

THE INDEPENDENT.

VOL. VII.

HONOLULU, H. I., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1898.

No. 1014.

Oceanic Steamship Company.

TIME TABLE:

The Fine Passenger Steamers of This Line Will Arrive and Leave This Port as Hereunder.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
AUSTRALIA.....	SEPT. 30	AUSTRALIA.....	OCT. 4
ALAMEDA.....	OCT. 12	MARIPOSA.....	OCT. 12
AUSTRALIA.....	OCT. 26	AUSTRALIA.....	NOV. 1
MARIPOSA.....	NOV. 9	MOANA.....	NOV. 9
AUSTRALIA.....	NOV. 23	AUSTRALIA.....	NOV. 29

In connection with the sailing of the above steamers, the Agents are prepared to issue, to intending passengers, coupon through tickets by any railroad from San Francisco, to all points in the United States, and from New York by any steamship line to all European ports.

For further particulars apply to

Wm. G. Irwin & Co.

LIMITED

General Agents Oceanic S. S. Company.

NEVER SAW A SAW SAW AS THIS SAW SAWS S'AWFUL SHARP



THE PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., LTD.

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Mechanics' Tools

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CALL AND EXAMINE THEM.

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AND THE

Improved Planters' Hoe

Are Giving General Satisfaction.

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

SUGAR FACTORS,

— IMPORTERS OF —

General Merchandise

— AND —

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

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EAST CORNER FORT & KING STS.

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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

The Independent 50c. per Month

WHAT SHALL THE HARVEST BE?

BY JAMES H. BARRY.

We are just at the beginning of what may prove to be a total change of national policy. Will it be for better or worse? "That depends." Is our war with Spain a war for freedom or a war for conquest?

If for freedom it must be carried on in a broad and magnanimous spirit, as it has been by our army and navy. But there are many safe at home, especially in editorial sanctums, who are very bitter against the people of Spain, innocent of any wrong intent, and against the soldiers and sailors of Spain, forced into the service for starvation wages, and starving at home.

My little daughter, aged thirteen, when she saw the glaring headlines in the daily papers announcing Dewey's victory and gloating over the deaths of six hundred Spaniards, asked with tearful eyes: "Papa, are you glad that those Spaniards were killed?" "No, Edith, I am not." "I thought not," she rejoined; "for lots of Spaniards may have children just like us," and, as she kissed me tenderly, she added, "they will miss their papas just as much as we would miss you."

There spoke the "one touch of nature." Congress has virtually affirmed this to be a war for freedom, and not for conquest, and Americans so desire it to be. For that they have freely offered their money and their lives. For that hundreds of their corpses lie unburied to-day on the hills around Santiago. For that our naval heroes, from stokers to admirals, are willing to sacrifice everything.

Cubans for years, under almost unparalleled difficulties, with unsurpassed heroism, have fought for independence; not to exchange one master for another—a Spanish don for an American syndicate. We have no more right to rule over Cuba or the Philippines than has Spain. And right here let us ask the question: Would not the Cubans suffer as much under the Mark Hanna type of trusts and monopolies controlling their courts, legislatures and municipalities, as they have suffered under the rule of Spain? Could even the reconcentrados be much worse off under Spanish rule than are the miners of Pennsylvania, Tennessee or Illinois or the palace car builders of Pullman? Thousands of children in this "free" country, whose fathers are denied the right to work, even now clamor for bread; and thousands of mothers turn their faces to hide their tears as they hear their little ones pleading for what they cannot give. Who that has visited the garret's dingy story or the damp cellars in the slums where live the very poor, could have failed to realize their terrible misery, and, with a sigh, asked God to pity them?

