

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1897

SECRETARY LONG.

The Press of the Atlantic coast states that there are serious differences in the Navy department, at Washington, between Secretary Long and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, regarding the needs of a larger Navy. The statement regarding the conflict is amusing, because like much, if not the most, of newspaper literature, it contains merely a grain of truth. It is charged, on the one side very seriously, that Mr. Long is a "member of the transcendental and millennial coterie of Boston Unitarians, who are on principle or in theory opposed to war, who believe and preach that it is a sin to meditate war and a crime to prepare for it." It is charged that not long ago, he said in a public address that he advocated arbitration as the sole method of adjusting international difficulties, and deprecated preparations for war. It is said that innocent President McKinley did not know that he was putting a "quiet old pussy" at the head of the Navy. On the other hand, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt has "practical statesmanship, virile patriotism, and American manhood generally." He advocates the addition of many battleships to the Navy, besides many torpedo boats. It is said that, during Secretary Long's absence he compiled a document containing the opinions of Washington, and other statesmen on the importance of the Naval power.

The Press, as usual, says that these differences between the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary "are attracting widespread attention," and the President may be forced to do something about it.

The truth, and it is evident enough to any one who has talked to the two men for ten minutes, is that Mr. Long is a conservative man, in the best sense of the term. He is not by nature aggressive, but rather judicial. But he comes from that New England stock, that is gifted with an abundance of common sense, and has an uncommonly large amount of "staying qualities." His home is in Boston, and he knows the feelings of the merchants in case of war about blockades, and ship's rotting at the docks, and poverty, while the glorious flag is being set to the truck of surrendered warships. He knows that in the event of war, the vast grain crops of the United States would be cut off from foreign markets, and the farmers, in their distress, would demand peace at any sacrifice. Mr. Roosevelt, on the other hand, is full of energy and fire, and is more demonstrative in his temperament. Perhaps he is a little arbitrary, at times, and everyone who knows him, knows that he does not make a good "second." He is a born leader.

It is quite safe to believe that both of these high officers are one in their theories of peace and war. Mr. Roosevelt, however, would increase the Navy more rapidly than Mr. Long would. But both are only a part of the governmental organization, consisting of Congress and the Executive, that determines the actual policy of the hour. These rumors of disagreement are valuable material for the Press, but on the other hand, they do not increase the confidence of intelligent men in the reliability of the news.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

The latest news from the Cuban trouble is, that General Woodford, the American Minister at Madrid has offered again the mediation of the United States, and the Spanish Government has virtually told the

United States, "to mind their own business."

The American Press, in the excitable mood of a part of our local Press, has been, for two years, predicting an explosion of blood and thunder, from the Americans, but there seems to be some reluctance on the part of the President to start this explosion. He knows perfectly well that when trouble really comes, the Jingoos are behind the fence, and will furnish neither funds nor soldiers for a fight. The Press finds in the whole affair a capital business opportunity to sell rumors of dreadful things to come, at high prices, and then to sell contradictions of the rumors at the same or higher rates, according to the state and demands of the news market. The average newspaper reader gets just as much instruction and recreation out of the contradiction, as he does out of the original rumor.

As he usually forgets one day, what the rumor and contradiction were on the previous day, he feels like the man who has taken alcohol stimulants, the effects of which have ended; he would like the excitement of a new rumor and a new contradiction.

Beyond any doubt, millions of people sympathize with the Cuban rebels. They would encourage other people than themselves to make some sort of a sacrifice on behalf of the victims of Spanish vengeance. But they are not quite willing to make the sacrifice themselves.

The American nation is like the good and respectable farmer who is able enough to thrash his cantankerous and weaker neighbor, who has thrown a dead cat into his yard. He is afraid that, if he tackles him, the low minded neighbor may burn up his barn, or poison his cattle. So he quietly buries the cat, but shakes his fist at the villain.

