Hawaiian Gazette.

"MEDIUM IN MEDIA."

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1885.

THE appearance of diphtheria in a few well marked cases has naturally caused anxiety to parents and all connected with the care of children. Fortunately, there appears to be no chance of the disease becoming epidemic, the physicians have been careful in isolating the cases that have appeared, and there seems every chance that we have heard of the last of the disease. Even so slight a visitation has caused alarm, and has driven some children from the capital. It is satisfactory to learn that up to the present there has been no fatal case from the disease, and that there have been no new cases within the last few days.

THE notes relative to the mail contract between New Zealand and the representatives of Mr. Elder, is by no means conclusive, we shall have to wait for full information until the arrival of the steamer from the Coast. We think the Steamer premature in its jubilation relative to the Oceanic Company. That some arrangement may be entered into is quite possible, but that anything conclusive has been arranged is evidently doubtful. The influence of the representatives of John Elder & Co. is very strong, and the chances are that things will run to suit them rather than the Oceanic.

KAMAIA has spoken politically to some purpose. At a most influential meeting comprising both natives and foreigners, the name of Dr. Wight has been proposed as a candidate for the representation of that district, and there seems every prospect of a vigorous campaign and complete success. Dr. Wight comes forward with an exceptionally good record in his favor. He is a true hearted, clear headed, honest man. He has lived a large part of his life at Kohala, his interests are identified with the interests of the district, native and foreign. He is most thoroughly respected by both natives and foreigners. He is a man of experience in many ways and likely he is a thoroughly independent man. He seeks for neither Government pap nor patronage, and it is of such men that the coming Legislature should be composed. Dr. Wight's backers, who know their district, talk in the most sanguine terms of his chance and there seems every chance of the mountain resulting in a return.

IT is rather amusing to find the Government feeling its own feet. The Government organ confesses that Government nominees are not satisfactory in the Legislature. Towards the best men in the country, and we feel assured that the whole country echoes the desire. It is even strong in its condemnation of the previous Legislature, which is styled the "do nothing body," and a hope is uttered that in the Legislature, "may become more respected than either." This is hard on the last Legislature, but, of course it must be true, the majority of it whitewashed the present Cabinet, and that was truly enough to lose it the respect of all sane men on these Islands. It really is too hard however, for the Government organ to turn round and void its dirt upon a hand which dealt with it and its friends so kindly. What is the meaning of the change? The Government candidates are not popular in the election districts and preparations are being made for a gentle lie down.

THERE has been some effort made to show that those districts which voted the Government, or to it is often represented, the King's ticket, no doubt falsely represented, for no manly descendant of the towering Kahiki would be a party to such tactics, it is for the Benefit the dignity of the crowned King Queen Victoria, King Humbert, the Emperor of Germany do not. Well those districts which returned a candidate whose views were in accordance with the present administration had a larger share of votes at the ballot box. It has been attempted to be shown that because Mr. Pilipo was the denunciator of North Kona, the roads have not been attended to in that district. On the other hand, because Mr. Nahinu, Government nominee, had been elected South Kona, great things had been done there. This is all bluff. The people of South Kona are as bullyoff for roads as those of North Kona. We have no doubt of the willingness of the Government to open North Kona, but their ability to show their spite was wanting, they squandered their money upon useless appointments and had no money to spend upon their supporters. An old native one saw the dilemma that the Government were in a few days ago, when there was a big political meeting in Hawaii, he pointed out how the plea of getting anything from the present Government was nonsense. He quoted his own district, deserted its roads and overwhelmed with rubrals the Government appeal for support.

