

**Hawaiian Gazette.**

SEMI-WEEKLY.  
 SUNDAY TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS  
 W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.  
 FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1899.

**DREYFUS SET FREE.**

The conviction and pardon of Dreyfus has the mark of a pre-arranged plan. It was designed as a simple method of getting the nation out of a bad scrape. Dreyfus no longer in a prison will fail to excite sympathy, and the French people will resort to other means of amusing themselves. The French character demands something spectacular, and Dreyfus living in a comfortable home does not present it. At the same time, some of his friends, and some of the radicals will insist on a re-examination of the case, and if that is not done will pursue the accusing generals, who have persecuted him. Zola is not the man to permit peace to exist.

But considering the hostile attitude of France to Germany, there will be a strong disposition not to impair the reputation of the army, as it now stands confronting Germany.

Perhaps the foreigners who coldly look at French affairs will agree that practically, the French Government has done the best that could be done under the circumstances. Government itself, the administration of its affairs, involves perpetual compromises. Revolutions are the fruits of a failure to make concessions. "Justice is the key note of the world, and all else is ever out of tune. But who shall decide what justice is? The majority of the French people declare that justice requires the punishment of Dreyfus. The minority declare that he is innocent. If the minority have their own way, then government by the majority utterly fails. But justice itself is impersonal, higher and stronger than the sentiment of the hour, and gradually brings majorities and minorities together. Dreyfus is safe before the world.

**THE "DESCENDANTS"**

The views expressed in the Advertiser, several days ago, regarding the condition of missionary work in these islands, seem to have been misunderstood by some of its readers. The Advertiser carefully confined its discussion to the facts presented in the report of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association. It asked what do these facts mean? What do we, or should we, learn from them? There are numerous facts, not stated in the report, which have an important bearing on missionary work here. They were not cited because they were not included in the report.

The Advertiser attempted to draw the line between the constant and admirable charity shown by all good people in all places towards their neighbors, and the distinct and exclusive work of the paid agent or missionary. It simply called the attention of its readers to the fact that, for some reason, the descendants of the early missionaries had, with few exceptions, declined to engage in either foreign or domestic missionary work, although the leaders in such work urgently call for aid in every direction. If the claims of these leaders are correct, there must be something wrong in the spirit of the churches which refuse to supply this demand. But the leaders may not be abreast of the times, and do not detect and realize the modern ideas regarding the place of missions in the world's evolution. The laity may be, and should be, capable of taking broader views, in these later days, of their relations to this work than their missionary ancestors did. New views do not involve the decline of moral qualities, or the force of religious obligations.

There has been a singularly torpid condition of thought and discussion of the missionary problem here, due to the desire of "not hurting any one's feelings," although this ordinarily commendable sentiment takes no account of the value of truth as an indispensable factor in human progress. It is said by friends of the foreign missionary cause in America, that the reluctance to boldly debate the missionary problem in all its bearings during the last thirty years, is the cause of the insufficient support it is now receiving. The laity instead of being led boldly into instructive study by the active promoters of missions, have been encouraged to avoid investigations, and continue in "the good old ways."

So far as these islands are concerned, the admirable system of public schools furnish a "missionary" work of the highest and most efficient character, and it largely supplants those who are strictly designated as missionaries. But among the fifty thousand or more Asiatic "heathens," as we are in the habit of calling them, the missionary work is, with the exception of Mr. Frank W. Damon and Mrs. Damon, so far as the Chinese are concerned, entirely in the hands of those who are not descendants of the missionaries. Among the Japanese with the excep-

tion of Rev. O. H. Gulick, there is no descendant of the missionaries engaged in exclusive missionary work on the different islands. Yet the Japanese number nearly 40,000 at present. Among the 15,000 Portuguese, according to this report, there is not a single descendant of the early missionaries exclusively devoted to missionary work, although there are contributions of funds for this work, furnished by some of the descendants.

Among the natives, while the descendants have contributed to the support of native churches, they have not engaged personally and exclusively in missionary work. The report states (p. 11) that there are "at least fourteen parishes in need of pastors," and on page 16, it declares that much of the work needed to be done cannot be done as volunteer work. It requires exclusive time and attention.

The Advertiser makes no charges or complaints or criticisms. It presents the facts as they appear in the report of the Evangelical Association. These facts call for close study and profound consideration. If the present conditions are suitable and acceptable, they should not be changed.

There is, however, some reason for the existence of these conditions. They do not exist by chance, for there is no such thing as chance in this world.

