

TWO GENTLEMEN OF HAWAII.

By SEWARD W. HOPKINS.

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CHAPTER VI. CONTINUED.

The chairman sat down, and Mr. Seldon arose. Mr. Seldon was an old man, and he had grown old in Hawaii. He looked at the audience reflectively a moment, and then said:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen: My paper is brief but it is to the point. To begin abruptly—Hawaii has something like one hundred thousand inhabitants. Of these forty thousand are native or mixed breeds. Three thousand are American, twelve thousand are British, twelve thousand are Portuguese, about the same number are Chinese, fifteen thousand Japanese and six thousand scattering among French, Spanish, German, Mexican and others. The estimated number of acres of land under cultivation in the eight islands is, in round numbers, two millions. Of these, less than one hundred thousand are owned by the crown; fully half a million are owned by one person, high in the councils of the queen, and in favor of the monstrous wrong she is about to perpetrate. The natives own but little of the cultivated land, some ten thousand acres. About one hundred thousand acres are owned by English and German residents. The rest of the land is owned by American settlers. The exports from these islands last year amounted to twelve millions of dollars, eight millions of which were produced by Americans, and ten millions of which went to the United States. The amount of capital invested in trade and commerce is four millions, of which the stupendous proportion of four-fifths is purely American capital. In Oahu there are ten factories employing twelve hundred people, all on American investments.

"Before the era of American ascendancy ignorance was rife. Now there is hardly a child over seven years of age who cannot read and write, and who may not, if he chooses, have the advantage of a higher education. This is true of native, foreign-born and American children. Under the fostering care of American enterprise, Hawaii has been made what it is. Americans pay seventy-five per cent. of the taxes, both in towns and country.

"The morality of the native portion of the inhabitants has been steadily improved, so far as it may be under a government itself of lax morality.

"It is clear that whatever progress has been made in Hawaii is due to the Americans, and yet it is a reproach to be an American. To account for this strange condition of affairs, we must bear in mind that the native element is influenced by the queen, and that she is surrounded by advisers inimical not only to America but to the progress of Hawaii as well.

"Shall the vast interests of Americans be allowed to suffer at the hands of a bigot queen?"

With this abrupt ending, Mr. Seldon sat down.

Our old friend, Jollroy Seacamp, sprang to his feet and waved an American flag in the air.

"Mr. President and fellow-Americans," he said: "Let this day be the glorious beginning of a new era. Let the American eagle scream as it has never screamed before since George Washington opened its mouth for the amusement of our British friends. We know that without America help this little country would be stagnating in the doldrums of obscurity. We know that the very extravagance of the queen is made possible by the wealth-producing Americans in Hawaii; yet we are degraded by the government at every step. And now a still more monstrous wrong is to be put upon us. Shall we submit? I say: No! I say, let the eagle scream and show his talons! Let us wrest this fair land from the hands of its unworthy queen and put it where it rightfully belongs—under the flag of the United States!"

Jollroy was out of breath, or he would have continued. With a last appeal to give the eagle an opportunity to scream, he succumbed.

"My uncle shook his head warningly at the speech of Seacamp and, slowly rising and addressing the chair, he said:

"I think it would be well, before taking any active steps toward unseating the existing government, or, indeed, before we give way to incendiary feelings, to understand fully the probable effect upon the country of the proposed changes. What will the supremacy of the opium ring mean? How shall we suffer from the lottery act? These are questions to be answered before calling for action."

Oh, wily, wily Uncle Tom! Barring with rage and hate of his royal enemy, thoroughly at heart with the most revolutionary of them all, what did his calm, judicious speech mean? It meant that he feared the result if

hot-headed oratory led the way and deeds were done which could have no excuse save ardor. He wanted Benson to rule supreme, and it was thus that he calmed the inflamed and roused the timid into activity.

