

# THE INDEPENDENT.

VOL. V.

HONOLULU, H. I., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1897.

No. 747.

## Oceanic Steamship Company.

### TIME TABLE:

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

#### FROM SAN FRANCISCO: FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

ALAMEDA.....NOV. 18th	AUSTRALIA.....NOV. 17th
AUSTRALIA.....DEC. 7th	MOANA.....DEC. 9th
MARIPOSA.....DEC. 16th	AUSTRALIA.....DEC. 15th

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

For further particulars apply to

## Wm. G. Irwin & Co.

LIMITED.

General Agents Oceanic S. S. Company.

## PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., LTD.

### NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED

— THE NEW —

## Improved Planters Hoe

Solid Cast Steel—Eye and Blade Forged Entire.

CYCLONE WIND MILLS, PUMPS, ETC.,  
HOWE'S PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES,  
NORTON'S BALL BEARING JACK SCREWS,  
FLOWS IN LARGE VARIETY,  
VISES, PIPE CUTTERS AND WRENCHES,

## VACUUM OILS.

The Standard of Merit.

### Universal Stoves and Ranges,

PAINT, WALL & WHITEWASH BRUSHES, CALIFORNIA LAWN SPRINKLERS.

A Large Assortment of General Hardware.

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

### SUGAR FACTORS,

— IMPORTERS OF —

## General Merchandise

— AND —

## COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Agents for Lloyds,

Canadian-Australian Steamship Line,

British & Foreign Marine Insurance Co.,

Northern Assurance Co. (Fire and Life),

Canadian Pacific Railway Co.,

Pioneer Line of Packets from Liverpool.

TELEPHONE 92.

P. O. Box 145.

## H. E. MCINTYRE & BRO.,

EAST CORNER FORT & KING STS.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

## Groceries, Provisions and Feed

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

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

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

#### The Hawaiian Problem

From the New York special correspondent of the London Morning Post.

Since 1894, when the Dole Government became firmly established in Hawaii, the question of annexation in this country had passed out of the public mind, and the announcement of the Treaty of Annexation sent to the Senate by the President came as a surprise. Mr. McKinley, in his inaugural address deprecated any extension of territory. Mr. Sherman, the Secretary of State, in his "Reminiscences," has expressed his opposition to the annexation of Hawaii, and the fact that both the President and the Secretary of State are now advocating annexation is giving rise to much speculation as to the reason for the new departure. While newspapers of the respectability and weight of the New York Times are insisting that sooner or later it will be discovered that the real reason for annexation is a job, like so many of the jobs now being daily perpetrated in connection with the Tariff, it has to be borne in mind that the existing Republic in Hawaii came into being with the hope and full expectation of the early annexation of the islands to the United States. Although this plan was frustrated in the spring of 1893 by Mr. Cleveland, there is no lack of evidence that the American population in Hawaii have never for a moment permitted the idea of annexation to drop. They have been continuously hopeful that when there was a change in the Administration at Washington the islands would be taken over by the United States. The Constitution of July, 1894, was drawn up with this end in view, and it was so shaped that it could be readily adapted to the form of Territorial Government in use in the United States.

The Monarchical Government in Hawaii, which existed till January, 1893, could not have been overthrown had it not been for the high-handed action of the late Mr. Stevens, a country newspaper editor from the State of Maine, who, when well advanced in life, was, through the influence of the late Mr. Blaine, appointed United States Minister to Hawaii by the Harrison Administration of 1889-93. Mr. Stevens summoned ashore from the United States cruiser Boston a force of sailors and marines, under whose aegis a Committee of Safety, consisting mostly of American residents deposed the Queen, set up a Provisional Government, and then sent Commissioners to Washington to negotiate for the admission of Hawaii to the United States. Stevens established an American Protectorate over the islands within a few days after the Provisional Government had been established, and this American Protectorate was continued from February until April, when a Special Commissioner sent out by Mr. Cleveland arrived at Honolulu, ordered the sailors and marines back to the Boston, and ended the Protectorate by hauling down the American flag.

