

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1899.

FREE OPIUM.

The point which the Advertiser desires to make regarding the opium traffic is that, under the United States laws the article is open to importation, use, possession and consumption, as freely as any article of commerce, and that, under the new dispensation, it will be largely imported into these islands.

What, then, will be the conditions which will confront us? Simply the conditions which have always, and do now confront those who desire to reduce the use of the article by legislation, because it inflicts serious injury upon many who use it to excess.

This community, like other communities, has legislated on the subject, and has been influenced by sentimental rather than by practical reasons.

The Norwegians, fully satisfied that the consumption of alcoholic liquor could not be prevented by legislation, came to the practical conclusion, that the State should control the sale of it, and expend the profits of the sale in establishing benevolent institutions. The plan is successful. Had the same wise statesmanship governed us, in the past, and did it now govern us, there would, today, be hospitals for the incurables, hospitals for the consumptives, free hospitals well endowed for the poor.

Throughout the mainland, the State laws regulating the retail sale of opium are dead letters. Druggists sell it freely, in spite of restrictive laws. In one of the medical conventions held recently in Detroit, one of the leading physicians declared that any one could obtain opium and morphine. The moment there is a sufficient profit in any contraband article, the trade in it flourishes.

Congress put a high duty on the imported opium, and the smugglers flourished and there was little revenue from it. Then the duty was lowered to \$6 per pound, the smugglers got no profits, and the revenues increased.

Within a few months, opium will be landed here, under the protection of the United States laws. The existing Hawaiian laws on the subject will be largely repealed by the Federal statutes. What shall we do about it? Let it be open to general sale, or forbid its sale, or regulate its sale by laws which will be dead letters?

Or, should the Territory follow the example of South Carolina, and become the seller, and use the profit from the sale, in partially repairing the damages done by the drug? If the Territory should become the seller, what regulations should be made in order to protect the Territorial monopoly?

Here is a field for thorough investigation. It should be well covered before any local legislation is undertaken. All the facts bearing on this difficult proposition should be obtained.

So also should be well considered the subject of the sale of alcoholic liquor. Complete annexation means the sale of the cheapest whiskey in the world in these islands. The high local duties will be abolished, and the flag will, unfortunately, cover and protect the cheapest "Jersey lightning," and "the hill-at-forty-rods rot-gut." What shall we do about it? Shall we drift about on the matter, or shall we seriously work out some plan which will effectually regulate the opium and liquor traffic?

AN INCORRECT VIEW.

There is a misunderstanding about the relations of the government to the Galicians, who were lately imprisoned.

Their imprisonment was not under a criminal, but a penal law, over which the government has no control. If these Galicians had been convicted of a criminal offense, the Executive held the power to pardon them, or modify the sentence. As the offense was only penal, the Executive had no more power in the case than it had to set a man free who had violated an injunction order of the court or had refused to obey the writ of subpoena.

The blind pool that has been made up to attack the government on general principles has designedly failed to present this important view of the case. The Galicians were not released, until those with whom the penal contract was made, had requested in writing that the release be made.

Since the employers of the Galicians released them, and let the bottom fall out of the scheme for putting some of our local wisdom before the Supreme Court of the United States, the prospect falls of placing a new picture in the rotunda of the Capitol, representing the first appearance of an attorney from Hawaii, before that august tribunal, in

the act of pleading for the personal liberty of the laborers who have broken their contracts. The report of the proceedings, if any were taken, has not yet been received. If taken, the sudden dropping of the bottom of the proceedings, by the release of the prisoners, may have arrested, in its beginning, the creation of a noted historical event. Perhaps it will appear that the counsel had risen to address the court, and had begun his plea: "May it please the court. On behalf of a band of noble Galicians, who cast aside their fortunes and their homes on the historic shores of the Adriatic, in order to establish a higher industrial civilization in the Paradise of the Pacific, and who are now in chains, whose cruel rattlings I now hear even in this court room —" Here the Crier of the court hands counsel a telegram from San Francisco: "The dum'd plantation releases Galicians. Done it out of spite to our cause. Bottom knocked out. Give Hawaiian Government fits somehow."

