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THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

It looks as if the Monroe doctrine would give the United States a great deal of trouble. It is all very well for Uncle Sam to say that European powers must not interfere with the political concerns of the western hemisphere; but how about it when a small and distracted western nation unable to protect itself, and being denied the paternal care of the great republic, turns for relief to an European guardian? Would it be just for the United States to then step in with the Monroe doctrine and say to the little neighbor: "We will neither aid you ourselves nor let any European country do it. According to our policy you must stave in your own troubles. If life and property are not secure among you that is your own misfortune. We can give no relief, and if you seek it elsewhere we will send our warships to you and coerce you into submission." Is such a thing possible from a great free government? Could the injustice and tyranny of a despotism go further?

Take the case of Hawaii with its vast and preponderating American interests. It is too small and undefended to maintain itself as an independent and representative government, and those who have a stake in its soil demand an alliance with some stable power. Naturally they want to join the American Union. It may be that Uncle Sam will decline the tender. What then? Why, simply this, if the text of Commissioner Blount's instructions is to be believed.

The Government will adhere to its consistent and established policy in relation to them (the Islands), and it will not acquiesce in domestic interference by other Powers.

"If this means anything," as a great New York journal says, "it means that under no circumstances will the United States permit any other nation to assert sovereignty in Hawaii, or to acquire a dominating political influence there, in the form of a protectorate or otherwise."

We have all faith in the sense of justice of the American people, and we do not believe that they will let the Monroe doctrine become an instrument of unfairness and oppression. Heretofore they have been complacent about that famous policy because they had occasion only to see its privileges. Hawaii brings them face to face with its obligations and in course of time we have no doubt that other small countries like Nicaragua, Venezuela, San Domingo and Cuba will do the same. In our case we say: "Give us annexation. If not, let us seek it elsewhere. The pursuit of life, liberty and happiness of this group requires stable government. If you refuse it to us under the American flag, do not, we implore you, be a dog in the manger and deny us the right to seek it under the British emblem." There is only one answer which a great and just people can make to such a supplication as this, especially when it comes from a colony and government of their own countrymen.

If the Monroe doctrine is to be maintained common fairness demands that its terms shall include American protection to any nation in the Western hemisphere which shall ask for it.

SUNLIGHT ON THE SITUATION.

The most potent work done for the annexation cause by any American newspaper is found in the columns of the New York Sun. We reprint today Mr. Dana's critical analysis of Judge Cooley's Forum article. Besides this the Sun has had a most scathing exposure of the mendacious Nordhoff in which his plea that annexationists were little more than a "corporal's guard" is contrasted with some unfortunate admissions. "The constant misstatements of Mr. Charles Nordhoff," says the great metropolitan journal, "concerning the real condition of affairs in Hawaii have been repeatedly exposed by himself unconsciously, as well as by others. His main purpose has been to persuade the readers of the New York Herald that, outside of a little band of adventurers, who, in a sort of filibustering enterprise had the support of Minister Stevens, there is in Hawaii no public opinion worth mentioning in favor of annexation. And yet in his last letter we find Mr. Nordhoff inadvertently telling the truth in

such passages as this: 'It requires some courage here nowadays for either a white man or a native to openly express opposition to annexation.' 'There is no hope of a peaceful settlement' he adds, 'until the annexation craze gets its quietus.' With delicious unconsciousness of the significance of the admission, he goes on to complain of this state of affairs. 'A worse and more unscrupulous tyranny of opinion,' remarks this naive gentleman, 'I have never seen anywhere.'

Mr. Dana discusses the present status quo with his usual discernment and sagacity. He says: "Now, there is every reason to expect that if the present Provisional Government is not meanwhile overthrown by more or less violent interference from Washington in behalf of Liliuokalani, it will once more propose to the President and Congress annexation by treaty or otherwise. If that second offer is rejected, the Hawaiian Government will seek an alliance elsewhere, and no fair-minded American can blame it for so doing. But Mr. Cleveland is pledged and on record as against allowing any foreign power to enter the Islands. With a Hawaiian Government bent on annexing itself to some great country, the United States Government cannot hold itself aloof and at the same time warn off the rest of the world. The position is logically and politically untenable. Between the establishment of an absurd monarchy, therefore, set up and supported by the Democratic executive of the American Government, and an absolute protectorate, by whatever title it may be called, there is no middle course.

"And such an American Protectorate, however named, is ANNEXTION."

