

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1883.

An Explanation Required.

We hear that a sum of five dollars per head for every Chinese immigrant...

If a more searching investigation is necessary as to the reason why...

What has or had Mr. Hayseiden to do with the immigration of this country?

People will not be content without the fullest and clearest explanation...

What return does Mr. Hayseiden give for this sum that he is to receive?

Does he receive it for himself?

Out of whose pockets does this sum come that Mr. Hayseiden is to receive?

The members of the Board of Immigration are called upon to explain this matter in justice to themselves.

If there was not sufficient money to import Portuguese laborers, the most desirable class for the country generally...

Our authority is questionable. We, in the name of all honest men, demand an explanation.

An explanation is due to the community, and, in justice to Mr. Hayseiden, no time should be lost in making one.

The above statement of the Bulletin is utterly without foundation, and is clearly a malicious attack made for ulterior political purposes.

The thing is only too obvious. If the authority is unquestionable, why should information be withheld from the public?

Why should not the names of those who are said to sustain the allegation, appear at once?

Because there is no one to sustain this injurious story and it has no foundation, as Mr. Hayseiden (the party over whose shoulder somebody else is to be struck) most emphatically and unequivocally asserts in his letter, addressed and delivered to the editor of the Bulletin, which we publish below.

HONOLULU, September 13, 1883. To the Editor of the Daily Bulletin.

Sir:—I have read the editorial in your issue of to-day under heading of "An Explanation Required," in which is contained by necessary implication, the charge that a corrupt bargain or agreement between me or some one on my behalf, and the agents of the P. M. and the O. & S. S. Co. exists, whereby I am to receive from said companies a bonus or gratuity of \$5 (five dollars), for each Chinese immigrant landed on these shores by said companies under an alleged contract with the Government of these Islands.

I emphatically deny the charge, and state that it is utterly without warrant in fact, nor has any conversation on this subject occurred between me and any other person or persons, such as to give the slightest color of truth to such an insinuation.

I have also to request that you will, in your earliest issue of the Bulletin, make a complete retraction of the charge above complained of.

I am, Sir, respectfully yours, FRED. H. HAYSEIDEN.

From the Bulletin, Sept. 14. Mr. F. H. Hayseiden has forwarded us a letter requesting a complete retraction of a supposed charge which appeared in our yesterday's issue in an editorial article under the heading of "An Explanation Required."

We repeat that a letter was written by Messrs. H. H. Hackfeld & Co., to the agents of the P. M. S. S. Co., which was read and shown to Col. Claus Spreckels by Mr. Glade, stating that a sum of five dollars per head must be paid to Mr. Hayseiden for every Chinaman landed here by that company.

This letter was sent to the agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. in San Francisco, and the agents of the P. M. S. S. Co. in San Francisco.

Furthermore I will state that Mr. Hayseiden's name did not appear in the correspondence referred to above.

H. F. GLADE. Honolulu, September 14, 1883.

Contradiction. The public must judge between the contradictory statements of the two gentlemen above.

The name of Mr. Hayseiden has been brought before the community in a very wrong way. There is not a particle of proof to establish the charge that he or anyone else had entertained the consideration of or even had listened to a corrupt bargain, and there is no proof that such a proposition was ever made by the party proposing may be liable to all the penalties of the law for endeavoring to corrupt a public officer.

Ergotism and Leprosy. Ergotism is the name commonly given to a disease which arises from the use of four made from rye or other grain which is afflicted with that form of smut known as the "red rot" or "spur" of rye.

The following remarks on the similarity of some of its symptoms to those of leprosy as developed in these islands are taken from a letter recently addressed to the Government by His Majesty's Envoy at Washington.

"In conversation recently with a homeopathic physician (Dr. Chas. B. Gilbert) of this city, he was struck with the resemblance of some of the symptoms (of leprosy) to those of ergotism and suggested experiments with that medicine. I was unable to say whether that had been tried, and referred him to Dr. Fitch whose address I gave him.

"As to the probable efficacy of such treatment in cases of real leprosy I cannot form an opinion, but I was struck on reading 'The Encyclopedia of Pom. Mortena Medica' by Timothy F. Allen, A. M., M. D., of the Homopathic Medical College, New York, published by Boericke & Tafel, 145 Grand street, New York, by the symptoms produced by eating rye bread made from rye affected by the smut from which

the ergot is made. It is supposed to be a fungus as you are doubtless aware, and in certain seasons favorable to its development has produced epidemics known as Kaphasia, Kriebelkrankheit, etc., which are traced to the use of rye flour poisoned by this fungus. These symptoms are so similar to those of several cases brought to my notice as leprosy while I was President of the Board of Health that I have been led to consider whether in some cases they may not have been produced by similar causes, viz.: The eating of food poisoned by some blight, or smut such as affects the coffee in Kona and the mangoes, oranges, and other large different parts of the islands, and thus account for some of the cases of so-called leprosy which puzzle the anxious and enquiring mind to account for.

