

ANACONDA, MONTANA, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1893.

The Hawaiian Islands.

THEIR GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY—THE CHARACTERISTICS AND CONDITION OF THE NATIVES.

THE Hawaiian islands have been the scene of so many political upheavals that the recent peaceful revolution would attract but little attention were it not followed by an apparently unanimous request for annexation to this country.

Heaven he will try to get possession of the golden throne. But I do not believe that the European powers would permit the absorption by England of these islands.

"I believe that the United States will eventually annex the Hawaiian kingdom, and that any international complications that may arise will be amicably settled by arbitration.

"Annexation will greatly benefit the islands themselves, and this revolution will not effect their business interests in the least.

Geography of the Islands.

The Hawaiian islands are 2,100 miles west of San Francisco, and consist of eight inhabited islands and four that are without inhabitants.

"The islands themselves are beautiful in the extreme. The vegetation is remarkably luxuriant, and the rich tropical growth makes the country a veritable garden.

"The thermometer never registers higher than 90 degrees, and seldom lower than 60 degrees.

"The city of Honolulu is a well built city in the central part, and is well equipped with modern conveniences.

"The native Hawaiians are an inferior race, and, except where they are in direct contact with whites, are but little farther advanced than they were 50 years ago.

"Chinese and Japanese laborers are rapidly displacing the native laborers, although the planters consider the natives the best workers.

"If my memory serves me correctly, the American element is smallest in point of numbers, but has always exerted the greatest influence in state affairs.

"The foreign element is made up largely of Americans, Germans and English, but there is a large number of native-born whites, descended from the early American and European settlers.

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ded, the Maoris of New Zealand, are full of the records of long voyages from the West.

Among the legends are many that tell of adventurous quests by sea, one of which, led by a Columbian native, resulted in the discovery of Tahiti.

While Captain Cook has the credit of discovering the islands it is probable that they were visited by Europeans long before.

Captain Cook was received by the islanders with the reverence due a god. They prostrated themselves to him, and prostrate before him, and when he died in 1779, a great funeral was given to his body.

Kamehameha II. abolished idolatry and other heathen practices and a revolt followed. The king defeated the rebels and restored peace.

The islands are of volcanic formation and, when discovered, they supported no animal life except dogs, bats and hogs.

"The name Hawaii (pronounced Ha-wi-e) is the native name for the island and has supplanted the name Sandwich, which Captain Cook bestowed upon them.

"The total surface of the eight uninhabited islands is 6,250 square miles, and the waterways between the islands and the harbors along the shores afford excellent protection for vessels.

"This country is already the chief market for Hawaiian products, and the reciprocal treaty of 1876 makes them an important mart for our manufactured exports.

Hawaii and Oahu are thoroughly civilized communities. The city of Honolulu presents to approaching vessels more of the appearance of a civilized town than any other city in the Pacific region.

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"Of course England would like to annex the islands. She wants everything. I believe that if an Englishman ever gets to

come to establish a free government. Speeches were made by others sustaining the resolutions. On the same afternoon an executive order was issued as follows:

"I am hereby ordered and decreed that until further orders the right of habeas corpus be hereby suspended throughout the island of Oahu."

At 5:15 o'clock 300 sailors and marines from the United States steamship Boston landed and proceeded to guard the American consulate and residence, and also took up a position near the residence of J. E. Atherton, a short distance from the palace, where the provisional government was in session.

Late in the afternoon the following was issued: "I, Liliuokalani, by the grace of God and under the constitution of the Hawaiian kingdom, queen, do hereby solemnly protest against any and all acts done against myself and the constitutional government of the Hawaiian kingdom by certain persons claiming to have established a provisional government of and for this kingdom.

This was signed by the queen and the members of her cabinet and was addressed to the men composing the provisional government and the receipt of which was formally acknowledged by them.

The provisional government placed J. H. Soper in command of all armed troops on the island. He issued an order warning people that they would be arrested if found on the street without a pass between 9 p. m. and 5 a. m.

Messrs. Thurston, Carter, Marsden, Castle and Wilder, the gentlemen who are now at Washington with the project for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States, are men whose bearing and conversation stamp them at once as representative men in every sense of the word.

An interesting incident, as possibly showing Blaine's attitude towards the subject of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, is recalled at this time.

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The Character of James G. Blaine.

Written for the Standard.

"Rest, perturbed spirit, rest."

—Shakespeare.

LOOKING on the picture of James G. Blaine with nothing to distract your observation or to disturb your reflections, you cannot but feel that you are looking at a personage of no ordinary occurrence.

His eyes, though they have the stillness and the apparent depth of mountain lakes when wind dares not even whisper, and though they indicate that some profound mental operation is going on within—some knotty question, darkened by all the sophistry of the opposition, and probably damaged by the blundering of less clear headed men of his own party, is in the act of being resolved and brought back to clearness and consistency—though they tell you this, they have none of that dull firmness, that oblivious glimmer of hunting after thought, which deadens the eyes of minor men while in cogitation upon minor subjects.

