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## Hawaiian Gazette.

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W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

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AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

## JAPAN'S POINTS

### Hawaiian Government to be Asked Questions.

#### WITH SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

### Naniwa is Bringing Commissioner Akiyama.

#### An Explanation of the Situation From Japanese Point of View.

The Japan Gazette quotes two papers, published in the vernacular, on the history of negotiations, resulting from the sending back of the Japanese free laborers as follows:

The Mainichi and Yomiuri have not exactly the same version as to the instructions which Mr. Akiyama carried over to Hawaii. The former says that the Foreign Office conceived the probability of the Hawaiian Government's shifting its ground as to the cause of the rejection—which indeed appears to be the fact—according to the Japanese Representative's last report. The Government, therefore, according to the Mainichi, specially furnished Mr. Akiyama with instructions to meet the new explanation of the Hawaiian Government. The Yomiuri, however, states that the instructions furnished to Mr. Akiyama were solely based on the original explanation made by the Republic, and hence Mr. Denison is now engaged in drawing up representations to be forwarded to Hawaii in connection with the new feature of the trouble. Be that as it may, the shifting of their ground by the Hawaiian Government may be taken in the sense of an admission on the part of that Government that its action cannot be borne out by reason. From what the Mainichi has learned from certain quarters, the points to be presented to Hawaii in regard to the present complications are somewhat as appended:

1. For a so-called contract laborer there must be either between the laborer and his employer or between the former and an emigration company a mutually concerted agreement determined in the form of contract to the effect that the laborer will undertake a certain kind of work or will be made to undertake it.

2. The refusal of the Hawaiian law, issued in 1895, clearly indicates that laborers who have agreements with emigration companies merely in connection with the process of crossing over, cannot be regarded as contract laborers.

3. If the emigrants specified in the second clause be designated as contract laborers, what kind of laborers should be designated as free laborers whose landing has been acknowledged and permitted thus far?

4. In view of the fact that the Hawaiian Government formerly permitted the landing of laborers as specified in the second clause as free laborers, why was it maintained as illegal in the present case alone?

5. Was it not an act amounting to a perversion of the meaning of the law and calculated to vitiate mutual amity as well as contradicting the best international usage, if laborers coming under the second clause were all the time intended by the Hawaiian Government to be dealt with in accordance with this provision in Law No. 17, issued in 1895, the effect of such an interpretation being that free laborers who conclude contracts with an emigration company shall be held as violating the law?

The emigrants sent back on board the Coptic are now in a distressing condition, owing to want of funds, and negotiations are now being carried on between them and their emigration agency, the Morimura Cami, as to the payment of the return passage money. This certainly looks as if the Hawaiian authorities were correct in calling them destitute; but the story now is that, out of desperation, they took to gambling while coming back to Japan, and they do not readily consent to pay, even when their agent tells them that he will forego 10 yen out of the passage money of 30 yen. Apart from this question of money, the agent is at a loss what to do with them, but it is believed that, as most of them think it humiliating to return home, they will be willing to go to Brazil when the Kissa Emigration Company succeeds in concluding an agreement with that Republic about the sending of Japanese laborers. It is said that the amount of damages which each rejected emigrant claims from Hawaii is 313 yen.

of free immigrants from Japan and the consequent lowering of the scale of wages very much provoke the anger of other laborers. And, while the Chinese import goods from America, the Japanese, when they do keep shops, deal in goods exclusively from home. The Japanese national liquor, for example, being cheaper and more palatable, has well-nigh superseded other foreign liquors in Hawaii. This ascendancy of Japanese goods in the Hawaiian market has unfavorably impressed the other nationalities. All these and other causes, already given, have jointly tended to bring the Japanese into disfavor with the Hawaiian Government. It ought to be added that the recent restrictions placed by the Government on the immigration of Japanese contract laborers to limit the proportion to 3 to 7 of Chinese, has lately increased the influx of free laborers from Japan.

#### OBJECTIONS FROM JAPAN.

They Say Had No Right to Refuse a Landing to Japanese.

