

THE
PLANTERS' MONTHLY,

PUBLISHED BY THE

Planters' Labor and Supply Company,

OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

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NO. 9.

THE first number of the PLANTER'S MONTHLY, published in April last, opened with these words: "Although the suggestion of publishing a journal was generally approved of by members of the Planter's Labor and Supply Company at their late meeting, there were some who were doubtful as to the need of such a publication." We now take much pleasure in the assurance that all the doubts referred to have been removed. The feeling manifested at the recent meeting in October, in regard to the MONTHLY, and the unanimous expression in favor of continuing its publication clearly demonstrated that it had not failed in its object.

The measure of success attained has been largely due to the interest which planters have taken in the matter, and the valuable articles contributed by them. We trust that the future will shew that these pages are still deserving of their attention, and that they will continue to furnish material for them.

It will be our endeavor to present information obtained both from home and abroad, pertaining to the sugar business and kindred subjects. For home matter we must depend very much on the readers here; for foreign matter we will seek to secure papers and periodicals published in sugar growing countries. In this connection we would state that we would esteem it a favor if any who know of such publications would send us the titles of the publications and the addresses of the editors, so that we may effect exchanges or otherwise obtain them.

We now receive the *Louisiana Sugar Bowl* (weekly), published in New Iberia, Louisiana; *The Sugar Planter* (weekly), published in New Orleans, Louisiana; *The Louisiana Sugar Report* (annual), published in New Orleans, Louisiana; *The Sugar Cane* (monthly), published in Manchester, England; *Planter's Journal* (monthly), published in Vicksburg, Miss.; and *The Planter and Farmer*, published in Brisbane, Queensland. The last two are not exclusively devoted to sugar but treats of it.

There are, doubtless, many publications devoted wholly or in part to sugar interests of which we here have little or no knowledge, and which if accessible would be interesting and valuable to us.

We understand that the Trustees of the Planter's Company also desire to procure and perserves files of all periodicals devoted to sugar, to be kept at the office of the Secretary of the Company, and open to all members.

While soliciting contributions from our readers we would suggest that it is very desirable that the practice be adopted of jotting down and forwarding thoughts and items as they occur, and not waiting to write lengthy and carefully prepared papers. Although the more formal papers will always be welcome, we fear that many times interesting and instructive matter is lost from an erroneous impression that only such are suitable. Questions and answers might also lead to valuable information.

The MONTHLY will be published on the first Monday of each month, and communications designed for any particular number should be sent to the editor at least one week in advance.

Each stockholder in the Planters' Labor and Supply Co. is entitled to a copy of the MONTHLY at the expense of the Company. Any member failing to receive his number should communicate with the publishers.

SUGAR HISTORY.

We quote the following statements relating to the sugar business on these Islands, from the Appendix to Jarves' History of the Hawaiian Islands, prepared by Mr. H. M. Whitney in 1872:

“The first instance of the manufacture of sugar on these Islands dates back previous to 1820, but the name of the pioneer planter is lost. Old residents speak of sugar and molasses of a coarse quality having been manufactured here in sufficient quantities for ordinary domestic consumption in 1828. In that year extensive fields of cane were grown in and about Honolulu, and mills were erected in Nuuanu Valley and at Waikapu, Maui. At the latter place, a Portuguese named Antonio Silva, is spoken of as the pioneer planter. Some Chinamen also had a sugar mill near Hilo. These mills were all of wood, very primitive in their construction, and worked by oxen. The first attempt to cultivate sugar on a large scale was at Koloa on Kauai, where Ladd & Co., a firm of Honolulu merchants, commenced what is known as the Koloa Plantation of Dr. R. W. Wood. This was about the year 1835, and the first breaking up of the soil for planting was done with a plow drawn by natives. From 1836 to 1841, sugar was exported from these islands to the value of \$36,000 and molasses to the value of \$17,130. In the *Hawaiian Spectator* for April, 1838, the late William Ladd contributed an article on ‘The Resources of the Sandwich Islands,’ in which he speaks thus prophetically of the manufacture of sugar, then in its infancy: ‘It is a common opinion that sugar

will become a leading article of export. That this will become a sugar country is quite evident, if we may judge from the varieties of sugar cane now existing here, its adaptation to the soil, the price of labor and a ready market. From experiments hitherto made, it is believed that sugar of a superior quality can be produced here. * * * It may not be amiss to state that there are now in operation, or soon to be erected, twenty mills for crushing cane, propelled by animal power, and two by water power.' "

The price of labor at that time, was indeed an argument in favor of making the Islands a sugar producing country, which unfortunately does not exist now. Abundance of native labor could then be had, and the current rate of wages was from 12½ to 37½ cents per diem, or \$2 to \$5 per month.

In Wyllie's "Notes" on the Islands, published in the *Friend*, December, 1844, the export of sugar from the Island of Kauai is estimated at 200 tons, and 20,000 gallons of molasses. Hilo in the same year exported 83,000 pounds of sugar. Maui at that time had two mills, but the amount of sugar produced is not reported.

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THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The argument in favor of granting the Treaty of Reciprocity with the the Hawaiian Islands, which had the greatest weight in the United States, was, that the relations thus created would tend to strengthen American interests in these Islands. That the argument was correct and founded on sound reasoning, the result has most forcibly demonstrated.

Before this Treaty was entered into American interests here indeed predominated over other foreign interests, but since it came into operation they have advanced so rapidly and have so far assumed the ascendancy over all other foreign interests that all intelligent foreigners interested in business here view any encroachments upon these friendly relations with alarm. The impetus which the treaty gave to the sugar business has produced results which the most sanguine could hardly have anticipated.

New life has has been infused into every branch of business; capital has been attracted and invested, struggling enterprises have been placed on a firmer footing; the population which was steadily declining has been largely increased; commerce with the United States has developed to a remarkable degree; there is a vigor and spirit of enterprise exhibited in every line of trade which could not otherwise have been attained. These results have been produced by the relations with the United States which the treaty created. The whole intelligent portion of the community in these Islands are aware of this, and whatever their nationality, whether native or foreign, they know that the rupturing of these friendly relations would not only be disastrous to themselves but a great calamity to this Kingdom.

It could not be imagined that Europeans residing here would, by reason of the benefits which they derive from their relations to American interests, lose their patriotism, but it can be conceived and it is a fact that their business success is closely connected with those interests, and that they earnestly desire that American interests be strengthened here.

What the end would be if the United States should terminate the treaty it is impossible to predict. One result is certain, American influence would be jeopardized. There is too much at stake, and too much of the Anglo-Saxon element here to sit calmly by and do nothing. Attention might be directed to the Dominion of Canada, with possible results not conducive to the interests of the United States. Relief would be sought from some source and that with diligence.

Some would have it appear that American influence has not been fostered in Hawaii by the Treaty; they say that many others besides Americans have availed themselves of the advantages of the treaty; that we still import a portion of our machinery and goods from Europe; and that there are not many public demonstrations of Hawaiian friendliness to America, hence they say the treaty from an American point of view has failed in its object.

It is true that many, besides Americans, come here and engage in business, but their interests are identified with the American interests, with which they stand or fall.

Machinery and goods are to a small extent still imported from Europe, but Americans here are animated by the same spirit as at home, that is, to buy from the cheapest markets. If certain commodities can be procured at a less cost from Europe; they will certainly be bought there. These things are regulated by the laws of trade. Official statistics shew that the trade of the United States with the Hawaiian Islands has increased four fold in the last five years, while the trade of Hawaii with all other countries but the United States has only doubled during the same period.

As to public demonstrations of friendliness; it is difficult to say precisely what is meant or wished. There is a deep and growing conviction here that the present prosperity of the Islands has been fostered by the kindly relations which the United States has established with us, and this conviction is producing its legitimate results. These results are not manifested in noisy demonstrations, but by a sentiment which is naturally produced in the needy toward the source from whence help comes.

Had the treaty not been made many of the enterprises since established would never have been started, and a large portion of those already undertaken would have been abandoned, so that commerce with the United States would have retrograded rather than increased.

Some of the plantations were maintained without profit for several years while negotiations for the treaty were going on, with the hope that the treaty would be made. Some of these, and many new plantations,

are still in debt; but with good prospects of success if the treaty is continued.

The time during which the Treaty has been in operation has not been of sufficient length to develop the advantages which would accrue to the United States by its continuance. Some of the benefits are barely more than indicated. But the short period in which it has been working has shewn a strengthening of American influence in these Islands, and that influence is gaining ground so firmly that a continuance of the Treaty for a few years would accomplish all that the United States desired when ratifying it.

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ARTESIAN WELLS.

In the middle of July, 1882, the water in the Artesian well belonging to Mrs. L. B. Coan on Alexander street, Honolulu, stood at 42 feet and 10 inches above the level of the sea. In August a perceptible falling was noticed, and this falling has continued with much regularity through August, September, October and the early part of November, at the rate of about one inch a month, and the present height is 42 feet and 6 inches. For some days since the early part of November the level has been at a stand still, perhaps owing to the rains and the less demand on the artesian wells of the city for irrigation.

It would appear that the sources of supply to the great subterranean reservoir have already been taxed to their utmost, or more than that, that the demand is already greater than the supply, and if artesian wells continued to be bored it will be but a very few years before the wells at the higher levels will cease to give forth flowing water.

A more reliable estimate can be made after the rainy months have passed, but the foregoing facts are well worthy of notice by all interested in flowing wells in Honolulu, and especially by owners of wells who waster water or are preparing to bore new wells.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* says: From being the driest and one of the unhealthiest towns in South-west Georgia, Albany has become perhaps the best watered town in the State, and while the country round about is full of sickness as ever, it has had very little indeed of the customary sickliness. All this has been brought about simply by boring two artesian well. Over 500 feet of boring was done at an expense of less than \$1,500, and a supply of absolutely pure and ice-cold water fully sufficient to more than supply the wants of the city of 3,500 people is the result. Albany's example is being followed by several towns, and with the facts before them there is no reason why scores of South Georgia towns, which are now regarded as unhealthy on account of their water, should not become as healthy as the average.

LABOR LAW.

The following is the only Act passed by the Legislature at its past session relating to the Master and Servants' Law:

"An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to further define the nature and obligations of the Contracts authorized by Sections 1417 and 1418 of the Civil Code,' approved on the 29th day of July, 1872.

"Be it enacted by the King and the Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands in the Legislature of the Kingdom assembled:

"Section 1. That Section 3 of the said Act shall be and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto the words 'and no contract for labor hereafter to be made shall be penally enforced if more than fifteen dollars advance shall have been received by the servant in case the term of such contract shall be not more than one year, or if more than twenty-five dollars advance shall have been received by the servant in case the term of the contract shall be over one year. Provided, however, that such restrictions shall not apply to contracts made with immigrants into the Kingdom.'"

Approved this 5th day of August, A. D. 1882.

KALAKAUA REX.

 DR. BEMISS' STATEMENTS.