Royalist journals complain that access to the steamer wharf has been denied the old Hawaiian band by Marshal Hitchcock. They say that the act was illegal and despotic. As a matter of fact it was made necessary by the conduct of the band at the time Nordhoff left on the Australia—conduct which seems to have been designed to provoke mob violence, and came near having that effect. As it is Marshal Hitchcock's business to preserve the peace, his order to the quarrelsome musicians of the old Royalist band was entirely proper. A seditious and rioting mob has no immunity from police discipline in the fact that it carries a drum and a few cornets and cymbals.

The conduct of the Government troops and their readiness for hazardous duty of any kind has been pretty well shown in the Kalaiau expedition. While the soldiers were not under fire they took all the chances of being so in a region where they could be readily ambushed. It is remarked in Mr. Hoop's excellent letters to the Advertiser that "when volunteers are asked for every man who is present cheerfully stands out ready for duty." There can be few better recommendations for a soldier than this.

The fourth passed off in the usual American way with speeches, music, feasting and fireworks. The address of Lieutenant Lucien Young was patriotic after the old Kentucky style and the crowd was full of its loyal and zealous spirit. Great day! The only thing lacking was the success of annexation. When that comes to be achieved the Hawaiian fourth will shake things up in a way to stir the ancient subterranean fires of Punchbowl and Diamond Head.

AND now the powerful opinions of the Newark Times are drawn up in line to dismay the hosts of annexation. The Newark Times, indeed! And what of the Hoboken Ripper and the Basking Ridge Hebetude? Are there no other potent moulders of public sentiment in the mosquito and cabbage belts of New Jersey which can be mustered on the side of Hawaiian monarchy?

As the New York Observer of June 15th, which is noted for the accuracy of its foreign news, has a full account, both of the landing and departure of the United States marines, from Nicaragua, the Bulletin's crow over the report that they had not landed at all was sadly premature. Cock crowing should be careful lest it go off at half-cock.

An English publication is responsible for the assertion that "Tara-ra-boom-de-ay" has penetrated into Africa, set Sierra Leone in a furore and will soon be in possession of the entire eastern coast of the "dark continent."

PERSONAL.

Karl Juch of Waimanalo is in the city. I. Blackhall of Toronto, Canada, is registered at the Arlington. L. J. Aylett has been appointed Deputy Tax Assessor for Koolau-poko. A. M. Beattie has received the appointment of Hawaiian Consul at Vancouver. George A. Ordway and K. B. Porter have formed a partnership under the firm name of Porter & Ordway.

MR. DANA'S ARGUMENTS.

Some Good Things From Late Issues of the New York "Sun."

Under the heading "The Key to the Hawaiian Situation," the New York Sun has the following leader:

There may be some friends of Hawaiian annexation whose minds are swayed one way or the other by the conflicting reports from Washington and Honolulu as to the intentions of Mr. Cleveland, and the purposes of President Dole's Government.

We advise all such to concentrate their attention upon this controlling, unalterable, and fundamental principle: So long as Mr. Cleveland maintains his declared purpose to permit no foreign power to interfere in the domestic affairs of Hawaii, the destiny of the islands is assured. Sooner or later the American flag will go up again.

History is making fast just now in Hawaii. Mr. Blount may report against annexation and in favor of a so-called protectorate, or he may not so report. The Provisional Government may or may not reject any proposition from Washington short of annexation in immediate and outright. It may or may not begin negotiations for an alliance with another great power, on the perfectly reasonable plea that if the United States refuses to take Hawaii, our Government cannot consistently prevent another great power from taking what we reject. That such is the present intention of the Provisional Government, in the event of a square rejection of its overtures to the United States, we have no doubt.

While it is true that no human intelligence can see the exact course of events from this time on, until the final and irrevocable decision is made and completed, yet this much is certain: So long as Mr. Cleveland stands by his declared purpose, as stated above, the only possible result in sight is the acquisition of Hawaii by the United States. People may talk about different forms of protectorate, and the objections of that form and the advantages of that form. That is merely a question of method and detail. An American protectorate over Hawaii exists already.

A PLAIN REDUCTION TO ABSURDITY. If the annexation of Hawaii is unconstitutional, that ends the matter. Golden as may be the opportunity, it must be dropped.

Judge Cooley and a few other distinguished exponents of constitutional and international law are laboring to prove that the annexation of Hawaii is unconstitutional because there is no exact precedent for it in the history of previous acquisitions of territory by the United States. We showed yesterday that the cases of Texas and Alaska, taken together, afford an almost ideal precedent for all the conditions in the present question. What is lacking in the way of precedent in the Texas instance, is supplied by Alaska. What is lacking in the Alaska instance, is supplied by Texas.

