

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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THE BISHOP'S RAID.

Bishop White has declared his intention to revoke the license to preach which he granted to the Rev. Mr. Mackintosh. The reason alleged is that Mr. Mackintosh has violated a rule of the church—a rule that has been with the Bishop's consent, a dead letter for many years—that the Bishop shall have one week's notice of an intention to perform the marriage service.

There have been recently some symptoms of the Bishop's purpose to enter on the warpath. As an ecclesiastical savage, his instincts for committing "outrages" have been in fervent activity. For some days considerable quantities of red ochre, and other lurid paints, used in the orthodox decoration of the stalwart warrior have been transported in numerous grocery wagons to the residence of this spiritual ree man, with the significant address on each parcel, "For the Holy-man-who-throws-grass," as he is known in the tribe. The small boys of the school, at his command prepared an arsenal of weapons composed of pellets of grass, in lieu of the tomahawk; Capt. Berger corrected the score of the latest thing out in the way of a death song especially adapted to the voice of this ferocious warrior; the Bishop museum loaned for the ominous snake dance, one of the snakes preserved in a bottle of alcohol for the instruction of youth; the Bishop practiced in the upper regions of Nuanuu valley the most authentic war whoop, repeated out of a gramophone. And then, following faithfully the rules of the Indian's rubric, the Bishop touched his nose with Peacock blue, his brow with saffron yellow, his cheeks with Spanish red, mounted in his hair such variegated feathers as could be gathered in the back yard of a Chinese restaurant, armed himself with the deadly bundles of grass, frantically danced the snake dance, disturbed the still air of the lower valley with his war whoop, and raised Rev. Mr. Mackintosh with intent to butcher his reputation.

He has made his raid, and the pellets of grass are knee deep around the person of his victim, and one bears his cry of defiance, "Behold the vengeance of the Holy-man-who-throws-grass!"

We assume that the charges made by the Bishop against the Rev. Mr. Mackintosh are chiefly made in order to get rid of him. The reasons given seem to be too frivolous to be seriously considered. They have the flavor of the wolf's charge against the lamb for disturbing the stream.

The charges made are of the kind that the Bishop would naturally develop out of the capacious resources of his innocuous malignity. It is useless to discuss them here. It is like "fighting a stink with a rifle."

When it comes to the serious business of revoking Mr. Mackintosh's license to preach, we hope that Mr. Mackintosh will promptly ask a court of equity to interfere, and put its powerful, searching hands around the Bishop's throat.

Since the act of annexation, the Anglican Church probably comes under the system of American jurisprudence. Under this system, churches, denominations, corporations, religious and secular, come within the supervision and control of the far reaching powers of this court. Time and again, the courts of equity in the States have reversed the action of the officers and trustees of religious bodies, because their action was not just. The court breaks through rules and conditions and strikes, with the power of the State behind it, at inequity. It permits no man, however high in office he may be, to injure another, under any form or pretense whatsoever unless there is express law for so doing.

Therefore we hope that Mr. Mackintosh will not fail to test his rights in the matter. As for the Bishop, he will always be comforted with the fact that he has behind him that moral tower of strength, the Independent.

THE LOUISIANA VIEW.

The men concerned in the sugar interests of Louisiana are anxiously waiting for the action of the Government regarding the political situation of Cuba and the Philippines. About two-fifths of the people are interested in the industry, and if it meets with reverses, there will be widespread suffering. The view taken by the Louisiana planters regarding Hawaii is set forth in the following words:

"As for annexation, the Hawaiian situation will be in nowise different from what it was before, as the reciprocity treaty admitted Hawaiian sugar free. The area adapted to sugar growing in the islands is small, the labor

question is a difficult one there, and the distance to Hawaii from the centers of population of the United States prevent it from being a formidable competitor in the sugar market. The sugar industry of Hawaii has depended on contract labor—Chinese and Japanese. The extension of American laws to the islands and the enforcement of the contract labor laws there will prevent the importation of coolies, will prevent the cheap labor which has enabled the Hawaiian farmers to produce sugar so cheaply and will raise labor to the American standard and the American price—a rise which will put the islands on an equality with Louisiana, while the latter is much nearer the consumers of sugar.

These words contain notice to our own planters that the Louisiana men, who are now members of the Republican party, will closely watch the movement of the planters here, so far as they attempt to import labor. We are forewarned.