THE *Louisiana Sugar Bowl* of October 19th quotes from the *Times-Democrat* the report of an interview with Dr. J. H. Bemiss who lately returned to New Orleans after a residence of five years in these Islands. The interview was on the subject of the sugar interest here and the Reciprocity Treaty.

The statements of Dr. Bemiss, as reported, are in the main correct. The statements, however, that "all classes of business at the Islands are on a false basis," and "at least half the larger plantations have been running along with debts ranging from \$50,000 to \$500,000," are not correct. That many of the plantations have been carried on with borrowed capital is a fact. The large outlays required to procure machinery for manufacturing sugar economically, and the scarcity and consequent high price of labor, have necessitated large expenditures.

Most of the men who have engaged in the culture and manufacture of sugar here, have been men of enterprise but of small capital, and though there have been instances where the outlays for machinery, prices paid for land, and wages paid, have been greater than the results showed the circumstances justified, it has not been so in the majority of cases. The greater number of the plantations are superintended by persons owning them, and it would perhaps be difficult to find any sugar growing country in the world with such a proportion of intelligent men engaged in the business as in the Hawaiian Islands. Moreover, the remark includes "all

the classes of business." The statement was made without reflection, for the Doctor would not make such a statement deliberately.

The statement as to the indebtedness of "at least half the plantations" is much too high. Many of the plantations are still in debt, and a few perhaps hopelessly so, but the simple fact of money being borrowed to carry on an enterprise does not place the business on a "false basis." It has been stated that the larger part of the business of the world is conducted on credit, however that may be it is certain that very much of it is.

It is true that many men have engaged in the sugar business here with little or no knowledge of it, and that learning by experience has been expensive, but years have brought experience. There are obstacles in the way of success in the sugar business in the Islands, among which the inadequate supply of labor is one of the most serious; the scarcity of labor has of course raised wages, and some of the plantations are not able to conduct their work to the best advantage for lack of labor. And our distance from market entails much expense both in freights and the employment of "middle men." Many of our necessary supplies also have to be brought from foreign countries. The rates of interest have been high, from 9 to 12 per cent. per annum, but with increased soundness of business the rates are becoming less, money can now be had for 7 to 10 per cent.

If the treaty is continued more American capital will come here, and business will continue assuming a more healthy basis.

The heroic treatment, of abrogating the Treaty to produce the healthier basis, which the Doctor would seem to favor may be good allopathic treatment, but we would prefer a more homeopathic course and to assist natural causes to work a cure in a more agreeable manner.

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THE advertising pages of the PLANTERS' MONTHLY afford an appropriate place for notices of machinery, tools, implements and other property for sale. Notices of this nature should be forwarded to the publishers who will attend to such business matters.

COLEMAN'S PATENT CANE PLANTER.

Mr. C. C. Coleman returned from Maui, Friday, 24th. He has been experimenting at Spreckelsville with his patent Cane Planter. By desire of Mr. Marlin, out-door manager at Spreckelsville, Mr. Coleman has constructed a lighter and smaller machine, weighing about 22 cwt., without any furrowing plow. The large machine, which has already been experimented with, weighs 36 cwt. and takes ten to twelve horses and four or five men to work it including drivers. These machines plant cane end to end, a style known as chain planting. They carry their own supply of

seed to a capacity of 1,500 to 2,000 feet. The seed is fed to a drum which delivers it to a taper spout, the lower end of the spout dragging in the furrow. As the seed is delivered into the spout, the spout turns it and places it lengthwise in the furrow; coverers are attached behind the spout and covers the cane as it drops. The furrowing plow is raised and lowered by compound levers with screw and hand wheel; three turns of the wheel will raise the plow two feet. With a goose-neck on the machine the whole will turn on its hind wheel. This addition Mr. Coleman intends to make. The small machine works in every particular as the larger one does—minus the furrowing plow. In the experiment made at Kaneohe, the machine planted 45 acres in 96 hours; the ordinary method now in use requires about 25 men and a team to 5 acres of cane; there is a very considerable saving of labor. Very little practice is required for men to work the machine; an ordinary Chinaman can readily acquire the knowledge requisite. The seed cane must be cut about 18 inches in length; longer strips would not be received by the drum, shorter pieces would make a loss in planting strength. The only objection that has been urged is that in short furrows, where any considerable irrigation is done, the constant turning is apt to destroy the irrigation furrows. When the machines are practically tested, however, Mr. Coleman thinks this objection will disappear. A thorough practical test will shortly be made at Spreckelsville; the land will be carefully measured, the time of working accurately taken, and a comparison made with the results of planting by hand. All interested in our sugar industry will watch with interest for the result of this experiment.—*Hawaiian Gazette*, Nov. 29.

LOUISIANA SUGAR AND RICE CROPS.

The following extract is taken from A. Bouchereau's annual statement of the products of Louisiana, for 1881. The comparative value of the sugar crop of Louisiana for a series of years has been as follows:

Year of crop.	Total crop in lbs.	Average price per hhd.	Total value.
1850-51	231,200,000	\$60.00	\$12,678,000
1855-56	254,600,000	70.00	16,200,000
1859-60	225,100,000	82.00	18,200,000
1861-62	528,300,000	55.00	25,100,000
1865-66	19,900,000	157.00	2,847,000
1869-70	99,500,000	120.00	10,442,000
1871-72	146,900,000	108.00	13,911,000
1873-74	103,200,000	95.50	8,555,000
1875-76	165,450,000	83.00	11,578,000
1876-77	194,964,000	95.50	15,446,000
1877-78	149,469,000	72.00	9,007,000
1878-79	251,088,868	65.00	13,557,115
1879-80	211,740,062	87.50	15,360,000
1880-81	272,982,899	80.00	17,465,120

Rice Crop 1880-81.—The price per barrel of clean rice averaged \$9.75 for the season. The Receipts have been 266,688 barrels of clean rice, weighing 220 pounds each; pounds net 61,331,340 (30,665 tons).

COMMUNICATIONS.

NEED OF A CHEMIST.

KILAUEA PLANTATION, KAUAI, 17th October, 1882.

The project of engaging the services of an expert and scientific chemist which was originated at the Planter's Labor Supply Company's meeting in March has been again brought before the meeting of Planters.

There seems to be general approval of the proposition, but as amongst those members who have attended the meetings, and those who have not been able to leave their plantations, there may be some few who do not fully realize what advantage is to be derived from the employment of a chemist, perhaps a few words from one who has had some experience of chemistry, more especially in its application to the sugar industry, may not be inappropriate.

Besides having spent some time in the study of chemical science and its practice in several chemical laboratories, the writer was engaged previous to coming to this Kingdom in an industry in which chemistry is habitually and advantageously made use of to direct, control and check the results of almost all operations.

Our business as Sugar Planters consists of two distinct branches, 1st, that of the cane cultivation, and 2nd, that of manufacturing sugar from the cane juice.

To either of these branches chemistry can be beneficially applied. Let us first consider its bearing on the cultivation.

On the chemical nature of soil depends its greater or less fertility. The operations of ploughing and harrowing are effective not merely on account of the more favorable mechanical condition in which they leave the soil, but also through having by exposure to the air chemically changed the condition of its ingredients.

The water with which we irrigate our cane field, is more or less fertilizing in its action in proportion as its chemical composition supplies to the soil that which is directly required as plant-food or tends to render soluble and fit for assimilation constituents of the soil to which it is applied.

As the practice of manuring poor or exhausted soil is coming into vogue so do planters begin to feel the want of facilities for obtaining analyses of soils and manures.

To fertilize our lands to the best advantage it is essential that we should first ascertain what the soil is deficient in.

We must also bear in mind that we grow cane only with a view to making crystallizable sugar. It behooves us therefore to carefully avoid adding anything to the soil which, by entering into the composition of the cane, may reduce its richness or interfere with the crystallization of the sugar it may contain. We do not wish to introduce anything which will induce a rank growth of cane deficient in saccharine strength.

It would be desirable therefore to ascertain by careful chemical investigation what chemical composition of soil is most favorable for profitable cultivation. A soil or manure may be just what is wanted for the growth of some other crop and yet may be most unfavorable for the production of sugar. Again some of us may have land containing all the elements requisite for sugar cane growth, but in a condition unavailable to the plant. A competent chemist would probably be able to teach us how to treat such land so as to turn it to good account.

When we buy manure it is important to have it analyzed to secure our getting what we pay for. All artificial manures are very liable to adulteration which cannot possibly be detected otherwise than by careful analysis.

2nd. Chemistry applied to sugar manufacture.

Much of the process of obtaining sugar from cane juice is essentially chemical.

The European beet-sugar makers fully realize this and employ chemists extensively.

Nearly all the most important improvements in the process of making sugar from the beet-roots have been introduced by the scientific chemists connected with the industry.

Those in charge of beet-sugar factories invariably have some knowledge of chemistry in its bearing on their industry. All the principal factories have their analysts. In Berlin, Paris, and other large cities there are eminent chemists who, with numerous associates, devote their whole time to researches and experiments with a view to the discovery of new, or the improvement, of existing processes.

So also with the refiners of Great Britain and America. Every sugar refinery of importance has a skilled chemist, who is generally one of the highest paid of all the employees.

Under the head chemist there are usually several assistants who are continually employed in analyzing samples of raw or refined sugars, sugar-liquors, or bone-charcoal, or other material used in the process.

The treatment to which raw sugar is subjected depends on its chemical analysis.

So little opportunity has been given to chemistry to do for our industry what it has done for the beet-sugar business that there remains a vast field for research.

An examination from time to time of juice from growing cane would determine the exact time at which fields should be cut to yield the best results.

The saccharine strength of juice cannot be accurately determined by the saccharometer. Juice of high density is frequently very deficient in sucrose.

The writer has met with cane juice of over 11° Beaumé which contained only 12 per cent. of crystallizable sugar while juice of 10° Beaumé has frequently been met with containing over 19 per cent.

Our present methods of defecation are unquestionably very crude, but there is good reason for the belief that science would if called to our aid speedily lead us to the adoption of improved processes.

The chemical impurities to be removed from the juice requires to be thoroughly investigated. There is some difference of opinion here as to the respective merits of the systems of making three grades of sugar or of boiling the molasses in with juice and as far as possible making only one grade.

A series of properly conducted experiments with chemical analyses of the juice operated on and the sugar resulting would decisively settle this question. Our object is to obtain the maximum possible quantity of the highest possible quality of sugar.

It is for crystallizable sugar alone that we get paid under the arrangements by which our product is at present sold.

For glucose and impurities, however much weight they may add, we receive no money, though we have to bear the cost of conveying them to market.

It is, therefore, clear that whatever process yields the maximum of the available crystallizable sugar in the juice, is the most desirable. It would be the duty of a chemist to aid us in achieving this.

3d. On the selection of a chemist.

All planters alive to the advantages of employing a chemist will be unanimous in desiring that any one engaged should be thoroughly well qualified to fill the position. Much care must therefore be exercised in the selection, and a liberal salary offered.

While the ablest men of this profession can obtain high remuneration in their own countries they will not be ready to come to our remote corner of the globe unless strong inducements are held out to them.