Counsel continues: "May it please the court. I am just informed that the Galician heroes, through the spiteful machinations of their employers, are now capering free on the volcanic hill tops of Hawaii. I do not hear the rattling of their chains. It was an artful illusion. After this inopportune interference with my philanthropic purpose, the choking off of my proud ambition, I take my seat, with the fixed resolution to get even with the authors of this catastrophe."

Perhaps, the next mail will inform us about what did take place before that great tribunal.

"BELITTLING" MISSIONARY WORK.

A "Reader" suggests that the Advertiser is "belittling missionary work in its review of the report of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association."

Statements of conceded facts about a matter often "belittled," are often "belittling." A statement of the fact that the American foreign marine service has dwindled down to almost nothing, and American commerce on the high seas, is insignificant "belittles" the spirit and enterprise of the American people. But the fact remains. The use of the word is loose, unfair, unjust and thoughtless. The facts published by the Evangelical Association speak for themselves.

In the evolution of the moral and religious growth of the world, there are radical changes in the use of agencies which make the evolution. The presidents of the American colleges were, at one time, clergymen. Now the evolution requires secular presidents. Does that fact "belittle" the character and work of the clergymen? No reasonable man will say so.

The fact that so few of the Hawaiian born descendants of the early missionaries, choose to be missionaries, the fact that only \$30,000 is annually furnished by the descendants of the missionaries, and their associates towards giving the gospel to the great numbers of "heathen" before our eyes, does not, of itself, "belittle" their Christian philanthropy. That thousands of young men sprung to arms, and are now suffering and dying for "the cause of humanity" in Luzon, and only a handful of the descendants of the missionaries are willing to undertake the self-sacrifice and burden of the Cross, may mean, and probably does mean, that, with larger views of the proper methods of regenerating the world, these descendants are not convinced that the methods used by the Evangelical Association are the wisest and most effective, or even that they are necessary.

There has been a radical change in their view of the claims of the "heathen," since the Andover Theological Seminary, which has furnished so many evangelical missionaries, declared that the "heathen" were not "lost" for all eternity. "Saving the heathen" meant, forty years ago, the saving from everlasting punishment of those who were utterly ignorant of the scheme of Salvation. Mission work of today means the education, the enlightenment of all men in all lands, without dreadful apprehensions about their "everlasting" condition.

The facts presented by this report show a transition period, one in which there is a reconstruction of ideas and plans. Mr. Clark, the president of the Christian Endeavor Society, published in the Forum, some months ago, an article on the valuable work of missionaries as scientists. He claimed for the missionary that which had never before been claimed. He made him something more than a preacher of the gospel—a scientific explorer, an instructor in social philosophy, an industrial teacher. His statements seemed to unconsciously suggest that the true missionary must be, hereafter, not he who preaches the gospel, and gives religious instruction, but he who gives to the "heathen" the best training in all things needed to secure the largest development.

It is possible that a similar unconscious mental and moral operation fixes the present attitude of the descendants of the missionaries towards missions.

SEND A MAN TO WASHINGTON.

If any one will glance over the copies of the bills introduced in the Senate and the House, respectively, for the government of Hawaii, he will see the pressing necessity of a lawyer in Washington, who is thoroughly familiar with the laws of Hawaii, with the land titles, with the decisions of the courts, and with the history of Hawaii. The bill in the Senate repeals nearly two hundred sections and chapters of the present laws. The Commissioners have recommended the repeal, and have considered the matter with care. But in any discussion on the merits of the acts repealed, there will be much ignorance, and Congressmen will go far astray unless there are capable men from these islands, who can clearly, and promptly instruct them. A motion made in either house to alter one of these provisions may be made by a member who is friendly to Hawaii, but is in error of the fact and law regarding the subject, and unless there is some one, on the spot, who has the opportunity to correct him, much mischief may be done.

Several persons have been asked, it is said, to represent the government in this matter and on behalf of all the people, but no one, so far, is willing to undertake the task which will be onerous, vexatious and unsatisfactory in many ways. Should the bill finally pass, with undesirable provisions in it, the representative may be blamed for it.

It may be assumed that there will be some exasperating tinkering done to the bill, either by the ignorant friends, or the enemies, of Hawaii. Besides some of our active citizens do not agree as to the measures which are for the best interests of the Territory, and it is possible that some efforts may be made to change the provisions of the bill so as to meet certain views which are held here.

