

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1898.

THE EXTENSION MISSION.

The object of the University Extension lectures is to give that instruction which a community most needs, just as a physician gives to his patient...

We have here a racial question, aside from several highly important economic questions regarding land, which concerns vitally the future of the white community.

There are six thousand men, women and children of the Anglo-Saxon race confronting one hundred thousand of the people of other races here.

The way of meeting honestly and wisely these racial questions is the supreme need of the hour.

We may know by heart the literature of the Victorian age of its poets and novelists, but that knowledge will not help us in settling this question of civilization.

As a community we have apparently fallen into a stupor, induced by an excessive sugar diet, regarding these extraordinary and alarming conditions.

Col. Parker found here a body of earnest, intelligent teachers, and he instructed them on the lines of their actual work.

THE WEDDING OF MILLIONAIRES. Many thousands, perhaps millions of people were enraptured when they read of the presentation of \$100,000 by William K. Vanderbilt to his son on the day of his marriage to Miss Fair.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ILOZO. The loss of 157 men killed, and 894 wounded during a six weeks' campaign against Aguinaldo, near Manila, is relatively insignificant.

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Commodore, who then said: "I don't like your money, and I don't like your power." And the Commodore replied: "No, thank you, I don't want your money and I don't want your power."

Then came his son William K. Vanderbilt, who had the reputation of having indulged in much "early party." His millions could not buy good health.

He died and then came the third generation. His son, William K., inherited millions, and married a handsome woman with a heavy trousseau.

One of his rich friends said: "We don't know how to buy the things we wish for the most. Cash has no value outside of the physical world."

But we are practical people, and say with old "Hutch," the great Chicago grain speculator, "Let us honestly, devoutly, believe in the evil of riches, but while we are doing so, let us corner the wheat market for a rise."

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THE DIFFERENCE.

One of the regulars of the Advertiser referring to what was said in its columns about the success of the British in making good English laborers of the white men in Queensland, asks why we have not made the Portuguese or other European races, or even Americans, the laborers on our plantations.

The conditions in the two countries were different. The population of Queensland was of British origin, and it dominated in state matters.

In Hawaii the native population dominated in numbers, and it had no policy or thought for the future. The few Americans and Europeans living here, excepting the Protestant missionaries, were not missionaries who had emigrated to live to the work of building up an Anglo-Saxon nation.

When the native labor became insufficient the Chinese were employed. When there was difficulty in getting Chinese labor, then Portuguese labor was introduced.

In all of these movements regarding labor there was no strong agricultural class, as there is in other lands, the backbone of a nation, that controlled the Government and the policy of the country.

In introducing the Portuguese laborers there was no attempt made to place them on farms, or make them owners of the soil.

The public policy in Queensland has been to create conditions by which the farmers could obtain the largest profits, and secure homes.

But neither white merchant nor planter can be censured for their conduct. They were controlled by circumstances which practically prevented the adoption of any other policy than that which they followed.

The obligation the community is now under, to make them good citizens is another matter.

IMMIGRATION LABOR.

The government presented to the Planter's Association, yesterday, the question of labor immigration, with the statement that some policy regarding it must be adopted.

The effect of Japanese immigration on the civilization of these islands was not discussed, because no one wanted to discuss it in view of our industrial interests.

After this demand for many more workers has been created, and must be met, the proposition to prevent the immigration of more laborers seems to come too late.

back opened in the regarding of the sugar industry.

As to the effect of further Asiatic immigration on our social conditions, the proposed question now is, will it injure us, while our condition as a territory has not been finally decided.

But we are unfortunately involved in questions which are now before the American people regarding the cheap labor of the Philippines and Cuba.

The people of the United States do not take any interest whatever in our industrial prosperity. Whether we become rich or poor does not concern them.

If the Executive attempts now to arrest the rapid development of the sugar industry, it may do great harm, without securing any benefits.

The Washington Government has a special agent here who should keep it informed about the action of the Executive.

One thing is certain however, there is a crisis in the matter at hand, and we must look well to it, or we shall find ourselves between the Devil and the deep sea.

A NOTE ON HAWAII.

Mr. W. L. Marvin in the Review of Reviews gives an excellent and fair account of the "Malay" in Hawaii.