The Advertiser has suggested that the cause of this declination to enter into exclusive domestic and foreign work, on the part of the descendants, is due to broader, juster and truer views of the relation of the "heathens" to the people of civilized lands, and the claims which the "heathens" have upon them. Whatever these claims are, and whatever the obligations of the Christian nations are, in this respect, it is generally conceded that the claim that the heathens are "perishing" is no longer tenable. This alone creates a revolution in the mutual relations.

**THE HAWAIIAN MOSQUITO.**

Several tourists who have visited these islands, and others who have not, have exaggerated the ferocity and malice of the Hawaiian mosquitoes. Several eminent citizens of Connecticut have made themselves conspicuous in defaming him. The Hawaiian insect has the virtues and vices of his race. His uses in this world have never been clearly defined owing to the childhood of science, and its failure to solve many curious problems.

The mosquito, as the ally of rum, tobacco, and beach combers, came to this Paradise with the mercantile marine, and has proved to be as industrious in these islands, as he is in other and favored lands. The number of mosquitoes in the United States was not obtained by the census officials of 1890, but conservative estimates put the number in the State of Connecticut alone at many billions. The most thickly settled communities are found near the Connecticut river, where, with the thrifty habits of their neighbors, the early Puritans, they lived sober lives, and constructed their own Commonwealth and left a vigorous posterity. Hartford is renowned for its situation at the head of sloop navigation on the Connecticut, and for placing the day on which had asplended the river as the leading festival day of the year, although legally Fast day is entitled to the place. But even in Hartford, the mosquito is known and develops all of the energy and perseverance of his Yankee neighbor. Those who have boated and fished from New Haven eastwardly on Long Island Sound to Saybrook point, will testify to the numerous settlements of these insects, many of whom have taken a special course in the students' rooms of Yale College. Even at the grave of Lady Fenwick, the first white woman who died east of the Connecticut river, the sorrowful chant of this insect goes on forever, and there he repeats his creed that "man was made for the mosquito."

Although the mosquito is despised here, he is entitled to justice, and local patriotism will defend him against abusive attack by ignorant foreigners. Those who accept without reservation, the theory that the world was constructed on a wise plan, see in the mission of the mosquito, a method of disciplining the worldly mind, and of preventing this Paradise from becoming over-stocked with earthly pleasures.

If the State of Connecticut desires to open an Exposition of animal products, no doubt our local government will send a box of our average mosquitoes to it, in order to determine the relative merits of the different breeds.

**A GOOD EXAMPLE.**

Owing to the pressure in the Eastern money markets, the Secretary of the Treasury was on the 29th instant disbursing the interest on Government bonds, due October 1st. There is no law which permits this to be done, but it is the custom of the Government to make such advance payments, when the money market is unduly stringent.

Our local government may see in this a suggestion for the deposit in the banks of the dead capital now hoarded in the Treasury.

**A DARK HORSE.**

The political "mashook" seems to be necessary on the Mainland, for regulating our political institutions. The "dark horse," is equally necessary in the event of the failure, or the appearance of defects in the popular and prominent political racers. The "mashook" in these islands is not at present in use, but it is stored under the shed, and those who have the aptitude for running it are ready to take it out at a moment's notice.

But there is no provision made for the appearance of a "dark horse" in the matter of the appointment of governor of this Territory. It is not, of course, usual to declare who the dark horse is, as the term itself implies that he is not now known. The Irishman said to the artist, "Paint my portrait, and I want you to paint my valet in it, but paint him in the picture behind a screen so that he can't be seen."

Following the Irishman's idea, we may indicate who the dark horse is, but still keep him dark.

Rumors and suggestions, lately made, point directly to Col. Sam. Parker as a "dark horse," in the race for the governorship. Who his backers are is not well known. There are other dark horses no doubt in the political stables, well blanketed up to the eyes, and carefully groomed by their respective backers.

But the Honorable Sam is certainly the most picturesque animal of this class. If all of the people who have been generously entertained by him were to unite in urging his claims as a candidate for governor, his chances for the appointment would be excellent. If he were to appear as an open candidate for the office and local influence would promote his interests, the Honorable Sam. would gladly establish a continuous line of tables, covered with luau, from Puna, Hawaii, to Nihaui, with the line broken only at the inter-island channels. If he were successful in his campaign, he would exercise his financial instincts at once by disbursing the cash hoarded in the Treasury, or distribute it on call loans among the banks. Generosity in dealing with available cash is one of the gifts which he possesses in abundance.

