Supplement to the Hawaiian Gazette, November 30, 1881.

Legation of the United States

HONOLULU, Nov. 26th, 1881.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR: Having had

edge. There is nothing like travel to inspire one with modesty, humility and respect for others. It requires but a moment's reflection

mote a true international friendship. Was it not something of this enlightened and enlarged sympathy for our little Island Kingdom which gave to His Majesty so cordial a welcome in

these principles. They are learning that it is the best policy to do right. It pays best in the long run! The nations of Europe have for so many generations and centuries, cherished

Supplement to the Hawaiian Gazette, November 30, 1881.

Late Foreign News.

By the arrival of the Steamer *City of New York*, we have dates to the 21st instant. We present the following summary:

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—It is still undecided who are to be the members of President Arthur's new Cabinet; there has been no fresh appointment since that of Judge Folger. The rumors of Windom's appointment are not confirmed. President Arthur keeps his own counsel, and is very reticent. Even Senator James, in whose house he resides professes to be totally ignorant of the President's plans. Arthur is growing in popularity, and it is now thought that his administration will be beneficial to the country.

The Star Route cases have fallen through. The defendants have a splendid array of legal talent on their side.

The San Francisco *News Letter* speaking of the *Chronicle* says:

It matters not that we have vindicated Clara Spreckels so unanswerably that the *Chronicle* and the correspondence remain utterly silent to our charges. It appears by another note that all other leading newspapers have refuted assertions that were founded only in the brain of some boozy Bohemian. It matters not that the *Chronicle* itself admitted its charges against Spreckels, of serfdom and peonage, to have been baseless. Foiled at every point when it attacked that gentleman, it fell back upon the Chinese slave-labor system of warfare. It charged wholesale and remorseless slavery upon the Island planters (which, by the way, the planters have represented as a wholesale falsehood), and, from such a silly standpoint, argued that the Hawaiian Treaty was responsible for all the evils that afflict Hawaii! There is logic with a vengeance! If a volcanic eruption occurs, what is the cause? Mr. Spreckels and the Treaty! If laborers get drunk and are jailed, what is the reason? Spreckels and the Treaty! If crops fail and the Kaiulani decreases, who is to blame? Clara Spreckels and the Treaty! This is the *Chronicle's* argument condensed. For such eminently characteristic reasons the "two sheet" frantically demands abrogation. But these are only surface reasons. The reality is "in hand received" from the New York refiners, who would willingly spend fifty or a hundred thousand dollars in purchasing Free opinions for use in Congress. Such "opinions" as the New Yorkers have purchased—such as we have mentioned—they will find to be about as useful as a bonanza in the hands of an Austrian "bondsman." They will, in due season, be completely stunned by the overwhelming array of facts in favor of the Treaty that will confront Congress, in evidence, whenever the Treaty comes under discussion. We have not exhausted our argument by a great deal; but, having knocked the *Chronicle* and its lobbyists out of time, do not care, as Andy Johnson hath it, 'to waste ammunition on dead ducks.'"

LONDON, Nov. 21.—An important discovery in connection with the operation of the Fenian organization has been made in Bradford. An accident led to the seizure of a box containing fifty revolvers, with a quantity of documents and letters. The box containing the arms was found in the office of an Irishman named John Tobin, in Manningham, a suburb of Bradford. Documents seized in connection with the arrest relate to the establishment by force of arms of an Irish republic. They reveal the existence of an extensive organization, known as "The Irish Republican Society," with numerous members. The books, rules and list of members of the society are likely to throw light on the existence of similar organizations elsewhere.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The new Cunard steamer *Servia*, under steam all day yesterday, with 2,500 tons dead weight on board, attained a speed of 20¾ miles an hour.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—The new French Cabinet has been formally announced as follows: Gambetta, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Cazot, Minister of Justice; Waldeck, Minister of the Interior; Allain Targe, Minister of Finance; General Campenon, Minister of War; Gougeard, Minister of the Marine; Paul Bert, Minister of Public Instructions and Worship; Raynal, Minister of Public Works; Bouvier, Minister of Commerce and the Colonies; Cochery, Minister of the Post and Telegraphs; Duvaux, Minister of Agriculture; Proust, Minister of Fine Arts.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—Sir Charles Dilke had an interview with Gambetta and the Minister of Commerce yesterday. It is understood that it was found impossible to fix a date for the resumption of treaty negotiations, though it is still hoped they will be resumed shortly.

