bring the people to their support again. The Republican managers say they have hopes that it will be impossible for the Independents to explain to the people that there was not great loss of time and much trouble which should have been avoided during the Legislature's session. It is thought that there is no party which would mean so much to the people as the Republican party, which gave to them prosperity and which is now in the majority in the country at large, if the Home Rule is eliminated. The wisdom of a second choice has been explained to the people by Wilcox, whenever there were a few gathered and the result is that there seems to be some ground for the opinion that hard work will not be necessary in getting the Hawaiians into the fold.

Organization is the word which the Republicans hope to conjure. Some of the members say that they have little hope next time if there is not a perfect organization of Republicans to go into the fight. It was said yesterday that there was nothing done in the matter of getting a poll of the various districts, that there were no complete lists to show the residents of any community. On the Island of Hawaii there were precincts where the Republican vote was practically nothing, where the party candidates were strongest and again there were cases where the vote was entirely out of all proportion. It was in Kauai that the greatest trouble arose, for there there was practically no opposition offered to the Home Rulers.

It was the wish of the committeemen who were talking of the proposed gathering that there be a large attendance to settle for the coming two years the matter of the local committees and clubs and their powers. There was unanimity in the desire to have the entire party know of what is going on, and the only thing in the way seems to be the feeling that there will be some vast changes seen during the next year. There are several members of the committee here and they all seem to have the same idea as to the necessity for action. What course the matter will take is a question, but there are some of the members who believe in a special meeting, followed by a meeting of the full committee, so that there may be full agreement upon the terms on which the work is to be done.

Another thing which is giving some trouble is that there have been, in some respects, for the politicians, severe throw-downs, in that the regular recommendations of the committee have not been followed even when asked as in some instances. This has made some of the members of the Executive Committee rather angry and they think it is time to rid the party of any kind of double-faced dealers.

There will be some work to be done if there is to be an attempt to hold the Hawaiians to their contract with Wilcox, to join the Republican party. There have arisen some schisms over the allotment of offices but there has been nothing serious as yet, except a few hard words. There will be nothing else if the present outlook continues, as the party will first, according to one member of the committee, get together and then proceed with its settlement of old accounts. Another matter which is agitating the old politicians is that as heads of departments are going to other Islands, on business, it might be well to have them feel the pulse of the political community and gauge the future by that.

Mr. J. P. Cooke said: "I am of the opinion that there is not too much time if we are to make a hard fight. There is much in the way of organization to be done, and the sooner we get at it the better off we will be. I have heard the talk of a session of the Executive Committee before and hope that it will be called at once, so that we can get down to work and stimulate the people in the lead throughout the Islands to bestir themselves."

It is understood that there is a general plan to secure the naturalization of the old residents who have maintained their allegiance to a European power. This is proceeding with success at most of the plantations, at one in particular, where last year there were only eleven votes, there has been more than that number of naturalizations so far. This leads to the belief that there will be such pressure as will lead to strong precinct clubs all over the group, and that there will be close attention paid to the advance work of a campaign.

The native and Portuguese children of town, from Kalihi to Walkiki, and from Punchbowl to Kakaako, are now on burned hardware. Since the Hall fire it is no uncommon thing to see a babe of three toying with a large shark hook, or boys of six and seven disporting themselves in the suburbs with ax-heads and divers other sharp things.



STATISTICS have just been made public by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics regarding the prosperity which Hawaii enjoyed after the reciprocity treaty, which admitted the sugar of those islands into the United States free of duty. These figures show that the sugar production of the Hawaiian Islands has increased over 2,000 per cent under the free admission of their sugar to the markets of the United States, while other cane sugar-producing islands and countries have during that time suffered great depression and, in many cases, heavy losses.

It was in 1876 that the reciprocity treaty was made between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands. Prior to that date the average production of sugar in the islands was but about 5,000,000 pounds per annum. In five years the production had trebled, in fifteen years it was ten times as much, and in twenty years twenty times as much as before the treaty. Within less than ten years after the ratification of the treaty more than \$20,000,000 of American capital had been invested in the islands, and the total value of the sugar production of the islands since the treaty is \$250,000,000.

The following table shows the production of sugar in the Hawaiian Islands from 1875, the year preceding the reciprocity treaty, to 1899:

Year—	Pounds.	Value.	Year—	Pounds.	Value.
1875	25,080,182	\$ 1,216,388	1888	235,888,346	\$10,818,883
1876	26,072,429	1,272,334	1889	242,165,835	10,989,302
1877	25,575,965	1,077,529	1890	259,789,462	12,159,585
1878	38,431,458	2,701,731	1891	274,983,580	9,550,537
1879	49,020,972	3,109,563	1892	263,636,715	7,276,949
1880	63,584,871	4,322,711	1893	330,822,879	10,290,858
1881	93,789,483	5,395,399	1894	306,684,993	8,478,009
1882	114,177,938	6,329,890	1895	294,784,819	7,975,590
1883	114,107,155	7,112,981	1896	445,569,282	14,932,172
1884	142,654,923	7,328,896	1897	520,158,232	15,290,422
1885	171,350,314	8,356,061	1898	444,963,036	16,614,622
1886	216,223,615	9,775,132	1899	545,370,537	21,898,190
1887	212,763,647	8,694,964			