YOKOHAMA, April 22.—Count Okuma having demanded of the Hawaiian Government an explanation, through Minister Shimamura, a reply was recently given by that Government and conveyed to Tokyo just after Count Okuma had left for Hawaii. From the reply it appears that the Hawaiian Minister for Foreign Affairs has given up the reasons he had maintained at first, and does not say anything about the cash in the emigrants' possession. Referring to free laborers, he says that they had a contract guaranteeing employment immediately after their landing, and therefore they were not really free laborers, but contract laborers, who ought to have been sent out after having gone through all the steps provided in the treaty, and that inasmuch as they had not gone through such formal proceedings they were illegal immigrants who could not be permitted to land. But as they had actually the regulation cash of \$50 each, according to the treaty, the Hawaiian Government has, in fact, no reason to object to their landing, whatever contract they might have made with the emigration companies. The fact that they had an understanding with the emigration companies that they should be given some kind of employment cannot afford any pretext for saying that they are not really free laborers. The Japanese authorities are, therefore, said to have found more than ever strong reasons for putting the onus of the question upon the Hawaiian Government.

#### NANIWA IS POWERFUL.

Captain Kuro-Oka Has Had Delicate Missions Before.

The Japan Gazette says that the Naniwa was built in 1885, and was the first protected cruiser in the Japanese navy. Her protected deck stood her during the war in good stead, deflecting shell which might otherwise have played havoc with her engines. She was struck two or three times, but received practically no damage and no one was killed on board. The armament of the Naniwa is of the most formidable kind. Her big guns are Krupp's, fixed on Armstrong hydraulic carriages, and her six-inch guns are the most modern quick-firing weapons to be found on any ship in the Far East, though the Powerful, when she arrives, will carry similar guns.

#### DAMAGES EXPECTED.

Kobe Emigration Company Has Claims For Men Returned.

The Naniwa is to leave today for Hawaii says the Japan Mail of April 23. In the absence of telegraphic communication with the islands, the people of Japan will have to possess their souls in patience. Probably a month will elapse before they obtain any clear information as to the course of the negotiations opened by direction of Count Okuma. It is said that the Emigration Company of Kobe claims 320,600 yen for every man turned back. We are somewhat surprised that the calculation does not extend to 400,000 yen. When a Japanese takes a soroban into his hand, ten-ths of a yen become tangible realities to him. The sum of 320,600 yen is to cover all the expense of traveling, outfit and so forth. It sounds a good deal. The Kobe Company had 313 emigrants returned, so that its total demand amounts to 97,893.18 yen.

#### Present Convention Insufficient.

The Japan Gazette of April 20th, says, in regard to the Japanese-Hawaiian affair that when the present negotiations connected with the emigrants' affairs are concluded, Count Okuma intends to make a special convention on the emigration question, in order to avoid a misunderstanding in the future.

#### These People Stayed at Home.

YOKOHAMA, April 17.—With reference to the disposal of the 326 laborers, whose departure for Hawaii by the Hakusan Maru was stopped by the authorities, owing to the trouble now pending between both countries, a Tokyo paper says that 108 men, from Miyagi prefecture, have been engaged by the Tokyo arsenal as coolies and 218, from Kumamoto prefecture, have also

been taken over by the Yokohama Dock Company. With regard to 32 females, arrangements are now being made to employ them in a certain cotton spring mill.

#### Engineer Came to Grief.

YOKOHAMA, April 23.—Nagasaka, the third engineer of the cruiser Naniwa, which left for Honolulu a few days ago, has been arrested by gendarmes on a charge of having overstayed leave. When arrested he was found wandering about Shinjuku, his ship having left while he was on a spree. He will be court-martialed in a few days.

#### Will Call at Honolulu.

The Japan Gazette quotes from the Osahi that owing to the negotiations with the Hawaiian Government and a consequent increase of communications all the steamers on the American line of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha will be ordered to call at Honolulu.

#### Has Changed Owners.

YOKOHAMA, April 23.—The steamer Shinshu Maru, owned by Mr. Kishimoto, which recently returned from Hawaii, has been chartered at Kobe by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

#### Great Cure in East London.

At the back of the Mile End-road was once a house of sorrow and sadness. Up to eighteen months ago, Rebecca Emanuel bade fair to sustain the reputation of her race for the beauty of its womankind. Then the first symptoms of illness presented themselves. She became emaciated, and worn-looking; from being brimful of healthy energy, she became weak that the last exertion was to great to be borne, and all her friends gave her up for lost.