VIENNA, Nov. 20.—Three new hereditary and eleven life members of the Upper House of the Reichsrath have been gazetted.

TUNIS, Nov. 20.—It has been decided that an army corps, 2000 strong, will continue to occupy the principal points of the Regency until January 4, 1882.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—Devinking Lavernier, candidate of the Left Center, and also supported by the Right, has been elected a Life Senator by a vote of 124 against 117 for the candidate of the groups of the Left.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Theodore Walton, proprietor of the St. James Hotel, returned from England last night. He says that he won $375,000 on Foxhall in three races.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—William Jones, who was arrested on a charge of firing into the prison van in which Guiteau was being conveyed from the courthouse to the jail, with intent to kill him, was taken to the second precinct police station about 9 o'clock last evening. He was very drunk, and unable to say much about the matter.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—There were hundreds of visitors at the District Jail to-day. Religious services were held in the morning in the rotunda by the representatives of various churches. Guiteau was the attraction, and throughout the day a crowd of anxious spectators hung around the gate opening into the corridor in which is his cell. Occasionally a party would obtain permission to pass through the corridor and view the prisoners in their cells, including Guiteau. The guards would engage Guiteau in conversation, saying something in reference to the attempt to shoot him yesterday. His invariable reply to any such allusion was: "Oh, yes, I am hard to hit. People will learn after a while that the Lord is with me and will not permit me to be killed." The flesh-wound made by the shot causes the prisoner no more distress whatever.

THE PRISONER ON EXHIBITION.

This afternoon the crowd at the jail became so great that Guiteau was notified by the Warden that there was a large number of persons in the rotunda who desired to see him, and he had better step out into the corridor. Guiteau immediately put on his coat and hat, and brushing himself off, appeared in full view of every one present. Upon retiring he saluted the crowd in military style, smiling in an indifferent manner as he did so. The guards say he passed a quiet night, taking his meals. He spends most of his time reading and writing. The guards also say that, while he appears perfectly calm and composed, yet he is greatly disturbed about to-morrow. He is not quite satisfied that he will escape violence. Various rumors are in circulation in the eastern part of the city regarding the attempts to shoot Guiteau. Many believe that concerted action has been taken to kill him since the trial began. The military guard is still on duty. No apprehension is felt by the officers of the jail that any further attempts will be made on the life of the assassin.

BREVITIES IN HIS MADNESS.

Police Officer Edelin, who has charge of Guiteau said to-day: "Last Thursday the prisoner promised me while going down to the Court not to cut up again, and when he began to make a noise I pulled him back in his seat. When he got into the Marshal's room at recess I said to him, 'What did you promise me about not making a noise? You are getting the people all down on you,' and he said he, 'Don't make any mistake; I am influencing the public mind in my behalf. There's not a man in the courtroom that heard me to-day but will believe that I'm insane.'"

A BIT OF ENGLISH SENTIMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The *Times*, commenting on the trial of Guiteau, says: The admiration and sympathy for the illustrious victim exerted in Europe by President Garfield's death are too great to admit of much concern above the motives and conduct of the criminal. In America as in Great Britain some amendment in the conduct of criminal trials seems called for when the prisoner's means deny him the free choice of advocates. In both countries, however, the Judge may happily be trusted to supplement any deficiency on the weaker side. The American nation neither desires to sacrifice a hostile nor to be so facile in the acceptance of counterfeit evidence of disease as to encourage wanton assassination.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—One thousand further applications for reduced rents have been sent to the Irish Land Commission.

The Ballina (County Mayo) Sub-Commission of the Land Court yesterday made sweeping reductions of rents, averaging 30 per cent.

The tails have been cut off of over a hundred cattle, the property of a farmer named Flannigan, near Boyounagh. The cause of the outrage is not known.

Five more suspects in Galway jail have been released.

Father McFlaher, a Catholic Curate of Athenry, has been lodged in jail as a suspect. He was an active member of the Land League.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—The Reichstag opened to-day.

It is said that Baron Von Schloezer will leave Washington and return to Rome before the end of the year, to reopen negotiations with the Vatican. Bismarck being fully determined to make peace with Rome in order to obtain a Conservative and Ultramontane majority in the new Parliament, for the tobacco monopoly and other plans. Bismarck has not suggested his resignation to the Emperor. Both are in complete accord.

