

Hawaiian Gazette

SEMI-WEEKLY.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1894.

"The Queen only held the throne under her oath and the Constitution, and when she declared herself absolved therefrom it was an actual act of abdication."—Senator Morgan's Report.

WHAT is the latest quotation of royalist stock? Perhaps it has ceased to be quoted at all.

THOSE who profess to know figure out a majority of fourteen for the majority report of the Senate Committee. There can be little doubt in any case that the report will be adopted.

THE Holomua states in its last night's issue that "the Senate has yet to act." This is an indirect way of retracting its "fake" news of two days before. It will now be order for the same estimable journal to give credit for a few of its pirated editorials.

THAT part of the Morgan report which handles the President's restoration policy is a masterpiece of "verbiage." It smooths the raven plume of the night which has settled on that fiasco until it almost smiles. At the same time, it is fair a picture of the President's course as the charcoal sketches of some of his opponents. Even Cleveland is not so black as he is painted.

FOUR reports or quasi reports seem to have emanated from the Senate Committee; that of the majority which approves Stevens and upholds the Provisional Government; that of the Republican minority which attacks the President; that of the Democratic minority which exonerates Wiltse, but charges Stevens with "unbecoming participation" in the events which led up to the revolution; finally the statements of the Democratic Senators Turpie and Butler, which declare expressly in favor of annexation.

FOR THE WIDOW'S FUND.

No better evidence of the regard in which the late James Kauhane was held could be afforded than in the generous contributions that are being made here and on the other islands for his widow. By the Kinau was received from Mr. Geo. H. Williams of Hilo a draft for \$36.75 contributed by the police and other friends of the deceased living there, and which will probably be increased by further contributions. It is seldom that a native policeman loses his life in maintaining law and order, but when a case of this kind does happen, a generous response on the part of the public to provide for his family will do more to inspire others with true bravery than years of talking and preaching.

THE VACANCY FILLED.

The election of D. B. Smith yesterday to the Advisory Councils will meet with general approval. It is a step in the interest of party harmony, and will be so understood and accepted by all factions. The League made a communication to the Councils stating that its candidate was pledged to nothing except the platform of the organization, which had been published, and a considerable number of citizens petitioned the Councils in favor of the League's candidate.

The candidacy of Mr. Smith, therefore, stood upon practically the same basis as any other, while the fact that he had received the formal endorsement of a large number of residents was a strong reason for confirming him. We hope and believe that Mr. Smith will acquit himself as a staunch annexationist in days of good report and of evil report.

HE DID NOT KNOW IT.

Mr. Blount's statement that he had not the slightest intimation of the President's intention to reinstate Liliuokalani until after his departure from this country, is mildly sensational. The indications, however, are that it is probably true. Mr. Blount expressed himself when he first came in interviews with native societies in a way which quite excluded the restoration idea. As he prolonged his stay, however, he began to alter his tone, until finally he closed his report with what appears to be, when stripped of its rhetorical robes and forced into a grammatical straight jacket, a recommendation in favor of restoration.

If Mr. Blount's present testimony is intended to disclaim any responsibility for the restoration idea, it will be nugatory. The tares of restoration were sowed all through his report by his own hand, and if they choked the truth, no one was responsible for the result but himself.

"When a crown falls in any Kingdom of the Western Hemisphere it is pulverized, and when the scepter departs it departs forever."—Senator Morgan.

A FAIR PROPOSITION.

Why not put the question of white labor on the plantations to a practical test? Let some one of the planters offer \$30 a month to white men who are willing to engage in field labor. This is double what is paid the Japanese, and the understanding should be, of course, that the men thus engaged should do twice the work accomplished by those who receive \$15 per month. If they do three times as much work, as some enthusiasts claim, the wages should be promptly raised to \$45 a month.

Thirty dollars a month is more than is paid in the Eastern States for field labor on farms. It is three times as much as is paid the same class of labor in Germany. No one will claim that planters should pay more for work than it is worth, and the criterion for work is the market price. These are truisms which will be disputed by nobody.

There is no reason why the question of white labor on the plantations should not be submitted to a practical test. If the unemployed in this city are not willing to work on the plantations they cannot complain if the planters seek laborers who will.

NOT JUST TO WILLIS.

There is one thing contained in the Senate report which will arouse some indignation here, and that is its exonerating of President Cleveland at the expense of Minister Willis. The report declares that the President abandoned his attempts at reconciliation as soon as he learned of the Queen's desire to kill her opponents, but that "unfortunately Willis, in the belief that he was following instructions, held two or three interviews with the Queen thereafter."

