

A letter was sent to the marshal of the Kingdom requesting him to deliver everything to the Provisional Government.

All that night and next day everything remained quiet.

At 10 a. m. the 18th, I moved to Washington Place of my own accord, preferring to live in retirement.

On the 19th of January, I wrote a letter to President Harrison, making an appeal that justice should be done.

His Excellency BENJAMIN HARRISON,  
*President of the United States:*

MY GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND: It is with deep regret that I address you on this occasion. Some of my subjects, aided by aliens, have renounced their loyalty and revolted against the constitutional Government of my Kingdom. They have attempted to depose me and to establish a Provisional Government in direct conflict with the organic law of this Kingdom. Upon receiving incontestable proofs that his excellency the minister plenipotentiary of the United States aided and abetted their unlawful movement and caused United States troops to be landed for that purpose, I submitted to force, believing that he would not have acted in that manner unless by authority of the Government which he represents.

This action on my part was prompted by three reasons, the futility of a conflict with the United States, the desire to avoid violence and bloodshed and the destruction of life and property, and the certainty which I feel that you and your Government will right whatever wrongs may have been inflicted upon us in the premises. In due time a statement of the true facts relating to this matter will be laid before you, and I live in the hope that you will judge uprightly and justly between myself and my enemies.

This appeal is not made for myself personally but for my people who have hitherto always enjoyed the friendship and protection of the United States.

My opponents have taken the only vessel which could be obtained here for the purpose, and hearing of their intention to send a delegation of their number to present their side of this conflict before you I requested the favor of sending by the same vessel an envoy to you to lay before you my statement as the facts appear to myself and my loyal subjects.

This request has been refused and I now ask you that in justice to myself and to my people that no steps be taken by the Government of the United States until my cause can be heard by you. I shall be able to dispatch an envoy about the 2d day of February, as that will be the first available opportunity hence, and he will reach you with every possible haste that there may be no delay in the settlement of this matter.

I pray you, therefore, my good friend that you will not allow any conclusions to be reached by you until my envoy arrives.

I beg to assure you of the continuance of my highest consideration.

(Signed)

LILIUOKALANI R.

It appears that President Harrison could not have taken notice of my appeal, or perhaps he was as anxious as the Provisional Government to annex these Islands, for the 16th of February I find he sent a message to the Senate transmitting the treaty, with a view to its ratification, without having first investigated or inquired into all the conditions or points of our situation, or that of the United States itself. I will not attempt to write the President's message, as you are already aware of its text.

I also wrote a letter to Mr. Cleveland, dated the 31st of January, 1893.

His Excellency GROVER CLEVELAND,  
*President-elect of the United States:*

MY GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND: In the vicissitudes which happened in the Hawaiian Islands, and which affect my people, myself, and my house so seriously, I feel comforted the more that, besides the friendly relation of the United States, I have the boon of your personal friendship and good will.

The changes which occurred here need not be stated in this letter; you will have at the time at which it reaches you the official information, but I have instructed the Hon. Paul Neumann, whom I have appointed my representative at Washington, to submit to you a précis of the facts and circumstances relating to the revolution in Honolulu, and to supplement it by such statements which you may please to elicit.

I beg that you will consider this matter, in which there is so much involved for my people, and that you give us your friendly assistance in granting redress for a wrong which we claim has been done to us, under color of the assistance of the naval forces of the United States in a friendly port. Believe me that I do not veil under this a request to you the fulfillment of which could in the slightest degree be contrary to your position, and I leave our grievance in your hands, confident that in so far as you deem it proper we shall have your sympathy and your aid.

I am, your good friend,

LILIUOKALANI R.

On the 31st of January the Hon. Paul Neumann received his appointment as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States of America. On the 1st of February he departed for Washington, with Prince David Kawanauakoa to accompany him on his commission, to negotiate for a withdrawal of the treaty and to restore to us what had been taken away by the actions of the revolutionists. At my request Mr. E. C. Macfarlane kindly consented to accompany the commission.

Happily, Providence ordered otherwise than as was expected by the revolutionists. Man proposes and God disposes. My commissioners arrived in time to stay the progress of the treaty. The members of the Senate became doubtful as to the correctness of the actions of the commissioners of the Provisional Government.

President Harrison's term expired, and President Cleveland's inauguration took place, and I hailed it as a good omen, having met him in 1887 while he occupied the Presidential chair that year, and I have not been disappointed.

President Cleveland's first act has been to withdraw that annexation treaty; the second, to send a Commissioner to investigate the situation in Hawaii Nei.

Your arrival in this country has brought relief to our people and your presence safety. There is no doubt but that the Provisional Government would have carried out extreme measures toward myself and my people, as you may have already seen ere this, by their unjust actions. If the President had been indifferent to my petitions I am certain it would have brought serious results to myself and tyranny to my subjects. In this I recognize the high sense of justice and honor in the person who is ruler of the American nation.

In making out this lengthy statement I will present the main points:

(1) That it has been a project of many years on the part of the missionary element that their children might some day be rulers over these islands and have the control and power in their own hands, as was the case after the revolution of 1887. Mr. W. W. Hall openly stated that they had planned for this for twelve years. It was a long-thought-of project, a dream of many years. So also said Mr. F. S. Lyman, of Hilo, in his speech to the people in the month of January. He said, "Fifteen long years we have prayed for this, and now our prayers are heard."

The disposition of those appointed to positions of authority, to act with the missionary element, tends to make the Government unstable, and because they found I could not easily be led by them, they do not like me.

(2) The interference of the American minister, J. L. Stevens, in our local affairs and conspiring with a few foreign people to overthrow me and annex these islands to the United States, and by his actions has placed me and my people in this unhappy position.

(3) My attempt to promulgate a new constitution. It was in answer

to the prayers and petitions of my people. They had sent petitions to the late King, and to the Legislature ever since 1887.

The Legislature is the proper course by which a new constitution or any amendments to the constitution could be made; that is the law. But when members are bribed and the Legislature corrupted how can one depend on any good measure being carried by the house? It is simply impossible. That method was tried and failed. There was only one recourse, and that was, that with the signature of one of the cabinet I could make a new constitution.

There is no clause in the constitution of 1887, to which I took my oath to maintain, stating "that there should be no other constitution but this," and article 78 reads that--

Wheresoever by this constitution any act is to be done or performed by the King or Sovereign it shall, unless otherwise expressed, mean that such act shall be done and performed by the Sovereign by and with the advice and consent of the cabinet.

The last clause of the forty-first article of the constitution reads:

No acts of the King shall have any effect unless it be countersigned by a member of the cabinet, who by that signature makes himself responsible.

My cabinet encouraged me, then afterwards advised me to the contrary. In yielding to their protest I claim I have not committed any unconstitutional or revolutionary act, and having withdrawn, why should the Reform party have gone on making preparations for war, as they did?

(4 and lastly.) That on the afternoon of the 16th of January, at 5 p. m., the United States troops were landed to support the conspirators, by orders of the United States minister, J. L. Stevens;

That on Tuesday, the 17th of January, 1893, at about 2:30 o'clock p. m., the Provisional Government was proclaimed, and Minister Stevens assured my cabinet that he recognized them, that Government; that at 6 p. m. of the same day I yielded my authority to the superior force of the United States.

We have been waiting patiently, and will still wait, until such time as the Government of the United States, on the facts presented to it, shall undo the act of its representative.

I hope and pray that the United States and her President will see that justice is done to my people and to myself; that they will not recognize the treaty of annexation, and that it may forever be laid aside; that they will restore to me and to my nation all the rights that have been taken away by the action of her minister; that we may be permitted to continue to maintain our independent stand amongst the civilized nations of the world as in years gone by; that your great nation will continue those kind and friendly relations that have always existed for many years past between the two countries. I can assure that Hawaii and her people have no other sentiment toward America and her President than one of kindest regard.

The Provisional Government, instead of being under the guidance of the President and cabinet, as the responsible heads of the nation; are virtually led by irresponsible people, who compose the advisory councils and "provisional army," and who set the laws of the land at defiance. A continuance of this state of things I consider dangerous to life and to the community.

I pray, therefore, that this unsatisfactory state of things may not continue and that we may not suffer further waste, justice may be speedily granted and that peace and quiet may once more reign over our land, Hawaii Nei.

*Interview with Albert B. Loebenstein, of Hilo, Hawaii, surveyor and civil engineer, Tuesday, April 11, 1893.*

Mr. BLOUNT. What is your business?

Mr. LOEBENSTEIN. I take charge of lands belonging to the Government in respect to rents and suggestions I am pleased to give relative to their reservation, whether best to sell them or what disposition.

Q. Will you tell me in whose hands the lands of the islands generally are?

A. Government lands?

Q. The whole land system?

A. The Crown lands, the Government lands. The amounts of Government land is about 873,000 acres and of Crown over 900,000 acres, throughout the group.

Q. Who owns the residue?

A. Bishop estate and private parties?

Q. What is the amount owned by private parties?

A. I can not say. The report of 1890 will give the figures of that.

Q. Can you tell me as to the holdings of the Kanaka population?

A. They are very small indeed.

Q. Can you give me any figures?

A. I can not. The tax returns would give that most accurately.

Q. To whom should I apply for that?

A. To the minister of finance. I know it is very small, and each year diminishes in amount.

Q. By leases and sales?

A. Mostly by mortgages, which foreclose by nonpayment of interest and principal. The Chinese have a large amount of lands which were originally assigned to Kanakas on these islands.

