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PLAGUE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

A Suspect Brought to Light in
Chinatown.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—What
is thought to be the bubonic plague, ac-
cording to Health Officer O'Brien, has
been discovered in Chinatown. One
Chinaman living at 1004 Dupont street
succumbed to the disease late last
night. Immediately after his death
was reported to Chief of Police Sullivan
the Chief detailed all of the avail-
able officers to exclude the whites from
Chinatown. Strict orders were also
given to police officers to carefully
guard the various streets leading to
the Chinese quarter to prevent all Chi-
nese from leaving.

By these means the head of the Pol-
ice Department, as well as the health
authorities, hope to prevent any spread
of the disease.

That the plague existed in the Chi-
nese quarter was kept a secret until
late last night, when the Chinese la-
borer died suddenly under suspicious
circumstances.

A police officer, suspecting that he
was a victim of the disease, at once no-
tified Health Officer O'Brien. Dr.
O'Brien examined the body and came
to the conclusion that the officer's sus-
picions were correct. He ordered a
strict quarantine of the house, after
which he promptly telephoned to Chief
Sullivan.

The health authorities are satisfied
that they will succeed in wiping out
the plague before it can claim another
victim. A strict quarantine will be
established today and every precaution
will be taken to prevent a spread of the
disease.

The lodging-house where the unfor-
tunate Chinese succumbed to the ef-
fects of the so-called plague will be
thoroughly fumigated this morning
and the occupants will not be allowed
outside.

Realizing the necessity for prompt
action in preventing the disease from
spreading, Chief Sullivan intends, if
the gravity of the situation requires it,
to detail every member of the depart-
ment to guard the entrances to Chin-
atown and prevent the Mongolians from
leaving.

CHARGES OF PETTIGREW

Debate in Which They Appeared.

SHARP ATTACK ON HAWAII

Exact Text of the Speech Which Re- vealed Carter as a Foe of Hawaii.

Following are extracts from the
Congressional Record covering the Hawa-
ian debate in which Senator Pettigrew
participated:

The President pro tempore. The
Senator from South Dakota presents an
amendment, which will be read.

The Secretary. Insert as a new sec-
tion the following:

"Sec. 1015. That all contracts made
since August 12, 1898, by which per-
sons are held for service for a definite
term, are hereby declared null and
void and terminated, and no law shall
be passed to enforce said contracts in
any way; and it shall be the duty of
the United States marshal to at once
notify such persons so held of the ter-
mination of their contracts."

Mr. Pettigrew. Mr. President, since
the annexation of these islands by the
United States there have been imported
from China and Japan 30,000 contract
laborers. The terms of the con-
tract laborers. Those made in Japan can last
for ten years. Those made in Hawaii
can only be for a term of five years.
The old contracts were for terms of
three years. I have no means of ascer-
taining the terms of these contracts;
but immediately upon the annexation
of the islands the sugar planters, who
have controlled all that country and
who produced the revolution which
caused its annexation to the United
States, began at once the importation
of large numbers of contract laborers.

Under the law of Hawaii they were
required to import 10 per cent of Euro-
peans or white people along with their
Asiatic importations. They therefore
sent agents to Europe, and they did
import 300 people from Austria, who
were held as slaves, whipped and im-
prisoned by their taskmasters if they
refused to carry out these slave con-
tracts. However, after this experiment,
they finally abandoned the im-
portation of Europeans and have con-
fined their attention exclusively to the
importation of slave labor from Asia.
As I said, since the flag of the United
States was raised over those islands
30,000 of these slave laborers have been
imported.

Mr. Hale. And are there now?
Mr. Pettigrew. And are there now.
When a case was brought in the court
of Hawaii in which the parties were
convicted to imprisonment until they
should go back to the service to which
they had been assigned, this supreme
court that has been boasted of so much
decided that the Constitution of the
United States did not go with the flag
and that therefore these convictions
and sentences to imprisonment were
good and should hold; that these con-
tract laborers were not penal but
civil contracts, and that under them a
man could be imprisoned for life if he
did not willingly return to the ser-
vice which he had abandoned.

