

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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Hawaiian Gazette 10-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 29, 1891.

LABOR.

The S. S. Belgic has arrived with several hundred Chinese laborers. These men will be presumably allotted to the various plantations from whence applications for labor have been received.

Is it wise or in any sense judicious to let these new comers set eyes upon an open shore directly they arrive? To hear of complaints and dissatisfaction the first time they inquire or seek information from their countrymen?

It is most unwise on the part of the Government to leave the answer to such question as was occasioned by the trouble at Kohala with the Pactolus men, to private and probably interested explanations.

The familiar face of the Hon. Joseph Marsden has again appeared on the streets of Honolulu. It is well known that he has been traveling in the East Indies for some months for the purpose of investigating the conditions of labor in those countries with a view to a possible immigration of suitable out-of-door laborers for this climate and country.

The Minister of Public Works in recapitulating various expenditures stated that the total expenditure on harbor defenses to the 31st March last amounted to £475,000.

The Postmaster-General stated that he had received communications from Washington to the effect that the United States Government contemplated giving aid to a fortnightly service between San Francisco and the Colonies.

The disaffection has reached its height in Manono, and an outrage has been made by the followers of several chiefs who are known to be supporters of Mataafa's undeclared claims.

The Malietoa Government demanded that the instigators of this riot should be sent to Apia for trial, but there was considerable delay in obeying the summons.

A curious illustration of the value of the San Francisco service comes in the fact that by the Alameda are letters received which the senders specially marked per Rangoon and per S. S. Tainui. The London post office has stamped these letters "Too Late," but yet these "Too Late" communications were received yesterday.

The New York Times considers it important to have an American warship at Honolulu in the event of Great Britain endeavoring to make Honolulu the Gibraltar of the Pacific.

bound to Vladivostock by way of the Suez canal, on board the so-called "volunteer fleet."

It is believed that the real cause of the recent downfall of the Turkish premier was his friendly policy towards England. It is officially announced that the change of ministry does not imply a change in the European policy of Turkey.

The famine in some districts of Russia is so terrible in its severity that peasant women bring their children into contact with sufferers from diphtheria, that they may contract the disease and so end their misery.

The British Government has arranged with the Canadian Pacific Railway for conveyance of a certain number of regiments in a given time in the event of war. The Hungarian Government has sanctioned the expenditure of 16,000,000 florins in fortifying Transylvania.

A Washington dispatch, September 9, says: "The Government has quashed proceedings in the case against the steamship Itata."

Valparaiso, September 9, reports that a syndicate of European capitalists, out of sympathy with the Junta, offers to advance half a million of money.

The majority of the Committee of Enquiry (Ottawa) exonerate Sir Hector Langevin from the charges brought against him. Terrible earthquakes are reported throughout the State of San Salvador, Central America.

Hardly a city in the republic has escaped the effects of the shocks. Two cities are completely destroyed, and four others are said to be ruined. Hundreds of lives have been lost, and since the shock three great volcanic mountains have become active.

In the New Zealand Parliament the second reading of a bill to confer the franchise on women was carried by 33 to 8, but doubts have arisen as to whether it would be carried through.

There is a difference of opinion among the supporters of the bill as to when the change should be brought into operation. The Legislative Council are about equally divided and it is thought possible that the bill may be blocked there.

The bill is supported by some because they think that justice demands that women should have votes, by others because they think that their own districts would be strengthened, by Prohibitionists because they think that women would vote for the suppression of licensed houses.

Some of the Conservatives because they think that women would aid in resisting the semi-socialist feeling that is at present showing in colonial politics.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements made, or opinions expressed by our correspondents.

Mr. Editor: Until my attention was called to last Saturday's Elele I had not noticed anything peculiar about it. I thought I had hold of an ordinary number of Ka Leo.

Reading that paper is like living in a saw-mill, terribly noisy, but after a while you don't notice it. I saw, however, at once that there was something queer about the paper.

The "buzz" was buzzed more than usual. It was not one whit more absurd than Ka Leo always is, but it was a little more incoherent. The sentences refused to be parsed a little more obstinately than of yore.

It was Ka Leo, a "sheet in the wind's eye," so to speak. Saturday's Elele shows that the only thing necessary to an editor of a journal like Ka Leo, is to be out of your head.

The office might put up a sign—"no sane man need apply." Would it not be a good idea to turn it into a sort of Branch Insane Hospital. The hopeful patients could be sent there until they became incurable, and then they could go out to Kailua.

Or the paper might move its whole plant out to the Asylum at once. Only in that case the convalescents would have to be carefully isolated, for the paper would be as damaging to their poor half restored wits as a drop of sulphuric acid on the palate.