There are thousands of Americans living, who vividly recall the fact that one Confederate cruiser, the Alabama, swept the American commercial marine from the Atlantic, and that another Confederate cruiser, the Shenandoah, swept American shipping out of the Pacific. These persons, and they have much influence with the Government, will not readily consent that even a trial shall be made of what Spanish cruisers can do on the ocean, nor even what Japanese cruisers may or could do. The Jingoos who have no ships to lose, are perfectly willing to sacrifice the vast export business of American produce. But the farmers and the railroad men, and the bankers, and the great Trust companies who lend them the money of widows and orphans will, righteously or unrighteously, only make the sacrifice when it becomes a supreme necessity.

So the Cuban affair drags along, and no one dares tread the plank of the Republican platform, which demands "belligerent rights for the Cubans."

LATEST FROM JAPAN.

The foreign Japanese papers, as it appears by the last mail, are discussing the merits of Count Okuma's article, in the Far East, which we recently printed.

The Kobe Chronicle thinks that it does not express his ideas, as he does not himself, write in the English language. The Japan Mail, on the other hand, which is usually correct in its judgments of men and affairs in Japan, says that it is a very correct expression of the Count's views on territorial expansion. It reviews at some length his opinions in the past, on expansion and claims that he never even desired the control of Korea, or the annexation of any territory, but that his strong foreign policy is confined to securing Japanese rights under the Treaty-Revision, and the abolition of the rights of foreign

nations to occupy Japanese soil with their Consular Courts. It says that Count Matsukata, the present Premier, was even opposed to the taking of the Liaotung peninsula from China, because he too was opposed to expansion. The Mail makes no reference whatever to the Hawaiian matter, but discusses the general policy of the empire.

The more the situation of Japan is examined, the more evident it is, that the Russian question is infinitely more important to the Empire than the Hawaiian, which would not have disturbed the Government for an hour, if the excitable people had not insisted that the nation had been grossly insulted by the sudden rejection of the immigrants, and therefore demanded that something terrible should be instantly done. We are not discussing the "peaceful invasion" of these Islands by the Japanese. That is another question, and involves other most serious considerations, especially as it is still going on so peacefully, that but few care anything about it.

It seems, however, that the most serious question before the Japanese Government, aside from the Russian, is the one of finance. There is a large defect in the budget. The taxes have increased, and must be increased more, in order to meet expenses. The cost of the Navy may be paid out of the Chinese indemnity, but it must be maintained out of the annual taxation. Japan is a poor country, and cannot "afford European luxuries." Even the common people who are now rather impudent and aggressive, are making foreigners feel uncomfortable and are quite ready to see the Empire fight the world off hand, are beginning to feel angry, when the hat is passed around to pay the piper for his fiddles, and before the dancing begins.

The absence of party principles, and the dominance of the personal interest only, in Japanese politics, forces a coalition of the great men into one cabinet, if possible, so that the troubles, arising out of the late war can be dealt with. The Japanese Jingoos, like our own Jingoos don't feel much "impressed with the gravity of the situation," so far as Hawaii is concerned, and both, after feeding raw meat to their respective dogs of war, and after frightening the women, very kindly take to luau, and other chaste entertainments, and forget about the impending doom.

SUNDAY LAW.

Dr. Newman Smyth, a noted Congregational theologian of New England, severely criticises in the Congregationalist, the recent Sunday law passed by the Legislature of Connecticut, because it forbids any secular business or labor; the opening of any shop, or the sale of any property on Sunday.

He claims that it makes, "the statute book an exhibition or moral laws, hung up for ornamental purposes only." He would approve of laws which forbid the making of noises on Sunday, just as the liberal German laws forbid the marching of processions with bands, during the hours of worship on Sunday. He would not allow liquor to be sold on that day, because it prevents the man, who keeps a "saloon" from resting, as other business men rest. He would require a simple rational observance of the Sabbath, and keep "impracticable moral legislation off the statute books." Sunday legislation, he claims, fails, when it aims "by positive force of law to secure moral and religious results."

