

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY JANUARY 9

NOT MUCH OF A BOYCOTT.

No feature of the export trade of the United States in 1905 has shown a larger growth than that of the trade with China and Japan. In the ten months ending with October exports to China are more than fifty million dollars in value, against twenty millions in the same months of 1904 and thirteen millions in the corresponding months of 1903; and those to Japan are 46 and one-half millions, against a little less than twenty-two millions for the same period in 1904 and sixteen millions in the corresponding months of 1903.

The increase in exports from the United States to each of these countries occurs in a large proportion of the articles of export to that part of the world. To China the growth is especially marked in copper, cotton cloths, flour, sewing machines, locomotives, paper, canned beef, manufactures of tobacco, and lumber, though cotton cloth and copper are by far the most important of these items.

The most important increase, as already indicated, in the exports to China is in cotton cloths and copper. The number of yards of cloth in the ten months ending with October is 461,501,291, against 171,116,493 in the same month of last year and 177,037,479 in the corresponding month of 1903, the value in the ten months of 1905 being \$27,405,475, against \$9,657,707 in the same months of 1904 and \$8,502,363 in the same months of 1903.

Flour sent to China in the ten months ending with October amounted to \$333,002, against \$170,644 in the same months of last year. This does not, however, show by any means the quantity of flour sent to China, as a large proportion of the American flour consumed in China enters through Hongkong, and is therefore shown in the export statement from the United States to Hongkong. The value of flour exported to Hongkong in the ten months ending with October, 1905, was \$2,070,726, against \$4,053,773 in the same months of last year.

Locomotive engines show a large percentage of gain in the shipments to China during the year, though the total value is not large, being, for the ten months ending with October, \$166,075, against \$50,750 in the same months of last year, the number sent in the ten months of 1905 being sixteen against three in the same months of last year. Mineral oil, as already indicated, shows a slight reduction in the value of exports to China, the total for the ten months ending with October, 1905, being \$5,588,000, against \$6,478,668 in the same months of last year, a decrease of nearly one million dollars in value, while the quantity exported shows an increase of about four million gallons, being, in the ten months ending with October, 1905, 65,686,749 gallons, against 61,496,234 gallons in the same months of last year.

LIQUOR LEGISLATION.

It would not be surprising to see the white liquor men unite on a high license bill and the temperance people seek legislation against the saloons that disguise themselves as restaurants and keep open for men and women customers all night and on Sundays.

Liquor men find that the cheap, wide-open license, while it may have lessened the sale of illicit spirits, has invited the competition of Asiatics. The latter buy standard goods and sell them at cut rates, to the immense detriment of the white men's business.

Probably the temperance people, who were not long ago in favor of a dispensary of the South Carolina model, would prefer high license to the present abuse; and we may see their influence cast for it along with that of the liquor men, when the Legislative campaign begins. Certainly anything that would limit the number of open man-traps would be in their line. We do not doubt that the reputable saloon-keepers, men of the Cunha and McCarthy type, of whom the city has quite a number, would be glad in turn to aid the temperance people in anything they may do to close the Always Open saloons with their assignation annexes.

If it is true that the advertisement for bids for the Pali road contract was only published two days and that the job went to a relative of the official who received the bids, the Supervisors have been indiscreet, to say the least. Contracts are among the most prolific sources of civic scandal and any public body having to do with them ought for its own sake, to be precise and even severe in its conformity to rules of fair play between bidders.

TRADE WITH PHILIPPINES.

Commerce between the United States and the Philippine Islands seems likely to aggregate about twenty million dollars in the year which ends with the present month. While only ten months' figures of the present calendar year are available, they so much exceed those of any earlier year as to justify the belief that the total will reach about twenty millions, against about fifteen millions in 1904, ten millions in 1900, four millions in 1898, and a little over four millions in 1897, the year prior to American occupation.

