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A. W. PEARSON, Manager

TUESDAY : : : DECEMBER 9.

THE UNITED STATES.

"The Land of Unbounded Possibilities" is the title of a series of articles on conditions in the United States, prepared by Hon. Ludwig Max Goldberger of Berlin, Royal Privy Councillor of Commerce and member of the Imperial German Consulative Board for Commercial Measures, to be republished by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics in its forthcoming issue of the Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance.

These statements are the result of an eight months' official tour of the United States by Mr. Goldberger, in which he made personal observations and investigations into industrial, commercial, and economic conditions. His detailed reports upon these subjects were made direct to the Emperor and the Minister of Commerce and have not yet been officially published. Meantime, however, he has published in a leading weekly journal of Berlin, "Die Woche," a series of signed articles under the above title, "The Land of Unbounded Possibilities; Observations on the Economic Life of the United States," from which the following are extracts:

"The United States, like an enchanted garden, has brought forth from a marvellously productive soil, splendid results of human ingenuity. Yet the thing that causes most wonder is that the concentrated intelligence which, intending to replace human factors by machinery, has, in working towards its aim, been giving to constantly growing numbers of workmen an opportunity to support themselves and become productive factors. The joy at the size of their own land encourages each individual. It makes him communicative and friendly to foreigners who are seeking information. It seems as though everyone were filled with the idea: 'The stranger shall see how great and strong America is.' My eight months' trip of observation took me through the States, and everywhere I found open doors inviting me to enter, and nowhere did I find the slightest attempt at secretiveness. Everywhere I observed an uncommon but steady bustle of men who enjoy their work and are consciously working for great results. 'It is a great country.' This is the verbatim designation of reverential admiration which the citizen of the United States has found for his country.

"The inhabitants of the United States including Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands, number about 88 millions— that is, barely 5 per cent of the world's total inhabitants, according to its highest estimate. This 5 per cent has at present taken possession of 25 per cent of all the cultivated area of the earth, viz: 407.4 million acres out of 1629.3 million acres. A land of marvelous fertility offered itself for tillage, and the husbandmen had but to gather in the produce. The virgin soil made his work easier, and its extensiveness rendered the application of artificial fertilizers practically unnecessary, although the agricultural offices of the States and the Union have constantly by excellent advice and practical expert assistance been furnishing the ways and means towards more intense cultivation.

"Let us examine the corn crops for the six years 1895-1900. The world's total product fluctuated between 2.6 and 3 billion bushels per annum, a total of 16.6 billions for the period with an annual average of 2.77 billions. Of this amount the United States alone produced 12.4 billions, an average of 2.07 billion bushels per annum, or 75 per cent of the world's crop."

"Toward the world's wheat crop the United States contributed in the five years 1896-1900, 20.7 per cent, while for the year 1901 its contribution to the world's production of wheat amounted to 25 per cent. During the years 1896-1900 there were grown 14.7 billion bushels of oats in the world, and of this 3.74 billion bushels, or 25.5 per cent, were produced by the United States.

"In the production of iron ore the United States proved itself to be a veritable land of unbounded possibilities. It produced very nearly 36 per cent of the total iron produced, and that of the very best quality. In the past year the United States produced 39.3 per cent of the world's product of pig iron. In 1900 it produced, roughly, 10.1 million tons of steel, or 42 per cent of the world's product, and in the year 1901 the United States' output was increased to 13.5 million tons.

"The United States produces nearly 55 per cent of all the world's copper. The development of the American copper industry was perhaps more rapid than typical for even American changes. From modest beginnings this industry grew by leaps and bounds in a remarkably short time to the most important factor in the world's production. In 1870 the copper production of the United States amounted to 12,000 tons; in 1880 its production had increased to 27,000 tons out of a total world's production of 153,000 tons; in 1890 the United States produced 116,315 tons of the world's product of 269,455 tons. During 1895 it controlled more than one-half of the world's production and at the end of the century the United States produced 270,000 tons, or more than the world's entire product had amounted to ten years before.

"The output of lead in the United States since 1892 has increased to such an extent that it has wrested from Spain the position of primacy in the world's production. In 1899 the United States produced 28.6 per cent, while Spain's share had receded to 15.7 per cent. In 1901 the United States increased its production of lead to 250,000 tons.

"The rivalry of the United States in the production of quicksilver has been equally strenuous. In 1900 for the first time Spain's product is slightly exceeded by that of the United States. In 1901 Spain's share in the world's product amounts to but 28 per cent, while the United States furnishes 32 per cent of the world's total product.

