

Commercial Advertiser
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EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES.

The fact that the exports of manufactures from the United States in the fiscal year just ended were the largest in the history of our commerce, and that during the last three months they have actually exceeded the value of agricultural products exported, lends interest to some figures just compiled by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics, showing the growth in the exports of principal manufactured articles from 1870 to 1904, and the increase in importations of materials for use in manufacturing during the same period.

The statement divides the manufactures into ten great groups, which form, it says, about 80 per cent of the total value of the manufactures exported. These ten groups are iron and steel, mineral oils, copper, agricultural implements, wood manufactures, leather and manufactures thereof, cotton manufactures, paraffin, and paper and manufactures thereof. Iron and steel shows the largest total, being in round terms 112 million dollars; mineral oils, 72 millions; copper, 57 millions; leather, 24 millions; agricultural implements, 23 millions; chemicals, 13 millions; wood manufactures, nearly 13 millions; paraffin, over 8 millions, and paper, over 7 million dollars.

Iron and steel and copper show the most remarkable growth during the period of thirty-four years, the growth in iron and steel having been from 13 million dollars in 1870 to \$111,948,586 in 1904; and copper, from a half million dollars in 1870 to 57 millions in 1904. Mineral oils increased from 30 millions to 72 millions during the same period; leather, from less than 1 million to over 22 millions; cotton manufactures, from less than 4 millions to 22 millions; agricultural implements, from 1 million to over 22 millions.

These 10 articles or groups of articles form about 80 per cent of the total manufactures exported. In 1870 their total amounted to less than 60 million dollars, and in 1904 amounted to about 363 millions. Copper shows a remarkable growth, especially during the last decade. From 1870 to 1893 the exportations of copper were small, seldom exceeding 5 million dollars. In 1894, however, there was an increase to practically 20 million dollars; by 1898 the total exceeded 30 millions; by 1900 it was over 50 millions, and in the fiscal year 1904 was over 57 million dollars, as compared with \$504,741 in 1870. Leather manufactures also show a marked gain, having been but \$673,331 in 1870, and \$33,980,615 in 1904.

Equally interesting with the growth in exportation of manufactures is the growth in importation of foreign materials required for use in manufacturing. Curiously, manufacturers' materials imported in 1904 are almost identical in value with finished manufactures exported. The raw materials imported for use in manufacturing in 1904 amounted to 321 million dollars, and the partially manufactured material, for use in manufacturing amounted to 136 million dollars, making a total of 457 millions of manufacturers' materials imported, as against 452 million dollars' worth of finished manufactures exported. These manufacturers' materials include raw silk, fibers, india rubber, hides and skins, furs and fur skins; chemicals, drugs and dyes, wool, cotton, wood, tin, and iron and steel, and sundry other articles in a partially manufactured state.

A table showing the ten groups of manufacturers' materials, which form about 90 per cent of the raw material imported for use in manufacturing, is published by the Bureau of Statistics. It shows that the importations of fibers have increased from 6 million dollars in 1870 to 38 millions in 1904; silk, from 3 millions to 46 millions; india rubber, from 2 1/2 millions to 42 millions; hides, from 14 millions to 52 millions; chemicals, from 20 1/2 millions to 65 millions; wool, from 6 1/2 millions to 24 1/2 millions; cotton, from less than a half million dollars in value to over 9 millions; wood, from a little over a half million dollars to over 20 million dollars, and tin, from less than 2 millions to over 21 millions of dollars in the period from 1870 to 1904.

The Chinese voters have endorsed Willie Crawford for the Legislature in recognition, no doubt, of his services in trundling a papier-mache dragon about last New Year's day. Willie's dragon, which has a huge maw and a knack at picking up coin, would thrive in legislative pastures. Let it be hoped that the nominating convention will name them both.

Australia is a poor place for shows just now as it is for any other money-making proposition. Capital has been driven away by the exactions of the labor government and hard times generally prevail. The people need to be amused but they haven't money to spend on the theater.

IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS.

In the spring of 1895 the father of the Improvement Association idea came to Honolulu and made a public address. Admitting as he had to that Honolulu was one of the most beautiful cities of the world, he yet found much to complain of in the condition of the sidewalks and streets, in the habit of letting trees and shrubs go untrimmed and of the neglect of vacant lots. Nothing came of his advice just then but in process of time Honolulu has made itself presentable in many ways that were lacking in 1895. Sidewalks and streets have been improved and the parks made more sightly; and the Government as well as the private individual is doing something to make the waste places beautiful.