That the annexation scheme of 1893 failed was primarily due to the fact that the Revolution in Hawaii occurred within six weeks of the time when Mr. Harrison's term as President came to an end. The Revolution took place on January 14th. On the 19th the Commissioners sent by the Provisional Government to negotiate for an annexation let Honolulu. They reached Washington on the 3d of February. They were welcomed by Mr. Harrison and Secretary Foster, and by the 11th the Treaty of Annexation had been agreed to, and on the 15th it was sent to the Senate. Three weeks later, and before the Senate had completed its deliberation, Mr. Cleveland had succeeded Mr. Harrison, and one of Mr. Cleveland's earliest official acts was to withdraw

the Foster-Thurston Treaty from the Senate, and to send Mr. Blount, who had been Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, to Hawaii to make an inquiry. The first result of Mr. Blount's mission was the recall of Stevens, and the final outcome of his investigation was an attempt on the part of Mr. Cleveland, clumsily made, to replace Queen Liliuokalani on the throne, and to put things back where they stood prior to the events of January. Mr. Blount's reports fully convinced Mr. Cleveland that the conduct of Stevens in regard to the use of American military force had been most reprehensible, and that it was his duty as President to undo what he himself described as a flagrant wrong. He laid down two conditions to the deposed Queen with a view to her restoration. One was that she should pursue a magnanimous course towards the revolutionists, and the other that when her Government should be re-established it should accept all the obligations which had been incurred by the Provisional Government. The Queen, however, was anxious for the execution of the leading revolutionists, and for the banishment of their families. For awhile she hesitated about accepting Mr. Cleveland's conditions. Ultimately she agreed to them, and then it dawned on Mr. Cleveland that without the sanction of Congress force could not be used to restore the Queen. By this time Minister Stevens had been replaced by Minister Willis, and through Mr. Willis Mr. Cleveland made an appeal to the Provisional Government in December, 1893, to restore the Queen. It was, however, utterly ignored. The President was sharply told that the internal affairs of Hawaii were none of his business, and with this failure ended Mr. Cleveland's well-meant endeavors to bring about the restoration of the Queen.

In the meantime there had been a Constitutional Convention in Honolulu, patterned after similar bodies in the United States. This Convention completed its work in June, 1894, and on the 4th of July the new Constitution was publicly proclaimed. By this Constitution there was established the Government in Hawaii whose representatives at Washington have negotiated the Treaty of Annexation now awaiting action on the part of the United States Senate. The new Treaty differs in only a few particulars from the Foster-Thurston Treaty of 1893. The most important difference is that in the present treaty there is no provision for a pension for the ex-Queen, or for the payment of a lump sum to the Princess Kaiulani. Under the Treaty of February, 1893, the ex-Queen was to be guaranteed an annual allowance of \$20,000 from the United States Treasury, and the Princess was to receive an immediate and final payment of \$150,000. Since the last Treaty, however, the Queen, after being concerned in the Royalist rising in 1895, has renounced all her claims, absolved her former subjects from their allegiance, and six months past has been living in this country.

At the time the Foster-Thurston Treaty was before the Senate the McKinley tariff was in force. Under it there were bounties intended to encourage the growth of sugar in the United States, and by a clause in the 1893 Treaty it was provided that the bounty system was not to extend to sugar grown in Hawaii. For the rest there is a great similarity in the Treaties of 1893 and of 1897. At the time the revolution occurred, the public debt of Hawaii was \$3,250,000. It has been increased under the Republic; but it is not likely to exceed \$4,000,000, the sum for which the United States is accepting responsibility.

(Continued to 4th page.)

## Wilder's Steamship Co

### TIME TABLE.

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

### Stmr. KINAU.

CLARKE, Commander.

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

LEAVES HONOLULU.	ARRIVES HONOLULU.
Tuesday.....Nov 23	Friday.....Nov 19
Friday.....Dec 3	Tuesday.....Nov 30
*Tuesday.....Dec 14	Friday.....Dec 10
Thursday.....Dec 23	Tuesday.....Dec 21
	Friday.....Dec 31

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

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trip marked \*.

No Freight will be received after 5 A. M. on day of sailing.

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

### Stmr. HELENE,

FREEMAN, Commander.

