

Hawaii Holomua

PROGRESS.

The Life of the Land is Established
in Righteousness.

HONOLULU, NOV. 22, 1893.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Our extremely economical government which according to the Advertiser and the Star, has never been equalled in Hawaii is at present wasting the money of the tax-payers by sending government officials on junketing expeditions of a most useless nature around the country. The Postmaster-General makes a big showing by writing lengthy and tedious reports about his pleasure trips to the other Islands, while the people in Honolulu are being put to great inconvenience, and annoyance by the new rule of the Post Office that the mails for the foreign steamers close two hours before the sailing of the vessels. The Postmaster-General is visiting the Volcano and furnishing the admiring government with such novel and astounding facts as his latest statement that there are not many residents in the vicinity of the Volcano House. We have been told that the reason for closing the mails so long before the steamers leave is that the Post Office officials are very busy in making up statistics for the International Postal Union. We should imagine that these statistics would be of some concern to the head of the Postal department, and that it would be of more importance to Mr. Oat to be around, and attending to the supervision at least of the works of his clerks that spending his time at the Volcano, where we are told, there are not many residents.

Another prominent official who enjoys life at the expense of the tax-payers is the Deputy Collector of Customs. He is travelling ostensibly for the purpose of inspecting Custom Houses—a perfectly absurd transaction as all collectors have to forward their statements and money monthly or quarterly. The Deputy Collector is doing a little political jobbing at the same time, and holds meetings of the different local annexation clubs, at which he encourages the bewildered Islanders to stand firm and shoulder to shoulder in their glorious and praiseworthy efforts of supporting the P. G.—and continue to pay the salary of the said Deputy Collector. If the annexation club desires to send a man around on the stump, by all means let them do it, but let them do it at their own expense and not saddle the depleted treasury with any more useless expenditures. The time of the government officials belongs to the taxpayers who furnish the money that pay the officials. If the Custom House can get along without a deputy collector, do away with that office, and let the present incumbent devote all his time in rubbing the back of such men as John W. Kalua. But if the office as deputy collector is a necessity—as we believe it to be, the man filling that office and drawing the pay connected with it should be made to stick to

his business and carry out the duties incumbent on him, and for which he is paid instead of being allowed to travel around on a political speech-making tour to the neglect of his office. The sanction of that kind of business on the part of the government comes with bad grace from an alleged honest, upright, economical and non-corrupt administration—but then it is only the hired organettes that use such terms about Mr. Dole and his seventeen satellites.

Attorney-General W. O. Smith has seen fit to enter a *nolle prosequi* in the case of the Provisional Government vs. Geo. Carson Kenyon charged with criminal libel against John L. Stevens. Of course the Attorney-General has a right to refuse to prosecute any case whenever he sees fit, but the infamous outrages to which Mr. Kenyon was submitted at the time of his arrest at the special orders of the Attorney-General should have indicated at least that the government had a good and strong case against the man who was prosecuted and persecuted.

Mr. Kenyon was at the time of his arrest the responsible editor of the HOLOMUA. An editorial which appeared in an Ohio paper and which dealt severely with Mr. John L. Stevens—at that time American minister to Hawaii was reproduced in the HOLOMUA, and Mr. Kenyon was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Attorney-General Smith. Mr. Kenyon was arrested by two police-captains, and on a Saturday afternoon. He was brought to the Station House where he was searched like a common felon and locked up in a cell in the basement of the building in which a bucket with excrements was placed. This was done, as it was stated at the time to Mr. Kenyon by Deputy Marshal Brown, according to instructions from head-quarters. Although, everybody knew that Mr. Kenyon would immediately be bailed out this outrage was committed at the special orders of the alleged honest and decent attorney-general. Mr. Kenyon was released on a bail-bond for \$500, while we recently have seen the stranger who edits the Star allowed to go on his own recognizance. The case of Mr. Kenyon should have been tried at the last term of the circuit court, but the attorney general was not ready to go on claiming that he had to get some very necessary and important papers from the United States' Legation which at that time was closed. Now the case we should have supposed was ready to go on. The legation is open and a minister is here. The learned Attorney-General has now undoubtedly access to all the documents which he needs—but now he enters a *nolle prosequi* without making the slightest explanation for such a step or for anything connected with this business. That Mr. Kenyon of course will bring a suit for damages against Mr. W. O. Smith goes without saying. It is perhaps the only remedy for redress which he has, but we trust that the British Minister who has followed the different phases of the outrage against Mr. Kenyon will not allow the matter to drop or be

pigeon-holed or left to the tender mercies of a "selected" "political" jury.

When the Advertiser bemoans the necessity of keeping the town in a semi-state of martial law and overrun with armed men it should mention who it is that has brought on this state of affairs in our formerly peaceful community, and who it is that has brought the undesirable element of toughs to the surface. The government does not fear any uprising from the royalists. It is perfectly well aware that there never has been any intention on the part of the loyal citizens of Hawaii who believe in self-government to take the law into their own hands and overthrow the provisional government. The loyal Hawaiians have perfect faith in the justice and honesty of President Cleveland's administration, and they will be perfectly satisfied by abiding by any decision which the United States' Government will give in regard to Hawaii's future. But the government has made a great mistake in arming the undesirable element of which it stands in fear themselves and clothing all the beach-combers in town with a certain authority. The government finds itself in a quandary through its own foolish and ill-advised action, and it is now wondering how to get rid of the pretorian guard which it unfortunately has created and which now is a standing menace to the peace of the community.

