

THE HAWAIIAN STAR.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1893.

SUGAR NOT IN IT.

With Claus Spreckels doubtful about annexation and in favor of a republic, and known to have been such before he left America, the following comes with rather bad taste from the Louisville *Courier-Journal*:

The failure of the Sugar Ring conspiracy to annex Hawaii and rob the United States Treasury of \$75,000,000 is now confessed by the agents of the conspiracy, and in their rage they are admitting the falsity of the pleas upon which they based the original demand for annexation.

There has been no sugar ring conspiracy here and the fact is so plain that even the royalist newspapers in Honolulu admit it. The records show that sugar men were very far from leading the revolution. In fact they were alarmed about it and at the mass meeting which preceded the overthrow of the Queen they advised a moderate and conciliatory course. There are, we believe, only two out-and-out planters among the eighteen members of the Provisional Government, while among the scores of people who subscribed to start the STAR—a distinctive annexationist journal, dyed in the wool and tattooed in the flesh with American ideas—there are none at all. Neither is the sugar interest represented in the management of the Annexation Club.

In fact wherever one goes in the paths of annexationist politics here or abroad the sugar planter is rarely encountered. But there are other and stronger considerations why such a paper as the *Courier-Journal* ought not to waste its time in idle chatter about a sugar plot to "rob the United States Treasury of \$75,000,000 or any other sum." If such had been the revolutionary plan, why was not the Queen deposed while the McKinley bill was in full flower and bloom, and before the November frosts of 1892 had cut it to the root? Was it at all likely, when a Democratic victory had just been won in the United States, the object of which, as the *Courier-Journal* itself says, was to "repudiate the McKinley bill altogether," that sugar men would have risked a revolution for the sake of a bounty which the American people had given notice that they would promptly abolish? Such a conclusion can hardly be credited to a paper which reveals the mental processes of Henry Watterson, and yet it is the only one that may be drawn from the stated premises.

The *Courier-Journal* adds:
Mr. Spreckels and his company knew the conditions of life in Hawaii when they settled there, and if they find now that an ignorant populace and a despotic government make commercial prosperity impossible, they must not expect to have assistance, support and protection from the American Navy or the American Treasury. On the contrary, they must abide the consequences of a bad investment.

And yet in yesterday's STAR, Mr. Spreckels gave his views upon annexation as follows:

"I am making careful enquiries on both sides; I have visited President Dole and Liliuokalani, and this morning I conferred with Minister Stevens. I have listened attentively to the stories from both sides—from the kanakas because I loved them, from the others because I wanted to sift the whole thing down before I acted."

Does that look to the *Courier-Journal* as if Mr. Spreckels had led the revolution or had taken much part in the "plot" which went before it? Does he talk like a man who had come to gloat over the success of the annexationist scheme? Does he really appear to be "in a rage over the failure of the Sugar Ring conspiracy?"

AN OFFER OF RICHES.

Amid all the noise and shouting of the captains the Hawaiians should not forget the one important fact that annexation means wealth in their pocket books.

It is not alone money which good times would bring, although that counts, but the shares in the great property known as the Crown lands which must fall to them in the distribution to follow the enactment of a homestead law—it is this to which the STAR calls the attention of its native readers.

Under the monarchy the revenues of these lands have gone into the pocket of the sovereign and the lands themselves have been leased to favorites.

Annexation would end that unprincipled system and open, as leases should expire, not less than 1,000,000 acres for the benefit of the common people, native Hawaiians having a reasonable preference. Divided into 20-acre holdings there would be land enough for 50,000 separate tracts, nearly all of it suited to some form of industry. Every head of a Hawaiian family would, therefore, have a chance to secure property which, under the stimulus annexation must create, would be worth all the way from \$50 to \$350 an acre.

Every signature which a native head of family causes to be added to the roll of a royalist league is a protest against his own prosperity, a refusal of a competency, an affront to fortune and a betrayal of his own best interests and those of his children—and all for the sake of a political chimera.

It must seem strange to the United States Commissioner that a government which was too corrupt to be left alive has left not a shade of scandal to be discovered by its destroyers.—*Bulletin*.

In memory holds a seat in this distracted globe there were numberless scandals under the monarchy. Has the *Bulletin* never heard of fraudulent withdrawals of liquor from the Custom House under the King's eye? Has it no recollection of any shortage in the Water department which Mrs. Dominis made good? Has it compared the law on the subject of customs payments with Cleghorn's acceptance of the Macfarlane checks? Is it able to explain the opium theft and that of the crown jewels in any way that relieves certain royalist hangers-on of the main suspicion? "Not a shade of scandal," forsooth! The monarchy was rotten enough to impudently bear the air of five meridians.

