

Hawaiian Gazette

SEMI-WEEKLY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1894.

PERSONS interested in Theosophy will now have an opportunity of getting at its true inwardness, as a number of lectures are to be given in this city by a well known theosophist of Chicago.

THE rumor that the Japanese in Hawaii were being assessed \$3 each for the expenses of the war probably owes its origin to the fact that an effort is being made among local residents to raise a fund of voluntary subscription for the Red Cross Association. This is a society which has for its object the provision of hospitals, and the supply of other needs connected with the war.

THE proclamation of neutrality by this Government, which has been injudiciously compared to some of the proceedings of the era of fust and feathers, was rendered practically necessary by the presence in our midst of over 30,000 subjects of the two nations which are now at war. The publication of this proclamation will have an effect upon the conduct of this alien population which cannot be ignored.

BRADSTREET suggests that the delay of the President in formally recognizing the Republic of Hawaii is not due to any hostility on his part, but merely to the fact that he regards the whole matter as now in the hands of Congress. This view is confirmed by the fact that he transmitted Minister Willis' letter to the Senate, and it is undoubtedly correct. In that case the recognition of Hawaii will depend upon the Senate, and the verdict of the Senate is already a matter of record.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York World has interviewed a large number of the members of the House on the subject of the Tariff Bill. While most of the men interviewed naturally declare in favor of the bill as it passed the House, the tone of their remarks shows a disposition to adopt such a compromise as can pass both Houses. A prominent Eastern journal draws from these interviews the inference that the sugar schedule will pass the House in the form given to it by the Conference Committee.

MR. GORHAM D. GILMAN, of Boston, has cornered Captain Julius Palmer with great neatness—not that it is a difficult thing to do. The redoubtable Captain had impeached Mr. Gilman's veracity because he stated that the Queen drew \$80,000 a year from the public treasury. This did not suit Mr. Palmer's ideas, who regarded the crown lands as the private property of the Queen. Now comes Mr. Gilman, and points out that Captain Palmer, on page 66 of his book, has made the identical statement for which he criticizes others so severely.

IT SEEMS, if a Washington dispatch reproduced this morning is to be credited, that President Cleveland came within an ace of committing the same error regarding the conduct of Admiral Benham in the harbor of Rio Janeiro, which he did in regard to the conduct of Captain Wiltse in the harbor of Honolulu. In the former case he was restrained by a tide of public sentiment too sudden and strong to be resisted. In the latter instance, the tide caught him when he was already partly embarked, and when it was no longer an easy thing to return. He seems, however, to have extricated himself with considerable skill from the consequences of a policy which doubtless was honestly conceived, but which rested upon a fundamental misapprehension of the facts.

IMPLACABLE AND UNREACHABLE.

The New York Nation is one of the few American papers which continues to be implacable in its rage against the Americans of Hawaii, and which is unable to learn anything. Other journals, like the New York Herald, seem capable of taking an impression from the facts, but the Nation is just where it was a year and a half ago, ranting against planters, filibusters and oligarchs, and tamely repeating Moreno's phrases.

In its issue of July 26th, the Nation endeavors to extract something discreditable to the Republic from the proceedings of the Convention, in the debate regarding the presidential office. The unwillingness of a party which attained its objects of revolution to resubmit its results to popular vote is incomprehensible to the Nation. Yet no revolutionary party, in the United States or elsewhere ever followed such a course. People do not fight for what they can get by the ballot. If the Hawaiians had been willing to protect the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution of 1887, no revolution would have been necessary, and the coup d'etat of the queen would never have been attempted. It was because the Hawaiians were apathetic as to the loss of their rights that the Anglo-Saxons were compelled to save both their own and those of the Hawaiians, by force. This is the case in a nutshell. The gain thus made for political liberty will never be submitted to any vote, popular or otherwise.

If the Nation can find in these plain facts—the reality of which cannot be impeached—anything inconsistent with sound morals or with Republican doctrine, it can do something quite beyond the reach of ordinary minds.

WATER WANTED.

The water famine has brought down on the heads of the Government anathemas from all quarters. It must be confessed that these anathemas are not altogether undeserved. The Government has been somewhat dilatory in providing against the recurrence of the annual water famine. With the improvidence which is supposed to be the peculiar characteristic of the aboriginal race, they have enjoyed the moisture when wet, and folded their hands in a fatalistic apathy, when dry.

The curse of the Honolulu water works system has been the infatuation of the rulers with reservoirs and rain water. The study of elaborate maps and estimates and calculations has turned the head of one Government after another, and the result has been that, while Ministers were lapped in gorgeous visions of chains of reservoirs stringing Nuuanu Valley, and costing, fortunately only on paper, fabulous sums, the town has gone dry. Now, a pump has been ordered, and it is to be hoped that the long-tried and deeply discredited mudpond system will yield to a more rational plan.

