

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 30.

HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1899.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2063.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

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ABRAHAM LINCOLN

The verses which follow were written by Tom Taylor, the editor of Punch, (London) and were written immediately after the assassination of Lincoln.

From the beginning of the Civil war, Punch had sympathized with the British aristocracy, in their contempt of the men who made war to put down the rebellion. Its cartoons invariably represented Lincoln as a gawky, uncouth man, without education and without statesmanship. The language it put into his mouth was that of a misguided tyrant who sought to deprive the Southern people of their liberty. Under the master pencil of Leach his face had a wicked expression, and the British were taught to hold him in contempt.

But the close of the war, and a better understanding of Mr. Lincoln's character began to correct the grossly incorrect estimates of his character, and directly after the assassination, Punch turned on itself in the following words under the heading "Abraham Lincoln:"

"You lay a wreath on murdered Lincoln's bier!
You, who with mocking pencil went to trace,
Broad for the self complacent British sneer,
His length of shambling limb, his furrowed face!"

"His gaunt, gnarled hands, his unempt bristling hair,
His garb uncouth, his bearing ill at ease,
His lack of all we prize as debonair,
Of power or will to shine, of art to please."

"You, whose smart pen backed up the pencil's laugh,
Judging each step as though the way were plain;
Reckless, so it could point its paragraph,
Of chiefs perplexity or people's pain!"

"Beside this corpse that bears for winding sheet
The Stars and stripes he lived to rear anew,
Between the mourners, at his head and feet,
Say, scurril jester, is there room for you?"

Yes, he had lived to shame me from my sneer,
To lame my pencil and confute my pen—
To make me own this hind of princes peer,
This ruff splitter a true born King of men.

My shallow judgment I had learned to rue,
Noting how to occasion's height he rose,
How his quaint wit made home truth seem more true,
How iron like his temper grew by blows.

How humble, yet how hopeful he could be:
How in good fortune and in ill the same;
Nor bitter in success nor boastful he,
Thirsty for gold, nor feverish for fame.

He went about his work—such work as few
Ever had laid on head, and heart and hand—
As one who knows where there is task to do,
Man's honest will must heaven's good grace command.

Who trusts the strength will with the burden grow,
That God makes instruments to work his will,
If but that will we can arrive to know,
Nor tamper with the weights of good and ill.

So he went forth to battle on the side
That he felt clear was Liberty's and Right's
As in his peasant boyhood he had plied
His warfare with rude Nature's thwarting might.

The uncleared forest, the unbroken soil,
The iron bark that turns the lumberer's axe,
The rapid that o'erbears the boatman's toll,
The prairie hiding the mazed wanderer's tracks.

The ambushed Indian and the prowling bear—
Such were the needs that helped his youth to train;
Rough culture—but such trees large fruit may bear,
If but their stoops be of right girth and grain!

So he grew, a destined work to do,
And lived to do it: four long suffering years
Ill fate, ill feeling, ill report, lived through,
And then he heard the hisses changed to cheers.

The taunts to tribute, the abuse to praise,
And took both with the same unwavering mood;
Till as he came on light from darkling days,
And seemed to touch the goal from where he stood!

A felon hand, between the goal and him,
Reached from behind his back, a trigger prest,
And those perplexed and patient eyes were dim;
Those gaunt, long laboring limbs were laid to rest.

Those words of mercy were upon his lips,
Forgiveness in his heart and on his pen,
When this vile murderer brought swift eclipse
To thoughts of peace on earth, good will to men.

The old World and the new, from sea to sea,
Utter one voice of sympathy and shame,
Sore heart, so stopped when it at last beat high,
Sad life, cut short just as its triumph came.

A deed accurst. Strokes have been struck before
By the assassin's hand whereof men doubt
If more of horror or disgrace they bore;
But thy foul crime, like Cain's, stands darkly out!

Vile hand, that bravest murder on a strife,
Whatever its ground stoutly and nobly striven;
And with the martyr's crown crownest a life
With much to praise, little to be forgiven!

The Makaweli Control.

It is learned from advices received by the Australia that the deal in Makaweli has been completed and that the control has gone to Boston. It was reported that there had been a disagreement between Pollitz and Hecht, otherwise the control would have remained in San Francisco.

GEN. FLAGLER'S SUCCESSOR.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The President today appointed Colonel Adelbert I. Buffinton to be brigadier-general and chief of the bureau of ordnance, to succeed the late General Flagler.

IS A NEW OWNER

Militia Equipment Here is Formally Transferred.

TITLE IS NOW IN UNITED STATES

However it is All Loaned to the First Regiment, N. G. H. Ceremony and Papers.

The entire military establishment of the Government of the Hawaiian Islands was yesterday transferred to the control and ownership of the United States of America. Then at once all of it was given over to the possession of and formally loaned for an indefinite period to the military arm of the local Government.

