

# THE INDEPENDENT.

Vol. IV.

HONOLULU, H. I., THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1897.

No. 571.

## HO FOR STOVES!! (For Wood or Coal.)

### The "Universal" Stoves and Ranges

A Large Invoice Just to Hand.

The Castings of this Factory are so far away superior to all other makes that

#### COMPARISON IS FUTILE.

The "Australia" brought a large invoice of assorted goods to the Pacific Hardware Co., Limited.

Call and examine their stock or write them for anything you want. It has taken several years to satisfy users of WIND MILLS that there is nothing made which equals the

#### CYCLONE

Orders are coming in faster than we can fill them, but we are doing the best we can

**Pacific Hardware Co., L'd.**  
HONOLULU, H. I.

## Theo. H. Davies & Co., L'd

### SUGAR FACTORS,

— IMPORTERS OF —

### General Merchandise

— AND —

### COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Agents for Lloyds,  
Canadian-Australian Steamship Line,  
British & Foreign Marine Insurance Co.,  
Northern Assurance Co. (Fire and Life),  
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.,  
Pioneer Line of Packets from Liverpool.

TELEPHONE 92.

P. O. Box 145.

## H. E. McINTYRE & BRO.,

EAST CORNER FORT & KING STS.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

## Groceries, Provisions and Feed

New and Fresh Goods received by every packet from California, Eastern States and European Markets.

### Standard Grade of Canned Vegetables, Fruits and Fish.

Goods delivered to any part of the City  
ISLAND TRADE SOLICITED SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

## Benson, Smith & Co.

### DRUGGISTS.

Fort Street

HONOLULU, H. I.

## THOS. LINDSAY, Jeweler.

IS PREPARED TO

### Manufacture and Repair

All kinds of Jewelry.

FIRST-CLASS WORK ONLY.

509 Love Building, Fort St. if

### F. HORN,

## The Pioneer Bakery

Bread, Pies, Cakes of all kinds fresh every day.

Fresh Ice Cream made of the Best Wood-lawn Cream in all Flavors.

The Finest Home-made Confectionery.  
178-17

## W. H. RICKARD, General Business Agent

WILL ATTEND TO

Conveyancing in All Its Branches

Collecting and All Business

Matters of Trust.

All business entrusted to him will receive prompt and careful attention.  
Office, Honokaa, Hamakua, Hawaii.

### In Response

To Several Inquiries Why the

## Palama Grocery

Don't Keep HORSE FEED,

H. C. CANNON is pleased to state that he is now prepared to supply

### HAY and GRAIN, OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

And hopes by giving Honest Weight at the LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES to merit a Share of Public Patronage.

— ALSO —  
FAT SALMON, SALMON BELLIES,  
TONGUE and SOUND, MACKEREL,  
and PIG'S FEET, by Kit or Single Fish

TELEPHONE 755 Every Time!

337 Opposite Railway Depot. if

Subscribe for the Independent, 50 cents per month

#### REVIEWED.

The B. F. Argonaut Discusses Succinctly the Hawaiian Reciprocity and Annexation Questions.

The recent riot in the Japanese quarter of Honolulu is being magnified by certain newspapers in this country into a "speck of war." These journals profess to see in the conduct of some turbulent Japanese, filled with what the islanders call "sandpaper gin," a defiance to the United States. They are already talking about Japan sending a fleet to seize the islands, and they are demanding that the entire United States navy be concentrated in Hawaiian waters.

It is unfortunate that this little trouble should have occurred at this time, for it may be used as a lever either to force a continuation of the reciprocity treaty or to bring about annexation. The continuation of reciprocity, with Hawaii is now being considered by Congress. In fact, it has been incorporated in the Dingley tariff bill which passed the House, and which may be passed by the Senate. If our jingo senators and newspapers should talk in their usual strain about Japan and Hawaii, we shall have more than reciprocity, we shall have annexation forced upon us.