The wells of Ewa have been flowing for four years, and its pumps have poured out upon the thirsty plains of Honolulu enough water daily to supply the wants of a city as large as San Francisco. With this example at the very door, what possible excuse can there be for any more water famines?

A tenth part of the power in the great pumps at Ewa, applied to a group of two or three artesian wells, will insure to Honolulu an abundant supply of pure, fresh water in the dryest days of August no less than in the midst of the winter rains. The problem is a simple one, and there is no reason why there should ever be another water famine in Honolulu.

THE Bulletin complains of a statement in the ADVERTISER that it is an "untruth big enough to smash the press." Possibly this accounts for the frequent breakdowns in the Bulletin office.

Charles Blake has been appointed District Magistrate for Kawaihau, Kauai.

FEDERAL SUPREMACY.

The controversy over the right of the President to send troops to Chicago would never have arisen had it not been for the sympathy with the strikers which was felt by the State authorities in Illinois. The authority of the President was derived from Section 5299 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. The section is as follows:

"Whenever insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combinations, or conspiracies in any State so obstruct or hinder the execution of the laws thereof, and of the United States, as to deprive any portion or class of the people of such State of any of the rights, privileges, or immunities, or protection, named in the Constitution and secured by the laws for the protection of such rights, privileges, or immunities, and the constituted authorities of such State are unable to protect, or, from any cause, fail in or refuse protection of the people in such rights, such facts shall be deemed a denial by such State of the equal protection of the laws to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the United States; and in all such cases, or whenever any such insurrection, violence, unlawful combination, or conspiracy, opposes or obstructs the laws of the United States, or the due execution thereof, or impedes or obstructs the due course of justice under the same, it shall be lawful for the President, and it shall be his duty, to take such measures, by the employment of the militia or the land and naval forces of the United States, or of either, or by other means, as he may deem necessary, for the suppression of such insurrection, domestic violence, or combination."

The contingency contemplated in this section had certainly happened. The officers of the State were conspicuously failing to suppress violence and prevent the destruction of property. The militia was showing itself a poor weapon against mobs, not because of any want of spirit in that body, but because it was honeycombed with a more or less active sympathy with the strikers. The United States mails were obstructed and the writs and orders of the Federal Courts could not be enforced. There was certainly nothing in the law to hinder the President from setting the power of the general government in motion, but on the contrary, it was his duty so to do.

The old line of demarcation in the United States used to run east and west. There are indications that this sectionalism is disappearing, in spite of the fact that the South is still politically "solid", and is giving place to a sharpening antithesis between the East and the West. This fact is freshly illustrated by the contrasting attitude of the press in the two sections and toward the great strike, and the violence which resulted from it. This attitude was one of strong condemnation in the East, of active or disguised sympathy in the West.

No doubt the most distinctively American life is in the West, and not in the East. It is in the West that the ideas of social equality, and the manners of democracy most widely prevail. The older society of the East has already begun to suffer. Its eyes are turned too much across the Atlantic, too little upon the promise and spirit of America herself. Nonetheless, in these days of political unrest, discontent and suppressed revolution, the conservatism which insists upon the maintenance of law and order first, and reform afterwards, is invaluable. It rests upon an instinct which perceives that chaos and disorder, the impatience of legal restraint do not furnish the conditions for true reform. The structure in which society is housed may be leaky and uncomfortable, but it is better than nothing and should not be torn down until there is a better one to move into.

MRS. BESANT AND THEOSOPHY.

According to an article in a late issue of the Independent, Theosophy, as represented by Mrs. Besant seems to be identified with Hinduism. In response to an inquiry in Madras Mrs. Besant is reported to have said, "I am a Hindu in my religious belief. I believe in the gods and in the sublime philosophy of the Upanishads." The writer of the Independent says further: "She everywhere urges the people to abandon their yearning for western thought and Christianity, and to return to their divine ancestral faith and to

the sublime philosophy of their sacred books." Mrs. Besant seems to have an especial grudge against Christianity, for though she regards Jesus as a "sage," that is presumably a possessor of secret truth, she regards conversion to Christianity as a more serious misfortune than atheism.