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

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

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

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

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

Live Stock received only at owner's risk. This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

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

CLAUS SPRECKELS. \* WM. G. IRWIN.

## Claus Spreckels & Co..

### BANKERS.

HONOLULU

San Francisco Agents—THE NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.

DRAW EXCHANGE ON

SAN FRANCISCO—The Nevada Bank of San Francisco.

LONDON—The Union Bank of London Ltd.

NEW YORK—American Exchange National Bank.

CHICAGO—Merchants National Bank.

PARIS—Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris

BERLIN—Dresdner Bank.

HONG KONG AND YOKOHAMA—Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA—Bank of New Zealand.

VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER—Bank of British North America.

Transact a General Banking and Exchange Business.

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

Collections Promptly Accounted For

224



# THE INDEPENDENT

ISSUED

EVERY AFTERNOON.

TELEPHONE 841

(Except Sunday)

At "Brito Hall," Konia Street.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Month, anywhere in the Hawaiian Islands.....\$ 50  
Per Year.....6 00  
Per Year, postpaid to Foreign Countries.....8 00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

F. J. TESTA, Proprietor and Publisher.

EDMUND NORRIS, Editor.

W. HORACE WRIGHT, Assistant Editor.

Residing in Honolulu.

TUESDAY, NOV. 23, 1897.

The District Magistrate was annoyed this morning and we believe for good reasons. Messrs. Castle and Peterson appeared as attorneys for Harry Davison and insisted in having the case of their client tried at once thereby preceding the cases on the regular criminal calendar. Mr. Creighton, who is prosecuting Davison objected, and asked for a continuance owing to his engagement in the Circuit Court. Mr. Castle objected strenuously but the Magistrate granted the continuance after a lecture to Mr. Castle and his associate. The clerk of the Court was ordered to have posters printed to the effect that the District Magistrate will hear only civil cases in the afternoons of every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. We compliment Judge Wilcox on the determined stand taken by him. In the future the Courts will not allow the "old cliques" to run the seat of justice. All defendants and prosecutors have got to take their chances even if they are represented by such a "powerful" attorney as W. R. Castle. The dignity of the Court should be upheld at all hazards.

## THE NOBLE WHITE MAN

Our esteemed friend of the Advertiser seems never to tire in his efforts to prove to the Hawaiians that they owe everything even their lives, to the work of their friends the "noble white man."

In Monday's issue of the Advertiser the editor tackles the leprosy question and makes certain bold assertions in regard to the results of the late Leprosy Congress at Berlin, which are absolutely without foundation and for which no decent authority can be produced.

We do not at this point care to enter into a discussion of the question of leprosy. The Congress was called because the dread disease was in ascendance in France, Austria and especially on Iceland. In Hawaii the leprosy continues to-day exactly as it did twenty years ago. The same amount of patients of the scourge are at Molokai to-day as there were years ago.

Segregation was not approved of by the scientists at the Congress. In Norway, where the greatest expert on leprosy, Dr. Armand Hansen lives leprosy has decreased without segregation. In Hawaii where a un-

ique school of specialists run the the shop, leprosy is on the increase in spite of the most cruel, and we feel like saying it infamous segregation laws.

We promised, however, not to discuss the question of leprosy or the ignorant manner in which the question is dealt with here by quacks, charlatans and ignoramuses. We wish only to reproduce the following tribute of the Advertiser to the "noble white man:"

"The intelligent natives should see that this serious matter has been handled adequately, only by their white friends. Much excellent work was done under the Monarchy, but the indifference of the natives on the subject had its influence on the Monarchy. It is the truth, or not far from it, to say that if the native sentiment on treatment of the measles, the small-pox, the cholera and leprosy, had prevailed during the last fifty years, the race would now be extinct. They owe the life of the race, not to their own intelligence, but to the skill and judgment of other races."

Has it ever dawned upon the mind of the Advertiser clique, which is at all times throwing bouquets at each other, that the Hawaiians, at one time lived happily here and were never bothered by diphtheria, cholera, leprosy or small-pox? The "noble" white man gave to them these valuable gifts and when the ravages of the epidemics were felt, he stood up for his own self-preservation and adopted the most cruel measures in the fight against the dread diseases.

