

Hawaiian Gazette
12-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1893.

Messrs. W. G. Irwin & Co. have received advices from Europe to the effect that the Australian mails will hereafter be put on the Etruria and Campania. As these are fast steamers, it is expected that the mails will reach San Francisco in time to leave there Thursday, so that they will be due in Honolulu the following Thursday, or one day earlier than at present. This is good news, for it means that there will be an opportunity to answer letters as soon as received whenever the San Francisco vessel arrives promptly on time. The change will be welcomed by all Honolulu people.

PAUL NEUMANN is working very hard with Senators and Representatives, trying to get a delay in the ratification of the treaty. He has stated that annexation is inevitable, and he only wants to get as much as he can for the ex-Queen. He claims to be a leading annexationist himself, and merely objects to the present move because he does not like the people who are its prominent promoters. The latter statement is one of the few strictly true which he has said since his arrival in San Francisco. He has filed a "precis" with the State Department which purports to be a true account of the revolution and of the causes leading up to it. The "precis" is not a good one, if precision means accuracy. It contains many suppressions, many garbled statements, and many falsehoods; but we do not believe it contains enough of any of these things to pervert the minds of the American people.

MR. THEO. H. DAVIES has reached New York with Kailani in charge. There does not seem to be any reason to suppose that his visit will have any bearing on the result of the negotiations now pending. Mr. Neumann and Mr. E. C. Macfarlane do not approve of Mr. Davies' move on the common enemy. They probably think, and with reason, that when Congress goes into the business of restoring deposed queens by force, as these ardent annexationists devoutly hope that Congress will, the existence of two rival claimants to the Throne will be embarrassing. In this they are certainly right.

Mr. Davies' expectation that the presence of his young and charming ward will excite a degree of sympathy for her cause, may not be without foundation. But we shrewdly suspect that it will be a barren sympathy. We feel here a certain sympathy for the Princess, whose hopes are disappointed through no fault of her own, but the sympathy will not be enough to reinstate her, either as sovereign or as heir. In the 19th century all future claims upon a Throne are tainted with a double portion of uncertainty, and heirs presumptive should take this into account.

A WRONG IDEA.

There is an idea current that Mr. Cleveland has declared himself in favor of sending a Commission to these islands to ascertain the state of public sentiment, before annexing them. There is no foundation for any such idea. The paragraph upon which it is based, is the following, which is clipped from the San Francisco Bulletin:

The question of annexation, with direct reference to Hawaii, occupies a prominent place in the address. On this point Cleveland speaks with more directness. He disapproves of any hasty action in the matter. He is averse to going into the question rashly. He advises annexation after a careful inquiry, not inquiry after annexation. The President-elect is in favor of annexation of the islands in case an examination of both sides of the question shows that such a course is desirable and expedient.

Mr. Cleveland may or may not intend to send a Commission to these islands, but whether this is so or not, there is no hint of any such intention in the foregoing—which

or that matter is probably nothing more than a guessing substitute for authentic information.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Monowai brings little that is new in regard to the negotiations at Washington. No action had been taken by the Senate prior to the sailing of the steamer on March 3d, so that the question is left to the Cleveland administration to settle. The principal reason for deferring action appears to have been the fact that the Senate was crowded with work, as day and night sessions were necessary in order to get through with the appropriation bills. This would probably of itself have been sufficient to cause the delay, but there was no doubt other factors in the case. Prominent among these was the desire on the part of some Democrats to capture the glory of the annexation for their own party. The desire for a fuller discussion was also operative, while considerable opposition to the Treaty was manifested in some quarters.

Though there has been some delay, it does not appear that there has been any very material change in the situation. We learn from the Provisional Government that their dispatches are favorable. The Commissioners were hopeful that action would be taken by the Senate within a fortnight after March 4th. The Senate was to meet immediately after the inaugural, and there was no business before it besides the confirmation of appointments, except the Hawaiian Treaty. As the senators are generally in a hurry to get home, the Commissioners feel hopeful that the treaty will be acted upon promptly. They have been assured by prominent senators that the delay is in no way due to opposition to the treaty.

BRITISH RULE IN THE GILBERT ISLANDS.

The Sydney Herald has interviewed two representatives of the leading firms doing business in the Gilbert Islands, as to the situation in that group. It will be remembered that these islands were not long ago brought under the control of Great Britain. The representatives of these business houses state that the establishment of the British Protectorate has been followed by a prompt improvement in the condition and prospects of the group. The full statement will be found in another column.

