

# THE INDEPENDENT.

ISSUED

EVERY AFTERNOON

(Except Sunday)

At "Brito Hall," Konia Street.

TELEPHONE 841

*'Gainst the wrong that needs resistance,  
For the right that needs assistance,  
For the future in the distance  
And the good that we can do,  
"I am in the place whereof I am demanded  
of conscience to speak the truth, and the truth  
I speak, impugn it who so list."*

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Address all communications to the Editorial Department to Edmund Norrie. Business letters should be addressed to the Manager.

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Residing in Honolulu

TUESDAY, OCT. 29, 1895.

## THEIR FUNNY WAYS.

Some of our sugar barons are really amusing. About a year ago a prospectus was issued to the planters for the formation of a sugar trust which was going to "bust" Spreckels and build a sugar refinery on the Esplanade of Honolulu. Mr. C. Bolte and Mr. P. C. Jones were the manipulating spirits of the scheme. The prospectus and the charter were kept profoundly secret, but somehow or other the present editor of THE INDEPENDENT, who at that time was editor of the Holomua, secured a copy of the charter, exposed the scheme, and by showing the true object of the promoters, had it shelved.

The editor was compelled for certain reasons to make a prolonged stay at "the volcano." In the meantime the schemers modified their program and even gave out that Colonel Spalding was the chief promoter. A few months ago the Advertiser came out with sensational headlines and a picture of Mr. Jones, and told the world that the syndicate has been formed, and that the planters of Hawaii were ready to fight Spreckels and the Sugar Trust, and that as an earnest, \$700,000 had been put up. The affair looked quite serious.

Colonel Spreckels and his associates were immediately informed of the danger threatening their interests, and it didn't take long before the beautiful Italian pen of the colonel was felt. Mr. Jones walked around cackling like an over-fed "thanksgiving" turkey and thought that he bossed the chickens and ducks in our local yard. The "military commissioner," Mr. Bolte, looked wise and whispered to his friends, "Now, we have got 'em." Mr. Atherton took a plunge into the prospective stream of prosperity and power and giggled audibly.

But where was Colonel Spalding and his gigantic brain, and his never-you-mind-how-he-got-it purse? He was in Paree! And when he arrived here to further a little cable scheme in which he temporarily interested, he paralyzed friends Jones, Bolte and Atherton by telling them, in his elegant American tongue, that he would be d—d before he would sign the contract with his own home manufactured trust. The colonel had probably met the other "colonel" while he was in Paree.

And then the pillars tottered. And then they fell. And each of them swore that they never, hardly ever, had been disloyal to the "other" colonel, or ever assisted Mr. Jones in throwing down the gauntlet to the American sugar trust. And to-day we understand that the Hawaiian Planters' Protective Association is solely composed of Mr. P. C. Jones of Brewer & Co., Mr. J.

B. Atherton of Castle & Cooke, and "perhaps" Mr. Bolte of Grinbaum & Co.

And these great financiers propose to raise the necessary \$700,000 funds to fight the sugar trust and Claus Spreckels. It is not for us to say that they cannot do it. But we honestly think that the "other" colonel will show them that they are in the molasses over their necks. In the meantime, what has become of Colonel Spalding, Mr. Jones?

## INGRATITUDE OR IGNORANCE.

Captain Mist was a trusted member of the inner circle of the party of 1887, commonly known as the New Constitution Party. On the signing of the New Constitution by King Kalakaua, the Ministry, composed of W. L. Green, Minister of Finance; Godfrey Brown, Minister of Foreign Affairs; L. A. Thurston, Minister of Interior, and C. W. Ashford, Attorney-General, selected Captain Mist as the chief clerk or secretary of the Foreign Office.

The situation was one of extreme delicacy and difficulty at home and abroad. Issues important to individuals and the country had to be carefully guarded. Wrongs had to be righted and a balance held between the parties seeking for personal control; on the one hand the party of independence of the country and a constitutional monarchy with closer commercial affiliation with the United States, or some other power should the necessity arise, and on the other the influence of the men who were secretly using the New Constitution as the cat's paw to create an oligarchy under the name of a Republic and dealing themselves in the fog of annexation.

The theory of political reconstruction was not an easy one to be made a practical fact. Capt. Mist as a man of the highest probity, integrity and conscientiousness and a trained disciplinarian with experience of men, matters and human nature, discharged his duty under circumstances which would have discouraged a mediocre man.