Many people have erroneous ideas with regard to the cost and extent of a chemist's education. Some think that a few dollars and a few months spent in the study and practice of this science is sufficient to make a good chemist. That is a delusion. Institutions there are and private individuals not a few, claiming to give all requisite instructions in twelve months or even less. The young men, however, who have only received such limited scientific education are not the kind of chemists we want. It is but a smattering of the science that they possess and their practical experience consists merely of a familiarity with the most ordinary processes of chemical analysis.

Slight variations of the usual conditions or unlooked for complications are likely to entirely mistify such a chemist in the conduct of an analysis.

In a murder case, recently under investigation abroad, the murdered man's stomach was entrusted to such a man for examination. Owing to the presence in the stomach of sundry chemicals not usually met with in such places the expert entirely failed to detect the cause of death which was present in the form of a particular deadly poison capable of more certain detection than most poisons.

The education of such a chemist as it is desirable we should employ extends over several years and should have been acquired in several places and under some of the most distinguished scientific chemists of the age.

He should without fail be sufficiently well versed in modern languages to be able to read scientific works in English, French and German. He should have considerable knowledge of physics and natural philosophy. For our purposes, where there will be much agricultural work a knowledge of botany could not fail to be of advantage.

The experimental stations of agricultural societies in other countries have been placed under the control of chemists with most gratifying results.

The afore named qualifications are most essential and men possessed of them, though, by no means easily found are procurable for money. There is however one more qualification which is utterly indispensable to a chemist. It is high personal character, unless he is a thoroughly reliable conscientious man of integrity he is worth nothing, and had better not be employed however brilliant his ability. His work must require no checking. It is however needless to debate further on this.

The writer in conclusion would express a strong hope that the Trustees of the P. L. S. Co. will be able to obtain for us the services of such a scientist as referred to above. The planters of this little kingdom are certainly not behind the rest of the world in enterprise. May we not therefore aspire to obtain such a chemist as may in time become a distinguished authority on the special subject on which we desire to have his attention concentrated. May not the Sugar Planters of Hawaii hope to have amongst them such a chemist as may rank with such world renowned men as the sugar industry of France possess in Dubrunfaut and Maumene', or Germany in Dr. Scheibler and Walkhoff, or the Mauritius in Dr. Icery.

R. A. MAOFIE, JR.

CHOICE AND CARE OF HORSES.

EDITOR PLANTERS' MONTHLY: I read with much pleasure, the notice in the *Gazette*, of your article about horses mules, etc., and would beg a small space in which to give my experience, which has been gained in a much warmer climate than this; with the Pioneer Trans-Continental Stage line; our rule in purchasing animals, was to buy mules with short legs and large bellies; we never heard of a man looking into a mule's mouth to determine his age, although I believe it is done here with about as much certainty as smelling the tire of a wagon wheel to determine the length of time it has run.

Between horses and mares we always chose the latter, for the following reasons, which are incontrovertable. The mare has more endurance than the horse, she can do the same amount of work on less feed, is of a better

disposition, is not troubled with the diseases of the urinary organs with which the horse is often troubled; voids the urine away from her feet, consequently no danger from scratches etc.; if of good stock, as she ought to be, costs less to keep, and can be put to a *good* stallion, and be worked up to within two months of foaling. *Then*, the time she lays up is more than paid for, by the colt she drops. I think the foregoing are reasons enough for any reasonable man, to always purchase mares in preference to horses.

Stabling; In this, great diversity of opinion exists, some preferring one kind of a stable floor, some another; my idea of a floor is, clear away the loose dirt evenly, put on soft stone about six or eight inches deep, pound it down well, wet it thoroughly, then put a layer of dirt over the stone, wetting and rolling it well. Have all smooth, raised slightly in the middle and from the feed box to the back of the stall, which should be not less than 8x12. When the dirt is dry, put on plenty of *white* sand, this is always cool and clean, and can be raked off and will soon dry—do *not* use paddy chaff on any account, nor black sand; bare boards are the worst possible kind of a stable floor; as they dry the hoofs of the horse, and are always wet, and are *en fin*, bad—the open part of the stable should be, when possible, to the west. A sliding window on each side, to open when the sun is on that side; *none* in front, or by the feed box. The feed box (or galvanized tub, I find to be the best) should be in one corner, and should be kept *clean*, absolutely—remove and wash it clean every day. Keep a large lump of Liverpool salt in a box in the manger with a piece of assafoetida tied up in a rag and nailed into the bottom of salt box. Don't let a curry comb touch the horse at any time, this instrument of torture is made expressly for lazy men—use a dandy brush, soap and water—wash the horse thoroughly at least once a week with castile soap and water.

I am afraid I have spun this out too long, but will, if agreeable, at some other time, give you a few items on feeding and shoeing. L.

SUGAR PLANTATIONS IN THE EARLY DAYS IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

HONOKAA, Hamakua, Hawaii, November 11, 1882.

EDITOR PLANTERS' MONTHLY: In my letter of last month I stated that I entered into an agreement with Mr. L. L. Torbert, Superintendent of the Brewer Plantation (formerly called the Haliimaile Plantation). As near as I can recollect about 500 acres of cane including my own of 240 acres, which was independent of the other work, was planted for the sum of four thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly. Everything was found me so far as the plantation afforded.

I took charge of the plantation the first day of January, 1863, and carried through my work according to agreement, up to October of the

same year. My laborers were under contract with me at \$8 and \$10 per month with one paiai per week; beef I had plenty of, from a flock of cattle belong to the plantation, of which I gave each man 10lb weekly.

The soil on the plantation I found a deep alluvial and very rich and capable of producing a good crop of cane, if the growth was not prevented by the long and continuous drouths which prevailed several months of each year during the three years I was there.

During the period the death of Mr. Charles Brewer, 2d, took place. This gentleman was the principal owner of the plantation. Mr. F. S. Pratt, was appointed administrator of Charles Brewer, 2d, estate, and in order to settle up the estate, sold the Brewer Plantation to S. G. Wilder, and bought my interest in the 240 acres of cane, and my agreement was cancelled.

In a short time I met with Mr. S. N. Castle, who offered me the management of the Kohala Plantation, under an organized company called the Kohala Sugar Company. I bought six shares of the stock and took the management. The plantation was then in its primitive state, with about 100 acres of cane planted by Mr. Edward Hitchcock; only grass houses and one small wooden house for a store, no landing, no roads, no fencing; the lands lay well for ploughing, and covered with flat pili grass, I examined the soil carefully and pronounced it good soil for cane, yet I had my misgivings for the reason I knew that a Chinaman some ten years or more previous to this had planted cane on some of the same land and afterward abandoned the place, and moved to Hilo; he first took the land and put up a mill near the site of the Spencer Plantation. For what reason he abandoned the Kohala Plantation I never knew.

I arrived at Kohala with my family about the first of December, 1863, and the stock was passed over to me by Mr. Hitchcock. I took my horse and left for Waimea to see what I could do in getting work cattle. I arrived at Mana, the residence of J. P. Parker, Esq., late in the evening. The old gentleman extended his usual kind hospitality, and took me in for the night; during the evening's conversation the old gentleman remarked that he thought I had taken a very heavy load on my shoulders, and asked if there was anything that he could do to help me on? I said yes, he was the man I had come to see; I stated that I was in want of cattle to plow. He inquired how many cattle I wanted. I told him I wanted one hundred (100) head of good tame steers, from four to six years old—milk cows and calves. He remarked that he would be very glad to furnish the cattle at a liberal rate. I asked his price for the cattle above mentioned; he said he would deliver me one hundred head of cattle at nine dollars per head, and give me the pick of five thousand. The bargain was closed then and there. The next day his men drove in a large flock, which filled a long paddock of three or five acres, and gave me the pick of the herd. I, of course, was not a good judge when so many cattle were close together. After I had made a pick of several head

the old gentleman complained of my poor selection, and said I was not getting the best cattle, and advised me to let John pick out cattle for me; in a short time I saw he was right. The cattle I had selected were inferior to his son John's picking out; so I left all to him, and the one hundred head were delivered at the Kohala Plantation and quite to my satisfaction, and branded all in good order, for which I gave a check on my agents for the amount at six months from date.

I was then supplied with teams and men (all natives). Kainapou, one of my lunas, now living at the same place, shipped men at \$7, \$8 and \$10 per month with food and lodging. One paiai each week costing 25c, and beef 2½c a pound, I allowed 10 pounds to each man per week.

I put on three and sometimes four teams for plowing, and soon planted one hundred acres of cane. The seed was cut from wild cane which was growing everywhere over hundreds of acres for four or five miles around; the wild cane was the same as grew at Hana, *kokea* or white cane, and was scattered round from Moaka towards the sea. No trouble then to gather seed.

I made inquiries of an old man by the name of Naihe, a descendant of the old chiefs, how this wild cane came there; he replied that after the Kamehameha war the konohikis were ordered to plant cane about the land; so when their chiefs came that way with their many followers, which was the custom of the chiefs of that day, they could have cane to eat.

The cane grew beautifully during the year, and I had a fine crop, and the mill all in good order. The crop was taken off in good time, and six hundred and thirty tons of sugar was shipped to Messrs. Castle & Cooke, Honolulu, in about two and one-half years; and a new crop planted and in good condition and growth for the next year's grinding.

This confirmed my judgment of Kohala lands as being excellent soil for the production of sugar.

The subject of soil for cane, particularly when sugar only is contemplated is very important. Allow me to copy an extract from the Agricultural Reports of the United States, which is very appropriate here.

“Roots of plants take up fluid from the soil; these contain soluble matter of various kinds, some of which are required for the growth of the plant and are appropriated to that purpose, but by far the larger portion taken up is not required, and is either excreted, or, at the time the cane is harvested and cut from the roots; remains in the crude sap.

“When the cane is ground, the crude sap with all the soluble earthy matter which it contains is pressed out and forms a portion of the juice. Rank soils containing a large portion of soluble salt, particularly those of a saline nature, are highly unfavorable; they oppose the production of sugar in three ways: 1st, by preventing its development in the cane; 2d, by promoting the conversion of crystallized sugar during the process of boiling; and 3d, by obstructing the crystallization of that which remains.

“Badly drained lands, even if not rich, by retaining their moisture for a long period, losing it only by the slow process of evaporation, contain a large percentage of deleterious salts.

“Fresh undigested manures, or those containing a large percentage of ammoniacal salts (as stable manure, hog manure, and some of the guanos) are injurious, particularly when applied to undrained or highly retentive land.”

I stated in my letter of last month that I had traced the fine roots of white cane to the depth of 6 to 8 feet in deep soil; hence it would be inferred that the quantity of the cane must be affected by the nature of the subsoil. This is found to be the case. Sandy or lava decomposed and gravelly subsoils are the most favorable for developing the pure saccharine properties of the cane. This of course, results mainly from their affording drainage, and carrying off the stagnant fluids which would otherwise remain in the soil surrounding the roots. This suggests the idea of underdraining, and in soils which are not naturally drained, underdraining is almost indispensable. It is very much more necessary with cane than any other crop.