Q. Have they absolute title?

A. In most instances they hold by lease.

Q. They are not lands which belonged to the chiefs?

A. No; they are lands which come under the head of Kuleanas—small holdings, seldom over 5 acres in extent, and on these islands they are the principal lands which form taro patches and receive irrigation. They are now controlled by the Chinese.

Q. The Chinese are not owners of sugar plantations, are they?

A. No; I believe there is but one sugar plantation owned by Chinese, and that is on the island of Molakai. That has since been sold, and now the only plantation interest owned or controlled by Chinese is one on the island of Hawaii, and more particularly the plantation of Pepeekeo, in the district of Hilo, of which one-third of the capital stock is owned by one C. Afong.

Mr. LOEBENSTEIN continuing at 11 o'clock Wednesday, April 12.

Mr. BLOUNT. This is a map of Hawaii?

Mr. LOEBENSTEIN. Yes.

Q. What do the various colors represent?

A. The yellow represents land belonging to the Crown, the green that owned by the Government.

Q. And the remainder?

A. The remainder represents individual ownership and other ownership, including lands conveyed by the Government, and also Kuleanas,

which represent small parcels conveyed to the original tenants, who resided on the land at the time that the land system was established.

Q. By whom?

A. By Kamehameha III. They were conveyed by the King on confirmation of the land commission subsequent to 1848.

Q. Were not some of them conveyed to chiefs?

A. No; all the lands which were conveyed to the chiefs were merely in reward for services rendered by their ancestors at the time of the conquest by Kamehameha I.

Q. Now, what part of the lands, outside of the Government lands and the crown lands, belongs to what is known as Kuleanas, and what part belongs to individuals and corporations?

A. At the time the awards were made about 11,000 acres in all were conveyed as Kuleanas by the King and privy council. Subsequent to that, and I might say for a short time preceding, sections of land were sold by the King, and subsequently by the Government, and royal patented to individuals—Hawaiians and foreigners—about 290,000 acres in all.

Q. What part of the 290,000 acres did the natives get?

A. On the Island of Hawaii, two-thirds; this is approximate. I want to be on the safe side, giving the Hawaiians the benefit of the ratio. Then there remained, of course, the lands which are still owned by the Government, and also those which come under the crown lands proper. On figuring up the area of the crown lands of Hawaii, allowing for those lands whose area is not correctly known, I should say there were over 625,000 acres of crown lands on the Island of Hawaii. There are nearly 600,000 acres of Government land. There are lands which come under the head of unassigned lands, and also those which have not yet been investigated, that I should say were nearly 150,000 acres more.

Q. What do you mean by unassigned?

A. At the time the land system was established a list of lands was made out. Certain lands were to be given to chiefs; others were reserved by the King, and the remainder were to form what has since been called Government lands. Certain lands were overlooked, and have since come under the head of unassigned lands. The larger portion of the crown lands are now under lease for long terms of years.

Q. What is the limit?

A. Thirty years, allowed by law. A number of these leases have lately been made, which of course throws them out of any calculation for development by small settlers for sometime to come.

Q. To whom are they leased?

A. Corporations.

Q. And for what purpose?

A. Grazing purposes and cane cultivation. That land is only suitable for that purpose and also for the needs of planters.

Q. What do you mean by the needs of planters?

A. They felt that they required land for the purpose of planting cane, and they offered so much a year, and generally they got it—sometimes far below the actual value. I know of several instances where leases have been executed for crown lands far below their actual value.

Q. To corporations?

A. Yes. Of course a large quantity part of this crown land is absolutely worthless. A reference to the map will show that most of these crown lands converge towards the backbone of the island. Then there

is a large amount of lava and other volcanic country unfit for anything, but enough remains to be applicable to purposes of farming, especially small farms. In the higher altitudes crops can be raised which are grown in temperate zones, and nearer the level of the sea tropical products. I should say that of these 625,000 acres 50 per cent can be made available, after the leases which now tie them have expired. I think the value of the crown lands has been very much overrated.

Q. You speak of the natives owning Kuleanas, and then of their having gotten lands sold by the Government.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The latter class; are they in small parcels or not?

A. The largest amounts of land sold to the native Hawaiian by the Hawaiian Government are seldom over 100 acres in extent. There are some which are of larger area, and when so have generally been purchased by a number of individuals pooling together.

Q. Well, now, the pooling of these lands; who owns them?

A. To-day?

Q. Yes.

A. Individuals.

Q. For sugar culture?

A. Yes, and for grazing. I should say that by far the larger part is now in the hands of foreigners.

Q. Did the natives sell it?

A. They sold it and they raised money on it by mortgage, and in some instances lost it by foreclosure.

Q. Have they conveyed away in that way the larger proportion of their holdings?

A. I should say that not over 10 per cent of the land originally conveyed to the Hawaiians or purchased by them from the Government has remained in their hands to-day.

Q. The lands sold then are generally in the hands of these corporations?

A. Yes, sir. I should state, in this connection, that the larger portion of the lands sold by the Government is situated in the districts of Kohala, Hamaqua, and Hilo, the three districts on the island of Hawaii which now produce over one-half of the crop of the Hawaiian Islands, over 60,000 tons. The districts of Kona and Kau in the olden times were mostly settled by Hawaiians. The fishing was good, and they preferred to live there in preference to living on the windward side of the Island. As the plantations throughout the group expanded and their needs for land increased, it gradually assumed control of these little sections.

Q. By purchase?

A. The process would be this: The Hawaiian would get hard up. He wanted to raise money on his property, and of course the plantation was always ready to advance that money; or if he went to other parties it would sooner or later be transferred to the plantation. The man who had made him advances would want his interest or principal, and in the natural course of events it always came over to the corporation, and this is how they managed to obtain the whole or larger part of the land.

Q. Now, the lands on the leeward; who are they owned by now mostly?

A. The ownership is about even between the descendants of the original awardees and the others who have obtained control in the manner I have just stated.

Q. What are they used for?

A. For grazing lands and sites for dwellings. The leeward side is largely volcanic—very rough and rocky—and the lower contours are unfit for anything but grazing. The higher contours are generally on larger awards, which are now owned by others. This condition holds good with the other islands as on Hawaii, only more emphatically so.

Q. You mean to say that these changes of title are more emphatic than on Hawaii?

A. Yes; Hawaii is only a sugar-producing island of comparatively recent date, while Maui and Kauai were the initial points of the sugar industry.

Q. How about this island?

A. Sugar on this island is of comparatively recent date. The total amount of land owned by Hawaiians on these islands does not exceed 7,000 acres. I am giving approximate figures.

Q. How much is owned by other parties?

A. The remainder. I think the area of this island is about 340,000 or 350,000 acres.

Q. And the remainder, after taking out the amount owned by natives?

A. About 65,000 acres is owned by the Crown; a small tract is owned by the Government and the Bishop estate, and private parties, mostly foreigners, come in for the remainder. Of the 7,000 acres I have given 1,200 acres or thereabouts is now under cultivation by the Chinese in rice and taro patches.

Q. Did they get that from the natives?

A. Yes. The remaining 6,000 is what is called Kula land, or plateau land. It is all heavily mortgaged.

Q. About what rate of interest is charged?

A. The legal rate is 9 per cent.

Q. Suppose more than that is charged?

A. If it is with the consent of the mortgagor, he is held.

(Mr. Loebenstein here presented a map of the island of Maui.)

Q. Will you please tell me what opportunity you have had for getting this information you have been giving this morning?

A. I have been a surveyor for a number of years and I am constantly traveling over all the islands of the group. I have taken great interest in the land system here and given it a careful study. I know the Hawaiian language thoroughly—I speak it, read it, and write it.

Q. How long have you been in the islands?

A. Off and on, fifteen years. I was born at Macon, Ga.

Q. You have not been south since you have been away?

A. No.

Q. Your surveying has been done at the instance of private parties or the Government?

A. Both. The Government has frequently retained me for work when their own corps was insufficient to carry on the work, but I am not a salaried Government official.

Q. You have perhaps found it more profitable to have private employment?

A. Oh, by far.

Q. When employed by the Government you get the same rate of pay?

A. I charge the same rate as I do to private parties. I would say this—that I also hold an appointment as Government land agent for the island of Hawaii, and my duties are to maintain an oversight and

supervision of Government lands. I have always endeavored to look out for the interest of the people as against the grasp and greed of other parties—that is in respect to fair figures for rentals, and setting apart such lands as I think should be set apart for homestead settlers, so as to give the experiment of small farming in the country a fair trial. Of the lands set apart for homestead purposes on the island of Hawaii there are about 7,000 acres in all, which have been laid out in tracts not exceeding 20 acres.

Q. Now, going from the land question, do you know anything about the causes which led to the dethronement of the Queen and the establishment of the Provisional Government?

A. I believe I have kept myself posted on the events of the day. I believe I understand to some extent how the crisis was brought about.

Q. Please give me your views.

A. Since the forcing of the new constitution upon Kaulakaua there has been a constant endeavor on the part of the Sovereign to undermine those constitutional checks which were set against the royal prerogative. That of course led to constant collision.