Edwin Booth has written that he cannot appear before the German public this year. He adds: "Next year I positively intend to fulfill this desire."

Another party of Russian Jews has passed through this city for America. This is the third party of the kind, and comprised 250 persons. More will follow.

The Fishery Society of Germany will send some fish to America, a return gift to California spawn.

The first shipment of German refined petroleum, comprising ten double freight cars, has been forwarded from the wells at Gronn, Hanover to Bonn.

The *Press* covers Gambetta's "Grande Ministry" with ridicule and scorn. The semi-official journals have not yet spoken.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—A dispatch from Berlin says that Bismarck in the Reichstag looked paler and graver and more careworn.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A most daring burglary and robbery has just been committed at Hatton Garden branch Post-office, and property valued at £100,000 has been carried off. The brilliant execution of the robbery shows that it must have been planned by men of great skill and audacity. Hatton Garden is in the very heart of the northeast district of the city and is the center of the wholesale diamond market of London. Shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon, when the Post-office clerks has just finished the sealing of the bags of registered letters that were to go out by to-night's mail from the General Post-office, some thieves entered the office suddenly, blew out the gas, seized the registered letter bags and escaped. No clue to the thieves has yet been discovered.

PESTH, Nov. 17.—Sara Bernhardt says: "Colombier never wrote a line of the book published under my name. It was all written by a young man named Jehan Soudan, whom I took out and to whom I paid one thousand francs a month to jot down my American traveling impression for me. If Colombier were a man I'd smash her head."

ROME, Nov. 17.—The obelisk of Phidias, the Quirinal and other public buildings are illuminated this evening in honor of the return of the King and Queen. Thirty thousand persons were present at the railway station.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—It is learned that the Sultan intends to give more encouragement to the Arab movement in North Africa. The Palace keeps up continuous communication with the Tunisian insurgents and the Arabs in Tripoli.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—At a meeting of the Common Council to-day a letter was read from the Secretary of the American Legation thanking the government for saluting the United States flag on the occasion of the Lord Mayor's procession. The letter was ordered printed on the minutes of the Council.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Sixteen hundred miles of submarine cable, intended for the Central and South American Telegraph Company, has been shipped from London. The remainder will be shipped in February next. It is expected that this country and Mexico will be in direct telegraphic communication with Peru and Brazil by June next.

The First Brick Building in Honolulu.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—H. L. S. in the *Saturday Press* is, I think mistaken, when he says that the first brick building erected in this country is that on the corner of Fort and Merchant streets. I have always understood that a Dr. Windship brought bricks from Boston and built one story of a building on the south-west corner of King and Maunakea streets, and from him the natives call "bricks" "Uméhapa" (Windships) to this day. Dr. Windship's daughter was the wife of the late Isaac Montgomery.

