

Hawaii Holomua

PROGRESS.

The Life of the Land is Established in Righteousness.

HONOLULU, NOV. 4, 1893.

Late Foreign News

The Australia arrived this morning and brought to this port a large number of passengers and a not very important budget of news. The American Minister to Hawaii Mr. A. Willis, arrived together with his wife and child. The minister has taken up his residence at the Snow Cottage belonging to the Hawaiian Hotel, and formerly occupied by Mr. Blount and family. There are no new developments in regard to Hawaii. In fact the American press is looking anxiously towards Hawaii for news. Minister Willis carries all instructions with him necessary to finally settle the Hawaiian question.

In the Senate the opponents to Cleveland on the Silver bill have by this time suffered a significant defeat. President Cleveland has shown that he holds the democratic party in his hands, and he has simply routed the silver men. The victory of Cleveland is very significant and only confirms our often asserted opinion that he and his supporters virtually control the United States in spite of barking and whining of such traitorous papers as the Sun and other subsidized annexation howlers.

Sir Thos. Hesketh who married a daughter of Mr. Sharon is in San Francisco looking after the large inheritance of his wife. From Brazil there is nothing very startling, except the recall by the home government of Admiral Stanton. His temporary relief from his important station on account of his indiscreet meddling with local politics is very characteristic. The recall of Admiral Skerrett at the same time seems to indicate the firm attitude in regard to foreign policy of the present American administration.

In Europe the reception of and enthusiasm displayed over the Russian Naval officers in France is the all-absorbing topic. There is no doubt as to the firm alliance of the two Great powers, and the meaning of such alliance is extremely dangerous to the peace of Europe. A report which hardly deserves to be credited has it that Italy is anxious for war, and would like to attack France at the first opportunity. Those familiar with the temperament and policy of King Umberto well know, though, that he would oppose such a step at all hazards.

The King of Saxony has celebrated his fifty years jubilee as a military officer with great festivities. He was created a field-marshal on the day by the Emperor of Japan.

General Gourko the famous Russian General is very ill and his life is despaired of. The funerals of General McMhon and Ch-Gonnod have taken place and were attended by a large number of celebrities and people in general.

The Stevens-Wiltze-Dole Combination.

Washington, October 25.—Commodore Stanton, acting Rear-Admiral of the United States fleet in Brazilian waters, was to-day summarily relieved of his command by Secretary of the Navy Herbert and ordered home. The Commodore's offense was in saluting Admiral Mello, the leader of the Brazilian insurgents who with his squadron is holding Rio in blockade. The belligerents are not recognized by this Government, and Commodore Stanton's action as it is construed here was in a sense the recognition of them as a power, and could not fail to give offense to the Peixoto Government, with which this Government holds friendly relations.

The Navy Department had no official knowledge of Commander Stanton's action until to-day and the Secretary immediately cabled to Rio for a full report of the proceedings.

A cablegram from Berlin stating that the American Commodore and Admiral Mello had exchanged salutes was printed to-day, but in the absence of official reports from the acting Rear Admiral it was thought at first that no serious indiscretion had been committed. Secretary Herbert would not discuss his order further than to say that Commodore Stanton has been relieved of command for what is regarded as a gross violation of the rules of the navy.

CONFERRED WITH CLEVELAND.

Before Secretary Herbert cabled to Commander Stanton to relinquish command of the fleet to Captain Picking of the Charleston, the next officer in rank, he had a long conference with President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham, and this led to the report that the Brazilian Government filed a protest with the State Department through Minister Mendonca. Secretary Gresham would neither deny nor admit that the Peixoto Government had formally expressed its displeasure. He said the matter is in the hands of the Secretary of the Navy and he could not make any statement.

Minister Mendonca said that as the diplomatic representative of Brazil he could make no comment on Commander Stanton's action. Secretary Herbert was inclined to discredit the cablegram from Berlin when it was first shown him. Commodore Ransay and other high officials at the Department were reluctant to believe that Commodore Stanton, who has seen long years of service and has a brilliant record, could blunder so seriously.

A number of cablegrams were sent to Rio after the conference between the President and Secretaries Gresham and Herbert, and the replies received, judging from the summary removal of Commodore Stanton from command, must have left little room for doubt as to the serious character of his action.

JUST SO.

Rear Admiral Stanton's blunder ought to cause the State Department to put on its thinking cap and correct the mistake it made when it virtually authorized naval officers to embroil us with other countries. —S. F. Chronicle.

ONE ON J. L. STEVENS.

AND POOR WILTZE

STANTON'S BLUNDER.

NAVAL OFFICERS STILL WONDERING WHY HE DID IT.

New York, Oct. 26.—The Herald's correspondent at Washington telegraphs: A day's reflection on the latest Brazilian incident has not afforded a single idea to officials here which can be used as an excuse for Rear Admiral Stanton's strange blunder in saluting the commanding officer of the insurgent fleet. The more officials think of it the more inexplicable his conduct appears.

The blunder is all the more remarkable from the fact that the Newark has a bright set of officers, several of whom have taken a special course in international law, and it is assumed, as a matter of course, that some of them must have called the Admiral's attention to his mistake. But whether such advice was given or not the department holds him alone responsible and will continue to do so until some more satisfactory explanation than anything yet offered is given.