Mr. Dole was the next speaker. "I do not think," he said, "that there are many of us here who do not understand what the proposed change of constitution means. It means simply the substitution of an absolute for a limited monarchy. And not by the vote of the people is the queen going to tread upon our franchise and foist upon us this change, which will result in ruin to the country. The queen is headstrong and impulsive. She is aroused against us, and will put all threats into execution. Our lands may at any time be confiscated, and we may be forced to leave the country which we have built up. And the result upon the morals of the country, under the lottery and opium acts, will be disastrous. I think the time has come when, with reason on our side, we must help ourselves."

When Dole, who had spoken in a mild, even voice, sat down, Doctor Warren spoke.

"You all know, gentlemen," he said, with emotion, "how I have striven and labored to blot out from our fair little land the awful curse of leprosy. There is to-day less of this foul disease in the islands than at any time in the past fifty years. This is due to the measures for isolation, which are still imperfect, and to the improvement of the moral conditions of the natives and foreign elements in the lower classes. Having reached this point, it is with regret I learn of the promulgation of acts by the government that will, by producing a retrograde movement in the morale of the country, probably increase the spread of this foul disease. We know that the native and Chinese are far more ready to accept evil teachings than good. Then it will be an easy matter to overthrow the progress of years, and at one blow put us back to the old days of license and criminality. I am not a statistician, but as the new conditions affect my work, I speak. If we have the license, we will have more leprosy."

"There is but one thing to do," said a member; "we must act at once. Of course, the thing is dangerous. They have the army, and we have nothing but our own hands. But the thing could, perhaps, be done in a bloodless way. What is this Order of the Ivy?"

An attaché of the American Legation smiled.

"The Order of the Ivy is confined to the army," he said. "It may at some future time make itself felt. At present I can say nothing save that we need not fear the army as a whole. It is not strongly with the queen. Gordon has been working among the soldiers, and he says many of them can be relied upon."

I wondered at these remarks. Still, it was all natural enough. Gordon's courage, his bearing, his looks, all combined to make him a hero among his men. It would be easy for him to influence them. He was evidently at work, and had the confidence of the American League.

CHAPTER VII.

Excitement was running very high in Honolulu. The strain was rapidly becoming too great. Something would happen soon. People stood on corners and excitedly voiced their sympathies with either one party or another. The Americans and Germans were unanimously against the queen. The English were becoming divided. Some favored Liliuokalani, others a change from one royalty to another. And even a few more advanced than the rest stood with the Americans against royalty of any kind. The Chinese and Japanese wavered in their allegiance. They favored the throne, but it was the Liberals who employed them. If the policy of the Government destroyed the prosperity of the islands, the occupation of these people would be gone. The Church Party came out flat-footed against the queen. This party embraced nearly all the Portuguese. This condition of affairs left the Government with the support of most of the non-producing, indolent natives and those foreigners who knew that the downfall of the queen meant a loss of power to themselves.

The queen was getting desperate. She found even her cabinet divided against her. And flinging reason aside, she took her stand alone, and proclaimed the new constitution, saying that with her army she would ride rough-shod over her enemies.

Deeds of violence became common. With part of the judiciary still with the queen, it was difficult to punish the man who insulted or struck you if he

happened, as, or course, was the case, to be a Royalist.

The queen ruled with a high hand. Under these conditions it is an easy matter to understand how wrought up we were. Nobody felt safe. Winnie's disappearance had the effect of keeping all women indoors after dark. Men went armed, expecting outrages every minute.

As for me, I was almost insane. Uncle Tom had become melancholy over Winnie's loss, and now began to doubt if we could ever find her again, but Gordon and I persisted in our efforts, yet with no success. The tension, publicly, was becoming so great that men grew hoarse with excitement and nervous from apprehension.

One day, as Uncle Tom and I sat on the porch at the Corals, a squad of soldiers appeared before the gate.

"I wonder what is up now," I said. "These are some of the queen's soldiers."

"Is Gordon with them?" asked my uncle.

