

THE HAWAIIAN STAR.

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DR. J. S. MCGREW, Editor-in-Chief; WALTER G. SMITH, Managing Editor; WM. P. TILDEN, Business Manager.

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HAWAIIAN STAR NEWSPAPER COMPANY, Ltd. J. S. MCGREW, President; G. W. SMITH, Secretary; E. A. JONES, Treasurer; JOHN EMMELBOTH, Auditor.

TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1893.

BLOUNT'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Three mooted points were settled as follows by the text of the instructions given Commissioner Blount by Secretary Gresham:

I. The Commissioner brought with him no authority to restore the ex-Queen, nor to interfere, in any way, with the domestic policy of the Provisional Government.

II. The power of the United States will be exercised against foreign aggression upon these Islands.

III. The settlement of annexation does not fall within the scope of the Commissioner's duty, but is especially reserved to the President and Congress.

As to the announcement made by Commissioner Blount that he will not interfere in any struggle that may arise locally for the possession of this government, except to protect American citizens not participating in the conflict, and to keep foreign powers from taking a hand in it, we do not see why it should excite either surprise or indignation.

It is not the business of the United States, except where the Monroe doctrine is threatened, to concern itself in the internal quarrels of any foreign country.

Neither is it considered the right or privilege of any nation to shield its citizens who may be in the military or civil service or in the political activities of a foreign state from the legal consequences of their acts.

America gave no protection to Americans who aided the Cuban revolutionists; and during the civil war Great Britain never raised a protest if an English-built blockade runner, commanded by a subject of the Queen, manned by British sailors and loaded with Birmingham consignments was shelled and sunk by the United States blockading fleet.

By these examples it is easy to see that Mr. Blount merely expresses a principle of international law in the appendix to his instructions; and that the statement of his exact position far from being a superfluous hint to the "abhorrent and forbidden forces" in Hawaiian politics to do their worst, was a proper recognition of his duty to his own government and countrymen; serving a useful purpose here in that it showed the annexation party its exact bearings and forewarned it that it might be forearmed.

By way of side comment, it may be well enough to say that, in the remote event of a political emente on these Islands, there will be no necessity for Commissioner Blount to land forces to protect any American's property.

No citizen of the United States worthy of the name will need to appeal to him for such assistance here.

The government is in American hands, and so long as the United States is pledged by its "consistent and established policy" to keep foreign powers from interfering with it, the existing administration may be relied upon to maintain its place against any and all comers, and to see that the homes and families of its citizens are held inviolate.

THE TAXPAYING DATA.

In its hysteria over the financial showing which the STAR has made for the annexationist cause, the Bulletin seems to be in doubt whether to deny the correctness of the figures or to take them as evidence that the plutocrats are all on the side of the reform movement.

The paper would like to make both points, and so in an amusing rigmorale it assumes to say, with much gravity, that the STAR has built up a monstrous fabrication, or if not, has demonstrated the important truth that the rich men of Hawaii are nearly all of one political mind and should, therefore, be sternly dealt with.

This journal does not object to a discussion of either of these divergent points with its esteemed and invalid contemporary, or with anybody else who may enter the controversial lists. As to the taxpaying data, we may remark that it was taken from the rolls of the Tax Collector and Assessor. The political part came from the Annexation club, from the subjects of classification themselves, and from the common run of local knowledge about men and things.

To make sure of accuracy, the STAR has repeatedly asked the public and those directly catalogued to make any corrections in the showing that exactitude might require; and all that have come have been printed with the result of swelling the annexationist totals. The Bulletin, to be sure, speaks of "glaring misplacements of taxpayers," but takes refuge from any demand for corroborative proof in the amusing statement that "it does not propose to publish the whole list."

We are not told why it "does not propose" to crush the telling argument of the Annexationist party by destroying the data upon which it rests, but if it is on the score of expense, we will agree to meet that ourselves by publishing any statement the Bulletin may furnish us with, and loan that paper the same article in type for use in its own columns—all at no cost to any one but the STAR.

That is fair enough, and the royalist organ, if it is able to dispute the taxpaying logic, had better proceed to do so with something besides the distracting rhetoric, in the clouds of which it has hoped to escape a distressing encounter with the truth.