These views are not those of one of the "goats," of a man who is outside the pale of the church. Dr. Smyth is the pastor of one of

the leading and most influential Congregational churches in New England. The students of Yale College hear his preaching. He is a high authority in religious literature, although he had an "unpleasantness," with the trustees of Andover theological seminary, and came near being sentenced to expiate his crime of heresy on a theological scaffold.

He sees clearly, what the theologians for a thousand years, have not seen, that men cannot be legislated into goodness, piety, or a "better life." Legislation finishes its work, when it prevents men from clawing each other to pieces. When it undertakes to order them to be better, it fails. One of the members of a Western Legislature, in America, introduced a bill last year, making the Ten Commandments, the law of the land. If such a law had been passed, it would have been only one more foolish attempt to make a "short cut" to the Millennium.

When the Church studies wholesome legislation, from the standpoint of reason, it gives some evidence of the vast power for good which lies within it, and is somewhat dormant.

SENATOR CANNON.

The Senator is an excellent representative of the younger men who represent the States beyond the Mississippi, in the American Congress. He is intelligent, educated and, like the most of the men from the younger States, free from the traditions and fixed habits of thought which make the Eastern men conservative. These younger men do not like brakes on the locomotive of Progress. They feel better when the throttle is open, and the engineer is "driving her for all she is worth."

The men of this type deal quickly, and almost off-hand, with great land questions. When they are confronted with serious financial questions, they dare all things with the bounding spirit of national youth. They are perfectly willing to make novel experiments in social questions.

Last June, Senator Cannon made a bold, intelligent and earnest attempt in the Senate to secure an amendment to the tariff bill by which the farmers of the United States would receive the "protection," or a bounty of ten cents per bushel on grain exported from the country. He claimed that the manufacturers were highly protected by the tariff, while the farmer was not only not protected, but was burdened by the high prices for goods, which the manufacturers asked and obtained. He attacked the old argument urged by the protectionists that the increase of manufacturing, due to a high tariff, increased the price of the farmers' grain, by claiming and showing that the English market fixed the price of grain, without any regard to the prosperity or depression of American manufacturers. Therefore, the farmers were brought directly in competition with the pauper labor of the world. The only way, by which he could be protected against this pauper competition was by the bounty system. He fortified his arguments, by quoting from the opinions of those great statesmen General Washington and Alexander Hamilton, who had approved of this method of protection, in the early days. He said that the Western farmer was tired of enriching the Eastern manufacturers, without getting something himself out of the business. His oratory was simple, clear, forcible.

To us, who have watched the ups and downs of the tariff legislation for thirty years, the speech of Senator Cannon was an event in American political history. A young State dared the elder States to follow out the logic of their own

teaching. The Republican Senators quietly listened to the speech, but made no reply. They were rather disgusted that a troublesome question should be raised, when they were already up to their necks in a sea of other troubles. Especially the Senators from the great commercial States, felt that the young men from the West should like good little children, wash their faces, brush their teeth, sit quietly down, fold their hands, and reverently listen to the Eastern voice of wisdom. The Western "boy" from Utah is, however, over twenty-one years of age, and has the same political power in the Senate, as the venerable old gentleman from Pennsylvania, or New York.

Senator Cannon's amendment was not adopted, but there was a decided feeling in the Senate, that the Western contingent, "were making things very lively."

Senator Cannon is a devout Mormon. On his visit to the Ewa plantation, there were in his company, the Chief Justice, Professor Alexander, Minister Sewall and others. While Mr. Dillingham switched the party off his main line to the side track of the Ewa plantation, it is barely possible, but not probable, that the persuasive Senator from Utah may have switched this goodly company off the main line of the old faith, on to the side track of the novel beliefs of "the Latter Day Saints." It would be well to keep these gentlemen in a mild moral quarantine for eighteen days. In cases of doubt, it is better to enforce the moral health laws.

At any rate, if the Senator infected them with the spirit of the Mormons, in the making of their marvelous industrial progress, which is the romance of American agriculture, he has introduced a valuable industrial "disease."