Bishop Willis stands by his ecclesiastical guns like a yeoman of the guard. He may die but he will never resign. In the meantime the gospel of turning the other cheek will await the end of hostilities with a patience born of a long experience in church quarrels.

CLEANLINESS is the best preventive of cholera. Rid the city of filth and smells, drain stagnant pools, disinfect Chinatown and have a perfect quarantine. If that does not keep the plague at distance then nothing can.

DANGER IN A REPUBLIC.

Why This Country Should Decide to be Annexed.

EDITOR STAR:—The impracticability of maintaining a so-called republic here was ably shown by one of your correspondents on the 18th, but perhaps you can spare the space for a few more thoughts on the same subject. The falsity of the assertion that the late revolution was a "sugar deal," and Mr. Spreckels was at the bottom of it, is now fully apparent.

So far from having planned the revolution, the "sugar barons" even now regard the prospect of coming under the laws of the United States relating to Chinese immigration and contract labor with grave apprehension.

The sugar business, they claim, is the mainstay of this country, and without a constant supply of cheap labor, they say, it cannot be carried on successfully.

These gentlemen recognize the fact that monarchy here is dead beyond resurrection. They also admit that the Provisional Government is not intended or fitted to be a permanent form of government. Its avowed object is to prepare the way for annexation to the United States, which is the only logical and satisfactory alternative to the native monarchy. Yet, the idea has been suggested by certain of these "sugar barons," of changing the provisional government into a nominal republic but really an oligarchy, under the protection of the United States, in order to retain the contract labor system, and to keep up the supply of Chinese labor. In order to insure such legislation as they would wish, and to control the policy of the executive, a liberal use of money in buying up local demagogues, and newspapers, importing carpet baggers, etc., would be necessary. Meanwhile the Mongolian element, which already forms more than a third of our population, would be steadily increasing and supplanting both Hawaiians and Caucasians in various trades and lines of business, and Honolulu would gradually become a second Singapore.

At the same time, the Japanese government would continue to demand equal political privileges for its people with those enjoyed by other foreigners, by virtue of the treaty of 1871. Assailed by discontent from within and pressure from without, such a government would be like the house founded on sand.

In fact, this country seems to have arrived at the parting of the ways, which will decide its fate, either as an Asiatic or Caucasian colony. As has been said before, we believe that the perpetuation of Anglo-Saxon civilization is essential to the continuance of free government in these islands. Such a civilization can be perpetuated only by retaining and attracting a population who have been educated in it, and who comprehend the workings and appreciate the benefits of a free government.

It is too much for any man or set of men to ask us to sacrifice the future character of this country in order to build up one great industry. Nor will the United States look on with indifference and see this group become an Asiatic colony. Our climate and soil

are well fitted to attract and reward the same class of industrious settlers who have done such wonders in Southern California. KAMAIIANA.

THE HUI KALAIAINAS.

An Appeal To Them To Stand By Their Principles.

The following circular has been issued in the native language and scattered broadcast through the islands:

HUI KALAIAINA VS. ANNEXATION.

We feel it our duty to call the attention of the "Hui Kalaiaina" to the present condition of affairs. Every living man on these islands is interested as to what is to be the future government of Hawaii. It is evident that there will be a great change and it would be well, that the Hawaiian people should carefully consider the matter. We know of no class of Hawaiians to whom we would submit so serious a question, as exists at present as the members of the "Hui Kalaiaina."

The original members of that society organized in 1887, were from among the most respectable class of Hawaii's best people, whose whole ambition was to secure for themselves, and their people, a more liberal and a better government than they had previous to that time. The object of the native Hawaiians who joined the "Hui Kalaiaina" was to get into the hands of the people the right of electing some of the government officials; all officers being appointed at the time by the King and his ministers. The abuse of this system of government brought into existence the "Hui Kalaiaina." The "Hui Kalaiaina" idea of electing officers by the people, was always opposed by the King and his ministers; also opposed by a low class of petty politicians, both natives and foreigners.

The King and his Ministers on all occasions opposed the "Hui Kalaiaina" on accounts of their agitation for the election of the officers of the government, claiming a hereditary right to make all the appointments to office in the kingdom. The opposition to the appointment power of the monarch and his cabinet was the rock on which the Hui Kalaiaina was built, and faithfully did they carry out that principle by carrying the election of 1890.

