

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY JULY 21, 1899.

THE AUTUMN FESTIVAL.

The promoters of the Autumn Festival to be held in Chicago during the month of October propose to invite Aguinaldo and his staff to become their guests. They assume that the Filipino hero will be conquered before that time, and as a conspicuous guest at the Festival will attract as much if not more attention than the President will. Mr. Edward Atkinson and the venerable Senator Hoar may keep their consciences void of offense by acting on the committee of reception. If Aguinaldo is captured and becomes a prisoner of war will the government permit him to visit the Autumn Festival and serve as the "drawing card"? Here at once arises one of the perplexing questions created by democracy. If the 6,500,000 of citizens who voted the Democratic ticket wish to confer upon Aguinaldo some honors shall the 7,000,000 of citizens who voted the Republican ticket oppose them? If these millions of Democratic voters believe that Aguinaldo represents true democracy, and self-government, why should the millions of Republican voters prevent them from exercising the inalienable rights of freemen? If Senator Hoar wishes to deliver an address of welcome to the "second Washington," as he calls this insurrectionist, should he not have the privilege of presenting him to the people in person?

On the other hand, after this worthless and corrupt mongrel has been conquered shall the government allow the people to fondle him at the Festival? Is it for the Executive to determine how much fondling of an enemy, who has slaughtered our boys, may be permitted, under our institutions and creeds?

When, in 1879, one hundred and fifty Apache warriors were captured and imprisoned in St. Augustine, Florida, after they had cruelly murdered women and children in Arizona, the young ladies who were spending the winter months in the place flitted with the young braves. The commanding officer, therefore, refused to permit the young women to visit the fort in which the Indians were confined. Thereupon the young ladies indignantly protested against it on the ground that neither the Constitution or the laws of the United States prevented free born American girls from shaking hands with, or making love to, Indian prisoners. And the commanding officer withdrew the order. So that there is here involved another perplexing question.

The Advertiser suggests to the promoters of the Autumn Festival that instead of presenting Aguinaldo to the people, that they secure the presence of all of the convicted murderers in the States, who are awaiting execution. If two hundred of these wretches were placed upon a platform, with nooses around their necks, and were provided with a "sumptuous repast" before the multitude, the scene would be the best drawing card of the Festival. Besides, as each convicted murderer usually kills only one person, the spectacle would be highly moral, in comparison with that of exhibiting Aguinaldo who has killed several hundred people and now is rated as a "double-dyed villain."

As the matter now stands, it is not probable that Aguinaldo can be secured in time for the Festival.

THE MOB WINS.

The strikers have won a victory in Cleveland over the street railway companies. But it is a victory of the mob. The railway company was able to fill the places abandoned by the strikers. There were an abundance of American citizens who were anxious to get employment. The mob said to these citizens: "You shall not get employment,—there is no law which forbids it, but we will make the law for the case."

While indignant men in the North are complaining of the social anarchy arising out of lynch law at the South, the mob made lynch law in the North, which was not suppressed by the State. While the State refused to protect the railway companies, and the citizens seeking work, it also forbade the companies to protect themselves by a force of their own.

All this has taken place in a city which was built up by the settlers from New England.

But, after all, there is no serious danger to republican institutions in these disturbances. They are only the conflicts of the social forces which are gradually adjusting the industrial situation. There is no general defiance of law and order in acts of the mob, but a defiance of special laws. The tendency is towards danger, but the danger point will not be reached.

As there are no legal methods of adjusting differences between labor and capital, illegal methods will be used. The Constitutions and laws protect and guarantee political rights. That is the first step in progress. In due time there will be constitutions establishing and protecting social rights. The mob is, unfortunately, the agency for making clear what these rights should be. As the intelligent men will not come together and frame wise social constitutions the only way to secure them is by acts which are forbidden by human law.

A TWENTIETH CENTURY FACTORY.

There appears in another column, an article published in the N. Y. Independent, describing the management of the National Cash Register Company of Dayton, Ohio. The subject has been discussed before in this journal. It reads like one of those stories of the future, and suggests "Looking Backward." This story of humanity towards employees makes many of the employers of laborers groan and wish that the daring cranks who had the audacity to walk "in His steps" in business affairs, would be plunged into bankruptcy and be taught a lesson. The idea of making the young women employed in a factory wear nice white aprons and cuffs, which are laundered at the expense of the company; the idea of having a boys' garden near a factory and encouraging them to raise vegetables, in order to keep them out of mischief,—these ideas are indeed revolutionary, and ought to bring the concern to grief. But it pays very handsome dividends. Those who do not like the way the concern is managed feel that the profits are not due to good business management but to a miracle which the Lord has performed in that factory, and is not due to natural causes. But the men who are doing this fine work say it pays to do it, not morally, but financially. It brings out faithful conscientious work, and that makes good profits. And it incidentally makes good citizens. Altogether these Ohio cranks are strange creatures.