The improvement spirit is now taking hold of the suburbs and Kaimuki, Palolo and Wai'alae are in the way of getting the first benefit from it. These districts are capable of being made as attractive as any of the nearer environs of Honolulu, and their people are ready to do their part if the Government will do its own. First of all, Kaimuki, Palolo and Wai'alae want good roads—not political roads but sound, durable highways. They may be trusted, if the roads are built, to plant trees along them; and the two improvements together will attract homebuilders. There are splendid possibilities in the three tracts named and the time will assuredly come when they will be numbered among the show-places of Honolulu.

Other suburbs, Manoa, Kalihi and the trans-Diamond Head beach district, also need Improvement Associations. But the value of these active agencies of good citizenship is not confined to the outlying districts or "back blocks" as the Australians call them, but it has a field of application right in town. District Improvement clubs would find plenty to do.

As Honolulu is a strategic point it may be that it will yet get a visit from one of the Russian commerce-destroyers. What is to prevent a Russian steamer from lying outside the three mile limit and waiting for vessels to search? Evidently Russia means to keep tab on the contraband commerce of the Pacific and for that purpose this point is as good as any.

Mr. Parker, as a man who believes in gold and votes for silver seems to have been counted on as an ideal harmonizer. But as yet he has only produced indifference. So far there has not been enough enthusiasm in the Parker campaign to disturb a morgue.

OF INTEREST TO HAWAII.

(Continued from Page 1)

gress, which is the Congress to be elected this fall—as far as the House is concerned—the struggle to enact an educational qualification would undoubtedly be renewed. It is barely possible that some of the Republican agitation of the question just at present is purely political. The Chicago convention last June failed to reinsert the plank of its 1900 convention declaring for the restriction of immigration. This omission has been seized upon by Democratic politicians as evidence that the Republican party are not heeding the interests of organized labor as strenuously as it might. The charge is even made that the omission was because of a forcible request from the big transportation companies. If that be the fact, it is all the more improbable that further immigration legislation will be undertaken during the next Congress.

HAWAIIAN STATUTES.

Chief W. B. Acker, of the Miscellaneous division of the Interior Department, through which passes all business with the Hawaiian Territorial government, says it is surprising how many requests come to the department regarding the statutes enacted by the Territorial Legislature. These inquiries come from many different States. The department requires the Territorial government to forward here copies of the statutes enacted at each session of the Legislature, one set for the use of the Interior Department, one set for the House of Representatives, and one set for the Senate. In fact the law requires that. But in addition Mr. Acker has requested that one additional set be forwarded, which he sends to the Congressional library, so that the laws of Hawaii can be accessible to anyone who chooses to go there for them.

It would be an excellent idea, if the Territorial authorities would send copies of the acts of the Legislature to the large libraries, and especially to the libraries in the several large cities," said Mr. Acker this afternoon, when I suggested that possibly a way could be found to do as much. "The Territory could be placed on the exchange list of many of the big libraries and receive certain publications in return. But the chief advantage would be in affording to inquirers ready access to this information. There is, of course, very general lack of knowledge about the laws of the Territory. When the Territory was seeking to sell its bonds a few months ago we had an urgent request from New York one day for copies of certain Territorial laws regarding the legislation authorizing those bonds. Prospective purchasers in New York of those bonds wired their agent here in Washington to get for them the exact language of the law.

But that is only one of many instances. Requests for information about Hawaiian statutes are coming in here from time to time and, of course, it is to the advantage of the Territory to make such information easily accessible. It would help us greatly if it were possible to inform inquirers that copies of the statutes could be found in the libraries at Boston, New York, Chicago, Milwaukee, San Francisco, and other cities. What is true of Hawaii in that

PASSENGER TELLS OF JOS. CHAMBERLAIN

Mr. Kettlewell, a through passenger on the Sierra for the Colonies, had an opportunity while in London recently to obtain an interview with Joseph Chamberlain, leader of the Tariff Reform Party. He states that although Mr. Chamberlain is almost seventy years of age, he is still vigorous and full of fight as ever. The great statesman felt grave doubts as to the success of his tariff reform bill this season, but said that in the next campaign he felt he would come out victorious. Mr. Kettlewell says this answer of the leader indicates that he has no idea of resigning political power for some time to come.

