A. They have great influence on those points.

Q. How?

A. In the election of 1892 at Kauai, Messrs. Gay and Robinson, who owned large amount of property there, told a good many of the natives, who voted against their candidate for representative, to take away their horses and the few cattle they had on their land.

Q. What did they do with them?

A. They sold them—they had no place to keep them.

Q. Does that appear to enable them to control the native vote to a considerable extent?

A. Sometimes, but we have secret vote in this country now. They can not control it so well as they used to.

Q. Would that enable them to get natives to sign a petition for annexation?

A. In that way they sign petitions because they are obliged. They have their horses and cattle.

Q. The only chance the native has to get his stock grazed is on land belonging to large planters; sometimes individuals and sometimes corporations.

A. Yes.

Q. Generally corporations?

A. Yes; planters, generally corporations.

I have carefully read the foregoing and pronounce it an accurate report of my interviews with Mr. Blount.

ROBERT W. WILCOX.

HONOLULU, April 27.

No. 60.


FACTS IN RELATION TO THE REVOLUTION OF 1893, AND THE CAUSES WHICH LED TO IT.

Two years ago the nation was preparing its decorations to joyously celebrate and welcome the home-coming of His Majesty King Kalakaua, who was away on a visit of business to the United States, endeavoring to benefit his country and people by working for a modification of the existing treaty of reciprocity with the United States, in the direction of securing the admission of more Hawaiian products and manufactures free of duty into the United States. He had gone on this errand a sick man—at the direct instigation and strong pressure of the planters and their friends, led by Thurston and others. They hoped that through his royal rank and genial bonhomie to gain those privileges from the American Government which they themselves when in power as the cabinet of 1887 had failed to secure.

On the 29th of January, 1881, the U. S. S. Charleston, bearing the body of the deceased monarch, in charge of Rear-Admiral George Brown, arrived in Honolulu harbor. The Charleston was draped in mourning and her yards were cockbilled, which was the first intimation to the Hawaiian people that their monarch had laid down his life in the attempt to benefit the sugar planters. The arrangements for the celebration of his return with rejoicing were changed to that of mourning for Hawaii's dead.