But the Louisiana men take another and novel view of the matter. It is expressed in these words:

"They see in the continuance of the present war taxes and the permanent adoption of the English system of revenue by stamps, the greatest element of danger. If these taxes are maintained as a permanency, when the country returns to its normal condition there will be more than enough revenue for its support, and they fear that it may then surrender the sugar duty, as McKinley surrendered it in the Tariff bill, because there is enough revenue without it. The sugar of the Louisiana sugar planter is not expansion, but the war taxes and the possibility of their permanent adoption, bringing with it a reopening of the old tariff agitation, which they supposed was permanently closed."

No doubt the practice of "expansion" will soon raise some perplexing questions regarding the imposition of duties.

If the sugar beet industry was well established, and profitable, it would decide, through the farmer's vote, against any encouragement of the sugar industries of the tropical lands. But that interest, owing to its experimental condition, is not as yet a powerful factor in politics.

The policy of expansion may prove in time, quite injurious to our own interests as well as to that of the sugar beet people.

At the same time, our planters have the start in the most economical production of sugar, so far as brain work is concerned.

As to the black cloud of the labor supply, now rising in the sky, it looks as if they will allow it to burst before they make any preparations for shelter.

FULL INFORMATION

Members and organizations of the community are being deluged with requests from abroad for information—requests from all kinds of people about all manner of subjects, relating to Hawaii.

These requests have become so numerous that the time necessary to answer them by letter far exceeds that at the disposal of the average citizen, and the expense of letter postage mounts up rapidly.

There is no printed matter available to meet the varied questions asked, at any price, and that which partially meets the necessity, is high priced.

In response to the demand for cheap and full information to be sent abroad, the Advertiser will issue on Saturday (tomorrow), a sixteen page illustrated paper, four pages of which will be devoted exclusively to information which, it is believed, will answer almost, if not every question that is asked in the numerous letters of inquiry, and to special advertisements which supply information of the character desired.

All that citizens will require in the future of reply to questions asked will be to keep a supply of this Saturday Advertiser on hand, and mail a copy to the inquirer without exertion except the writing of the address, while the information conveyed will be far fuller than could possibly be contained in a private letter.

The advance demand for copies already received assures an edition of 5,000. Anyone wishing extra copies should send in the order immediately, so that provision may be made therefor.

This issue of the Advertiser will be the largest, newsiest and most complete paper ever published in Hawaii, and will be the best possible available medium through which to disseminate abroad full, accurate and complete knowledge of conditions in Hawaii.

Maj. Z. K. Pangborn, who was orator of the day at a Fourth of July celebration here a few years ago, has been nominated for Congress in the Seventh District of New Jersey. Maj. Pangborn was a school teacher in his young days and one of his pupils was George Dewey, now the famous admiral. This particular student started a revolt in the school and was promptly and effectively thrashed. The two men have been great friends for many years.

The large number of secret society men in the troops stationed here and en route to Manila invariably receive cordial treatment at the hands of local fraternal orders and on every occasion have shown appreciation of attention.

THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

The vanity of human pretensions about the course of events is well illustrated in the present bitter discussion among the members of the Established Church of England.

The great body of Dissenters in England—those who refuse communion in the Church of England—but who, under the law are compelled to pay taxes that support that church, have earnestly looked forward to its disestablishment by law, and the end of a State religion. The causes that should operate to secure that end, have been discussed with great ability, for many years, and those who desired it have held the belief that the English people would secure it, whenever they saw that a State Church was not necessary or profitable.

But it seems probable that this end, the final disestablishment, will come through the dissensions and antagonisms within the church itself.

While the members of the church have been divided into the high Church or Ritualistic party, and the low church party that refuses to tolerate any ritual that tends towards Romanism, the division has not provoked general and active hostilities, and both parties have remained on speaking terms.

Their differences, however, have now increased, and war has been declared.

The Ritualistic party has gone over, in its ceremonial, and in the adoption by many churches of the Confessional, to a close similarity to the Roman Church. The number of the Ritualists has greatly increased. The aristocracy, the upper classes, while indifferent in the matter of doctrine, are strongly attracted by the pomp and show of the elaborate ceremonial. The multitude who worship the upper class people, are equally fond of the pomp and circumstances of a daily religious pageant. Wealth and leisure encourage this tendency towards Romanistic practices.

