

Hawaiian Gazette.

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A. W. PEARSON, Manager.

FRIDAY, MAY 29

RESPECTABILITY AND PROGRESS.

Much is heard of the need of keeping a seaport town "wide open," but it is evident, from the Bremerton dispatches, that the Navy Department takes a different view. Everything "went" in Bremerton and vice and crime ran riot in the effort to make the place interesting to sailors. Things soon became too interesting. Men were robbed and murdered, drugged and defiled, and when any left Bremerton, after having enjoyed its "wide-open privileges," they carried little of value with them except their lives. It did not take the Navy Department long to act in defence of its enlisted men and now the vessels of war that were wanted to go there for repairs, go to Mare Island instead.

The truth is that the wide-open policy is a dangerous asset for almost any small city, seaport or otherwise. There are some few places, like San Francisco, that grew up in spite of it; but San Francisco, being at the start the main camp in a vast mining region and in its later analysis the master of the only trade entrepot on a long stretch of fruitful coast, could not help growing. Even vice and crime could not hinder its advance. But a small place, the growth of which depends upon the favor of capital, the good opinion of home-builders, the attractiveness which it has to health-seekers and reputable tourists; or a small place which lives, like Bremerton, by the favor of the Government, cannot sacrifice its good name without ruining its prosperity. Its good name is not only "greater than riches" but it is the producer of riches.

For many years past, Hawaii had had the largest income per capita in the world. Its wealth was greatest when its laws against vice were most rigid and were most relentlessly enforced; when saloons were few and heavily taxed; when crime was infrequent and the standards of public morality were highest. The richest city per capita in California, Pasadena, is without a saloon or a questionable resort of any kind; Brooklyn grew to be a city of over a million inhabitants without a recognized tendorin and its wealth and prosperity are those of a metropolis. Doubtless a seaport without a tendorin displeases sailors, but when did a city ever live on the money squandered by seamen in their cups? Probably the globe-trotting sport and blowsy adventurers would prefer to have the town wide open when they come, but to whom is their coming a benefit—these people who stop off to "make expenses?" Go the length and breadth of America and the resorts which are most reputable make the most money, collect and keep the most wealth. When Long Branch and Saratoga fell into the hands of the gamblers and sports their material decline began. In the neighborhood of vice, property loses in value; in the possession and exploitation of vice cities lose in wealth unless there is some geographical and commercial reason which keeps them up in spite of their offences.

AS TO FISH.

California's famous fish, the barracuda, has appeared in this market for the first time. It caught, with the good offices of the Fish Commission, to also appear in these waters, where there seems to be a chance to acclimate it. Indeed a first cousin to the barracuda, one of the group which includes the fresh water pickerel and muskunge, is already found along shore and in ponds connected with the sea. Like the others it is a carnivorous fish, lying in shady or sedgy places, motionless and alert, to dart upon any smaller fish that swims unwittingly near. Its flesh is delicate and full of flavor and natives are so fond of it that they have been known to buy at thirty cents a pound. The Hawaiian specimen is small but the barracuda, which bears a relation to it like that of the muskunge to the pickerel, ranges in weight from six to ten pounds. It would be an invaluable gain to the food resources of this group and a delight to sportsmen, for it takes the trolling hook behind a fast yacht with all the gameness that a fish needs to show to make itself popular with anglers.

Meanwhile, if the barracuda cannot be caught it can be bought, which is the next best thing. The importance of fish as a substitute for meat in the tropics, makes every addition to the edible fish supply a thing of gastronomic and physiological importance. If Judge Grosscup of Chicago succeeds in breaking up the beef trust he will be popular at every table. There are some great trusts which have cut down the price of things and made themselves useful to the people, but the beef trust is not one of these. It was organized for no other end than to cinch the consumer without enriching the grower. In fact, the combine has all the vices of the worst of the middlemen.

The next move in the crusade against vice should be to invoke the United States law as expressed in the Edmunds Act.

TIME FOR THOUGHT.