"We all thought there was no hope for her," said her mother, to a reporter of the East London Advertiser who called at No. 1 Beaumont-square, "Rebecca could not even go upstairs by herself. As soon as she had got up two or three stairs she would have to stop. Her heart palpitated so much, and she was seized with such fainting fits that she was absolutely helpless. Even a walk out of doors is impossible, for over and over again Rebecca would be taken with a fainting fit and have to be carried home. Then it was that we read of the wonderful cure of Mrs. Hayden, of Corbin-road, and heard of other similar cases, and we thought that even if a trial of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did no good there would, at all events, do no harm. So we got a box, and the immediate improvement was most astonishing. But there, you can see for yourself," said the mother as Rebecca entered the room—a graceful young woman of nineteen, looking the very picture of health, and of most vivacious manner. It was hard to imagine that but a few months ago she was lying on a sick bed, the despair of her relatives.

"I was as ill as anyone could be," she said. "I could scarcely walk, to go upstairs was impossible. I shrank from my food, and could do no work of any kind. For four months I was under the care of a doctor, who certainly did all he could for me. I was induced to try a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The change was marvelous. Before I had used half the box my appetite began to return, the palpitation of my heart ceased, the fainting fits departed, and I began to feel a changed girl. I persevered with a second and then a third box, and the cure was complete.

"Now," continued Miss Emanuel, "I can do my work without any weariness. I can go for a long walk without any fear of being overtaken with a fainting fit. It is now four months since I left off taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and although I have worked hard since, I have not felt the slightest return of my illness. I have not the slightest doubt as to the permanency of the cure."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not like other medicines, and their effects are permanent. They act directly on the blood, and thus it is that they are so famous for the cure of anemia and rheumatism, scrofula, chronic erysipelas, and to restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health. They are also a splendid nerve and spinal tonic, and thus have cured many cases of paralysis, locomotor ataxy, neuralgia, St. Vitus' dance, and nervous headache.

Sold by all dealers in medicine and by Hollister Drug Co., Hobson Drug Co., wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

#### TURKS ARE SUPERIOR.

Russia Calmly Advises the Powers to Wait.

LONDON, April 23.—The Turks have carried all the frontier passes commanding the road to Larissa, and are now bombarding Tynavos, to which point the Greeks have retired.

The Turks are greatly superior in artillery over their opponents. Despite a small Greek gain in Epirus, it is an undoubted fact that, so far, the Turks are victorious.

The Greek police have been ordered to reinforce the army, whilst their duties will be carried on by civilians. Russia has sent a note to the other powers, advising them to remain in an expectant attitude until one or the other of the combatants requests their intervention, adding that meanwhile it will be necessary that they maintain the blockade of Crete and hold the island in trust.

## OFF FOR LONDON

### Hawaiian Delegation to Queen's Jubilee.

#### MAJOR IAUKEA AS ATTACHE

### Will Convey Congratulations to Queen.

#### On Previous Missions for Former Government—Some of His Decorations.

Maj. Curtis P. Iaukea, of President Dole's staff, who accompanies the Hon. S. M. Damon to England as attache and secretary of legation, has on former occasions represented this country abroad in various capacities, the first being his mission to Moscow, as the bearer of the King's congratula-



MAJ. CURTIS P. IAUKEA.

Attache and Secretary Hawaiian Legation at London, England.

tions to their Imperial Majesties, the Emperor and Empress of Russia, on the occasion of their coronation in 1883.

As the representative of this country on that occasion, Major Iaukea was invested with the Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of Saint Stanislaus. On that same mission he was entrusted by the then Government with important matters of state, chief among which was the East Indian and Japanese immigration, the question of labor being at that time of vital importance to the chief industry of the country.

As a result of this mission the Labor Convention between this country and Japan was successfully negotiated. R. W. Irwin, the present Hawaiian Minister Resident to Japan, accompanied Mr. Iaukea on his return to Hawaii to conclude negotiations.

The last important foreign mission intrusted by the Hawaiian Government to Mr. Iaukea, and one of which he is most proud, was when, as Chamberlain of the Royal Household, he accompanied Queen Kapulani, at present the Queen Dowager, and the ex-Queen, Liliuokalani, then her attendant, to London, on the occasion of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria's Jubilee in 1887. The royal visitors were graciously received by Her Majesty, and during their entire stay in London were the guests of the British Sovereign.

In commemoration of that visit, Major Iaukea received the Jubilee Medal, which he will probably wear with distinction on the occasion of his visit to London with Mr. Damon.

Among Major Iaukea's greatest treasures are the various decorations he has been invested with by foreign monarchs on occasions of his visits to their courts as the representative of Kalakaua. Some of these are exceedingly high in class. Among the decorations are the Grand Crosses and Cordons of the royal orders of Saint Stanislaus of Russia and Takoro of Servia; grand officers crosses of the Crown of Italy; St. Olaf of Sweden, and Rising Sun of Japan; officer of the Legion of Honor of France, besides four of the five Hawaiian decorations invested by the late King and other medals of lesser note. On the occasion of his visit to England, in 1887, the King intrusted him with a number of shell necklaces, which he was to present to the daughters of the Prince and Princess of Wales. In acknowledging Major Iaukea's kindness, the Prince presented him with a handsome diamond ring.