But even supposing that Judge Cooley and his chorus are technically right, that no previous instance of annexation affords an exact constitutional precedent for taking in Hawaii, and that the Hawaiian project is therefore unconstitutional and impossible, what follows?

When Alaska was annexed there was no constitutional warrant or exact precedent for that measure of American extension. The circumstances in the Alaska case differed from those in the case of Texas, of Florida, or of the Louisiana purchase. The annexation of Alaska was unconstitutional, and our title to the territory and its distant islands is not good in law.

When Texas was annexed there was no constitutional precedent for that measure of American extension. The circumstances in the Texas case differed radically from those distinguishing the Florida and Louisiana purchases. The annexation of Texas was unconstitutional, and the right of that great and prosperous State to membership in the Union is clouded by a direct violation of the organic law.

Going back still further, when the vast regions known as the Louisiana Territory were acquired by purchase, there was absolutely no precedent for annexation in any form or by any method. There was no provision in the Constitution for such a measure of American extension. The Louisiana purchase was unconstitutional, and so, of course, was the Florida purchase.

Logic is logic, and if it is sound logic, Judge Cooley has no monopoly of it for special application to a special case.

GRAND OPENING !!

On Thursday, June 29th, in the store formerly occupied by Mrs. Lack.

Home Bakery & Coffee PARLORS.

Coffee, Tea or Chocolate, with Sandwiches, Cakes or Biscuits, at any hour. Regular Lunches, Home-made Pies, Cakes and Candies. Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobacco. 77

C. L. BRITO.

Guitar and Repairing Shop No. 52 Nuuanu St., below Hotel.

Having secured the services of a good mechanic, I will keep on hand a fine lot of

Guitars of all Sizes, Made of Hawaiian woods. Special attention will be given to Instruments made to order.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS. 1893.

The annual examinations of the Public Day Schools in the District of Honolulu will be held as follows:

Schools in the English Language.

On MONDAY, July 17th, at Marquessville, Beretania Street, Moanalua and Kalihika Schools.

On TUESDAY, July 18th, at Waialeale, Kamohili, Manos and Waikiki-kai Schools.

On WEDNESDAY, July 19th, at the Fokukaina Girls' School and Paoa School.

On THURSDAY, July 20th, at the Royal School and Kalihika-waena School.

On FRIDAY, July 21st, at the Fort Street and Kaulawela Schools.

Schools in the Hawaiian Language.

On MONDAY, July 17th, at the Government School-house at Kawahiahi, the common Schools of Koumakapili, Kawaihaha and Roma W.

And at Ewa, Waianae and Koolau-poko, as follows:

On MONDAY, July 17th, at the Waialeale School, Koolau-poko.

On TUESDAY, July 18th, at Pokai and Makua Schools, Waianae.

On WEDNESDAY, July 19th, at Waiawa, Ewa, and at Kaneohe and Waimanalo Schools, Koolau-poko.

The exercises will be free to all, and will begin at 9 o'clock A. M. on each of the days named. After the examinations, the summer vacation will extend to Monday, the 11th of September next, on which date the next School year will begin.

By authority of the Board of Education.

W. JAS. SMITH, School Agent. Office of the Board of Education, July 3rd, 1893.

PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE BUILDING, Honolulu, June 30, 1893.

It is hereby ordered that until further notice, the right of the writ of Habeas Corpus is hereby suspended and Martial Law is hereby declared to exist in and throughout the Districts of Hanalei and Waimea on the Island of Kauai.

(Signed) SANFORD B. DOLE, President of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Approved: J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. W. G. SMITH, Attorney-General.

ACT 40.

AN ACT TO INCREASE THE FACILITIES TO DEPOSITORS AND PROVIDING FOR TERM DEPOSITS IN THE HAWAIIAN POSTAL SAVINGS BANK.

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

Section 1. The Postmaster-General, as manager of the Postal Savings Bank, with the consent and approval of the Minister of Finance, may issue to any person Term Deposit Certificates in the name of the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank, for deposits of not less than Five Hundred Dollars, nor more than Five Thousand Dollars.

Section 2. The amount so deposited shall draw interest at a rate not to exceed six per cent. per annum to be computed in accordance with the law regulating the Bank. Such deposits shall not in the aggregate exceed \$150,000, at any one time.

Section 3. The term for which any deposit shall be received under this Act shall not exceed twelve months.

Section 4. The form of the said certificates shall be as follows, and shall contain the conditions hereinafter set forth:

HAWAIIAN POSTAL SAVINGS BANK.

