

# Hawaii Holomua

PROGRESS.

*The Life of the Land is Established in Righteousness.*

HONOLULU, SEPT. 22, 1893

## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

We are not needed for the purpose of fighting Mr. Neumann's battles, and we should have taken no notice of the alleged arguments advanced by an anonymous dunc in the Advertiser, who subscribes himself Annexationist, if it wasn't that the writer makes such an exhibition of ignorance of the history of the United States, as to induce us to give him a lesson.

This "Annexationist" from Hawaii—who has a very Horney flavor—attempts to present reasons why the United States should annex these Islands, even against the will of the people. His or more, probably her attempt to defend the cause of the annexationists is extremely futile. "Annexationist" evidently considers Hawaii a conquered nation—conquered by the the forces of the United States, and now belonging to the men who conspired against the Queen, and to their accessories before the fact. He shows a number of instances where the United States have annexed territories without the people of such territories being consulted, and that is, where he makes an ass of himself.

The cases mentioned are those connected with Texas, Mississippi, California, Florida, and Alaska. The kuaaina from Hawaii, should read a little more history before he rushes into print with his vulgar abuses of Mr. Neumann. Texas was joined into the Union through a vote taken among the residents of that territory. The governor of Texas at the time of annexation, was General Houston, who previously was governor of Tennessee.—

There was no annexation against the will of the people, although, Mexico disapproved it believing that she had a kuleana in Texas, and the comparison drawn by our Horred friend from Hawaii, is to say the least extremely lame. Mississippi to which he next refers was never a territory, but was simply a part of Louisiana. When Louisiana was transferred from France to the United States Government, nobody was deprived of a franchise already enjoyed or exercised. The French government owned Louisiana through conquest, and had a perfect right to do with it, what it pleased, but that is hardly the case in regard to the P. G., and Hawaii to-day. Florida and Alaska, were at the time of their transfer to the United States populated by savage Indians only, and there never could exist any reasons for allowing them the right of voting in a country, in which they had been suppressed and conquered by an intruding nation. California was virtually conquered by the United States, and in that manner became a member of the Union, but we have yet to learn that the inex-

ensible landing of Captain Wilkes and his forces was paramount to a conquest of Hawaii.

The Provisional Government in Hawaii to-day is not existing through the support of the people. The act of John L. Stevens put it in its present place—and that act has been totally and absolutely disavowed by the United States Government. The means of defence and of attack have been taken away from the Hawaiians through the agency of the man who officially represented, but virtually misrepresented, the United States here, but the day is coming when the Hawaiians will again be placed in a position to fight for their fireside, their homes, and their independence—and "annexationist" and the rest of his ilk can rest assured that they will never let the opportunity slip through their hands again, and allow themselves to be disarmed—even if the attempt is made by men misusing the name and the strength of the United States of America.

The mild abuses in which "Annexationist" indulges against Paul Neumann, Claus Spreckels and the Queen, we will not dwell upon. It is easy to be a coward, and under a *non-de-plume* hide an identity of which the writer is evidently ashamed. Most likely, the clumsy correspondent to the Advertiser has a grudge against each of the individuals mentioned. We can only make a random guess, but the possibility is there, that he has been ousted by Spreckels, sued by Neumann, and refused a "cabinet position by the Queen."

We mentioned in our columns a few days ago the case of C. M. Shortridge, the editor of the *San Jose Mercury*, who was arrested for contempt for having published the evidence in a divorce case held with closed doors. Mr. Shortridge has been acquitted by the Supreme Court of California, and the decision ought to be a lesson to our government, and more especially to our learned Attorney-General Mr. W. O. Smith.

The opinion of the Court was written by Judge Patterson, and concurred in by Justices De Haven, Fitzgerald, Harrison and McFarland (—royalist name) and is very lengthy. We will quote the finishing clause which might be of great interest to our authorities, now desiring so ardently to get under American rule. And this is what the Judges say:

*"The Constitution of every State in the Union guarantees every citizen the right to freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, and prohibits the passage of any law to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. What one may lawfully speak, he may lawfully write and publish."*

We realize that the above remarks will hurt the feelings of the most learned Attorney-General, who dug up some repealed and antiquated newspaper-muzzling law from Australia for the special benefit of the HOLOMUA, and we therefore reprint a few items from the *Japan Weekly Mail*, to show him that there is at least one country where editors and newspapers are "sat upon." After reading it, we expect that he will turn out as a strong advocate of

Hawaii's annexation to Japan. This is how it goes in the country of the Chrysanthemum:

"The *Chinzei Nippo*, of Nagasaki, was suspended on the 14th inst. having published an article violating the public peace."

"The *Kokkai* has again invited suspension by publishing some very violent writings on Korean subjects."

"Judgment was given on Wednesday on the charge of libel brought by various officials against the editor and printer of the *Fiji Shimbu*. The latter was sentenced to three months' hard labor and fined 15 yen, the former to five months' hard labor and fined 20 yen. Both have appealed. The case arose out of the Soma affair."