LARGE GIFTS.

The record of contributions to benefit mankind, during the last year, in the States, is a grand one. The following is a record of some of the larger ones:

- Joseph Loubat, New York, to Columbia college, \$1,000,000.
 - O. H. Payne, New York, to Cornell university, \$1,500,000.
 - Cora J. Flood, San Francisco, to University of California, \$2,250,000.
 - Edward Austin, Boston, to colleges, \$360,000.
 - P. D. Armour, Chicago, to Armour institute, \$500,000.
 - J. M. Bennett, Philadelphia, to University of Pennsylvania, \$400,000.
 - Callista M. Palbot, New York, to charity, \$300,000.
 - George P. Smith, Philadelphia, to charity, \$345,000.
 - Albert A. Munger, Chicago, to Art institute and charity, \$500,000.
 - Moody Currier, Manchester, N. H., for art gallery, \$300,000.
 - P. H. Mast, Springfield, O., to Wesleyan college, \$375,000.
 - W. E. Hale, Chicago, to charity, \$300,000.
 - Solomon Mead, Greenwich, Conn., to churches, \$268,000.
 - G. A. Pillsbury, Minneapolis, Minn., to Pillsbury academy, \$250,000.
 - J. P. Bradlee, Boston, to charity, \$225,000.
 - David L. Snyder, Springfield, O., for a public park, \$200,000.
 - J. D. Rockefeller, New York, to University of Chicago, \$200,000.
 - Susan M. Ransom, Cambridge, Mass., to charity, \$200,000.
 - J. M. Davis, Cincinnati, O., to Garfield university, \$200,000.
 - Amos R. Eno, New York, to charity, \$200,000.
 - Felix R. Brunot, Pittsburg, to charity, \$200,000.
 - Mercy Gray, Oakland, Cal., to churches, \$200,000.
 - Lucien Moss, Philadelphia, to charity, \$200,000.
- The total amount of these gifts is \$11,176,000. Gifts innumerable in small amounts are not recorded.
- The direction of these large gifts makes an interesting study. The donors belong to all denominations. The largest of all during the year, that of Baroness Hirsch, not mentioned above, because it is not an American gift, exceeds the total amount of all other gifts. The undenominational schools and colleges receive the largest share. The benevolent associations follow. Since the charities have come under the management of business men, the gifts have greatly increased.
- The churches receive only \$468,000. Direct bequests to churches do not appear to be favored by the rich. The bequests indicate a dislike of sectarianism.
- Whatever tendencies these gifts indicate, they clearly demonstrate the indifference of Americans to the establishment of "families" and the creation of large estates which may last for generations.

SOLID REGIMENTS NOT WANTED.

It is fortunate that Uncle Sam has been fighting men below his size for the last year. The mistakes he has made have cost comparatively little, but they give excellent lessons.

The President now refuses to take any solid regiments as volunteers. He will gladly accept men, but not the officers. The men he can dispose of intelligently by putting them under the care of experienced officers, who will care for them. But the Executive will no longer trust the volunteer officers, who know nothing about war, or the care of men, and should be in the ranks if they desire to serve their country. Many a fine young fellow has lost his life during the last year, because he was under strict military discipline, and could not take care of himself, because an ignorant officer forbid it.

Before the army was organized for the Spanish war, the experienced officers, the West Pointers, urged that the volunteers be properly officered. They saw men who had some military training put aside, and young men with a political pull put in places they could not fill. But the President was helpless. The people rule. It was a war of the people. Public sentiment was not sufficiently intelligent to back the President if he attempted to put the politicians aside. The people needed a lesson and they have it. Now, the President has the people behind him, when he refuses to accept political regiments.

Good people are shocked when they read the stories about human sacrifices in Hawaii. But these sacrifices were due to mistaken notions about the relations between God and man. Everyone of the enlisted men that died through the ignorance and incompetence of officers who were appointed under a system approved of by the people, was a victim of human sacrifice, due to mistaken notions about the relations between the State and its citizens. While civilization is indignant at the spectacle of the heathen placing dead bodies before "the gods of wood and stone," it places the victims of its own needless ignorance, in the sacred temples, and then gives them the miserable compensation of a pathetic funeral, and warbles over them the sweetest of hymns: "Nearer my God, to thee." The sacrifice is there.