It is hardly necessary to add, in this connection, that deep ploughing, or, if convenient, subsoiling, is in order, and extremely appropriate for the culture of cane. Cultivation should be thorough and frequent in the early stages of growth: but deep plowing, or even working with the cultivators, should be suspended after the cane has acquired a height of four or five feet; the roots of the cane permeate the soil, extending quite across the rows, and when severed by the plough or cultivator the growth is arrested, and the cane acquires a premature and dwarfed maturity. In my experience I have found that cane, for making good sugar, should be cut and manufactured as soon as thoroughly ripe; and cane cut or harvested early, or as soon as ripe and before the roots grow old and diseased, will put forth vigorous and thrifty ratoons. Cane that has stood over the proper time for harvesting will not put forth a strong and vigorous growth of ratoons.

Ratoons should be attended to as soon as possible after the cane is harvested; the stools well covered by plowing between the rows, the soil well pulverized, and the old branch roots severed by the plow. New roots soon make their appearance, and the cane comes up strong and thrifty and requires the same cultivation as plant cane. Stripping should be done as soon as dry leaves appear in any quantity, and all grasses and dry trash in and about the cane stalks should be removed to prevent insects from boring the joints near the ground.

Now the means to be employed for promoting the development of cane sugar in the planting and preserving it unimpaired constitutes the whole art of making sugar.

It all consists in strict compliance with the conditions imposed at each step in the operation, from the selection of the seed to the final act of

draining the crystalized product. It is not to be accomplished by any magical or sleight of hand process.

In my twenty years or more experience, and planting now, in the sixth locality in Hawaii nei; I am sure there is no "Royal road" to sugar.

As to the machinery of that day: A plant was ordered from Glasgow, made by the firm of Mirlees & Tate, and arrived at Kohala Plantation, July, 1864, if my memory serves me right. A landing I had prepared for taking up the machinery was not fully completed, but answered my purpose, and every part of the machinery was successfully landed. Mr. R. W. Andrews was my engineer. The mill was a ten ton one with large boiler and one train of kettles, engines and clarifiers all complete. All was erected in good time, and the first cane was cut the first week in January, 1865.

We had much trouble with our trash for fuel. The practice of that time was to spread the trash on the ground to dry; frequent rain showers caused much trouble and loss of time and labor; we were often obliged to call in laborers from the field to assist in piling trash, and important work was at a stand still in the field.

I thought of many ways to overcome that difficulty; finally we erected a ventilated trash house, 175 feet long and from 13 to 16 feet wide, placed below the mill where the land sloped toward the sea. A tramway was laid from the mill to the square of the trash house, and leading through the whole length of the building. There were two cars to carry the trash to the house; the trash was elevated from the mill by an endless chain attached to one of the journals of the mill rollers, and conveyed over the rollers after the principle of the cane carrier, which answered the purpose completely.

This trash house was ventilated to give the air free course through the body of the trash; the openings were about eight feet apart, and were from one end to the other throughout the building. The wind passing through freely caused the trash to dry in complete condition for the fire in eight days, and this trash was far superior for making steam, to that from the ordinary trash dried outside by spreading on the ground, and required much less labor to prepare it for the use of the boiler.

Soon after the first crop was harvested and made into sugar, my agents sent me a second boiler and train of kettles. Before this work was completed, my trash house was burned down full of trash. This was done by an incendiary. We had a large crop to take off as soon as this work was done and the machinery all ready.

I received a plan for a furnace to be attached at the end of a train of kettles, for burning green trash from the mill direct. The plan was made out anew; Mr. Halsey, my mason, did the work after the plan all complete. The new crop of cane coming on, I gave all the time I could spare from other duties to inspecting my new experiment. I found the theory

was good and it could be made a success by some slight alterations; which I should have carried out had I remained on the estate. I was about to leave for the United States, and left directions as to what should be done but they were not carried out. The grate bars were five feet long and the furnace was nearly square; twelve feet high inside fire brick; outside the lava stone wall was two feet thick, the door for feeding the trash to the fire eight feet above the grate bars; the door was of cast iron, two feet by twenty inches, hinged at the top, opening inside of the furnace, and was kept shut by its own inclination, and very convenient for feeding in fuel. I gave my attention to feeding the fire several days and it proved to my satisfaction a success, but required skill in feeding; after the fire was first started by wood from a door in the usual way, then the lower doors were shut close and green trash fed in from above, very regularly and not a large bulk at one time; by so doing the fire could be kept up well, and a very intense and even heat all day was the result; the place for feeding in was an open space of four feet in height, and the furnace was full of a blue gas tinged with red flame, whirling in the top, constantly acted on by the draft of the flues to the chimney; it was all good excepting the danger of bursting and setting fire to the building. The mason work could not be made strong enough to stand the pressure of the gas. A furnace on this plan, of boiler iron, could be made a perfect success for burning green trash from the mill. Vacuum pans, double and triple effects had not been introduced into the Kingdom at that date, save a small vacuum pan imported and put up by Mr. Hinds for Mr. Metcalf, at Makanaloa, District of Hilo.

GEO. W. WILLFONG.

ITEMS.

—Prices of California hay and horse feed are very high at this time.

—Mr. C. C. Coleman has obtained a patent for his Cane Planting machine.

—The new "tax law," passed at the last session of the Legislature, is worthy of careful study.

—During the absence of Mr. W. H. Bailey from the Kingdom, Mr. Chas. A. Bailey is Acting Manager of the Wailuku Plantation.

—It is thought by many that our Treaty prospects are better on account of the Democratic majority of the next Congress.

—The Board of Immigration has modified its policy in regard to assisting German immigration, and more of this class of laborers have been sent for.

—A number of the plantations have commenced taking in their crops; the prospect is that the whole crop will be somewhat larger than last year.

—The Fall rains began earlier this year than last year. The rains have

been general over many parts of the Islands. A few districts still need more.

The Charters of Incorporation for the Onomea Sugar Company and the Paukaa Sugar Company were granted, and both Companies have been duly organized.

—During the past month sugar has been shipped from Kahului to Honolulu for lack of vessels sailing direct to San Francisco.

—Mr. Geo. C. Williams has been appointed manager of the Hawaiian Commercial Company's plantation on Maui, in place of Mr. F. F. Porter, resigned.

—The schooner *Julia*, Capt. Tierney, is due from the New Hebrides with immigrant laborers.

—The so-called "free liquor law" has been in operation for two months, and intemperance appears to be increasing among the Hawaiians. In Honolulu the increase is very marked.

—Messrs. T. R. Foster & Co. have ordered a new steamer to be built for the Kauai trade. She will be larger than the *C. R. Bishop*, and fitted up with special reference to the needs of the business.

—Mr. J. Marlin, chief overseer of the Hawaiian Commercial Company's plantation, met with a severe accident on Maui during the past month, resulting in a compound fracture of the ankle of his left leg. He was brought to the Queen's Hospital at Honolulu, and is rapidly improving.

—The law relating to the amount of advances to be paid on labor contracts is open to great criticism. It is doubtful if it will result to the benefit of any class. Evils such as those of the system of "advances," can be best obviated by increasing the supply of labor.

—The following record of rainfall in Nuuanu Valley, Honolulu, is kindly furnished by Mr. J. K. Wilder:

1878—October 1st to December 31st.....	13.78 inches.
1879—January 1st to " "	88.78 "
1880— " " " "	81.03 "
1881— " " " "	74.81 "
1882— " " October "	48.52 "

—The Onomea Sugar Company has placed the whole of its indebtedness in first mortgage bonds of \$500 each, bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and free of Government taxes. The payment of the interest is guaranteed by Bishop & Co., bankers, of Honolulu. The bonds are divided into four series, payable in one, two, three and four years, fifty bonds falling due each year on the first day of November.

—It has been the observation of Rev. H. Bingham, Inspector of South Sea Island Immigrants, that the health of the south sea islanders on the plantations in this group during the past year has been much better than in previous years. They certainly have become much more acclimated, and many have learned to work, and there are numbers of their employers who would be glad to have the able-bodied and young men renew their

contracts. In some cases those whose contracts have expired are now receiving \$18 a month, without board. It is probable that at least half the Gilbert Islanders now remaining would contract for \$16 a month without board, if they were so disposed, but large numbers are desirous of returning to their own homes. It is expected that an opportunity will be afforded early in January for such as have completed their terms of service to return.

—Monthly quotations of Hawaiian Stocks are now being published. Such quotations, if accurate, will not only be interesting to parties holding such stocks, but will tend to regulate market values.

—About 150 Chinese were landed in Honolulu from the steamer *Madras* a few weeks ago. They disappeared from sight among their countrymen and did not seek work on sugar plantations.

—H. W. Severance, Esq., Hawaiian Consul at San Francisco, has been active and faithful in attending to the investigations of the question of the duties on the sugars shipped to New York, which question was referred to the Collector of San Francisco.

—The Hakalau Plantation Company has been incorporated in San Francisco, capital stock \$1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares of \$100 each. The Directors are—Claus Spreckels, Wm. Center, Claus Mangles, Nicholas Ohlandt and Gus. A. Spreckels.

—Among the passengers returned from abroad recently we noticed the names of Geo. F. Holmes, J. N. Wright, E. W. Barnard, T. H. Davies, J. D. Spreckels and W. E. Smith. Of those who have gone away for visits were W. G. Irwin, S. Parker, S. T. Alexander, W. H. Bailey, H. P. Baldwin, E. P. Adams, J. C. Glade and S. G. Wilder, T. H. Hobron and J. B. Atherton. Mr. J. D. Spreckels returned to San Francisco by the *Suez*.

—Mr. Stephen Spencer returned to Honolulu during the past month after an absence of seventeen years. Mr. Spencer first came to the Islands in 1850, and for twelve years was Chief Clerk of the Interior Department of the Government. He succeeded Mr. Asa Thurston in that responsible post. He purposes in a few months to return to London, where he has been residing since 1865.

—The printed blanks for Labor Reports which were recommended by the Company, and authorized to be sent to all members engaged in planting, have been sent to such members. There was some delay in sending them out, but it is hoped that all have received them ere this. There may be some slight difficulty in keeping the records at first, but a little experience will soon make it easy. It is believed that valuable statistics will be obtained from these records. The *quarterly* reports are the only ones to be returned to the Secretary of the Company. The weekly and daily reports are to facilitate keeping the records on the plantations, to be condensed in the quarterly report.

—The Wailuku Plantation, Maui, began grinding on the new crop early in October, and by November 17th had manufactured 400 tons of sugar.

With 10 hours grinding and 11 hours boiling each day an average of 13 tons a day was produced, with an average of 32 clarifiers (500 imperial gallons each) of juice. The mill is of the usual three roll type, 54 inches by 26 inches. The length of the rolls is reduced to 49 inches by the flanges and cheeks. In manufacturing 340 tons of sugar only 39 tons of coal were used, the supply of trash increasing meanwhile. The average of sugar per clarifier, for the crop of 1881-2, was 853.19 lbs.; the largest result was 1035.5 lbs., from cane of a small field of five acres.