On the other hand, the low churchmen make a very strong body, and have taken alarm at what they believe, is the final absorption of the Established Church, by the Roman Church. They prefer to see the church disestablished rather than remain members of it, while it becomes Romanized. They have before them the experience of the American people who have completely separated Church and State, with the best results. Even the knowledge of this experience in America, would not, for many years to come, change the current of British thought, controlled as it is by long habit and usage, if the fear of the carrying of the church over to Romanism had not aroused them to the coming danger. But the great middle class in England is thoroughly Protestant, and will not tolerate any serious departure from the ancient forms.

The recent angry debate in Parliament, shows that the contest has begun and may last for many years. The low churchmen, in trying to save themselves, by disestablishment, will have the sympathy and assistance of the Dissenting parties, who are compelled to pay for that which they do not want.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH AND THE ARMY.

The relations of the army in occupation here, with our Board of Health, is an excellent illustration of the imperfect way that public business is usually executed everywhere. It is not exceptional here. There is no occasion, at present, to criticize either the army or the Board. They are now, we believe working in harmony.

We have a remarkably efficient Board of Health, and we are proud of it, because it has acted in emergencies, with intelligent energy. Our Board, like all other Boards of Health has supreme control in health matters. The army here, as elsewhere, must obey its orders, unless martial law exists. Boards of Health are responsible for the general sanitary conditions of a place, and even the military authorities cannot put the health of the people in jeopardy. The civil law is the law of the land.

When the troops landed here in July last, the care of their health rested primarily with the medical staff. Theoretically, the staff possess the knowledge of the best methods of preserving the health of the men, and have the means at their command.

When the troops went into camps, in a strange land, wise forethought would have brought the medical staff into close co-operation with the Board of Health, in a common cause, that is, the preservation of the health of soldier and civilian alike.

As a matter of fact they stood apart for nearly four months. The Board of Health was reluctant to interfere with the work and methods of the military authorities. Such interference is usually resented and it was feared in this case that it would be reported to the Mainland as an "unwarranted presumption." Nor did the special agent of the Washington Government recognize the obligation of any duty on his part in the premises. The Board itself did not seem to be aware of its own large powers.

On the other hand, the Medical staff

and the commandants felt that they were abundantly able to take care of the health of the forces, without asking for assistance. They would not naturally seek aid excepting in event of an emergency.

There occurred however, in the beginning a "little misunderstanding" of rather trivial kind between the Board and the staff which prevented a cordial co-operation. The cause of it need not be discussed. In the meantime, and for some weeks the germs of the typhoid fever were breeding in one of the camps.

Finally the Board and the army have come together, after several days have been played over the bodies of the victims of typhoid fever.

We purposely avoid discussing the merits of the case at present, because there is now harmonious action. It is presented only to show how in an important matter, there was no "wisdom of the hour." And the "wisdom of the hour" was not in operation three months ago, for the same reason that it is seldom put in operation at the right moment, in affairs generally—it was not put in operation by the Congress of the United States many years ago, when the experienced soldiers told Congress in vain that there should be an efficient military establishment organized to meet any emergency.

In the largest and more just sense the existence of disease here among the troops is due to the persistent negligence of Congress, and the people who elect Congressmen.

PRESIDENT'S GREAT SPEECH.

President McKinley's speech on October 19th at the Peace Jubilee banquet in Chicago, may take rank with the immortal speech of President Lincoln at Gettysburgh.

It is the speech of a man, burdened with vast responsibilities, without any unholy ambition, and with the wisest and profoundest understanding that he is not the leader of the people, but their agent and friend. He speaks as Lincoln spoke, "with his finger on the pulse of the people," because he realizes that the President is only one of them, and must inevitably follow their sentiments and opinions. He tells the people that war has put upon them grave responsibilities. He shows none of the jingo feeling; that these grave responsibilities are about the same as those which attend the conducting of a chicken ranch. He declares that there is no occasion for "boasting or vain glorification." He sees that the nation has come to the parting of the ways, and as it moves off on the great wilderness of expansion, it must meet the perils and surprises of the unknown.

Regarding the war, his expressions do not indicate his views in detail, as it would be inexpedient to do so, while the Peace Commissioners are in consultation. But he again repeats the opinion upon which he advocated war with Spain. He says: "We are bound in conscience to keep and perform the covenants which the war has sacredly sealed with mankind. Accepting war for humanity's sake, we must accept all obligations which the war in duty and honor imposes upon us."