Hereafter the actual headquarters of the First Regiment, N. G. H., are at Washington, D. C. Final reports will go to the War Department and everything of the class or nature requiring it must have the vice or approval of Adjutant General Corbin.

Everything will go on about the same as before here. The militia of Hawaii stands in relation to the Federal authorities the same, practically, as the militia of any State or Territory of the Union. There will be little or no change.

But five persons were present at the transfer at military headquarters in the bungalow yesterday. These were: Capt. Paul Smith, N. G. H., Lieut. Kern, U. S. V. E., Second Regiment, the principals and Col. Jones and Lieut. Boyen, N. G. H., and an Advertiser representative. Capt. Smith and Lieut. Kern saluted and proceeded to business. Each had his specific orders and the matter was expeditiously accomplished. The ceremony, or the transaction, was simply an exchange of receipts. Capt. Smith is the senior line officer of the N. G. H. Lieut. Kern is a veteran of the Franco-Prussian war, where he reached a commission. Both gentlemen are of German nationality.

Just a month ago Col. Jones appointed a Board of Survey, to take a complete inventory of the property of the National Guard of Hawaii. The officers designated for the arduous task were: Maj. McCarthy, Maj. Ziegler and Capt. Schaefer. They have worked hard on the assignment and have been highly commended for what they have done. Their report to the headquarters is a long one with much detail and with advice regarding some of the equipment that is badly worn. On the whole, they learned that both officers and men had been careful with Government property. A considerable amount of the equipment has been in use since 1893. The Springfield rifles are old veterans, yet only a few of them are in bad condition.

Here are copies of the important papers relating to the transfer:

Department of Foreign Affairs, Honolulu, H. I., April 14th, 1899.

Sir:—You will cause to be turned over to the proper officers of the United States Army authorized to receipt therefor, all arms, equipments, stores and property contained, enumerated and described in the report under date of April 10th, '99 of the Board of Survey appointed pursuant to Special Orders No. 43 from these Headquarters, taking their receipt therefor.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) E. A. MOTT-SMITH,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Department of Foreign Affairs, Honolulu, H. I., April 12th, 1899.

Sir:—For the purpose of receiving such arms, equipments, stores and property as may be issued to the National Guard of Hawaii by the United States Government through its duly accredited officers, you are hereby authorized to designate and appoint a commissioned officer of the National Guard of Hawaii to receive and give memorandum receipts for all such arms, equipments, stores and property, together with an acknowledgment of the terms on which such articles are permitted to be retained and used.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) E. A. MOTT-SMITH,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Headquarters First Regiment National Guard of Hawaii,
Honolulu, H. I., April 12, 1899.
Special Orders No. 1.
Capt. Paul Smith, First Regiment, N. G. H., is hereby authorized and empow-

ered to on Thursday, April 13th, 1899, at the hour of 3:30 p. m., transfer and turn over to the proper officers of the United States Army authorized to receipt therefor, all arms, equipments, stores and property contained, enumerated and described in the report under date of April 10th, 1899, of the Board of Survey appointed pursuant to Special Orders No. 43 from General Headquarters, taking all proper receipts therefor.

Also to receive such arms, equipments, stores and property as may be issued to the National Guard of Hawaii by the United States Government through its duly accredited officers, and give memorandum receipts therefor, together with an acknowledgment of the terms on which such articles are permitted to be retained and used.

Upon the completion of the above matters full return will be made to these Headquarters of all proceedings had therein.

By order of Col. Jones,
JOHN SCHAEFER,
Captain and Adjutant.

On the 12th of August last all the officers and men of the N. G. H. took the oath of fealty to the United States.

SUGAR WAR AGAIN

Brandenstein Bucking the Trust Once More.

Drop in the Price Already—Hong Kong Refineries Supply the Material—The Fight.

There is trouble ahead for the sugar trust, and the prospect of a war in San Francisco, which will temporarily decrease the price of refined sugar for the wholesalers and consumers on the Pacific coast. The same firm that was behind the deal before is engineering the new one. Some time ago M. J. Brandenstein & Co. entered into an arrangement with the Arbuckles of New York and endeavored to cut rates on sugar in San Francisco. A few carloads were imported and a fight was precipitated. All went well until the sugar trust made a combination with the Southern Pacific, which promptly raised the rate of freight to such a prohibitive figure that Brandenstein was forced to discontinue the importation by way of New York. He was also unable to make profitable arrangements to bring the sugar by water by way of Panama or the Horn. At that time the Brandenstein intimates that they were not through with their sugar deal, and a few weeks ago they began to make their word good. The importation was made so quietly by way of San Diego that few people knew what was being done. The sugar Brandenstein is now importing is cane sugar from Java and Manila, refined in English and Scotch factories at Hongkong. It is carried by the steamers of the California and Oriental Steamship Company, which is part of the Santa Fe system. Heretofore these sugars have been landed in San Diego and reshipped to this city, but in future the sugar will be landed in San Francisco at a saving of time and expense, and the steamers will proceed from here to San Diego with the rest of their cargoes.

