

**Hawaiian Gazette.**

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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**HAWAII IN CONGRESS.**

"Now you see and now you don't" is pretty nearly the condition of Hawaiian affairs at Washington these days. The end is not in sight and will not be until the first vote on the tariff bill is taken in the Senate. In the House of Representatives the Republican majority is so large that even a combination of Democrats, Populists and disgruntled silver Republicans cannot accomplish much in the way of blocking party measures. The Dingley bill went through the House practically unchanged.

In the Senate however, the outlook is less reassuring and it is possible that we may see the history of the Brice-Gorman bill reenacted. It is clear that the enemies of Hawaii have taken in the situation pretty well and have saved their thunder until the bill reaches the Senate. The fight of the Sugar Trust and the beet sugar men will now be made and the representatives of this country will have to do their best work to save the treaty. The newspapers make it appear that the petitions from the sugar beet farmers of California are something new. If the truth were known, however, they would tell the public that the opponents of the Hawaiian treaty have been organizing their forces since the first of the year; also that they are receiving able assistance from the Sugar Trust.

There are other cards to be played. The Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco has not been heard from and we feel confident that the business men of San Francisco will not let the Reciprocity Treaty be forced out of existence without a hard fight. The chances are very good that the counsels of the San Francisco business men will prevail. What the Sugar Trust may accomplish remains to be seen. In going over the personnel of the Senate there seems to be comparatively few whom the Trust can control.

President McKinley's readiness to talk over Hawaiian affairs with our representatives in Washington, is decidedly reassuring. When we take into consideration the immense amount of work thrust upon the President, in the early part of the administration, in making the various appointments, his willingness to give attention to the plea of Hawaii at this time would seem to indicate an intention to settle the Hawaiian business during the extra session if possible.

It is hard to determine just what significance is to be given Congressman Spaulding's annexation resolution, since it will be remembered that this same Congressman introduced a similar resolution in January '96, which was quietly laid away in the committee. Yet there is the probability that the House will take up the Hawaiian resolution while the Senate is struggling with the tariff bill. With the Reciprocity Treaty going through the House so easily, it is safe to predict a good majority for the annexation resolution.

**FINE AND IMPRISONMENT.**

The erratic Legislature of Kansas, proposes to enact a law, by which any violation of the Ten Commandments will be punished by fine and imprisonment. The wise legislators see that a commandment with a penalty which operates only in the hereafter and not in this life, is largely a failure. A thirty days' imprisonment here will do more good these men say,

than the prospect or promise of a million of years on the gridirons hereafter.

In view of the possible introduction of such legislation here, by a combination of the missionary and anti-missionary parties, each working for its own ends, it would be well for the sober minded people to be very conservative in the matter and refuse to be led by extremists.

Take for instance the commandment which forbids "covetousness," the desire to acquire one's neighbor's wife, or ass or anything belonging to him. It is sweeping. As every man is sinful by nature, so every man is already guilty of covetousness. No trial is needed. Sentenced to fine and imprisonment only remains. After our over worked judges had sentenced every man to a period on the "reef," it would be necessary at once to enlarge the jail limits. This could only be done by taking the entire group into the Oahu prison. The spectacle of the entire male population in "stripes," the judges in stripes, the President riding through the streets in stripes, the pastors of the churches in stripes, would soon make these islands the favorite spot for the study of penology, in all of its branches.

A modified experiment might be safely tried, by selecting a hundred of our most respectable citizens by lot, and applying this legislation to them. As we know in advance that they are all guilty of breaking some one of the commandments, for "none doeth good," it would be a new form to sentence them to the "reef." There they could be made to stand as object lessons for our growing children.

The form of enforcing the Ten Commandments may be changed to the new method of "government by injunction," that is, of forbidding a person to be covetous. This method would require an enormous increase in the number of judges. If one citizen saw another citizen looking over his fence at his fruit and flowers, he would at once secure an injunction forbidding him to indulge in any covetousness. This method would tend, however, to destroy domestic life and break up the favorite amusement of dinner parties. For if a woman saw her husband at a dinner party, smiling upon another woman, she might suspect the sin of covetousness, and inconsiderately telephone to one of the judges for an instantaneous and permanent injunction, and Marshal Brown would have his hands full serving processes every evening. On the whole it might be better to try the experiment in our own large and valuable colonial domain, Birds Island, whenever Captain King develops our worldwide colonial policy. At present, let us settle the Japanese question and the labor question. We are all quite ready to accept the enforcement of the Ten Commandments in theory, but must protest against its practice. It is really impracticable to put every one in jail.

**A SAMOAN CONDITION.**

These islands without the dominating force of the American Government established by law, will sooner or later degenerate into the Samoan condition. Without annexation, the European powers would, in deference to the moral claims of the United States, make no attempt whatever to secure control of these islands, but they would claim the right to protect their own subjects residing here. The United States if it did not undertake to maintain the reign of law, would assent to it.