From the Hawaiian standpoint, there is no doubt that Mr. Willis' greatest mistake was in continuing the negotiation with Liliuokalani after he learned of her bloodthirsty intentions. Taken in connection with the just estimate which Mr. Willis had formed in regard to the respective parties, his course in this regard is the one thing which people here find it hard to understand and forgive. They think that the American Minister should have jumped at the chance to drop the negotiation. At the same time there can be no doubt that he not only supposed himself to be pursuing his instructions, but that he was actually pursuing them, with a superfluity of zeal which it is painful to see wasted in so bad a cause. Mr. Cleveland did not, upon receiving intelligence of Mrs. Dominis' disposition, renounce the negotiation, but merely told Mr. Willis that if she still refused to abandon her position, he could do no more for her.

Let justice be done, tho' the President fall.

GLAD TIDINGS.

The news received by the Oceanic yesterday has been received with general joy throughout Honolulu, as it will be throughout the Islands. The report of the Senate Committee has been anticipated with the keenest interest by both sides in Hawaii; by the royalists in the extravagant imagination that it would contain the death warrant of the Provisional Government, signed by the President, and "confirmed, sealed and ratified" by the Senate; by the Annexationists, on the other hand, with great moderation and sobriety. The actual report dashes the hopes of the Queen's faction in the dust, while it more than fulfills the rosiest anticipations of the Government.

An extended account of this report will be found in another column. The full text of the document will be awaited with interest. Drafted by the leading authority on international law in Congress, and signed by the majority of the committee, it is a complete vindication of the course pursued by Minister Stevens. While it does not directly declare in favor of annexation, its whole tendency is unequivocally in that direction, and it breathes a spirit of unmistakable friendliness for the Provisional Government. The declaration, moreover, of two of the Democratic members, who did not sign the report, in favor of annexation must be regarded as extremely significant. The outlook for Hawaii and the annexation cause is more hopeful than at any time since the Cleveland administration came into power, and the improvement in the situation will inspire all loyal Hawaiians with new confidence and courage.

"Hawaii is an American State, embraced in the American commercial and military system."—Senator Morgan's Report.

PORTUGUESE LABOR.

The resolution introduced into the Councils yesterday looking toward the renewal of Portuguese immigration, is a long step in the right direction and should be followed by prompt action on the part of the Government. There seems to be considerable difference of opinion as to the feasibility of obtaining more Portuguese, but as to the desirability of doing so, there seems to be little or none. Portuguese labor is of a high class, intelligent and efficient, and it is preferred by most planters.

There never was a time in the history of the country when an enlightened labor policy on the part of the Government was more necessary than it is at present. No doubt there is now as always a divergence of interests. Industry must have labor; the country must have citizens. The only thorough way to reconcile both these demands is to find and introduce a class of laborers who will do the work of the country and yet be fit to make the laws. Laborers of this kind, a sound agricultural population, are the only firm foundation for a nation. If Hawaii can get them, she must have them, and the only way to get them is never to weary in the effort. Intelligent, persistent experiment will one day solve the problem and provide Hawaii with the free, sturdy and intelligent agricultural population of the future American State.

A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The bill providing for the calling of a convention to frame a new Constitution has been reported to the Councils, and yesterday passed its first reading. The bill has been very carefully drawn, and offers little opportunity for criticism. We are, however, of the opinion that the number of delegates should be larger than eighteen. Twenty-one or twenty-four would be better, and would make the convention more truly popular.

The proposition to pay the delegates seems also to be very unnecessary. The case is very analogous to that of representatives in

the legislature, who are called away from their regular vocations anywhere from three to six months together. One hundred dollars will offer a tempting inducement to many a would-be wise man to try his hand at law-making, who would otherwise stay at home. The men whose counsel would be valuable, but who will be kept from the convention because they cannot work a few days without compensation, will not prove numerous.

The oath which voters and candidates are required to take is a matter of course, and calls for no particular comment. It is an oath of allegiance which simply takes the place of that required of candidates and voters by the Constitution of 1887.

The delegates for the convention are to be elected by universal suffrage, no one being excluded from the ballot except idiots, the insane, criminals, etc., etc.

GOOD LAW.