—The sugar crop of Louisiana for 1880-81 (from Bouchereau's Annual Statement) was 218,314 hogsheads; weight in pounds, 272,982,899, or 136,491 tons (an average of 1,250 lbs. to the hogshead). For the same crop the molasses was 15,255,029.76 gallons. Average of molasses per 1,000 pounds of refined sugar, 42.13. Average of molasses per 1,000 pounds of brown sugar, 63.70. The number of sugar houses in operation was 1,144. The crop of clean rice for 1880-81 was 266,658 barrels.

—The fertilizer generally employed in Louisiana is cotton seed meal.

—In Louisiana one ton of sugar per acre is considered a satisfactory yield; a ton and a half is rarely obtained. It must be remembered that this is the product of only six months growth, as the cane does not usually appear above ground before April, and the crop must be taken off between the 10th of October and the middle or latter part of December.

—The sugar crop of the Island of Cuba, according to careful calculations recently made, and based on reliable information, gives a total production of 595,837 tons, against 493,764 in the previous year, being an increase this year of 102,073 tons, equivalent to 21 per cent.—*The Sugar Planter* (New Orleans), Oct. 28, 1882.

—A patent has been granted to Mr. A. Otto, by the Minister of the Interior, under date of November 22d, for an appliance for "cleaning and clarifying the skimmings of sugar-cane juice." If the invention does what is claimed it will be a most useful adjunct to plantation plants.—*Hawaiian Gazette*.

—The result of the investigation by the Collector of San Francisco has shown clearly that the sugars recently sent from these Islands to New York, are of the same class known as "Sandwich Island Sugars," the same as have been sent to San Francisco ever since the Treaty has been in operation, and for years previous. It is well known here that these are the same class of sugars made here for the past twenty years.

—The sugar crop of Victoria County, Texas, is reported as a great success this year.

—Prof. Arno Behr claims that anhydrous grape sugar possesses a sweetening power only one and two-thirds less than cane sugar, but cane sugar is four and one-half times as sweet as the ordinary commercial grape sugar.

—The Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station intend planting several varieties of beet-seed, with the view of testing their saccharine qualities.

PROS AND CONS OF THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

In spite of all that has been written, both here and in the United States, there still seem to be many even prominent men, desirous of keeping themselves *au courant* with public affairs, who do not appreciate the pros and cons of the Reciprocity Treaty with the Hawaiian Islands. Again and again has the story to be repeated, and at each repetition one strikes here an individual and there another who has not heard our side of the question, who, if he has thought of the matter at all seriously, has seen the traductions of our planters and their labor system as published in the *Chronicle* and reproduced in various other papers, and who has in consequence a biased view of the position.

It was only the other day that in a letter from New York, one of our prominent business men here, heard of a gentleman who still believed in the importation of Manila and Chinese sugars into our market for the purpose of exportation to San Francisco as Hawaiian sugars. There never was a more absurd charge than this; it has been shown to be utterly false again and again, and yet once more it has had to be rebutted, and probably will have to be again often enough. It is but repetition to say that the Hawaiian duty on brown sugar is $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound; that it would be impossible to ship Manila and Chinese sugars undetected into the port of San Francisco, where there are experts who can at once tell the difference between them and our Island sugars; that during the last six years only 9,107 pounds of such sugars have found their way hither, and in value not exceeding \$321, that this quantity is amply accounted for as being part of the stores of ships, and finally, that to carry out such a system of fraud would argue the connivance of the Hawaiian and American officials a thing which it is impossible to imagine. Long ago as this matter has

been exploded, it apparently seems needful to allude to it. Either the *San Francisco Post* or the *Merchant* had a lengthy article upon it in the early part of the year. Judge Allen treated the matter at the commencement of his "Remarks" before the Committee on Foreign Affairs, but still the snake lingers, scotched not killed.

Laying aside such calumnies, however, there is one especial class of people in the States, by whom it is desirable that our position should be well understood; this is the Louisiana Planters. If the gentlemen who form that class were thoroughly to realize what the planters of this country are doing, and were further to realize what a drop in the bucket all the sugar produced in this country is, accompanied with what is required by the United States, we should have very little if any opposition from them. Last year the total quantity of sugar produced by the Louisiana planters was 134,916 tons; the total amount of sugar imported and produced, and therefore presumably required by the citizens of the United States, was 1,103,772 tons. Thus only a little over 12 per cent. of the whole amount of sugar used by the United States was a home product, the rest had to be gathered from the tropical countries of the world. From these countries 967,281 tons were drawn, and of that amount Hawaii supplied but 51,943 tons, or only .05 per cent. of the whole amount imported. Viewed in this light, it becomes plain how small the quantity drawn from the shores of Hawaii is.

The population of the United States is every year increasing; the accession to its numbers is enormous, and every mouth added is a sugar eater. The amount of sugar consumed by this teeming population will also increase from year to year. The plantations of the South, developed to their uttermost, must al-

ways give far below the product required by the country. It becomes a question therefore, whence it is best to draw the necessary overplus. There are Cuba, Porto Rico, San Domingo, Brazil, British West Indies, Hawaiian Islands, and many others. All these will necessarily contribute to the general fund, but there is one out of the group that should stand on a different footing from all the rest; that one is Hawaii. Without Reciprocity, sugar production would undoubtedly go on in these islands, but it would not be carried on on so large a scale; many plantations would be ruined, much land would go out of cultivation, the output would be very much smaller, and consequently the trade with the United States would become very much restricted.

The Hawaiian Islands, geographically, are allied to the United States. They are in the position of an outpost to the Great Republic; it is not desirable for the Great Republic to occupy this outpost itself; that is the dictum of many of its most eminent statesmen. But it is not desirable, either, that it should be occupied by any power but the native one. In order to keep this position of affairs it is necessary that inducements should be held out that will bind the outpost to the main land. That inducement can only be shown by some favor in trade; the particular form it takes must be Reciprocity. But, say some objectors, you have had Reciprocity for some years, and we do not find that the American influence which we desired to see developed, has developed as much as we expected. The reply to this is, in the first place, that there has been a considerable development in that direction, that the natives *do* begin to appreciate the advantages of the Treaty, and consequently to appreciate the country from which the benefits spring. Secondly, it must be urged that six years is but a short time to thoroughly convert a nation to an idea.

The advantages of the Reciprocity Treaty are seen now by many of the most ignorant; in the course of a few years more the seeing will become believing; the commonest laborer will fully realize that his bread is buttered on the side of the Great Republic and he will act accordingly. The bugaboo of annexation is frequently invoked, but we understand very clearly how flimsy that very weak ghost is. In the Reciprocity Treaty matter there is no thought of that, but there is a desire to foster American influence. It is important to us to get the Reciprocity Treaty, it is important for the United States to get its *quid pro quo* in the shape of influence. This it only can get by time, unless it is desired to acquire it by a *coup de main*; this is against her traditions. The slow process of acquiring influence can only be through granting a continuance of Reciprocity; for our own sakes we wish for it, for the United States we hope for it.—*Hawaiian Gazette*, Nov. 15.

For the defecation of saccharine solutions, chloride of strontium, in connection with lime, or rather with lime and chloride of calcium, is said to be used with advantage. To the expressed juice, chloride of calcium is added until the acids which form insoluble combinations with lime are precipitated; after this the liquid is saturated with lime and filtered. To the filtered liquid chloride is added, whereby a further separation of insoluble combinations of acids with strontium is effected. The chloride of strontium may also be added immediately after the addition of chloride of calcium and subsequent filtration. After a second filtration the liquid is then saturated with lime and treated in the usual manner. In a similar manner the chloride of strontium is to be used for the refining of syrups and molasses.

One-third of all the sugar sold on the English market is beet sugar.

APPENDIX TO MR. H. M. WHITNEY'S PAPER ON THE HAWAIIAN RECIPROCIDTY TREATY.

Matter relating to the Planters' Meeting published in the last number of the MONTHLY, occupied so much space and so far exceeded our usual limits, that the Appendix to Mr. Whitney's paper was omitted. It is to be regretted that both did not appear together, for the appendix verifies many of the statements made in the paper.

We recommend the paper and appendix to the attention of all interested in the subject. The facts stated are reliable and the arguments forcible.

Mr. Whitney has rendered valuable service in presenting the case so clearly.

APPENDIX.

"A."

ACTION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

HONOLULU, H. I., January 11, 1882.

SIR: At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu, held this day, we the undersigned were appointed a Committee to address your Excellency, and to call your attention to the attacks which have been made by the San Francisco *Chronicle*, and other newspapers in the United States, upon the labor system of this country, which is characterized as "slavery," or "peonage," upon our planters, charging them with cruelty and oppression towards their employees; and upon our merchants, who are charged with violation of the terms of the Reciprocity Treaty, in that they ship to the United States as Hawaiian products, sugar and rice grown or manufactured in other countries. In addition to these attacks many false statements have been made, which are doubtlessly intended to create a prejudice against this country and injure its chief industries.

We are directed to respectfully request His Majesty's Government to instruct the Hawaiian Minister Resident at Washington to inform the Secretary of State of the United States, that if his Government attach any value whatever to the said attacks and statements, His Majesty's Government will gladly see an investigation held, either by the United States officials now resident here, or through others specially appointed for that purpose, and the members of the Chamber of Commerce pledge themselves to give every facility to such investigation, in order that it may be thorough and conclusive, and to exercise their influence with all planters to the same end.

We are furthermore authorized by the Chamber of Commerce to deny emphatically that there is any system of "slavery" or "peonage" in this country, or that plantation laborers or others are or can be abused without being able to obtain full and speedy redress, and also to deny that there has been any violation of the terms of the Reciprocity Treaty.

Your Excellency is so intimately acquainted with the employers of labor, with the merchants, and with the laws and their practical working, that you must be fully alive to the injustice of the charges to which we have briefly

referred, and which have been so unfounded, extravagant and malicious that the planters and merchants have hardly considered it necessary to contradict them, and only the fear that continued silence might be misunderstood has led the Chamber of Commerce to address this letter to your Excellency.

We have the honor to remain your Excellency's most obedient servants,

(Signed)

CHAS. R. BISHOP,
SAMUEL N. CASTLE,
F. M. SWANSEY for
THEO. H. DAVIES.

To His Excellency WM. L. GREEN, H. H. M. Minister of Foreign Affairs.

(COPY.)

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
HONOLULU, January 14th, 1882. }

Messrs. C. R. Bishop, S. N. Castle and T. H. Davies,

Committee of the Chamber of Commerce:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated the 11th instant, conveying the views of the Chamber of Commerce, as to the means which may be adopted with reference to the attacks which have been made by the *San Francisco Chronicle* and other newspapers upon the labor system of this country, and upon the planters of these Islands, charging them with cruelty and oppression towards their employees; and upon our merchants who are charged with violation of the terms of the Reciprocity Treaty, in that they ship to the United States as Hawaiian products; sugar and rice grown or manufactured in other countries.