Q. You mean force?

A. No; constitutional collision. In many instances the constitutional side of the question, as I understand it, was set aside. That is to say, by opinions and decisions from the highest court in the land—the supreme court. The sovereign was generally sustained. All these different results and different tendencies finally combined in making the issue very plain and broad. Then again the Hawaiian looks upon the Government and upon official position as a legitimate source from which to fill his pocket. In other words, he is naturally corrupt. The younger generation have only the one ambition—to become Government employés. For this reason the sovereign has generally been able to depend on that element in its encroachments on constitutional liberty. These different streams all converged into that revolution of a few months ago, which set aside the Queen. I know, of course, that at times there must have been a private understanding and differences of opinion which were adjusted in order to maintain a peaceful condition of affairs.

Q. Who were these private understandings between?

A. In this statement I am giving my own individual opinion. I have nothing authoritative, but events have occurred at times which any lover of constitutional liberty, or anything which meant the independence of white men, would grit his teeth over and still find things would remain the same.

Q. Did these differences run along the race line generally?

A. I could answer that in this way—that what differences there have been have generally resulted in the race line being sharply drawn, and the Hawaiian would of course use his vote in strengthening his side of the case. There has been no working in harmony between the two races for the last ten years.

Q. The difference then practically has been between the whites and the Crown and the natives on such questions as you have already indicated? Is that true?

A. It is undoubtedly so.

Q. Did there seem to be a general sentiment amongst the whites for annexation?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did that get to be pronounced?

A. You mean as a public enunciation?



Q. You can state it both ways.

A. It became a public enunciation January 16, and before that time there had been several. I know of one instance where the same movement was in force to bring about annexation.

Q. What time was that?

A. Between the months of March and October of 1892.

Q. Was that the Ashford-Wilcox movement?

A. Yes; I was requested to join the movement. It was a secret conspiracy at that time.

Q. The object being to dethrone the Queen?

A. To overthrow the throne and have annexation. I won't say to what republic. It was the initial step to evolve a system of annexation.

Q. Why did it fail?

A. In the first place the officials nabbed the head conspirators before the thing was ready. My personal conviction is that the time was not ripe; that capital, which is proverbially timid and slow to accept a new order of things, was unwilling to embark in the scheme.

Q. Did the leaders of that movement have anything to do with the failure of the capitalists to join?

A. Yes, sir; I believe it was the want of responsible men—who were known as men of financial standing in the community—that was the cause of the failure. Some of the leaders who were then announcing annexation are now violently opposed to it.

Q. And were they on the 16th of January?

A. I know of two who in public utterances opposed the movement.

Q. What is your judgment as to the disposition on the part of the people toward the Provisional Government?

A. Hawaiians, you mean?

Q. You can take the several classes in such order as you want.

A. I believe the feeling among the whites generally is in support of the Provisional Government. There are exceptions, but I think I have a right to say they do not represent the respectable element in the community.

Q. How are they in point of numbers? What percentage of the white population?

A. I know there are very few.

Q. There is an English element here. How is it disposed towards the present Government?

A. Equally divided as to annexation and nonannexation.

Q. Is it true or not that they and the whites generally are looking at the matter from a business standpoint?

A. In my conversations with a number of leading sugar-planters, and managers who represent owners, they have advanced several reasons like this: We are fully aware that the bounty is a thing that can be knocked in the head. We do not care. We want better government. And as for the contract labor, we can get along without it. We have enough Japanese in the country now. Some of them look at the thing from a financial point of view, and might be unwilling to express these views.

Q. What do they desire and expect if they entered into union with the United States?

A. Stable government.

Q. What do you mean by stable government?

A. A government which is not under the pleasure of a sovereign whose mere will or wish or pleasure will overthrow constitutional rights.

Q. The larger part of the population here is not white?

A. No, sir; they are not—whites only a small minority.

Q. Well, then, if the Portuguese and the Japanese and the Kanakas were allowed suffrage, would they not overthrow the political power of what is called the best people here?

A. The Hawaiians alone would do it without the aid of the other elements.

Q. With that in view, what is the expectation of the better class as to the question of suffrage in connection with their desire for annexation?

A. The original intention was—which is a matter of history—to apply for union with the United States and to be accepted by them under a territorial form of government.

Q. And so avoid the suffrage question?

A. Yes.

Q. Looking to the fact that, as you have said, the native population would overwhelm the better elements in any political contest if manhood suffrage was adopted, what condition, what relation could they hope to have with the Government of the United States to protect them from that situation?

A. A territorial form of government, formed on lines parallel to the government of the District of Columbia. That was the original idea and expectation when the Queen was dethroned.

Q. After the Provisional Government was established?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say that was the original idea?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the idea now—any change of feeling or belief or hope?

A. I do not think so. I think the feeling remains the same; but, in view of the opposition which this has brought forth, the matter has now evolved into a desire to give them civil rights.

Q. Who?

A. The Hawaiians.

Q. To what extent?

A. Votes.

Q. Without qualification?

A. That has not been entered into, so far as I know.

Q. Do you think, in view of what you have said about the Government being overwhelmed by a popular vote, would you suppose they would be satisfied to go into the Union, giving unqualified suffrage to the native population?

A. I do not think they look that far ahead. I believe that the suffrage given to the Hawaiians would make them a football and an object which different political parties would try their best to get hold of. At the same time the Hawaiian has no love for the present dynasty of sovereigns.

Q. And if the question of annexation was submitted now?

A. It would be overwhelmingly defeated.

Q. By whom?

A. By the Hawaiians.

Q. Have you thought over that, and are you giving me your deliberate opinion?

A. I have studied the matter carefully.

Q. Then I will ask you why it is that so many of the native population are signing petitions in favor of annexation?

A. It illustrates the natural instability and unreliability of the

Hawaiian character. He signs petitions in favor of one thing to-day and repudiates it by signing a different one to-morrow.

Q. Then how could you feel assured that if submitted to a ballot he would vote against annexation?

A. He is in the hands of political leaders of his own race.

Q. And their leaders are against it?

A. Their leaders are at present against it. Personally, he is indifferent.

Q. The revolution of 1887, from which came the constitution of that year, was that accomplished by the people about Honolulu and on this Island?

A. The practical part of it was accomplished by the people of this town. There were divisions and auxiliary branches sworn to bring about the same results on the other islands.

Q. Made up of what race of people?

A. Whites, entirely.

Q. They did not participate in the actual movement in Honolulu at the time of the overthrow of the Queen?

A. No; it was purely and simply a movement by the people of Honolulu.

Q. Was there any participation on the part of anybody on any other island than this?

A. Only a moral support.

Q. I mean any physical force which was resorted to?

A. No; but a number of them were prepared to exert it if necessary to do so. I was one of them.

Q. You say there had been an organization in existence for some time for that purpose among the whites?

A. For annexation?

Q. No; I am speaking of the movement of 1887.

A. Yes, sir; it was conceived some time in January, 1887, and culminated in June, if my recollection is correct.

Q. The object of it was to wrest from the King the authority to appoint nobles?

A. Well, the object was to bring about a cleaner condition of affairs and to check his tendency to absolutism.

Q. Where did they get their arms from?

A. From San Francisco, and they were supplied by various mercantile firms in this town. I would say that there were in existence several militia companies who had arms and ammunition for sometime.

Q. In the movement of the 14th of January had there been any preparation in the way of the white people possessing themselves of arms?

A. I can only speak from hearsay and reading the papers.

Q. What did you believe?

A. That there was no preconcerted action whatever.

Q. They went to the armory, it appears from some proceedings furnished at Washington, and got arms. Do you know anything about those arms?

A. They were taken there after the mass meeting had been held in town protesting against the action of the Queen.

Q. From what source taken there?

A. From several mercantile houses here.

Q. What kind of arms?

A. Rifles—Winchester and Springfield, and whatever guns were there. Private citizens who had arms in their possession responded

and delivered them over to the committee of safety. When we heard of this on the other islands we put our guns in order. I had several.

Q. Is it the practice on the other islands to do as you did to have arms?

A. No, it is not; but very few had been as prominently identified as myself in matters of this kind. I had several rifles given to me at the close of hostilities in 1889. There was fear that an outbreak might occur on one of the other islands and naturally these arms and a lot of ammunition were given to me.

Q. And were they distributed about town in the same way?

A. I do not believe they were. It was for fear hostilities might arise and it was deemed best to distribute them there. A number there are of men who frequently go hunting and as a rule have a rifle or two in the house. But the Hawaiian is not naturally bloodthirsty. He is too indolent, and any crisis or issue which would have to be fought out by force of arms with native Hawaiians pitted against white men would be merely the result of demagogue teachings.

Q. Is it not generally accepted here that the superiority of the white race always suppresses the inferior races?

A. Yes; that is the feeling among white people.

Q. Is not that true?

A. Yes; emphatically true.

Q. Whenever you get to an emergency and the people are thoroughly aroused there is a feeling on the part of the white people that they can exert their will?