Mr. Iaukea has held with honor and credit many important posts in this country at various times during Kalakaua's reign. He has been Collector General of Customs, Chamberlain of the Royal Household, Secretary of the Foreign Office, Governor of the Island of Oahu, Secretary of the Privy Council of State, Commissioner and Agent of Crown Lands, Adjutant General of the forces, as well as other honorary

positions. He was born in Waimea, Hawaii, 41 years ago. He received his education in the school conducted by Archdeacon Mason at what is now known as Iolani College. Twenty-two years ago he was given a clerkship in the Interior Department, under Chief Clerk Hassinger, and has remained in Government service since then. He is a genial gentleman and extremely popular with whom he comes in contact. He was a special favorite of Kalakaua, and when the remains of that monarch were brought here on the Charleston, Mr. Iaukea was selected by the Queen Dowager to represent her when the remains were conveyed to when the remains were conveyed to the Palace. Just two years ago this lady presented him with the handsome gold watch worn by Kalakaua at the time of his death in San Francisco. At present Mr. Iaukea is chief clerk of the Government Land Department, under Mr. Brown.

#### THINKING IT OVER.

### Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald Bothered Over Appropriation.

In a recent interview with the Cabinet, Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald was told that the Government had no funds available for the purpose of bringing white laborers to the Islands. Some time afterward the Commissioner was given a copy of the last legislative reports, and in going over the appropriation bill, found an item: "For the encouragement of immigration other than Asiatics, \$50,000."

When seen at the hotel last night, Mr. Fitzgerald was in a quandry.

"I can't say that I quite understand it," he remarked. "Mr. Smith told me that just now the Government had no funds available for the purpose, and the most they can do is to recommend the 10 per cent of white labor provided for in the agreement. I don't just understand this \$50,000 item. Just below it is one for \$10,000 for sewerage investigation, and I understand this has been broken into by the expense of sending a commissioner to England and bringing an expert here. I would like to know about the other, because that is much more than is necessary to begin on. If the people here do not want white laborers on the Islands I would like to know it now."

Attorney General Smith was telephoned to later on the subject, and replied that in the best of his recollection, the item was passed for the purpose of using the money in defraying the expenses of the families of European laborers coming out to this country, the planters doubting their ability to stand all of the expense.

#### SPECIAL SESSION.

### Board Convenes to Consider Arrival of China.

A special session of the Board of Health was held at 8:45 a. m. yesterday, for the purpose of taking action on the arrival of the P. M. S. S. China. Those present were: President Smith, Drs. Day and Wood; Messrs. T. F. Lansing and C. A. Brown.

President Smith reported on the steamer passengers for this port. There were 61 Chinese and 256 Japanese. The latter had been in quarantine 14 days before leaving Yokohama. There had been no sickness of any kind aboard the China.

A communication from Dr. Eldredge was to the effect that the smallpox epidemic in Japan was about at an end.

President Smith recommended that the cabin passengers for this port be allowed to land, and that the through cabin passengers be allowed to come ashore if they cared. The board so voted.

It was also voted that the steamer passengers be allowed to land on completion of 18 days from Yokohama.

In regard to the Chinese women who had come in the European steamer the board decided to allow them to land with the saloon passengers.

At the suggestion of Dr. Day, the board voted to fumigate the freight of the China.

#### AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

### Possibility that Australia Will Soon be Under One Government.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—An important report upon the political future of Australia, just sent to the State Department by Consul General Maratta, says that the Colonies are on the eve of federation. An election is to be held at once to elect delegates to a convention to bring about a union of the Colonies. It is proposed to have a governor general of the federation, to be appointed by the Queen, with lieutenant governors for the different colonies, chosen by people of the States. Many differences of opinion, the Consul reports, exist between the leading premiers on minor points, but the convention is expected to adjust these. He predicts that in a short time Australia will be under one government and known to the world as the Australian Nation.

According to the newspapers an Ohio husband became the happy father of seven children not long ago. Of the seven all lived but one. It is to be hoped that he laid in a supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, the only sure cure for croup, whooping cough, colds and coughs, and so insured his children against these diseases. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.