It is very true that the Hawaiians have been decimated through small-pox, diphtheria, syphilis and leprosy. But who brought it here, dear Advertiser? Was it not the "noble" white man?

"They owe the life of the race to the skill and judgment of other races" It must make any fair minded man boil over with indignation to read such a sentence from the pen of a man whose friends brought to these shores the whalers of New England—and syphilis,—the Chinese coolies,—and leprosy,—the American promoters of gospel and sugar dividends—and diphtheria—and the Japanese—and cholera.

As we have said above, we do not at present desire to take up or deal with the question of leprosy, but in the name of common sense let the "other side" leave the question of the "noble" white man alone, and remember, not alone the good he has done to the Hawaiian, but the unpardonable evils for which the Hawaiians can find no redress but will suffer even into the third and fourth generations.

## TO-NIGHT THE Frawley Company

From the Columbia Theatre, San Francisco, Cal.

TUESDAY, Nov. 23rd,  
RAILROAD OF LOVE.

THURSDAY, Nov. 25th,  
SUE.

SATURDAY MATINEE, Nov. 27th,  
THE GREAT UNKNOWN.

SATURDAY NIGHT, Nov. 27th,  
THE FATAL CARD.

## MATINEE PRICES:

Orchestra.....\$1.00  
Dress Circle.....\$1.00 and 75c.  
Balcony, first row.....75c.  
Balcony, last 5 rows.....50c.  
Gallery.....25c.  
Children to any part of Down Stairs, 50 cents.  
Children to any part of Balcony, 25 cents.

Subscribers will be refunded 25 cents on each matinee ticket by calling at Wall, Nichols Co.  
735-4f

## Gambling in a Republic.

The men in blue, who serve Marshal Brown, seem to be blind whenever they pass the two big gambling dens on Hotel and Maunakea streets.

The officers can always find an insignificant den of opium smokers, or of domino players, but they seem unable to find the two great centres of the Che Fa banks on Hotel street and on Maunakea street.

We do not desire to throw out any unpleasant insinuations, but it appears to the ordinary observer that someone in authority is bribed, and that the two gambling places are run with the knowledge of high police authorities.

Where is "Detective" Chun Poon and his valuable assistants? The Marshal may find a job for his pets if he ever should be ready to break up the gambling dens on Hotel and Maunakea streets.

Gambling has been condemned by our courts and anyone who tolerates the practice of it should be liable to severe punishment. It would of course be regrettable if the "police" should lose a special fee in the shape of a golden-eye plaster. The authorities, however, will have the sights of their officers sharpened and golden specialities will then become unnecessary.

## BE THANKFUL.

Live California Turkeys—none of your frozen tasteless turkeys for us. We know what the people want and cater to them. Turkeys dressed on short notice and kept on ice until called for.

Cranberries, oysters, fish, crabs, wild game, fruits and nuts of all kinds at the  
CALIFORNIA FRUIT MARKET,  
Corner King and Alakea Sts.  
747-2f P. G. CAMARINOS.



Thanksgiving  
Day!

INCORPORATED.  
Extra fine Mince Pies and a variety of delicious fresh Fruit Pies at THE ELITE; free delivery. Leave your order early.

## Timely Topics. Brooms Is

— OR —

## Brooms Are

## How Many Accidents

Honolulu, Nov. 22, 1897

are caused annually by defective harness? Many lives and much valuable property are lost and damaged almost daily through the selection of imperfect horse gear.

The only preventive is to select your harness from dealers of experience, men who test before they buy and can consequently guarantee what they sell and by judicious selection place it on the market cheaper than others.

## Our Harness

is guaranteed to do exactly what it is agreed it will do and to last as long as we say it should last.

We are in a position to purchase cheaply and can therefore give our purchasers the benefit by selling cheaply.

We stock all descriptions of harness, from the plain plow harness to the elegant buggy set, either in black or russet leather, express wagon harness, dump cart harness, mule harness, etc., etc.

An inspection of our large stock will convince you that we know our business, and the prices we have placed upon our goods will surprise you.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co., Ltd.  
268 FORT STREET.

Our leader for this week. Suit yourself as to grammar and we will suit you with a Broom.