"The total world's production of gold for the year 1900 was estimated to be 255.6 million dollars; that of silver represented a coinage value of 225.5 million dollars. For the year 1901 estimates for both metals amount to 265 million dollars. In each of the two years the United States showed the greatest share of both metals, 31 per cent for gold and 32 per cent for silver."

THE NEGRO QUESTION.

The letter of President Roosevelt in answer to the protest of a citizen of Charleston, S. C., against the appointment of a negro to the position of collector of the port, is not only characteristic of the man but indicative of the position the Republican party must occupy if it would be of the highest service to the country. In the last-named respect it rebukes the movement, in the Republican organization of certain southern States, towards an alliance with the whites against the blacks.

The President says plainly that while he will always endeavor to regard the legitimate feelings and wishes of the people of each locality, he "cannot consent to take the position that the door of hope, the door of opportunity, is to be shut upon any good man, no matter how worthy, purely upon the grounds of race and color." We may add to this that the South itself can as little afford to do it as the President; indeed, the Executive, as a politician, might make votes by courtesy to white prejudices, but the South, as a social and industrial body, must build up the negro or see him become, by the sheer increase of his mass, a more dangerous problem to deal with as the years go by. That is to say, if nine millions of ignorant negroes are hard to manage, how will a white population, which is not increasing in their ratio, manage eighteen millions?

The negro is in the South to stay and to keep out white labor immigration, the latter because of his wage scale and his adaptability to the peculiar vocations of the soil. He cannot be sent to Liberia; he cannot be induced to move either north or south. He is an American and as such does not care to live in an alien country; he is of semi-tropical blood and cannot thrive in a cold country. Moreover the South accepts him as a fixture and needs him to do its hard work. He is going to stay where he is and increase until, perhaps, his numbers will be greater than those of the whites. The question therefore is, shall he be trained for good citizenship or left to grow and gain strength and potency in bad citizenship?

He cannot be made a good citizen if the rights of citizenship are denied him. He is taxed, he is subject to military duty, he is equal to the white man before the law; he naturally feels that if he makes himself the equal of the white man mentally and morally, he has a right to participate with him in the higher duties and rewards of citizenship. But here white prejudice steps in and tells him he shall go no further. He may have a ladder of ambition but it must be a short one. Nothing could be better calculated than this to drive him back to barbarism. It is like telling a certain number of college students that, no matter how hard they may strive nor how much they may learn, they cannot hope for a degree. In that case they will not strive at all. They will get out of the college and become enemies of the institution. So with the negro. If higher citizenship is denied him, with all it implies, he will lapse into lower citizenship, and it is in that relation that he becomes a burden upon and a menace to white society. The South has expelled him from Congress, from State offices, from politics generally and the result is seen in its increasing peril from the black mass. Shall the Federal power join in and debar him from such service as he may be fitted to render the public interests of the United States? President Roosevelt says no, and every true and unprejudiced friend of the southern people says no.

Let us paraphrase the words of Abraham Lincoln and say that the South cannot exist half slave and half free. There is, in the immense and growing negro population, the potential elements of great evil and great good. There is the material for a more dreadful upheaval than the French revolution, which was the work of a mob 100,000 strong; and there is the material for a sober, thrifty, God-fearing middle class which will produce men fitted in every way to mount higher—men like Frederick Douglas and Booker T. Washington. Which element shall be built up? It is for the South to say, not in the language of prejudice against color, but in the language of charity, of reason, of historical common sense and in full recognition of the danger that will come from taking a false step.

PRACTICAL FORESTRY.

The forestry plan devised by the committee of the Planters' Association and the Governor, full details of which are published herewith, gives promise of being the most practical plan for the preservation of existing forests and the reforesting of the denuded hills of Hawaii of anything yet proposed.

The fact that such men as Messrs. Olding, Forbes, Ross, Adams, Dillingham, Goodale and von Tempsky are willing, at their own expense and without compensation, to prepare maps and descriptions of forest reservations and undertake to act as the forestry agents of the Government in their several districts is most hopeful, as it indicates the realization, not heretofore apparent, on the part of the representative people of this country, that something must be done and that speedily if our forests are to be preserved.

With an awakened and enlightened public opinion upon this subject and the active cooperation of representative and public spirited citizens there is every reason to believe that a strong forestry act can be passed at the meeting of the next legislature and that radical steps will be taken at an early date to protect and increase our forests.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

Government ownership of public utilities began in this country when the Federal power took over the business of carrying letters, papers and parkages from point to point. Further than this it has not yet gone, though the control of railroads and telegraph lines would follow as a next logical step. A more general application of the theory appears in the records of American and foreign municipalities, for the nearer one gets to the people and the closer the pressure of the trusts becomes upon the resources and utilities of the people, the more earnest and signal is the public interest in any lawful plan to administer as public trusts, those everyday facilities, SUCH AS TELEPHONES, for which the people are taxed by private corporations.