Of course, we know the hostility of Mr. W. O. Smith—learned in the law—towards Japan, and for that reason, we will show him, that even England, the country he at one time desired to swallow Hawaii, is up to P. G. principles, and punishes an offending editor by the pound. This is what Henry Labouchere got for using a great deal milder language than the HOLOMUA would have done on the occasion:

"Mr. Henry Labouchere, the editor and proprietor of *Truth*, has had to pay £150 and costs in an action brought against him for libel by Sir William Worsley, Bart. The words complained of, which appeared in *Truth* in August of last year, stated that Sir W. Worsley, who was the patron of the living of Hovingham, had withdrawn his "angust presence" and financial support from the church on account of the vicar having taken an active part in an election in the Radical interest, Sir William being a Tory. The defendant pleaded that he had published an apology and a correction to the effect that he found the fact to be that Sir William only withdrew a portion of his pecuniary support, and that he only partially withdrew his presence from the church, that was to say, that he ceased to be a regular attendant at all services. After hearing the evidence of the plaintiff, a verdict was given by consent for the plaintiff with the damages mentioned.

After all, let us be glad while the Autocrat General grieves, that we are to be annexed surely to the United States. On behalf of the editors in town, we prefer American rule, and principles relating to the freedom of the press, both to Japan, England, and the irrepresible S. O. W. (turn him over.)

We do not desire to criticize Judge Robertson unnecessarily, because, we believe that he has made a very good record for himself so far, but we deem it beneficial both to the Judge as well as to the community to make a note whenever a judgment is given which to the common mind either appears too severe or too lenient. We commented on the fine imposed on the New Hebridian who used bad language (in his own vernacular probably), and thereby shocked the virtuous Magoon (J. Alfred) but the severity of the fine imposed on that poor devil (not Magoon, but "Jack") has been still more emphasized by the light fine demanded yesterday,

from the Japanese servant, who assaulted Mrs. Lucas. We consider \$20 fine absolutely inadequate for such an offense. If the semi-civilized servants employed in this city get the impression that they can abuse the ladies whom they serve during the absence of their Masters, without any severe punishment following a very bad precedent will be established and it will be unsafe for any man of family to leave his wife and children alone and at the mercy of any ferocious Japanese or Chinese. The Judge ought to have sent the fellow on the reef for three months at least and thereby establishing a wholesome example.

There was a meeting of our good and paternal Councils yesterday, at which nothing of interest was transacted. Mr. Damon exhibited his usual pyrotechnical display of financial figures, and the Councilors yawned. We wish to remark that the returns from the Post Office as per Damon, only amount to \$785, while a contemporary on the government side—stated a few days ago that over \$3,000 had been handed in on account of sales of stamp. May we ask where the balance went to? To the reserve fund perhaps?

The Minister deserves credit for requesting that an investigation be held into the finances of the Military Department. The question is now if Mr. Damon dares to publish the expenses of that highly useful, and security ornamental body known as the army. Are the tax-payers finally to know how much money is paid monthly to all the gold-laced gentlemen, who at present rule the country? Are we to know how much cash it costs Hawaii to secure the services of its colonels, lieutenant-colonels, majors, and adjutants? Are we to find out at last how much "extra" a bank-clerk gets for posing as a military man, and a hardware merchant for carrying the high and mighty title of Quarter-Master-General, (of 200 men)? Is the curiosity of the public in regard to the salaries of the ordinance-officer, the secretary of Commisariat, and the Surgeon-General, actually going to be satisfied? We compliment Mr. Damon yet, we will bet that he won't publish the report which the committee appointed will send in.

The Advertiser is not a very correct paper, although, it always boasts of its original and fresh news. This morning it states that the Waimanalo Plantation is a "property lately acquired by Irwin & Co." The Waimanalo Plantation belongs to the Waimanalo Sugar Company and we don't believe that Irwin & Co. have a single share in that concern. The firm referred to are simply the agents of the company.

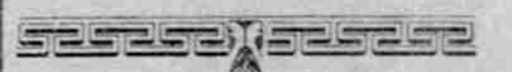
The Advertiser prints a poor cut of General Beauregard, and labels it Robert Louis Stevenson. Besides having been executed with a hoe, it is, in other respects, "the most unkindest cut of all."

A correspondent for whom we have the greatest esteem expresses himself in this issue in regard to our criticism of the Boston officers.—While we are perfectly

willing to adopt the views of our correspondent, and admit the possibility of having been too severe we must say, that according to naval, and army etiquette as practised in the different European countries, the Americans must either be very defective in their *corps d'esprit* or they must have a code of their own.

We cannot possibly understand how Admiral Skerrett can allow the officers of the Boston to go to the ball to be given at the Palace. The refusal en masse of the Boston officers to attend the ball at the Hotel the other night, gives the two affairs necessarily a political aspect, and we are of the impression that even the American navy desires its officers to be free from the slightest tinge or appearance of interference in the internal affairs of the countries in which they are stationed. Holding themselves aloof from the ball at the Hotel given by the way, by the most pronounced annexationists was an outrageous insult to the Admiral, who attended the ball. In any other navy such a snub to the commander-in-chief, would have been attended to, in such a manner, as would not easily be forgotten. The acceptance of the invitation to the ball at the Palace emphasizes the insult to the ladies who gave the Hotel ball, and to the Admiral who honored that ball with his presence and shows the Boston officers in a very unenviable light if they care to be considered gentlemen and companions of their European colleagues.

The Supreme Court in Banco is sitting this afternoon. There are several cases on the calendar to be heard.



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HOPP & CO.,  
King Street.