Mr. Platt of Connecticut. That it
was a civil remedy.

Mr. Pettigrew. Yes, sir; that it was
a civil remedy. I propose now to ask
to have the Secretary read the follow-
ing clippings, one from the Hawaiian
Star and the other from the Pacific Ad-
vertiser, showing the ships and the
number of contract laborers that have
been imported, and then I will show
how they are imposing in that country.

The President pro tempore. The
Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read the clippings.

Mr. Pettigrew. According to these
statements, up to the 31st of December
last 30,000 Asiatics have been imported
to these islands as contract or slave
laborers, and they are still there. I
understand that very many more have
been imported during the months of
January and February, and that they
are importing them about the rate of
3,000 a month. When these em-
igrants reach Honolulu they are dis-
tributed from that point throughout
the plantations of the islands; they
are assigned by the companies who im-
port them to the different planters
with whom they have made contracts.
Under these contracts, if the laborer
refuses to toll he is arrested, and if he
refuses to go back to service he is sen-
tenced to imprisonment and confined
at hard labor until he will consent to
return to the service. He is fined for
the cost of his arrest, and that is dock-
ed from his pay. There is a system of
docking if a laborer is too slow to
suit his taskmaster. It is the custom
upon plantations to whip the laborers,
to knock them down, pound them with
clubs, and to abuse them in almost any
manner that suits the whim or pleas-
ure of the overseer.

Mr. Gallinger. Will the Senator from
South Dakota permit a question?
Mr. Pettigrew. I will.

Mr. Gallinger. I am very much in-
terested in this phase of the Hawaiian
matter, and unless I am converted to
the contrary I shall vote for the Sen-
ator's amendment.

(Continued on Page 5.)

LADYSMITH RESCUED FROM THE BURGHERS

General Buller Wins a Substantial Victory.

BOERS MASSING TO DEFEND THE CITY OF BLOEMFONTEIN

Reported Uprising of Dutch Colonists at the Cape—How Victory Affects London— The Natal Situation.

LONDON, March 1, 9 a. m.—It is of-
ficially announced that Ladysmith has
been relieved.

LONDON, March 1, 9:52 a. m.—The
War Office has received the following
dispatch from General Buller:

Lytelton's Headquarters, March 1,
9:05, morning.—General Dundonald
with the Natal Carbineers and a com-
posite regiment entered Ladysmith last
night.

"The country between here and
Ladysmith is reported clear of the
enemy. I am moving on Nelthorpe."

LONDON, March 1, 4:15 a. m.—Gen-
eral Buller's distinct success in storm-
ing Pieters Hill brings the rescue of
Ladysmith near, but the War Office in-
dicated late last evening that an im-
mediate announcement of relief need
not be expected. The going to and fro
at midnight of officials and messengers
suggested that important news had
been received. If that were the case
Lord Lansdowne obviously desired to
keep it up on it before taking the public
into his confidence.

As his message reveals, General Bul-
ler's successful attack came after the
ard fighting of Friday, and it was im-
provvised and its execution begun dur-
ing the armistice of Sunday. In pro-
posing the armistice the British com-
mander stipulated that both sides
should be free to move, but that neither
should do any shooting. He was
therefore within his privileges in im-
mediately beginning to transfer his
troops.

General Buller's tidings come
weighed with a long list of casualties.
His losses in the four attempts to get
General White out aggregate 4,000.

Ladysmith is in desperate straits.
Charles Williams, the military expert,
says he learns on very high authority
—presumably that of Lord Wolsley—
that "General White's force is almost
at its last gasp."

The water of Klip River is not avail-
able for drinking, and to boil it is im-
possible, because of the scarcity of fuel.
It is thick with putrid animal matter.
Something like beef tea. It is caused
by the sewage from the Boer camps.

Mr. Williams adds that when news
like this passes under the thumb of
the censor it more than offsets whatever
jolly news may be heliographed from
Ladysmith.