We do not doubt in the least that British rule in the Gilbert Islands is proving and will continue to prove a blessing, as the abolition of the monarchy will prove a blessing here. British rule means the substitution of intelligent, stable and progressive government for the misrule of semi-barbarians. Hawaii is further advanced than the Gilbert Islands, but native rule here has been found wanting, as it has been there. The fifty years' trial in self government which has been granted to the Hawaiian should certainly have been long enough to enable him fully to prove his quality. That the opportunity has been granted him for so long a period affords an instance of patience and generosity on the part of the naturally dominant race for which a parallel may be sought in vain elsewhere. Nations, like individuals, are subject to the inexorable laws of evolution, and no philanthropy can save the weak and degraded from extinction. Sovereignty in this world is to the intellectually and morally strong, who prove their title by the conquests of mind. What has happened in Hawaii is but the necessary outcome of the logic of events. The wheels will go round in spite of the sentimentalist.

That the change in Hawaii rendered necessary by the progress should hurt the feelings of any decent person, is a matter of severe regret. The necessity of it is best expressed by Victor Hugo, who wrote on a sorrowful occasion: "The world is a huge wheel, which cannot move without crushing someone."

IN THE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7.

The Council met at 2:30 P.M. President Dole read the resignation of H. E. Cooper.

Mr. Cooper stated that he tendered his resignation with great regret. He considered it an honor to have been connected with the Council and hoped that the work so successfully begun would be carried forward to a satisfactory conclusion.

S. M. Damon wished to express his high appreciation of Mr. Cooper's services. He had brought to the Council an experience derived from life elsewhere. He had given a new life and added a fresh strain which had proved and would prove of great use. He felt, as the rest of the Council did, that he would be a great loss to the Council.

Attorney-General Smith commented on the disinterested and patriotic course of Mr. Cooper and he joined in the thanks expressed by Mr. Damon.

President Dole said the work done by Mr. Cooper would never be forgotten. He had been active at a very critical time, had read a proclamation which had changed the whole status. The memory of those days would always be a bond of union between those who had passed through them. Mr. Cooper expressed his deep appreciation of the sentiments expressed.

Minister Jones proposed the name of Mr. Hatch to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Cooper's resignation. Mr. Hatch was in sympathy with the objects of the Council and his legal advice would be of great value.

The Secretary was instructed to cast a unanimous ballot for Mr. Hatch.

Mr. Cecil Brown reported new drafts of bills relating to the franchise, etc., to the Phosphate Company.

President Dole read a letter from the Consul in Japan stating that he had sent back by the Miiki Maru, the Rev. D. Keaweamahi and other indigent Hawaiians, the whole expense being about \$365.

Minister Jones moved the amount be paid and charged to the appropriation for relief and return of indigent Hawaiians.

Mr. Brown stated that two of these Hawaiians were perfectly able to pay their own passage. Mr. Keaweamahi had a valuable piece of land on Emma street.

Mr. Waterhouse said Keaweamahi was not able to pay his passage. His land was heavily mortgaged.

The motion carried unanimously. President Dole stated that he had received a report from the C. R. Bishop.

The report was referred to the Finance Committee.

Attorney-General Smith stated that the younger Dr. Goto had arrived from Japan, at the request of the Board of Health, and was to treat lepers.

The law to prohibit gaming passed its final reading.

The Attorney-General introduced a bill relating to proceedings against corporations, and a bill relating to the jurisdiction of District Magistrates in cases of misdemeanor.

Death of Edward P. Bond.

Mr. Edward P. Bond, the founder and Secretary of the Union Safe Deposit Company, whose death at West Newton occurred on February 11, was for a number of years a resident of the Hawaiian Islands. He was born in Boston in 1834. In the pursuance of his duties in connection with the sacred calling to the Unitarian pulpit his health failed, and he took the long voyage around Cape Horn to the Islands to restore it. On his arrival he officiated in some slight degree to the few friends in Honolulu of liberal sympathies. Mr. Bond's character soon made itself felt in the community, and, although differing theologically from the large body of the Orthodox American missionaries, he was soon a most welcome guest in every home wherever he went throughout the group. The natives were quick to recognize in Mr. Bond a friend, and in the official relations he held with them in various government offices that he was called to fill he was always sure to win not only their respect, but aloha (love). His leaving the islands to return was a distinct loss to that community. For years he was secretary of the Hawaiian Club of Boston, composed of returned former residents of that island kingdom, and his interest and sympathy were ever alive for the land he always loved so well. His son, Laurence Bond, is the Hawaiian Consul for Boston; there are also two daughters, all living at the pleasant home in West Newton. "Aloha nui oe, e Bona."