If it should be found that such cases occur more frequently in districts where such blight or fungi exist and less frequently in proportion to population, where foreign food is more generally used, as I think likely, it would add another reason for careful investigation for such causes.

Some of the symptoms of which I speak were traced to smutty rye flour were 'gangrene of the limbs, which became cold and discolored and lost all sensation. The fingers and toes becoming flexed, drawn on rigidly. The feet and fingers being lost by gangrene. The person losing all sensation in the extremities though not losing the power of motion. Partial paralysis of limbs, weak voice, loss of nails from fungus and toes, hands, feet, ears and nose swell and become purple, sometime convulsive twitches of the muscles. I remember cases of children in whose parents a sign of leprosy was apparent who had many of these symptoms and which I was very reluctant to treat as leprosy; and by this and other authorities now shown me which show that such symptoms have been produced even only fifteen days after eating poisoned bread I am led to observe that certainly the subject is worth careful examination.

In the book I have quoted the subject is treated under the head of Scieles Corium in vol. 8. The skin symptoms are very like those presented in cases of so-called leprosy at least to the unprofessional eye.

The great importance of this subject to our people must be my excuse for addressing you upon a subject which of course I cannot bring professional knowledge to bear upon. I have no doubt but that some of the professional men in the employ of the Board will be willing to examine the subject of the fungi or insects infesting certain plants and fruits in the islands with regard to their effects upon the health of those who eat them.

While I have written of this eye smart as a fungus I am aware that different theories are held, some ascribing it to punctures by insects (for the purpose of depositing ova) others pronounce it a morbid growth, no doubt in the works at your command in Honolulu you will find Scieles Corium treated, but that of course can only suggest the possibility of similar poisons existing in the islands, as I do not suppose that particular one will be found."

In a subsequent letter Mr. Carter expresses the hope "that the attention of persons qualified to observe the effects of eating blighted fruits or vegetables in the islands will be drawn to such effects, and that microscopic examinations of such blights will be made either in Honolulu or in this country," and adds, "It has been suggested to me that if they are to be made in San Francisco, or here in the East, branches or twigs of the bush or tree should be sent in order that the examination might be thorough and satisfactory."

Portuguese Immigration. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, writing in the month of June to Messrs. Hoffmann and Co. of London, represented to them that the immigration of Portuguese from the Azores would have to be suspended unless the heavy charges incurred by the Government could be largely met with loan funds, he setting forth furthermore in his communication that according to the act of the Legislature, the measure of immigration could only be properly carried out by the help of the national credit, and if funds were not available under the act the Government must not consent to pledge the ordinary revenue of the country for carrying out schemes of immigration however important. This correspondence of the Minister will be found in His Majesty's and the other members of the Ministry and has their full approval and sanction. It may be unhesitatingly said that no one has taken a deeper or more active interest in the matter of immigration than His Majesty's present Minister of Foreign Affairs. He strenuously advocated the measure in 1882, when through his initiative an Hawaiian Immigration Society was first organized. And the members of the Legislature of 1882 can attest his continued zeal and interest in the matter, when he with others of the then opposition party strove to save a bill, proposing to provide \$500,000 for immigration, which bill was a ministerial measure, and after much endeavor he prevented the indefinite postponement of the bill. Subsequently, when he took office he advocated earnestly the measure before the Assembly, and \$500,000 was voted for immigration, but "to be provided for by loan."

The Government will carry out the measure of immigration to the full extent authorized by the Legislative Assembly, but only in the way and by the means also provided by the Assembly.

The Flowerdew Affair. A contemporary makes the following statement: "Mr. Gibson was thoroughly cognizant of the action of the Minister of the Interior; for the document (a letter of permission to lay tramways dated June 30th, 1883) which Mr. Bush signed, was first presented to Mr. Gibson for signature, and he excused himself as not being properly appointed to sign the same. Mr. Bush, the latter being on Kauai at the time."

This is an unqualified falsehood. It has no foundation whatever in fact. It is only another instance of the malicious inventiveness of a mendacious print. The document referred to never was shown to Mr. Gibson prior to or after its signatures by the parties who were engaged in getting it up. His first knowledge of its existence was obtained while he temporarily held the position of Minister of the Interior *ad interim*. He was entirely surprised and annoyed to discover such a letter in the office of this city, he was struck with the resemblance of some of the symptoms (of leprosy) to those of ergotism and suggested experiments with that medicine. I was unable to say whether that had been tried, and referred him to Dr. Fitch whose address I gave him.