With the appropriation bills so well advanced in the Legislature, only three remaining to be acted upon in the House, it is indeed unfortunate that a condition has arisen which threatens the best results of the session. Granting that there appears to be cause for some strictures upon the Senate for holding the House expense bill so long, with the result that the discovery of the illegality of the title by the Governor means five days of waiting, it is not the time for members of the popular body to think of deserting their posts and leaving the work unfinished. It must be borne in mind that in the event of the failure of the session to pass appropriation bills, then the budget of two years ago must be operative. Those appropriations were made without contemplation of the new conditions which are created by the passage of the County law, and will not in the slightest degree fit the occasion. It would be unwise for the members to permit personal pique to induce them to leave their seats, and thus leave the new counties without means of existence.

The Islands have seen the effects of having two years pass without a competent loan act, under which some of the greatly needed public improvements may be made, and it is to be hoped that these conditions which have caused so much adverse comment will not be permitted to rise again. The salaries account must be passed if the expenses of the government are to be kept down under the changed conditions as well.

Leaving out of the question the fact that the bill of the House was kept back in the upper branch, it is well to look ahead, to see that every effort will be made by the Senate to repair the damage which has inadvertently been done to the House, and as the Governor in his message found no fault with the measure for expenses, it is fair to him to presume that the new bill, which is now twenty per cent advanced on its way will be approved immediately upon its reaching him, and that the money for the expenses of the House will be in the treasury subject to warrant, on next Tuesday at the farthest.

The responsibilities upon the legislators have been heavy, but there has not been a minute when they were weightier than now. It is just as necessary that there be provision for money for the county work, as that the county bill be passed, and the members should not desert the post of duty when their absence may mean disorganization for the new political divisions.

THE BRIBER IN PRISON.

The effort to defeat the ends of justice in the Chinese bribery case by jeers about "cabinet tricks" and "private press agents," did not work and the man who was so neatly caught by the Attorney-General goes to jail for eighteen months. This is a result which justifies public confidence in the Department of Justice and ought to encourage the department itself in the ferreting out of crimes and misdemeanors which, heretofore, have flourished despite the law. There is great need of a secret service fund at the disposal of the Attorney-General and if one were provided the interests of the public would be safeguarded where now they are open to attack. It is not always that an Attorney-General can be his own detective; he generally has to leave that sort of work to outsiders.

A CRITIC OF OUR CAVALRY.

The criticisms of American cavalry, attributed to General Baden-Powell, the hero of Mafeking, may be taken in good part. Some of them are merely diverting, the results of too hasty observation; the others point at defects which are remediable. None of the criticisms is malicious; all are made from the standpoint of good will. The British officer says, for example, that our troopers are fed on too much and rich food and do not have enough gymnastic exercise to give them strength and endurance. Doubtless the embalmers of beef critics will be edited by this tribute to the high quality of the army fare. As to strength and endurance, it is probably true that soldiers the world over are not as well built up in garrison as they are in the field; but if the sound constitution is there the soldier in active service soon pulls himself together. The history of the Indian campaigns of the American cavalryman speaks for his adaptability, to say nothing of his achievements in the Civil War and the Philippine campaign.

General Baden-Powell is not far out of the way when he says that our present troopers have never been seasoned by hard service. The majority of those who went into the Philippine war in 1898 and 1899 have never served their terms and are out of the army and their places are taken by raw recruits. But if trouble should come, a great many of them would volunteer again. Probably enough cowboys could be had from the West to make as large and as effective a cavalry force as Gen. Baden-Powell ever saw. He must remember that America has its Cossacks as well as Russia and that they are not all on parade in the peace establishment.

Our foreign critic complains that American cavalrymen do not take a sea bath every morning as British cavalrymen do. This is a serious matter, especially so to the troopers in post in Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico. Gen. Baden-Powell evidently forgets that American soldiers do not live in a tight little island where, when a man wanders out to stroll in the park he is likely to fall off the edge into the sea. Here the ocean does not trespass on every back porch. But it will cheer General Baden-Powell to know that if the American cavalryman cannot at all ways go into the sea himself he is quite capable of driving the enemy there.