These are solemn and earnest words. Standing, as Captain of the Ship of State, he guides it with his eye fixed and "lidless," upon the Pole star of a War for Humanity, and though the ringing thunder bolts of his warships stir up measureless exultations, and the crew, wild with victory, shout to him, standing on the bridge, to alter her course, he calmly points to the Pole star, and earnestly warns the people that

"The splendid victories we have achieved would be our eternal shame and not our everlasting glory if they led to the weakening of our original lofty purpose or to the desertion of the immortal principles upon which the National Government was founded."

He is conscious that some of the crew of the great Ship, intoxicated with the "swipes" of yellow journalism, are calling for the squaring of the yards, and the running into unknown seas, under the free wind of expansion.

He repudiates what he calls, "the statesmanship which will command the applause of the hour." He believes "territorial expansion is not alone and always necessary to national advancement," but he firmly believes that "we cannot escape the obligations of victory." "The results of the war could not be foreseen. Some of its consequences may not be to our liking," he says, and above all he exhorts the nation to act from a high sense of duty.

This language from the lips of the Chief Executive of a victorious nation, has no parallel in history. Congress may not accord with the President, the people may move on different lines, but for himself, made by the Constitution an adviser of the people, though not their leader, he has assumed to tell all nations, that the policy of the United States will be, if he can shape it, not that of the "man behind the guns," but of wisdom, truth and righteousness.

GENERAL KING'S REPORT.

The report made to General Merriam by General King of the disorderly conduct of two military officers on Fort street, is published in the San Francisco Call, and if correctly printed, it puts the matter in a new phase to us.

Now we are quite well aware of the fact that this little community no longer constitutes, as it did, several months ago, one of the nations of the earth, and so far as the people are concerned, is rated as a mere village, like many thousands of other American villages. And we know too, that the voice of a little village is generally drowned amidst the roaring voices of the great communities, in any appeals for justice and right in Washington. Nevertheless we cannot refrain from placing on record, even for historical purposes, if for nothing else, a brief review of the incident referred to in General King's report.

In the first place, the police authorities who desired to deal with the disorderly officers, as they had ample power to do, were informed by General King that he would do all that was necessary to be done in the premises. On this statement, these officers were not arrested and charged in the Police Court.

The Advertiser, on the carefully prepared statements of cool headed witnesses, believed that these officers were guilty of conduct disorderly, and under the circumstances grossly so, and, voicing the sentiment of the people, asked that they be tried and punished.

Judge Wilcox assuming without proof before him, that General King did not intend to punish these officers, so declared from the bench. The Advertiser expressed the decided opinion, that a judge, while on the bench had no right to express an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the military commandant in neglecting to do his duty, because it was substantially charging him with an offense on the evidence of rumors only, and especially without giving him the opportunity to be heard.

It now appears from the report of General King to his superior officer, which we assume is correct, that in his opinion, Lieutenant Wheelock was guilty of disorderly conduct, and had been remanded to his regiment, but that Lieutenant Merriam was not drunk, and only unfortunately asserted that martial law had been declared. An educated officer who declared, under the circumstances, that martial law had been declared was, so far as men may fairly judge, either drunk or insane.

A Judge on the bench is under solemn obligation to keep his mind clear and impartial, just as every man insists that the minds of the jurymen, before whom his case is to be tried, shall be clear and impartial, and an expression of opinion, in advance by either judge or jury, becomes a disqualification to act in a case about which expression has been made.

But the press, speaking for the citizen has a larger liberty, within certain limitations, in commenting on events and conduct.

Relying upon what we believe to be accurate and impartial evidence of the conduct of Lieutenant Merriam, at the time referred to, we feel that the report exonerating him is a "white-wash." We understand that the police authorities did not prosecute this officer, because they accepted General King's statement as to his own honest purpose to prosecute the offenders. It seems, therefore, that the police authorities have been misled. It is presumed that General King did his duty in the matter. What we term a "white-wash," is, in his opinion, a judicial declaration by the military commandant that this officer has committed no offense. Because we cannot agree with this opinion, it is senseless, and undignified to quarrel with the author of the opinion, and charge him with improper motives. Nothing is gained by extravagant talk.

Now the real charge against Lieutenant Merriam is that, while wearing the uniform of an army officer, he was guilty of disorderly conduct, and, by the force and effect of his uniform, and his declaration of martial law, prevented the native police from doing their duty. It goes without saying that this is a serious offense against not only military discipline but against the civil laws of the land.