A. F. J.

Thoughts on the Hawaiian Situation.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—The appalling apparition of "annexation" has again jumped up to vex the national stage. Can we not lay the ghost? Just as our consciences are at rest, another wicked world has ceased to trouble this tropical serenity, and our system of government is working with the harmony of the morning stars, this vast, hideous, grasping dragon of annexation, with horns, hoof and tail, springs up, grins and hisses at us. It is believed by many that this troublesome presence has something to do with earthquakes. Indeed emi nent observers, with well regulated instruments, report that by actual measurement this kingdom works nearer to the United States by about one millionth part of an inch after each earthquake, and after the shock the demon of annexation, who has taken forcible possession of Mauna Loa in the name of the United States, pours forth from its mouth upon the people of Hilo and elsewhere the lava of annexation unrighteousness. I understand the American Minister has been detected in secretly winding his way up the back stairs of Mauna Loa, intent in Sandwich purposes, and if the latest news is reliable, that wily and Machiavellian diplomat has so i through the mails to the Department of State, in Washington, samples of earth taken from each island, solely with a view of ascertaining the value of the soil in connection with the scheme of annexation. The attention of the government has been repeatedly called to the necessity of erecting watch towers of great size and strength upon the principal mountainous peaks of the group, such as Diamond Head, Tantalus and Haleakala, in order that the California coast may be closely watched, and any attempt at embarkation of hostile forces from the belligerent port of San Francisco be instantly detected. Those nervous but patriotic persons who have not slept for fifteen years, owing to the irritating influences of annexation schemes, should constitute a self organized corps of observers and sentinels occupying these towers at all times, and armed with excelsior Chinese gongs, they would at any moment of the day or night rouse the nation in a moment of peril; especially so, if they should notice an undue collection of portentous looking persons, like President Arthur and his Cabinet, in the vicinity of a gun and pistol store in San Francisco. A chair should be placed in the road in front of General Conly's house, and a vigilant person, alive to the situation should sit there with knitting, watching the subtle fiend of American diplomacy. I have reason to believe that the dog connected with the American Legation has cultivated a spirit of antagonism to Hawaiian independence. If that dog could be enveigled into a feast I should recommend it and eat it. I betray no secrets when I say that that dog has a fellow feeling and that it is used as a dispatch bag by the treacherous conspirators against Hawaiian independence who now monopolize the government. The Cabinet was lately seen in a lonely spot midst of Diamond Head pulling that veil out, and extracting from the cylindrical dispatch bag a most treasonable correspondence, and after it had been done had restored the foil to its sphere of usefulness. The contents of the document is now in cipher and is being deciphered by that distinguished archæologist Prof. Alexander. I would also call the attention of these watchmen, these minute men of the kingdom, to the rumor that has long prevailed here that a most assiduous attempt is being made to annex this kingdom to Great Britain. It is said that the scheme of East Indian immigration is only a Trojan horse, by which twenty thousand Indian subjects of Great Britain will be introduced into these Islands. Now there are "British Indian coolies love their Empress Queen," and if they shall become a majority of the able bodied voters, it will be only the turning of the hand to tumble this kingdom into the British lap. Those who have not seen a happy hour since Lord Paulet struck down the British flag from defiant pole on this soil, will naturally view this scheme of empire with great satisfaction. It has been intimated by several philanthropists that Great Britain would not refuse to take territory secured in such an underhanded way, but astute European statesmen have unanimously declared that she will be true to her traditions and positively refused it. I have carefully examined the historical record of Great Britain and am prepared to show that she has never accepted any foreign territory, unless it was a voluntary gift or was forced upon her. She even refused to accept the Chinese until they threatened her with a vast invasion. Now with vigilant watchmen in our mountain towers which overlook America, with the American Minister under the closest surveillance, and with an abiding faith that Great Britain will prove true to her glorious past, Hawaii need have no fear of annexation either to America or England. I do not advocate "Hawaiian primacy in the Pacific," that is annexation of or a protectorate over all Polynesian territory. With a national loan of one thousand millions of dollars, and an army of two hundred thousand men, and a vast navy, Hawaii is able to dominate the Pacific. Her warriors are thirsting for human gore, and her sea-fighters are weary of pacing the quarter-deck, shall we then annex these Polynesian races? shall the watchword of the future be the Pacific only for Hawaiians!

YOURS PACIFICATOR.

A Word of Friendly Remonstrance.

EDITOR GAZETTE: I have read with care and much interest, the article in your last issue, on the future of the Hawaiian race. The subject is one of prime importance and deserves a much larger share of thoughtful and candid discussion than it has yet received. To this discussion, I hope to make in the near future, some humble contribution. My present purpose is simply to call attention to a few errors of fact into which you have, (inadvertently no doubt,) been led.

First—You give your readers to understand that during the recent small pox epidemic, the natives as a rule concealed the cases occurring among their friends and relatives and that the cases voluntarily reported were the exception. This, let me assure you is the direct reverse of the truth. The concealed cases constituted comparatively a small proportion of the whole number; certainly not over ten per cent. It is a fact moreover within my personal knowledge that nearly all cases of this kind were investigated with commendable diligence and the responsible parties duly prosecuted. I find by referring to the record that the total number of prosecutions on this charge were thirty-three, in only twenty-three of which was the evidence found sufficient to warrant a conviction. When it is remembered that the total cases after deducting those brought from Chinese immigrant ships and those breaking out on the hospital grounds, numbered nearly seven hundred; it will be seen how unfounded is the charge that the natives, as a rule, concealed and hid away the cases of small pox occurring among them.