This increase in trade with the islands is distributed through a large number of articles, especially in the case of exports, which have grown from \$69,459 in 1897, the year before American occupation, to about six millions in 1905. A statement just issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor, through its Bureau of Statistics, shows the total trade with the islands in each calendar year from 1895 to 1904 and ten months of the calendar year 1905. It also shows the principal articles exported to and imported from the islands in the ten months ending with October, 1905, and compares them with the figures of the corresponding months of 1904. This statement of exports to the islands includes hundreds of articles, agricultural implements, books and maps and engravings, breadstuffs, cars and carriages, manufactures of cotton, fruits and nuts, hay, instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes, manufactures of iron and steel, manufactures of leather, mineral oil, meats, canned vegetables, canned milk, wines and spirits, manufactures of wood, and many other articles.

The imports from the Philippines, while they have grown from \$4,352,181 in 1897, the year prior to American occupation, to \$12,652,262 in the ten months of the present year, and seem likely to approximate fourteen millions in the full year, or three times as much as in 1897, are confined to comparatively few articles, and up to this time are chiefly hemp and sugar. The value of hemp imported from the islands in the ten months ending with October was \$10,376,528, or an average of more than one million dollars per month, and that of sugar \$2,216,249. The other articles imported from the Philippines are up to this time extremely few and of little value, the next largest after sugar being straw hats and bonnets, \$14,796; vegetable oils, \$6,217; fruits and nuts, \$5,824; manufactures of fibers, \$4,793; manufactures of silk, \$2,486; while unmanufactured tobacco imported during the ten months was but \$6 in value, and cigars, cigarettes, and cheroots but \$1795. While there has been a marked growth in the importations of hemp from the Philippine Islands, the growth in the other important article thus far imported from the Philippines, sugar, has not been strongly marked.

There are some things in the showing made by the Philippines which ought to stimulate a new industry in Hawaii—that of raising hemp. The hemp trade promises to be worth \$12,000,000 to the Philippines this year or nearly half as much as was realized from our bumper sugar crop of 1903. Yet this is as good a hemp country as any other—a fact which has been proved by practical field work.

If two battleships can not get out of New York harbor without colliding it might be well for Congress to enlarge the bay.

Still the Eastern bankers and brokers go under. It begins to look a little like the start of another panic.

When the Colonial "nigger" grins across the woodpile, what are our delegates going to say to him?

About everything has happened on the Panama canal except a strike.

SOME FIGHT STILL LEFT

"We are going to fight them from first to last. You may say that we are going to stand on the Territory's strict legal rights."

Such was the salute of Attorney General Peters to the afternoon cablegram from Washington announcing the winning of their fishery right case by the trustees of the Bishop Estate in the United States Supreme Court.

Asked if there was any fighting ground left, considering that two separate test cases had gone against the Territory at Washington, Mr. Peters intimated that fishery cases were still pending in the Territorial Supreme Court, with all resources of defense for the Territory not yet exhausted. He also mildly deprecated the course of his predecessor in accepting pro forma decisions of the Territorial courts in fishery cases.

"In the end, if the Territory should lose throughout," Mr. Peters said, "it will be up to the United States to find ways and means of making all sea fisheries free to the public."

"For one thing, there is a long line of decisions that make it unlawful for any state government or municipality to condemn any property whatever for public use unless the cash is in hand to pay the condemnation price immediately the property is taken."

"Without any surplus cash over and above current needs of government, how is the Territory going to condemn the private fishery rights as the Organic Act directs?"

CLAIMANT FOR THE DIAMOND BING

Some two years ago a nicely wrapped package came down to the Wilder dock from a local jeweler, containing an elegant jewel box in which reposed two diamond rings of the purest water. The box was duly delivered to the freight clerk of an outgoing island steamer and properly receipted for. The steamer sailed from the Likiepke wharf.

Hardly had the boat left the dock and while she was still in the channel, the freight clerk found two of his packages missing. The jeweler's box

was one of the two missing ones. The ship was searched high and low before the next port was reached, but not the slightest trace of the missing diamonds appeared. The freight clerk reported the loss to the steamship officials, who reported it to the shipper. The shipper demanded the value of the rings and got it. The steamship company took the price of the jewels out of the freight clerk's wages.

Continued search failed to reveal the whereabouts of the diamonds. Lately the harbor was dredged and the rapidly-revolving wheels of the ponderous machine picked up, near the Likiepke wharf, a jewel box. The jewel box failed to get through the pipes and out onto the newly-made land and was found by a dredger employe. On opening the box one elegant diamond ring appeared peacefully resting on what was left of its silken cushion.