The injustice and extravagance of these charges is so notorious here that His Majesty's Government has thought, much as the planters and merchants do, that it was hardly necessary to contradict them; still in other countries, it will no doubt be advisable to refute them, and His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Washington, has also replied to several of the statements when they appeared in publications which had any character for respectability.

His Majesty's Government will grant every facility for the investigation on the spot of any of these charges, and will so instruct its Representative at Washington, although it cannot of course officially recognize any foreign official investigation into matters which mainly concern our own laws and their proper administration.

With respect to the last and perhaps most important charge, from at least an international point of view, namely that our merchants had violated the terms of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, this Government had already taken some action before the last steamer left for San Francisco, as you will observe by the enclosed copies of a note which I addressed to His Excellency J. M. Comly, the United States Minister Resident, dated the 14th ulto., and the reply of His Excellency dated 17th same. You will observe that His Excellency's reply is very full and must be conclusive to every unprejudiced mind that no breach of the Reciprocity Treaty in the manner suggested is possible, while we all know as a matter of fact that no fraudulent shipments whatever of foreign rice or sugar from these Islands to the United States are made.

Copies of this correspondence were handed to His Excellency H. A. P. Carter, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of Portugal, and he was instructed to remain a short time in Washington and make such use of the correspondence, combined with his personal assurance, as would be most likely to accomplish the de-

sired object of refuting the grossly erroneous statements which have been published.

I can hardly doubt that he will succeed in doing so. His Majesty's Government will however continue to furnish its Representatives in Washington with such information, suggestions and instructions as may appear best calculated to remove the bad impression these erroneous statements are likely to produce in foreign countries, and in doing so will continue to look for assistance from the Merchants and Planters of the Islands as represented by the Chamber of Commerce.

I have the honor to remain, gentlemen

Your most obedient, humble servant,

W. L. GREEN,

Minister of Foreign Affairs.

“ B.”

The following are the translations of three letters written by Portuguese laborers on plantations, narrating the condition and treatment of themselves and their countrymen here.

HONOKAA PLANTATION Aug. 17, 1882.

The report of all the Portuguese of this Plantation, is that we are well, and well treated by our employers. They fulfill all they have contracted for and we are treated with great respect according to the laws of civilization. * * * Our employers are as good as they can be and to prove this we all sign our own names which shows that we are contented.

Manuel de Souza and wife, Miguel de Couto and wife, Jacintho Fierreira, Jacintho de Costa, Fenandes Jeyero, Soares Antonio, Fentado, Auna Veciro Manoel de Amoral, Lucia Augusta, Jaio de Souza, Maria Augusta, Jose de Oliveira, Antonio Sores jao da Costa, Casenha, Antonio de Amaval, Jao da Costa, Jao de Andradee, Jose Tavares, Jacintho de Mideiros, Rosa de Jesus, Jao Groceio, Elenna de Jesus, Mannel Tavares, Maria dos Anjos, Jacientho Tavares, Antonio Poquete, Antonio Raposa, Antonio Jemaso, Manoel Sodado, Jao Seinbrao, Manoel Seinbras, Marionno de Medeiros, Manoel de Madeiros, Jao Tavaresco, Manoel Gracio, Jao Gracio.

I know that I write this in the presence of all who are here mentioned.

MANUEL DE ANDREDO.

MY DEAR READERS : I am obliged to take the pen in order to answer the man that stained a piece of paper only to speak ill of the Portuguese, saying that some Portuguese would speak ill of themselves to pass the time. Sirs, it is impossible to find a man that will speak ill of himself, but I think that the same hand that stained that paper spoke ill of himself. Dear readers, I tell you that there is no man that will speak ill of another without cause ; that is the reason that some of the letters speak well of some of the plantations and some speak ill, because some of the masters are good and some are bad. Again, dear readers, if they work as we do here, they would know the truth. I and my companions do not speak ill of this plantation of Kekaha, Kauai, because our masters are very good, and the others that speak ill do so because their masters are not good. I have nothing more to say, only, I pray, Mr. Editor, that you will ask the man that wrote those lines, when he writes others, to put in all the letters, in order that he may know what he writes about. Your servant,

MANOEL MACHADO.

August, 1882.

(Translation.)

MR. EDITOR :—Will you have the kindness to publish this letter in your paper to let the public know the truth about the Portuguese Immigration in the Sandwich Islands.

Dear friends, in 1881 and 1882 I observed many letters that were published in the newspapers against the plantations in these islands. It is all false that has been published. Now you will want to know the reason why it is

all false. I will tell you :—It is false, because in the letters that have been published ; they say that all the Portuguese have been treated like negroes.

It is false because there is not a master that will maltreat a Portuguese if he is a good workman and does his duty.

It is false because I have received a great many letters from friends, and they all speak well of their masters ; and finally it is false because there are a great many Portuguese that will speak ill of themselves, when they have no one else to speak ill of.

Dear friends, do not believe all the letters that are published against the plantations because there was one letter published against the master of Paukaa saying that he illtreated the Portuguese. Dear friends it was all false that was published in that letter because the writer said in his letter that the master of Paukaa Plantation, when any one of his men went to him with any complaint of sickness, he was sent to the work and he—the man was kicked. The writer is a liar. I, and all the Portuguese on this plantation, when any of us complain of sickness, our master gives some family medicine, and if it has no effect, he sends for a doctor to treat the sick man. This is the bad treatment that the master of Paukaa gives his men when they are sick. If here is any man that complains of our master, he must be a man that will not do his duty on account of bad disposition. These are the kind of men that will complain.

I tell you dear friends, that very fortunate are those that came to this island, especially if they are good workmen ; they will be treated and esteemed by the master.

If any one doubts this, let him come to the Plantation of Paukaa, because it is the best plantation I know of, the master is punctual with the payment of workmen that will do their duty.

Will there be any one yet that will go against these truths. It will give me great pleasure if I find anyone that will publish this, to let the public know these facts.

I remain Sir, &c.,

VICTORINO DE SOUZA.

Paukaa, Hilo, July 12th, 1882.

The following letter was written by Theo. H. Davies, British Vice Consul at Honolulu, in reply to inquires made by a Norwegian gentleman, who was acting in an official capacity and relates to the treatment of Norwegian laborers in Hawaii.

OAK BANK, ALDERLY EDGE, ENGLAND, May 19th, 1882.

Dear Sir :—Your favor of March 22nd was forwarded to New York, but only reached me after my return to England, and regret that I have been unable to reply earlier to your enquiries.

I am aware that the Norwegians (at least one detachment of them) who came under the supervision of Mr. Lorange, have had difficulties with their employers, and that mutual charges of breach of contract have been advanced. My belief is, that the immigrants, losing sight of the great expense incurred in their transportation, were dissatisfied on finding that other laborers were receiving higher wages ; and that this feeling was fostered by other people who hoped to gain by breaking their contracts, re-engaging the men on better term, and sharing in the advance.

There is a certainly no shadow of foundation for the allegation of slavery, or anything akin to it. I am connected with eight plantations, and I do not know of a single discontented laborer.

The Hawaiian Government is most jealous of the treatment of laborers, and of its good name in connection with such immigration. Any assaults on laborers by overseers are punished most severely ; and the laws are all in favor of the servant, and vigorously enforced.

I fear the Norwegians, and those who engaged them, are mutually disappointed; for field work, and the tropics is not well suited to Northern habits, and it is said that the people who came, were rather artisans than laborers. In this case, they would naturally look for artisan life, whilst their employers would have greatly preferred men who were not artisans.

I believe some of their countrymen have been in league with a low newspaper in San Francisco, which has steadily traduced everything connected with Hawaii for some time, and the most ridiculous stories have been trumped up, and circulated far and wide. The effect was temporarily to stop the emigration of people from St. Michaels, but that has been renewed, and I believe the slave stories are at an end.

The only real disagreements have been with Norwegians, and I have had none of them in my employment. I believe every one who is similarly placed have congratulated himself on having only tropical hands, for neither your countrymen nor mine make satisfactory plantation laborers. I now invariably refuse white men, except the Western Islanders; but I think you will find here the key to all complaints to which you refer.

I regret that my reply is necessarily of so large a character, but should you require any specific information, I shall have much pleasure in replying as far as I can to any question you may desire to ask.

Assuring you on my desire to place at your disposal my best services.

I am, Dear Sir, Yours Faithfully,

THEO. H. DAVIES.

“C.”

The following abstract of Hawaiian and New York laws and decisions was referred to on page 6 of the Report, and will interest those who wish to see a comparison of the two codes:

HAWAIIAN LAW.

Civil Code, § 1397.—All minors above the age of ten years may be bound as apprentices or servants, if females to the age of 18 years or to the time of their marriage with that age, or if males to the age of 20 years in manner following:

1—By the father of such minor or if he be dead or be incompetent, &c., then—

2—By the mother, &c.

3—By the guardian, &c.

4—By the Governor of the Island in which such minor may reside.

Civil Code, § 1317.—Any person who has attained the age of 20 years may bind him or herself by written contract to serve another in any art, trade, profession or other employment, for any term not exceeding 5 years.

§ 1419.—If any person lawfully bound to service shall willfully absent himself from such service, without the leave of his master, &c., he shall be compelled to serve not to exceed

NEW YORK LAW.

2 R. S. 3d Ed. § 1, p. 215.—Every male infant and every unmarried female under the age of eighteen (18) years, with the consent of the persons or officers hereinafter mentioned may of his or her own free will bind himself or herself in writing, to serve as clerk, apprentice or servant, in any trade, profession or employment, if a male, until the age of 21 years, and if a female until the age of 18 years, or for any shorter time, and such binding shall be as effectual as if *the infant were of full age*, such consent must be given.

1—By the father of the infant. If he be dead or be not in a legal capacity to give consent, then

2—By the mother, &c., then

3—By the guardian, &c., then

4—By the overseers of the poor or any two Justices of the Peace or any County Judge of the county.

2 R. S. (3d Ed.) § 28.—If any person lawfully bound, &c., willfully ab-

double the time of his absence, &c., &c., provided always that such additional service shall not extend beyond *one* year, next after the end of the original term of service.

1872, Chapter XXXI.—“He shall be paid wages for such extra time at the rate stipulated for in the contract.”

1876, amending § 1420.—If any such person shall refuse to serve, &c., masters may apply to any District or Police Justice who may fine such offender not exceeding five dollars for the first offense, and for every subsequent offense not exceeding ten dollars, and in default of payment thereof such offender shall be imprisoned at hard labor until such fine with costs are paid.

1872, XXIV.—If any master shall be guilty of any cruelty, &c., or violation of any of the terms of the contract, &c., such person shall be discharged from all obligation of service and the master shall be fined not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars, and in default of payment thereof be *imprisoned at hard labor* until the same has been paid.

§ 1424.—No contract of service made in pursuance of Sections 1417 and 1418 shall bind the servant after the death of his master.