G. D. GILMAN.

An Old Missionary Gone.

The Monowai brought the news of the death of Dr. Seth Lathrop Andrews, the father of Dr. George P. Andrews of this city.

Dr. Andrews was well known in these islands, for he was one of the early missionaries and came to Honolulu as a member of the large company which arrived in 1837. He went to Kailua, Hawaii, where he built a stone house, which is

still standing. In 1846 Mrs. Andrews died, and in 1848, Dr. Andrews' own health failing, he took passage with his only remaining child on a whaler bound to New York via Cape Horn.

In 1852 Dr. Andrews married Miss Amelia Dike, of Pittsford, Vermont, and settled in Romeo, Michigan, where he practiced his profession until old age compelled him to retire from active service, and where he resided until his death, which occurred on February 17, 1893, at the advanced age of 83. His death was the result of a heart trouble of long standing and the end came gently and painlessly.

Dr. Andrews was a man of high personal as well as professional character; an earnest Christian and a devoted and tender husband to the last.

Personal.

The Hawaiian Planters' Monthly for January, which has reached us since our last issue, announces the intention of Mr. Wibray J. Thompson, of Calumet Plantation, to visit the Sandwich Islands during March. We are sorry to say that this cannot now be confirmed. Although Mr. and Mrs. Thompson proposed sailing from San Francisco for Honolulu on the steamship Monowai, March 3d, for a three months' absence, and to that end had perfected every arrangement, unforeseen events have lately conspired to prevent the execution of their plan. It is to be regretted that Louisiana thus loses the advantages likely to have accrued from the careful study of Hawaiian means and methods which Mr. Thompson would certainly have given them. His letters from Cuba, on a previous occasion, have not been forgotten.

As sugar production from cane has nowhere else attained such high degrees of excellence in so many directions as in the islands, it would probably pay our planters richly to send a commission of experts over there for investigation and report.—Louisiana Planter, February 25.

Daring Feat of a Hawaiian Fisherman.

The Knights of Pythias boys at Honokaa, Hawaii, do not do anything by halves. They had their ball programmes printed at the GAZETTE office of course. They were forwarded from here on the steamer Waialeale, but when the vessel got to Hamakua on Wednesday, the 22d, she found very rough weather with high surf breaking on the shore, and was unable to land her freight. The boys waited very patiently and anxiously until noon on Saturday, and then realized that something must be done, so they got a native from Waipio who was willing to swim off to the steamer. Into the surf he plunged with a note to Capt. Smythe, and came ashore with the programmes tied on his head. This manner of landing and the artistic "get up" of the dance programmes caused them to be in decided demand after the ball, and to be carried away as souvenirs of one of the pleasantest reunions ever held in Hamakua, and of the bold feat of the daring Hawaiian surferman.

The Morning Star.

Letters from Butaritari say that the Morning Star reached Butaritari, Nov. 26, four weeks from Kusaie. Breaks in the machinery made voyaging so difficult that the plan for holding a general meeting of the mission at Butaritari had been given up. Rev. J. Nua was left on Butaritari, Rev. D. P. Mahikila was taken to Maiana, and Rev. D. Kaai to Apaiang. Rev. Mr. Channon was making a tour of the Gilbert Islands Group. The Star left Butaritari Nov. 30, for the southern part of the group. Dec. 15, Rev. A. C. Walkup arrived on the Hiram Bingham, and left on Dec. 19 for Kusaie. Rev. R. Maka and wife do not return on the Star. Mrs. Maka is very feeble. The others are reported as in good health.

Important Change.

Messrs. Wm. G. Irwin & Co. Ltd., the General Agents of the Oceanic S. S. Co., and Union S. S. Co., have received an official communication from the managing director of the latter company that "from April next the mails from London for the Colonies via San Francisco will be carried across the Atlantic either by the Etruria or the Campania. As these are very fast vessels, it is anticipated that the mails will reach San Francisco on Thursday, in place of Friday as at present. The mail steamers will therefore be time-tabled to leave San Francisco on Thursdays, beginning with the Mariposa on April 27th, so that thereafter they will be due in Honolulu one day earlier than at present, viz.—on Thursday instead of Friday." Corrected time tables can be had upon application at the Company's office, Fort St.

HILLO BUDGET.

E. O. Hall & Son, L'd.

February, 1893.

Fruitless Mission of the War Vessels.