It is not hard to understand that even so talented a woman as Mrs. Besant can believe that there is salvation to the world in a return to the tenets of a decrepit religion. It is the characteristic of enthusiasm to lose the sense for reality, for what has life in it and the promise of success. The sympathetic reader can find, beneath the monotonous repetitions and stereotyped formulae of the Upanishads, much that is poetic and even sublime. It would never occur, however, to an ordinary reader to imagine that the world could be regenerated by any revival of the Upanishads. An enthusiast, however, who had steeped himself in its mysticism until the external world had grown dim, might fall a victim to such a mistake. Theosophists are perhaps subject to such delusions. They lose in their contemplation of what passes for spiritual truth, a sound sense for what is valuable and practical in the world about them.

The lecture by Mrs. Thirds to be given tonight is on the relation of Theosophy to Christianity, and will be of interest to those who are interested in an exposition of this subject from the standpoint of a Theosophist.

SOUND DOCTRINE.

The Roman Catholic church, as represented by Bishop Watterson, of Ohio, and the Apostolic Delegate, Mgr. Satolli, has dealt a blow to the influence of the saloon in American politics, in at least one diocese. In the American Grocer of July 25th, the following quotation is made from a pastoral letter of Bishop Watterson's:

I hereby withdraw my approbation from any and every Catholic society or branch or division thereof in this diocese that has a liquor-dealer or saloon-keeper at its head or anywhere among its officers; and I suspend every such society itself from the rank and privileges as a Catholic society until it ceases to be so officered. I again publish the condition, without which for some years I have declined to approve of new societies or new branches of old organizations in this diocese, namely: That no one who is engaged either as principal or agent in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors can be admitted to membership. You will make this rule known to the organizations in your parish, and have it faithfully observed. It is sure, however, to commend itself to every right-spirited and healthy association of Catholic gentlemen. If there are saloon-keepers in your parish who call themselves Catholics, and yet carry on their business in a forbidden and discreditable way, or sell on Sundays either openly or under any sort of guise or disguise, in violation of civil law, and to the hurt of the order and religion and the scandal of any part of the community, you will refuse them absolution, should they, perchance, come to receive the sacraments, unless they promise to cease offending in these or other ways and to conduct their business blamelessly, if they can, or get out of it and keep out of it altogether.

This letter created some dissatisfaction as might have been expected, and an appeal was taken. Mgr. Satolli confirmed the Bishop.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR: Will you kindly allow a stranger space to state that although the Star undertakes to answer for the Board of Health, no reply has yet been received by me, officially or otherwise, to my application for permission to practice my profession in the Hawaiian Republic. I am awaiting an official reply. My diploma and other papers are all right, and I have not the slightest doubt but that justice will be done, as I request nothing but that which I am entitled to. I am, etc., J. THEO. HATSOPULOS, M. D. Honolulu, Aug. 15, 1894.

When moving into our present home I found a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm left by a former tenant. On the label I found the statement that it was good for cuts and burns. I can testify to the truth of this. Nothing in all my experience has found its equal for treating blisters or burns. F. E. BARRETT, manager Le Sneur Scentinel, Le Sneur, Minn. Pain Balm is also a sure cure for rheumatism. For sale by all Dealers, BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents for H. I.

The Hobron Drug Company is the agent for the California Syrup of Fig.

HE STIRRED UP THE SENATORS.

Newspaper Correspondent Edwards, Who Wrote the Sugar Scandal Story.

Elisha Jay Edwards, the correspondent whose pen name of "Holland" is very familiar to American newspaper readers, has again distinguished himself, this time by revealing some of the secret processes by which the senate revised the sugar schedule in the Wilson tariff bill. In so doing Mr. Edwards has aroused the ire of the honorable senators, and they threaten him with all sorts of direful punishments because he refuses to violate professional confidence and reveal the sources of his information. Whether the correspondent goes to jail or not, the public knows a good deal more about tariff making in the senate than it did a few weeks ago, and as a conscientious newspaper man Mr. Edwards will probably be satisfied with that result.

This is not the first time that Mr. Edwards has given to the world important and sensational information. It



was he who first promulgated the much disputed story about the surgical operation on President Cleveland's jaw last summer, and he rendered important services in unearthing the star route frauds in 1882. He was Washington correspondent of the New York Sun at the time and was known as one of the ablest newspaper men at the capital. Mr. Edwards gave the first news of Mr. Blaine's ill health in 1884 and has scored many other beats of like importance.

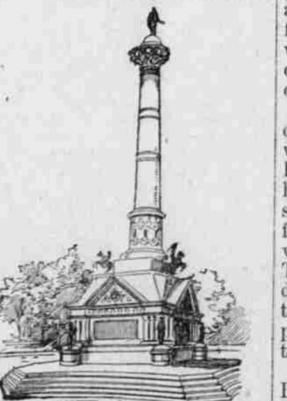
Editor Dana thought so highly of him that he was recalled to New York to become managing editor of The Evening Sun, in which position he ably maintained his reputation as an alert and sagacious journalist. Mr. Edwards is now in charge of the New York bureau of the Philadelphia Press and writes two columns a day on current political, commercial, scientific, literary and social topics. He frequently furnishes important and exclusive news to The Press, which is reprinted the following day in the New York papers.

