

Hawaiian Gazette

EST. MODUS IN REBUS.

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BOOTH.

"General" Booth's scheme has called forth a storm of opposition as well as a chorus of approval, the latter backed by gifts or promises of money assistance to the extent already of some £50,000. But now comes Professor Huxley in two more formidable letters to the "Times" subsequent to that which we noticed on the 19th, disclosing by the aid of publications put forth by ex-officers of the Salvation Army and others who, having no direct interest in the attack or defense of the scheme, except a desire of getting at the truth, but all alike damaging to the manner in which the financial affairs of the army have been hitherto administered, and revealing the necessity of great caution, at least, being exercised by intending subscribers to the fund which Booth calls for, to be administered by himself, without, as it appears to these writers, any sort of adequate supervision or check upon himself or his nominees and associates in the spending department.

We now propose to take under consideration some facts and figures brought forward by Mr. Loch, the Secretary to the "Charity Organization Society." First he shows that "General" Booth includes amongst the "desperate or the poorest" class in London 509,000 persons whom Mr. Charles Booth, in his book from which the General quotes, describes as "neither ill-nourished nor ill-clad according to any reasonable standard." Again, the "General" includes amongst "starving and homeless in London" 124,000 casual laborers. Yet, says Mr. Loch, if the million sterling he asks for as "earnest money," be subscribed how small a number of these could he actually employ on even the cheapest terms." Then, neither in regard to his city colony or workshops, his shelters nor his social work generally does Booth supply data. The reader of "In Darkest England" cannot learn how many have passed through these shelters, etc., how long they have stayed, how often they have returned, how many have been really assisted. "The evidence so far as it is evidence, seldom amounts to proof, the statements have therefore, in the main to be taken for granted, and sometimes are in conflict with his own authorities."

Mr. Loch quotes the history of similar attempts undertaken by the Governments of Holland, France and Germany leading in every instance to comparative, if not complete failure.

One point, however, Mr. Loch seizes upon as a lesson to all charitable persons and institutions, that is the necessity of concentration and co-operation. "There is in London," he says, "a host of workers already engaged on the problem, a host much larger than all the officers of the Salvation Army here. They have, very many of them, special local knowledge, and they represent a great variety of forces and influences. Connected with many churches and chapels attached to many charitable institutions, there are clergy and ministers, visitors and almoners drawn from many classes of society."

"Yet concentration and organization are lacking. The true remedy lies there. Nothing but a concentration of trained force equivalent to the evils to be removed, can work a lasting reform." "To effect this has been the long endeavor of the Charity Organization Society."

The Good Work.

Committees selected by the Kawaihae and Kaunakapili congregations are now visiting native homes for the purpose of supplying every house with copies of the Bible free, if not already supplied. This idea sprang up during the New Year's week of prayer, and it is the intention of the committee to furnish every home with Bibles.

THE MCKINLEY BILL AND HAWAII.

[Springfield, (Mass.), Republican Jan. 2.]

The news comes from San Francisco that Mr. Carter, the Hawaiian Minister at Washington, is about to lay before Mr. Blaine a formal protest against the free sugar clauses of the McKinley bill. The authority for this story is King Kalakaua's chamberlain, who has been interviewed by the San Francisco Bulletin. The point of the protest seems to be that this free sugar clause is in effect a breach of the treaty of reciprocity between the United States and Hawaii, in that it deprives Hawaii of practically the only benefit her people have received under the treaty.

Opening our doors freely to Hawaiian sugar was giving the sugar planters of these islands the same advantages of tariff protection enjoyed by the planters of Louisiana. The Pacific States absorbed the Hawaiian product, and paid for it at prices determined by our duty on foreign sugars. It is estimated that the average advantage in price to these Hawaiian planters because of our tariff has been about 23 cents per pound. Aside from this, it is claimed, the treaty has been of almost no advantage to the islanders. To us, however, it has given practical control of the foreign trade of the islands, and to our government secured Pearl River harbor, one of the best coaling stations in the Pacific. Further than this it opens the way to even greater discrimination against foreign nations in our favor. While we retain these advantages, it is held that Hawaii has lost the consideration for which they were originally granted to us. Hawaiian sugar now stands in our markets on a level with Cuban sugar, and sugar is almost the only thing Hawaii has to sell us.

The problem before his majesty's government is said to be now what to do under the circumstances. As long ago as when the first treaty was negotiated England protested; and claimed under the "most favored nation clause" of a general treaty of amity, the same privilege as those accorded the United States, but the Hawaiian government held that Great Britain could not offer equal advantages with the United States—meaning that Great Britain could not "protect" Hawaiian sugar. That protest has never been withdrawn. Great Britain is now offering special inducements in the way of subsidized steamship lines and the like for closer commercial relations with these islands. But Kalakaua prefers to continue the treaty with the United States, provided we will see to it that the Hawaiian sugar-growers shall be on the same footing as the sugar-growers of Louisiana. Under our present law, there is but one way in which this can be done, and that is to pay these Hawaiian planters the two cents a pound bounty provided for domestic growers in the McKinley bill, for the four years before the treaty expires by limitation. One year before the end of the term, notice of abrogation can be given by either party, and we can take advantage of that term if we do not care to continue the present arrangement.