One broom to each customer is 25 cents.

We have a hundred for sale which are worth fifty dollars of your money.

One Christmas with a fine stock made us brave, so this year we have "spread ourselves." At Christmas time we want to give more of our friends presents than we thought of during the year. Don't "blow yourself" so that you will feel the reaction, but get something pretty and useful—genuine, even if not grand.

Watch for the announcement of our opening, as we will have the finest assortment of goods suitable for presents ever shown in Honolulu.

W. W. DIMOND & CO,  
Von Holt Block

# " TONS OF NEW GOODS!"

Arrived on the

S. S. AUSTRALIA

AND ARE READY FOR

DISTRIBUTION

PRICES ARE LOWER THAN EVER!

STYLES ARE ALL NEW.

Take in the Show.

L. B. KERR, Queen St., Honolulu



## LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS

Frawley's to-night.

Board of Health to-day.

Judge Kepoikai will leave for Maui this afternoon.

Ring up 841, if you have anything to say to THE INDEPENDENT.

A jury in the Coelho case was secured late yesterday and the trial is proceeding to-day.

The Kinsau left for Hawaii this morning, probably carrying the stuffing for Mr. Dole "next" duck.

Extra fine mince and other pies at the Elite for Thanksgiving Day. Telephone your orders for free delivery.

George Sharrick, the champion cyclist, is now located with J. T. Lund, bicycle and other repairs, on upper Fort street.

The California Fruit Market, P. G. Camarinos, has the best live California Turkeys for Thanksgiving Day. Telephone 378.

Judge Wilcox presided in the District Court this morning for a short while, and then resigned his seat to Judge Peterson.

The prosecution in the Smith murder case closed last night and the defense is now presenting the case of the accused men.

The ladies of the Second Congregation of St. Andrew's have decided to have Christmas festivities for the children on Tuesday, Dec. 28th.

The Advertiser again fibs. Ka Ahailono o Hawaii is not dead. It will appear on Thursday as usual. Another chance for a damage suit.

More burglaries but the burglar is never caught. Where are the pop guns and parched peas? Chinese detectives shoot why not white men?

The football game for Thanksgiving Day will be between the Town and Punahou teams. It is for the championship and should be a good one to make up for the past bad ones.

To-night "Railroad of Love" will be presented at the Opera House. The play has no reference to "Love on Railroads" in these islands. Lovers will please apply for missing letters at headquarters.

The newly elected officers of the Hawaiian Planters' Association are: President, J. B. Atherton; Vice-President, H. P. Baldwin; Secretary, C. Bolte; Treasurer, P. C. Jones; Auditor, F. A. Schaefer.

The adjourned meeting of the New Club will be held at Charles Lind's at 7:30 to-morrow evening to receive reports of committees. All desirous of becoming charter members are requested to attend as upwards of 50 names have been enrolled.

Even As You and I.

RALPH M. JACOBY.

A fool there was and he cast his vote  
Even as you and I—  
For McKinley and Hobart, high  
tariff and gold,  
He might have known better for  
he'd been told,  
But the poor fool didn't and he got  
sold,  
Even as you and I.

Oh the votes we waste, and the  
cheers we waste,  
And the future we had planned,  
Is lost, because he didn't know,  
For now we know that he didn't  
know,  
And did not understand.

A fool there was and he marched all  
day—  
Even as you and I—  
Up Fifth Avenue and Broadway,  
They told him they would increase  
his pay,  
If the results of election came out  
their way,  
But he continues to work for a  
dollar a day,  
Even as you and I.

Oh the toil he lost and the time he  
lost,  
Marching with Hanna's band,  
Just because he didn't know,  
For now we know he didn't know,  
And did not understand.

The fool found out that they had  
lied,  
He might have before if he'd only  
tried;  
And he gave up the ghost in despair  
and sighed,  
So a part of him lived, but the most  
of him died—  
Even as you and I.

And it isn't the shame and it isn't  
the blame,  
That burns like a white hot brand  
But it's coming to know that he  
didn't know;  
Seeing at last that he didn't know,  
And did not understand.

Respectfully Dedicated to President Dole  
et al.