"No—Jobs."

"Some rascality, then, you may be sure."

Captain Jobs was the man Gordon so thoroughly disliked, and for whom I had learned to cherish a most profound hatred. Jobs was a cur and coward, and, as the case usually is, bully and braggart. He rode up the avenue to the porch, followed by some of his men. Leaping from his horse he swaggered up the steps, and tapping my uncle on the shoulder, said:

"You are under arrest. Come along with me."

"What!" exclaimed Uncle Tom. "Do you dare? Has the queen forgotten all reason? This is an outrage, sir, that shall not go unpunished."

"Don't give me any sarce," replied Captain Jobs. "Come along with me."

"What is this arrest for?" I demanded. "What charge have you against my uncle?"

"That hain't none o' your business nor mine," said the polite captain.

"If I am under arrest, I demand that you take me at once before my accusers," said my uncle, sternly.

"You'll see them soon enough," growled Jobs. "Hev there, one hof you fellows, fetch that 'orse 'ere!"

They had not brought a vehicle for my uncle, but a horse for him to ride.

"I will go in my own carriage," said my uncle.

"Not much you won't," replied Jobs. "You'll go hon that 'ere 'orse."

"I will go in with you and see Stevens," I said. "This is too much to be borne."

So we started, Uncle Tom riding between two soldiers. They were too slow for me. I galloped ahead and stopped at Dole's house to tell him of the arrest.

"What is this?" exclaimed Judge Dole, as I rushed to him, panting with excitement.

"My uncle under arrest by order of the queen," I replied.

"What! Do I hear you aright? Warringford under arrest? This is too much! This is carrying the outrage too far! Come, I will go with you to see Stevens."

Mr. Dole's horse was brought to the door, and we set off for the Legation.

Mr. Stevens was at his desk in his private office.

"Here is a pretty pass!" exclaimed Mr. Dole, angrily. "Our friend Warringford placed under arrest and carted off to prison like a criminal, by order of the queen."

"Is it possible?" queried the American minister, rising. "On what charge?"

"On no charge or warrant," I said. "He was hustled off without an explanation."

"Ah! The explanation will be had, nevertheless."

Mr. Stevens gave an order for his carriage. In a few minutes it was at the door of the Legation.

"Come with me to the palace," he said. "Leave your horses and take seats in the carriage."

The news of the arrest had spread. The excitement, already at fever heat, was now consuming.

American cheers greeted us as we rode hurriedly through the streets. As we turned into King Street, I heard a familiar voice shouting:

"Go it, Stevens! Let the great American eagle scream now as it never screamed before! Pull that old wench's nose and tell her who you are! Now for it! Down with royalty! Down with Liliuokalani!"

I saw Seacamp waving his hat in the air. Then two native soldiers pressed upon him, and he was dragged off to prison.

"Here I go, too!" he shouted. "Now let the eagle scream!"

"There is another case for you, Mr. Stevens," I said.

The old man nodded. He was very pale. But his jaw was set with firm determination. His manner was that of a man who knew that he had the support of a great nation at his back.

We reached the palace.

Guards had been increased. Soldiers paced up and down.

"To the queen at once!" said Mr. Stevens.

"The queen receives no one to-day," replied a soldier, insolently.

"She will receive me," said Mr. Stevens.

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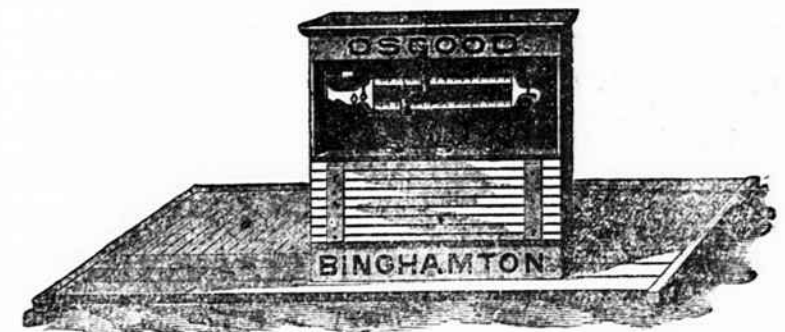
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"She will not receive you," answered the soldier.