The advantages which Hawaii has had over other sugar producers by reason of her ability to sell her sugar free of duty in the United States are illustrated by the following table, which shows the relative growth of sugar production in Hawaii, Porto Rico, Cuba and the entire cane and beet sugar sections of the world from 1870 to 1899. It will be seen that Porto Rico has decreased her production slightly in that time; that Cuba increased her production from 1870 to 1895 (her greatest sugar year) but 45 per cent; that the cane sugar production of the world increased from 1870 to 1899 but 50 per cent and the beet sugar production 579 per cent, while during the same time the Hawaiian production increased over 2,000 per cent:

QUANTITY PRODUCED, 1870 AND 1899.	1870.		1899.		Per cent of Increase.
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	
Porto Rico	55,558	\$8,928	53,928	\$11,12	21.12
Cuba	725,505	\$1,054,219	1,054,219	\$4,531	45.31
World's cane sugar	1,585,000	2,862,000	2,862,000	80.57	80.57
World's beet sugar	831,000	5,575,000	5,575,000	570.88	570.88
Hawaii	25,080,182	1,216,388	545,370,537	21,898,190	2,074.60

*Decrease. **1895. ***1875.

The increase in commerce between the Hawaiian Islands and the United States which followed the free movement of merchandise between those islands and our ports is also illustrated by the fact that the exports of the Hawaiian Islands from the United States prior to 1876 amounted to less than \$1,000,000 annually, but rapidly increased until in 1900 it was about \$14,000,000, and a recent report from the Collector of Customs at Honolulu estimates the figures for the present year at \$20,000,000. The commerce of the islands is, according to the "American Cyclopaedia," an accepted authority, larger per capita than that of any other country in the world, and nearly all of it is with the United States and carried in American vessels.

The fact that this enormous increase in production and commerce and wealth of the Hawaiian Islands has followed the freedom of trade with the United States, established by the reciprocity treaty of 1876, suggests that the Porto Ricans are likely to benefit by the same close trade relations which they will have under the new law which they have asked President McKinley to put into operation on the 25th of the present month—Louisiana Planter.

POLARIZATION OF SUGAR IN CUBA AND IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following letter to the New York Maritime Register from Havana, dated June 22, should be read carefully by all the parties interested in the sugar question and an effort should be made to get at the actual facts of the case:

Allow me to call your attention to the article in the Avisador Commercial of yesterday "Azucar y Miel," as I think some notice should be taken of the great difference between the polarization of sugar in Cuba and in the United States: A difference of a fraction of, or a whole degree, occasionally might be considered possible, but when it amounts to two degrees and even three degrees, the question would naturally arise whether the polarization in Cuba, whose tests in former years have been considered as reliable chemists in Cuba, whose tests in former years have been considered as reliable chemists in Cuba, but now hardly an invoice is accepted in the United States without a claim of from one degree to three degrees less than the tests made by experts in Cuba. The price of sugar has fallen so low owing to the manipulations of the Sugar Trusts, that there is no margin of profit left for the planter, even if the claim for differences in the polarization was not made, and the result is that, factors in sugar who have purchased sugars in Cuba at the present low prices, have been subjected to heavy losses from these claims of difference between tests made here and in the States, and it is very evident that if this practice continues the cane fields of Cuba will be abandoned, and the immense capital invested in sugar-making machinery will be sunk entirely "out of sight."

TACOMA, July 25.—The price of sugar in the local market has dropped 50 points during the last week, making a difference of one-half cent per pound in all grades. This is the lowest price at which sugar has sold for a number of years and came as a surprise to a number of dealers in the face of reports from the East that the tendency was to go higher. This is the season of the year when sugar rules the highest, as there is the greatest demand during the fruit season.

The cause of the sudden slump is said by local dealers to be due to the large visible supply.

There are prospects of more beet sugar being produced in the States of Washington, Oregon and California than ever before, and more than can be consumed on the Coast. There is also a large importation from Germany and the north of Ireland, and it would not surprise the dealers if the price would go even lower.

The present low price will stimulate the canning of fruit, as the cost of the sugar is about one-half the canning expense.

A theory advanced by one prominent dealer is that the sugar kings are engaged in a war.

It is said that the Western Sugar Refining Co. and the California & Hawaiian Sugar Co. are not working in harmony and that a breach of faith on the part of one of the companies has engendered the friction which has resulted in the present decline.

PORTO RICO BRACING UP. SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 27.—Events have already proved that the tax law drawn up by the legislators of this island will provide ample means for the island's requirements. This indicates that Porto Rico is more prosperous than it was a couple of years ago. Steady improvement has been made since the day General Miles landed at Guanica, three years ago. The people are in better physical condition and work with more spirit. Plantations that went unworked for a long time are beginning to show signs of prosperity. There is more shipping in the harbor, and the signs generally indicate better conditions.