CERTIFICATE.

No. Honolulu, 1893. Received from in Dollars on Deposit, payable in months, and will bear interest from at the rate of per cent. per annum, and in accordance with the conditions printed hereon. Interest Approved: Minister of Finance.

CONDITIONS.

Present this certificate at the Postal Savings Bank at the expiration of the term stated herein. Interest will cease at that date.

Holders at a distance may endorse this certificate and send by mail to the Postal Savings Bank, when it will be paid.

This Certificate may be transferred by endorsement, and principal with interest will be paid to the holder hereof.

Section 5. This Act shall take effect from the day of its publication.

Approved this 15th day of June, A.D. 1893.

(Signed) SANFORD B. DOLE, President of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands.

(Signed) J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.

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.

In Authority.

FOREIGN OFFICE NOTICE.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Honolulu, July 1, 1893. MR. A. MURRAY BEATTIE has this day been appointed Hawaiian Consul at Vancouver, British Columbia. 83 31

WATER NOTICE.

In accordance with Section 1 of Chapter XXVI of the Laws of 1886, all persons holding water privileges or those paying water rates are hereby notified that the water rates for the term ending December 31, 1893, will be due and payable at the office of the Honolulu Water Works, on the 1st day of July, 1893.

All such rates remaining unpaid for fifteen days after they are due, will be subject to an additional 10 per cent.

Rates are payable at the office of the Water Works, in the Kapuniwa Building. All amounts over ten dollars, payable in United States gold coin.

ANDREW BROWN, Supt. Honolulu Water Works. Honolulu, June 16, 1893. 74 1m

General Advertisements.

Base-Ball Hawaii vs. Crescents. TUESDAY, - - JULY 8th, At 3:30 p.m. HAWAIIAN BASEBALL ASSOCIATION GROUNDS. ADMISSION: Adults, 25 cents; Children, 10 cents.

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.

KEPT IN STOCK AND SOLD BY HOLLISTER & Co. Druggists. 109 FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

MECHANICS' HOME.

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. 77 3w

General Advertisements.

Genuine Clearance Sale! All Goods in our Large and Varied Stock Marked Down to the Lowest Prices. Brewer Block. EGAN & GUNN. 514 Fort Street. Call and see the bargains we are offering.

New Arrivals this Week!! 323 Cases ex Steamship "Monowai." 6 Cases ex Steamship "Alameda." 40 Cases ex Steamship "Miwera." 58 Cases ex Steamship "Gaelic."

New Goods, Latest Styles, IMMENSE VARIETY. T.MEO. M. DAVIES & CO. 60 2mo

CHILDREN AND INFANTS' Hats and Bonnets. Immense Variety at N. S. SACHS, 104 Fort Street - - Honolulu. CHILDREN'S CAMBRIC HATS, all colors, 50 cents and upwards; Lace-trimmed MULL HATS, in delicate shades, from \$1.75 upwards. CHILDREN'S SILK HATS, POKES and BONNETS. CHILDREN'S LACE HATS and LEGHORN FLATS. INFANTS' LACE BONNETS, Infants' MUSLIN BONNETS from 50 cents and upwards. SUN BONNETS in great variety at 25 cents and upwards.

EQUITABLE Life Assurance Society of the United States Offers Insurance on all the Popular Plans, viz: Ordinary Life Plan, Endowment Plan, Semi-Tontine Plan, Free Tontine Plan, Indemnity Bond Plan (Coupon Bond at maturity, if desired), Endowment Bond Plan (5% guaranteed). Tontine Instalment Plan (NEW, CHEAP and ATTRACTIVE), Joint Life Risks, Partnership Insurance, Children's Endowments, Annuities, Term Insurance, etc., etc. It will cost you nothing to call at the office of the undersigned, and make further inquiries. Should you conclude to insure, it will be money in your pocket. Bruce & A. J. Cartwright, Managers for the Hawaiian Islands EQUITABLE Life Assurance Society of U.S.

Grand Clearance Sale! Beginning SATURDAY, July 1st

A COMPLETE AND WELL SELECTED LINE OF DRY and FANCY GOODS Black and Colored Cashmeres, Merinos and Nunsveilings. Lacons in great variety, White Dress Linens.

Ladies' and Gent's Hosiery! Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps. A Fine Line of Laces and Embroideries Japanese Crepes and Handkerchiefs, Chinese Silks, Pongees, Scarfs, Shawls and Matting. ALSO, A SMALL LINE OF Chinese Wicker Furniture Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. SING LOY & CO., 51 and 53 King Street, below Maunakea.