"Insolence! Take this message to the queen. Tell her the American minister demands an audience at once in the name of the President of the United States."

The soldier grinned.

"The President of the United States couldn't see her. You may as well go back. My order's imperative. The queen will see no one."

"The queen has taken prisoner two citizens of the United States, and I wish to demand their release," said the minister.

"She may take more. The queen rules. Long live the queen!"

"This is outrageous! Where can I find the minister of foreign affairs?"

"You can't find him. He is with the queen and will see no one."

"By heavens, this is a thing that that will be regretted!" said Mr. Stevens. "Tell your queen that she shall yet give me an audience, if the navy of the United States compels it."

The soldier grinned impudently again.

"Come, Stevens," said Mr. Dole; "there is no use. We are simply wasting time. We must do something. You have done your part, now I will do mine."

Sadly we returned. At the legation we found hundreds of Americans, clerks and laborers of Honolulu, waiting for the return of Mr. Stevens to claim his protection. There was no telling to what extent the outrages would be carried.

(To be continued.)

The surprise of the British public was complete when an eminent physician recently declared that the English cold bath has been responsible for a vast proportion of the untimely deaths of his countrymen; hence our cousins have no astonishment in reserve for the affirmation of another eminent physician that the ancient and universal opinion that the nose is an index to character is a fallacy. He maintains that no soft part which is subject to so many accidental and developmental mutations as the nose, and which is associated with the brain only through the agency of a special nerve, can indicate anything concerning temperament or disposition or degree of intellectual capacity. Of course, even though such a statement should be supported by the entire body of scientists it would make no change in the popular belief that a tremendous nose means a powerful mind, observes the Philadelphia Record.

NEWSY CLEANINGS.

Miscellaneous railroad traffic is now at its highest point in the history of railways.

The Congo Free State has planned a service of automobiles between Stanley Falls and Redjaf.

The flour mills of Duluth, Minn., are preparing to make 10,000 barrels of flour every twenty-four hours.

The Belgian Government has just prepared a bill to prevent the publication of Sunday newspapers.

Over 2000 volumes of the late United States Senator Davis's library have been given to Minnesota schools.

Arthur H. Williams, of New Hampshire, has been appointed United States Consul at Saltillo, Mexico.

The sum of \$100,000 has been given Colorado College for a new hall of science, the donor to remain unknown.

Three hundred corporations in Texas are in trouble for failing to reply to questions relative to their standing in the State under the Anti-Trust law.

The Royal Commissioners from Sweden and Denmark have met to prepare a common civil code for the Scandinavian kingdoms. Norway keeps aloof.

The freshman class in Harvard University this year numbers 553, exclusive of special students. This is the largest freshman class ever admitted.

A new scheme of study in the public schools of Baltimore, Md., provides for no home work in the four lower grades.

Italians throughout the United States are planning to erect a monument to President McKinley. It is to be placed in one of the squares or parks of New York City, and it is to cost \$100,000.

The Civil Code of California has been amended so as to require street railways acquiring franchises under it to permit mail carriers in the employ of the United States Government to ride free while on duty.

Areas of States.

It appears from the geographical surveys accepted as a basis of the recent federal census that Texas is the largest state in the country. In the New England group the largest of the states is Maine, with nearly 30,000 square miles of land surface; none of the other New England states has as much as 10,000. Two states which are most nearly alike in area are New York and North Carolina. Two others which correspond very nearly are Iowa and Illinois. Arkansas and Alabama are of almost the same size and Ohio and Virginia differ by only a few square miles. The land area of each is about 40,000 square miles.