President McKinley intends, if the people will permit him to do so, to suspend these funerals, and stop these human sacrifices.

A WISE GOVERNOR.

The striking difference between the administration of affairs in the hands of an educated soldier rather than in the hands of a politician is seen in the recent order of General Davis, the commanding general in Porto Rico in which he says to the people that:

"He will be pleased to receive suggestions from all who may feel disposed to submit the same, relating to better methods of administration, the system of levying and collecting taxes, wise retrenchments in municipal and insular expenditures, improvements in the jail system, elections of alcaldes, town councils, and municipal boards, changes which may be found desirable in the judicial system, or which may tend to simplify and expedite the administration of justice, reduction and consolidation, if practicable, of municipalities, development of the school system, improvements in the law relating to marriage and divorce, and suggestions relating to public morals, the regulation of the liquor traffic, legal restraints upon Sunday work and amusements, such as exist in most of the states of the Union, the suppression of prostitution and of the sale of obscene literature, and all kindred subjects of public concern."

"Mere criticism of existing evils will not be of value unless accompanied by specific suggestions as to the best practicable remedy."

It would be delightful indeed to call this plan the "American plan" of governing a conquered or weaker race. During the hundred years we have undertaken to govern the poor Indian, the politicians have refused with indignation to lower themselves to the level adopted by Gen. Davis. While the friends of the Indian insisted that there would be no Indian wars if the military men were placed in control, the politicians, and the professional Fourth of July orators insisted that it was "un-American" if the spoils were not properly divided, and that the most disagreeable and cantankerous man to deal with was an army officer who "would not take care of the boys."

The politicians and the average Fourth of July orators feel that the placing of military men in civil offices is a long step towards converting the Republic into a despotism; that it is stifling the air of freedom which is kept in its purest state by an invigorating oxygen, which is generated through the division of offices according to "pulls."

But it will be the sad fate of the American people to foolishly insist on the administration of their own affairs by competent men who are deficient in the gift of making pulls.

The military rulers often lack a

worldly wisdom, which comes from the friction of business life, so that they are by no means ideal statesmen. But they are not corrupt, and are not under obligations to corrupt men.

The British nation alone prepares men in the civil service for the administration of government in foreign lands. America has not needed in the past this class of men, because the theory of government by democracy has not permitted it. The extension of government over people incompetent to rule themselves now demands this order of men, and rule by military men is merely a stepping stone to rule by trained civilians.

SENATOR MORGAN'S OPINION.

Senator John T. Morgan recently wrote these words:

"We have in these islands (the Hawaiian) an imperium in imperio which is still in the complete exercise of its sovereign powers of government, except as to foreign affairs, that it possessed while it was an independent republic. This apparent anachronism in government, which is no less than the existence within our territorial limits of a republic with a written constitution; a complete code of laws, civil and criminal; a financial system; a tariff imposing duties on imports from all countries, including the United States; a President and Cabinet, and a complete official entourage, including courts of final jurisdiction; is still a legitimate government, based on the same principles of international law that obtained in Louisiana, under the act signed by Thomas Jefferson, to complete the annexation of the Louisiana territory to the United States."

These views of the Senator exclude the proposition that the Constitution extends to these Islands, until Congress has so declared. The opinions of the men in Washington who secured annexation, and now control affairs, are alike on this subject. The Supreme Court of these Islands, which are not, according to Senator Morgan, a mere territory of the United States, but a State holding "the sovereign power of government," has unfortunately lost the respect of some residents here who wish to see its judgments reversed on the Constitutional question. But as their judgments are cordially approved of by the men in Washington who are the makers of the laws, they need not induce in much grief at the loss of this local respect. The indignant citizens who are chilled to the bone, because they are not covered by the blanket of the Constitution, should now severely rebuke Senator Morgan for his dreadful heresies about our political relations with the United States.

HOGG WAS AN ASS.

Ex-Governor Hogg, of Texas, who made a visit recently to these Islands, was in the city of New York on the Fourth of July, and was suddenly invited by the Tammany Committee on Celebrations to make a few remarks in the Wigwam. The Committee forgot, however, to inform him that the leaders insisted that no allusions should be made in his speech to silver, or the nomination of Bryan as a presidential candidate. Croker's plan was to present Judge Van Wyck as the Tammany candidate in due time and upon a gold platform.