1872, Chapter XXXI.—No contract of a married woman to serve another shall be valid in law, &c., and in case any woman contracts marriage while under contract to serve another the marriage shall operate to annul said contract of service.

sents himself without leave, he must serve double the time of such absence unless he shall otherwise make satisfaction, but such additional service cannot extend beyond *three* years next after the original term.

2 R. S. § 29.—If any person refuses to serve, any Justice of the Peace of the county, or the Mayor, Recorder or any Alderman of the city where he shall reside, has the power to commit him to jail.

2 R. S. § 30-32.—If any apprentice be guilty of any misdemeanor or ill behavior, or any master be guilty of any cruelty, &c., or of any violation of the terms of the indenture, complaint may be made to any two Justices of the Peace, or to the Mayor, &c., who will summon the parties before them, and examine into the grounds of complaint, and if the same be well founded they may either commit the *apprentice* to solitary confinement in the common jail of the county for a term not exceeding one month, there to be employed at hard labor, or discharge the offending apprentice from his service and the master from his obligations; or in case of ill usage by the master, discharge the apprentice from his obligations of service.

2 R. S. (3d Ed.) §§ 41 and 42.—Upon the death of any master, &c., the executors or administrators may with the consent of the person bound to service, signified in writing and acknowledged, &c., *assign the contract* of such service to another person. If the person so bound, &c., refuses to give such consent, such assignment may be made under the sanction of the Court of Sessions of the county, &c., and when so made will be as valid and effectual as if the consent had been given in the manner aforesaid.

It is evident from the above that the framers of our Hawaiian Labor Laws were guided almost entirely by the New York laws in compiling them, and in many cases adopted the exact words.

“D.”

The following is the usual form of indenture, printed in English and Hawaiian, and no contract is valid unless certified to by the Hawaiian Government agent to acknowledge contracts:

LABOR CONTRACT.

This Agreement, made and entered into, this first day of January A. D.

1882, by and between John Smith, on the Island of Oahu, party of the first part, and Kanakaole, party of the second part, WITNESSETH:

I. That the said party of the second part promises to perform such labor for John Smith, on the Island of Oahu, as the said party of the first part shall direct, and he will faithfully and punctually perform the same as becomes a good workman, and that he will obey all lawful commands of the said party of the first part, his agents or overseers, during the term of twelve months, each month to consist of twenty-six working days of ten hours each.

II. The said party of the first part will well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto the said party of the second part, at the end of each month during which this contract shall remain in force, compensation or wages at the rate of fifteen dollars for each month, if said party of the second part shall well and truly perform his labor as aforesaid, and to provide him with food and lodging.

III. The party of the second part agrees to work at night and rest during the day, if directed to do so by the said party of the first part.

IV. The party of the second part agrees to work at the rate of twelve hours per day at all work connected with the sugar mill and boiling house; and all other labor to be at the rate of ten hours per day.

V. The said party of the second part hereby acknowledges the receipt of twenty-four dollars as advance on the within contract.

Done in duplicate at Honolulu the day first above written, and that each party is provided with a copy.

JOHN SMITH,
KANAKAOLE.

Witness:

JOHN BROWN.
ISLAND OF OAHU,

} ss.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, } On this first day of January, A. D. 1882, personally appeared before me John Smith, master, and Kanakaole, servant, known to me (satisfactorily proved to me by the oath of John Brown) to be the persons executing the accompanying contract; and the same having been by me read and explained to them, they severally acknowledged that they understood the same, and that they had executed the same voluntarily, and upon the terms and conditions therein set forth.

[STAMP.]

J. U. KAWAINUI,

Agent to take Acknowledgments to Contracts for Labor in the District of Kona, Oahu.

"N."

Partial list of laborers, of all grades, employed on Hawaiian sugar estates, on the first of January, 1882, so far as has been ascertained; showing their nationalities:

Nationalities.	Sugar Boilers.	Engineers.	Lunas and Clerks.	Laborers of all kinds.
Hawaiians—Men.....	6	11	6	2248
Hawaiians—Women.....	..	..	..	118
Chinese—Men.....	3	..	..	3984
Chinese—Women.....	..	..	..	19
Americans.....	11	15	16	140
English.....	10	21	18	61
Portuguese—Men.....	1	..	..	395
Portuguese—Women.....	..	..	..	80
South Sea Islanders—Men.....	..	..	..	516
South Sea Islanders—Women.....	..	..	..	299
Germans.....	5	3	12	85
Norwegians—Men.....	..	1	..	202
Norwegians—Women.....	..	..	..	25
Japanese.....	1	..	..	15
Danes.....	1	1	1	....
Other Nationalities.....	7	..	..	90
Total.....	41	52	53	8277

"F."

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO SANDWICH ISLANDS SUGARS.

(Copy.)

No. 22.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, }
HONOLULU, Dec. 14th, 1881. }

His Excellency James M. Comly, United States Minister Resident,

SIR: I have had placed in my hands this morning a copy of the Boston Morning Journal, of November 12th last, in which is an article headed: "The Hawaiian Treaty." One paragraph reads as follows: "Our Treasury authorities, from investigations that they have made, have no doubt that the increase of the exports of Sandwich Island Sugars in that year, (1880,) which reached an excess of 20,000,000 over the usual export came to the United States from China through the Sandwich Islands."

As I believe that your Excellency has made official enquiry as to whether foreign sugars have ever been imported into the Sandwich Islands and fraudulently shipped to the United States as Sandwich Islands Sugars, I would respectfully ask Your Excellency to state whether in your opinion this has been done during the continuance of the Reciprocity Treaty.

I take this opportunity to renew the assurances of the high respect and consideration with which I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's Most Obedient Humble Servant,

(Signed)

W. L. GREEN, *Minister of Foreign Affairs.*

(Copy.)

No. 214.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, }
HONOLULU, 17th Dec., 1881. }

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 22, dated the 14th, which (through no fault on your part) did not reach me until to day.

My correspondence with the Foreign Office will show that the attention of this Legation was early directed to the possibility of frauds upon the United States revenue through the shipment of Chinese or other foreign rice or sugar to the United States as Hawaiian products free by Treaty. The subject has received vigilant attention both at the United States Consulate and at this Legation, and the Hawaiian authorities have earnestly co-operated. The State Department has received accurate and full information, parts of which may be found in 1879, Foreign Relations, p. 529; 1880, do. p. 606; in Monthly Reports of Commercial Relations No. 10, August, 1881, p. 324; also in Consular Reports embodied in Commercial Relations, each year, since the Treaty.

Besides these, other unpublished dispatches, not proper for reference here.

You call my attention specifically to an article in the Boston Journal, of Nov. 12th, in which it is stated that "Our (United States) Treasury authorities, from investigations that they made, have no doubt that the increase of the Sandwich Islands Sugars in that year, (1880) which reached an excess of 20,000,000 over the usual export, came to the United States from China, through the Sandwich Islands;" and you ask me to state whether I believe this is true.

In this case, I think the Boston Journal is mistaken. The high character of the Journal makes it proper to give reasons, as well as state that which I believe to be the fact:

1. The natural increase in the sugar production of the Islands, stimulated by the Treaty, fully accounts for all the increase, and a still farther increase in 1881, of the export.

2. There has been no public or private information of any considerable amount of Chinese sugar leaving China for these ports, or being brought into the Sandwich Islands—no such quantity as 20 million pounds, or any where near that, in all the years in sum since the Treaty went into effect.

The total amount of Chinese and all foreign sugar brought to the Sandwich Islands since the Treaty went into effect is reported to me from official sources at 9,107 pounds, of the total value of \$321.

3. No such fraud could have been consummated without the connivance of all the Hawaiian and United States Consuls and Custom House officials of former *res. sitae* (so to speak), in addition to the principals on both sides of the water.

4. The United States Consul has announced that he will look upon any and all unrefined sugar brought here from abroad as a *prima facie* intendment of fraud, and to be kept under strict surveillance until accounted for.

5. Every sugar planter—nearly every resident—of the Islands, is interested personally and pecuniarily in seeing that no such fraud shall be committed, and that the Treaty, (so advantageous to the Islands) be secured in its tenure by the utmost good faith.

6. The Chinese sugar would be inferior, and would not bring Sandwich Island prices, or pass for Sandwich Island sugar.

7. There is a Hawaiian Tariff of two and one-half (2½) cents per pound on all foreign rice and sugar except the United States. It would be cheaper to pay the United States duty, than to pay the Hawaiian duty and the cost of transhipment, repacking, and other legitimate expenses to say nothing of "hush money."

8. Every pound of sugar shipped from these Islands to the United States as Hawaiian product, is required to be invoiced to the name of the plantation producing it, and by a recent regulation these invoices are required to be separate and separately sworn to; so that every pound of sugar can be traced to the plantation upon which it is alleged to have been produced, and any fraudulent addition or substitution is liable to almost certain discovery.

If, notwithstanding all these and other reasons, there still remains some opportunity for fraud unknown to me, I will take it as a great favor to be informed in the matter, from any quarter whatsoever.

I do not wish to be understood, in stating these facts and reasons, as either favoring or disfavoring the Treaty. It is my business to communicate accurate information to the United States Government, as to those matters in my charge. The Government cannot proceed intelligently in any affair with distorted facts to go upon. Some facts may go for, and some bear against. I have nothing to do with that. It is my duty to communicate all, for and against, with as much accuracy as lies in my power, regardless of preconceived theories or personal wishes.

Renewing the assurances of my highest consideration and respect,

I am, Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant

(Signed)

JAMES M. COMLY.

His Excellency

U. S. Minister.

WM. L. GREEN, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

“G.”

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY—AMERICAN INFLUENCE IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

There is a great deal of anxiety felt in certain quarters in respect to the renewal, or rather the continuance of the treaty with the United States. There need be none so long as our great neighbor is satisfied that the object contemplated by her in the treaty is assured. The Congress of the United States, through the reports of its Foreign Committees of Senate and House, declared that the object in conceding the Treaty was political, or in other words the maintenance and increase of American influence in the Hawaiian Kingdom. This object is secured; this influence is maintained. Americans, or the sons of Americans, with American education and sympathies, fill the following important offices of the Kingdom: The three seats of the Supreme Bench; two of the four Ministers of the Crown; six of the ten

foreign Nobles; sixteen of the twenty-four foreign Privy Councillors; the office of Chamberlain of His Majesty; two of the three Crown Commissionerships; the Marshalship of the Kingdom; three of the four Shrievalties of the Islands; the Surveyor-Generalship; the Presidency of the Board of Education; the Presidency of the Board of Health; the Royal Commissionership of Immigration; the Collector-Generalship of Customs and staff in Honolulu; and the Collectorships of the other islands. And moreover, as an evidence of the dominant American influence here, in Church, Bar and Medical profession, Americans are in majority. The Fourth of July is the only foreign holiday heartily celebrated by the Hawaiian people. And when recently an American President was stricken down and died, where in all the broad Union of the States could there have been witnessed a livelier and more heartfelt expression of sorrow and sympathy than was manifested here in Honolulu, the capital of the Hawaiian Kingdom? Therefore the Great Republic has secured her object in conceding the Treaty, and she will not seek its abrogation on account of any showing of loss of revenue, or of any alleged advantages to certain monopolies. America at one time, at the diplomatic conference of Ostend, was prepared to offer \$200,000,000 for the Island of Cuba. She values this Archipelago as highly, and will not heed the loss of one or two millions per annum, so long as her influence be manifest and maintained. * * * * * Our treaty is part of a profound foreign policy, and questions of profit and loss will not affect it in the Congress of the United States.—*Pacific Commercial Advertiser.*

“H.”