Nevertheless scarcely an instance can be cited where any considerable amount of American capital has been invested in Porto Rican enterprises. Numerous promoters and capitalists have visited the island, have declared that this or that investment would bring good returns, and then have gone away never to be heard from again.

The Lost Rio. All insurance matters in connection with the wreck of the Rio de Janeiro have been settled. The underwriters have paid \$900,000 to the owners of the cargo, but the loss on the vessel is known only to the officials of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the company carrying its own insurance.

There was \$25,000 in treasure, on which insurance has been paid, and there was \$30,000 more, shipped by the collector of customs of Hawaii, on which there was no insurance, besides a considerable sum belonging to the Mail Company. It can now be set down pretty accurately that the total loss was \$1,500,000. Raw silk, it is stated, was the Rio's cargo that cost the underwriters most money.

WILL FIGHT FOR A JURY

Pearl Harbor Men Prepare for Action.

NOW that the issue is joined over the proposed site for the United States Naval Station at Pearl Harbor, the lines upon which the fight will be made are being discussed. The United States District Attorney has not taken up his preparation for the matter as yet, but will get to work on it before the end of the week.

The vast difference between the valuation set upon the lands by the commandant of the station here and the owners and lessees of the lands has aroused much comment as to what basis was used by the Naval officer, Captain Pond, in arriving at his figure, \$16,000, as a valuation for the entire tract of more than 800 acres of land. The action against the owners and lessees of the lands is brought under the Hawaiian law of eminent domain, and there is provided in that act a basis for ascertaining the values of lands which are wanted for public uses.

The provisions of the law are that there shall be allowed for the land an addition of 20 per cent to the value as established by the tax assessor during the two years next preceding the bringing of the condemnation suit. It was upon this basis taken that the Naval officers made their statement of the values of the land which it is desired to take for the station. The valuation set upon the lands is a gross amount not subdivided into sums for the various plots which are cut off from the holdings of the estates. The average acre value is something under \$20. The following will show the returns and the assessed valuations of the lands:

Returned Assessed Value.	Value.
Bishop Estate, Ford's Island (361 acres):	
1899	\$25,000
1900	33,200
1901	33,250
Returned Assessed Value.	
Bishop Estate, Halawa (4,326 acres):	
1899	\$12,496
1900	12,496
1901	40,000

Applying an even rate, without distinction as to frontage values as higher than inside property, the Ford's Island lands during the two years preceding the bringing of the suit were assessed upon a valuation of about \$92 an acre, while the Bishop Estate holdings of the entire Halawa peninsula were put in at a flat rate of \$2.86 an acre. Taking the 151.6 acres of the II Estate at this rate the value would be \$13,947 and the 676.5 acres of the Bishop Estate would be worth \$1,935, at the level rate, which would leave \$118 as the amount added as the extra value of the immense waterfront taken.

The answers submitted show that the first fight promises to be a hard one and will turn upon the power of the attorneys to secure from the court a ruling upon the right of the claimants for damages, to have a jury assess them. There is no provision in the local law that there shall be a jury hearing upon the matters contemplated in the act, and the primary contest is set for this point.

The main question, according to several of the best-informed attorneys, will be the constitutionality of the law under which the action is brought. It is said by leading attorneys that this question has not been brought before the Supreme Court for the reason that while it is true that actions have been brought under this law none of them have come to trial, but always they have been settled out of court. This makes the problem one which is new, and which will enlist the best efforts

of the attorneys when the case is brought before Judge Esteve. There have been rulings in number in, and opinions from, high courts that there may not be any limitation placed upon the values to be found by a jury in the matter of condemnation proceedings. It is upon this phase of the case that much hope is based by some of those who are most interested in the outcome of the suits.

A MINISTER'S GOOD WORK. "I had a severe attack of bilious colic, got a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, took two doses and was entirely cured," says Rev. A. A. Power, of Emporia, Kan. "My neighbor across the street was sick for over a week, had two or three bottles of medicine from the doctor. He used them for three or four days without relief, then called in another doctor who treated him for some days and gave him no relief, so I discharged him. I went over to see him the next morning. He said his bowels were in a terrible fix, that they had been running off so long that it was almost a bloody flux. I asked him if he had tried Chamberlain's Diarrhoea Remedy, and he said, 'No.' I went home and brought him my bottle and gave him one dose; told him to take another dose in fifteen or twenty minutes, if he did not find relief, but he took no more and was entirely cured. I think it the best medicine I have ever used." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

Mr. Dillingham corrects the statement that all the Olaa cane is to be ground at the Waialeale mill, the amount being 250 acres. These 250 acres are part of a field of 700 acres which had the first cane planted and from which seed was taken sufficient for planting 1,700 acres. The acreage now being harvested will supply seed for 1,250 acres more and give the company a return of about five tons of sugar to the acre in addition thereto, showing that if the entire yield of the 250-acre field should be turned into sugar it would average about seven tons to the acre.

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