But the need of an agent representing the government, or rather the views of the people, so far as they can be ascertained, is pressing.

If it is possible to send a representative, favorably known to Congress and the Executive, it should be done. Members of Congress must rely upon some one to furnish them the exact truth, about subjects that are discussed. It cannot be expected that they should be so familiar with our history, laws, and general affairs, as to be able to meet promptly and correctly erroneous statements made by the enemies of this Territory.

The matter of filling the offices which will be created by the new law, should be deferred until the law is passed. In this matter no representative of the government should interfere. The President is quite able, without volunteered advice, to dispose of the offices. He, no doubt, has some policy in the selection of officers. He may make what many will consider to be grave errors in his selections, but his intentions will be honest. He has many politicians to satisfy or reward, and Hawaii, as a political Alms-house, can accommodate a good many inmates. It is for him to select.

INSTRUCTIONS OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

The last mail did not, so far as we can learn, bring the text of the opinion of the State department in the matter of Portuguese immigrants who abandoned the transport in Madeira. Whether or not the report given in the San Francisco Bulletin, that the State department has in so many words declared the Hawaiian labor contract laws are in full force and effect is true, is still unknown. It is probably true that the Department corrected Consul Jones who had informed the Portuguese immigrants that assisted immigration was illegal in Hawaii, and that their labor contracts were void. This is a clear proposition provided the Constitution does not cover these islands. If the Constitution does, there comes with it the requirement for the uniformity of laws.

If assisted immigration is lawful in Hawaii, under the Federal Constitution, and, at the same time, it is unlawful in the States, then it follows that Congress has the power to discriminate against sections of the country in the making of laws. If Congress may discriminate in one case, it may in another. If it may discriminate, under the Constitution, in the matter of immigration, it may discriminate in the matter of labor. It may, with such powers, entirely forbid the use of Asiatic labor in Hawaii, or confine it to American born citizens.

The claim is a perilous one, that the Constitution covers Hawaii, at a time when the plantations are in extreme need of laborers, and laborers can only be obtained by measures which are illegal on the mainland. To secure the Federal Constitution and at the same time refuse the Federal laws, is rash skating on thin ice, if we had the power to take this course.

If the dispatch published in the San Francisco Bulletin is correct, the State department appears to have taken the ground that Congress must, in due

firm, extend the Constitution to these islands. This will be done, under the formal contract of annexation made by the Newlands' resolution, which makes Hawaii an integral part of the national territory.

THE DREYFUS TRIAL.

The most significant news in the Dreyfus trial, is a report that the French generals who are prosecuting him are no longer in harmony with each other. The revelations of forgery, of fraud, of perjury, frighten them. They assumed in the beginning of the trial that Dreyfus could be easily convicted, and that the court-martial was with them. Now they are confronted with two ugly propositions. If he is convicted there will be a storm of indignation in France which may lead to civil war. If he is acquitted, they are left in a terrible plight, because they have failed to sustain their charges. In either case the prestige of the general staff will be lost. Gen. Roget, one of the prosecuting generals, is said to advise abandonment of the case as the only method of preventing a crisis. His associates do not agree with him.

There is some query about the power of the Court of Cassation to review the case on appeal, if Dreyfus is convicted. Clemenceau says that it has. If it has, any arbitrary judgment of the court will be reversed. No despatches state with authority whether there can be any review.

A most sensational incident will occur, if Sara Bernhardt goes on to the witness stand, and declares that M. Rochefort, the editor of the Intransigent, told her in 1898, that he knew that Dreyfus was innocent, but he had reasons for saying the contrary. The judges of the court-martial would call upon the mountains to hide them, if they invited the scorn of the great tragedienne, who is a Jewess, and is an originate source of verbal dynamite.

THE ADMIRAL'S RECEPTION.

Admiral Dewey gradually approaches his native shores. A national welcome is before him. It will not be "the welcome with bloody hands to hospitable graves," but the genuine welcome of the people who are proud of his victory over the Spaniards. But before him is the untried wilderness of speech making. Many heroes, who never lose their courses even in night battles upon the sea, are lost in the dark woods of "general remarks," and fall into the pit holes of unfortunate expressions. His loving countrymen will expect that the great commander will invent some memorable phrase which will be one of the golden coins of literature. The admiral knows their wishes and hopes to comply with them. The eye that was lidless, during the elliptical war dance of death in Manila bay, closes and wearily opens during the night hours, as the Olympia plunges into the stubborn western sea, and the hour approaches when the chairman of the first great dinner will arise, and announce that "Admiral Dewey will please respond."

