WHY A. S. HARTWELL WENT TO WASHINGTON

Editor Advertiser:—There has been so much misunderstanding about my mission to Washington last winter, that now that the questions have arrived, I think it proper to make my first public statement concerning the objects I sought to accomplish there, as well as the occasion for the appointment.

Shortly after the publication of Attorney General Griggs's opinion of the invalidity of all land sales and leases made by the Republic of Hawaii after July 7, 1898, the date of the annexation resolution, President Dole informed me of the wish of himself and Cabinet that I proceed to Washington to represent this Government in regard to the land matters, and to remain there during the pendency of the Hawaiian Bill, in order to furnish required information concerning Hawaii. The appointment of such a representative, he said, had been approved by President McKinley, there being no delegate in Congress or other representative of this Territory then in Washington. After reflection, I accepted the appointment. President Dole also desired me to attend as delegate from Hawaii at the International Commercial Congress in Philadelphia, and urged me to hasten there as it was to be convened at an early date.

As to Dole's appointment as Governor, nothing was said to me by him. I told him that some of his friends complained that he did not inform them whether he wished to be Governor or not. He gave me no intimation of his wishes either before I left or at any time; but during the winter I received a letter from him distinctly requesting me not to urge his appointment. I hoped he would receive the appointment and accept it, but I did not urge it, and in fact, was far from sure that it was for his interest, in which view two of his best friends here had told me that they coincided. It was my belief that the place of Chief Justice would suit him better, removing him from personal politics; but when President McKinley asked me who I thought ought to be Chief Justice, as I had received no intimation of Mr. Dole's wishes, I recommended Mr. Frear.

I was represented as lobbying for Mr. Dole. Senator Frye asked me for whom I was working for Governor. I replied that I was not there for that business. In quoting this remark to my old friend, General Batchelder, of the U. S. army—who was also an old friend of the Senator—I told him that I thought

JUDGE A. S. HARTWELL.

Mr. Dole would well be Chief Justice. He said "tell the Senator you think so, and you will get anything you want for your Bill." I declined to do this, for I had no authority to represent Mr. Dole in the matter.

AS TO THE VOTING FRANCHISE.

It was my opinion that the property qualification of voters for senators and for Senators would not be adopted by Congress, and I so informed Mr. Justice Frear when he was leaving Honolulu to go to Washington as one of the Commissioners.

The retention of this qualification was recommended by the Commissioners, and in the House Committee on Territories was urged by Mr. Hitt; but I do not recall urging it myself, further than by informing the committee that it was lower than it had been during the monarchy, and that two prominent native Hawaiians had told me that they thought it would be expected by Hawaiians. The committee, consisting of nine Republicans and eight Democrats, unanimously reported in favor of the qualification, and the House passed the Bill by a strong vote with that provision in it. I had no discussion on that subject with Senators, except that on the day the Bill was coming up in the Senate, I was told by Senator Cullom in his committee room that he could not sustain that provision. I did not ask him to sustain it, and on the floor of the Senate he moved to strike it out. Only one Senator, Platt of Connecticut, voted for its retention.

THE SERVICE RENDERED IN WASHINGTON.

I considered that the main points to secure were: the extension of the U. S. Constitution with its modification of colonial treatment, the public lands in Hawaii to be administered by territorial officers and under Hawaiian land laws, and an independent judiciary, which in my opinion was best secured by presidential appointment. I also desired a constitutional U. S. Court, and this was voted by the House, but rejected by the Senate, which substituted a Federal Court for administering the law as in a U. S. Court, thereby avoiding, as some Senators thought, an implication that Hawaii was to become a State.

COLONIAL TREATMENT.

If the Hawaiian Bill had gone to the Insular Committee of Congress, instead of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and the House Committee on Territories, Hawaii might easily have been classed with Porto Rico, or received no legislation at that session of Congress.

A strong effort was made to send the Bill to the Insular Committee, and to postpone the Bill. The efforts made by our friends to prevent such course will never be appreciated or understood in Hawaii.

The foregoing is a brief outline of what occurred in the months I spent in Washington. It was often an intense experience, sometimes varied by extremely agreeable occurrences. It is pleasant to think of a dinner with Richardson of Tennessee, Democratic leader in the House; Williams of Mississippi, a man who combines Southern eloquence with fierce earnestness, and all tempered by the training of a German University; Griggs of Georgia, who is fully equal to Harding Davis in descriptive stories, and last but never least, Berry of Kentucky.

Another amusing incident was at dinner at Mr. Hitt's, when Senator Elkins, at the coffee and cigars, had me, apropos of something I have forgotten, that "as Virgil says, 'omne ignotum magnifico,' you know." No Senator, I said, Virgil never said that, you are quoting Tacitus. It was left that he was to vote for the Bill if I proved his quotation to be incorrect, which I afterwards did.