Senators McCandless and Achi need no majority on their side to show that a \$1.35 job of printing is not worth \$2.62. If the rest of the Senators approve of that sort of economy, so much the worse for them.

It's queer what even a House of Representatives can yearn for. There's Jaeger's society for instance.

THE WORLD'S MORAL IMPROVEMENT.

There is no intention in this article of cutting into the apple of discord between legislation and moral elevation on questions, outside of criminal law, which affect the well being of individuals and organized society. But it is in order to invite attention to the enormous moral improvement that has been manifested in the world during the last century, which, however due to selfish as well as altruistic considerations, is equally conspicuous and equally beneficial. The necessities of mankind, in all the seeming relations of modern progress, have compelled and enforced better rules of life, and have raised the level, moral as well as intellectual, of the units and aggregates of communities and nations.

The partition of Poland could not be repeated in the Twentieth Century. The reconstruction of Finland, in order to bring the Finnish people within the grasp of the Russian octopus, though bad enough in itself, and involving a breach of an Imperial oath, was not an attempt to exterminate a race, and was vigorously denounced throughout Christendom, and as a consequence perceptibly modified. The rebellions and attempted revolutions of 1848, though political failures, largely increased the measure of personal freedom and wholesome legislation throughout Europe, and contributed to the consolidation of Italy, the formation of the Republic of France, and the vast development of constitutional law, through which eternal principles control personal tyrannies. Our own Civil War was conducted and ended for the suppression of rebellion and the final establishment of national unity, but, intense and protracted though the conflict was, it was pervaded and followed by the amenities of civilization.

These are conspicuous and suggestive examples of the outcome of modern education and experience. But, even more marked is the progress of the world in relation to individuals and society. As examples, the vice of drunkenness has diminished and the purity of women is more effectively protected. A hundred years ago, and until a much later period, naval and military officers, at least many of them, of all recognized nationalities, when off duty, commanded respect by the hardness of their heads and their amorous successes. Now, in every known service, conspicuously in the United States and in Great Britain, officers, who become intoxicated or who misuse their opportunities, are not only liable to reprimand and dismissal, but are despised by their associates. A hundred years ago, the social value of a gentleman was distributed into grades, from the man who could absorb one bottle of port to the heroic imbibor of four, and he who could not drink hard liquors besides was regarded as a fledgling. In these days, a drunken guest at a dinner party, even of stags, is thoroughly disgraced, and, where both sexes are represented, gentlemen usually rise with the ladies. In governmental departments, in railroad systems, in important business enterprises of every description, the rule of sobriety is enforced, and, through all the strata of population, to a considerable degree is voluntarily observed. There are many places in which even cigarettes are tabooed. The unwritten law has been adopted or revived, that, under the pain of exclusion and degradation, wives, sisters, and daughters are shielded and guarded, not only by their natural protectors, but by every man who is not a reprobate and an outcast.

The world advances morally and spiritually, as well as materially, and the intricacies and complexities of the Twentieth Century demand and receive the sanction of the Moral Code. Now, as in all past history, the pessimists cry mere obstructions in the upward march.

PRESIDENTS AND ORATORY.

Is Roosevelt an orator? The inquiry crops up along the line of his travels and the answer varies according to the notion one has of what oratory means. It did in respect to the public speech of previous Presidents. Was Harrison an orator? Was Cleveland an orator? Was McKinley an orator? These national leaders never travelled during their terms of office without this question being raised, usually without other result than a heated controversy.

Those who complain about the way Presidents express themselves while "swinging round the circle," are apt to judge oratory by its sound. They cling to the old spread-eagleism, some excellent types of which are given below in the form of extracts from an old-time brochure on American politics: "Mr. Chairman, sir, a crisis has arrived in the affairs of our nation. That crisis, sir, is fast approaching—and, sir, when it does come, when the thundering peal of the public voice shall be heard through the ballot boxes, like the forked lightning bursting through the impenetrable clouds of heaven, let it speak, sir, a language which cannot be mistaken. Our country is on the verge of ruin; our constitution, that blessed instrument which, like a flaming sword protects us from danger, is about to be sacrificed to the tyranny of those who have sworn to uphold it from invasion. Our rights are about to be trampled in the dust; our liberties are about to be subverted—may, sir, I had almost said, to be overturned, and we ourselves, unless the head of the monster is crushed, will be immolated upon the procrustean bed of unhallored outlawry."