A. Certainly; and the average Hawaiian does not care.

Q. He is not disposed to fight?

A. No; it is not in him, but the leaders and half-castes—they are the dangerous element in the community.

Q. Well, but in a contest with the whites have they ever been able to successfully rally this native force?

A. No. I speak from experience, gathered in 1889, where a comparatively small body of whites were able to cope with an immeasurably superior force of natives. The average Hawaiian really does not care in this contest for annexation, but in any case at issue between his color and white men he will side with his own race. Get the leaders out of the way and the Hawaiians would very soon be reconciled. A few leaders keep alive the race issue.

Q. Is it not easy in a legal way to get rid of these leaders?

A. They can be influenced by financial considerations.

Q. Then, in order to control popular elections here, it would be necessary to resort to the use of money with the leaders?

A. I know it would be necessary or else give them places. The younger men are the ones on whom these demagogues depend. The younger ones really have a hatred of white men.

Mr. BLOUNT. Thank you. I will not detain you longer.

My father arrived in United States in 1848 from Germany. He was more or less mixed up with political matters there. He was traveling in Macon at the time I was born. I was brought up in New York City—graduate of Cooper Union—as a civil engineer and mechanical engineer. I was born in Macon in 1857, when my father, who was a musical artist, was traveling.

I have carefully gone through the foregoing interview between Col. J. H. Blount and myself and pronounce it to be an absolutely accurate report.

ALBERT B. LOEBENSTEIN.

## No. 35.

*Interview with Curtis J. Lyons, assistant on Government survey, Honolulu, Wednesday, April 12, 1893.*

Mr. BLOUNT. Mr. Lyons, I ask you to give me what you conceive to be the causes of the revolution—the causes of the dethronement of the Queen and the establishment of the Provisional Government?

Mr. LYONS. The revolution of 1887 was the spontaneous rising of the better elements here against the ultramonarchical government of Kalakaua.

Q. Let me interrupt you here. What do you mean by the better element of the people?

A. By the better element I mean the leading element in society and in business.

Q. And what nationalities would cover that?

A. Americans, English, and Germans.

Q. Please proceed.

A. The influence of the King over the Legislature was one of the grievances, and the meddling of Kalakaua unnecessarily with foreign matters in the Pacific, which would naturally lead us into trouble.

Q. What foreign matters?

A. Samoan matters. Then the taking of a large bribe from the Chinese for an opium license was especially aggravating. To illustrate the meddling of the sovereign in the Legislature. At a previous Legislature I have seen—

Q. Previous Legislature to what?

A. Previous to 1887—I have seen the King in the noon interim for lunch go with a body of legislators to the house of Mr. J. E. Bush, then minister of the interior, to arrange things for the afternoon session. It was the acknowledged object of their meeting there. The feeling in 1887 became very great. A body of volunteer riflemen was drilled.

Q. By whom?

A. By one of the Ashfords.

Q. They were not organized by the Government?

A. They were organized under the volunteer act; that is, volunteer companies were allowed, and under that act this volunteer company was drilled. Clubs for rifle practice were formed. The revolution was accomplished by means of a mass meeting which included the larger part of the foreign population of Honolulu. The rifle company was called out ostensibly to preserve order.

Q. By whom?

A. As I understand it, Antone Rosa, the attorney-general. He was requested to order it out. I do not know the details. At that time I was in charge of the survey office. I did not deem it honorable to join the movement, although my sympathy was with it. The rifle company came over to the Government building ostensibly to protect the life of William M. Gibson. A committee was sent to Kalakaua.

Q. Who was William M. Gibson?

A. He was then premier, minister of foreign affairs. The committee went to the King with demands, the main feature of which was the appointment of a new ministry which should prepare a new constitution. The ministry was appointed and the constitution promulgated in one week. This constitution had three notable features of reform. The first, that no executive officer of the Government should be elected

to the Legislature nor any member of the Legislature appointed to executive office during the biennial period for which he held office. That the nobles in the Legislature who had previously been appointed by the King should be appointed by a restricted vote having a property qualification.

Q. What was the property qualification?

A. It was a yearly income of \$600, or property of \$3,000 in real estate. The third important feature: the King was not to dismiss a ministry without a legislative vote of want of confidence. The vote for representatives which had been previously enjoyed was untouched. The vote for nobles was an entirely new feature which had never been enjoyed by any one previously. After this revolution—the Reform party which sustained it—

Q. Will you wait one moment? With a property qualification of \$3,000 or an income of \$600 to vote, how would the number of native voters compare with the number of white voters?

A. That could be settled by reference to the great register. My impression is that about 25 per cent of the voters would be Hawaiians.

Q. And the balance would be whites?

A. That is my impression.

Q. The result of that would have been to have given—if the whites were united—the election of nobles to them?

A. If they had been united it would.

Q. Was that the object of the change in that particular?

A. The object of the change from the King's appointment to the electoral appointment was to limit the power of the King.

Q. The effect would be the disqualification of the mass of the native population, so that there would not be more than 25 per cent of them having the right to vote as against 75 per cent of the whites. So that the proportion was fixed in order to give the white element the greatest power in the selection of the body of natives [nobles]?

A. It was not done with any reference to whites or Hawaiians. It was simply on the general principle of giving to those who had sufficient intelligence to earn \$600 per year the predominating influence.

Q. Conceding that principle, was it not expected that the principle applied would result in the whites having the power to select the body of nobles?

A. I can not say that was the exact intention as between the whites and the Hawaiians.

Q. Was it the expectation of the intelligent people on the islands that the application of this principle would mark out somewhat about what you have stated—25 per cent of the votes for the nobles by Hawaiians and the remainder by the whites—was that in the minds of the ruling class here then?

A. Any reflecting person of that class would see that that would be the consequence.

Q. Please resume.

A. After the successful ending of that revolution, matters went on well for some months, but there gradually developed a disruption.

Q. Of what?

A. The elements that carried the revolution through. What was called the National Reform party originated in opposition to what was called the Reform party. It gathered to itself a large element of the Hawaiian strength. It didn't sympathize with the main movement, and the Legislature of 1890 secured the ministry of that party.

Q. What party?

A. The National Reform party as opposed to the original Reform party. It is hard to define the elements of party in this little community. There was more or less complaint about the constitution of 1887.

Q. In what way—the matter of the election of nobles?

A. Principally in regard to the election of nobles.

Q. What was the exact point of complaint?

A. That the property qualification was too high. The Reform party claimed that the Hawaiians, the complaining party, had never had the privilege of voting for nobles anyway. Therefore they were not deprived of anything. The Legislature of 1892 may be characterized largely as a struggle for the possession of the ministry for the Government. It revealed, too, to thinking people the weakness of the system. I mean the ministerial system.

Q. What weakness did it reveal?

A. The change of government being placed so entirely in the hands of the Legislature it became a temptation to gain possession of the Government by manipulation.

Q. On the line of vote of confidence or want of confidence?

A. Yes. That Legislature lasted about seven months. The community generally became weary of the long struggle.

Q. Do you mean all classes and all races?

A. Yes. Several critical measures were hanging over the community. One was for unlimited paper currency—a paper currency based upon real estate, and practically unredeemable.

Q. What became of that currency bill?

A. It was defeated.

Q. By what vote?

A. I do not remember. I think it was not a very large majority.

A. (Continuing.) There was a bill for legalizing a lottery scheme which was favored very largely by the Hawaiians in the community as well as in the legislature. There was also a bill for renewing the opium license. Later in the session, about four months after the beginning of the session, a ministry was secured which commanded the respect of the business part of the community. Later on in the session there were attempts made to oust this ministry. The party which may be characterized as the reform party opposed this. They said that such a measure would tend to weaken the whole system of government, and it might perhaps bring on a crisis.

Q. In the form of debates in the legislature?

A. No; as outside advice. There was a feeling that if the Government didn't maintain its superiority that foreign interference might take place. The advice of these people who were in favor of what afterwards became the annexation movement, was to retain that ministry, and my opinion is that if it had been retained the Queen would have been on her throne to-day.

Q. Do you mean by that that the condition of that ministry would have been in accord with the views and feelings of the Reform party?

A. No, sir; but the displacement of that ministry produced alarm and resentment. It produced a feeling that the Government was unreliable. There was a withdrawal of business confidence. With reference to annexation ideas at that time, I would say that the general feeling as understood among planters and others was against it for this reason, that contract-labor system, which has been considered almost essential, would doubtless be broken up; and in the second place the United States tariff coming into effect here would affect business unfavorably in many

respects; in the third place there was little confidence that the sugar bounty would be continued and in the fourth place it was persistently said that the United States would not take us. I have favored annexation in a quiet way, so far as it was courteous for a person in my position, for a great many years. One attempt was made to oust the ministry, which is known as the George Wilcox ministry, which might be characterized as the Reform ministry which failed. Later on the lottery bill was passed by a very small majority, only one white man, as I remember, voting for it. I myself remonstrated with one of the members of the Legislature against making that a race issue, as the Hawaiians appeared to be making it so.

Q. Will you explain to me what you mean by making it a race issue as the Hawaiians appeared to be doing?

A. They seemed to regard it as somehow intended to benefit them.

Q. What was the exact idea they had as to how it would benefit them?

A. I do not know. I do not comprehend, myself. There is an instinctive tendency on the part of the Hawaiians to take the crown side upon questions of this sort. On one occasion in the Legislature the argument was seriously brought forward in favor of a bill that the Queen favored it. I forget what bill it was.