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"We are trying," said he, "to arrange for a commission to adjust the several cross claims between this country and Great Britain. If that effort is successful, the commission will take up and give consideration to the claims in Hawaii in common with other claims between the two countries."

INDEPENDENT OF CONGRESS. The bill introduced in the House at the last session of Congress by Representative Spalding, of North Dakota, providing for the elimination of the words "without the approval of Congress" has been favorably recommended by Acting Gov. Atkinson. In a letter to Secretary Hitchcock, Mr. Atkinson apologizes for the delay in reporting on the bill, which in effect allows the Territorial Legislature to pass acts of incorporation without the approval of Congress. Mr. Atkinson expresses his belief that the interests of all concerned in acts of incorporation can be as fully conserved by the Legislature as elsewhere.

Mr. Spalding, when Congress convenes again, will probably press the bill before the House Committee on Territories, of which he is a member, and also before the House itself. No action has yet been taken by the State Department in the case of the Hawaiian Chinaman Chung K. Ai, who claims that he is a native born American citizen. This is the dullest season of the year in Washington, as has been told in previous letters. Practically no work of importance is being done in the departments and most of the cabinet members and assistant secretaries are away. It is not likely that a decision in the case of Chung will be reached for several weeks.

BERIBERI.

Surgeon General Wyman of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Bureau has published in the weekly bulletin of that bureau an account of a case of beriberi on the bark Fooling Suey which arrived with a cargo of sugar at Delaware Breakwater after a voyage of 146 days from Honolulu, via Kahului. The bark carried a crew of 14 all told. Passed Assistant Surgeon Lavinder reported that, upon boarding the vessel, he learned a death had occurred among the crew at sea July 10, "the cause of which the master thought to be beriberi. The history of the case confirmed, in my opinion, the master's diagnosis. I then inspected the crew, finding 1 well-marked case of beriberi (wet form), 3 cases with unmistakable evidences of the disease, and several others complaining of some of the early symptoms of the disease, but with no physical evidences of it. Glandular examination was made of the crew, and, nothing suspicious being found, the vessel was granted pratique. The one well-developed case was admitted to the hospital at this station for treatment. All others proceeded with the vessel the next day bound for Philadelphia.

The case which was admitted to the hospital at this station displayed as his most marked symptoms and signs general oedema (anasarca), disturbed cardiac action, urgent dyspnoea, tenderness of calf muscles, and muscular weakness. Since his admission he has progressed very favorably and is rapidly improving. A patent has been granted to Henry G. Ginnac and H. O. C. Isenberg, of Honolulu, for an invention on a valve. BURTON OSTRACIZED.

Senator Burton, of Kansas, one of the special committee that visited Hawaii two years ago and now under sentence of fine and imprisonment by the federal court in St. Louis, is in Washington at present. He walked up Fifteenth Street past the Treasury Department this forenoon, being in town to look after some personal matters. He has secured a writ of error on which there will be a hearing of his case before the United States Supreme Court. As he is entirely out of politics now, although still holding his commission as United States Senator, Mr. Burton finds himself ostracized in Washington, as well as in Kansas. Should the verdict of the court be set aside and he be ultimately acquitted, he would undoubtedly insist on resuming his seat in the Senate. In any event, however, his usefulness as a Senator is at an end, and even if he remains as a member of the Senate Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, he will never again figure as an influence in matters of Hawaiian legislation.

FRIENDS OF HAWAII.

Senator Foraker, chairman of the Pacific Islands Committee, who has so frequently befriended Hawaii in Congress and elsewhere, has been frequently in and out of town this summer. He is taking an active part in the Republican campaign and after the middle of September will be on the stump considerably. One of his first speeches will be at Parkersburg, W. Va., at the opening of the Republican state campaign. Representative Hitt, of Illinois, one of the good friends of Hawaii in Congress and a member of the commission that visited the islands and helped frame the organic law, has been very ill at Bar Harbor. At times his life has been despaired of. He has been improving a little of late, but his health has broken probably permanently. Mr. Hitt is now nearly 71 years old. He was renominated for a twelfth successive term in Congress by the Thirtieth Illinois District Republicans some weeks ago. ERNEST G. WALKER.

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