THE DISPATCH.

Figures From Hawaii.

The latest and fullest information relative by the bureau of statistics. It consists of a the islands, their number, nativity, occupations, productions, exportations, purchases from other parts of the world, the share which the United States has in their commerce, the methods of raising revenue and the amount annually collected and disbursed, the indebtedness, currency, postal system, railroads and shipping, freight and passenger rates to and from the United States, wages paid in various employments, and prices of provisions and other necessaries of life.

A part of this information is in the form of statistical statements of the commerce of the islands during a long period of years, a portion from the Hawaiian Year Book and other publications of that character, and a part from a late report to the state depart. ment by Consul-General Haywood, and which, taken cogether, present the latest and most complete statement of the conditions and business prospects in our new territory that has been given to the public.

Hawaii, it is shown by this statement, at present imports almost everything she uses, aside, of course, from sugar, coffee and fruits, attention having been almost exclusively give to the raising of sugar, all of which. aside from that consumed in the islands, is exported to the United States. Indeed, the United States in 1896 took 99.64 per cent. of the entire exports of the islands, and Consul-General Haywood, in his report, expresses the opinion that in case of annexation over 95 per cent. of the imports into the islands would be the growth, product, or manufacture of the United States, and adds that, if the American tariff were in force in the islands, about \$500,000 worth of imports which now enter free of duty, and are bought in countries other than the United States, would be bought from this country, the free importation of fertilizers and coal alone in 1896 amounting to \$466,319.

The opportunities for travel between the United States and Hawaii are described by Consul-General Haywood, who says that the bulk of the steam passenger and freight traffic between San Francisco and Honolulu is controlled by the Oceanic Steamship Company, their rates being \$75 for cabin passage and \$25 for steerage, though a number of fine sailing vessels which make regular trips between Port Townsend and San Francisco and Honolulu, with limited passenger accommodations, charge \$40 for cabin passage. The time for passage between San Francisco and Honolulu by steamer is from six to seven days. Freight rates from San Francisco are: By steamer, \$5 per ton and 5 per cent. primage; by sailing vessels, \$3 per ton and 5 per cent. primage, while the rates to Atlantic ports are from \$5 to \$7 per ton, with 5 per cent. declaration of war was made there was a porprimage, and the duration of the voyage between Honolulu and New York from 89 to 134 days.

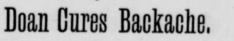
month for locomotive drivers, \$100 to \$175 parties have claimed for them, greater numper month for book keepers, \$30 to \$40 per to the newly acquired territory of the United month for teamsters. In Honolulu the rates warranted, we are not blaming the Cubans States, the Hawaiian islands, has just been | are \$5 to \$6 per day for bricklayers and given to the public in a special publication masons, \$2.50 to \$5 per day for carpenters and painters, and \$3 to \$5 per day for maseries of statements relative to the people of chinists. Cooks recieve from \$3 to \$6 per week, nurses, house servants and gardeners, \$8 to\$12 per month.

> Hams, 16 to 30 cents per pound: bacon, 16 do the same thing. It was a question of to 20 cents; flour \$2.50 to \$5 per 100 pounds rice \$3.25 to \$5 per 100 pounds: butter, 25 of success are disclosed to have been more to \$50 cents per pound; eggs, 25 to 50 cents desperate than anybody but themselves and per dozen: and ice, 11 cents per pound.

are almost entirely a class of articles for dition. If we failed to appreciate the truth which the people of the United States have of the situation, our own credulity must bear been compelled in the past to send money its share of responsibility for this with Cuban outside of their own borders. Sugar, coffee, desperation. Neither are we disposed to ask tropical fruits, and rice, for which we send abroad more than \$200,000,000, annually fitness for self-government. They are Spanare the chief productions of the islands, and while the quantity so produced amounts to ately nor in combination have we been in less than one tenth of this sum, it is believed that it may be materially increased, and to their qualifications as regards governing cathis extent our expenditures for this class of pacity. articles be in future, kept within our own borders and among our own people.