Q. Brought forward by some man making a speech?

A. Yes. (Continuing.) The lottery bill passed and there was a doubt in the minds of its supporters whether the ministry would carry it out. They took occasion of that to oust the ministry. That was the day before the closing of the Legislature.

Q. This was the 13th of January, the Legislature adjourned on the 14th.

A. Yes; the lottery bill passed on Wednesday the 11th. The vote of want of confidence in the cabinet passed on the 12th, 25 to 16. On the 13th, in the afternoon, the new ministry took their seats. There was an unusual amount of enthusiasm in the audience at the time this ministry was voted out.

Q. The Wilcox ministry?

A. Yes; I noted the enthusiasm among the Hawaiians with great concern.

Q. What was the occasion of your concern; what disturbed you?

A. I felt that the Hawaiian element had taken advantage of its majority and its ability to coalesce with other parties, and had taken the weak and vicious side—that it would bring trouble.

Q. What sort of trouble?

A. Indefinite. I could hardly say what. I thought that they would become bankrupt—not have money to carry on the Government, possibly.

Q. Did you think of it possibly creating a revolution?

A. No; I did not, because there was no intention of a revolution at that time. To put it plainly, we expected to grin and bear it until something turned up. On Saturday morning it was known generally that the lottery and opium bill had been signed by the Queen. The prorogation of the Legislature was set for noon. My own statement of the case was that it was time for the Hawaiians themselves to step down and cut. I have always been a friend to the Hawaiians and tried to do what I could for them always. I have felt that they were wrecking their own Government, as a man might steer a ship to destruction. Nothing was generally known at the prorogation of a new constitution. There had been some abortive attempts to secure a constitutional convention in the Legislature. It resulted in nothing.



Q. Any petition to the Legislature on the subject of the constitution?

A. There had been many petitions.

Q. What was the substance of the petitions; what was wanted by the petitioners?

A. A large reduction in the property qualification or abolition of it. My recollection is that there were other important changes wanted to which I paid little attention.

Q. Where did these petitions come from?

A. The natives.

Q. From all the islands?

A. I can hardly say. It was deemed that the oath to support the constitution among legislators preclude a constitutional convention.

Q. The opposition to the constitutional convention was placed by the opponents on the ground that there was no authority to call a convention?

A. Yes; that there was only one way—to amend it—and that was specified in the constitution itself.

Q. And that was by a vote of two successive legislatures?

A. Yes.

Q. Are you familiar with the affairs of Saturday afternoon?

A. I was simply a spectator. I left my office half an hour after the legislature closed, rather wondering why the band continued playing at the palace. I passed legislature hall. I saw men talking. I said to myself the circus has begun. I saw soldiers drawn up in line from the palace gate.

Q. How many of them?

A. I should say 75, or about that number. The palace yard was full of natives waiting on the grass, and many out in the street. I saw a small flag held at the foot of the palace stairs.

Q. What kind of flag?

A. A small Hawaiian flag. The flag of the Hui Kalaiaina (the last word means statesmanship). A man met me at the palace gate. He said the ministers had just resigned. In fact, that they had just fled from the palace over to the Government building.

Q. How do you know they had fled?

A. I do not personally know. That was what was always stated and never contradicted.

Q. Do you mean that somebody was trying to arrest them, or that they went away from the Queen because they were unwilling to cooperate with her in this movement?

A. The general statement made was that they were intimidated; that there were threats made in case they did not yield to the command of the Queen to assent to the constitution.

Q. What sort of threats?

A. That they would be placed under arrest, and there was an opinion that the natives might use mob violence.

Q. Whose opinion?

A. That was understood to be the fear of the ministers then.

Q. Do you know of any of them having said so?

A. I do not know. I should say, from their general demeanor that afternoon, they were very much perturbed. They appeared like men who were afraid. I went immediately down town. The news was just spreading that the crisis was taking place at the palace. Citizens came up to the Government building to see what was going on.

Q. Do you mean by citizens white people?

A. Yes. I saw Mr. Cornwell, Mr. Peterson, and Mr. Colburn. I

believe Mr. Parker remained at the palace. I returned to the Government building to watch the progress of events. I was there when the Queen's messenger, Col. Richardson, came over and commanded the ministers to go back and wait upon the Queen.

Q. What was the form of the command? Do you know whether it was a command or an invitation?

A. I called it a command because that is the term usually applied to the Queen's orders to her ministers.

Q. It is an official phrase?

A. Yes. I stood at the front door of the Government building when Mr. Thurston stood there. He said: "This thing must not be repeated." He intimated—though I can not say what words he used—that it would continually be repeated under the present state of things. After some time we saw the society of the Hui Kalaiaina file out from the palace. The leader threw out his hands to intimate that they had not obtained what they wanted.

Q. What time in the day was this?

A. About 3 o'clock.

Q. How many were there of that organization present?

A. I should say about thirty in uniforms—in black with dress hats—carrying a flag at their head.

Q. Was it a committee from that society?

A. I do not know how they were appointed.

Q. That did not cover the number of that political organization in the islands?

A. It had been a large organization. It was first organized by Dan Lyons, who edited a paper a year or two previous. His main idea was to make public officers elective, but it had become entirely independent of his management and control. The size of the organization at that time I know nothing about.

Q. Would you suppose there were more than thirty persons in the islands connected with it?

A. I have no means of forming an opinion. I paid little attention to the society, thinking it amounted to nothing. They first formed in the front of the palace, until the Queen came out on the upper balcony and made a speech to them.

Q. Did you hear the speech?

A. I did not; I was too far off. I also saw at the same time a Hawaiian, who I was told was White, of Lahaina, come to the front steps and begin to speak in an excited manner. He was led back into the palace.

Q. By whom?

A. I think by Col. James Boyd. The soldiers then broke up and the audience gradually dispersed. There was great excitement among the foreign lookers on. I quietly went home myself.

Q. You were not at the meeting at Mr. Smith's house Saturday?

A. I was not. I met a prominent citizen Sunday noon. I said: "I believe annexation is the only thing to cure this." He said to me: "I believe a great many are now coming to feel that way." I had said two weeks before in a private conversation with Judge Judd that I believed annexation was the only cure for this. He shook his head. He said: "I do not know." About this same Sunday he acknowledged to me that I was right.

Q. Who did?

A. Judge Judd. It was about that time. I will not be sure whether it was Sunday or Monday. The *Boston* came into port on Saturday

morning from Hilo. Monday morning after reading the paper and noting the call for the two mass meetings in the afternoon, I said to my wife: "The situation is very serious indeed. It is more serious than it was in 1887. That with the arms and men at the disposal of the Queen they might use force to put down the other mass meeting or there might be a riot between the two elements outside of that." I also said—not knowing about any plans—that it would be wise for the *Boston* to land her troops to preserve order.

I went down to my office. I heard of the manifesto of the Queen disavowing her conduct of Saturday. About half past 9 a messenger from Mr. Colburn's office came to our office with the orders that if any trouble ensued that the staff of the survey office should report to the station house for service. Our names were taken down. I went over to the minister's office. I simply said to him, "I am not in a state of health for active service." His reply was, "We shall expect a very good excuse if you are not there." I left him, saying that perhaps I should be there. I attended the mass meeting at the armory or skating rink. It was very crowded. I felt it was a very critical moment. It would seem as if the Government forces might at any time be sent to disperse the meeting. The speakers all carried the main idea that the community must not again be exposed to this continual danger of revolution; that something must be done to put a stop to events which would lead at any time to revolution. This state of things kept our families in a state of alarm, injured business, and could not be endured longer. Nothing was said about annexation.

Q. Anything said about dethronement?

A. Nothing, directly. The speeches are reported, and correctly, in the papers of the succeeding day.

Q. So that was the spirit of the meeting?

A. Dethronement?

Q. Yes.

A. It was not so stated. It was to denounce the Queen's action; that steps must be taken to prevent any recurrence of that state of things.

Q. What sort of steps were in the minds of the speakers and audience?

A. There was evidence of very intense feeling and determination.

Q. To do what?

A. The vote was to sustain the committee of safety.

Q. In what?

A. In such steps as they might see fit to take. The meeting adjourned quietly and the history of the landing of the troops is well known.

Q. Now I will ask you on another branch; if the matter of the support of the Provisional Government was left to the people who had the privilege of voting under the constitution of 1887 on the question of sustaining the Provisional Government, what would be the result under the Australian ballot system?

A. I am inclined to think it would be against it.

Q. How much?

A. I can not say. I know there has been a growth of annexation feeling among the Hawaiian population.

Q. I simply want to know, taking the test by popular vote, what would be the results?

A. So far as I could judge I should say it would be against them judging from my general acquaintance with the population.

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

CURTIS J. LYONS.

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No. 36.

*Statement of Curtis J. Lyons.*

HAWAIIAN LANDS.

The entire area of the Hawaiian Islands was anciently divided up into *ahupuaʻas* or small districts, each of which had its individual distinctive name. These divisions were either valleys, or strips of land between gulches, or strips with artificial boundaries, which were well conserved.

The feudal system under which these were held is described in Prof. Alexander's Brief History of Land Titles, in President Dole's Historical Paper on the Evolution of Land Titles, and in the accompanying series of papers by the writer of this, published in 1875 on Land Matters in Hawaii.