There is no authoritative indication
yet of what Lord Roberts will do next.
It seems likely that a branch railway
will be built across the veldt to lessen
the difficulties of transportation. Colo-
nel Girdard, who built the Soudan
railway, is with Lord Roberts. The
strain on the western railway is seen
from the fact that the population of
Kimberley, two weeks after the relief,
continues "on reduced rations. Lord
Roberts' troops thus far have been only
partially fed.

It is quite clear to the technical
heads that those who talk of an im-
mediate and rapid advance far into the
Free State do not realize the transport
conditions. The Boers, as it now ap-
pears, have built a railway from Har-
rismith to Kroonstadt to facilitate the
movement of their troops between Natal
and the Free State.

Mafeking was holding out on Febru-
ary 16. At that time the Boers were
showing unusual activity and firing in-
flammable shells.

The Boers who hold positions south
of the Orange River have been weak-
ened.

Lieutenant Barentzen, writing on be-
half of himself and of other Scandina-
vian prisoners, affirms that there are
no mercenaries in the Boer army and
no volunteers who receive a penny for
their services.

Gibson Bowles, Conservative mem-
ber of Parliament for Kings Lynn, who
was much struck by the statement of
Cecil Rhodes the other day, that the
profits of the De Beers Company last
year were 2,000,000 pounds sterling,
and that there are diamonds in Kim-
berley now valued at 167,000 pounds
sterling, intends to suggest to Mr. Bal-
four, First Lord of the Treasury, that
the rescued property be distributed
among the troops as salvage, or at
least be applied to the relief of the wid-
ows and orphans of the fallen.

The Joy of Britain.

LONDON, March 2, 4:50 a. m.—Brit-
ons feel that they are living in the
presence of momentous events. Torna-
des of patriotic excitement are whirl-
ing through the country. Even the
dullest soul must have been stirred by
the emotions of yesterday, and Lon-

don's 6,000,000 were raised to a high
pitch of patriotic exultation.

It was a wonderful sight. Old men
have nothing in memory with which to
compare the day. Some likened it to
Laceno; others talked of the fall of
Sebastopol. It was a time of singular
abandon. The usual conventions of so-
ciety ceased to control, and every one
knew everybody else, all joining in
smiles or howlings, as their disposi-
tions moved them.

Lord Lansdowne chose the psychol-
ogical moment to announce estimates
exceeding 61,000,000 pounds sterling,
and rather started the public by un-
derstanding the programme of the War
Office to send out, in addition to the
40,000 troops now afloat, 55,000 fresh
soldiers.

J. O. CARTER IS THE MAN

He Supplied Pettigrew's Ammunition.

CULLOM BILL IN SENATE

W. N. A's Interesting Letter on the Affairs of Hawaii at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—The
debate in the Senate during the last
week, on the Hawaiian bill, shows
again some of the curious aspects of
Congressional ways. During the hours
devoted to the debate on the Hawaiian,
as well as upon other questions, there
were often not more than twenty Sen-
ators present. The work required in
the committee rooms, the consulta-
tions, the time occupied in meeting
visiting constituents, draws the ma-
jority out of the Senate chamber and
leaves the debate to empty benches.

The questions asked of Senator Cul-
lom, who has the bill for Hawaii in
charge, show that those who ask
them have had no time to carefully
study the bill. Much time is occupied
in giving information which is fully
set out in the reports, which have not
been read by the Senators, for want of
time.

During the debate on Friday last a
group of Senators gathered in the mid-
dle aisle and all talked at once, as if
at an old woman's tea party. The rule
requires that if a Senator is speaking
and another Senator desires to ask
him a question, a certain form must
be observed. The person interrupting
must ask the presiding officer of the
Senate if the person who has the floor
will permit an interruption. If the
one who has the floor yields, then the
presiding officer formally announces
this to the person who interrupts, who
then asks his question. When the de-
bate is calm this etiquette is strictly
followed, but when there is an excite-
ment the rules go to the dogs at once,
and the presiding officer is left to
hammer his desk.