Mr. Edwards was born in New Haven about 45 years ago. He graduated from Yale in 1870 and in 1873 was graduated from the law school and admitted to the bar. He drifted into journalism and soon found it a more congenial field of labor than the law.

AN IMPOSING MONUMENT.

Iowa's Tribute to the Soldiers and Sailors of the War.

Models for the Iowa soldiers and sailors' monument to be erected at Des Moines at a cost of \$150,000 have just been completed by Carl Rohl-Smith of Chicago and have been pronounced satisfactory by Governor Jackson and a committee appointed to inspect them. The monument is to be 133 feet high and will be an imposing shaft of gray granite surrounded by heroic bronze figures. At the base of the monument are four figures eight feet high, representing soldiers of the infantry, cavalry and artillery, and the fourth the navy. The naval figure represents a sailor swinging a flag, which sways behind his athletic frame; the infantryman is a young soldier crowned with a laurel wreath; the cavalryman bears an upraised sword entwined with flowers; the artilleryman holds a swab aloft.



IOWA SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

The statue of Iowa is on one side of the base. It represents a young mother, with hands clasped to her breast, and the coat of arms and other emblems are arranged about the figure. History, a stern old man, with a child at his knee unrolling the blank scroll, appears on the opposite side of the monument.

Above these groups and surrounding the base of the shaft proper are four equestrian figures—Generals Dodge, Crocker, Curtis and Corse. Under the gables of the base are figures of Generals Belknap, Hatch and Winslow, the fourth space being reserved for the coat of arms of the state. There are two bas-reliefs on the base of the monument, one portraying the battle of Fort Donelson and the other the battle of Shiloh. About this base are arranged 32 portrait medallions of Iowa officers. These have not yet been selected.

St. Petersburg has an 1100 ton bronze statue.

August 8, 1894.

The trouble over the selection of a jury to try native cases here looks as though it might be growing serious to the fellows whose names grace the calendar. As the constitution does not provide that natives shall be tried by Hawaiians, though it is a custom, and citizens of that nationality cannot be procured if a remedy is needed it may be found only in an act to be passed by the present Advisory Council.

In some parts of the United States, New York for instance, to be eligible to jury duty, a man "must be a citizen of the United States, a resident of the district in which he is called and be the owner either in his or his wife's name, of two hundred and fifty dollars worth of real or personal property." Citizens are created by law and natives do not become citizens until the statutes make them such. In this instance the taking of the oath to support the present government is all that is necessary. This seems to decide the question "whether a change in the form of government nullifies the citizenship of the people." To become a citizen now, one must be politically born again and the result of last Monday's mid-wifery was that all but three of the panel died "a bornin." The only relief for this state of affairs seems to be in amending the constitution; men do not become criminals until they are convicted of the charges on which they are tried and until such conviction they are entitled to certain rights. If they are not tried within a certain time they have a good strong kick which must be recognized by the court. We cannot see where the taking of the required oath to support the government is a guarantee that the verdict rendered will be according to the law and the evidence, the result the court and attorneys should strive to obtain. The judiciary being considered above politics it must not be supposed that the court would be a party to increasing the number of supporters of the government by any such peculiar methods.

If you can get an article that will do all and more than another will at the same price, it seems reasonable to decide that the more versatile is the one to be used. The "D. & D." polisher is one of them. It does everything that Sapolio does and more too, it polishes silverware without the slightest injury to the metal. Everyone who uses Sapolio knows that the instructions are not to use it on silverware. "D. & D." is purely a vegetable preparation containing no acids and may be used on the finest polished woodwork without injury. We are the only people who sell this article and we know it is good.

Our stand Lamps, good quality, at low prices, are what have been wanted in Honolulu for a year past. It has been hard to get a really serviceable and stylish lamp for a dollar and six bits until we found them in Pittsburgh. They are selling rapidly and delay means a tallow candle; they cannot last long when people get acquainted with their good points.

We have a few oil burning Radiators that will be in demand at the beach when the weather changes and in the mountains even now. They are built just like an ordinary heating stove except that they burn oil instead of coal or wood and being on castors, they may be moved from one part of the house to another without the annoyance which accompanies the taking down or putting up pipes. The heat can be regulated or shut off entirely by the mere turning of a screw so that there is no necessity for the temperature of a room being anything but just right.

THE HAWAIIAN HARDWARE CO., 307 FORT STREET, HONOLULU.