But he does not correctly state some of the events connected with annexation. He says, "as far back as 1851 the native monarchy had become so completely conquered by the frank, fair, laudable measures of the American residents that on its own initiative it sought formal absorption of Hawaii by the United States."

While annexation was sought at that time, it was not a movement by the native people, and was consented to by the King and chiefs in order to prevent serious troubles.

It would be a curious speculation to define the condition of the islands, if they had been annexed in 1851 and American law had prevailed here.

LEARNING SOMETHING.

Over twenty-five years ago a daring farmer in the State of Delaware ventured to abandon the ancient practice of raising wheat and corn on his land, and in their places cultivated the tomato plant.

Last month there was a meeting in Dover, of the tomato farmers, and dealers in the product. It was stated that there would be 30,000 acres of

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tomato plants under cultivation this year in the state, and that the farmers would accept the price \$2.00 per ton offered by the large-canning establishments.

For some years the farmers of Delaware, like our own planters, staked their prosperity upon the single peach crop.

The late Governor Biggs who introduced the peach industry cultivated 70,000 trees. It was assumed, as usual, that the prosperity of the business could only be affected by the cold.

LINCOLN'S DEATH.

On this thirty-fourth anniversary of the day on which Abraham Lincoln was murdered, it is surely wise to recall for a moment the character of a man who, owing to circumstances, was one of the most remarkable in the history of America, and of the world.

As the years pass, we see more clearly than his contemporaries did, that he had great common sense, and the rare power of seeing that he was chosen to execute, not his own will, but the will of the people.

He was, like all well balanced men, a many-sided man. He refused to take the emancipation proclamation, until the people, and not the cranks, demanded it.

When the Abolitionists insulted him, he replied: "I say in relation to the principle that all men are created free and equal, let it be as nearly reached as possible. If we cannot give freedom to every creature, let us do nothing to impose slavery on any other creature."

Only a man of this kind, forcing to himself the respect of the world, could have compelled a journal like Punch, read in all English households, to voluntarily stand before the world, in abasement, charge itself with reckless vituperation, and confess its iniquity before men.

By this act of humiliation, it converted the contempt of the English

contemporary into a profound respect and admiration.

Lincoln said of his own position in American history that it would be a conspicuous one, only because he was connected with conspicuous events.

An admirable portrait of Lincoln, a duplicate of the portrait painted by Cogswell and now in the reception room of the White House, may be seen in the art room of the Pacific Hardware Company.

JAPANESE ARRAIGNED.

Kahuku Rioters Appear Before Judge Wilcox

The six Kahuku Japanese who were charged with murder and being accessories to murder, were arraigned before Judge Wilcox yesterday morning.

Chas. E. Kiesel, a luna on the plantation, was the first witness. He is one of the most important of the prosecution's witnesses, and his testimony occupied some time.

One of the wounded Chinese was also upon the stand. He testified in regard to the manner in which he had been stabbed, and identified one of the defendant Japs as being the wielder of the weapon.

The case occupied the whole day and was even then not finished. There was a large crowd of Japs and Chinese present throughout the day.

Have Their Choice.

A new colony order provides that when volunteer organizations serving in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands, receive orders to proceed to the United States for muster out of service, officers and enlisted men of such organizations whose service has been honest and faithful, may desire to remain in those islands, may be discharged by Commanding Generals of Departments upon written applications approved by their respective Company and Regimental Commanders.

As the profits of peach cultivation declined, owing to the plant disease, and the occasional cold spells, the farmers were driven to other industries. The cultivation of the tomato is one of them. Their industries are now being diversified.

Articles of incorporation of the Nabiku Sugar Co. were filed yesterday afternoon. As stated before, the capital stock is \$750,000, of which \$75,000 has been paid in. The officers are:

Const Correspondent.

Owing to the interest now taken in the Hawaiian Islands, especially by residents of the Pacific Coast, and the importance of their commercial relations with the United States, the San Jose Mercury has secured a special correspondent who will keep its readers fully informed as to all matters of interest that may occur.

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RHEUMATISM CAN BE CURED.

In 1888 my wife went Paris and was attacked with rheumatism. She was attended by several well known French doctors, but she failed to get any relief until she read Chamberlain's Pain Expeller.