As we said, it is unfortunate that this complication should have arisen at this time. There was some hope that the Congress and the people of the United States would consider and discuss calmly the questions of reciprocity and annexation. If this war-talk is allowed to pervade the halls of Congress and the columns of the press, it will do away with all calm consideration, and precipitate the nation into hasty annexation.

It is only within the last year that the people, the politicians, and the press of California have been changing their views in regard to Hawaiian reciprocity. The fact that California has done a certain amount of business with the Hawaiian Islands has caused the people of the State to believe that Hawaiian reciprocity was desirable because it advantaged California—possibly at the expense of the rest of the nation. Now, however, that the beet-sugar industry is beginning to look like a factor in California's future greatness, people are changing their minds. Even Senator Perkins, who was a heated advocate of Hawaiian reciprocity, is now understood to be opposed to it.

We do not see how there can be any question about the reciprocity matter. To put the question briefly, the reciprocity treaty with Hawaii has built up some large fortunes in the islands, has made one multi-millionaire and several millionaires, and has made some two hundred planters very wealthy. It has given a certain amount of business to a few large mercantile houses in San Francisco. But it does not advantage the people of the United States one iota, and has done very little for the retailers, the mechanics, the artisans, and the farmers of California. When it is considered that the entire population of the islands is about one-third that of the city of San Francisco, the people of California may note how small a "market" for their products is involved.

It was in 1876 that Congress made a reciprocity treaty with Hawaii, providing for the free entry of her sugar into the United States. At that time our total exports to Hawaii amounted to about \$1,000,000. In 1895 they had reached nearly \$3,000,000. Our imports from Hawaii in 1877 were \$2,500,000, while the average for the past ten years has been \$10,000,000. We imported from 1878 to 1895, \$140,500,000, while we sent to Hawaii only \$56,500,000 of goods. The balance of trade thus recorded against us was \$84,000,000. As to the goods sent to us, they consist practically of nothing

but sugar. Out of the \$140,000,000 of goods sent from Hawaii to the United States, \$139,000,000 consisted of sugar, which came in free. When the reciprocity agreement was made the Hawaiian sugar tonnage amounted to practically nothing. But by 1887 it had arisen to 30,000,000 pounds, and in 1895 over 400,000,000 pounds came into the United States from Hawaii duty free.

The argument made by those in favor of the continuation of reciprocity is that there is invested in Hawaii about \$18,000,000 of American capital. We do not see why the United States is called upon to protect American capital when it is taken out of America. As for the "Americans" down there, a good many of them have taken the oath of allegiance to the Hawaiian Republic, and many of them freely state that they would take the oath of allegiance to any other government, even that of Japan, to protect their business interests. Therefore, we do not see why the United States should agitate itself about the protection of such American capital.

But let us look at the figures concerning the number of Americans there. The superintendent of the census has just sent out advance sheets of the recently completed census. From this we learn that there are in Hawaii 31,019 Hawaiians, 3086 Americans, 2250 British, 1432 Germans, 15,191 Portuguese, 24,407 Japanese, 21,616 Chinese, and a few hundreds of scattering nationalities, amounting in all to 109,020. Thus we find that the total number of Americans whose "American capital" is at stake is about 3000. We do not quite see why the United States should have forfeited between forty and fifty millions of dollars in the remission of duties on sugar in order to fill the pockets of 3000 Americans who choose to live abroad.

In the latest number of the Hawaiian Commercial Journal we find on looking at the Hawaiian stock reports, a list of the corporations engaged in sugar-planting. There are forty of them. We observe such figures as these: Hawaiian Agricultural Company, par value, \$100, current quotations, \$137.50; Honoumou Sugar Company, par value, \$100, current quotations, \$155; Honokaa Sugar Company, par value, \$100, current quotations, \$165; Haiku Sugar Company, par value, \$100, current quotations, \$150; Koloa Sugar Company, par value, \$1000, current quotations, \$1200; Lihue Plantation Company, par value, \$100, current quotations, \$285; Pacific Sugar Mill, par value, \$100, current quotations, \$250 to \$300. These are only a few of the quotations, quoted for the purpose of showing how the prices of these sugar stocks have been swollen. And why are they swollen? Because the United States remits the duty on their sugar, and allows it to come in duty free.