The loving cup which is to be presented to the Admiral is said to be the largest in existence, and has a capacity for fifteen gallons of the "cheerful." If there is any occasion which would justify swallowing the entire contents of the massive cup, it is the one which forces the Sea-King to rise, and spin a rhetorical yarn to his enthusiastic fellow citizens who are designated in marine literature as "land lubbers." Even though he "shivers his timbers" on the occasion, the deed in Manila bay so quickly and well done, "the deed that wins the prize," will stand him best, and be the short words of the song which his countrymen will always sing.

"AN EXPECTED."

"Ah," said the French editor, of a journal that had failed after a brief existence of six months, "it is like the mosquito that is born, reaches maturity, becomes a father and a grandfather, and dies, all within two hours."

Honolulu has just been visited by one of those journalistic mosquitoes, and with the usual fate, and it will be revisited again from time to time by these insects.

There is no difficulty in the way of starting a new journal. The trouble is in prolonging its existence. A man with newspaper tendencies needs no education, no knowledge of the world, no training in political economy, no knowledge of science, in order to start a flash paper. He can purchase for fifty cents a book containing synonyms and after he has mastered a few abusive words which are always in stock, he is ready for business. There is a class of readers who like to hear men they dislike abused in a newspaper and called "perjured villains," "rascals," "idiots," "traitors," "fools" and "un-American," but these readers get tired of the repetition of these words, and ask for something new. It is just at this point that the flash journalist fails. Like one of the cheap music boxes that play only three pieces, he has only these few abusive words at

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command, and must repeat them, until the repetition is monotonous. This kind of journalism is the cheapest vaudeville show which only takes, while its exhibitions of nudity and nastiness are novel.

Honolulu now sees the death by financial strangulation of a sensational journal. "It didn't pay." This is the best comment on the estimate which the town put upon wholesale, extravagant, malicious abuse of men in the community. Every large city has its visitations from these journalistic mosquitoes, that are born, become mature, breed and die within an hour.

AID FOR PORTO RICO.

The governors of nearly all of the States have appealed to the citizens of their respective States, for aid to the distressed Porto Ricans. Besides the Governors, the Mayors of many cities have appealed to the people living within their municipalities for contributions of money and material for the same purpose. The Territory of Hawaii has, so far, made no public contribution to this object. The President has not made any appeal for aid. The Chamber of Commerce, unlike the chambers of commerce elsewhere, takes no notice of the matter. Senator Clark of Wyoming says that we are the most prosperous people on the face of the earth. The old Spanish proverb is: "Prosperity forgets father and mother." One of our residents last week called a veterinary surgeon to examine his Jersey cow that was sick and failed to give good milk. "What is the matter with her?" asked the resident. "When you feed a cow too richly she gives bad milk, and gets sick," said the surgeon. Is Hawaii too richly fed?

In the mean time, and every hour, thousands of these new subjects of American Imperial democracy are suffering, and are appealing to their political masters for bread and clothing.

WERE BOTH KILLED.

The Mahdi's Two Sons Resisted Arrest and Were Shot.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Sirdar, General Lord Kitchener, of Khartoum, has cabled the Foreign Office that the Mahdi's two sons have been killed by British troops while resisting arrest at the village of Shukaba.

A force of British troops had been dispatched there in consequence of a report that the Mahdist insurrection on the Blue Nile was instigated by Malifa Cherif and the Mahdi's sons. The latter had been living under supervision at Shukaba. On the arrival of the troops the Dervishes met them with a warm fire. During the fight the Cherif and the Mahdi's sons were killed and the village was burned.

TO MURDER A PRESIDENT.

VALPARAISO, August 31.—A man was surprised today in the act of placing a bomb filled with 800 grams of dynamite under the President's private apartments. The bomb did not explode.

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HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.
NAVY CONTRACTORS.
G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.
Purveyors to Oceanside and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

TOWSE AT OMAHA

(Continued from Page 1.)

BACK IN '52.