The truth is that a paper without principles or convictions, dealing only with the salt waters of bitterness, ought to be a weekly. It takes time even for the most noxious serpents to distill their venom.

The weekly sermons may be considered the daily are so diluted that they are bound to be harmless, though nauseating. If the truth be told, the present editor (or syndicate of editors) of the Ka Leo is, to borrow Malvolio's description of another fool, "a very barren rascal."

The comparison between last Saturday's Elele and the Ka Leo of every day reminds one of the old farmer who used to dress in such a style that his neighbors when he was rigging up a scarecrow in his cornfields, could hardly tell which was which.

High License vs. Prohibition. Mr. Editor: Will you kindly publish the following communication from Hon. Jonathan Stone to the Boston Transcript, and oblige Temperance.

"You ask my opinion as to the expediency of adopting the prohibitory amendment. I am decidedly opposed to it, and shall do everything I can to defeat it. The idea of incorporating into our fundamental law an amendment that will attempt to strike out of existence one of the principal articles of commerce and manufacture—an article that is used in some way or other by every human being in all civilized communities where it is to be obtained—and because some people are simple enough to make a bad use of spirituous liquors, it is no reason why others should be prohibited from the proper use and enjoyment of it.

Prohibition is wrong in theory and practice; it never can be enforced; it will be a dead letter upon the statutes, with spasmodic attempts to enforce it. I am in favor of a license law—high license and a limited number. After a careful consideration of the whole subject for fifty years, I am convinced that any attempt to enforce entire prohibition will be another failure, and only tend to retard the true cause of temperance and reform.

Believing that you only desire a general expression of sentiment, without following the matter out in detail, I leave it, hoping that every man will be able by common observation and intelligence to form a correct conclusion upon the subject. JONATHAN STONE. Reverse, March 19, 1889."

Samoa Affairs. APIA, Sept. 3.—The slumbering disaffection amongst the natives, which had led at the time of my last writing, has again given tangible evidence of its strong existence. Though Mataafa continues to reside at Malie and to tacitly assume a degree of authority above that allowed to a high chief, no overt action to contravene this has been taken by King Malietoa, who is either afraid of provoking an open quarrel or not assured of his power to crush his popular rival.

This inactivity is naturally having a bad effect upon the popular native mind, which is ever prone to draw conclusions. The disaffection has reached its height in Manono, and an outrage has been made by the followers of several chiefs who are known to be supporters of Mataafa's undeclared claims.

OUR JURY SYSTEM.

We were glad to see an able article on the present jury system in one of the late issues of the Bulletin. The view taken of the matter in the most part meets our own views. That in the United States the jury system has grown up to be almost a farce is a matter of notoriety. The more ignorant and the bigger fool that a man is, so much the better is he fitted for a jurymen.

In our own courts the system is better, as managed by our present Justices; but how long will it be so? Is the jury system the best to be desired for justice? Is it not true that now most of our leading lawyers take their cases, and important ones too, direct before the Justice waiving a jury? Is it not equally true that if a party brings into court a case which, to say the least, looks scaly, he wants a jury. Does he trust to the ignorance of law to be found in an average jury rather than to the clear, legal brain of a judge of one of our higher courts?

This matter is receiving attention, we notice, among the jurists of the United States and other countries. In the Green Bag for August there is a good article on the subject.

We are not wanting to depose any one of our safe guards, but we believe that the necessity of juries in the trial of most cases is among the things of the past, and that a better mode of trial can be devised. Anyway would it not be well for our Legislature to look carefully into the matter and put a higher limit than now is allowed, on those cases not triable by juries.

In the course of our experience it has often been the case that a person on a criminal charge has desired to waive a jury, but could not do it by law. Now such being the case we think our statutes should allow any one to waive a jury, and be tried before the justice sitting on the bench.

How often is it that juries agree on a verdict just to get themselves relieved of an irksome duty, and really not on the merits of the case. Would it not be better to have all cases tried before a Justice, with the right of appeal to the full bench?

Would not any one be served better by bringing his case before the legally-trained minds of four men, chosen as Justices are, rather than before twelve men picked up as our juries are from among merchants and bartenders, idlers and ignorant laborers?

Again, in dispensing with the system of juries, a great gain would be made to the public in the saving of expense; and in a private way, in the saving of time to the laboring man and merchant who is now called to do jury duty. This is a matter, we think, should be taken in hand, and something done in the premises.

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CHAS. KOELLING, Agent Princesville Plantation Co. Honolulu, Kanai, Sept. 11, 1891. 1398-1m

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