The past few days have been enlivened by an unusual shipping movement in the bay. The bark Annie Johnson arrived on Saturday, ten days from the Coast, with latest paper dates and the condition of affairs at Washington.

Sunday morning, as we had been advised before by telephone, the Japanese training ship Kon-go arrived, but we were surprised when a few hours after the U. S. S. Alliance came bowling along the Coast at full speed with a big American flag floating from her yard arm. When the boats came ashore, and found beautiful Hilo basking in its usual Sunday blessedness and calm, with not a sign of trouble about, wonder appeared on their countenances, and soon the object of their mission was divulged. To find Hilo not laid waste, its canefields not smoking ruins, and that the Japanese had not risen in rebellion, was a great surprise, and not at all in accord with the story that had sent them hither. Instead of a general massacre, they found the sleepy little town basking in its usual Sunday quiet, its buildings intact, its population only excited by the unusual event of the arrival of two men-of-war in one day; its plantations with their waving fields of cane beautifully green and stretching in an unbroken line for over fifty miles along the coast.

Had they come a couple of days earlier, the officers might have enjoyed a very pleasant social given at the Coney House by Mrs. Wm. Weight in aid of the Foreign Church. The night was not all that could be desired, but the house and its verandas were so large and roomy, brilliantly lighted as they were, that the occasion proved an exceedingly enjoyable one to a good turnout of people. A short programme of music and reading was prepared for the evening, and the Catholic Brass Band, which proffered their services voluntarily, enlivened the event with some very good music.

The bark Annie Johnson, Rock, arrived in port on Saturday, ten days from San Francisco, with light general cargo. This is the latest addition to Matson's Hilo Packet Line, which now has three regular vessels with a number of chartered vessels in the sugar season.

The schooner Oceania Vance, Anderson, sailed from this port on Sunday, the 5th inst., with 11,254 bags sugar, valued at \$46,567.58, from the Hilo Sugar Co. Hilo, March 8, 1893.

MR. DOWDELL.

The Chief Officer of the Alameda Receives a Flattering Testimonial.

Mr. Thomas Dowdell, the chief officer of the Alameda, who, it will be remembered, was the victim of a severe accident on one of her late voyages from the Colonies, received Thursday a very flattering testimonial of sympathy from friends in Australia. A purse was made up for him, and the address which accompanied it was handsomely framed and presented to him. The address was as follows:

To Mr. THOS. DOWDELL, Chief Officer of S. S. Alameda.

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, desire to express our sorrow to you in the accident which befell you on the last trip of the S. S. Alameda, from Sydney to San Francisco, and we also deem it our duty to convey some slight token of our sympathy, and we trust, therefore, the accompanying purse of sovereigns, and the spirit in which it is offered, will tend to assure you that you are not forgotten in Australia.

[Signed] A. Edwin Moore, Clifford, Moore & Co., L. Rennie, B. Allen, Phin. Thompson, Chas. Markell & Co., H. E. Stoye, G. Brownless, M.D., John Pope, Syd. S. Palmer, Frank Perry, Tyler Heishaw, Chas. Lawrence, Simon Davis, John Sands, H. P. Gregory & Co., Thos. Playfair, E. Magnus, Jas. A. Walsh, A. J. Syme, D.D.S., S. Allen, Frank Coffee, W. K. Collins, A. McGuire. Sydney, Australia, Feb. 20, 1893.

Mr. Dowdell is now in the Hospital and his recovery, though slow, is steady.

Hawaiian Commercial stock was quoted at \$16 per share at last accounts.

"The people of this vicinity insist on having Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and do not want any other," says John V. Bishop, of Portland Mills, Indiana. That is right. They know it to be superior to any other for colds, and as a preventive and cure for croup, and why should they not insist upon having it. 50 cent bottles for sale by BEXSON, SMITH & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

INTERESTING TO

Stock Raisers

JUST RECEIVED

From Liverpool—A lot of

Rock Salt

For Sale in Quantities to Suit!

ALSO—ALWAYS ON HAND

BEST QUALITY

— OF —

Kakaako Salt

IN 100-LB. BAGS

For sale by the bag or in lots of from one to twenty-five tons.

This Salt is made at the KAKAAKO SALT WORKS, situated east of Honolulu, from clean ocean water, which is evaporated in about 600 ponds laid out in the mathematical order, supplied from about fifty storage ponds, all kept in the most perfect order. The above sold at a reduced price by

E. O. HALL & SON

AGENTS FOR THE

Kakaako Salt Works