I learn the following particulars:

On entering the harbor of Rio the Newark fired twenty-one guns in honor of the Brazilian flag flying from the fort. The fort promptly returned the salute, and Acting Rear Admiral Stanton then fired a salute of fifteen guns in honor of the Admiral commanding the revolutionary forces.

Such a salute is always customary when a foreign vessel enters a harbor and finds other vessels of the country visited in the port. The salute to the senior naval commander present always follows the salute fired in honor of the country; but in this case Brazil has no naval vessels in Rio harbor.

The insurgent ships were in no sense to be considered in the light of Brazilian vessels, and the proper thing for acting Rear-Admiral Stanton to have done was simply to end firing with the national salute responded to by the loyal forts.

Since the action of the President in ordering Stanton's detachment Secretaries Gresham and Herbert have verbally informed Minister Mendonca that the President regrets the error made by acting Rear-Admiral Stanton and that the amende honorable will, in due course, be made.

The following is from the Herald's correspondent at Montevideo: The Herald's correspondent in Rio Janeiro sends word that the report that Rear Admiral Stanton of the United States cruiser Newark had been detached and ordered to Washington for saluting Admiral Mello and paying an official call to the leader of the insurgents was received with surprise. From the outbreak of the revolution Admiral Mello has received recognition from the ships of foreign nations in the harbor of Rio. All the commanders of the foreign war ships have exchanged frank and courteous notes with him.

SENSIBLE TALK.

A correspondent of the New York Sun in a letter urging the importance of the annexation of Hawaii declares that two very profitable industries have not yet been developed on the islands. One is sheep-raising and the other coffee-growing. Sheep could probably be bred at a profit, though why any man should pass by excellent sheep land in the West to cross the sea to Hawaii is not clear. In regard to coffee it is nonsense to talk of growing it in Hawaii at the present cost of labor. The coffee plant requires considerable hand labor, and under present conditions it is idle to talk of Hawaiian competition with Guatemala or Costa Rica, where peonage prevails and an able-bodied man will work for 20 cents a day. The coffee plant flourishes in California, but like tea or silk it will not be grown here so long as farm hands demand and receive over a dollar a day for their labor.

NAVY OF THE MIKADO.

New Japanese-Built Vessel Soon to Be Placed in Commission.

Victoria (B. C.), October 24.—Captain Ingles arrived on the Empress of Japan, on his way to England. He has been for six years in the service of the Japanese Government as naval advisor.

He speaks highly of the Japanese navy. They can, he says, build and equip first-class warships, and are about to place in commission a 4000-ton vessel, with a sixty-six-ton Canet gun. There is only one foreigner now in the Japanese naval service, Howard, the gunnery instructor. The army, which is under a German Major, is in excellent condition.

EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.

Heaviest Shock Experienced for Sixty Years.

Vancouver, October 24.—The report of the recent big earthquake in Kagoshi, Japan, received by the Japanese Government, says that the shock was the heaviest for fifty or sixty years. The water in some wells dried up; in others it changed color and overflowed. Sixty-three cracks were noticed in the roads and stone walls were broken at many different places.

New Steamship Line.

JAPAN NOW HAS DIRECT COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

Vancouver (B. C.), Oct. 24.—The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Japanese Steamship Company, has established a line of steamers between Japan and India. The steamers will sail from Kobe every three weeks. The Hiroshima Maru, the pioneer vessel, is to leave on November 7th, Bombay being the Indian port.

Several bank officials have been sent to the United States and India by the Government to investigate the silver question. The deputation to India has already left; that to the United States was to leave on the City of Peking on October 14th.

MINISTER WILLIS.

The American Minister resident to Hawaii Mr. A. Willis arrived this morning and took up his residence at the Snow Cottage. The Minister who is accompanied by his wife and child drove directly to the Hotel from his cottage. His excellency will not receive any callers to-night not feeling very well after the sea-voyage.

OUR BAND.

There has been some erroneous reports spread in regard to a Concert, which it was expected that OUR BAND would give to night at the Hotel. There is nothing going on at the Hotel to-night, but OUR BAND will give a complimentary Concert to Minister Willis next Monday evening, and render the excellent programme, published below. All loyal people will of course be there and take in the sweet music while at the same time honoring the United States who by the sending of a Minister Resident to finally dispose of the question of annexation.

PART I.

- 1 March—"Queen Liliuokalani"..... Libornio (new).....
- 2 Overture—"America"..... Moses
- 3 Duet—"Martha"..... (by request)..... Foltow
- 4 Selection "Hawaiian Song"..... (by request)..... Libornio

Songs.

PART II.

- 5 Medley—"Boston Bake"..... (by request)..... Brooks
 - 6 Polka—"Through The Air" (Piccolo Solo)..... Damm
 - 7 Waltz—"My Queen"..... Bucalossi
 - 8 March—"Kainani"..... Libornio
- "Star Spangled Banner."
"Hawaii Ponoi."

WHAT THEY SAY.

That one of the cabinet Ministers had a clear every-day row with an ex-cabinet Minister. The names of Jones and Smith will be suggestive to any Englishman. It was vulgar!!!!

CHAS. GIRDLER,

Importer and Commission Merchant.

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