

THE HONOLULU REPUBLICAN.

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HONOLULU, H. T., NOV. 8, 1900.

WEATHER YESTERDAY.

Mean Temperature—73.9 degrees.
Minimum Temperature—68. degrees.
Maximum Temperature—79. degrees.
Barometer—29.94 at 9 P. M.
WINDS.
North, North-east, 3 to 6.
FORECAST FOR TODAY.
Light southerly airs, more or less cloudy.

LEADS FROM THE ELECTION.

The defeat of Mr. Henry Waterhouse for the territorial senate, while to be deplored, owing to the standing of the man in business and social circles, is but natural when the political considerations are taken into account. The republicans of the Fourth representative district, in the party primaries last September, declared against the nomination of Mr. Waterhouse for senator. A. V. Gear was the choice of the republicans of the Fourth district as one of the republican candidates for the senate. When the senatorial convention met an insistent minority of the party declared that they would bolt if Mr. Gear were nominated and made various other threats about what they would do to the party and the nominees if they were not allowed to say who should be the nominees.

Unfortunately the delegates who had been chosen by the majority of the voters of the party showed the white feather and bowed to those threats. They insisted, however, that men not objectionable to the majority be nominated and among the nominees for the senate was Mr. H. F. Dillingham, a good man and one every party worker would like to have seen in the senate. Then the minority rule or ruin crowd claimed to see a bogus man because Mr. Dillingham was not registered and demanded that the committee take his name off the ticket.

The weak and vacillating committee obeyed those threats and after taking down Mr. Dillingham's name put up that of Henry Waterhouse. This, too despite the fact that in the primaries Mr. Waterhouse's candidacy was one of the questions before the party voters and his delegates to the senatorial and territorial conventions had been defeated. Clearly this showed that Mr. Waterhouse was not the choice of the majority of the republicans of the district. But of course this made no difference to the party wreckers and they proposed to thrust his candidacy down the throats of the voters regardless of whether they wanted it or not. Now note the result. Mr. Waterhouse is the worst beaten man on the ticket.

Everyone concedes that Mr. Waterhouse is an able man, that he would have made an excellent senator. The Republican believes so and regrets that he was not elected. But this should serve as a warning to the party wreckers in Hawaii the majority of the party must rule; that when the majority declares against the nomination of a man he must not be foisted upon the party. The resentment against the methods with which Mr. Waterhouse's nomination was secured, told at the polls. The silent opposition to him was not so much an opposition to Mr. Waterhouse personally as to the infamous methods which forced his name upon the ticket after the republicans of his district had declared that they were not in favor of his nomination this year.

Mr. Pain, he of the mule car line, is seeking further favors from the territorial officials for the benefit of his private business. The Republican would suggest to the authorities that before any additional favors of any kind whatever are granted to Mr. Pain, in the use of the streets, that he be compelled to change his antiquated service to a modern and up-to-date electric car line. The day of the mule car should have passed away, even in Honolulu, long ago and would have done so if the local government would have enforced certain requirements before giving away use of the streets to a private corporation. Let Mr. Pain guarantee the people clean cars and decent service with electric power before he is allowed to put another pick to the ground in this city.

The exorbitant passenger rates between this city and the mainland must come down. It costs more today to go from Honolulu to San Francisco and vice versa on old, slow-going steamers than it costs to go from New York to Europe or from Europe to New York on first-class, modern steamers. This must be changed.

JAPANESE AT HOME

KILOHANA ART LEAGUE

The members of the Kilohana Art League are looking forward with much pleasure to the league's "at home" to be given on Saturday afternoon.

The "at home" will be under auspices of Japanese ladies and will be entirely Japanese in entertainment. Many ladies formerly of the empire will receive. Mrs. Inanishi will deliver an address, "Japanese Women and Their Home Life." It will be in English.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS

The transport Thomas has arrived at Manila. A grain shortage is reported throughout Siberia. Disease is said to be decimating the native Alaskans. The big steel mills at Joliet, Ill., have been closed down. A smallpox epidemic has broken out in Guayaquil, Ecuador. A Los Angeles Chinaman was killed by highlanders October 29. Another big strike is reported on Klondike Creek, with the usual rash. Five hundred destitute miners from the Nome district have arrived in Seattle.