## THE PLANTERS.

Important Reports Considered—A Few Points in Regard to the Denudation of the Forest Lands—Something About the Labor Supply.

The Planters met again this morning, J. B. Atherton, the newly elected President presiding. The Financial report was considered and adopted but the publication of the very interesting figures was prohibited.

It may be of interest, however, for a few to learn that the tax on fertilizers is not to be imposed on lime unamixed, or wool dust.

An interesting and technical report full of encouraging data on machinery, Mr. Morrison chairman of the committee, was read by Dr. Maxwell. It showed the advantage of extra pressure and reviewed several notable experiments which were illustrated by samples exhibited. The report analysed the reasons of the degradation of sugar in transit or long storage and spoke of certain analyses which in the instances cited the absence of lime was the prime cause. The proper preparation of sugar will be indispensable in view of large shipments in future around the Horn. Naturally the Bacteria of sugar was discussed and fermentation traced down to its foundation whether from too much moisture, too low alkalinity or other imperfection. A suggestion was made to eradicate the superfluous moisture from sugar by a simple draft machine which would also cool the sugar before sacking.

Brief discussion participated in by Mr. Morrison, who advocated the drying blast suggested by Dr. Maxwell. It was important to have the sugar dried.

Mr. T. H. Davies stated that he found when in New York that Hawaiian sugar would have to be prepared better for the New York refineries than for San Francisco. He regretted that the Planters and practical makers of sugar were not better represented to discuss practical matters of such immense importance to them.

After remarks by Messrs. Baldwin, Renton and Hackfeld the report took the usual course.

The Report on cane diseases was read and dealt with.

W. M. Giffard, chairman of the Forestry Committee, presented a report of the committee, printed. It was an elaborate one and full of especial interest for the country. The following extracts are taken from that portion contributed by Dr. Maxwell:

The mode, however, in which forest surfaces operate in taking moisture from the air passing over them is not so generally well known; and it is in place to explain that while forests and other altitudes do affect, and possibly draw, atmospheric currents that bear moisture, the main value of the forest is in presenting a cool surface to the moisture-laden air passing over, and thus causing the cooled air to give up a part of its moisture as rain. By way of illustration I may add that I made some readings of the temperature of the air, the surface soil to a depth of six inches, and of the inside of the trunk of trees about nine inches in diameter, and four feet from the ground, when I was in the Hamakua District. The air temperature was 85 degrees, the soil 84 degrees, and the temperature of trees, however, depends upon their size or mass, and the smaller the tree or bush the nearer its temperature comes to that of the air. This example is given in order to guard us against the idea that any vegetable covering with small trees, bush or scrub, will induce greater precipitation, and to explain that, whilst the bush and ground growths conserve the moisture by preventing a rapid discharge to the sea, it is forest, composed of trees of great height and bulk, which mainly affects the fall of rain.

In the District of Hilo it is not fully evident that an actual decrease in the rainfall is transpiring, but there are ample indications that the water is not conserved as well as formerly, but washes more directly

to the ocean; and this change threatens to affect the plantations, which depend for the fluming of cane upon the steady and uniform flow of the upper water to the sea. However, the signal relation of Hilo to the other districts of the island make it a matter of the greatest moment that the conditions of rainfall in the upper Hilo district shall not be threatened, since if the rains in that district should be affected, the rains from the Hilo region moving towards Hamakua might be reduced to nothing.

I moved to Kohala from the Hamakua district over the Waimea plains, and had opportunity to note the further depletion of remnant areas of the original forest.

In Kohala district the abnormal drought of this year has so intensified the consequences of the gradual falling off in the rainfall that appears to have been going on for some time that care is required in order to avoid an extreme view of the situation. I have, however, observed, and have been informed by the best authority, that the forest line upon the slopes declining to Kohala town has been moved back several miles, and within a period not exceeding ten years. This destruction of the front line of the forest, where may be seen dismantled trees rotting on the ground and dying bush, has been mainly caused by mountain cattle, which were allowed to range down to the plantation lines. To-day the lower lands are from want of water, becoming useless for grazing, and the best pastures are upon the higher areas, which a few years ago were so dense and thick with forest and brush that a bullock could hardly penetrate. These observations show how extremely short-sighted and ruinous is the absence of a system of forest control which allows ranchers to run their cattle down to the edge of the open lands. The consequences of the moving back of the forest line fall, first, upon the lower lands, in reduced shade and rainfall. But these consequences come almost as quickly upon the ranches themselves; because when the forest shade is gone the pasture and water soon go, and the cattle are moving up in search of water and food, and move up the destruction with them.