Few Senators have taken an active
part in the debate on the Hawaiian
bill. Senator Tillman of South Caro-
lina has, however, closely watched it
and has created several storm centers
in the discussion. While he denounces
the government of the islands as an
oligarchy, his real object in sharing in
the debate has been to annoy the Re-
publicans. This he has done by com-
menting on the property qualification
for those who are to vote for Senators
in the Territorial Legislature. He has
repeatedly taunted the Republican
Senators with inconsistency in provid-
ing a property qualification in Hawaii
and in refusing it in the South, where
the negro resides. He has constantly
sought to draw the Senate into a de-
bate on the subject, and in his decla-
mation has shrieked and howled and
shaken his fist at the Republicans. The
Republicans have avoided any debate
relative to the negro, but have expressed
a willingness to do so at the proper
time.

Unfortunately, perhaps, Senator Wol-
cott interrupted Senator Morgan, who
was discussing the bill, and read sta-
tistics showing that the negro vote of
South Carolina had been suppressed.
Tillman jumped up and attempted an
explanation, but Senator Morgan re-
fused to yield. The following day,
when the bill came up, Tillman made
an explanation regarding the South
Carolina vote, and, with insulting lan-
guage, refused to allow Senator Morgan
to ask him a question. He taunted
and derided the Republican Senators,
and offered as an amendment to the
bill the provision of the South Caro-
lina law which permits any colored man
to vote, if he is possessed of property
of the value of \$300. He frankly de-
clared that his sympathies were with
the few Americans in Hawaii who de-
sired a property qualification. But his
chief object in the debate was to put
the Republicans in a hole and force
them to acknowledge that there ought
to be a property qualification in the
Southern States. The Senators from
the South do not follow Tillman. At
the same time they are not displeased
with his harangues.

It became evident after the debate
has continued for several days that the
property qualification would be struck
out. Several Senators said privately,
and they expressed the general senti-
ment, that "the property qualifica-
tion ought to remain," but that their
constituents would not approve of it.
By a vote being taken on this provi-
sion, thirty-nine Senators voted
against this qualification, and only
one Senator, Platt of Connecticut, vot-
ed to retain it.

When one of the Senators was asked
if he would provide no property qualifi-
cations for voters in Porto Rico and
in the Philippines, he replied that they
would not be allowed to become Ameri-
can citizens as the Hawaiians have
been allowed citizenship; that the
popular theory seemed to be that the
natives of the new possessions should
not be allowed to obtain American citi-
zenship, but if they did, they should
not be placed under property qualifica-
tions.

As the debate continued, and Sen-
ators became more familiar with the
subject, there was a disposition to re-
strict the power of the Territorial Leg-

islature, so as to avoid the mischief
which would arise from the dominance
of anti-American, or native votes.

On Monday Senator Morgan said in
the debate: "The manner in which
this bill has been mangled and
showed up here this morning, by the
conduct of the chairman of the Com-
mission (Mr. Cullom) satisfies me that
I have no longer any particular inter-
est in it, or that I have any particular
knowledge of its provisions. We put
in amendments here without the
slightest consideration of the facts on
which they are based."

All of this does not indicate un-
friendliness on the part of the major-
ity of the Senators. But every public
man has a living suspicion that in all
measures before Congress there is
something dark in the woodpile, and
nothing can be taken for granted.
Those who are unfriendly to the Dole
government, and denounce it here,
have cast a suspicion, in Congress, up-
on all Americans in Hawaii, and as
one member of the House says "made
rule in Hawaii only to alternate be-
tween two sets of rascals."

On Tuesday, the 27th, Senator Allen
of Nebraska, who has been absent for
ten days, began to ask questions about
the bill, the answers to which are fully
set forth in the committee's report.
Mr. Allen said he had not the time to
read up on the subject, and consumed
the time of the Senate in asking for
information, which had been in his
hands for several weeks. So the Sen-
ate, "out of courtesy," deferred voting
on the bill, and another delay followed.