Perhaps, however, the Bulletin prefers to take the other horn of the dilemma and debate the plutocratic issue which it has so conveniently raised. In that event it will have to admit that the figures given in the STAR are at least substantially correct.

It will have to deny the hypothesis that those who have the most at stake in the country should have the least to say about its management, providing there happens to be a majority of people opposed to them who have little or nothing at stake.

There are several other difficult questions that it will be forced to discuss by the exigencies of the patriotic plea, but these we leave to its own methods of discursive. In any event we trust it will "cease its damnable lies and begin."

The monrebists point to a number of native leaders, who are now Annexationists, but were not such before the lottery, opinion and new constitution episodes took place, and accuse them of being turn-coats.

The same absurd charge might be lodged against four-fifths of the white leaders of the Revolutionary party, but what would it amount to? When the annexation roll was called by the Examiner in 1892, the Queen had not yet broken her oath and assailed the welfare and honor of her subjects.

As a result, she had thousands of supporters who, when she deserted them, were released from any previous obligation to stand by her. If the turn-coat theory holds good in such cases as these, it might also be used to impeach the fitness of a stockholder who had expressed his good will towards an unsuspected bank president whom he was afterward obliged, by reason of dishonesty practiced and exposures made, to assist in removing from his place.

The returns from the taxpaying rolls of the island of Hawaii, like those of the island of Oahu, cover the estates of men who own an excess of \$10,000 in taxable property. It would be impossible, without excluding everything else from the paper, to catalogue the smaller taxpayers, assuming that they would care to have their standing exploited in the press; but it is entirely fair to presume that they feel the same way towards annexation that men of larger holdings do.

Most reasonable men of American birth or affiliations do not require very much urging to become annexationists, whether their property interests are large or small, and the same is true of many who are not Americans.

The Honolulu journal which has decided that the Emperor of Germany was wrong in the idea that Heligoland was needed as a part of his system of coast defence, should have expressed its views earlier and saved the Emperor a year or two of tiresome diplomacy.

To think of a man going to all the trouble which the Kaiser took when he might have learned better by a short talk with Friday Kenyon is one of those things which fill the soul with sadness. Is it not possible for Friday to lay down the shears which play such havoc with Ambrose Bierce's writings long enough to warn the Emperor to take better counsel the next time he wants to go into the annexation business?

A ROYALIST paper argues that so long as the western coast of the United States can be adequately fortified, that country may safely let a foreign power use Hawaii as a base of operations against it.

In the meantime what would become of American commerce travelling the cross roads of the Pacific? And where would American vessels in this latitude take refuge in case of need? And how could the pursued ships of the enemy be kept from finding their way for provisions and repairs to Oahu's fortified harbors?

Of course the wild ass of the desert, who brays so often at the STAR, does not attempt to elucidate any of these points. He is too much occupied with his own ears.

THE STEAMER NARONIC.

Various Theories Considered of What May Have Befallen Her.

There is, unfortunately, no longer any reason for hoping that the splendid White Star steel freighter Naronic is still afloat. One of the theories is that she foundered after a collision with an iceberg.

Many instances can be recalled where vessels not nearly so well built as the Naronic have crushed their bows against one of those glacial masses and eventually reached port in safety.

The theory that the Naronic was in collision with some other vessel is equally unsatisfactory, although the loss of the Oregon is cited as an example of what might have occurred.

The ship was so well equipped with bulkheads that she could stand considerable in the way of collision without being reduced to a sinking condition.

Besides, there must always be two parties to an accident of this sort, and as no other craft which was likely to have been in that locality at that time is reported missing, that conjecture must also be dismissed.

A marine paper says that the vessel capsized. This solution may be accepted by the misinformed, but those who have read the report of Captain Wilson of the steamship Coventry will hesitate a long time before attaching any weight to it.

That officer states that on March 4th, at 2 P. M., the Coventry passed a ship's boat bottom up. Twelve hours later a lifeboat, on which the name Naronic was plainly legible, was sighted.

The boat was half full of water. It was attached to a sea anchor, which consisted of two boat masts and oars lashed together. The report clearly indicates that whatever the nature of the accident which befell the Naronic there was time for the boats to be launched and manned.

Ships that capsize in a seaway do not go about it in such a leisurely manner. Coming to theories that deserve attention, the possibility of a boiler explosion may be considered.