On the lower lands, where population appears to have been greater in the past than it is now, there are palpable indications of a former greater rainfall. There are gulched valleys where the remnants of terraced lands show that vegetation had been carefully and abundantly grown, but which, for some time, have been forsaken and dry, and the flowing streams which fed these lands are dried up and gone. Unfortunately, the date which can throw any precise light upon a change of rainfall are meagre, and extend back over only a few years. I however, obtained a register of the rainfall in Niuli, which covers the years from 1884 up to the present. If we divide these years into two periods the results are found to be as follows:

Periods.	Average Annual Rainfall
1884 to 1890 inclusive....	62.21 inches
1891 to 1896 ".....	40.30 "

The immediately beneficial results of shutting the cattle out by enclosure of an area running from the plantation head lines several miles back are beyond all question and praise. I have seen these results on Hawaii, above Kukuiahaele; and on Maui on lands controlled by the Haiku Sugar Co.; and I am informed of similar results on Kauai on lands lying above Lihue.

You remarked, Mr. President, upon the tracts of land in Kohala known under the name Awini. The situation of those lands was observed by me, but I was unable to visit them. I endeavored, however, to get some idea of the difference in rainfall upon the Awini forest lands, and cleared lands lying at a lower level toward the sea. The data cover only thirteen months, and extend from July 1, 1896, to July 31, 1897.

Awini forest lands.....	63.40 inches
Lower cleared lands....	39.19 "

The significance of these data lies less in the simple but notable difference shown, than in the indication that were there no forest upon Awini not only would the Awini rainfall be reduced, but the rainfall below would scarcely be reduced still more. The conditions of this particular location appear to suggest the inadvisability, at the present time, of further lessening the forest area in the Kohala district by clearing lands; and the general state of the district indicates that steps should at once be taken, either by mutual agreement or by

## INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

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authority, to restore the conditions which appear to have furnished the greater rainfall of an earlier period.

The Awini case may be allowed to raise the whole question of the economic balance of relation between forest and cleared lands. It is quite clear, on the one hand, that a country cannot become of value which is given up to permanent forest. On the other, we are admonished by the actual experiences of other countries, and notably by the practice of the United States, that the ruthless destruction of forest, or the disturbance of the relation of forest area to cleared surface, leads to irremediable consequences. Herein lies the whole problem—the adjustment of forest surface to areas of cultivated land. But this is a work requiring very specific knowledge, and the direction of some one expert in the matters of forestry and climatology.

I shall venture to urge the primary importance of expert direction in the matter of forest removal. Trustworthy advice would suggest areas that could be cleared without any cause of damage to contiguous lands, and would show why the reducing of forest area in given localities might be followed by irreparable results. These things, however, are not easily impressed upon communities; and the history of the attitude of the United States Congress towards the forestry question shows that legislation may come too late, which is cruelly emphasized by a report of the present Secretary of Agriculture, recently sent to me, wherein Congress is told that "our virgin coniferous supplies must share the fate of the buffalo, unless a practical application of rational forestry is made" for "the end is visible, and the most sanguine cannot longer hide the truth that within the next decade we shall witness the exhaustion of the greatest staple of our lumber market."

The chairman concludes with the following suggestion:

Whilst numerous suggestions have been made by former Committees with a view to having the Government take up the subject of Forestry systematically, nothing of any moment has been done, and with the concurrence of the members of your Committee, I would now ask that the Association make a motion to appoint a Special Committee of three members,—of which Dr. Maxwell shall be one—for the purpose of interviewing the Minister of Interior and asking him to petition the coming Legislature to appropriate sufficient funds to pay for an expert survey of forest conditions on these islands on the lines laid out and suggested by Prof. Furnow in the letter above published.

(To be Continued.)