As the commandant virtually vindicates the officer, the civil authorities should now proceed against him. The statute of limitations has not run out against the offense, if any has been committed. Even a nominal fine would in some measure, vindicate the law.

The San Francisco Examiner affects to be shocked because a candidate for Mayor held a conference with some of the "push" in a saloon at 2 o'clock in the morning. If the view of the municipal campaign there that can be had from here is half true, the event cited should occasion no surprise at all.

If the Filipinos have been fooling with Uncle George Dewey, they, too, will possess a submarine navy, following the fashion of the mother country.

THE PASSING HOUR.

The Britons are on the Nile to-day.

There are times when the volatility and exasperation of controversy requires no immediate comment.

Some punishment has been put, on young Mr. Merriam already by the publication of his portrait in the San Francisco Examiner.

The local Y. M. C. A. does the customary thing in throwing open wide its doors to American soldiers in transit to Manila.

Conciliation is making good progress when the health men of Hawaii and the U. S. Army meet to plan a co-operative scheme of defense against camp diseases.

There arises a wall from Manila because Col. Smith, commanding the First California, was not starred in the list of promotions that has been announced at Washington.

There is scant mention of the Dreyfus case in the dispatches. The rehearsing is coming. Motion for the same is now pending. It will be a big day in Paris when the Captain returns.

The special "Inquiry Edition" that this paper will present on Saturday morning will be a complete answer to any information-seeking letter that has been received here within the past six months.

President McKinley's Chicago speech is worthy the attention of every thoughtful citizen of every country. His sentences are the solid, careful utterances of a worthy leader of a great nation.

Emperor William abroad is certainly a not creditable representative of a strong country. In his tour so far in the direction of the Holy Land he has let it be known that a Monarch is making a trip.

It is believed that the Empress of China can take unto herself the distinction of being the first woman to organize a board of trade. She declares such institutions will be beneficial to the whole country.

Dreyfus is almost forgotten in the turmoil in France. The chief effort now is to save the Government. The spectacle must be an interesting one for the American and Spanish peace commissioners now holding sessions in Paris.

Cotton is now so cheap that it will not pay the planters of the Southern States to have it picked. The crop is now maturing and many of the owners have sent word to their creditors that there would accrue still more debt by harvesting.

There is no reason why Progress Hall should not be crowded for a concert to be given on November 8. The entertainment will be for the benefit of the Free Kindergarten Association. Every person in town is a friend of this institution.

As the local sanitary authorities and the military medical staff are men of sense and judgment it is not likely that they can be influenced by misrepresentation of their work and relations. But the crooked reports are annoying and harmful.

Manager John Cassidy of the Mutual Company, was considered an AI telephone man when he left for the States. During his trip to the Mainland he has gained some knowledge that will early be applied for the benefit of this wire-talking community.

There does not appear to have been any particular issue in the strike of 40,000 workmen at Paris. They became weary of the watching of 80,000 troops and returned to their labors. This was simply another unaccountable "incident" of life in the most interesting capital of the world.

In the field of quick book production, "With Klithener to Khartoum," by G. W. Steevens, will hold the lead. It is out already in England. Mr. Steevens, who was a correspondent at the front, wired from Cairo a number of the chapters of the book. As a descriptive work it will find few peers.

It appears that the telegram saying that Miss Berry, of Kentucky, had in her possession a royal Hawaiian standard, was a false note. The royal standards are all accounted for and it is given out officially that even if Miss Berry had one there would be no row about it.

MISS BERRY'S FLAG.

Said to Be Request for a Return to Hawaii.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—A Louisville (Ky.) special to the Herald says: Ex-Queen Liliuokalani has made a demand upon Miss Anna Berry, daughter of Congressman Albert S. Berry, of Newport, for the return of the royal Hawaiian flag which formerly waved over her palace in Honolulu. The flag, with other property, was seized by the Provisional Government. When the party of Congressmen went to Hawaii before annexation Mr. Berry, who was a member, took his daughter with him. President Dole met the vivacious lady and presented to her the flag. The flag is sixteen feet wide by thirty-five feet long, and has eight stripes of alternate red, white and blue. In the center of the flag is the coat of arms of the now deposed royal family of Hawaii. The flag was made by Mrs. Malia Kahala, who presented it to ex-Queen Liliuokalani. Her name is written in ink on the upper stripes of the flag. Miss Berry says she will not part with the flag, despite all of the ex-Queen's demands for it.