The story of the find was published. The freight clerk had long since left the service of the boat that left the Likiepke wharf so many months since, but he was in town and he read the story printed in the paper. He went to the jeweler. The jeweler said he could absolutely identify the rings that were lost. The ex-freight clerk next went to the police. The police sent to the dredger and the officer came back with the statement that they know nothing about it. However, the matter won't stop there, much as somebody down at the wharf wants to wear diamonds.

An important conference on the Kapaia land and Molokan settlement question was held yesterday between Col. Spalding, president of the Makee Sugar Co.; George Fairchild, manager of the Makee Sugar Co.; R. W. Brockens, attorney for Col. Spalding; L. A. Thurston, attorney for James B. Castle; Mr. Castle and Land Commissioner Pratt.

The details of the agreement between Col. Spalding and the Molokans were not fully agreed upon, and it was decided that Col. Spalding and Mr. Thurston, representing the two sides, proceed to Los Angeles by Tuesday's steamer, the Sierra. Land Commissioner Pratt may also accompany them, but this will not be decided until today, when the Governor and Mr. Pratt will confer on the matter.

The main question at issue is as to the division of the water, all of which belongs to the Kapaia land, which is proposed to be taken by the Molokans. The government proposes to give the greater part of the water to the Molokans, reserving surplus which the government is willing to lease to Col. Spalding. One of the main questions is, of what shall the surplus consist?

Manager Hertsche of the Moana Hotel gave a dinner last evening for Managers Gray of the Young Hotel, Rees and Boyd of the Royal Hawaiian, St. Clair Bidwood of the Haleiwa and Mr. F. C. Smith.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.) Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Koop of New York are registered at the Young. Dr. and Mrs. St. D. G. Wallace returned from the mainland yesterday. Arthur McDuffie has received news of his father's death in Sacramento. E. H. Stackable, Collector of Customs, has returned from a visit to the mainland. The Republican Central committee meets this evening at 7:30 o'clock. W. W. Bruner, the coffee planter of Kealahou, Hawaii, is registered at the Young. J. A. M. Johnson and family left in the Korea for Japan to reside there permanently. Senator and Mrs. E. Faxon Bishop returned in the Korea from an extended mainland tour. Louis Marks, who went away to look after a patent, returned home with his family yesterday. Thomas Prime, the theological leader, has returned to Honolulu after an absence of several months. Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Tenney returned yesterday from Byron Springs, Cal. Mrs. Tenney's health is improved. Lady Kate Lawson, a journalist connected with a London magazine, is a through passenger on the Siberia. Mrs. Cox succeeds Mrs. Clarke, retiring on account of her health, as teacher of Greek and Latin at Oahu College.

A Seattle paper of December 26 says the Great Northern steamships will not call at Honolulu on the return trips from Japan. Rev. Kong Ying Tet, rector of St. Peter's chapel, has returned from the mainland, where he lectured extensively on Hawaiian and Chinese affairs. The conference of committees of the Board of Health and Queen's Hospital trustees, on the hospital question, took place at the Health office yesterday afternoon. Governor Carter has sent his regrets to the Commercial Club of Salt Lake City over his inability to attend the "See America First" Conference, at the same time expressing his hope that the movement will be endorsed by Hawaii. H. D. Corbett of Tucson, Arizona, is the purchaser of the interest of F. E. Nichols in Wall, Nichols Co., the disposal of which was reported in yesterday's Advertiser. Thos. E. Wall continues as manager. Mr. Corbett is expected here shortly.