The real battle began when the sugar was placed on the San Francisco market. The Hongkong sugar was offered by the Brandenstein at a quarter of a cent below the market price, and the trust met the cut by dropping five-eighths of a cent below the original price. The Brandenstein went a quarter of a cent lower and the trust dropped three-sixteenths of a cent, making thirteen-sixteenths in all. The last cut came yesterday, and now the war is fairly on, and no one knows where it will end. The Brandenstein are in the fight to stay, as no prohibitive railroad rate can be made now to shut Atlantic sugars out of San Francisco. The new importers are quite sure of their contract with the Santa Fe Company and are ready to pour any number of shiploads of sugar into San Francisco. They are independent of the Arbuckles and everybody else, having kept their plans to themselves until all the details were settled beyond the power of the trust to interfere. The Brandenstein Company is rich enough to fight the trust with its own weapons. Meanwhile the benefits go to the wholesaler, the retailer and the consumer, and the profits of the trust are correspondingly diminished. The interesting feature of the situation from the consumer's standpoint lies in the statement generally accepted by the trade that the Brandenstein can undersell the trust one-eighth of a cent no matter what price the trust may make.

IMPORTANT ADVANCE!
PITTSBURG (Pa.), April 4.—The Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, will tomorrow post in all of its plants a notice of an increase of wages to its unskilled or common laborers to \$1.40 a day, the advance to date from April 1st. The order will affect 10,000 men.

LABOR OF HAWAII

An Important Conference and Full Discussion.

MEN FOR CHIEF INDUSTRY

Views of the President and of W. O. Smith—Policies Brought Forward—Future.

At the meeting called yesterday by the Executive for a conference with the planting interest on the subject of labor immigration, President Doie stated that the Government policy regarding it was a serious matter. He thought that no advantage should be taken of the situation, which permitted us to continue to import Asiatic labor, because the immigration laws of the country had not been extended to this territory. The legal situation was somewhat indefinite. There were no instructions from Washington on the subject. As President, he was the agent of President McKinley, and he desired to be in touch with his policy if he had one on the subject. Nothing should be done that was inconsistent with it. The delay in passing laws for the government of Hawaii had resulted in discussion in the States regarding the status of Hawaii, and an effort would be made, it was said, to make Hawaii a colony, and class it with other new acquisitions. It might be a serious matter. If the Government refused permits, the planters would have to get laborers in their own way. There might be some danger to the community in allowing too many Japanese to enter the Islands. They might endanger property and life. It was important that the Government in Washington should have full confidence in the territorial government. The introduction of white laborers would have a good effect in the States.

Mr. W. R. Castle said he had seen public men in the States and they advised that we should go on as we are, get our labor, and wait for the Washington Government to act. We ought to do what was best for ourselves. It is just what all people do.

The following paper, written by Mr. W. O. Smith, was read:

MEMORANDA IN REGARD TO PROPOSED REFUSAL TO GRANT MORE PERMITS FOR ENTRY OF JAPANESE LABORERS.

What is the intention: To prevent further introduction of Japanese? Or

To shift the responsibility of their introduction from the Government to the Planters?

The object of Act 17 of the Republic was to give the Government control over the immigration of laborers.

Under the labor convention with Japan such control existed, but when the Planters and Japanese Immigration Companies began to introduce the laborers without regard to the convention, Act 17 was prepared and enacted to meet the situation.

The United States statutes are opposed to the introduction of assimilated immigrants.

And if the proposition now under discussion is for the purpose of conforming with the spirit of the U. S. statute, I fail to see how it will accomplish that object.

Should the granting of any more permits be refused, employers then will seek to bring in the laborers under the provisions of Act 66, Prov. Govt. as amended by Act 3 of the Republic, which permits them to come provided each laborer is under a labor contract of not less than two years.

If, however, it is the intention to prevent the immigration of any more "assisted" immigrants, by construing Act 66 and Act 17 together, and enforcing them, the issue should be squarely presented. For it will apply to European laborers as well as Asiatic.

If contract laborers are to be refused landing, and only those allowed to land who can produce \$50, one of two results will be likely to follow:

(1) The spirit of the law will be so easily evaded that the immigration will become practically unlimited.

(2) Or, constant friction and difficulty will arise, and an undesirable state of irritation provoked both with the Japanese and Planters, and much hardship caused.

I would suggest that a definite conclusion should be arrived at upon the question of whether or not more "assisted" immigration should be allowed.

If the determination is to prevent the admission of any more of that class, let the fact be made known, and proceed to enforce it.

If it is not the intention to wholly prevent such immigration but only to

(Continued on Page 5.)