The contributions for the relief of the Galveston food sufferers received to October 25 are \$2,149,528. A very heavy rainfall did much damage to railroad property in and about La Crosse, Wis., recently. The battleship Kentucky sailed from Tompkinsville, October 26, en route for service in Chinese waters. There is still some uncertainty regarding the building of the proposed line from Los Angeles to Salt Lake City. Spanish troops have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to set out for Catalonia in a moment's notice. The Venezuelan government has decreed the resumption of payment of interest on all debts and loans from November.

The grain elevator and plant of Aaron Waller & Co. was destroyed October 31, entailing a loss of \$120,000; insurance, \$72,500. William Waldorf Astor has won additional unpopularity by closing a time-honored foot path through his estates in England. The long overdue steamer Robert Dollar arrived at Seattle from Nome October 29, with 350 passengers and \$1,000,000 in gold dust. The Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America began its semi-annual session at Trenton N. J., October 31. The Russian government for the second time within two months, has imposed a special tax for the benefit of the Red Cross society.

Oom Paul Kruger will appeal to the powers to interfere in the South African settlement of the basis of article 3 of The Hague convention. The Gordon Highlanders and the Devonshire regiment stationed at Durban, South Africa, have been ordered to be ready to sail for China. It is reported in naval circles that the Nashville has arrived at Nagasaki. The Dixie has sailed from Gibraltar for Algiers and the Arthaus has arrived at Cavite. Zion Evangelist Dr. Dowley was treated to a shower of over-ripe eggs at Vancouver, B. C., recently. His crusade against secret societies has proven a failure.

William Whitmore, Robert Campbell and Charles Blackie, miners employed in the Snake House mine, near Butte, Mont., were asphyxiated October 29 by powder gas. Cornelius L. Alvord, Jr., the former note-teller of the First National Bank of New York, who embezzled \$800,000 of the bank's funds, was arraigned in police court October 31. By the explosion of an alcohol vat at the Homestead steel works at Pittsburgh, October 31, three workmen, Andrew Dolikiv, Michael Dondor and John Harnett, were terribly burned.

Harvey Earle, one of the rioters at Akron, O., indicted by the special grand jury, was convicted of illegally possessing and using dynamite October 31. This is the first of the cases to be tried. Five sets of safe-openers in the post-office at Shelby, Neb., October 3, burned a block of property, causing a loss of \$30,000. The losses include the opera house block. The burglars secured nothing.

The Boers have 15,000 men in the field, nearly half of whom are in Orange River colony. These are divided into commandos of some 300 each, but are capable of combination for large operations. It has been given out in railway circles that the Northwestern management was preparing to race with the Burlington for next year's contract for carrying the Pacific mails between Chicago and Omaha.

M. Millerand, the minister of commerce of France, has obtained President Loubet's signature to a decree prolonging the exposition until November 12 and fixing November 7 as a free day for the poor. The control of the Kansas City Southern Railroad company, about which there have been so many rumors recently, is now virtually lodged with the interests controlling the Chicago and Alton Railway company.

A band of American confidence men has successfully done Berlin and other German cities, passing confederate \$10 bills, which have been rapidly accepted at 40 cents each. The police have received reports of scores of victims. Secretary Wilson probably will ask congress for authority to build a cable from the mainland to Tootosh island, at the entrance of Puget Sound, Wash., and then establish a permanent weather bureau and ship reporting station. The city of Hamburg is about to negotiate a loan of \$10,000,000 on its own account without waiting for imperial assistance, for the purpose of deepening the River Elbe and retaining the immense foreign trade which the port possesses.

In his annual report to the governor of Georgia, Adjutant General Byrd recommends that the negro troops of the state be disbanded and mustered out of service, because he believes they cannot be of any service to the state from a military standpoint. The Chicago and Grand Trunk railroad was sold at noon October 31, at Port Huron, Mich., under first mortgage foreclosure proceedings brought by the Mercantile Trust company of New York in accordance with a decree of the United States district court. The Chinese plenipotentiaries have opened negotiations by proposing that China should pay an indemnity of 40,000,000 in sixty installments, agreeing that the likin and the customs service should be under foreign control until the obligation should be discharged.