For upwards of three years, in spite of his nationality and of the countless intrigues then in progress he held his position, esteemed by the succeeding Cabinets, and especially by the representatives of the Foreign Powers accredited to this country. A thorough English gentleman and officer in heart, brain and conduct of life his severance of his connection with the Foreign Office in 1890, must now be a matter of regret to the Minister under whom he then served faithfully.

How many men of the calibre of Captain Mist, with the secrets he guarded inviolably, who promoted or assisted in the New Constitution movement are prominent in the Councils of, or as supporters of, the present regime? Let the records of Oahu Prison and the roll of banishment answer for a few of them. Their honor was superior to their necessities.

And yet Captain Mist's public services to this country and his association with its most important department were officially unrecognized by the Government at his funeral, although certainly the President and Minister of Foreign Affairs attended the obsequies, and the chief honors paid to him were accorded by the graceful courtesy of the United States ship Bennington. There is a manliness and sense of dignity and honor that rises superior to political faction and financial fear. Captain Mist rests in the house of peace, and his memory will remain green, and so will the broad contrast of a true American who honors his profession stand out in bold relief to the regret of those who, claiming to be Americans, with a pitying and yet unavailing cry, seek for relief from their woes by pleading for annexation to the country which teaches them a lesson in gentle demesnor towards the dead.

## LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

By the S. S. China.

The Cuban rebellion is still on. The Durrant trial is still going on. Corbett was arrested in Arkansas. A sugar trust has been formed in Austria.

Japanese are making progress in Formosa.

St. Clair and Hansen were hanged on Oct. 18.

Russia is likely to interfere in Korean affairs.

Sugar is at the same notch, 3½, with prospects of a rise.

Two of the six new gunboats will be built at San Francisco.

More riots against foreigners have occurred at Chang Pu, China.

J. W. Mackay, Jr., died in France from being thrown from his horse.

China will pay Japan 30,000,000 taels to evacuate Liaotung peninsula.

The Duke Marlborough was arrested in New York for rapid bicycling.

Fourteen more perpetrators of the Kucheng massacres have been executed.

Admiral Kirkland has been placed on the retired list for indiscreet utterances.

J. W. Austin formerly a well-known lawyer here died in Southampton on Oct. 16.

The United States will not yet recognize the belligerent rights of the Cuban insurgents.

The King of Corea has asked from the foreign representatives protection for his life.

Smuggling scandals implicating members of the Whiteway government shock Newfoundland.

Revolutionary uprisings have taken place in several towns in Venezuela with more or less success.

The steamer Kun Pai with 700 soldiers on board was wrecked by a powder explosion near Kin Chow on October 14th. Only the 3rd engineer and 200 soldiers survived.

Japanese Minister Kurino at Washington states that Japan fully recognizes the independence of Corea in the treaty of Shimonoseki. New York papers deny this.

## Venezuela and England.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Ballard Smith, the N. Y. World correspondent, says in conversation to-night with an official of high standing and intimately acquainted with all the inside facts of the Venezuelan dispute, I learned that the Ministerial contention here is that the present decisive action of the British Government was provoked by a recent dispatch from the American State Department enforcing the strenuous terms the Monroe doctrine in connection with the question.

Among other interesting unpublished facts, my informant told me that, to his positive knowledge, at the interview at which Ambassador Bayard was communicating the terms of the dispatch to Lord Salisbury, the latter interrupted him midway with the remark that he need not proceed further, as the British Government could not even entertain the arguments put forward, and absolutely declined to recognize such an application of the Monroe doctrine.

The terms of Lord Salisbury's written reply were practically the same and included a complaint of the tone in which the question had been dealt with in the dispatch of the Government as increasing the difficulties of the situation.

In the same document the State Department was invited to remember that England was an American power before the existence of the United States, and her rights on the American continent consequently are anterior to those of the United States.

(Further information on the question is deferred till to-morrow for want of space.)

The British government have ordered troops and guns to the frontier of British Guiana and Venezuela to prevent Venezuelan incursions.

The Marquis of Salisbury has sent an ultimatum to President Crespo which not only sets out the demands of the British Government for reparation on account of the arrest of the deputation and the Inspectors of Police at Aruan, but it also states the terms upon which Great Britain will definitely determine the boundary dispute with that republic. The ultimatum is now enroute to President Crespo, if not already delivered to him.