The Middle West rises as one man to oratory like this and that is the reason why the crisp talk of President Roosevelt—those "saber-cuts of Saxon speech"—did not entertain them so much as the ponderous soothing of Peffer used to do. Indeed, a favorite orator of the Middle West was the man who said: "Mr. Chairman, government was formed for the protection of individuals, and individuals for the protection of government; and, in the original formation of society, Adam was placed alone in Paradise, with Eve for his companion." And after this airy peroration he went on to say: "Mr. Chairman, we conjure the insulted majesty of the untried of its unrivaled fecundity, to arise in the radiant dignity of democratic splendor, and hurl from power the base invader of our rights, who, not content with aiming a death blow at the perpetuity of our institutions, is seeking to consummate his unheard-of treachery by the utter annihilation of republican existence." Roosevelt would not say anything like

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

At 10:15 last night the defence rested in the Murphy case. J. H. Hertsche succeeded Tom James as manager of the Moana Hotel yesterday.

New officers have been elected for the Cricket club with W. L. Stanley as president.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel F. Peterson observed their golden wedding anniversary yesterday.

The funeral of the late Adam Petrie was held yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Odd Fellows.

Reports brought by the Hall yesterday were to the effect that land owners on Hawaii are planning a vast sisal plantation. J. Coeper and W. M. McWayne are said to be behind a scheme to get control of nearly a hundred thousand acres in the Kona district for sisal raising.

The Senate committee on public expenditures heard testimony yesterday afternoon on the petition of Judge Kalua for payment of \$1502 for palial which the Board of Health refuses to pay. Kalua was present and said that though he had the contract the Board bought palial elsewhere. President Cooper denied this and said that the tarr growing at the settlement was used. He said that Kalua did not fulfill his contract.

There was a little excitement in Judge Robinson's court yesterday when the court censured the jurors in the murder case for separating, saying that two of them had left the others. Juror Quinn said he and Girdler were the men meant, and that they had simply got ahead of the others, expecting to follow. He claimed that Bailiff Sea had called him a liar, but the matter was afterwards amicably adjusted the court getting a statement from Sea to the effect that Quinn had called him a liar, and he had replied "You're another."

OIL FUEL.

(The Official and Commercial Record.)

The substitution of crude oil as fuel, in place of coal, in Hawaii is proving an unqualified success. On Maui the Hauku, Paia, Hawaiian Commercial and Kihel plantations are using oil. On this island Kahuku, Wailua, Oahu and Honolulu are using it and Ewa will be in a few weeks. In this city the Young Building is burning oil, and at the beginning of this week the Rapid Transit Company converted all of its furnaces into oil burners. So far as reported, the change is working satisfactorily on all of the plantations, with a uniform reduction in cost of approximately 30%.

In addition to the saving in dollars, oil fuel has three distinct advantages over coal. First, it requires much less labor to handle it. This is a serious consideration on the plantations, where every labor saving device and process should be fostered, as a means of meeting the demand for labor. Any machine, device or process which enables one man to do the work of two, even though its operation costs as much as the two men do, is a distinct advance, as it reduces the requirements for laborers by 50% in connection with that particular work. This is an important consideration now, and it may in the future prove most vital.

Second, it is a clean fuel. Instead of a grimy, dusty and disagreeable spot, such as the regulation coal firing room is, where oil fuel is in use, the fire room becomes a show place, as clean as a parlor, while the one fireman wears a "biled shirt" and a standing collar, if his tastes run that way.

Third, it is smokeless. Not comparatively so, but absolutely smokeless. If any smoke issues from the smoke stack it is proof positive that there is some defect in the burner used, or in the arrangement of the furnace. An inspection of the Rapid Transit furnace and smoke stack will demonstrate this fact to any one who desires to prove it.