The revolution of 1889 with all its palace influence, and dark lantern business effects, could in no instance induce the Hui Kalaiaina into any unconstitutional undertaking, and only a few expelled members of that organization existed in that revolution. The exact form of Government for which the Hui Kalaiaina contended, and for which it had been founded, is now offered to them by the great American nation. Here is a system of Government, positively denied the Hawaiian people for years, by their King and Queen, now offered them by one of the foremost nations on the earth.

America not only offers us the election of our own public servants, but it takes us under its protection for all time to come. America will no doubt grant the Hawaiian people all the blessings they enjoy in their own country. Self advancement and future happiness will surely be the lot of all those who favor annexation.

We feel it a duty to our Hawaiian friends in this hour of trial and tribulation to advise them as to what we think they should do under the present circumstances. We think they should leave nothing undone to favor annexation, and for the following reasons: Annexation gives the Hawaiian People the right to obtain that system of government that the Hui Kalaiaina has been striving for for years, by which the people could elect nearly all officers of government. It gives us that protection which no other government can give us. This will stop all future Hawaiian revolutions, which is a gift of God in itself, after which all can live happily and comfortably together. The crown lands are to be divided among Hawaiians who have families. The lands will then be more valuable than now; more money will be in circulation than ever before, instead of being a bankrupt government as we were under the monarchical form, if annexed to America we will have all the money and credit we want. We shall have a telegraph in Honolulu inside of two years, giving us the news of the world daily.

We want our Hawaiian friends of the Hui Kalaiaina to study well this our statement of affairs to them. Knowing well how faithfully we served them in days gone by, and that, too, without any personal considerations. We have always worked in order to get for them that system of Government now offered to them by annexation to the United States. We have always considered the Hawaiian system of Government under the late King and Queen an infernal outrage on the intelligence of the Hawaiian people. We favor the Provisional Government because it is doing everything in its power to advance the interest of the whole country and everybody in it. It aims to give us that system of government which the people of Hawaii should have had years ago.

In closing this communication, I sincerely hope that God will assist the people of Hawaii in securing for themselves a brotherhood in the greatest nation on earth, and a system of government which we know they always wanted. We are satisfied if the original members of the Hui Kalaiaina organized in 1887 on constitutional principles will wait upon Commissioner Hon. J. H. Blount, they will, through his influence, get all these blessings. Respectfully,

DANIEL LYONS
Organizer of the Hui Kalaiaina in 1887.

The Old Band.

Members of the old royal band are now trying to get back into the government service. They held out until the white musicians were sent for, and then began to weaken. Herr Berger does not say as yet whether they will be received or not.

BY AUTHORITY.

ACT 24.
AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION 36 OF CHAPTER LXI OF THE LAWS OF 1892, RELATING TO INTERNAL TAXES.

Be it Enacted by the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands:

Section 1. Section 36 of Chapter LXI of the Laws of 1892, relating to Internal Taxes, is hereby amended so as to read:

Section 78.—Chapter XLIII of the Session Laws of 1882, Chapter XXXVII of the Session Laws of 1886, Chapter XXVII of the Session Laws of 1887, Chapter XXXVI of the Session Laws of 1888, Chapter LXIII of the Session Laws of 1888, Chapter LXVIII of the Session Laws of 1888, Chapter L of the Session Laws of 1888, and all laws and parts of laws in so far, and in so far only, as they are inconsistent or in conflict with this Act, are hereby repealed.

Section 2. This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication.

Approved this 20th day of April, A.D. 1893.

(Signed). SANFORD B. DOLE,

President of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands.

(Signed). J. A. KING,

Minister of Interior.

23 11

ACT 30.

AN ACT TO PREVENT PASSENGER STEAM COASTING VESSELS, OVER TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY TONS, FROM CARRYING LEPROS OR OTHERS SUFFERING FROM ANY CONTAGIOUS OR INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Be it Enacted by the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands:

Section 1. No steam coasting vessel licensed to carry passengers and engaged in the regular performance of that business, according to published schedules of sailing times, and whose net tonnage exceeds two hundred and fifty tons, shall be compelled or allowed while so engaged, to carry to or from any port or place in the Hawaiian Islands, any leper or any person or persons suffering from any contagious or infectious disease.

Section 2. The master or owner of any such vessel knowingly violating the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction before any District Magistrate, shall be fined in a sum not to exceed two hundred dollars.

Section 3. This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication.

Approved this 20th day of April, A.D. 1893.

(Signed). SANFORD B. DOLE,

President of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands.

(Signed). J. A. KING,

Minister of Interior.

23 11

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,

Honolulu, H. I., April 21, 1893.

CAPT. JOHN MACAULEY was on the

10th day of April, appointed Pilot of Honolulu, vice Capt. A. McIntyre, resigned.