In brief, the actual history of the transition from the feudal system to the fee simple system which took place in the period from 1846 to 1850 may be stated as follows: It being premised that while the theory of the division of lands differed more or less from the actual practice, the ends attained were virtually the same.

The chiefs, under Kamehameha III, were holding lands in fief, varying in the number of those held by any individual chief from forty or more to one, according to rank or past service of the holder. The common people were tenants of these chiefs, or else of the King when living on his private lands.

Each chief made a division in writing with Kamehameha III as sovereign, in which the chief relinquished all right in about one-half of the lands held by himself and received from the sovereign a similar relinquishment in toto of the said sovereign's claim on the remaining half. This transaction was entered on the opposite pages of the book called the *mahèlè* book (*mahèlè* meaning division), one page bearing the deed from the King to the chief of the half of the lands by name enumerated, and the opposite page the relinquishment, by the same chief, of all claim on the other half.

The next step was the assignment by the King of much the larger portion of the half which remained in his hands to the Government or public domain. The third step was for the chiefs to also give up a small portion of their half to the same public domain.

Thus the property known as the Government lands became established, land which has ever since been more or less in the market, and of which the choicest portions were by especial effort placed by sale at nominal price in the hands of native Hawaiians.

The next step was for the chiefs to have their individual titles confirmed by the land commission. It was a subsequent matter to obtain formal royal patents.

The lands reserved by Kamehameha III, as above mentioned, with the choice lands which had been previously regarded as his own, were united in theory, and treated by himself and by Kamehameha IV as private lands. Kamehameha V, and the Legislature coöperating with him, made them inalienable, and created the board of crown commis-

sioners to take charge of them. Thus they became national property, the income of which, however, belonged to the occupant of the throne, and has never been accounted for to the Legislative Assembly. These are now known as the crown lands.

As an undercurrent to all these transactions, the small feudal holdings of the common people who had been tenants of the King on his private lands, and of the chiefs on their lands, and of the Government on its lands were made fee simple titles by what is termed the *Kuleana* system under the authority of the same land commission that confirmed the titles of the chiefs. The word *Kuleana* means primarily, "an interest in," and now is the name of a small holding awarded as above. The word *Evant* is used for all patents based on sales of Government land.

The above is a brief résumé of the essential points in reference to Hawaiian land matters as treated at length in the papers alluded to above. It is hoped that this succinct statement will aid in a study of the subject.

CURTIS J. LYONS.

HONOLULU, April 12, 1893.

LAND MATTERS IN HAWAII.

By C. J. LYONS.

[Published in the *Islander*, Honolulu, 1875.]

No. 1.

The change from barbarism to civilization that has taken place on these islands has in no respects had more material importance than as regards land matters. A more generally diffused understanding of some subjects connected with these matters may tend to benefit the community, especially as it may enable some to comprehend and grapple with certain difficulties that are universally felt to exist, and which however seem to be beyond the combined skill and executive ability of any one individual to remove.

The particular kind of civilization that took root on Hawaii was not of the kind that destroyed all that preceded it. It might have crushed out all ancient vested rights, ignored ancient subdivisions of land, and created a *carte blanche* upon which to begin *de novo* the marking out and mapping off of real estate; possibly endeavoring to introduce the monotonous rectangles of a United States public survey among the valleys and ridges of this diversified country.

Such a civilization would have treated the Hawaiian language as too paltry to put into print. Yet one is sometimes tempted to wish that not quite so much deference had been paid to the conservative side of the question. More of this hereafter.

The ancient divisions of land will therefore be our first subject to attend to. The islands were, if the phrase may be allowed, tremendously peopled in many portions thereof. I can think of no word to express the swarming state of population that must have existed in localities. Even had Capt. Cooke made no estimate, the evidences of such population are unmistakable. In general principles there must have been an inevitable diminution of the people with the advent of civilization, from the simple fact that the resources of the country would not support those same people so soon as their wants were increased. They were already industrious; what more could they raise from the soil, or furnish any way, save as they pandered to vice, in return for the accouterments of a new civilization. These are pertinent reasonings; certainly so to those who moralize on the diminution of races, though to follow them out would be a digression from our present subject.

Consequences of a long occupancy of this soil by a dense population, minute subdivision of land, and nomenclature thereof. Every piece of land had its name, as individual and characteristic as that of its cultivation.

The *unit* of land, so to speak, seems to have been the *ahupuaa*. Its name is derived from the *ahu* or altar (literally pile, *kuahu* being the specific term for altar), which was erected at the point where the boundary of the land was intersected by the main road, *alaloa*, which circumferented each of the islands. Upon this altar at

the annual progress of the akua makahiki (year god) was deposited the tax paid by the land whose boundary it marked, and also an image of a hog (puua) carved out of kukui wood and stained with red ochre. How long this was left on the altar I do not know, but from this came the name (ahupuāia) of the pile of stones, which title was also given to the division of land marked thereby. Many a time have I set up compass on ancient landmarks of this sort, especially on Hawaii. One near Honolulu may still be seen on the north external slope of the crater of Salt Lake. This, besides marking the boundary of the Halawa and Moanalua, marked also the limits of the Kona and Ewa districts. Near by I picked up an ancient ulu maika, the rolling stone of the old bowling game of maika. The more common name of the altar on the island of Oahu was kaananiau.

The ahupuāia ran from the sea to the mountain, theoretically. That is to say, the central idea of the Hawaiian division of land was emphatically central, or rather radial. Hawaiian life vibrated from uka, mountain, whence came wood, kapa for clothing, olona for fishline, ti-leaf for wrapping paper, ie for rattan lashing, wild birds for food, to the kai, sea, whence came ia, fish, and all connected therewith. Mauka and makai are therefore fundamental ideas to the native of an island. Land, as we shall see in a subsequent article, was divided accordingly.

## No. 2.

In a previous article we have seen that the old Hawaiian system of dividing lands was preserved under the new system of titles; that in populous portions the subdivision was very minute, and that the main idea of the ahupuāia, or primary division, was to run a strip from the shore to the summit of the mountain, in order to give an equitable share of all the different products of the soil and sea.

The ahupuāia, however, was by no means any measure of area, as it varied in size from 100 to 100,000 acres, and on the almost worthless wastes of interior Hawaii attained to an even greater extent than this. Taking the above-mentioned island first in order, the common ahupuāia is found to be a strip say of 1,000 feet average width, and running from the seashore, not by any means to the top of the mountain, but to the zone of timber land that generally exists between the 1,700 feet and 5,000 feet line of elevation. The ordinary ahupuāia extends from half a mile to a mile into this belt. Then there are the larger ahupūāas, which are wider in the open country than the others, and on entering the woods expand laterally so as to cut off all the smaller ones, and extend toward the mountain till they emerge into the open interior country; not however to converge to a point at the tops of the respective mountains. Only a rare few reach those elevations, sweeping past the upper ends of all the others, and by virtue of some privilege in bird-catching, or some analogous right, taking the whole mountain to themselves.

Thus Mauna Loa is shared by three great lands, Kapapala and Kahuku from Kau, and Humuula from Hilo. Possibly Keaou from Kona may yet be proved to have had a fourth share. The whole main body of Mauna Kea belongs to one land from Hamakua, viz: Koahe, to whose owners belonged the sole privilege of capturing the ua'a, a mountain-inhabiting but sea-fishing bird. High up on its eastern flank, however, stretched the already mentioned land of Humuula, whose upper limits coincide with those of the mamane, a valuable mountain acacia, and which, starting from the shore near Laupahoehoe, extends across the upper ends of all other Hilo lands to the crater of Mokuaweoweo.

These same lands, generally, had the more extended sea privileges. While the smaller ahupuaas had to content themselves with the immediate shore fishery, extending out not further than a man could touch bottom with his toes, the larger ones swept around outside of these, taking to themselves the main fisheries much in the same way as that in which the forests appropriated. Concerning the latter, it should here be remarked that it was by virtue of some valuable product of said forests that the extension of territory took place. For instance, out of a dozen lands only one possessed the right to *kalai waa*, hew out canoes from the koa forest. Another land embraced the *wauke* and *olona* grounds, the former for *kapa*, the latter for fish line.

On East Mani, the division, in its general principles, was much the same as on Hawaii, save that the radial system was better adhered to. In fact, there is pointed out to this day, on the short spur projecting into the east side of Haleakala crater, a rock called the "Pohaku oki aina," land-dividing rock, to which the larger lands came as a center. How many lands actually came up to this is not yet known.

On West Mani the valleys were a very marked and natural mode of division. The question suggests itself as to how the isthmus would be appropriated. Some powerful chiefs of Wailluku and Waikapu seem not only to have taken the isthmus, but to have extended their domain well up the slope at the foot of Haleakala. So that there is the rare case of a long range of lands in Kula, East Maui, without any sea coast.

On Molokai and Lanai, there are exceptional cases of lands extending directly across, from sea to sea.