"As to the probable efficacy of such treatment in cases of real leprosy I cannot form an opinion, but I was struck on reading 'The Encyclopedia of Pom. Mortena Medica' by Timothy F. Allen, A. M., M. D., of the Homopathic Medical College, New York, published by Boericke & Tafel, 145 Grand street, New York, by the symptoms produced by eating rye bread made from rye affected by the smut from which

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tion in the Interior Department after this discovery there was found among certain private papers a rough draft of all the substantial points of the letter of Mr. Bush to Mr. Flowerdew dated June 30th. And some paragraphs of said letter are a verbatim copy of this rough draft; which is in the handwriting of Mr. Flowerdew, showing clearly that he not merely suggested but actually dictated to Mr. Bush every point of the said letter of June 30th signed by Mr. Bush and which agrees to give Mr. Flowerdew unreservedly and without guarantees such sweeping and important concessions.

As regards Mr. Gibson's alleged knowledge of the concessions made by Mr. Bush it has this foundation in fact: On the occasion of a sociable gathering at a musical entertainment at the Hawaiian Hotel one evening in June last, when the band performed, Mr. Gibson was in attendance, and after being seated for some time on the balcony, was invited to the room of Mr. Flowerdew, an English gentleman, said to be interested in street railways. During the visit Mr. Gibson certainly expressed his appreciation of an enterprise for providing one or more of the streets of Honolulu with horse cars, but he mentioned at the same time the objections and difficulties that lay in the way, and spoke of the endeavor of certain parties to obtain a concession of the kind from the legislature, to which the reply was made that no subsidy in this instance was sought, and therefore, as was considered, there was no occasion for an especial grant or charter. The purpose of the projector was simply announced in this instance, and no promise or assurance was given by Mr. Gibson. He expected to hear the matter further discussed and supposed that the projector would call upon him to present more fully his enterprise, but, as we have intimated above, Mr. Gibson did not have another word of conversation with Mr. Flowerdew on the subject, nor a word of conversation with Mr. Bush, on the subject, and his first intimation that anything was done in the matter was more than fully his enterprise, but, as Mr. Bush, which Mr. Flowerdew had dictated and the original draft of which exists in his handwriting.

Infrequency of Crime. For a city of 15,000 or 18,000 inhabitants, consisting of different people from every part of the globe there have been during the past year fewer arrests comparatively in Honolulu than in any other seaport city in the world. Now this is an indisputable fact which speaks splendidly for our residents. It shows their peaceful, amicable and law-abiding character. Owing to the extreme difficulty for criminals to escape from our ocean-guarded shores, there are very few who violate the laws; who can manage to elude the vigilance of the authorities; so we may safely reckon that the Police Court record of the city shows very accurately about what proportion of the population are criminals. By taking a cursory glance at the record we find that, of the small number of cases recorded, the great majority are only trivial offenses. This is a showing which any city ought to be proud of. It indicates a high degree of morality, but also of culture and intelligence, for we almost invariably find that, where the perpetration of vice and crime is reduced to a minimum, refinement, wisdom and virtue thrive. While our national fabric is rising in commercial importance and prosperity, and obtaining a higher recognized position among the independent states of the earth; while Hawaii is being accorded well-merited, high consideration and dignity as the small but vigorous sister of all civilized, self-governing states, it is not a paltry recommendation to bring before the world that as a nation the people of these islands are comparatively free from social disorders and crime.

Chinese Emigration. During the months of June and July Chinese immigrants were arriving at the port of Honolulu in unusual numbers and disproportionate to the then requirements of the country. His Majesty's Government in Council taking the matter under consideration, did by resolution protest against the further introduction of large numbers of male immigrants into the Kingdom. This protest received due consideration, especially on the part of the British authorities of the port of Hongkong, whence the unusual stream of immigration proceeded; and the unwelcome influx was stopped. Since then His Majesty's Government, taking into consideration the future requirements of the various industries of the country, and considering furthermore the large number of departures of Chinese taking place yearly, has rescinded their former resolution in respect to Chinese immigration, and agreed that a limited number shall be allowed to enter the Kingdom in accordance with permits to be granted and that such immigrants be conveyed to the port of Honolulu in vessels whose superior accommodations and perfect sanitary arrangements offer a guarantee to the Government of the healthfulness of the passengers. Permits will be continued only so far as these conditions are complied with.

A statement is made by a contemporary journal that "arrangements had been made for the introduction of about 5,000 Chinese laborers per annum in to this country." This is not true; but the Government has decided to permit about 500 to be landed here within any three months, and it may recall this permit at any time, there being no contract or arrangement whatever for any definite period or definite number of immigrants.