THEO. C. PORTER,

Minister of Finance.

23 31

NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,

Honolulu, H. I., April, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that bids will now

be received at the Treasury Department for

the New Hawaiian Loan for \$750,000 U. S.

Gold Bonds, authorized by an Act of the Hawaiian

Legislature, approved January 11th,

1893, and also by an Act of the Provisional

Government of the Hawaiian Islands, approved

February 18, 1893, for INTERNAL

IMPROVEMENTS, up to the amount of

Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars

(\$250,000) or any part thereof.

These Bonds are of the denomination of

One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000) each, running

not more than Five (5) nor more than Twenty

(20) years, are all dated April 1st, 1893, bearing

six per cent. interest per annum, payable

semi-annually in U. S. Gold, and are free

from taxation.

The principal and interest to be paid in

Gold Coin of the United States of America or

its equivalent at its present standard of weight

and fineness.

The Minister of Finance does not bind himself

to accept the highest or any bid.

Receipts will be given to all parties whose

bids are accepted, guaranteeing the delivery

of the Bonds on their arrival in Honolulu.

THEO. C. PORTER,

Minister of Finance.

22 151

NOTICE.

In order to increase as much as possible the

usefulness of the BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE

AND FORESTRY, the public are

respectfully invited to donate what seeds they

may have to spare from any economic or ornamental

trees or shrubs they may have growing on

their premises, also any seeds of whatever

kind from imported fruits will be gladly received,

no matter how small the quantity. All

seeds received by the Bureau with others imported

by the Government Nursery, and distributed

gratuitously throughout the Islands.

Seeds may be sent to the following places:

The Nursery on King Street, E. O. Hall &

Sons, the Government Building, or they will

be called for by giving notice to the undersigned.

J. MARSDEN,

Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry.

April 19, 1893.

22 31

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST

CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—IN

PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of RUDOLF

ASCHEIM, of San Francisco, State of

California, deceased, intestate.

On reading and filing the petition of C.

BOLTE of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, alleging

that said Rudolf Ascheim, died intestate at

San Francisco on the 7th day of March,

1893, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands

necessary to be administered upon, and

praying that Letters of Administration issue

to petitioner.

It is ordered that TUESDAY, the 23rd day

of May, 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M., be and

hereby is appointed for hearing said petition,

By Authority.

In the Court Room of this Court, at Aliiolani Hale, Honolulu, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Dated Honolulu, April 20th, 1893.

By the Court: HENRY SMITH,

Clerk.

22 41

SALE OF LEASE OF THE GOVERNMENT LAND OF HAIKU, HILO, HAWAII.

On TUESDAY, May 16, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of Aliiolani Hale, will be sold at Public Auction the lease of the following tracts of land in Haiku, Hilo, Hawaii:

Tract No. 1.—Containing an area of 28 acres. Upset price \$50 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

Tract No. 2.—Containing an area of 100 acres. Upset price \$75 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

Term—Lease for 15 years.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, April 20, 1893.

21 31

COUNCIL NOTICE.

HON. WILLIAM C. WILDER has been elected a member of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Government in place of John A. McCandless, resigned.

The Executive and Advisory Councils are now constituted as follows:

Sanford B. Dole, S. M. Damon, James A. King, Cecil Brown, Theo. C. Porter, E. D. Tenney, Wm. O. Smith, F. W. McChesney, John Emmelhuth, Ed. Suhr, John Nott, Wm. C. Wilder, Jas. F. Morgan, F. M. Hatch, H. Waterhouse, Alex. Young.

CHARLES T. ROIGERS,

Secretary Executive and Advisory Councils.

Honolulu, April 18, 1893.

20 31

NOTICE.

The new sur-charged stamps of the Provisional Government will be on sale at the P. O. Office, on or about May 20, 1893, after which date the present issue, and sale of same, will cease, and none of the old issue will be thereafter sold for postal purposes.

JOS. M. OAT,

Postmaster-General.

20 11

GOVERNMENT POUND, MOLOKAI.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 1 of Chapter XXXV of the Laws approved on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1888, I have this day changed the location of the Government Pound of Ulape, Molokai to an enclosure near the Kalaupapa Church, and on the makai side of the Government road on the Island of Molokai.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, April 18th, 1893.

20 31

MR. E. LILILEHUA has this day been appointed Poundmaster for the Government Pound at Kalaupapa, Molokai, vice J. Kaoo, resigned.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, April 18th, 1893.

20 31

MOSES P. WAIWAOLE, Esq., has this day been appointed an Agent to take Acknowledgment of Labor Contracts, for the district of Waiuku, Island of Maui.

J. A. KING,