As the Advertiser has unbounded confidence in President McKinley's ability to deal with the appointment to the office of governor, and has no recommendations to make, it cannot endorse the candidacy of the Honorable Sam. Parker. But if he should at any time proclaim himself in public as a candidate, it is hoped that he will not consider it necessary for his own advancement or success, to describe Mr. Dole as a "coward" and a "traitor." For if he did, many persons who do not favor Mr. Dole would not hesitate to call the Honorable Sam. a "fool," for he did not understand how to play a winning political game.

There is this interesting feature of the situation. If the natives were qualified to vote, and the governor was elected and not appointed to office, the Honorable Sam would be elected by a large majority. But in these days the stream of the popular will in communities like those of Hawaii, does not act directly on the over-shot wheel of government, but is transmitted through various kinds of mechanical contrivances, through checks and balances, and the elective power of the people does not exist. In view of the contingencies of the appointment, the Honorable Sam should now spend his leisure moments in the close study of all the profound treatises on government which abound in the library.

**SUSPENDING LAWS.**

The President's order directing the suspension of the registration of vessels under the Hawaiian flag relieves the local government from the pressure of applicants for the registry of foreign vessels.

The municipal laws of Hawaii permit and regulate the registration of foreign vessels, and the courts have so decided. The Newlands' resolution provided that the municipal laws should remain in force, until changed by Congress. But the Newlands' resolution also provided that until Congress enacted laws, "The civil, judicial and military power exercised by the officers of the existing government in said islands shall be vested in such person or persons and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct."

The President interprets the words that "the civil, judicial and military power shall be exercised in such manner as the President shall direct," as a grant of authority to him suspend the election and the registry laws. Practically, and for the best government of this Territory, such great and absolute power in a President like McKinley is a wise provision. He will not, intentionally, abuse it. But the provision is far-reaching. It gives him, if his interpretation is correct, the right to suspend any law of the Territory. If the military commandant should cause a hundred citizens to be shot, without cause, the President can order all of the laws which provide for the punishment for murder to be suspended. He can, at his pleasure, reverse the judgments of the courts, in

any matter whatsoever. In fact, under this interpretation of the Newlands' Resolution, his will and pleasure is the law of the land. If in a litigation, the Supreme Court should confirm Mr. Desky's title to the land on Pacific Heights, the President under this power to "direct" the judicial officers of the government, could direct the court to make a judgment declaring that Mr. Desky had no title to the land.

What can prevent him, excepting his own sense of justice, from directing the civil officers to seize the Kaimuki tract, turn it into a reservation, without compensation to the owners, and then direct the judicial officers to sustain the action of the civil authorities? If he is told that the municipal laws provide for compensation to the owners, he may reply, "I have suspended those laws," and the civil and judicial officers must exercise their powers as I direct. For so the Newlands' resolution says.

Of course, the President will not act unjustly in any matter whatsoever, if correctly informed. Under the circumstances he requires ample authority in governing these islands. He has now suspended several of our municipal laws, with advantage to our interests. But whether the Federal courts would sustain his broad interpretation of the provision giving him the power to "direct" the exercise of the judicial and civil officers here, without any limitations upon his acts, is an interesting question.

There is one curious feature of the situation. The organ of the Special Diplomatic Agent of President McKinley's Administration, complains with incoherent bitterness about the perverse and "un-American" conduct of this local government. It seems to be quite ignorant of the extremely pleasant relations existing between the local and national government, although there are vigorous efforts made to disturb those relations.

The officers of the local government have, from time to time, informed the Executive in Washington about the disputed points arising out of the very general, and therefore indefinite terms of the Newlands' resolution. But the Executive in Washington, for more than a year, has been occupied by pressing public affairs, including the many questions connected with the Spanish war, and it has not always duly considered the embarrassing points raised by the President. The orders excluding the Chinese, is an illustration of this.

The local government should have had, from the day of annexation, an able lawyer in Washington, who could at quick notice, inform the Executive upon matters relating to our affairs, especially so, when it became only too manifest that the Special Diplomatic Agent of the United States here was not only unfriendly to the local government, but would be pleased to see it embarrassed. However, such an agent was not appointed, and the means of communication, between the two governments has not been altogether satisfactory. The speedy action of Congress in enacting laws for the government of this Territory will end this unsatisfactory situation.