The report which Senator Morgan has written on the Hawaiian question will add fresh laurels to his reputation as a statesman and a lawyer. He has taken not a narrow, but a broad view of the question, and, while assisting in his character of a good party-man, the Administration to extricate itself from a network of difficulties, he has been alive to the interests of the United States and his own lifelong principles.

Senator Morgan seems to have a clear view of the fact that the principles of international law have a different meaning and scope when applied to the relations of great nations with these petty principalities which exist only upon sufferance. The ordinary doctrine of non-interference, in particular, is never taken with strictness in such cases. In this country the representatives of foreign powers have never preserved an attitude of strict non-interference. On the contrary, they have been the constant advisors of the various kings and governments, have been appealed to in doubtful moments, and at such times have exercised an influence which has often been of the greatest weight. At the time of the Moreno episode, the course adopted by the foreign diplomats was certainly one of non-interference, and it was instrumental in driving Moreno out of the country. The representatives of the United States, England and France raised their flags over their legation and suspended official intercourse with the Government. This was well done, though, from the standpoint of strict international law, unwarranted.

The above is only one instance among many. According to the testimony of the downfallen Cabinet, the British Minister, Major Wodehouse, went to the Palace and inquired whether the Queen intended to promulgate a new constitution, and he stated that if she had the intention she must abandon it at once. This was very gross interference from the technical point of view. But Mr. Wodehouse is more likely to be commended than censured for it. If Liliuokalani had respected the advice she would be Queen of Hawaii today, instead of sitting solitary in Washington Place, vainly thirsting after the bitter waters of revenge.

Rules of international law are made for man, and not man for rules of international law. The scope of these rules is best ascertained by examining their actual application in practice. The result of such examination shows that in the case of Hawaii, at least, the theory of strict non-interference has always been taken with a wholesome grain of salt.

Hawaii in New York.

Mr. Partington, a well-known resident of Staten Island, New York, has lately given a couple of lectures to cultivated audiences of New Yorkers, which were very largely attended and excited much attention. The lectures were illustrated by a hundred superb views prepared by Mr. Hedemann. The lecturer's information was precise and the matter of the lecture well arranged.

THE ROYAL THANKS TO CONGRESS.

My Great and Good Friends: I must write you this letter To tell you I'm feeling of late rather better. Though not much, very much, since all of you gent's Have give me a vote of your sweet confidence. I must tell you how deeply I feel in my grief This generous mark of Congressional belief In my goodness and virtue and all of those things, Which the novelist loves and the dear poet sings.

Because my good friends, it shows clearly to me That you know a good thing when a good thing you see. My throne is upset and my kingdom's a sham, And no one, but you gent's, is caring a What becomes of a Queen of high royal blood, Whose sceptre is busted, whose title is mud? You could have done better, I hoped that you might, And I was quite ready to go in and fight, With you at my back; but since it can't be, I'll put up the confidence you have in me, As a sign to the world that whatever I am, You love and respect me and hate the flim-flam.

These ham-Sandwich duffers and your people, too, Would work on a Queen, in the hope to hoodoo Her hopes of the future, her throne and her crown, And ruthlessly White-Cap her out of the town.

Again, here's my thanks to you; my royal till Is empty, dear friends, but I'm yours truly,

Honolulu, Feb. 2, 1894.

MORGAN'S HAWAIIAN REPORT.

Senator Morgan of Alabama, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, has submitted the report of that committee adopted under a resolution requiring it to report whether any, and if so, what irregularities occurred in the diplomatic or other intercourse between the United States and Hawaii in relation to the recent political revolution in Hawaii.

This report, which was prepared by Morgan and concurred in by Frye, Dolph and Davis, is, in the first place, a severe arraignment of Cleveland and Gresham, inasmuch as it asserts that this Government, in dealing with Hawaii, could have no break in its line of policy corresponding to a change in the office of President, which is a proposition that seems never to have occurred to Mr. Cleveland. The report also approved Minister Stevens' order landing troops from the Boston, commends the work of the missionaries in civilizing and building up the country, blames Willis for his ill-advised action, and declares that the crown and scepter have departed from Hawaii forever.

The report declares that the President of the United States has not in anywise been a party to any irregularity or impropriety of conduct in his high office, and with this Cleveland will have to be content, even though he may think the report damps him with faint praise.

Butler, Turpie, Dauliel and Gray, Democratic members of the committee, submit a minority report, but it differs from the majority report chiefly in condemning Minister Stevens, which was to be expected from the allies of the President.