As soon, however, as the irrepressible Hogg got on his feet, he declared that silver and "16 to 1" would be the issue in the next campaign, and that Bryan would be the Democratic candidate. The rank and file of the Tammany party were immensely pleased, as they are silver men, and cheered the HOGG with much enthusiasm. The committee did not venture to interrupt the big speaker, and tell him he was making "ducks and drakes" of Croker's plans, while the vast crowd cheered Hogg as he pulled Tammany off from its straddle on the financial question, and firmly seated it in the silver saddle; the committee sat in silence on the platform, but after the exercises were over, whispered to each other that "Hogg was an ass," and that when Croker, who was in England, heard of what he had done, he would make it hot for some one.

Some years ago an illiterate man born in Virginia made a great fortune in the tobacco trade, and left it at his death to the endowment of a manual training school for the poor boys of his native county. He had one weakness, that of bigamy, and it had cost him much to get rid of several indictments for that crime. At a recent anniversary of the foundation of the school, a divine from the North, who was ignorant of the personal history of the founder, addressed the boys, and said: "Let me urge you to follow the life and conduct of the noble founder of this great school." The trustees sat in silence and tribulation, and at the close of the divine's remarks, the President rose and said to the boys: "We agree generally with our dear brother in his improving words, but we earnestly urge you to take George Washington instead, as an example for you in the conduct of your lives."

Gov. Hogg went back to Texas leaving the Tammany Committee to switch the rank and file away from Bryan to

We Know By Experience

Wise men use the experience of others and make it their own. Those who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla are the ones who are competent to speak of its merits. The testimonials of cures by Hood's constitute a vast mass of testimony which proves the power of this medicine to cure a great variety of diseases. These cures often seem marvelous, yet they are perfectly natural and are easily explained. They are the necessary result of purifying and enriching the blood. "I have been troubled with scrofula all my life, and it effected my eyes so that I was obliged to remain in a dark room. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Now my eyes are so strong that the light never troubles me, and my health is good." Mrs. CAROL WEAVER, Los Angeles, Cal.

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Van Wyck, and the Wigwam was at once closed for disinfection.

FLAMMARION ON SPIRITUALISM.

Camille Flammarion, the most popular writer on astronomical subjects, since the death of Proctor, has openly renounced spiritualism. For fifteen years, he has believed that the dead communicated with the living, but a recent experience has overthrown his beliefs.

After the death of his friend M. Galle, who was the discoverer of Neptune, Kardee wrote a book on astronomy containing information which Galle communicated through Flammarion as a "spirit medium." Flammarion at the time did not have any doubt whatever as to his own power as a medium, and the fact that he was a spiritualistic "central" connecting by some invisible wire the disembodied with those who lived in the rickety tenement of the earthly body. It was assumed, as usual in these spiritualistic affairs, that Galle was getting information "at first hands" in the other world where lying is not permitted, and misstatements never occur. At the time Galle made his communication through Flammarion as a medium, it was the fact that Jupiter had five satellites and Saturn nine. Galle, in the other world, should have known this. But in this world all of the astronomers, including Flammarion, believed at the time that Jupiter had only four satellites and Saturn eight. In his communications through Flammarion, Galle stated that Jupiter had only four satellites and Saturn eight. Since the communication was made the increase in satellites has been discovered. This error, Flammarion says, is convincing proof that Galle made no communication whatever through himself and that what he, Flammarion related, as a medium, was only his own ignorance of the correct number of satellites.

Flammarion has at last discovered what nearly all cool-headed people have quickly discovered, that mediumistic communications have a decidedly earthly flavor. If the spirits have any valuable knowledge which would be useful here they are mean about parting with it. Flammarion comes to the conclusion that the "communication" is merely the reflex action of the medium's mind. The "spirit" knows no more than the medium, and, if one observes the communications of many spirits through one medium, he will notice that after death, the spirits seem to have been melted up in one pot, and run out into the same mould as bullets are. The spirits of Socrates, Napoleon, Artemas Ward, and Capt. Kidd invariably talk alike through the same medium.

Of course the Spiritualists will say that Flammarion has made a fool of himself, and that if he did not, as a medium, state the correct number of the satellites, it was due to his own stupid misunderstanding of what Galle did say.

Prof. Hyslop's recent declaration of his belief in Spiritualism, because he does not understand the phenomena, is another instance of the survival of ignorance and superstition of the kind so prevalent during the early part of the century, when it was believed that comets were not a part of the astronomical system, but special supernatural creations sent towards the earth in order to scare men and make them behave themselves.

On an Assigned Claim.