If the President has the power to suspend our local laws he has the power to suspend the penal contract labor laws. The denunciations of the Supreme Court by the Special Agent's organ, for its decisions on the Constitutional question, should be now directed against the President because he did not direct the court to hold that the Constitution extended to these islands. Possibly Counsellor Gear is now in Washington asking him to direct the court to review its action, or to insist on his making an order suspending the penal contract labor laws.

**A BOTTOMRY BOND.**

A bottomry bond is an instrument executed by the owner or master of a vessel, by which the vessel, or the vessel and her cargo is pledged for the payment of money, advanced for enabling the master or owner to pay for real and pressing needs, such as repairs, supplies used in the construction of a vessel, or for food and provisions required to maintain the crew, or for the payment of their wages. The lender of the money must see to it that the money is needed for these, and no other purposes. The bond cannot be taken for a personal debt of the owner or captain. It becomes due, as a rule, when the vessel reaches her port of destination, although its terms may be varied. A large tale of interest may be taken on the money advanced because the security for the money so advanced is the vessel and cargo. If these are lost, and there is no insurance, the bond has no value, for the owner and captain are not personally responsible for it. When the owner of the bond attempts to enforce it, he must show that it was taken for money used for the benefit of the vessel. As vessels are often disabled on the high seas, and need repairs, and food supplies in foreign ports, the only method in the older time of obtaining supplies or of making the necessary repairs, was by the execution of a bottomry bond. At the present time, this is generally un-

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necessary, because in the largest number of foreign ports, the owners can be reached by cable telegram, and the money can be provided for by telegraphic order.

**PROTECTING EQUAL RIGHTS.**

The incalculable value of the Federal courts in protecting individual rights against the decrees of State courts which are influenced by local sentiment is once more illustrated in Arkansas. The State court forbade the owners of a coal mine to import negro labor in order to meet a strike. The State court was influenced by its environments. The Federal court over-turned this decision, and declared that all citizens of the United States were entitled to equal protection, and that the negro, if not within the class who are forbidden to move about by police regulations, may pass freely from one State to another. The principle involved will, in the future, be hotly discussed here, when the labor element becomes compact and well organized.

**ARRESTING THE SALE OF LANDS.**

The correspondence between the Hawaiian Government and the Executive in Washington is published in another column. It should be read with much care, as it indicates the reasons why the Hawaiian Government continued after annexation to sell public lands. The government was anxious to avoid mistakes, and its first letter was forwarded to Washington before actual annexation took place. Those who will read the correspondence will see the reasons why the government continued to administer the laws as they existed before annexation took place. The subject is an important one, and should be carefully considered.

**THE PLAGUE.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The plague has appeared in the Russian province of Astrakhan in a new and alarming form, according to a report to the State Department from Consul Heenan at Odessa. He says that it takes the form of a most malignant and fatal pneumonia, yet, according to diagnosis, is but an obscure manifestation of the true bubonic plague.

BUEENOS AYRES, Sept. 19.—Many cases of genuine bubonic plague have been found at Asuncion, Paraguay. Thirty deaths have occurred since September 10.

**HIS COSTUME TOO SHORT.**

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Duke of Manchester has created considerable talk and some scandal by appearing at Mrs. Hughes-Hallett's fancy dress ball at Dinard in an abbreviated bathing suit.

**NINE DIE IN AN EXPLOSION.**

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—Nine men were suffocated as the result of an explosion which occurred in a coal mine at Redan, Prussia, today.

**MEXICO'S ORIENTAL LINE.**

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 19.—Efforts are being made with prospects of success to have direct steamship connection between Mexican ports and Japan and the Philippines.

**AMBULANCES FOR TRANSVAAL.**

TOLEDO (O.), Sept. 17.—The Milburn Wagon Works is in receipt of a large order for wagons and ambulances for the British Government, to be sent to the Transvaal in all haste.

**GRANT ALLEN BETTER.**

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Grant Allen, the author, who has been in ill health for some time past, is now slightly easier. The nature of his illness is still undefined.

**SERIOUS FIRE AT CALLAO.**

LIMA, Sept. 16.—At 1 a. m. today a serious conflagration broke out at Callao. It was only subdued at 8 a. m. Many buildings were destroyed and very great losses were sustained.

**FLORENCE MARRYAT DYING.**

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Florence Maryat (Mrs. Francis Lean), the novelist, is dying at Brighton, England.