Of sugar of which it is said that the Hawatian islands are much more productive in a given area than those of the Weet Indies, the exportation increased from 594,784,819 pounds in 1895 to 520,158,232 pounds in How is it to come? Here is a vital question 1897, and for 1898 will, it is expected, be considerably in excess of last year. Of coffee the exportation increased from 3015 pounds surrectionists? We certainly desire to rein 1891 to 337,158 pounds in 1897; of rice, supplied 76.27 per cent. of all imports, and the exportation increased from 3,763,762 pounds in 1895 to 5,490,499 in 1897, and in gard to it? It does not look as if the people pineapples the increase was equally striking.

In the matter of imports as above indicated nearly all of the necessities of life aside from sugar, fruits and vegetables, are imported, the products of the United States, being given the preference in nearly all cases .- Ex.



"I have been troubled for several years with kidney disease, pains in the back, dizziness and sleeplessness, so that at times I could not work. Doan's Kidney Pills which I started taking about two months ago have made me all O. K." P. J. McGINNIS, Bellville, Ont.

The Cuban Insurrectionists.

The small part that the Cuban insurr

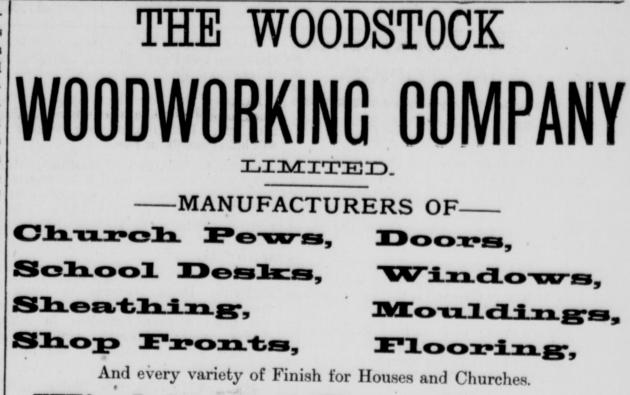
bers and greater importance than the facts for it. They wanted the aid of the United States in the war, and with a view to obtaining it they made the best showing for them. selvef posaible. It is not to be wondered that they exaggerated in so doing. There is

uot a people in the world placed in the straits Retail prices for provisions are as follows: that they were who would have scrupled to success or deteat for them, and their chances

their Spanish antagonists supposed since the Curiously, the production of the islands present light has been let in upon their contoo much of the Cubans in estimating their ish and African in ancestry. Neither separthe habit of estimating these races highly in

Perhaps the most important problem of all that this state of affairs has elicited is to be developed in the future. This nation is for self-government in Cuba. We began the war from our desire for its establishment; we have pledged ourselves to bring it about. soon to be in issue. Do the people of Cuba want self-government at the hands of the inspect the will of the people of Cuba in this respect. What are the indications with reof Cuba knew much more about the insurrectionists' Cuban government than we have known. Judging by the size of the insurrectionist army, they have no part in it to a general extent. When the question, therefore, comes to be decided as to what shall be the future government of Cuba, is it sure that its people will want the insurrectionist government? There appear to be grave reasons for doubt if they will. If the hand of the United States is lifted from them, may it not be only to invoke an internal 'conflict with the insurrectionists on one side and the remaining Cubans who have not acted with

with them on the other? If the United States power remains there to secure a fair expression of opinion, suppose the insurrectionists are voted down? Suppose, further, that that opinion should declare in favor of the island being joined to the United States in its form of government? We should then have this Cuban question in a new form. Is it altogether improbable that it may take that form?-Boston Herald.



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On the islands there are three railroads. carrying the products of the plantations to the various points of shipment, and aggregate about 70 miles in length.

The currency of the islands is of the same unit of value as that of the United States. The gold is all of American mintage, and United States silver and paper money is in circulation and passes at par. The Hawaiian of the United States-Senator Foraker of money is paper, the paper being secured by silver held in reserve. Banks keep two ac- dent and Vice-President of this insurrection. counts with their depositors, silver and gold, and checks are so worded that the depositor may specify the account from which the check is to be paid, the law provides that the holder may demand gold if the amount is over \$10.

The Hawaiian silver money amounts to \$1,000,000 of which \$300,000 is held by the government to secure a like amount of paper. The total money in circulation is estimated at \$3,500,00°. The rate of exchange is $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on eastern cities of the United States and 1 per cent. on the Pacific coast. Gold is at a premium of 1 per cent.