It is evidently the purpose of the administration and the combines back of it to take Cuba and the Philippines and hold them, not as free countries under American protection, but as a means by which to open a wider field for American syndicates, land grabbers and politicians, as in the case of the Hawaiian Islands. An American protectorate for Cuba and the Philippines is certainly necessary for a period long enough to enable their peoples to establish such governments as they desire and are capable of organizing. But that is a radically different proposition from spending hundreds of millions of our people's money and thousands of their lives to make a few more plutocrats and owners of principalities. Our people do not want that policy. We are essentially peaceful, slow to anger even when we know that we have been wronged, yet so strenuously believing in peace that we will even fight for it. The Spanish peo-

ple are warlike, and its government has taken advantage of that feature to become, in its colonial relations, conscienceless, greedy, cruel, a world's bandit. To crush Spain now may be a deadly blow to vested wrongs and an indirect but emphatic affirmation of the inherent and equal rights of all peoples to the soil and that which they produce, independent of deeds, charters, grants, laws or constitutions.

In views of what always follows the lust of conquest, the greed for the dominion of the earth, I would, were I to stand alone, oppose the acquisition of territory "on the European plan," even should I be accused of treason and hanged as a traitor.

If this war is not for freedom, what is it all about? After it is over will come our greatest difficulties, our "entangling alliances," our vexed questions. The liberty of the Cubans is important, but the liberties of our own people are more so. In this land teeming with plenty, with natural resources ample for a billion of people, there are millions of tramps, thousand of them in this State alone, which could support fifty millions, but does not support much over one million. These tramps are criminals by law, because denied the right to earn an honest living unless upon conditions with which it is impossible for them to comply.

"Millions of hands want acres
And millions of acres want hands."

Returning from this digression to the war. How would the American Revolutionists have fought if the French government had said to them: "Yes, we will help you to get free of Great Britain, but of course we shall have to see afterwards that your government is subordinate to ours; we will appoint your governor and your principal officials; we will apply our revenue and tax systems in your country." Yet this seems to be the program of the administration as to Cuba and the Philippines, approved by many Republican and some Democratic politicians and papers, and of course by the trusts and monopolies. Will the people tolerate it? Those are the elements of the question.— "What shall the harvest be?"

Now let us look back a little, to enable us to look forward. I was opposed to this war because it was unnecessary. Had Presidents Cleveland and McKinley but done their duty by recognizing the Cubans as belligerents instead of prosecuting and punishing such Americans as desired to aid them in furnishing arms, provisions, etc., the Maine would not have been blown up and there would have been no war, because the Cubans could have then fought out their own salvation. But owners of Spanish bonds were influential enough to stifle the voice of our people and control both administrations in succession, hoping that the Cubans would be subdued, so that the bonds would rise. Cuban heroism and American sentiment, however, proved too much for these "powers of darkness in high places." These they could not understand, being themselves destitute of patriotism, conscience and humanity. Therefore they trimmed their sails accordingly, and failing to realize on Spanish bonds, they now plan to ensure Cuban bondage by grabbing Cuban soil and running Cuban politics to their own enrichment.

When the war is over (and even during its progress, for "forewarned is forearmed") we need to consider the rights not only of our race but of all races. If the principles of the Declaration of Independence are sound, they are as applicable to the Philippines and to Cuba as to this country; and the Declaration of Independence made by Aguinaldo and

(Continued to 4th page.)

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 every Tuesday at 10 o'clock a. m. touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay and Makaha the same day; Mahukona, Kawaihae and Lanai the following day, arriving at Hilo Wednesday.

Returning will sail from Hilo every Friday at 8 o'clock p. m., touching at Lanai, Kawaihae, Mahukona and Kawaihae; Makea, Maalaea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu Sunday a. m.

Will call at Pohoiki, Funa, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Stmr. CLAUDINE

CAMERON, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 p. m. touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning arrives a 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 reserve the right of 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 Purser.

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.

Packages containing personal effects, whether shipped as baggage of freight, if the contents thereof exceed \$100 in value must have the value thereof plainly stated and marked, and the Company will not hold itself liable for any loss or damage in excess of this sum except the goods be shipped under a special contract.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's Steamers. Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

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 & 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

NOTICE

ISHERBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after this date Mr. O. Stillman has no further authority to collect for and on behalf of THE INDEPENDENT.

F. J. TESTA,
Honolulu, Aug. 1, 1898. Proprietor.