The existence here of such a large preponderating number of aliens, not Teutonic, will beyond question create serious trouble sooner or later. There can be no

doubt about it. Questions of civil rights will arise. Demands for the voting franchise will be made and must be answered satisfactorily. As the growth of communities elsewhere has invariably brought trouble and blood shed, so the growth here of rascally, antagonistic factions will produce the most serious troubles. Even the conflicts of the Chinese factions in Singapore, a British Malay colony, a few years ago, were suppressed only by the British navy. Only men absorbed in present gain will not see that trouble is inevitable. This unusual, even extraordinary mixture of races is a hot bed of dissensions. The seeds are now only sprouting.

The effect of these jarring forces will naturally disturb business. If the Asiatics begin to dominate, the different European nationalities will demand home protection. It will be given as it is now given in Samoa. The German warship will protect the Germans. The British warships will protect the British. The American warships will protect the Americans. The consular representatives of these nationalities, differing in their views about measures would soon become antagonistic, just as they are in Samoa. The Japanese and the Chinese probably would keep their warships in port and their representatives would not of course agree with those of the Teutonic races. Consular courts would be created and a conflict of laws prevail.

All this could happen while the Americans kept moral "control" of the islands. The Europeans would say to the United States, "you may do as you like with the islands, but you must allow us to protect our own people."

The local "white" government would be so weak, it would be forced to call upon the naval forces for protection, which would be practically a joint guarantee of peace and order. If the United States undertook to preserve order generally it would be practical annexation and would finally end in legal annexation. But the friction between the different white nationalities would cause the Americans to cancel any advantages which the Europeans enjoyed by treaty. Business would be arrested and perhaps ruined.

The United States having secured in one of many ways a foothold in Pearl Harbor, might simply leave the inhabitants of the islands to fight it out among themselves.

When the United States and Germany fixed up the Samoan affair, the negotiations looked forward to a lovefeast, to a period of harmony and mutual aid. They were quite too busy to study the real situation and took much for granted. They did not see that the quarrels of the merchants and traders would end only in the supervision of warships. The racial differences in Samoa exist here in the most aggravated form.

It is impossible to predict the exact lines on which the political evolution will take place, if there is no immediate annexation. One thing is certain: Immediate annexation will avoid some of the most serious and dangerous sources of trouble. We speak with moderation to those who are yet in doubt about the policy of annexation.

One of the theories advanced by the advocates of woman's suffrage is that the presence of the mothers and daughters in the caucus and at the polls will have a refining and purifying influence on politics. Practice, however, has not always proved the theory a good one, as was evidenced by the events of a Populist convention held in Denver, Colo., not long since. The convention was made up of men and women in about equal numbers. According

to press dispatches, Mrs. Alice Faulkner was a leading figure in one row and "Boiler Inspector W. R. Frazier," a defenseless, unassuming man, was thrown out of the hall by a delegation of men and women, because he accused some of the members with being controlled by the trusts and monopolies. One Mr. Akers, attempted to make a speech, but was interrupted by one of his sister delegates, who announced that it "was about time for him to go out and choke himself to death." Mr. Akers retorted that "Mrs. Reed had not added anything to her reputation by going out as a street singer." Miss Holmes, one of the refined delegates, then took up the cudgel and wanted to know why the men stood by and allowed the women to be insulted. None of the men responded to the appeal, whereupon Mrs. Reed and Miss Holmes fell upon Mr. Akers, and, according to the newspaper report, "administered the punishment themselves, and tore most of Mr. Akers' beard out of his face." The convention adjourned shortly after. No doubt women have just as much right to vote as the men, but we doubt whether the refining influence will always be apparent.

"Down with the department store" is the campaign cry of the Republicans of Chicago. The anti-department store agitation has reached a high pitch in Illinois, and in the cities it is wonderfully popular. The small dealers assert that they are practically run out of business by the war of prices the big stores are able to wage in their various departments. The department stores claim that they can sell goods cheaper, hence their excuse for living. This is true to a certain extent, but whether the public is benefited in the long run is an open question. While the department store is cutting prices in dry goods, it usually holds up the rates in other departments, hence on the whole makes a gain. But while the dry-goods war is on small single line dealers find it impossible to meet the cut rates, they lose the trade and finally go under. Department stores can give away one class of goods in order to attract people who will buy enough in other lines to make up the loss. It is the case of the trusts over again. Corporations with plenty of money working to shut out the little fellow giggling along from day to day, satisfied with a small income. The tendency of the law should certainly be to protect the small dealer. The public must sooner or later appreciate that nothing is gained by the temporary cut in prices. The outcome of Chicago's fight will be watched with interest since we may have something of the same kind on our own hands one of these days.

Vice President Hobart will doubtless have an opportunity to make good the suggestions of his inaugural speech. It will be remembered that he gave a hint that the rules of the Senate might be so administered as to prevent unnecessary delays in passing important measures. The general supposition is that Mr. Hobart will declare a limit upon the filibustering tactics of the Senate by which a good sized minority has often been able to clog the legislative wheels for weeks. It is not improbable that the Senate will find that they have a second Czar presiding over them.