Fitting indeed is the tribute of her tears over the bier of him, who, while living, devoted his years from early dawn of manhood even to the end, all his great talents; his inspired genius of statesmanship; his devoted patriotism, every ambitious aspiration which honor prompted; all were placed at the service, and for the best interests of his country.

Born in Pennsylvania of Irish-American parentage, whose families had already achieved distinction; graduating with honors at Washington college in his native county at the early age of 17; filling a professor's chair in an institution for the blind; editing a newspaper at the age of 24; his first active step in politics begins two years later when he is a delegate from Maine to the first republican national convention, which nominated General Fremont for the presidency. In 1858 he was elected to the state legislature and served four terms in that body, two of them as its speaker.

With such a valuable experience as journalist and legislator he comes into the arena of national politics as member of congress from his adopted state, fully equipped and well prepared to meet in debate on questions of highest import some of the brightest minds of the nation's capital.

From the commencement of his fame up to his last moment, James G. Blaine's conduct has been consistent with itself. He had in his early life reached that degree of political knowledge which many men of like aspirations would esteem themselves happy in attaining in the middle of their career.

Endowed by nature with an incredible power of attention, he could, without the least effort, pass from a discussion of one subject to another most opposite in its character. Neither time nor matter could satiate the devouring activity of his genius. His indomitable will seemed to govern his constitution as it did everything else.

It was during the days of reconstruction, however, that Blaine's statesmanship blazed before the American people. They were quick to perceive that "Blaine of Maine" was an uncommon man—uncommon not in party or administration merely, but uncommon in a nation or an age—even in nations or in ages.

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ness and that proud Americanism—to express it—of the eloquent and patriotic speaker are the same. You can see in other place not a single point which he has made to conceal, not one feeling of his own mind to which he is fearful to give expression, not one desire to which he will sacrifice one single atom of what he fears to be the truth, and not one man nor one argument opposed to him which he fears to meet or is afraid of conquering.

Mr. Blaine became the acknowledged leader of the republican party. His advice in the caucus of his party commanded attention. Jealousies, however, of his great influence, made themselves manifest. He took a bold stand against some of the measures proposed in dealing with the subdued southern states, in spite of factions within the republican party who saw a field for spoils for an army of office holders, by holding the southern states as a conquered country, subject to a supervision of northern carpetbaggers and backed up by garrisons of northern soldiers.

That Blaine was fully alive to the monstrously corrupt state of affairs in the South is best told in his own words: "Some of the states had wretched governments, officered by bad men who misled the negro and engaged in riotous corruption. The government of South Carolina under its series of republican administrations was of such character that it brought shame upon the republican party."

"The hostility of southern men to carpet-bag rule was instinctive and irremediable. If these men had in all cases established as good and trustworthy governments in the South as they had been reared under in the North, they would have conferred upon all the reconstructed states a blessing which, as prejudice wore away, would have caused their names to be respected and honored."

"From such a condition of things it is no wonder that the southern people were disaffected. 'Through misrule,' Blaine writes, 'the republicans lost the support of the loyal union democrats, the men who had the courage to stand for the union in the time of war, and who furnished 100,000 men from the southern states to fight under and in defense of the stars and stripes.'"

How Blaine was opposed to this policy, and fought its execution, is history. It was only natural, therefore, that he should incur the hostility of the place hunter and the chronic office seeker, who are great foes towards the South for "a good thing." There is probably no other country in the world where the appetite for place and patronage is so universal and so craving. It is marvellous to see what a greed for the loaves and fishes has seized upon all classes of the American people.

It is related that the hungry swarms that shortened the days of Taylor, and gave Lincoln nearly as much trouble as the rebellion itself, were outnumbered by the hosts who besieged and besought Grant, that they might serve their country and draw salaries for the same. These small fry and others of higher standing, on whose ambitious pathway Blaine's great figure cast a shadow, combined in vain to dethrone him from the people's heart.

In 1874, the country under a democratic shibboleth of "turn the rascals out" gave a democratic majority in the lower house of congress. Great exposures of republican ingenuity were promised. The Credit Mobilier scandal had just been investigated, wherein the names of hitherto high-souled men were smirched and Blaine was accused of trafficking in railroad securities with high position with certain privileged companies. His grand refutation of the charges, his absolute proofs of their falsity, his utter annihilation of Proctor Knott, who led the enemy's attack, was one of the grandest and most dramatic scenes ever witnessed in the congress of the United States.

In political movements throughout his whole career, his judgment and firmness are as manifest as his genius, and are proven by the unvarying success which attended all his measures. He not only conceived the greatest designs, but he was equally happy in the discretion and firmness with which he carried these designs into execution. And this was evinced, not merely by the gaining of a few political victories, which might have been the result of fortuitous circumstances, but by the judgment and energy displayed in every successful coup, until

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