There is enough of truth in this statement of the case to give it force, and to make it somewhat difficult for Mr. Blaine to meet. As the apostle of reciprocity he is bound to so conduct these negotiations as to retain for us every advantage we now possess of free access to the Hawaiian markets. He cannot promise the repeal of the free sugar and the bounty clauses of the McKinley bill, nor the payment of the bounty to Hawaiians. Congress would hardly dare be so free with the people's money, and the people themselves would not approve. It would be of no use to suggest the purchase or annexation of the Islands as a solution of the difficulty, because the popular feeling in the Islands themselves is strongly against any such project. The Thurston ministry was overthrown last summer because it was believed to favor large concessions to the United States. The present ministry, while friendly, is watchful lest we overstep our bounds, and will expect from us all that the treaty gives them a right to ask. The advantage seems to be with the Islands, for they have less to lose than we by an abrogation of the treaty, and unless we can make its advantages more nearly equal they can very well afford to let it go.

The largest vineyard in the world—that of Senator Leland Stanford—is in Tehama county, Cal., and consists of 3,825 acres, or about 3,000,000 vines. California also has the smallest vineyard in the world—the one grape vine in Santa Barbara county, which is seventy years old, has a diameter of one foot twelve inches from the ground, and whose branches cover an area of 12,000 feet. This one vine produces from 10,000 to 12,000 pounds of grapes.—[The Argonaut.]

SUPREME COURT.

BEFORE M'CULLY, J.

MONDAY, Jan. 19.

The court opened at 10:05 A. M., with foreign jurors in attendance. Upon motion of defendant in the case of D. M. Crowley vs. the Hawaiian Gazette Co., it was continued till January 28th.

BEFORE JUDD C. J.

Su Wai vs. J. H. Soper. Plaintiffs appeal from decision of Mr. Justice McCully of March 4, 1891, at Chambers.

AT CHAMBERS—BEFORE BICKERTON, J.

In re bankruptcy of Ong Chan of Paia, Maui. Petition of Kung Hong Chan Co. for adjudication. Ordered that Ong Chan be adjudged a bankrupt, and Monday, Feb. 2nd, appointed for proof of claim and election of assignee. D. L. Huntsman for petitioners.

In re bankruptcy of Akai, of Waihee, Maui. Petition of H. Hackfeld & Co. for adjudication. Court orders Akai adjudged a bankrupt, and appoints Monday, January 26th, for proof of claim and election of assignee. F. M. Hatch for petitioners.

TUESDAY, Jan. 20.

BEFORE BICKERTON, J.

In re guardianship of Samuel Kioh, a minor. Petition of the minor for the appointment of Mary C. Beckley as his guardian. Court ordered that she be appointed his guardian under \$500 bond. J. M. Monsarrat for petitioner.

BEFORE M'CULLY, J.

In re estate of James W. Smith. Petition of Mrs. M. K. Smith and Jared K. Smith, executors, for allowance of accounts, discharge and final order of distribution. Ordered the accounts be approved and executors be discharge. W. O. Smith for petitioners.

BEFORE JUDD, C. J.

The court opened at 10:05 A. M.—Foreign jury in attendance. Recess from 10:25 A. M. to 1:30 P. M. At 1:40 P. M. the court adjourned.

The case of Su Wai vs. J. H. Soper. Appeal from McCully, J., continued from Monday. Defendant's motion for non-suit granted. F. M. Hatch for plaintiff; Deputy Attorney-General Creighton for defendant.

Court sat in banco on Wednesday, all the Justices present. Eight cases were argued and submitted.

Maria G. da Silva vs. Joaquin da Silva, appeal from the order of Justice McCully, who refused to grant a separation of the parties. Rosa for plaintiff; Whiting for defendant.

The King vs. J. R. Gaspar, liquor selling without license, on exceptions from Third Circuit Court. Owing to the absence from the kingdom of Messrs. Neumann and Brown, counsel in the matter, this case was continued over for the term.

The two garnishee cases, entitled L. B. Kerr vs. Wm. S. Wond and M. McNerny vs. Wm. S. Wond, were, by request of the defendant appellant, discontinued from further hearing. These cases were on appeal from the Police Court of Honolulu. The garnishee in both cases was the Minister of Finance, Messrs. Whiting and Parke appeared for plaintiffs; defendant in person.

J. Kila vs. P. Kahuhu, pound master, damage. This case is on appeal from the District Court of Koolapoko on this island. The appeal was heard by Mr. Justice Dole at Chambers, who decided in favor of the plaintiff, hence the defendant's appeal to banco. This case touches certain alleged damage sustained for overcharges by the pound master. Castle for plaintiff; Magoon and Kaulukou for defendant.