Henry Newell, aged 65, American, resident of Omaha, called on me this morning. He landed in the islands in 1852 from the whaler Franklin of New Bedford, Captain Josiah Richmond. Newell remained at Lahaina some time and while there was employed by Rev. Dr. S. E. Bishop as teacher of English in a school for children ranging in ages from 6 years to 60. Mr. Newell remembers much of the native language and he used the old pronunciations. He has a strong aloha for the native people. There were, at one time in the north, nine native Hawaiians in the crew of the Franklin. Mr. Newell says that at the time he was in the country he thought there would some day be a great city at Hilo, on account of the harbor. I assured him that he had figured rightly and gave him copies of the Hilo papers.

NEW STEAMERS.

John H. Wilson left last evening for Chicago, Washington and New York. Mr. Wilson, with Honolulu associates, is going into the inter-island steamer trade. He has two small steamers at Seattle now. One—80 tons—will be started for the islands within a fortnight, with Captain George Townsend in command. The other—200 tons—is to be ready within a month or six weeks. I have not seen anything of it in the Honolulu papers, but Mr. Wilson is probably puffed with road construction and will go out of contracting entirely when he finishes his \$32,000 sewerage system job. He is at the head of the "Mid-Pacific Steamship Company." There is some Chinese capital in this concern, as well as Mr. Wilson's money and coin controlled by the clever young man.

I am told of a well-developed proposal to put a fast, first-class passenger steamer, to cost not less than \$200,000, in the island trade. It is to have cold storage, is to make the circuit in a week, is to make present schedules look fifty years old. The way the enterprise is presented to me I believe it will be a go. The matter of being considered now is whether to have only one vessel, or to have a pair, in case of mishap. The Honolulu wharfage facilities are already secured. I have been shown photographs of plans of the steamers, which are to be built on the Atlantic side and brought around the Horn. The stipulation is for 17-knot boats, but they will be placed on a 15-knot schedule. There will be stateroom cabins like the steamer Australia. Neither live stock nor heavy freight will be carried.

NOTES.

Mr. Logan and myself have been made knights of Ak-Sar-Ben. This organization is like the Velled Prophets of St. Louis or the Mardi Gras of New Orleans. It is a scheme of the best business men. The last week in September a big ball is given and there are three nights of magnificent parade. I have seen the floats and am sure the display will be a big one. We were let in on the ground floor, but the people who are being initiated every Monday evening are having experiences they will not soon forget. We have the authority to use the work in Honolulu.

I have been looking at the machinery used in the cultivation of rice in Louisiana and it makes me wonder why machinery is not introduced into the rice fields in Hawaii. One reaper and binder can do the work of forty men. Under the present system of rice cultivation in Hawaii there can be no competition from there against the business in this country.

A good many of the farmers who have called on us inquire carefully about sugar and coffee, but it is not from this region that there will be any movement of farmers to the islands or anywhere else. I find that men who have had no experience in agriculture but who have some money are the ones who are in earnest about wanting to try for land or opportunity in the islands. A couple of brokers have talked sugar stocks to me and say they would buy at once if there was a cable. I think a little sugar stock will be sold here anyhow.

I talk cable to anyone who might possibly know anything of it. A high official in the Western Union and Associated Press said to me last evening that he believed the Government would be the first to go into the Pacific with a cable. His argument was that no private concern could or would attempt anything at present without heavy subsidy and that subsidies were not easily obtained just at this time.

A fine market is making in this section for Hawaiian coffee. It is getting a reputation. This is due largely to the intelligent work of Mr. Frank J. Hoel, of the McCord-Brady Company. Mr. Hoel was in the islands last winter.

The Omaha newspapers continue to be very kind to Hawaii. They, as well as the exposition people, are duly grateful for the only genuine "colonial" display in the whole show.

We now have placed in the Hawaiian exhibit a good showing of sugar and coffee and consider the whole affair complete.

ED. TOWSE.

Omaha, August 29, 1899.

BARON GRANT DEAD.

LONDON, August 30.—Baron Albert Grant, the company promoter, is dead. His title was conferred on him by King Humbert in 1898 for services in connection with the Victor Emanuel gallery at Milan. Grant was the "Hooley" of his day. He was best known in connection with the Emma silver mine scandal.