The effect of public ownership in England, where about fifty per cent of the electrical energy supplied for city traction and lighting and private lighting, and a large part of the gas used are furnished by municipal plants, is said to exert a beneficial influence even in places where private companies still retain control. The experience of that country is further said to have demonstrated three positive advantages from ownership by the municipality: Decreased cost to the public, due to the fact that no stock dividends are paid and interest rates are lower for municipalities than for private companies and because the actual cost of production is lessened for the reason of improved appliances and labor-saving machinery, and better municipal administration on account of better men being attracted to municipal offices by the greater importance and responsibilities attached to such positions.

In America the deductions are the same and they must be wherever public affairs are honestly administered. It may be fairly assumed, if the telephone system of Honolulu were in municipal hands that, while not sacrificing a fair public revenue, the people could reduce its charges one half and keep up a perfect system of cabled wires. This would but mean a wider application of the co-operative principle which George Carter suggested in yesterday's Advertiser; a co-operation not confined to stockholders but including the general public. All obtainable figures tend to show that public ownership means a marked cut in expenses. There are not many telephone statistics as yet available, though the principle of economy in management applies as well to one utility as to another. The matter of street lighting perhaps affords the most data. In Chicago, which has the largest municipal lighting plant in the world, the annual cost of each arc lamp, including interest, depreciation of plant and an allowance for the taxes that would be paid by a private company, was $55.95 for public and $96.76 for private service. Making the same allowances, the relative cost in Allegheny, Pa., (public) and Pittsburg (private) is $71 and $97 a lamp.

The United States government ought to do some work at the entrance of Honolulu harbor. There is a place beside the channel which is dangerous to ships, where the Nevadan went ashore last night and where the China grounded several years ago. It has also been the cause of many other accidents. Money to improve the approaches to this busy port ought to be provided by Congress at its next session.

The less the Senators bother over a work that is being efficiently done by the Charter Commission, the more time they will have to study up subjects of equal importance to Hawaii, about which much less is known.

"It does not seem to me that Chinese are the only men who gamble," said Judge De Bolt yesterday. The judge should have a care or he will open the jackpot of an honored colleague.

STEAMER NEVADAN ON THE REEF AND OFF AGAIN

(Continued from Page 1.)

that fuel oil had come fully up to his expectations.

Is is expected that within a short time all the big freighters of the American-Hawaiian line will use the oil fuel as Captain Burnham has recently been in the West Indies inspecting a site there for an oil station, and his present trip on the Nevadan will probably fully decide for him that fuel oil would be a success in use on the long steamer voyage around Cape Horn.

The Nevadan was scheduled to return here from Kahului by daylight on Sunday morning and to sail for San Francisco that evening with bananas, the United States mail, and a cargo of sugar, but it could not be learned last night how much this catastrophe might delay the steamer in sailing, although it was considered that it might be able to reach San Francisco before being repaired.

LAUNCH CAUGHT FIRE.

Will Young had the launch Fun out towing lines for the Nevadan. He found his supply of gasoline running short and put into port to get more. On his return he found that the steamer had been hauled off the reef, and in proceeding to the anchorage the tin containing the ten gallons of gasoline coming in contact with a lantern, the fluid exploded. Another young man was in the launch with Young, and for about twenty minutes they had a lively fight with the flames, which burned the foredeck which covered the machinery off and damaged the hull of the launch to some extent. They baled water from the sea and hurled it on the fire and, after a lively fight, succeeded in extinguishing it, but not until the launch was completely disabled. The tug Fearless later picked up the launch and towed it and its occupants back to port. Young Brothers stated last night that the machinery of the launch was not injured, and that it would be in shape to go into service today, although Young and his companion had had a severe battle against the flames off port last night.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Dr. Goethe, government physician at the settlement, is expected down from there next Tuesday.

Chinese reformers in this city have received word that the Peking authorities are again attempting to capture Kwang Yu Wei, leader of their party in China.

The contract for the Hilo reservoir has not been awarded as yet, Supt. Cooper still being engaged in an examination into the details of the bids submitted.

Delegate-elect Kuhio has received a congratulatory letter from Senator Mitchell, assuring him of the support of the Republican majority in both houses of Congress.