Senator Pettigrew began, Tuesday,
his attack on the Hawaiian community.
His effort was to exhibit that com-
munity as wicked, cruel and selfish.
His proof of this was in the enforce-
ment of the penal contract labor laws.
Several reports made by Mr. Wray
Taylor, showing ill treatment of labor-
ers, he quoted in full. The decision of
the Supreme Court, sustaining the Mas-
ters and Servants Act, was quoted at
length and the courts, as well as the
people of Hawaii were bitterly de-
nounced.

Senator Pettigrew stated that he had
received Mr. Taylor's report, "from
Joseph O. Carter who is one of the most
capable citizens of that country." The
Senator then read an article from the
Hawaiian Independent, which had been
sent to him, he said, "by Mr. Joseph
O. Carter, whose character is above re-
proach, who is one of the few exceed-
ingly able men of high character who
descended from missionary stock in
these islands. Most of them are a
tough lot." This article in the Inde-
pendent abuses the government for per-
mitting the Galleians to be imprisoned.
It appears in the Congressional Record
of February 27th. Mr. Carter seems to
have sent to the Senator a report by
Wray Taylor in 1897, and also a deci-
sion of the Supreme Court in 1899, af-
firming the validity of the penal con-
tract law. The Senator has placed the
report and the decision side by side,
so that the Court appears to directly
affirm the imprisonment of the Galle-
ians. The obvious object of this
speech was to discredit the Hawaiian
judiciary, and the Hawaiian government
and community. Senators Tillman and
Pettigrew appeared to be the cham-
pions of those "Americans" here who
are trying to make the Senate believe
that the Americans in Hawaii as a class
are a "tough lot," as Pettigrew calls
them, and ought not to be entrusted
with power. Mr. J. O. Carter has ren-
dered them assistance in carefully re-
futing their assistance in carefully re-
futing the planter as slave drivers.
Pure malice could not suggest a bet-
ter way of discrediting the judiciary
and community of Hawaii. Mr. Carter
knew that Pettigrew was an unscrup-
ulous enemy of Hawaiian interests,
and was allied with the sugar beet men,
and that when he furnished Pettigrew
with "facts," it was certain that they
would be used to convey false impres-
sions. So Pettigrew tried to make the
Senate believe that the judiciary of Haw-
aii had approved of the cruel treat-
ment of the Galleians, if they were so
treated.

Senators are really friendly to Haw-
aii. But the bill for its government
is more or less complicated. It has
been repeatedly stated in the debate,
that the Commission that was exam-
ining the matter found that Hawaii has
well governed for many years, and that
the correct policy was to maintain that
government as it is. This preservation
of the existing system involved some
novel legislation by Congress. But
behind Congress is the average senti-
ment of the people, and that sentiment
is conservative. It is opposed to any
property qualification. It would not
favor it in the Philippines or in Porto
Rico.

Moreover the Republicans are handi-
capped. Whatever individual opinions
are, the average sentiment is against
placing any property qualification on
the backs of the South. They might
consent to a high educational qualifi-
cation, but Democracy in America is
not ready for more than that.

In the closing discussion on Thurs-
day, March 1st, Senator Clark of
Wyoming presented an amendment,
providing for the payment out of the
Crown lands of \$250,000 to Lillooan-
kani. He stated that she had no legal
rights to that amount or any other, but
he claimed that a great nation should
act with justice towards her. Several
Senators refused to support this
amendment, because it might be con-
strued into an admission of a valid
claim for the Crown lands. Senator
Pettigrew advocated it, and reviewed
the events of the overthrow. He insist-
ed that the United States had acquired
by the annexation of Hawaii, a worth-
less and mongrel people. Senator
Charles reorted that if such was the
fact, no money should be paid out to
the Ex-Queen, for such worthless trash.
Senator Clark's amendment was laid
on the table. At 4 o'clock the bill as
amended was voted on, and it was
passed.

(Continued on Page 4.)

(Continued on Page 2.)

(Continued on Page 2.)