SUGAR AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The advent of an American circus to the German town of Aix-la-Chapelle produced a genuine sensation. The bill posting was a revelation, the erection of the tents an astonishment and when the circus arrived not a workman went to the factories and their spindles were idle. The Chinese Mutual Protective Society of the Hoping district has offered \$500 for the head of Dr. Sager of the American Board of Missions and \$300 each for the heads of Rev. S. G. Tope, a British minister, Dr. Graves, a southern Baptist missionary, and Dr. Heattie of the American Presbyterian board. Further details regarding the earthquake at Venezuela show that San Casario, Cua and Charallano were entirely destroyed. An islet situated at the mouth of the Neveri river has disappeared. At Tacriciana, Brochico and Curipae the damage done was considerable. There are many dead and injured.

SUGAR AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The people at large of the United States, who daily consume more or less sugar in their food, are commonly under the impression that sugar is made only in the tropical or semi-tropical countries, and take it for granted that the southern cane is the source of all the sugar. This is a great mistake, since the greater part of the world's sugar is made from beets and in countries far north of Louisiana, not to mention the tropics. The history of beet sugar dates from the time of Napoleon Bonaparte.

Soon after the year 1800, France became engaged in a general European war and her ports blockaded by British warships, a great scarcity of sugar was felt by the French people, as the entire supply was then brought from the West Indies and other tropical countries. Napoleon, whose genius was equal to every emergency, summoned around him the chemical scientists of France and offered prizes for the discovery of some means of making sugar out of the native products of his land.

Various substances were experimented with, but the bet was found to yield the best results. In 1810-12 Napoleon established five great schools for the study of and instruction in sugar chemistry and four great factories, which were operated at the public expense and exempt from taxation for making beet sugar.

At first the beet only yielded 2 per cent of sugar, but improvements in methods of extraction and manufacture, chiefly due to discoveries in chemistry, have increased the yield to 12 per cent. There can be no more instructive demonstration of the extreme importance of chemistry in the making of sugar than is seen in the development of beet sugar. In a single century, from 1800 to 1900, it has far surpassed the output of cane sugar, and if there should never be another sugar cane grown in the whole world the human race would not suffer for sweets, so great are the possibilities of the beet under skillful handling.

Chemistry has been always more or less neglected by the cane sugar makers, on the supposition, probably, that they could make sugar enough without it and, even in this enlightened age, the effort made to obtain the highest results of the science is not as strenuous as the returns promised would justify. If the yield of a sugar factory making ten million pounds of sugar could be increased 1 per cent from a given quantity of cane, the result would be worth a good deal of trouble and expense.

Hon. John C. Covert, United States consul at Lyons, France, reporting to the department of state at Washington gives some important items from a book by Jules Helot on the sugar industry of France. That country, which was the pioneer of sugar manufacture in Europe, and led the industry up to 1880, has fallen to fourth place in 1900, being surpassed in production by Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia. He gives the sugar production of the several countries of Europe for the year 1890-1900 as follows:

COUNTRY.	Metric Tons.
Germany.....	1,261,000
Austria-Hungary.....	790,000
Russia.....	520,000
France.....	755,000
Belgium.....	173,000
Holland.....	26,000
Other countries.....	87,000
Total.....	3,627,000

A metric ton is 2204 pounds considerably more than the American, or short ton, but less than the English long ton of 2240 pounds. The German sugar production is greater than that of Cuba in its best days, which was something over a million tons in 1894-95, before the island was devastated by war. In the European countries mentioned, sugar is protected by a tariff. In England it is admitted free, and by consequence no beet sugar is made there.

Louisiana at this time does not come near supplying the consumption in the United States, and the beet sugar product is at present inconsiderable. Louisiana and Texas, however, if their lands adapted to cane culture were fully utilized, could supply the whole of the domestic demand, while Florida, Alabama and Mississippi possess some capacity for cane growing. In beet sugar the northwestern states have vast capabilities.

It is for these reasons that the annexation and development of Porto Rico, the Philippines and Hawaii, tropical countries, with pauper labor and all peculiarly adapted to sugar culture, threaten such dire disaster to the sugar makers of the United States. If the expansion policy of the republican party in annexing tropical countries is to be carried on as it has commenced, there will be no escape of the American sugar growers from the destruction of their industry. They cannot compete with free sugar from the newly acquired colonies in the West and East Indies.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in Chicago. Hisgen Bros., the popular South Side druggists corner 69th street and Wentworth avenue, say: "We sell a great deal of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and find that it gives the most satisfactory results, especially among children, for severe colds and croup. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., general agents, Territory of Hawaii."

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