Journalism. There has been considerable private discussion about the character of newspaper influence in Honolulu during the past few days. Almost universally the most decided and yet contradictory opinions have been expressed, but we believe that all must concur in admitting that a genuine journal is and ought to be a particular and constant friend of the community wherein it is published; it ought to be an exponent of every man's rights, a leader in the progress of events, a "mere newspaper" occupies no mean sphere, and a living, honest, faithful journal, conducted with wisdom and moderation is entitled to the respectful recognition of all the component classes, creeds and races of a city or a commonwealth which it serves with loyalty and devotion. That a periodical may be a public foe there can be no doubt. As the most useful and beneficial of all the handmaids of civilization the periodical press has, however, been accorded the highest encomiums, and if, in a few paltry instances, she has proven false to her calling, and sown discord, contention, abuse and rancorous feeling among the members of a community the egregious error in perverting her from legitimate utility and the true high standard of exalted journalism

leaves an everlasting mark of dishonor, not upon the fair fame of all the periodicals of any community, but upon the features of the individual who ventured to put the gall and venom of his own mean mind upon the pages of a journal.

An upright, intelligent journal is a friend to all the people, a defender of public liberty, a promoter of domestic harmony and fraternity, a disseminator of intelligence and also constitutes a clear, concise history of contemporary events. And this is what the PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER is earnestly to be well-being, prosperity and happiness of the residents of Honolulu and the whole people of the entire Kingdom; and therefore we may confidently trust to the general public for a kindly probation of our efforts from day to day to serve and please and instruct, and if we fail in either our primary or secondary requirements of genuine journalism, we hope it will be remembered that all things conducted by human judgment are liable to err. Cherishing good-will towards all and enmity towards none, we shall speak fearlessly indeed, but always with a view to the public benefit and from patriotic, honest and fraternal motives, although our judgment is not infallible. And we hope to merit the generous consideration and kindly, liberal support of all.

Business Investments. A contemporary takes exception to a commercial article which appeared in a recent issue of the Advertiser, in which it proceeds to sustain in said exceptions by mere assertions which are not supported by any logical conclusions. It is not always an easy matter to say that a thing is thus and so without giving any reasons. Our contemporary states the the firmness or vacillation of the Government in the management of internal affairs "has nothing whatever to do with the investments of business men." Now if this is a fact would it naturally follow therefore, that business men, as such, would have "determined to invest their money to good advantage in spite of the mal-administration of the present Government?" The very fact that our business men have determined to invest "in spite of mal-administration" shows that they must have taken into consideration the extent to which such alleged mal-administration would go before they could have ventured to lay out large sums in commercial enterprises which even they considered could be successfully brought to an issue in spite of all the vacillation or mal-administration of which the present Government is capable; all of which is equivalent to the statement that we made in the commercial article under consideration, viz.: "It is a showing which any city ought to be proud of. It indicates a high degree of morality, but also of culture and intelligence, for we almost invariably find that, where the perpetration of vice and crime is reduced to a minimum, refinement, wisdom and virtue thrive. While our national fabric is rising in commercial importance and prosperity, and obtaining a higher recognized position among the independent states of the earth; while Hawaii is being accorded well-merited, high consideration and dignity as the small but vigorous sister of all civilized, self-governing states, it is not a paltry recommendation to bring before the world that as a nation the people of these islands are comparatively free from social disorders and crime."

On the Political Situation. It seems to me that some folks want to blithe and doge to our King. His Majesty's royal dignity and sovereignty position, honored by all the great powers of the world, is sought to be made the prey of a barrow wangle. Now, could such an influence, and under such circumstances, prevail, then it would be fitting to say that when the noble man-of-war ordered by the Emperor of Russia to proceed from Cronstadt to Honolulu as bearing a special envoy and the brilliant insignia of the Imperial Order of St. Alexander Nevsky for the Sovereign of Hawaii, that the Imperial envoy should be directed to Caula's saloon and there present to its habitues, the Imperial message and honorary distinction Now strange to say in this matter the saloon is struck in a visit with Fort Street Church, not with the large majority of its society among whom I am happy to number many valued friends, but with its leading lights; its Sabbath School leaders, so that the twang of the prayer meeting mingles with the barroom jingle of glasses when the Governor of King Kalakaua is proposed to be set up or put down.

Alcoholics bring together strange bed fellows! What is to happen now when the Pacific and the Bohemian and the wretched boozers of the bar are to have to crib together? It is this, the public spoil is the common game. The Government harvest is near at hand. Their struggle with a short income is about over. The financial gale is nearly weathered, and within three months the Government will be in receipt of over one half million of dollars from taxes, customs and other sources, and then it will be pleasant play to run the departments at Aliolani Hall. And so now we have to happen now when the Pacific and the Bohemian and the wretched boozers of the bar are to have to crib together? It is this, the public spoil is the common game. The Government harvest is near at hand. Their struggle with a short income is about over. 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