(From Sunday's Advertiser.) Kirk B. Porter and bride left in the Siberia on their honeymoon tour. Attorney General Peters went to Wailua yesterday to make personal investigations for the prosecution of Johnson. A letter from Captain Demens to Jas. B. Castle states that the Molokans at Los Angeles are now united in favor of coming to Hawaii. It is stated that a petition headed by Chas. Noley, the Home Rule leader, has been presented to Governor Carter for the pardon of Jonah Kumale and Enoch Johnson, serving time for legislative frauds in 1903. Naukana, jailer at Wailua, has been dismissed by High Sheriff Henry on the complaint of County Sheriff Brown, for having been incapacitated from duty by drunkenness when the jail had to be opened to receive Johnson, charged with the murder of young Wharton. Frank Johnson, the boy-murderer, was produced in police court yesterday, and waiving examination was held to the action of the grand jury without bail. He is now confined in Oahu Prison. High Sheriff Henry has discharged the jailer at Wailua for being absent from duty and intoxicated at the time he was wanted in the Johnson murder case. Mrs. Couzens is booked to leave for the Coast today in the Sierra. J. Kollkoi Luika desires to express his thanks for kindnesses shown him on the occasion of the death of his late wife. Miss E. E. Lytle, Miss Lytle, Mrs. J. B. Atkinson and Mrs. Irwin of Portland, Oregon, are registered at the Hawaiian Hotel. At the next meeting of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry a number of matters respecting forest reserves will be considered. Manuel Gomez, a Porto Rican boy, has found a Spanish coin dated 1773 in the debris on the site of the projected McCandless block. W. O. Aiken has bought the portion of the Young Hee ranch property on Maui which remained in the hands of the Gear-Lansing trustees for \$3000. Mr. and Mrs. Marpole of Vancouver, B. C., gave a dinner last evening at the Moana Hotel for Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Brown, Mr. Baird and Mr. A. M. Burns. Hae Tibble, the jailer at Pukoo, Molokai, has been reported for drunkenness to High Sheriff Henry, who will dismiss him on a recurrence of the offense. A. F. Knudsen, immediately on returning home from his long absence, will endeavor to hasten the selection of Kauai's representative on the Washington delegation. Mrs. Elmira M. Johnson will leave for Maui by the Claudine on Friday. She will make an extended visit at her home, where a pineapple plantation will shortly be established. Mr. S. L. Wong gave a dinner last evening in honor of Miss Ferny Akau of Hilo in the private dining room of the Hawaiian Hotel. Covers were laid for six, the other guests being Mrs. L. K. Kentwell, Mr. Geo. H. Kentwell and Miss Edna Akau. The Kawahau Junior Club played during the dinner.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cured our little four year old boy of croup in fifteen minutes. My wife and I have used this remedy in our family for the past five years, having tried many other kinds previous to that time and can say that we consider it far superior to any other—Frank Hollister, Ipaia, Hilo, U. S. A. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HAUKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I. F. A. SCHAEFFER & Co.—Importers and Commission Merchants Honolulu, H. I. Hawaiian Islands. F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.—Importers and dealers in light and heavy building materials. Office, 414 Fort St. HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, January 5, 1906.

Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, Capital Paid Up, Val. Bid, Ask. Lists various stocks like MESSERS, C. BREWER & CO., HAWAIIAN SUGAR CO., etc.

* 23.175. 125 per cent.

SESSION SALES.

(Morning Session.) 100 Haw. C. & S. Co., \$3.50.

SALES BETWEEN BOARDS. 20 McBryde, 5.50; 5000 Wailua, 100.25.

LOCAL OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU.

Alexander Young Building, Honolulu, Monday, January 8, 1906.

Table with columns: Year, Mean, Max, Min, Average, Direction, Force. Shows weather data for 1900-1905.

ALEX. M'C. ASHLEY, Section Director.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Issued Every Sunday Morning by the Local Office, U. S. Weather Bureau.

Table with columns: Day, Month, Year, Mean, Therm., Rain, Humidity, Average, Direction, Force. Shows daily weather data for Jan 1-11, 1906.

Note:—Barometer readings are corrected for temperature, instrumental errors, and local gravity, and reduced to sea level. Average cloudiness stated in scale from 0 to 10. Direction of wind prevailing direction during 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. Velocity of wind is average velocity in miles per hour.

ALEX. M'C. ASHLEY, Section Director.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Table with columns: Days, January, High Tide, Low Tide, Sun sets, Moon sets, Moon rises. Shows tide and celestial data for January 1-11, 1906.

Full moon Jan. 10th at 6:06 a. m.

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 thirty minutes. The time while the sun is above the horizon is the same as Greenwich, 8 hours 50 minutes.

Sun and moon are 87 local time for the whole group.