THE story which comes from Hawaii relative to the murder of Wahinkio, an old native on the Hakalau plantation, by his son-in-law, is one of striking brutality. There is apparently no doubt that at the bottom of the affair drink may be traced, and further, private information goes to show, that the drink furnished was not the native manufactured article, but was the cheap gin which is now so readily obtained by the natives. The crime is horrible, and all need feel that allowing the "gentle" Hawaiian to put the "enemy within his mouth to steal away his brains" has in this case brought about a ghastly result. There seems to be little doubt but that crimes of violence are on the increase. There can be little doubt that the cause of many of these crimes is liquor. The illicit trade in liquor is not dead, it still flourishes, to this, in the outer districts has been added a system of licensed liquor trading which results in undermining the people. The result is such a hideous crime as that of Wahinkio's, a man killing the father of his wife, the mother of his children. The glimpse here given of the ravages of liquor is horrible enough, in his sober senses the unfortunate young man would never have done what he has done. Had temptation been out of his reach, he would to-day have been a free man instead of a felon, his father in law a hale hearty worker in the community instead of a blood stained, battered corpse. To this has drink brought a gentle tempered man, will those who have opened the flood gates of drink to the native be now satisfied with their work?

THE Government organ, being unable to answer the charges which have been brought against its masters, has attempted to turn the matter by giving a sweeping denial that all are untrue. This is the usual tactic of the detected pickpocket or sneak thief. The formula is "Search Bob, Sir, I never saw the pocket handkerchief, some other cove put it in my pocket."

The *Sun* brought against the Government last week were the following, taking them in order as they appeared in our columns:

First, that the Government had not paid money which it ought to have paid, and which it had no claim on retaining.

Secondly, that the appointment of a Deputy Attorney General is distinctly against the spirit of the vote of the last Legislature; and quoting the law we showed thoroughly the administration was adrift.

Thirdly, we showed that the police system of Hilo was thoroughly inefficient, basing our comments upon the very best information from the town itself.

Fourth, there were comments upon the action of the Hilo planters, who had condemned the Government in strong terms.

Fifth, the "organ" was properly ruled for publishing an article which was really an insult to the country, if it was not also an insult to the King.

Lastly, the back down of Minister Gulick to the Planter's Committee, was published in full. The latter was probably the thing which called forth the spleen of the Government. Minister Gulick said one thing to the Committee. The Minister of Foreign Affairs wrote a totally different reply in a letter. For transitory there were enough witnesses to Mr. Gulick's statements to make him stick to them or to make him declare himself the tool of his wily master. Charges such as were made by the Gazette of last week cannot be brushed aside by mere denial. Explanations are wanted, and as some of the charges have been translated into Hawaiian and circulated, they will require specific denial.

THE *Gem* a native paper issued and conducted, as before, by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, is instructing the Hawaiian public in rather a curious way. It is trying to make the native think that there has been a deal of work made against Mr. McKinley, the present Hawaiian Representative in San Francisco, because he was appointed by the present Cabinet. As a fact, Mr. McKinley has never had an aspersion on his name from Hawaiian journals. His predecessor was acceptable and presentable in his position, and few know, and certainly the general public does not know why he was removed.

The organ of the Minister of Foreign Affairs publishes the signatures of firms in this city endorsing Mr. McKinley, those were written to help him keep his place here.

The inference drawn by the *Gem* is that because the Hawaiian Government appointed Mr. McKinley Consul at San Francisco, the people here went back on their written endorsement. There is nothing in the charge, of course. Our citizens signed for a man whom they thought would them as representative of the United States at this port, the same endorsement would for San Francisco is a very different affair. In this little matter may be seen how the Hawaiian paper controlled by the Minister of Foreign Affairs falsifies what is put before the English speaking public. A glance through it also shows that it uses vile language, and a note has been made of the fact for future reference, should need be. The fact is that maliciously the *Gem* is setting before the native community a series of untruths. These are happily being exposed in the native language. The public can understand how much harm can be done by a few well chosen lies set before an untravelled and often ignorant people.

ANOTHER wail from Hilo, relative to its roads. It is a monstrous shame that with votes on such liberal proportions as the last Legislature gave, we cannot have better roads than we have. It is not that the country has lacked money, when the gross income of the biennial period comes to be reckoned up, we fancy it will exceed that of previous periods. There has been money enough, obtained as it may have been, to have carried on all necessary public works. But the fact is that the Government hampered themselves with useless votes, and have been compelled to pay out money for things of absolutely no use. In this way the income of the country has been frittered away. And now when the day of reckoning is almost at hand what can be offered in palliation of what has been left undone. Certainly the citizens and voters of the district will not be disposed to accord much faith to the promises of the Government candidate, when looking back upon what the Government have done for them during the past two years. It would be in order for the citizens of Hilo to forward a strong petition to the Minister of Interior on the subject of their roads. Petitions are seldom attended to, it is true, but they serve a good purpose in awaking people up to the fact that they have rights, that if they pay taxes they have a right to good roads, that if their money is spent upon a worthless police they have a right to have a good police and that they are being swindled when a bad one is being foisted upon them. When their petitions remain unanswered they begin to realize that the Government, instead of being for the people, is for some thing else; and nothing brings this more quickly before the people than their inability to obtain what they know to be a necessity and a right.