Throughout I did my best to satisfy doubting minds that Hawaii could be safely entrusted with the great legislative and political powers—amounting almost to Statehood—granted by the Bill, and that, after the passions aroused by the changes in the fundamental law and in the Government of Hawaii had time to cool, the country would find its Hawaiian citizens no less worthy and desirable than those in the older States and Territories, and this is what I still prefer to believe.

ALFRED S. HARTWELL.

Honolulu, Nov. 12, 1900.

BLOOD

We live by our blood, and on it. We thrive or starve, as our blood is rich or poor.

There is nothing else to live on or by.

When strength is full and spirits high, we are being refreshed, bone muscle and brain, in body and mind, with continual flow of rich blood. This is health.

When weak, in low spirits, no cheer, no spring, when rest is not rest and sleep is not sleep, we are starved; our blood is poor; there is little nutriment in it.

Back of the blood, is food, to keep the blood rich. When it fails, take Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil. It sets the whole body going again—man woman and child.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

MORE WATER FOR WAIKIKI DISTRICT

Larger Main Put in and Section Will Have no Cause for Complaint.

An eight-inch water main has been put in by the Waterworks Department for the Waikiki district running as far as Diamond Head. This takes the place of the six-inch pipe, which was taken out altogether. Between 8 o'clock Tuesday evening and 1 o'clock yesterday morning the water supply for Waikiki district was shut off while the last connection was being made. This increased water supply means much for Kapiolani Park and the entire section will not have further cause for complaint on account of the lack of water.

Watermaster Brown hopes to get appropriations from the Legislature next February to put in a supply piping for Kalihi, Puunui and sparsely settled parts of Waikiki. He says the reservoirs are now in good shape. They have been cleaned and filled with pure water. The pumping plant at Kalihi which has often been described in the Advertiser is in complete order and will commence regular pumping as soon as the heavy rainfall is ended.

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KIHEI MAY REDUCE ITS CAPITAL STOCK

The Shareholders Will Decide on a Proposition at a Meeting

A meeting of the stockholders of the Kihei Plantation Company has been called for a somewhat unusual purpose, and under unusual circumstances.

The Kihei plantation consists of about 9,000 acres of cane land, a part of which belonged to H. P. Baldwin individually, and the remainder to him and L. A. Thurston jointly. The land had never been used for anything but pasture, until surface water in large quantities was discovered on the adjoining land of the Hawaiian Commercial Company, when Baldwin and Thurston began developing water on their own land, found an abundance, and started a plantation on a small scale. At this juncture H. F. Dillingham examined the land and made them a proposition that he would form a company, which should buy the land from the owners, for $1,500,000 in paid up stock, he guaranteeing as promoter to furnish subscribers to assessable stock to a like amount. This proposition was accepted. The terms on which the land was acquired were published, subscriptions to the full amount required were received, and the establishment of the plantation progressed. Shortly after this the price of machinery, pipe and almost all material entering into the construction of a pumping plantation nearly doubled in price; coal and labor have also risen greatly, and unavoidable but expensive delays in securing and installing the elaborate pumping plants required, have been suffered. In addition to this a severe financial stringency has prevailed for over a year, making it extremely difficult for many stockholders to meet assessments. Meanwhile the company instead of erecting its own mill, has made a contract to grind at the Spreckelsville mill. All of these circumstances were unexpected. If they had been foreseen, they doubtless would have affected the valuation of the land in the minds of the assessable stock subscribers. Under these circumstances Mr. Baldwin has thought that it would be fair to the assessable stockholders to reduce the amount of stock paid for the land to $1,000,000 by surrendering into the treasury stock to the amount of $500,000. He has offered to contribute the bulk of this himself and L. A. Thurston has agreed to make up the difference to the round $500,000. This action is irrespective of the action which may be taken by any other holders of paid up stock.

The meeting of stockholders is called to consider this proposition, and, if accepted, to decide whether the surrendered stock shall be held in the treasury, or whether the capital stock shall be reduced $500,000.

PAHIA WILL STILL BE AT KOOLAU

William Crowell is Appointed Deputy Sheriff of Koloa, Kauai.

Frank Pahia, who resigned as Deputy Sheriff of Koolau on the windward side of Oahu, has been re-appointed to the same office. He resigned on account of his candidacy on the Republican ticket for the Legislature.

Wm. Crowell, who resigned as chief clerk in the Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth's office and was appointed to the position made vacant by the resignation of Deputy Sheriff Pahia, will now be sent to Kauai as Deputy Sheriff for Koloa. He will leave for the Garden Isle shortly. Mr. Crowell originally hails from Waimea, Kauai, where his parents yet reside. The position which he will fill there was made vacant by the dismissal of Robert Waialeale.

WHITE LABOR FROM THE EAST

Two Hundred Workers Coming From Massachusetts for Plantations

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 1.—Frank Alves of New York, representing George E. Baldwin, who is interested in the Hawaiian Sugar Plantation Association, is in the city looking for white laborers. He arrived here Sunday, and if what he says is correct he has secured quite a large party in this city who are ready to try their luck in the new territory of the United States.