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With breaker's song, give lullaby.  
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ALLEN & ROBINSON,

DEALERS IN LUMBER AND COAL AND BUILDING MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS.

Queen Street Honolulu

(Continued from 1st page.)

Some important steps in the Constitutional settlement of Hawaii have been taken since the failure of the Treaty of 1893. After the promulgation of the Republic in July, 1894, the first Hawaiian Congress was elected, and by it Mr. Sanford B. Dole was chosen President. Like the Congress at Washington, the Hawaiian Congress consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives, with fifteen members in each. The electoral franchise, however, is much narrower than in the United States. There are property and educational qualifications for electors, and property qualifications for membership. The President holds office for six years, and is not eligible for re-election. He is elected by a joint ballot of the two Houses in the same way as Senators are chosen to Congress from the State Legislatures in the United States. Except for the property qualifications and the mode of electing the President, the Constitution is modelled closely after that of this country, and if annexation is decided upon, everything is so arranged as to facilitate the establishment of a Government similar to that of territories in this country, such as New Mexico and Oklahoma. In these territories the Governor is appointed by the President, and the President has a veto on the Acts passed by the Legislatures. In Congress, the territories have a representative in the Lower House. He has a right to a place on the floor and to address the House, but can take no part in a division.

There have been only two questions in Hawaiian politics since the Revolution—annexation and exclusion of coolie laborers. Both questions will be settled if the United States Senate accepts the Treaty, for all American territories are under the Federal Labor Laws, and these exclude Chinese immigration and prohibit the importation of contract laborers. It is because an end would be made to the importation of Asiatic laborers that the smaller sugar planters in Hawaii have hitherto been opposed to annexation. On the other hand, the few wage-earning people there are in Hawaii of American or European origin are friendly to annexation, because it will extend to the islands the drastic Labor Laws now in force in the United States.

The advantages of annexation are mostly on the side of Hawaii. Chief among these advantages is that the islands by ceasing to be independent and coming under American rule would be freed from existing Treaties, some of which, particularly that with Japan, have been sources of embarrassment to the Republic. Hawaiian sugar would also come into the United States duty free, and the great planters would no longer be uneasy concerning the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. For the United States, annexation raises many serious questions, among these are the status and mode of government, and the fortification and protection of the islands. The Hawaiians might be content to remain under a territorial form of government; but with the direful experience of the past ten years in mind, people in this country are nervous lest Hawaii should be brought in as a State, solely to add two more Senators to Congress, and help one party or the other to a temporary majority in the Senate.

London Cycling.

At the Crystal Palace track, Mr. S. B. Lawes, Anerley, B. C., started for the club's gold medal for a side of 100 miles, the standard time being 4hr 30min. With only a tandem pair pacing, Lawes rode his first 10 miles in 26min 8 2/5sec, but was compelled to ride alone for several intermediate distances, up to 30 miles, this distance being covered in 1hr 25 3/5sec. Although riding alone for nearly 20 miles in all, Lawes finished the 50 miles in 2hr 11min 47 3/5sec, in the face of a cold north-east wind, and, after completing 66 miles in 2hr 58min 58sec, the veteran rider retired, although inside his table time.

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Scotland is famed for its fine whiskeys, and the best brands of it are obtainable at the Pacific Saloon Ask for Andrew Ushers O. V. G.

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The favorite beverage of the nobility is Andrew Usher's whisky and Scheweppe's famous soda. The Royal Annex, always up to date, is now responding to the frequent calls for "U. & S."

Paddy Ryan is now assisted by popular William Carlisle at the Anchor Saloon, where Seattle Beer is always on draught and other stimulants furnished. Pointers on all sporting events can be had, free of charge from the athletic manager of the Anchor.

The Favorite has become the favorite resort in town. W. M. Cunningham carries an excellent stock of liquors and beers. Attention is called to certain brands which will be of special value to sportsmen during the game season, as they cause a steady aim and straight shooting.

Buffalo Beer has proved its immense popularity at the Royal, Pacific and Cosmopolitan Saloons. The celebrated Pabst is also retained there in draft or in bottle. The interchangeable check system that has proved such a convenience to the patrons of these popular resorts is also in vogue.

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