IT was only a few weeks ago that we had occasion to travel over the Hilo roads, and we can vouch for our correspondent's accuracy in describing them.

But not only are the roads of Hilo bad, those of Honolulu are bad, so are those of Waimea, Kauai; so are those of a large portion of Kohala. Neglect reigns supreme, salaries are drawn, contracts are managed, individuals are enriched, but the public convenience may go hang.

IT is time the country woke up to preparation for the coming election, and that a strong effort should be made, not only to put this Ministry out, that after all is a small matter, but to put matters on a broader basis. It is true that the men we have now in power are bad, it is true that they are incompetent, venal, corrupt. It is true that they have done and are doing great injury to the country, as a country, and gross injustice to the taxpayer. All this is true, and a great deal more might be said, but what advantage shall we have if we merely exchange one set of corrupt and incompetent Ministers for another set equally incompetent if not as corrupt. The change that all men of thought in these islands look forward to, is not merely a change of the puppets that wear a ministerial wire, writers, visit men of war, and erect public buildings at pleasure. The change that is looked for is more drastic; it is Government by the people, for the people. The people are the taxpayers. When it is said the Government has this or that, it is every man in the country who puts his fraction to the amount, and the people who are taxed most be considered. Things are run in such a way here, that the real taxpayers have little or no voice in saying which way their money shall be expended.

The power in the hands of those who control Government patronage is enormous. To break that power there is one only course, to return, or strive to return to the legislature such a set of representatives as will block the wheels of the present power. It has been done in other countries, it can be done in this. Once this end is gained the Independent Party will undoubtedly so hedge power that never again can the country be captured by an adventurer and used to such vile purpose as it has been lately. The roots of our present ills run deep, and the reform spade will have to be plunged in pretty far to make any permanent impression.

The impression moreover, must be permanent or it will be worthless. There can be no faltering in the matter, sitting on the fence will not do, it must be out and out reform or—nothing!

THE *Advertiser* of the 26th gives foremost place to an editorial headed "Gen. Speechless Endorsed," calling attention to another part of the paper wherein are printed what are described as "extracts" from the London *Times*, Liverpool *Echo* and Belfast *Northern Whig*, and arguing that these constitute an "endorsement by three of the most conservative papers published in the British Isles."

Merely substituting Adolph for Gen. Speechless, we may point out what this "endorsement" is worth. The (London) *Times* and the Belfast *Northern Whig* are powerful, old established, respectable papers, but neither is conservative in the ordinary acceptation of the term. The *Times* is tied to no party and treats liberals and conservatives indifferently, according to the judgment of its editor. The *Whig* is also independent, but on the whole more distinctly of the liberal party. The Liverpool paper has not much status or weight on either side.

But that which needs to be pointed out is the fact, disguised by the *Advertiser*, that the articles quoted are not endorsements by the papers named—they are communications got up in San Francisco and possibly permitted to appear in the papers named.

The *Times*, certainly does not publish the communication in its weekly edition, and there is no justification whatever for calling the quotations in the *Advertiser* "English views of the great San Francisco man, Gen. (Adolph) Spreckels endorsed."

There is no expression of public or of editorial opinion on the question, but at most the admission of a communication.

In common with all respectable journals the GAZETTE has always opposed, and held up to reprobation, Note the matter and the manner of the *Chronicle* in treatment of questions which it takes up in a spirit of partisanship, more especially its brutal personalities, its libels, and its defamation of the persons, and even the families of those whom it finds to be its interest to libel or to defame, be they Spreckels or any one else.