Mr. Alves states that he expects to leave New Bedford, November 2, with a party of about 200 who have signed contracts to work for the Sugar Plantation Association for three years. Most of the party are French Canadians and Portuguese. They will proceed from here to New York, and thence across the continent to San Francisco, which place they leave for Honolulu, November 10.

The Hawaiian Sugar Plantation Association being desirous of introducing white labor on the Islands, has agents in its employ in various sections of the United States, and all who accept the terms of the company by signing a three year's contract have the expense of transportation paid. Mr. Alves, while here, has sought only men and women who are unemployed or who profess to be without work.

Able-bodied men are to be paid $22 per month for eight months in the year, while employed in the fields, and $1.50 per day for four months, while in the mills. Women and children over 14 years of age are to be paid from $10 to $15 per month. In case of extra work the prospectus makes flattering offers, especially as ten hours is the stipulated day's work. It is also agreed in the contracts which each individual signs that the company shall furnish free rent, water and fuel, and furnish medical treatment free of expense to the emigrants who are willing to take up their abode in the Sandwich Islands.

Briefly, the conditions under which these laborers have been secured are given above, and in speaking of his work in this city, Mr. Alves says he has been much more successful than he anticipated. But those who make this venture will find that they are not making the trip for fun, for the company is thus resorting to free transportation, etc., is determined that each signer of a contract shall work for the wage paid him, and according to Mr. Alves it is work in dead earnest.

One interesting fact in connection with this matter is that there are 200 residents of our city who are ready to enter into the arrangements, and among them, Mr. Alves says, are several families.

Has Money Coming.

Captain Rodd, master of the bark Dominion, which sailed hence a couple of weeks ago, has money coming to him. He bet big money on Wilcox and made several side bets on the elections, all of which he has won. He wins $750.

HOW TO TREAT A TROUBLESOME CORN.

To remove a troublesome corn or bunion: First soak the corn or bunion in warm water to soften it, then pare it down as closely as possible without drawing blood and apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice daily; rubbing vigorously for five minutes at each application. A corn plaster should be worn for a few days, to protect it from the shoe. As a general liniment for sprains, bruises, lameness and rheumatism, Pain Balm is unequaled. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, H. T.

Next week Dr. F. R. Day starts on an extended visit to Germany. He will be gone two years.

EXTENSION HAS NOT BEEN MADE

Fort Street Continuance Hindered by Excessive Prices of Property.

No steps have been taken by the property owners along the proposed extension of Fort street to come to an agreement with the Government whereby the continuation of the street can be made possible. The Superintendent of Public Works several months since asked the owners to make some proposition for the Government to take hold of. The owners have done nothing in the premises.

The truth of the matter is that the owners ask too much for what would have to be condemned for street purposes. Despite the fact that their entire remaining property would be enhanced several times its present value the owners are holding out for prices which would obtain along established streets.

The betterments which accrue to inside property are worth a big sum, and the loss of property which would go into the proposed street extension would be gained by new frontages. In but one case along the proposed route of the new street has there been any evidence that the property owners look upon the matter in this light.

Superintendent of Public Works McCandless stated yesterday to an Advertiser reporter that the extension of Milliani street from Queen to Halekauwila street was in progress, and when completed would have cost the Government something like $15,000 cash. The property owners were gaining additional values to their property by the extension but nevertheless the Government was held up.

"It will probably be the last street we shall extend," said Mr. McCandless, "unless property owners make it easier for the Government. It is a very short street to cost that much money. Think what it would cost the Government if a long street were to be cut through a block. We cannot afford it and street extensions will probably not be made until a new basis is made to figure on."

WILCOX HAS NO CERTIFICATE YET

Governor Dole Will Issue It When all Election Returns are in

Delegate-elect Robert W. Wilcox has not yet received his certificate of election. The organic act provides that the certificate shall come from Governor Dole. The paragraph covering the provision reads:

"The person holding the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the Governor duly elected, and a certificate shall be given accordingly."

Governor Dole was asked yesterday whether he had issued the certificate as yet to Mr. Wilcox. He said that it had not been made out and would not be until the official returns were in from all the precincts. When these are accounted for, the certificate will be duly issued.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's. 50 cents.

Irrigation in Hawaii.

Agriculture in the Hawaiian Islands appears to be seriously handicapped by the fact that the land must be irrigated, and that water for this purpose must be raised by artificial means. Some of the pumps are said to be raising 30,000,000 gallons of water per day from a depth of 500 feet, using a coal that costs $10 a ton. The expense in some cases reaches as high as $125 per acre annually.—Phila. Record.

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Are just the right kind of SHOES for

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the streets, that there are few strangers of them whereupon bicycle riding is not agreeable.

41 Bray Street, Paddington, Sydney, N.S.W., August 20th, 1899.

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