**SALICYLIC ACID**

**Board of Health Orders Notices Served.**

Dealers in Certain Brands of Goods Must Stop Their sale or be Prosecuted

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday the following circular was approved and copies ordered served on all dealers handling any of the goods specified:

Salicylic acid has been declared by the Board of Health to be a deleterious substance when mixed with any article of food or drink, and as such injurious to health.

The sale of any article of food or drink containing salicylic acid is prohibited. The brands of tomato catsup or ketchup and bottled beers named in the following schedules contain salicylic acid, and the sale of such after date of this notice will render you liable to prosecution under Act 34, Session Laws of 1899.

**CHARLES WILCOX, Secretary Board of Health.**

**SCHEDULE A—TOMATO CATSUP OR KETCHUP.**

Crown Tomato Ketchup, Pacific Vinegar & Pickle Works, San Francisco; Sunnyside Tomato Ketchup, Tiptop Ketchup Co., Cincinnati; Tomato Catsup, Cutting Packing Co., San Francisco; Snider's Home-made Catsup, T. A. Snider Preserve Co., Cincinnati; Melrose Tomato Ketchup, William Peck & Co., San Francisco; Maitese Cross Tomato Catsup, —; Connoisseurs Tomato Ketchup, Anderson Preserving Co., Camden, N. J.; Fisher Packing Co.'s Catsup, Fisher Packing Co., San Francisco; Blue Label Ketchup, Curtice Bros. Co., Rochester; Sonoma Ketchup, Sonoma Preserve Co., Petaluma, Cal.; New Process Tomato Catsup, Lievre Fricke & Co., San Francisco; Sweet Catsup, Rosebud Brand, Lewis Packing Co., San Francisco; Tomato Catsup, Lewis Packing Co., San Francisco; Faust's Oyster Cocktail Catsup, Dodson Braun Mfg. Co., St. Louis; Bar Harbor Tomato Ketchup, —; Centaur Tomato Ketchup, Pacific Vinegar & Pickle Works, San Francisco.

**SCHEDULE B—BOTTLED BEERS.**

Pilsner Export, Buffalo Brewing Co., Sacramento; Enterprise Lager Beer, Enterprise Brewing Co., San Francisco; Milwaukee Pilsner, Enterprise Brewing Co., San Francisco.

**THE THIRTY-FIRST.**

**The Entire Regiment is Quarantined.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—The entire Thirty-first Infantry was sent to the quarantine camp of detention at Angel Island Tuesday, so that any faint possibility there might be of smallpox spreading through the camp at the Presidio would be obviated. Company M, the company in which the suspected case was found, was sent to Angel Island last night, and to make assurance doubly sure, General Shafter ordered the entire regiment there this morning. Colonel Freeman sent them over on the Macdowell during the course of the day.

The Thirty-third Infantry arrived at the Presidio today. Some of them got in late last night, some this morning, and the rest this afternoon. The regiment was organized at San Antonio, Texas, by Colonel Luther R. Hare. The field and staff officers are Lieutenant Colonel John J. Brereton, Major John A. Logan, Jr., Captain James Burroughs, adjutant, and Captain Ashburn, quartermaster. Major Logan is a son of General Logan, and has quite a remarkable career of his own. He was appointed from civil life to the volunteer army in the Spanish-American war, and served as assistant adjutant general on General Bates' brigade. The other two majors of the regiment are in the Philippines.

The Thirty-third is a regiment of cowboys. Nearly 700 of them are Texans, men of brawn and muscle and tremendous size. Two hundred are from Indian Territory, and there are several Indians among the number.

In spite of their warlike aspect and great physical girth, they distinguished themselves by behaving well on the train. There was not a single disturbance en route. Forty or 50 per cent of the men have seen service before, and there are fully 100 ex-regulars in the service. In the rifle practice on the target range at Fort Clark the Thirty-third made the finest score that has ever been made on the range. They want to go to Manila immediately, and are impatient of even a moment's delay.

**Another Lawyer.**

Samuel Scoville Paschal of Washington, D. C., has been admitted to practice law in all the Courts of Hawaii. He was educated at Harvard and has the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the University of Washington. His certificate of good moral character is signed by A. F. Judd, Jr., who has known him two months.

**Telephone Matters.**

Part of the new outfit for the Mutual Telephone Company came by the Australia, and the balance, including the operating board, is promised next month. The cross connecting board is here, the new operating room is quite ready, and as soon as the board comes off the steamer, work in fitting it up will commence.