SECRETARY BLAINE'S LETTER.—WRITTEN TO THE AMERICAN MINISTER RESIDENT AT THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, UNDER DATE OF DEC. 1ST, 1881.

CHICAGO, July 3d.—The *Times* has another long letter of instructions written by Secretary Blaine to Minister Comly, at the Sandwich Islands, December 1st, 1882. It says: My late instructions, and especially that of the 19th ult., will have shown you the deep interest with which the United States observes the course of events in the Hawaiian Islands. The apparent disposition to extend other influence therein on lines parallel to or offsetting our own, must be watched with care and considerable firmness. The intelligent and suggestive character of your recent dispatches naturally leads me to a review of the relationship of the Hawaiian Kingdom to the United States at a somewhat greater length than was practicable in the limited scope of my instruction of November 19th. That dispatch was necessarily confined to the consideration of the immediate question of possibly treaty engagements with Great Britain, which would give to that power in Hawaii a degree of extra territory, of jurisdiction inconsistent with the relations of the Islands to other Powers, and especially to the United States. With the abandonment of a feudal Government by King Kamehameha III. in 1839, and the inauguration of Constitutional methods, the history of the political relations of Hawaii to the world at large may very properly be said to begin. The recognition of independent sovereignty by the Great Powers took place soon after, which act on the part of the United States, dated from 1844. Even at that early day, before the United States had become a power on the Pacific Coast, the commercial activity of our people was manifested in their intercourse with the Islands of Oceanica, of which the Hawaiian group is the northern extremity. In 1848, the treaty of Gaudeloupe Hidalgo confirmed the territorial extension of the United States to the Pacific, and gave to the Union a coast line on that ocean little inferior in extent, and superior in natural wealth, to the Atlantic seaboard of the original thirteen States. In 1848-49, the discoveries of gold in California laid the foundation of the marvelous development of the western coast, and that same year the necessities of our altered relationship to the Pacific Ocean found expression in a

compromise treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with the sovereign King of Hawaii.

A material connection between the Hawaiian Islands and the Pacific Coast of the United States was natural and inevitable. But lately admitted to the family of separate States, Hawaii was necessarily drawn into closer kinship with California, then just entering upon a path of prosperity and greatness, whose rapidity of development had never been equalled. Hence the movements towards intimate commercial relations between the two countries, which after the progressive negotiations of 1855, 1857 and 1858 culminated in the existing Reciprocity Treaty of January 30th, 1875, which gave to the United States in Hawaii, and to Hawaii in the United States, trading rights and privileges on terms denied to other countries. I have spoken of the Pacific Coast line given to the American Union by the cession of California in 1848 as little inferior in extent, and superior in natural wealth, to the Atlantic seaboard of the original Union. Since that time our domain on the Pacific has been vastly increased by the purchase of Alaska. Taking San Francisco as the commercial centre on the western slope, drawn northwestwardly to the Aleutian group, marks our Pacific border almost to the confines of Asia. A corresponding line drawn southwardly from San Francisco to Honolulu marks the natural limit of the ocean belt within which our trade with the Oriental countries must flow, and is, moreover, the direct line of communication between the United States and Australia. Within this belt lies the commercial domain of our western coast. I have had recent occasion to set forth the vitally integral importance of our Pacific possessions in a circular letter addressed, on the 24th of June last, to our Representatives in Europe, touching the necessary guarantee of the proposed Panama Canal, a purely American water-way, to be treated as our coast line. The extension of our commercial empire westward from those States is no less vitally important to their development than is their communication with the coast by the Isthmian channel, and when we survey the stupendous progress made by the western coast during the thirty years of its national life last past, our dominion, its enormous increase of population, its vast resources of agriculture, and its boundless enterprise, it is not easy to set a limit to its commercial activity, or foresee a check to its maritime supremacy in the waters of the Orient, so long as those waters afford, as now, free and neutral scope for our Pacific trade. In thirty years the United States have acquired legitimate and dominant influence in the North Pacific, which it can never consent to see decreased by intrusion therein by any element or influence hostile to its own.

The situation of the Hawaiian Islands, giving them strategic control of the North Pacific, brings their possession within the range of questions of purely American policy, as much so as that of the Isthmus itself. Hence the necessity, as recognized in our existing relations, of drawing ties of intimate relationship between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands, so as to make them practically part of the American system, without derogation of the absolute independence.

The Reciprocity Treaty of 1875 has made Hawaii the sugar-raising field of the Pacific Slope, and gives to the manufacturers therein the same freedom as in California and Oregon. That treaty gave Hawaii its first great impetus in trade and developed that activity of production which has attracted the eager attention of the European Powers anxious to share in prosperity and advantages which the United States have created in mid-ocean. From the first full year succeeding the conclusion of the Reciprocity Treaty in 1880, the imports from Hawaii to the United States nearly doubled, increasing from \$2,550,335 in value to \$4,603,444, and in the same period the exports from the United States to Hawaii rose from \$1,272,949 to \$2,926,170. In a word, Hawaii is, by the wise and beneficent provisions of the Treaty, brought within the circle of the domestic trade of the United States, and our interest in its friendly neutrality is the same that we feel in

the guaranteed independence of the Isthmus of Panama. On the other hand, Hawaiian interests must inevitably turn toward the United States in the future as the present, as in the natural and sole ally in conserving the dominion of both in the Pacific trade. This Government has on previous occasions been brought face to face with the question of a protectorate over the Hawaiian group. It has, as often as it arose, been set aside in the interest of such commercial union and such reciprocity benefits as would give Hawaii the highest advantages, and at the same time strengthen its independent existence as a sovereign State. In this I have summed up the whole disposition of the United States toward Hawaii in its proper condition. The policy of this country with regard to the Pacific, is the natural complement to its Atlantic policy. The history of our European relations for fifty years, shows the zealous concern with which the United States has guarded its control of the coast from foreign interference, and this without the extension of territorial possessions beyond the mainland. It has always been its aim to preserve the friendly neutrality of the adjacent States and insular possessions. Its attitude towards Cuba is in point. That rich island, the key to the Gulf of Mexico and field for our most extended trade in the Western Hemisphere, is, though in the hands of Spain, part of the American commercial system. Our relations, present and prospective, towards Cuba, never have been more ably set forth than in the remarkable note addressed by my predecessor, Secretary Everett, to the Ministers of Great Britain and France in Washington, on the 1st of December, 1852, in rejection of the suggested tripartite neutrality of the Spanish Antilles. In response to the proposal that the United States, Great Britain and France should severally and collectively agree to forbid the acquisition of control over Cuba by any or all of them, Mr. Everett showed that without forcing, or even coveting, possession of the Island, its condition was essentially an American question, and of our contingent interest therein we would be far prouder than a like renunciation from Great Britain or France. That if ever ceasing to be Spanish, Cuba must necessarily become American, and not fall under any other European dominion, and the ceaseless segregation of American interests from European control, and unification in the broader American sphere of independent life, could not and should not be checked by any arbitrary agreement. Nearly thirty years have demonstrated the wisdom of the attitude then maintained by Mr. Everett, and have made indispensable its continuance and its extension to all parts of the American-Atlantic system where a disturbance of the existing status might be attempted in the interest of foreign powers. The present attitude of this Government toward any European project for the control of an Isthmus route is but the logical sequence of the resistance made in 1852 to the pressure of active foreign influence in the West Indies.

Hawaii, although much farther from the California coast than is Cuba from the Florida peninsula, holds, in the western sea, much the same position as Cuba in the Atlantic. It is the key to the maritime dominion of the Pacific States, as Cuba is the key to the Gulf trade. The material possession of Hawaii is not desired by the United States any more than was that of Cuba, but under no circumstances can the United States permit any change in the territorial control of either which would cut them adrift from the American system whereto they both indispensably belong. In this aspect of the question it is readily seen with what concern the Government must view any tendency toward introducing into Hawaii foreign elements destructive of its necessarily American characteristics. The steady diminution of the native population of the Islands, amounting to some ten per cent. between 1872 and 1878, and still continuing, is doubtless the cause of great harm to the Government of the Kingdom, and it is no wonder that a solution should be sought with eagerness in any seemingly practicable quarter. The problem, however, is not to be met by a substitution of Mongolian supremacy for native control, as seems at first sight possible through the rapid increase

of Chinese emigration to the Islands. Neither is the wholesale introduction of the coolie element professedly Anglo-Indian, likely to afford any satisfactory outcome to the difficulty. The Hawaiian Islands cannot be joined to the Asiatic system. If they drift from their independent station it must be towards assimilation and identification with the American system, to which they belong by the operation of political necessity. The United States was one of the first among the great nations of the world to take active interest in upbuilding Hawaiian independence and the creation of political life for its people. It has consistently endeavored, and with success, to enlarge the material prosperity of Hawaii. On such an independent basis it proposes to be equally unremitting in its efforts hereafter to maintain and develop the advantages which accrued to Hawaii, and draw closer the ties which imperatively unite her to the great body of the American commonwealth. In this line of action the United States does its simple duty both to Hawaii and itself, and it cannot permit such obvious neglect of national interest as would be involved by silent acquiescence in any movement looking to a lessening of those amenities, and the substitution of alien and hostile interests. It firmly believes the position of the Hawaiian Islands, as a key to the dominion of the American Pacific, demands neutrality, to which end it will earnestly co-operate with the native government, and if, through any cause, the maintenance of such position, neutrality should be found by Hawaii impracticable, this Government would thus unhesitatingly meet the altered situation by seeking avowedly an American solution of the grave issues presented. Communication to the Hawaiian Government of the views herein expressed is left, both as to the manner and the extent, to your own discretion. If the treaty relations with Great Britain of which my last instructions treat, prove to be of such a nature as require the communication of a formal protest in the premises to the Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs, it would probably be wise for you to give him a copy of this dispatch as a just and temperate exposition of the intentions of this Government, and a succinct explanation of the reasons which have induced such protest. Even if the formal delivery hereof to the Minister should not appear advisable, it would be well for you to reflect the policy in your conversations with public men at Honolulu, who will, I am sure, find these views in harmony with the true interests of the Hawaiian Kingdom as they are with those of the United States.

I am, etc.,

JAS. G. BLAINE.

NOTE.—In addition to the publications named with which we exchange, are *The Sugar Planter* (monthly), published in Queensland, Australia, and *The Western Plowman* (monthly), published in Moline, Illinois.