On Oahu the ahupuaa seems to have been oftentimes quite extended. Waikiki, for instance, stretches from the west side of Makiki Valley away to the east side of Wailupe, or nearly to the east point of the island. Honouliuli covers some forty thousand acres on the east slope of the Waianae Mountains. Generally speaking, however, the valley idea predominates. Thus Nuanu (with its branch Pauoa), Kalihi, Moanalua, Halawa, etc., are each the limits of single lands. So Waimanalo, Kailua, Kaneohe, Heeia, etc., are ahupuaas. The long, narrow strip so common on Hawaii is less frequent on this island, excepting in Ewa district. Singularly enough the ahupuaa of Waianae mounts the summit of the Kaala range and descends into the table-lands between Ewa and Waiialua, and sweeps on up to the summit of the Koolau Mountains. One would suppose that naturally that table-land would be divided between Ewa and Waiialua.

On Kauai, the writer is not familiar with the general divisions. Probably the interior of the island belongs to a few large lands, while narrow and rather short strips are quite common along the shore, interspersed with large or first-class ahupuaas.

### No. 3.

The next subject that claims attention is that of the subdivision of the ahupuaa.

The subdivision of the Ahupuaa were called ili. Some of the smallest ahupuaas were not subdivided at all, or at least seem not to have been, while the larger ones sometimes contained as many as thirty or forty ilis, each, of course, named with its own individual title and carefully marked out as to boundary. The word is the same as that used to designate surface, and, in latter times, area.

There were two features of the ili, referred to by the terms lele and ku, which are worthy of notice. The former is its desultory character, like unto that of the states of Germany. That is to say, the ili often consisted of several distinct sections of land—one, for instance, on the seashore, another on dry, open land, or *kula*, another in the regularly terraced and watered kalo patch or *aina loi* district, and another still in the forest, thus again carrying out the equable division system which we have seen in the ahupuaa.

These separate pieces were called, *lele*, i. e., "jumps," and were most common on Oahu. Indeed I know of none on the island of Hawaii. Some remarkable examples occur near this town. Punahou had anciently a lot on the beach near the Kakaako Salt Works; then the large lot with the spring and kalo patches where is now the school, and again a forest patch on the steep sides of Manoa Valley. Kewalo meanwhile had its seacoast adjoining Waikiki, its continuous *kula* on the plain, and one-half of Punchbowl Hill and its kalo land in Pauoa Valley. Kaakaukui held Fisherman's Point and the present harbor of Honolulu; then kalo land near the present Kukui street, and also a large tract of forest at the head of Pouoa Valley. The kalo lands of Wailupe are in Pauoa Valley. In Kalihi and also in Ewa are ilis with from eight to ten different *leles*, a most prolific kind of land, and now furnishing a truly desultory job for a surveyor to map out.

These different pieces were called variously, either by their own individual name, or by that of the whole ili, thus puzzling one sadly when attempting to obtain information with respect to them.

The second feature is referred to in the word *ku*, short for *ili kupono*. There were two kinds of ili; the ili of the ahupuaa, and the ili *kupono*. The ili of the ahupuaa was a subdivision for the convenience of the chief holding the ahupuaa; *alii ai ahupuaa*.

The *konohikis* of these divisions were only the agents of the said chief, all the revenues of the land included going to him, and the said land, in Hawaiian parlance, "belonging to the ahupuaa."

The *ili kupono*, on the contrary, was nearly independent. The transfer of the ahupuaa to a new chief did not carry with it the transfer of the *ili kupono* contained within its limits. The chiefs, previously holding the ili *kupono*, continued to hold them, whatever the change in the ahupuaa chief, having their own *koales* (chiefs' patches), worked by their retainers. There was, however, a slight tribute of work due to the ahupuaa chief; sometimes one or two days in a month, sometimes even less, or only certain days in the year. The ilis which were used as places of refuges and those of the god Kaili, did not render even this tribute. Such were Kaahumanu', ilis in Waikiki.

On the ili *kupono*, Waimea on Hawaii furnishes an eminent example. Nineteenths of this ahupuaa are taken up with the independent ilis of Puukapu and Waikoloa, to say nothing of half a dozen small ones of the same kind. Accordingly when a Waimea ahupuaa was declared in late years a crown land, it was necessary to declare Puukapu also a crown land, as though not included in Waimea.

Waikoloa was given by Kamehameha I to Isaac Davis, and it has remained in the Davis family ever since. When therefore the limits of Waimea were settled by the boundary commissioner, the Crown commissioners knew hardly more than they had previously of where the Crown land was situated. How much labor and confusion this principle has brought about remains yet to be seen.

Within the ilis all large kalo patches seem to have had specific names, especially on Oahu, which was the most microcosmic of the Islands. The koeles, or chief's patches, more particularly. *Kihapai's, i. e.*, dry land patches, with their intervening ridges of small stones, or earth weeds, had also their appellation. These ridges of cultivation, often rows of sugar cane, too, were in cultivated sections, very frequently the boundaries of the ahupuaa, called *iwi*, bone—short for *iwi kuamoo*, backbone—and curving enough they are. Sometimes changed in ancient times, amidst fierce battling between the clans each chief could summon from his land.

The date of this division is fixed about twenty generations back in Hawaiian tradition, the names of the chiefs establishing it being given. The moku or district was fixed at the same time, such as Kona, Kau, Puna, Hilo, Hamakua, and Kohala on Hawaii. On Maui are some smaller divisions than the moku, called *kalana*, Laha-ina being one of these. Wailiku, Waikapu, Waiehu, and Waihee were independent, belonging to no moku. On the map it is necessary to form a new district, and call it Wailuku, Nawaieha being too cumbersome and ill-understood. Olaa on Hawaii, it is said to have been independent of Puna and Waimea of Kohala. Otherwise the district division was very exact and comprehensive.

One other anomaly remains to be noted here. A large tract of forest land in Hamakua, Hawaii, was once cut off from a number of ahupuaas for the use of the whole district, and is called Kamoku to this day, becoming at the time of the "mahele," which must come next in our way, Government land.

#### No. 4.

We now come in regular course to a brief notice of the *mahele*.

The *mahele* was a phenomenon in national history not often repeated. The *mahele* was, in one sense, a revolution. In another sense it was most eminently a conservative movement.

To write a full history of this change would require more leisure, or, more correctly speaking, more time and strength than most persons in our community and in active life have at their own command. It will only be in place here to indicate its main features. I am very well aware that there may be widely different views on this subject among those of the legal profession, and those put forth here may be called decidedly unprofessional. It may be suggested, however, that occasionally the unprofessional opinion has the advantage. This is often the case with respect to theological matters, sometimes decidedly so in medical matters, and the common sense of honest jurymen frequently cuts at once through the entanglements of legal questions on both sides to the desired point of equity and justice to both sides.

The *mahele* was simply an endeavor on the part of the majority of the Hawaiian chiefs, and especially on the part of Kamehameha III, to secure to all parties what, on the ordinary principles of acquiring property, seemed to belong to them. It was contemporary with the organization of the department of the Hawaiian Government in 1845-'46.

The theory which was adopted in effect was this, that the King, the chiefs, and the common people held each undivided shares, so to say, in the whole landed estate. Whatever the legal deduction from the status under the former feudal system might be, the fact in equity was acknowledged that whoever had a share in making the land valuable held an interest in that land. Legally speaking, the title of the whole was in the King. The King who conquered the whole, viz, Kamehameha I, had partitioned the lands among his warrior chiefs, retaining a certain revenue from them, in default of payment of which the land was forfeited. These chiefs did the same to those below them.

Kamehameha III for the common good waived his title to the whole, under conditions—conditions that those under the chiefs should be treated in like manner, and, moreover, that a certain portion, one-third, should be given to a common landed estate, called Government lands, the proceeds of which were to go to the public treasury, and which should furnish that facility for the acquirement of real estate in fee simple which is so necessary for the growth of a community.

In other words, the Hawaiian nation agreed to divide as individuals their as yet undivided inheritance, the King taking a share proportioned to the general idea of the dignity of his position. (It should be stated that the word *mahele* signifies division.) It was moreover agreed that there was to be a portion devoted to the general good in two ways, viz, by rendering it obtainable to those who desired land and by using the proceeds for the benefit of the public treasury. It will be seen



that there was a double mahele—first of all amongst themselves, and second, of each with the general treasury.

This last was the trying point with the chiefs. It required no little effort to bring about its accomplishment, and no little self-denial and resolution on the part of those who thus gave up what they regarded as their lands. The scenes in the meeting of the council for this purpose have been described by eyewitnesses as thrillingly interesting. Almost everyone of those who took part in this peaceful but patriotic revolution has gone from the presence, we hope not from the remembrance, of this community. Among the ranks of these noble dead are Kamchameha III, and Kekuanaoa, Paki, Kekauonohi, John II, who was most active in bringing about the change, and a host of lesser chiefs. Messrs. Richards, Judd, Ricord, and afterwards Lee, were the leading spirits in inducing the chiefs to see the benefits of the new policy and system.

There were two great sacrifices made by the chiefs. The division with the Government we have noticed. Far be it from anyone to misappropriate these Government lands, thus conscientiously given up by the old Hawaiian chiefs for the national good. The other sacrifice was that of the kuleana, or land of the small tenant. These small tenants were permitted to acquire a full title to the lands which they had been improving for their own use. In the true view of the case, this was perfectly a measure of justice, for it was the labor of these people and of their ancestors that had made the land what it was. This subject will lead us to consider the land commission.