Supt. McVeigh has placed a ban upon football at the leper settlement. He believes the game is too rough for his charges, but they are still enjoying themselves at baseball, ping-pong, billiards and similar sports.

Mrs. Eleanor Prendergast, wife of John K. Prendergast, a member of the last legislature, died last evening at the family home in Kapalama. The deceased leaves a husband and three children. She was twenty-five years of age.

A party is being formed to eat roast pig and turkey and cranberry sauce at the Volcano House on Hawaii on Christmas day, and to spend the holidays taking a look at the country's most interesting natural wonder, the "house of fire" in the crater of Kilauea. Mr. Richard H. Trent has the arrangements in hand, and concessions have been secured that will make the trip an exceptionally cheap as well as unusually interesting one.

Judge Estee in Federal court yesterday granted a jury trial in the case of United States vs. W. C. Peacock. There was no opposition on the part of the government.

Father Valentine received a wireless message yesterday from Dr. Russel of Olaa announcing that Bishop Gulstan was much improved in health and would start for Honolulu next Friday.

Word has been received from Hilo of the arrest by Deputy Revenue Collector Drake of a Japanese for illicit distilling. Judge Estee will probably have to call a jury in Hilo upon his next visit in January.

Any gifts left with the Associated Charities, 1146 Alakea street, for the forty-four children at the Kona Orphanage will be carefully packed and delivered. Garments, toys and books will be acceptable.

An amendment to the articles of incorporation of the Union Mill Co. of Kohala, Hawaii, were filed with Treasurer Kepoikai yesterday. It was simply a change of the time of the annual meeting from May to March.

Suit has been begun on Kauai by J. K. Farley, tax assessor for Kauai, against W. A. Wright, his former deputy, and Charles Gay, J. K. Kapuniai and O. Blackstad, his bondsmen, for $2,204, the amount alleged to have been embezzled by Wright. It is alleged in the complaint that Wright did not satisfactorily perform his duties, and that he has refused to refund the money taken. The bondsmen are alleged to be liable for the shortage.

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THERAPION, This successful and popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 maintains its world-renowned and well-merited reputation for derangements of the kidneys, pains in the back, and kindred ailments, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

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HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, December 8, 1902.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val	Bid	Ask
MERCANTILE				
C Brewer & Co	1,000,000	100	....	410
L Berg Co, Ltd	100,000	50		40
SUGAR				
Ewa	500,000	20	23¼	24
Haw. Agriculture Co	1,000,000	100		....
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co	2,312,750	100	....	
Haw. Sugar Co	2,000,000	20	24½	
Honomu	750,000	100	110	120
Honokaa	2,000,000	20	14	....
Hutchinson	500,000	100	....	
Kahuku	500,000	20		24
Kihei Plan. Co, Ltd	2,500,000	50	....	....
Kipahulu	150,000	100		70
Kohala	300,000	100		130
McBryde Sug. Co, Ltd	5,500,000	5	4½	5
Oahu Sugar Co	3,000,000	100	85	90
Onomea	1,000,000	20		
Olokaa	500,000	100		10
Olaa Sugar Co, Ltd	812,000	20	9½	10
Olaa Sugar Co, Ltd Pf	2,500,000	5	11½	12
Olowalu	150,000	100		120
Paauhau Sugar Plantation Co	3,000,000	50		
Paauhau Sugar Plantation Co Pf	500,000	100	....	225
Paia	750,000	100		
Pepeekeo	750,000	100	....	
Pioneer	2,150,000	100		90
Waialua Agr Co	1,500,000	100	63	63
Waimanalo	500,000	100		80
Waimea	252,000	100	....	165
STEAMSHIP CO				
Wilder S. S. Co	[illegible]	100		100
Inter-Island S. N. Co	500,000	100	95	100
MISCELLANEOUS				
Haw. Electric Co	[illegible]	100	....	100
Hon. R. T. & L. Co	250,000	50		60
Mutual Tel. Co	50,000	10	....	10
O. R. & L. Co	2,100,000	100	....	97½
BONDS				
Haw. Government 4s				
Hilo R. R. Co, 6s				101
Hon. R. T. & L. Co 5s				
Haw. Ag. Co 5s			15	
O. R. & L. Co 6s				
Oahu Ry & Land Co 5s			108½	
Olaa Sugar Co 6s				
Waialua Agr Co 5s				105½
Kahuku 6s				

SALES BETWEEN BOARDS.

Fifty Pioneer, $96.

Sad as the Pyramids

And as little changed by the years, is Scrofula, than which no disease save Consumption is responsible for a larger mortality, and Consumption is its outgrowth.

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