There is no record of such an accident ever having occurred on board a modern-built steamship, but that is no proof that it could not happen.

Many such explosions have taken place on smaller craft, and none of them has ever survived the experience. That theory, however, is considered as hardly tenable, as the Naronic's boilers were new and of the most improved pattern.

As the Naronic was too big a steamship to have been cornered by the elements while she retained the use of her machinery, the last conclusion reached is that one or both of her engines broke down while the vessel was laboring in a heavy gale.

First, one propeller shaft may have given away, and the additional strain may have caused the other to break. Then, unable to keep her head to the sea, the vessel foundered before the storm abated.

HIS LAST DAYS.

Some New Anecdotes of America's Martyr President.

When he entered the Confederate capital it was from a little girl that the President received the first token of peace. She was much younger than Tad, and came in with a bunch of flowers in her hand.

In a shy way the child looked from one to another without speaking. Then she looked up at the President with a wistful, half-furtive gaze, and meeting his answering smile, stepped forward and placed the flowers in his hand.

She had unconsciously chosen white flowers, emblematic of that peace which happily was soon to bless the land. Every one felt the sweetness of the little girl's welcome, and the President, who was much touched by it, putting his hand gently on her head, bent down and kissed her. Then, turning to the officers, as his sad face grew brighter for the moment, he said: "This is the first token of peace, and a sincere one, too."

On Saturday, the day fixed for his return to Washington, the President, accompanied by Mrs. Lincoln, visited the hospitals at City Point. Their presence caused much enthusiasm, the certainty of Lee's surrender having already had its cheering effect.

The evening crowds gathered at the wharf to see the President off, and the River Queen moved out while the hands played, soldiers cheered and flags were flying. Mr. Lincoln stood on the deck, bowing and smiling his good-by, and the ladies waved their handkerchiefs till City Point was lost to sight in the darkness.

The President was in good spirits. Such glorious results had been achieved during his two weeks at the front that, despite the anxiety and the tremendous strain upon him, he was going back to Washington rested by the change. His humor showed itself in several amusing stories, told in his happiest vein.

The next day, as the party sat on deck, the leaders of the rebellion were discussed, and the probabilities of Davis's capture led to the question whether he could, after all, be tried for treason.

"Well," said Mr. Lincoln, settling back in his chair and looking smilingly out on the water, "that reminds me of the boy and the coon I once saw in Illinois. I was going down to my office one morning when I saw a boy sitting on the sidewalk just outside of a gate. He had a small coon, which he held by a rope round its neck. The boy was crying and I, of course, stopped and asked what was the matter. 'Mister,' he answered, wiping his tears off with his sleeve, 'do you see that coon there? I said I did. 'Well, mister, do you see that rope?' he asked. Again I replied in the affirmative, when he said, still sobbing: 'Now, mister, that coon has been gnawing that rope to get away. I've been watching him all the morning and, mister, I'm dogged if I don't wish the rascal would just gnaw through and go.'"

Tad, who was sitting by his father, asked with eager interest: "Oh, father, why didn't he put a chain on the coon? A chain would hold a coon." "Well, Tad," replied the President, "I guess the boy hadn't any chain." Then turning to the laughing group before him, Mr. Lincoln added: "Now, it's a question whether we have a law that would hold Jeff. Davis. If we haven't, it would be less trouble to let him 'just gnaw through and go.'"

The President arrived in Washington at 6 P. M., and found at the White House a dispatch from General Grant telling him of the surrender. The news had already gone out from the War Department, and the city was trembling with joyous excitement. On Monday morning all business was suspended, and before noon the rejoicing reached the highest pitch of enthusiasm all over the city, as it did throughout the North wherever the wires had flashed the report. Clerks left their desks in the various departments by common consent, and gathered in front of the Executive mansion, where they sang "Old Hundred" and the "Star Spangled Banner." Then going over to the War building, they sang "Rally Round the Flag" if Secretary Stanton appeared, bringing out General Hancock to make a speech. Mr. Stanton had, at 10 o'clock the night before, issued an order for the firing of salutes at all army headquarters, departments and the Military Academy at West Point.