Senator Morgan is regarded as the best constitutional lawyer at present in the Senate, and the quality of his Democracy is certainly unimpeachable. The fact that he has prepared the majority report will give a much keener sting to Cleveland than if it had emanated from Republican sources, for no one will question Morgan's ability or his conscientiousness any more than his Democracy. The report will be but sorry comfort for the ex-Queen and her great and good friend of the White House.—S. F. Chronicle, Feb. 27.

Americans in Hawaii.

Mr. Dole was asked if he thought the American would deteriorate, mentally or physically, or both, in the warm climate of Hawaii.

"I do not think he will suffer in any respect," he replied. "This is scarcely a tropical climate. It would more properly be called subtropical. Our climate is much like that of Southern California or Southern Florida. The warmth might steal a man's energy were it not for the fact that we live an outdoor life here almost altogether. We are in the fresh air continually. Our city is wide and roomy. Each house stands in a large yard. The fresh breezes from the sea are always blowing upon our faces. What we may suffer from the lack of tonic winters is balanced by an outdoor life. Our boys whom we send to New England universities take a high rank in athletic sports. Brewer, one of the best players the Harvard football team ever had, was born in Hawaii. Likewise they hold their own fully with the American-born boys in college studies. I see no proof that the American has deteriorated or will deteriorate in Hawaii. We have them here of the second or third generation, born in the islands, and if they were to be any deterioration it would be shown by this time."—Interview for N.Y. World by its Hawaiian correspondent.

BY AUTHORITY

School Vacation Notice.

The regular vacation of all the public schools in the islands, at the close of the first session of the year, will extend from FRIDAY, the 6th, to MONDAY, the 23d of April next.

By order of the Board of Education.
W. JAS. SMITH,
Secretary.
Education Office, March 6th, 1894.
3529 1531-3t

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
HONOLULU, H. I., March 6 1894.

All employees of the Government and other persons to whom moneys may be due at the Hawaiian Treasury on or before the 31st day of March, are requested to present vouchers for settlement on or before that date, and all persons having moneys on account of the Government are requested to make their returns promptly, in order that there may be no delay in closing the accounts for the biennial fiscal period ending March 31st, 1894.
W. G. ASHLEY,
Registrar of Public Accounts.
3629 1531-3t

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
HONOLULU, H. I., March 5th, 1894.

To all those parties supplying merchandise, provisions, and other material for the use of the Government, notice is hereby given that the usual credit of three to six months, granted to first-class buyers, will be expected, and will be used, as the occasion may require.

The Minister of Finance reserves all rights of payments for supplies, within the time above specified.

Bills will be presented monthly, and not later than the fifth day of each month, when they will be properly registered.
S. M. DAMON,
3628-3t 1530-1w Minister of Finance.

Notice.

The new Postage Stamps of the Provisional Government will be on sale at the General Postoffice on February 28, 1894.

JOS. M. OAT,
Postmaster-General.
General Postoffice, Honolulu, February 27, 1894. 3623-6t 1529-3t

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February 27, 1894.

The beauty of Haviland China lies in its decorations and texture; its advantages lie in the fact that, (when bought from us), if you have a set there is no reason why it should not be complete. We sell you one piece or a full set, as you wish and we have duplicates in stock of every piece sold. You see the advantage over buying other kinds of China; if your cook or steward happens to break a piece you can procure another from us just like it. If you want to begin with a half dozen cups and saucers or the same number of plates it's agreeable to us because we know that it is the foundation of a full set that you will eventually buy from us. If you buy a full set at once we give you a discount of twenty-five per cent. from price charged in small quantities.

The popularity of the Jones Locked Fence is growing every day—not a week passes but some land owner feels the necessity for it and sends us an order: the economic fever is spreading with the fence and vice versa. Why shouldnt it? Unless it be a matter of sentiment where is the man who will not buy a superior article at a less cost when he can. You will not find him among the people who have acquired wealth and it's useless to look elsewhere because economy is not to be found in the vocabulary of the poorer people.

When there are indications of permanency in clear weather there will be a rush for paints, people will want to improve the appearance of their houses. Hendry's Ready Mixed is the best paint for use anywhere. It is cheaper in price, a better spreader and will retain its color and lustre longer than that which is compounded by a painter. We have sold a great many gallons of Hendry's Ready Mixed Paints in Honolulu and on the other Islands. Every one is satisfied.

Send for a color card.

THE HAWAIIAN HARDWARE CO.,

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FORT STREET, HONOLULU.