The beet sugar growers of California speak of the Hawaiian sugar business as "owned largely by foreigners who employ chiefly Mongolians." That our sugar business is owned largely by foreigners is not true. But what answer can our planters give to the charge that Mongolians hold the balance in the labor market? It will pay some of our citizens to

ponder over this point. To flaunt "Mongolian" in the face of American working men whether farmers or mechanics is like shaking a red rag at a bull. We must not forget that the workingmen, both farmers and mechanics cut no small figure in American politics, first and last. The only way to "knock out" this argument is for the sugar producers to give preference to the American and European in looking about for labor. It may be disagreeable to contemplate changes in plantation customs, but every business man who has half an eye to the future can see that even from the pure dollars and cents standpoint a change is necessary.

There is no reason to believe that W. A. Kinney goes to Washington in any other capacity than that of a private citizen who is seriously in earnest on the annexation proposition. We believe the only authority vested in him by the Government is to do what he can for annexation, and that is nothing more or less than every loyal citizen should do. Just what the United States Congress will do in the extra session no one in this country can tell, and we doubt if any ten men in Congress can forecast the future. It is possible however that the Hawaiian question may be put to the front at an early day. With this possibility in view it is highly proper that the Hawaiian legation should have a strong working force in order that there may be no delays in furnishing facts from this end of the line. Mr. Kinney was born and raised in this country and is well known as one of Hawaii's most loyal sons. He can be depended upon to look after the best interest of the country in season and out.

While it is not the policy of this paper to throw cold water on any scheme that will give this city a first-class public building, we cannot believe that the time has come when the public will stand the pressure consequent to the construction of the talked-of new armory. No doubt there is money enough in the town to put up a first-class drill hall, but unless the scheme is different from all others, the larger share of the funds will not come from the people best able to give. We doubt also whether the new enthusiasm the military might experience would be of long standing. The best treatment for the present apathy in military circles will doubtless be a long vacation or less frequent drills. The boys would have a good breathing spell and go back to their work with renewed interest. When one takes into consideration the number in the Volunteer companies, Honolulu can be put down as a pretty well drilled town. It will do no harm, give the boys a rest for a month or two.

The Anglican Church Chronicle touches upon a most excellent field for philanthropic work, when it suggests a Children's Hospital. "In days past sickness and mortality amongst young persons was comparatively rare, but in these days the opposite prevails. If the islands are indeed about to enjoy a season of plenty, it is appropriate to bring such wants as these before the public. Where it is possible to raise several thousand dollars for an armory, surely it is possible to raise and endow a hospital."

In the April issue of the Planter's Monthly Editor Whitney advocates a revision of Hawaii's treaty with Japan. He believes the time has come when "experience" suggests that some change is necessary in the relations of the two countries. In closing his argument he says: "So strenuously and so hurriedly did we seek to open her (Japan's) gates that we forgot to provide a check to the

stream which was being set in motion, and no way was devised to limit its force should the flood ever assume the magnitude that is now threatening, if not soon stayed, to swamp the whole Hawaiian group, and by the natural laws of survival of the fittest, to control the destinies of Hawaii from now onward, unless Uncle Sam should hoist over us the broad flag, and declare that Hawaii ought and from henceforth shall be American soil.

When Hawaiian sugars were first sent around the Horn some of our good California friends objected to the diversion of business from California. They found in this an argument against the Treaty. Now there are others who object to Hawaiian sugars being sent to San Francisco, because California beet sugar growers can supply the Pacific Coast. It seems that some of our California friends are bound to be dissatisfied whatever happens. Will they ever be happy?

The presence of Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald in the country, calls to mind that Hawaii once had a labor commission. The Legislature provided for the continuation of that commission. But nothing has ever been heard from it. Can it be that the people of this country are so completely asleep, that they do not care to have an exchange of ideas on the labor situation? Isn't it about time to wake up a little?

From both England and Germany comes healthy popular condemnation of the part the officials of these two countries have taken in the Crete affair. It now remains to be seen how long these governments can continue a course contrary to the public will. There is not much hope for a change in Germany, but England is liable to feel the power of the people.

Raise the American flag here, and hold it, not by the bavolet, but with sturdy Anglo-Saxon hands, and call them today, and not tomorrow.

**FROM WASHINGTON.**

**Encouraging News From Hawaiian Delegation.**  
News received by Minister Cooper, yesterday, from the Hawaiian delegation at Washington is of the most encouraging and satisfactory nature. From another source, it is said, matters have so shaped themselves that there is every probability of President McKinley sending to Congress during the present session a special message on the Hawaiian question.

**That**  
Tired Feeling is exceedingly common and dangerously significant. It is a warning which must be heeded, or, as with the express which fails to regard the danger signal, disaster must follow. It is a sure indication of thin, weak, impure blood. It is certain admonition that the blood is not properly feeding the nerves, tissues and organs of the body. Weak, nervous,

**Tired**  
men and women are found everywhere. Men strive too hard to "keep their business up," women work too much "on their nerves," all have too little sleep, there is excessive drain on strength and nervous energy, and all complain of that tired

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