Deputy Marshal Chillingworth has made return of service of summons on T. B. Murray in an action brought by J. A. Magoon on a claim of Holt Brothers Company, a foreign corporation, assigned to him amounting to \$620.17 and interest from January 1, 1899.

NEW BISHOPS.

At New Orleans July 2 Rev. F. de P. Barnada of Cuba and Rev. James H. Blank of New Orleans were consecrated by Archbishop Chapelle, the first as archbishop of Santiago de Cuba and the second as bishop of Porto Rico.

YOUNG-DAVIES

Fashionable Marriage at Tunbridge Wells.

Miss Alice Davies Wedded to Captain Frank H. Young of the Royal Artillery.

On Wednesday afternoon, June 23, at the Church of St. James, Tunbridge Wells, the marriage was solemnized of Captain Frank H. Young, of the Royal Artillery, elder son of Mr. Francis Young, 53, Ennismore Gardens, London, and Miss Violet Mary Davies, younger daughter of the late Mr. Theo. H. Davies, of Ravensdale, Tunbridge Wells. A large congregation of relatives and friends were present at the ceremony, which was choral, and for which some beautiful floral decorations had been arranged in the church. The Rev. D. J. Stather Hunt (vicar of Holy Trinity) officiated, assisted by the Revs. A. T. Scott (vicar of St. James' and rural dean), Rev. Dr. Porter, and the Rev. F. Young. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. George Davies, wore a wedding gown of cream Oriental satin, the skirt being embroidered in pearls and diamonds, and the bodice trimmed with Brussels lace, chiffon and orange blossom, and embroidered to match skirt; a Court train was worn from one shoulder and caught in the waist with cream brocade lined satin, and trimmed chiffon and orange blossom. Her ornament was a pearl necklace, which, with her bouquet of white roses, orchids and orange blossom, was the gift of the bridegroom, and she also had a wreath of orange blossoms. The bridesmaids were Miss Alice Davies (sister of the bride), Miss Ella Dredge and Miss Nellie Temperley (cousins of the bride), and Miss Temperley (cousin of the bride), and Miss Meta Young (sister of the bridegroom). Their dresses were of brilliant and lace over cream silk, two of them being trimmed with green chiffon, and two with pink; and their hats of cream Tuscan straw trimmed with pink roses and tied under the chin with white tulle. They each carried bouquets of la France roses, and wore brooches of the regimental design in gold and pearls, gifts of the bridegroom. The bride's Court train was borne by Miss Phyllis Russell and Master Ivor Jackson. Little Miss Russell had a white silk "Kate Greenaway" costume trimmed in green, white bonnet with wreath of pink roses and a basket of pink roses, and she wore a gift from the bride in the shape of an enamel violet brooch. Master Jackson was in a "Kate Greenaway" suit in white and green Haen and large straw hat with green ribbon ends, and he wore a gift from the bride consisting of a pearl pin. The bridegroom was attended by his brother, Mr. V. E. Young, as best man. Two hymns were sung during the service, "O Father all creating," and "O perfect love all human thought transcending." A short address was given by the Rev. D. J. Stather Hunt.

After the ceremony a reception was held at Ravensdale, when Captain and Mrs. Young received the congratulations and good wishes from upwards of 200 guests. Owing to her recent illness, Mrs. Davies was unable to receive her guests in person, but she drove to the Church with the bride and remained throughout the service. Mrs. Davies wore a black embroidered chiffon robe and bonnet of jet and tulle with black osprey. During the afternoon, the band of the Royal Artillery played a programme of appropriate music in the grounds, and greeted the return from the church of the bride and bridegroom with the strains of the Bridal Chorus from Wagner's "Lohengrin." Before the departure of the guests, Captain and Mrs. Young left for their honeymoon amid many greetings. The bride's traveling dress was of pale grey silk voile over white silk, the bodice being trimmed with brilliant and cream guipure and choux of turquoise blue chiffon. Her hat was of silver straw trimmed with large white ostrich feather and blue chiffon, and tied under the chin and she carried a white parasol lined with turquoise blue chiffon.

The list of presents would fill about two columns of this paper.

More Honors for Koebel.

California's State Board of Horticulture has appointed Prof. Koebel to go abroad to collect and import into that State for general distribution parasitic and predaceous insects. Prof. Koebel appeared in person before the Board and was warmly received by them. Accompanied by Geo. Compere, an expert entomologist of Los Angeles, he will arrive in Honolulu shortly on his way to the Fiji Islands.

The bark Santiago, carrying sugar, arrived July 11 at San Francisco, thirty days out of Hilo. She docked at the Oakland wharf. She was greatly delayed by light winds.