This last named advantage is of great importance in Honolulu. With only soft coal available, even the few fuel using concerns in town were becoming a serious nuisance to all in their immediate neighborhood. A few more years of development would have made us a small Pittsburgh, so far as the smoke nuisance is concerned. No smoke producer in Honolulu can hereafter plead that he cannot prevent it.

With cheapness, economy of labor, cleanliness and abolition of smoke in its favor, there does not seem to be any reason why oil should not, at an early date, entirely supersede coal in Hawaii, as a power producing fuel.

PUBLICITY FOR CRIME.

Quite often of late the Advertiser has heard in a roundabout way of burglaries in Honolulu of which its police reporters could get no clue at the station house. Last Saturday night, for example, a Beretania street cottage, not far from Thomas Square, was entered in the early evening and some valuable jewelry stolen. A robbery of servant's quarters on Nuuanu street was made during a recent evening. Scarcely a week passes without bringing news of some burglarious depredation which, out of deference to the wishes of the police, the victims will say little of to the press. It is not likely that the papers hear of more than half these affairs; it is probable that, despite a contrary impression, burglary in Honolulu is very common indeed.

The scheme of keeping such things dark rests upon the idea that publicity would defeat the ends of justice. But to our mind publicity would work just the other way. If a thief has a valuable bit of plunder the less it is advertised the better he is suited. He can then dispose of it the more easily. He is less likely to be detected by his neighbors or sold out by men of his own class. Let a fine gold watch be seen on the person of a doubtful character and if the fact that a gold watch has lately been stolen is known to the public, one has no trouble in arriving at conclusions. It may be said that publicity must put the thief on his guard; but he is on his guard already and can keep there if he only has a stray detective to contend with. He would find it harder to stay on guard against the whole public including those on whom he might wish to work off his plunder.

We say it deliberately—ten criminals are captured through publicity to one who is captured by detective skill. Since the press became universal the world has no nook nor corner where the guilty can hide himself and say that he is safe.

Hiram (after a trip to New York)—"They don't carry the mail in mail bags there, Mandy." Mandy—"How do they carry it—in baskets?" Hiram—"Lor, no; they jist put it into rheumatic tubes and it goes itself."

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Old as the Pyramids

And as little changed by the ages, is Scrofula, than which no disease, save Consumption, is responsible for a larger mortality, and Consumption is its outgrowth. It affects the glands, the mucous membranes, tissues and bones; causes bunches in the neck, catarrhal troubles, rickets, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, cutaneous eruptions, etc.

"I suffered from scrofula, the disease affecting the glands of my neck. I did everything I was told to do to eradicate it, but without success. I then began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the swelling in my neck entirely disappeared and my skin resumed a smooth, healthy appearance. The cure was complete." Miss ANITA MITCHELL, 915 Scott St., Covington, Ky.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Thoroughly eradicate scrofula and build up the system that has suffered from it.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, May 28, 1903.

Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, Capital, Val, Bid, Ask. Lists various stocks like Mercantile, Sugar, and Miscellaneous.

\* Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. \$23.12 1/2 paid.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

Table with columns: Day, Barom., Therm., Humidity, Wind, Force. Shows weather data for May 28.

Barometer corrected to 32 F. and sea level, and for standard gravity of Lat. 25. This correction is—06 for Honolulu.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Table with columns: Days, High Tide, Low Tide, Sun Rise, Sun Set, Moon Rise, Moon Set. Shows tide and celestial data for May 28-31.

New moon on the 26th at 12:20 p. m.

Times of the tide are taken from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey tables.

The tides at Kahului and Hilo occur about one hour earlier than at Honolulu. Hawaiian standard time is 10 hours 30 minutes slower than Greenwich time, being that of the meridian of 157 degrees 30 minutes. The time whistle blows at 1:30 p. m., which is the same as Greenwich 7 hours 0 minutes. Sun and moon are for local time for the whole group.