On the same principle, it is the duty of an upright journal to expose the deception attempted by the *Advertiser* of representing communications admitted from a foreign and interested source as "endorsement" by public opinion or by editorial weight, in English or Irish papers, of an event which they suffered to pass without notice for many months, and has at last been admitted to their columns only as correspondence, and reproduced here as if they were original or authoritative.

DURING the past year the acreage of land under wheat in Great Britain fell off from 2,672,000 acres to 2,426,000 acres, a decrease of about ½ per cent. The acreage for barley is 2,207,000, oats, 2,200,000; potatoes, 565,000, and hops, 57,000. This is a falling off of 1 per cent. in the acreage under potatoes, and an increase of 4 per cent. under barley, 1 per cent. under oats and 5 per cent. under hops. The total number of live stock on June 4 last was as follows: Cattle, 6,267,000; sheep, 26,000,000; horses, 1,967,000; pigs, 2,600,000; showing an increase of 39,000 cattle, 132,000 sheep and 103,000 horses, and a decrease of 101,000 pigs. Since 1880 the stock of cattle in England and Wales has increased 31 per cent., while sheep have fallen off in numbers.

NOTES.

THE amount of petroleum obtained from California has been steadily increasing for the past five years. In 1879 19,000 barrels were produced, and in 1884 more than 100,000 barrels, thus quadrupling the yield in the space of five years. California now ranks third among the petroleum-producing states. New York is second; West Virginia, fourth.

THE only countries upon the globe to which cholera has not been carried are the islands of the Pacific, Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, the islands of the North Atlantic, and the western coast of South America. These countries are all separated from India by a wide expanse of ocean, and have no commercial intercourse with that country.

THE report of the commissioner of police for London shows that on December 31, 1884, the authorized strength of the force was 20 superintendents, 691 inspectors, 1,067 sergeants and 11,151 constables, making a total of 12,930. Forty-six miles of new streets and squares were brought under police protection during the year. The average proportion per 1,000 of the estimated population of persons apprehended for drunkenness and disorderly conduct from 1860 to 1870 was 5.176; from 1870 to 1880 it increased to 7.136, and the average for the past five years has been 5.491. The reported loss of property stolen during the year was £705,456, a decrease on the previous year of £7,928. Of the whole reported loss $21,732 was recovered, leaving the net loss £86,689.

IN the present issue of colonial aggrandizement Germany comes into collision with Spain. The point of dispute between the two powers is the group known as the Caroline Islands in the South Pacific. These islands were discovered by Spain in the sixteenth century, and have usually been considered as one of the Spanish colonial possessions. The German view appears to be that whatever rights Spain acquired in the Carolines she has lost by non-user. Prince Bismarck's organ, the *North German Gazette*, declares that the only attempt made by Spain to claim the Caroline Islands as Spanish territory was resisted by both Germany and England, who sent formal protests to the Spanish government ten years ago. Germany's action in the matter has provoked intense opposition in Spain, where numerous anti-German demonstrations have been made. The German government declares that it has acted on the belief that Spain has no rights in the islands, and asserts its willingness to have the question submitted to the arbitrament of some power friendly to both parties.

Beet and Cane Sugars.

The following article, upon the statistics of the Beet sugar industry of Germany and the relative merits of Beet and Cane sugars produced in Europe and the Australian colonies, is taken from the *London Standard*, furnished to that paper by a correspondent who is stated to have obtained the information herewith given, from the most reliable sources, being primarily the result of personal observations by a practical planter holding extensive sugar interests in sugar plantations in the West Indies and elsewhere. The information given is relative to the 1884 season and the estimates and figures apply to a time when sugars and roots ruled almost their lowest value:

In 64 per day of 11 working hours, with potatoes only, and lodgings, scantily men, such as working chemists, &c., 25 per month with board and lodging.

LABOR TAXES.

These extend to 3000 morgens, say 3000 English acres, and are worked on three shift rotation principle, i.e. one third cereals (very little grain), one third potatoes and one third beet. Straw manure of which a large quantity is used, the ballmake manure of which a large quantity is used, the ballmake manure of which a large quantity is used, the ballmake