As the crowd increased at the White House a band of music was added. The President came out and made some remarks, saying he would reserve his speech till the evening fixed for a formal celebration, then in a facetious tone said: "I see you have a band of music with you. I have always thought that 'Dixie' was one of the best tunes I ever heard. Our adversaries over the way I know have attempted to appropriate it, but I insist that yesterday we fairly captured it. I referred the question to the Attorney-General and he gave it as his legal opinion that it is now our property. I ask the band to favor us with 'Dixie' this morning."

The band at once struck up "Dixie" amid the laughter and cheers of the people. On Friday morning Robert Lincoln arrived from City Point and went directly home to the Executive Mansion, where he took breakfast with his father. The President wished his son to adopt the profession of law, and that morning talked with him on plans for his future. The young man then decided shortly to resign his commission and begin the study of law. Robert Lincoln had gone as a captain on General Grant's staff immediately after graduating from Harvard, and it was just before starting for the front that he met for the first time Miss Mary Harlan, who was spending her school vacation with her parents at the National Hotel in Washington. Whether it was a case of love at first sight with the young officer and the lovely daughter of Senator Harlan or not, it is certain that Mrs. Lincoln soon discovered her son's preference and was so much pleased that she not only encouraged the course of true love to run smoothly, but set her heart on making Miss Harlan her son's wife. And in all the changes of after years Mrs. Lincoln never changed toward her daughter-in-law, for whom she held, as long as she lived, a constant and sincere affection. During the conversation with his son that Good Friday morning the President talked of the war and the events of the surrender, as related by Captain Lincoln. A photograph of General Lee happened to lie on a table near, and the President seeing this took it up and studying the face for a moment, said earnestly: "Yes, that is a fine face. There can be no mistake in that face. It indicates the character of the man."

This was the last conversation Robert Lincoln had with his father. The testimonials frequently published in this paper relating to Hood's Sarsaparilla. They are from reliable people, state simple facts and show beyond a doubt that HOOD'S CURES. Why don't you try this medicine? Be sure to get Hood's. 149

BY AUTHORITY.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LOTS, ESPLANADE, HONOLULU, OAHU.

On Wednesday, June 14, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of Aliolani Hale, will be sold at public auction, lots Nos. 70 and 71, Esplanade, Honolulu, Oahu, containing an area of 10,000 square feet, a little more or less.

Upset price \$2,000 for each lot. J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, May 16, 1893. 43 31

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LOTS AT KALUAOAPAENA, KALII, OAHU.

On Friday, June 4th, 1893, at 11 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of Aliolani Hale, will be sold at public auction, Government Lots Nos. 20 and 21, at Kalaupapana, Kalii, Oahu, containing an area of 2,33,100 Acres, a little more or less.

Upset price \$500. J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. 39 31

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A channel 200 feet wide and 30 feet deep at mean low water, has been cut through the bar at the entrance to Honolulu harbor.

The center line of this channel bears N. 26° 42' E. true. The line of the Harbor Light (red) and the Inner Light (green), bears N. 25° 20' E. true, and just touches the east side of this channel at the outer end.

The line of the Harbor Light (red) and the Clock Tower of the Honolulu Planning Mill on Fort Street, bears N. 28° 30' E., and just touches the west side of this channel at the outer end.

The harbor has been dredged to a depth of 28 feet at mean low water, for a length of over 500 feet along the Pacific Mail dock. J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, May 8th, 1893. 36 61

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of RUDOLF ASCHHEIM, 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 Aschheim, died intestate at San Francisco on the 7th day of March, 1892, 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, in the Court Room of this Court, at Aliolani 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. 36 61

IRRIGATION NOTICE.

Holders of Water Privileges, or those paying Water Rates, are hereby notified that the hours for using water for irrigation purposes, are from 6 to 8 o'clock A. M., and 4 to 6 o'clock P. M., until further notice.

ANDREW BROWN, Supt. Honolulu Water Works. Approved: J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Honolulu, H. I., April 1st, 1893. 61 61

NOTICE.

The new sur-charged stamps of the Provisional Government will be on sale at the Post 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 there after sold for postal purposes.

JOS. M. OAT, Postmaster General. 20 11

WANTED.

A SMALL FIRE-PROOF SAFE. Inquire AT THIS OFFICE.

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ONE SUITE OF FURNISHED Rooms with Bathroom attached. Enquire at MRS. A. M. MELLIS, 104 Fort Street (upstairs). 36 31

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59 AND 61 HOTEL STREET. Lodging by the day, week or month, 25 and 50 cents per night, \$1 and \$1.25 per week. Furnished or unfurnished Cottages.