Since Minister Willis has given out that he will maintain the peace in this country at all hazards, there is no possible excuse for the retaining of the armed forces. It is a direct insult and a threat against the United States for this government to keep up an army after the representative of President Cleveland has taken upon himself the responsibility of keeping the peace and the order here. The Provisional Government which at present manages affairs here will shortly be made to remember that it does not stand as an independent government, but that it will have to bow humbly to the United States which although temporarily recognizing it as the *de facto* government of Hawaii will make their voice heard and their will felt in the re-establishing of a constitutional and proper government in the country. The bluster and braggadocio of the revolutionary government and its organs don't go for much. Whatever the United States demand, in regard to Hawaii will be done and nothing in the power of the P. G. or their supporters can alter the fixed policy of Cleveland in regard to Hawaii—neither even if a brief delay has been secured most likely through misrepresentations and deliberate falsehoods.

The P. G. rifle carriers give another show this evening. The usual "march around" will be presented to the audience, and the "three" commands will issue faith in stentorian tones. This will be a fine opportunity for the "Minstrel" boys to obtain some good local hits and jokes for their performance on Saturday evening. Watch the surgeon, boys.

LAW AND JUSTICE

AS PRACTICED BY

Attorney-General W. O. Smith.

ORDERS ISSUED TO THE MARSHAL

— TO —

Refuse any Further Warrants for Libel Against the "Star" Editor.

SMITH of the "Star" Protected by SMITH of the P.G.

That the Attorney-General of the Provisional Government has succeeded during his brief incumbency in becoming the most unpopular man in town is no secret any longer. Even the very supporters of the revolutionary government regret that it ever should have been thought advisable to select a man like Mr. Smith for the all-important office of Attorney General. His narrow-mindedness, his bigotry, and his incapability as a prosecuting officer have become hard and cold facts, but the community has tolerated him because he has generally been considered harmless as long as the impartial and fair spirit of Sanford Dole's brains dominated and acted as a check on the vagaries of the Attorney-General. But when a most glaring act of injustice and favoritism is committed by the Attorney-General for the sake of shielding the hired scribbler who revels in libellous slanders in the Star columns, it is time to make a strong and determined protest. Attorney-General Smith has instructed the Marshal and his deputies to refuse to sanction the issuing of any further warrants against Editor Smith of the Hawaiian Star. The provisional government in the person of Attorney-general W. O. Smith has placed its seal of approval on the paper, and the writer who daily violates the laws of the country by publishing libel after libel. Mr. S. B. Dole—the ex judge's administration encourages through Mr. W. O. Smith—the learned Attorney-general—measures which will lead to the taking of the law into the hands of the men who are assaulted by the black-guards in the hire of the annexationists. Mr. Dole's administration which has been held up to the United States as an honest and fairminded government refuses justice and right to all citizens who differ politically from the attorney general. We shall refrain from commenting on the marshal. He has shown himself so outrageously partisan in allowing Mr. Smith of the Star to go at liberty without furnishing any bail that he has stamped himself as unworthy of holding any office of trust or importance in this country. That the attorney general now shows himself as favoring and supporting the methods of Mr. Hitchcock is perhaps some excuse for this

partisan official, but it reflects very little to the credit of the government which at least indirectly tolerates the infamous and extremely corrupt action of the Attorney-General. The libels against Mr. C. B. Wilson and the outrageous lying slanders against the Queen have been made for the purpose of creating a row through shamefully aggravating the friends of the parties mentioned. The hireling who calls Wilson a Tahitian coward has not succeeded in his nefarious schemes. Mr. Wilson has so far been on the right track and simply appealed to the laws of the Kingdom. The course of Mr. Wilson has naturally been a source of annoyance and disappointment to the clique represented by W. O. Smith and he has therefore cowardly misused the authority vested in him to prevent any further appeal to the laws by the outraged and assaulted citizen. The infamy with which the government stands covered through W. O. Smith's political conduct will rest on each individual member for ever. If any of them ever believe that they can be tolerated in public life in these Islands their knowledge of human nature and of political decency and honesty must be sadly wanting. The Hawaiian Nation will bide its time, but when the hand of judgement falls it will fall heavily and crush W. O. Smith and his corrupt abettors.

THE CHAMPION.

H. B. M's S. Champion, arrived this morning sixteen days from Esquimault. The following is the list officers.

Captain Eustace Rooke, Lieutenants, Charles W. Fowler, Rowland Nugent, F. K. C. Gibbons, H. D. G. Foord, W. F. Benwell, Lieut. Marines John Marchant, Chaplain & Naval Instructor Rev Thomas T. Griffiths, Staff Surgeon J. C. Dow, Staff Paymaster B. C. Scott, Ch. Engineer J. Armstrong, Sub. Lieut. F. H. Walter, Surgeon R. F. Bato, Assist. Paymaster T. Hayles, Engineer W. J. Kent, Assist. Engineer V. A. ter Veen, Gunner S. T. Marchant, Boatswain S. J. E. Galley, Carpenter W. Neale, Midshipmen R. A. Willis, and A. C. Clarke.

Left to "Royal Arthur" O. J. Prentis, G. A. Rooke, R. M. G. Knight.

Strange Shadows.

Strange shadows of what appears to be a very large, soiled, brown linen suit (evidently stuffed with some kind of venomous rubbish, by which it is actuated) with a cartridge belt and a rifle attached to it has been frequently seen of late at night in different parts of the city and suburbs.

Many are the theories expressed as to what it really can be. Thus far close contact has been avoided, not from fear, but from an unwholesome odor accompanying it, which it felt at quite a distance. BEETLE.

A Chinaman fooled the Police yesterday.