The King vs. William Joe and others, on question reserved by Mr. Justice McCully. Defendants were charged with vagrancy in the Police Court of Honolulu. Prosecution argues that it being a summary case, an appeal does not lie from the magistrate; whereas the defendants claim that the charge being brought under the statute of 1886, an appeal must lie or the said statute is unconstitutional. The statute cited refers to vagrant persons found in seminaries without lawful excuse. A. P. Peterson, Attorney-General, for the Crown; Kaulukou for defendants.

In the mandamus case of T. May and others, trustees, vs. His Lordship the Bishop of Honolulu. Mr. Hatch for the plaintiffs, moved for a peremptory writ commanding the defendant to do that which the decision of the Court sets forth; plaintiffs claiming that defendant has not obeyed the order of Court. The writ was granted. No appearance of or for defendant. An affidavit in support of motion was filed, and service of a copy was certified to.

The Hilo Sugar Company vs. Mioshi, a Japanese, submission without suit. The points raised in this case are as follows:

1. That defendant is unwilling to work for said Hilo Sugar Co., his involuntary servitude being prohibited by the Constitution. 2. That defendant had no power under the Constitution to alienate his liberty. 3. That the Board of Immigration had no right or authority to make contract in the name of the Hawaiian Government. 4. That the Hawaiian Government is not bound by such contract. 5. That the Board of Immigration exceeded its authority by undertaking that the said Mioshi should be exempt from all and every kind of personal tax, and have the full, equal and perfect protection of the laws of Hawaii. 6. That such contract could not be assigned without defendant's consent. 7. That

neither the Board of Immigration nor the Hawaiian Government is a person within the meaning of Section 1417 of the Civil Code authorizing labor contracts. 8. That the contract is not properly stamped. 9. That the assignment is not properly stamped. This case is one that involves the labor system of the country. Hatch for the plaintiff; Huntsman for defendant.

THURSDAY, January 22.

BEFORE M'CULLY, J.

The Court opened at 10 A. M., with foreign jurors present. A recess was taken from 10:55 A. M. till 1:30 P. M., and at 2:52 P. M. adjourned till this morning. A mixed jury will be in attendance to-day.

The cases disposed of were: Joe G. Barros vs. Antone Borba. Assumpsit. Over from October Term, 1890. Discontinued. C. W. Ashford for plaintiff; J. M. Davidson for defendant.

R. Rycroft vs. Richard Oliver. Recovery of a judgment of January 13, 1890, for \$1,077.10. Waiver of jury filed, and the matter continued indefinitely. W. O. Smith for defendant.

Alex. J. Campbell vs. P. G. Camarino. Covenant. Over from October Term, 1890, continued for the term; costs upon the defendant. F. M. Hatch for plaintiff; A. P. Peterson for defendant.

C. R. Bishop et al. Trustees, vs. Chong Chow et al. Ejectment, continued by agreement of counsel. Carter for plaintiff; Davidson for defendant.

Lee Sing vs. Quong Yick Kee. Assumpsit. Defendant's appeal from Police Court. Defendant not appearing, appeal dismissed; costs upon defendant. J. A. Magoon for plaintiff.

King vs. Angee—vs. Ah Hung—vs. Ah Fook. Perjury. Over from October Term, 1890. Demurrer for defendants. Argued and decision reversed. Attorney-General Peterson for Crown; C. W. Ashford for defendants.

Hilo News.

On the 10th inst. there were six vessels in port, viz.: Kinau, Kilauea Hou, brig Larline, two three-masted schooners, Dora Blum, and Sadie F. Callar.

Rev. Mr. Westervelt and wife are visiting Hilo, and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Terry. We are pleased to learn from His Excellency C. N. Spencer that Dr. R. B. Williams has received the appointment of Government physician for Hilo.

Some months since the Hon. C. R. Bishop made the offer of \$10,000 to be given Hilo Boarding School if a like amount could be secured. At present \$6,000 has been subscribed, now will not some persons give the balance \$4,000 and make those interested supremely happy? Some ladies have made it a matter of prayer, now who will answer.

At the recent concert there were two new comers with us—Miss Curtis, from San Francisco, who has come to remain with us. She is a grand performer on her favorite instrument, the piano. We welcome her with pleasure to our midst. Dr. Wiggins lately came to Hilo from New York, is another great acquisition; he possesses a rich pure baritone voice. The entertainment was a perfect success. It closed with the sale of various handkerchiefs that had been left in the parlors; the sale for the benefit of the Gleaners' Society, and realized a nice amount considering that the sale was a farce. We missed our worthy President who is absent at the capital. J. A. M. Hilo, Jan. 15, 1891.

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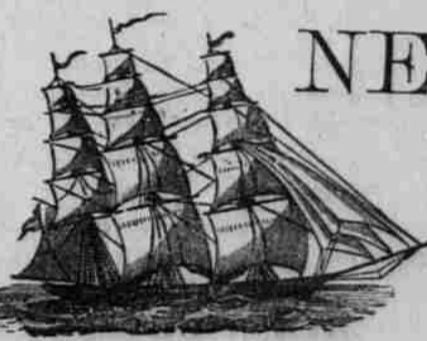
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