The mual internal taxes average \$6.48 per capita, the total revenue from all sources \$2,283,070 (in 1896) expenditures \$2,137,103, and the public debt \$4,101,174, bearing interest at 5 and 6 per cent.

Commercial travellers are, under the laws now in force, required to take out a license costing at Honclulu for the island upon which it is located, \$570, and on each of the other islands \$255.

The statement is not such as to encourage those desiring to seek employment in Hawaii. The market for all kinds of labor, it says, is overstocked, and it would be very unwise in the consul-general, for any one to visit the islands with no capital, on the mere chance of obtaining employment, many of those who have so arrived being compelled to return dissapointed.

Wages on the plantations, including house We are looking at this feature of the war FREDERICTON BUSINESS COLLEGE. and firewood, or room and board, range from | in a practical manner, and are stating facts \$125 to \$175 per month for engineers and as they are. We are not inclined to require W. H. EVERETT, W H EVERETT. Woodstock. Write for particulars. Addres sugar boilers, \$50 to \$100 per month for unreasonable things of the Cubans. If they W. J. OSBORNE, Principal King Street, blacksmiths and carpenters, \$40 to \$75 per have claimed for themselves, or some other Subscribe for THE DISPATCH. Woodstock. edericton, N. B., Box 385.

tionists are playing in the war is a surprise to many poeple. The war was made on their account, and before it began they had an importance of their own that was considerable. They had held great armies of Spain at bay in their effort to put down the Cuban rebellion. The number of troops sent ineffectually against them has been stated as high as 200,000. A force that could resist such means for its subjugation had, at least

the quality of effectiveness. This being made plain, it was natural that the people of this country should hold it in no light estimation. It has not gone out of mind that before the tion of the Senate of the United States, which it was much apprehended might prove to be a majority, that favored legislation which would have given the Cubans the lead which, however, are used principally in in conducting military operations in that island, making the United States army an

adjunct of the Cuban army. We knew the Cubans had made a prolonged resistance to being overcome by the Spanish forces, and a successful one. We naturally endowed them with strength. We credited them with a government as well as an army. One senator Ohio-went so far as to say that the Presiary government would compare favorably with similiar officers in any government upon earth, our own; of course, included.

Since the war began nothing has been heard of that government as far as our observation has had cognizance. It appears to have vanished from knowledge. It has had no communication with our government, ostensibly enlisted with it in a common cause. It has faded out of pretension even. Something more in the line of an army has been found, and here, too, there has been disappointment. The Cuban army, which, we were assiduously told, would overcome the Spaniards if we would only give recognition to its alleged government, as far as it has materialized amounts at the most to some 6000 or 8000 men, scattered at different points in the island, or, perhaps, more accurately, having taken to cover in different recesses in its interior. It is composed of good fighting men in their way, very likely, and we have no disposition to depreciate their bravery and their effectiveness in the encounters of partisan warfare; but that they are an important force in themselves, or that they are the nucleus for a general rally or the part of the islanders, there has been as yet no evidence. It is plain that this war is to be fought 'out in Cuba by the United

States solaiers, and the aid that has come to them from the Cubans, now it is in the third month of its progress has been very little.

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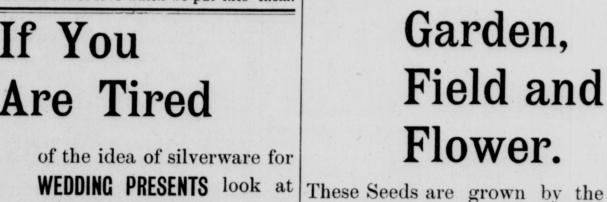
Valuable and useful goods should not be experimented on with poor and untried pack-age dyes. Ruin and loss of goods and money will meet the users of adulterated dyes.

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It is well to be thankful under all circumstances. It might be worse. Two sailors were being hauled before the authorities after a night debauch. Says Jack in a half whisper. How de yer feel Bill? Purty durn miserable, thank God, The Federal House closed at Ottawa, on Monday. The country feels pretty d—miserable, thank the Lord.—Ex.

The London correspondents have arranged that Wolseley is to retire as chief of the Army, and came to Canada as boss of Rideau Hall ranche. Lord "Bobs" will become Chief, and Prince Arthur take Bobs place as Commander in Ireland.

The only important thing in good works is the amount of love which we put into them.

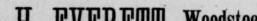


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