In this country there is an attempt now being made to create a beet-sugar industry. It is in a fair way to become successful. In at least six States there are large acreages of sugar-beets and large plants for beet-sugar refining. In California there are several such plants, and the sugar-beet acreage is being extended from year to year. If Claus Spreckels lives, it is our belief that in ten years California will be one of the great beet-sugar districts of the world. This country paid last year over \$96,000,000 for sugar which it imported from abroad. It is now trying to raise its own sugar. The way to do it is not by letting in foreign sugar free of duty, but by encouraging the farmers to raise beet-sugar here. If any one can tell us why the duty should be remitted on 400,000,000 pounds of Hawaiian sugar per annum, and how that is going to encourage the American farmer in raising sugar, we should like to know the reason.—S. F. Argonaut.

## Wilder's Steamship Co.

### TIME TABLE.

C. L. WIGHT, Pres. S. B. ROSE, Sec.  
Capt. J. A. KING, Port Supt.

## Stmr. KINAU,

CLARKE, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 A. M., touching at Lahaina, Maui Bay and Makana the same day; Mahukona, Kawaihae and Lanipahoehoe the following day; arriving at Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVES HONOLULU.	ARRIVES HONOLULU.
Tuesday.....April 27	Friday.....April 23
*Friday.....May 7	Tuesday.....May 4
Tuesday.....May 18	Friday.....May 14
Friday.....May 28	Tuesday.....May 25
*Tuesday.....June 8	Friday.....June 4
Friday.....June 18	Tuesday.....June 15
Tuesday.....June 29	Friday.....June 25
*Friday.....July 9	Tuesday.....July 6
Tuesday.....July 20	Friday.....July 16
Friday.....July 30	Tuesday.....July 27
*Tuesday.....Aug 10	Friday.....Aug 6
Friday.....Aug 20	Tuesday.....Aug 17
Tuesday.....Aug 31	Friday.....Aug 27
*Friday.....Sept 10	Tuesday.....Sept 7
Tuesday.....Sept 21	Friday.....Sept 17
Friday.....Oct 1	Tuesday.....Sept 28
*Tuesday.....Oct 12	Friday.....Oct 8
Friday.....Oct 22	Tuesday.....Oct 19
Tuesday.....Nov 2	Friday.....Oct 29
*Friday.....Nov 13	Tuesday.....Nov 9
Tuesday.....Nov 23	Friday.....Nov 19
Friday.....Dec 3	Tuesday.....Nov 30
*Tuesday.....Dec 14	Friday.....Dec 10
Thursday.....Dec 23	Tuesday.....Dec 21
	Friday.....Dec 31

Returning will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock A. M., touching at Lanipahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawaihae same day; Makana, Maui Bay and Lahaina the following day; arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays.

Will call at Honolulu, Puna, on trips marked \*.

No Freight will be received after 8 A. M. on day of sailing.

The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance. Round trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.00.

## Stmr. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 P. M., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No Freight will be received after 4 P. M. on day of sailing.

This Company will reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its Steamers without notice and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purriers.

Passengers are requested to purchase Tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

CLAUS SPRECKELS. \* WM. G. IRWIN.

## Claus Spreckels & Co.,

BANKERS.

HONOLULU

San Francisco Agents.—THE NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.

DRAW EXCHANGE ON SAN FRANCISCO—The Nevada Bank of San Francisco.

LONDON—The Union Bank of London Ltd.

NEW YORK—American Exchange National Bank.

CHICAGO—Merchants National Bank.

PARIS—Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

BERLIN—Dresdner Bank.

HONG KONG and YOKOHAMA—Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA—Bank of New Zealand.

VICTORIA and VANCOUVER—Bank of British North America.

Transact a General Banking and Exchange Business.

Deposits Received. Loans made on Approved Security. Commercial and Travelers Credit Issued. Bills of Exchange bought and sold.

Collections Promptly Accounted For

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