It is couched in forcible terms and points out that Great Britain would not permit Venezuela to overstep the boundaries marked by the courses of the rivers Cuyuni and Amacura, but is willing the question of the other disputed territory shall be submitted to arbitration.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Officials in the diplomatic corps, in a position to speak with full understanding on the Venezuelan question, upon careful reading of the official statement of the British Foreign Office, made public to-day, say it is a decisive rejection of the claims made by Venezuela and a negative answer to the request of the United States that the subject be submitted to arbitration.

## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Whose turn is it next for a vacation on full pay at the country's expense?

The Advertiser says that the opposition howls and gets dyspeptic and spills red ink on the government because the opposition is bankrupt and feels the lack of change in its pockets. Well, well, brother, how would say \$18,000 of somebody else's money suit you just now?

We understand that the Minister of Finance has expressed a surprise that we were in possession of certain facts connected with a proposed consolidation of the debts of the Hawaiian Government by a London syndicate. We beg to tell him that our information was derived direct from London, and was not culled on the "street corners" of Honolulu. We cannot help that our contemporaries are not as well informed as we are. We use our facts wherever, and however we get them at the proper time. The proposal to consolidate the total debts of the Hawaiian Government for thirty years at 4½ percent interest, is yet before His Excellency the Minister of Finance, and if he was wise and had no prospects of personal gain in view, he would grasp at the offer without delay.

How are we to take the following from the Star:

"The degree of seriousness with which the Government views the accumulation of claims growing out of martial law happenings is quite clearly shown by the calm movements of prominent officials. The Attorney-General is making a vacation trip to New Zealand, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs is arranging to leave the Islands and take charge of the Hawaiian Legation at Washington. Whatever the outside talk or surmise, it is evident the Cabinet is not greatly worried over the various demands for damages."

Is this sarcastic on the Government organ's part? Or is it said in the simplicity of faith and credence of the ordinary idiot? Of course they are not worried? They know the claims have to be paid, but the country's pockets have to stand the brunt. Their own share will be small.

## WANTED

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Famous Seattle Beer

ICE COLD ON DRAUGHT.

EDUARD & HARRY,

Post Office Box 475, Honolulu.

## Timely Topics.

Honolulu, Oct. 25, 1895.

It has been demonstrated in a most serious manner during the late epidemic of what vital importance pure water is to all human beings. While our medical men have differed in opinion in regard to the nature and treatment of the epidemic which now fortunately is ended, there has only been one opinion in regard to the imperative necessity of having an ample supply of pure water for all purposes. In Honolulu the water supply is now plentiful both for drinking purposes and for irrigation. The same cannot be said for the country districts. In many places it is necessary for the inhabitants to carefully save rain-water in tanks especially where artesian wells are impossible.

It has been a great help to people living in the country that we have introduced the celebrated Aermotor in these islands. Many people have availed themselves of the golden opportunity to purchase one of our galvanized Aermotors, and they have in all instances expressed themselves as highly satisfied with the bargain.

The Aermotor is especially appreciated because it runs in the lightest wind. Being geared back three to one, it starts with only a third of the load that the ordinary mill has to contend with. This enables it to start and run in a zephyr so light that all competitors stand idly by. Again, its lightweight and perfect bearing enable it to face up to and get the full benefit of the breeze. The wheel is so light and its efficiency so great that it is an absolute calm indeed which induces it to stand still.

The lightweight of the Aermotor is a strong point in its favor. The weight affects the cost of transportation; the ease of handling and erection; the facility of turning on the tower to face the wind for work; the regulation for safety in a high wind; the recovery of working position when danger is past; the sagging of the tower out of shape; the vibration and breaking of the tower in a storm and consequently the weight, strength and cost of a tower and foundations. The Aermotor only weighs about two-fifths as much as the other mills which do the same work. The great disparity in weight is in part made possible by the use of steel, malleable iron, and the very best materials throughout, and explains why so excellent a piece of work can be turned out at so low a price.

We invite farmers and others who have use for an Aermotor to call in at our stores, or write to us and we shall be pleased to give every further information necessary in regard to this invaluable farm implement.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co., Ltd.  
307 FORT STREET,  
Opposite Spreckels' Block.