It is not a pleasant thing for people of any race or color to have their friends taken by summary process and carried off to a pest-house. If concealment under those circumstances be a fault or a crime, the record of the natives in this respect is no worse than that of others. The percentage of concealments among the Chinese was fully as large or larger than among the Hawaiians. The docility of the natives under these trying circumstances was a subject of a frequent remark between Deputy Marshal Dayton and myself, and we were entirely agreed that had the same number of cases occurred among the whites instead of among the natives, the epidemic would have been vastly more difficult to handle. Dr. Fitch assures me that his experience on Kauai was equally satisfactory. Among the twenty cases occurring on that Island, all of which were under his care, there was only one instance in which any disposition was shown to deny the case or hide it away. In this instance moreover, a proposition to that effect, made by some of the family, was promptly vetoed by other members of the household.

Second—You speak of the "infertility of women, especially with their own race," &c., as a prominent cause for anticipating the extermination of the native race. This charge of "infertility" is a specimen of the kind of assertion which passes unchallenged from mouth to mouth until at last it comes to be accepted as fact. Statistics do not bear out the assertion that native women are especially "infertile," either with their own race or with foreigners. An examination of the returns on file in the office of the Board of Education, shows the annual births to be about 105 to each thousand of females in the country. Leaving out Honolulu and the island of Oahu, where the bulk of the white population resides, the rate is 62 to each thousand of females.

There can be no reasonable doubt that were it possible to obtain full and accurate statistics from the country districts, the actual showing would be considerably better than indicated by the above figures. According to the last census, *nine-tenths* of all the females on this island, (Oahu) were natives and half-castes. It is simply incredible that the other one-tenth can have been so enormously prolific as to have raised the birth rate of this island over fifty per cent above the rest of the country.

Now although it is undoubtedly true that the native women (in common with their white sisters,) are less prolific than they might be did they conform more closely to the laws of their physical being, the above figures indicate nevertheless, a very respectable birth rate. When we find moreover that the *death rate* for the whole country is nearly double, and for Honolulu about three times as much as that of London, New York and other large cities of Europe and America, it becomes evident that something quite different from the "infertility of the native women," is responsible for the decrease of the native race.

Third—My own experience and that of some at least of my professional brethren, justify the conclusion that the natives are much more amenable to the physician's influence and much more willing to follow his advice than your remarks on this subject would lead any one to suppose. In a majority of cases it is quite possible by reasonable kindness and patience to obtain the good will and confidence of the native patient. When this is done he will be found about as ready to obey directions and take the medicine prescribed as would be the case with white patients of corresponding intelligence and similar station in life.

Trusting that these remarks may not be considered irrelevant or untimely, I have the honor to be, Yours Very Respectfully,

CHARLES T. RODGERS, M. D.

Honolulu, Nov. 28th, 1881.

The Cemeteries again.

EDITOR GAZETTE.—In the GAZETTE a few weeks ago appeared a note calling attention to the discreditable condition of the cemeteries on either side of Nuuanu road and contrasting them with several cemeteries in the United States.

Unfortunately these remarks appear to have failed to attract any attention and matters remain as they were; the paths in the grounds on the right hand or Punchbowl side of the road are, it is true, kept in something that may be called order compared with the opposite side of the road, where a variety of trees, heterogeneous groups of shrubs, flowers, common geraniums mostly, weeds, grasses, lantanas and what not, serve to conceal or disfigure what fitting monuments there are, and such family plots as are carefully tended, till they are swamped by the general neglect around them. A variety of enclosures wood, iron, coral of every degree of ugliness and every stage of decay are scattered about the ground, and contribute to the wretchedness of the general aspect of the place. Of what use are these enclosures and what purpose do they serve? they may have been formerly a necessity before the cemetery ground was itself enclosed, but now, what object do they accomplish?

For the most part they are in such condition as to be incapable of keeping out cattle, while dogs goats or any other small animals could range the whole place without being conscious of the existence of an obstacle. If the idea be a delimitation of property, a marking of boundaries then a mere wire, chain or other almost invisible fence would answer every purpose and avoid disfigurement. As to keeping a plot of ground in neatness and good order, this is often impossible without entrenching on a neighboring geranium or castor-oil shrub. One must bring ones own servant to assist when necessary; the keeper or care-taker is sometimes on the ground, but the results of his labors are inappreciable, in short if any one cares to see these cemeteries in any condition different from the present, that is, if they are to be no longer a discredit to the community, and a disfigurement to the principal highway leading from Honolulu, he must make it known and then no doubt there will be many to co-operate.

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