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Photographer. FORT STREET.

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A First-Class TYPE WRITER, nearly new, for sale at Hawaiian News Co. Store, for much less than its value. Buy it before it is too late. 42 1W

TO LET.

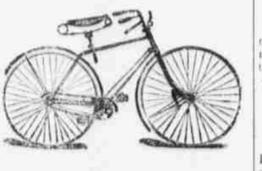
The Store now occupied by the Arlington House Dining Room, Kitchen and Basement attached. Inquire of THOS. KROUSE, Arlington. 42 1W

What We Saw in America.

Hon. W. R. Castle, recently Hawaiian Commissioner to the United States, will lecture on the above subject, for the benefit of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Tuesday evening, May 16th, at 7:30. Admittance, twenty-five cents. 42 31

1 COLUMBIA

Light Roadster, 1893 pattern. Apply now to the Columbia Agent, GEO. H. PARIS.



New Advertisements.

Egan & Gunn

100 FORT STREET, (Brewer Block.)

Below we make mention of some of our special bargains:

Ladies' and Children's FAST BLACK HOSE, at 25 cts. a pair.

Ladies' and Children's FAST BLACK HOSE, at 3 pairs for \$1.00—Special value.

Ladies' RIBBED UNDER-VESTS at 15 cts. each.

Large variety of new TENIS FLANNELS.

5 Qualities in "P. D." CORSETS, from \$1.25 to \$3.50 a pair.

All the LATEST STYLES in

Millinery Goods

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In KID GLOVES we call special attention to our DENT, ALCROFT, DRIVING and STREET GLOVES, at \$1.75 a pair, in Kid and Suede.

In our Furnishing Goods Department, we can give you the BEST UNLAUNDERED SHIRT in Town for \$1.00.

Fine Fitting, Finely Made CRAPE SHIRTS including Neck-tie for \$1.25.

SILK SHIRTS in large variety.

SILK PAJAMAS, CHEVIOT PAJAMAS, COTTON CRAPE PAJAMAS, FLANNEL PAJAMAS, at bedrock prices.

Special Value in LACE CURTAINS.

In our House Furnishing Department, we have a complete stock of SHEETINGS, LINEN DAMASKS, Etc., Etc.

Our stock of LACES and EMBROIDERIES, is very complete and prices low.

The following lines we call special attention too, as they must be sold. Men's and Boys' SHOES.

Men's, Boys' and Children's Felt and Straw HATS.

Men's and Boys' CLOTHING.

TRUNKS, BAGS and VALISES.

These last lines we are closing out, not intending to carry them any longer.

These Goods, you can Buy at your own price.

EGAN & GUNN,

100 Fort Street, Brewer Block.

New Advertisements.

NEW SUMMER GOODS!

We have just received a large and fine assortment of

All Wool Challis

NEW DESIGNS.

Crinkled Seersucker in plaids, stripes and figures.

English Ginghams in plaids, stripes and checks.

Nainsook in white and colored designs and figures.

LAWNS in figures, plaids and stripes.

English Corded Goods, colored, and a Fine Line of Millinery with all the Latest Notions.

WATERHOUSE'S

No. 10 Fort Street.

Aim at the Drake

And you are bound to hit some of the ducks. This is precisely the same with

Wampole's Tasteless Preparation

OF

Cod Liver Oil.

It aims to cure Consumption, Hits the Mark, too, and it most effectually breaks up Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness and all Throat and Lung troubles that cause this disease.

It is natural logic to conclude that if WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION OF COD LIVER OIL has power to prevent Consumption, it surely is able to cure these lesser emergencies.

This vigor-making, fat producing preparation is Absolutely Tasteless, in so far as Cod Liver Oil is concerned. All you notice is a delightful flavor of Wild Cherry and Anise.

But the purest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil is there all the same. It is a great blood enricher. Best of all it is a natural food that in its stomachic effects, actually assists its own assimilation.

In Pulmonary or Bronchial troubles it is unequalled. No one doubts the value of Cod Liver Oil, but not every one is able to take it.

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION removes the nauseous objection and actually makes Cod Liver Oil palatable.

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