DEBATE ON ANNEXATION.

It remains for the Pacific Coast to furnish the most intelligent, sincere and exhaustive debate on the Hawaiian question, that has appeared in the United States. Over 150 members of the Unitarian denomination, recently dined together at the California hotel, in San Francisco, and according to previous arrangement debated the question. Very many prominent men were present. Senator Perkins, W. H. Mills, of the Southern Pacific railway, Mr. Joseph Hutchinson, one of the ablest members of the bar, John P. Irish, Mr. M. H. Myrick, Mr. Sheldon S. Kellogg. It was not the debate of politicians, but the earnest talk of public spirited citizens, who had no personal "stake" involved, and were simply discharging their duties. The fact that such a large number of prominent men agreed to make Hawaii the chief and only subject of debate, indicates the interest the Coast takes in our affairs. In no other part of the United States have men taken the pains to meet and discuss a question which seems to involve the country in a new departure.

We publish elsewhere extracts from the debate, as it appears in the Pacific Unitarian. It was evidently vigorous and searching, and presented both sides of the case. We are informed of, but are requested not to repeat, an aside and private discussion, which referred to Mr. Thurston's debating power in the highest terms, in comparison with that of some public men.

The question very naturally arises, why should intelligent, impartial men differ in conclusions, on a topic, when the facts are undisputed? The simple answer seems to be, that, when the moment arrives for drawing inferences, the temperaments, environments and self interests of men drive them to different conclusions. Self interest does drive the great

majority of men into taking absurd views, but when it is a question of pure reason, it seems indeed strange that men should not agree. The report before us of this debate says: "No vote was taken either on the merits of the debate, or on the question itself. All of the speakers were generously applauded. If volume and duration are considered a test, the demonstration, at the end of Mr. Kellogg's address would show that the majority were annexationists."

We purposely omit from our columns much that was said against annexation in the debate as a good many people don't care about what "the other side has to say," on any question, and like the gamblers at the Roulette tables, believe they are always right. The argument of Mr. W. H. Mills, is one of great breadth and power, and shows the almost irresistible course of American expansion, and the logic of it, in the annexation of these Islands.

MORE OPIUM.

Forty-Nine Tins Found on the Mikahala.

Shortly after 3 p. m. yesterday 49 tins of good Hong Kong opium, marked duty paid in San Francisco, with the additional words, "Rio de Janeiro, June 17th," the date of the arrival of the steamer of that name at the above-mentioned place, was captured in the engine-room of the steamer Mikahala by Guard Kanuu, a native with a decided capacity for ferreting out the whereabouts of contraband articles. He was assisted in the search by Guard Kaomea.

The Port Surveyor had encountered some time previous the notes of a very small bird, and hearkening unto its voice, he sent Kanuu and others to watch the tide rise and fall about the Mikahala. It was at 1 p. m. when Mr. Stratemeyer went to Captain Campbell, Superintendent of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, and made known the suspicions he had, at the same time asking him to be allowed to make a thorough search of the Mikahala. The answer received was not alone in the affirmative, but Captain Campbell added that he was very anxious that the Customs officers should make a thorough search. He was more than anxious that the slippery trade should cease and the guilty parties, be whom they may, brought to justice.

Mr. Stratemeyer had business up town, and left Inspector Storey in charge. Captain Campbell, the inspector named and Guards Kanuu and Kaomea went aboard and, after searching quite a while, came away without anything. On the way up town Captain Campbell met the Port Surveyor and told him that nothing could be found.

In the meantime, Kanuu and Kaomea had gone aboard again and were rummaging about in dark corners. Another call to the engine-room was made by Kanuu. Upon opening the transom used as a place to store the tools of the engineers, he suddenly ran upon two gunny-sacks containing one a package of 19 and the other a package of 20 tins of opium. The remaining 10 tins were scattered about. Kanuu called the other officers to his assistance, and then ran to tell the Port Surveyor.

No one has been arrested, nor is it possible that any one will be. However, there are suspicions.

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