#### No. 5.

The lands having been divided, as we have seen in the last article, it became necessary in order to establish the real estate business of the Kingdom on a practical basis to give some formal evidence of title sanctioned by the law of the land. The mahele was an anomaly. The land commission, appointed to carry out the principles of the mahele, was another. Both were eminently practical and just in their idea.

Five gentlemen, John Ricord, William Richards, Z. Kaauwai, James Young Kanhehoa and John II, were appointed by the King in February, 1846, to hear testimony upon the claims of individuals, and to issue awards to the claimants for the land claimed by metes and bounds. These commissioners drew up a careful statement of principles to guide their conduct in making the awards.

This statement was approved by act of Legislature and made law. It was further ordained that no claim should be valid unless approved by them, and unless presented before a certain time. The only appeal was to the supreme court. The commissioners took the oath of office and held their first meeting for regular business in March, 1846. The first claim upon and award signed was to James Voss, on the lot at the south corner of Hotel and Alakea streets. The taking of testimony was an herculean task, when we consider that the number of claimants were over 10,000. It was found that the taking of testimony, the surveying of boundaries, and the making final award would each have to be separate stages of work. Accordingly, while the first volume of land commission records contain lengthy masses of testimony attached to each award, in the second volume awards only are given, the testimony being thereafter by itself in another series of separate volumes. The commissioners worked with most commendable energy, going to every part of the islands to meet the people and prepare for awarding the kuleanas.

Kuleana means, originally, a property or business interest in anything. The common people were in former times assigned certain portions of the chief's lands, to occupy at the will of the chief. Generally speaking, there was a good degree of permanence in this occupancy, provided that service was duly paid to the superior. In 1839 a law was promulgated that no one should be deprived of his land without due cause, which law was a preliminary step to the subsequent one of giving to all those common people who would come forward, present their claim, their testimony, and pay the expenses of settling the whole matter a fee simple title in their improved lands. In the town of Honolulu all lots were to be subject to a commutation fee of one-fourth of their unimproved value to the Government. Elsewhere the award was in fee simple, without commutation. These awarded claims came to be known by the term "kuleana."

After the testimony in regard to their existence was taken the next step was to scatter a horde of surveyors all over the Kingdom, with memoranda of claims, to survey each separate one by itself, and send in the survey to the office, generally on a sheet of foolscap paper. At the office they were copied in huge, unwieldy volumes—volumes, however, ten in number, of infinite value to the real-estate interests of this little Kingdom. Of the surveys, more hereafter. They were generally paid for by the piece, at the cheap rate of \$2 to \$3 per kuleana. The total expenses for the land commission expenses were all borne by the claimants, and amounted to from \$6 to \$12 to each kuleana. Cheap enough; yet the poor natives were often a long

time in collecting the amount to pay over to the agent who distributed the papers containing award.

In fact, it seemed all like a dream to the common people, so long serfs under masters. All sorts of reports would spread through the country to the effect that the whole thing would be knocked in the head; that such and such lands were to have no kuleanas taken out of them, etc.

Then there was a vast deal of haphazard about the matter. In kalo patch land it was comparatively easy to determine where and where not the kuleana should extend, though many a contest between the claimant and konohiki chief's man took place even there. It was impossible for the commissioners to go upon the ground, so that responsibility in a large measure depended on the surveyor. In dry or kula land, where the soil has to remain fallow for years between crops, it was difficult to decide what a kuleana should contain, and, as we shall see, there was much variety of practice.

#### No. 6.

Mention was made in the last number of the haphazard or lack of uniform rule in establishing the boundaries and extent of kuleanas. The best illustration of this may be derived from an example. Three surveyors were sent to Hawaii to as many different districts to measure and report kuleanas. Directions, "to include what the claimant has cultivated and improved." Surveyor No. 1, a stranger to the country, found the people cultivating on the kula land, say, two or three acres of upland kalo. Not taking into account the fact, alluded to in our last number, that it was necessary for the land to lie fallow for two or three years before another crop of kalo could be produced from it, he surveyed merely the amount under actual cultivation. The kuleanas were awarded accordingly, the poor people having no one to take their part, and as a consequence in many cases abandoning their newly-acquired property as utterly insufficient for their needs.

No. 2, a native Hawaiian, was assigned to a district where the resident American missionary was one who took an active interest in the new order of things, and who believed—and not without some reason—that the people had the main right to the land anyway, on general principles. The consequence of this was that surveys were sent in from 15 to 30 and even 40 acres in extent, and were awarded.

Surveyor No. 3, meanwhile, after an arduous campaign among the kalo patches, with an ever-watchful konohiki to contest his progress, and to whom the reply to appeals for advice to the land commissioners was sent "Do the best you can," came out into the kula lands of his district. Multiplying the amount under actual cultivation by the number of seasons in which it would have to lie fallow, the estimate was made of from 6 to 12 acres as the ordinary run of upland kuleanas, and surveys were sent in accordingly. Reports of what was going on in the neighboring districts soon came in and, rather puzzled thereby, our man lay on his oars for a few weeks to see what would turn up. Finding that his surveys, too, were approved of he went on through the district on his own principles.

In defense of the above inconsistency the plea may be urged that the commissioners had such a mountain of business to dispose of that "anyway to get through" might well be their motto. To resurvey in all these cases was next to impossible, also to obtain full information. Then, while there lived a King who thus favored his subjects, it was expedient to make all speed possible lest a change might introduce worse confusion.

Another inconsistency was in the awarding of titles below high-water mark and on reefs in some instances and not in others. The immediate vicinity of Honolulu Harbor as compared with Pearl River and Kaneohe Bay furnishes a notable instance of this.

After the awards of the kuleanas came the awards to the lesser chiefs and to foreigners to whom lands had been given of the *ilis* which we have described above. They were generally though not uniformly awarded by their external boundaries, expressly stating in the award and in the patent based thereupon the *excepting of all kuleanas contained therein*.

The ahupuaas were awarded to the chiefs to whom they belonged in a similar manner, the exception including the *ilis* awarded as above, and also such *ilis* as by the statute law were declared on the basis of the mahele, as we have previously seen to be either crown or Government lands. Of course, when the mahele was made the division took place; the ahupuaa to one chief, or to the crown or Government, as the case might be, and the *ili* kupono, described in a previous number, to other chiefs, or the crown or Government, as the case might be. The crown and Government lands were expressly set forth by name in the statute at the same time that the land commission was created.

It is this *existence of titles within titles unseparated one from another by especial survey* that creates the unmitigated state of confusion that now exists on these islands. It might as well be confessed and made public that adequate steps may be taken if

possible to clear up the confusion, heightened as it is tenfold by the fact that all the kuleanas are recorded each by its own individual configuration and extent with no general map of any district. In the prospectus, so to call it, of the land commission, it was declared necessary to know the "configuration and extent of the several claims." The very important item of *location* was omitted. It was probably impossible to have carried out any general system of measurement which would have secured this, when we take into account the imperfect instruments employed by most who were employed in this really national work.

Another example from actual experience may come in here, perhaps to advantage. In Kalihi, Oahu, is an Ili of Government land. A large part of it was taken up, as usual with the kuleanas of the people resident thereon. The remainder was in all conceivable shapes, mixed in the interstices of the kuleanas, and including, however, some very valuable land. For some years the sovereigns of the country diverted this land to their own use. When, afterwards, it was deemed advisable to use or dispose of the land to the benefit of the Government, a survey was necessary to find where the Government land was situated. To this end every single kuleana lot, to the number of fifty or thereabouts, had to be resurveyed and located, errors, inaccuracies, and magnetic variation all to be taken into account, and their descriptions made out of what remained, to agree with the adjoining kuleanas, the whole involving about two months of labor. The resultant remainder of government lots of land were worth somewhere near \$1,500. More of this hereafter.

### No. 7.

To sit in judgment on the past is not always advisable. It is easy, in the light of subsequent events, to perceive what would have been the wiser course. But it is not always easy to put ourselves in the places of our predecessors; to realize what difficulties may have beset them and what obstacles may have prevented the carrying out of their own conceptions of what should have been done.

This remark applies to the work of the land commission. The following imperfections in their work are very noticeable:

First. That already noticed, including titles within titles, kuleanas within ilis, ilis within ahupuaas, and so on, without distinct specification of what was expected within. It has frequently occurred that persons have purchased estate on the basis of the acreage of the whole, and then found, to their dismay, that one-fourth or even one-half of the area specified was taken up in kuleanas, titles in fact just as good as that of the larger estate around them. This has been a standing grievance with purchasers in this Kingdom, and has tended to bring the kuleana system into disfavor.

Second. The land commission ought to have been continued till all the land had been properly apportioned and award passed thereon by the commissioners, including in these awards also the crown and Government lands. The object aimed at, viz: the settling, for once at least, of titles, would then have been gained. The omission of the crown and Government lands has created uncertainty all over the group as to boundaries even to this day. The almost unlimited powers of the commissioners should have been used to put matters in a practical and accessible shape.

Third. The number of steps requisite to procure a full title has been too great. First the mahele, then the award, then the royal patent. Now, in the town of Honolulu, we will say, A and B have adjacent lots. A procures his award, and immediately goes on, pays the Government commutation, and receives a royal patent. B merely contents himself with the land commission award, leaving the future to look out for the payment of commutation. A and B both sell to C. C cuts up his property into small lots and sells. Now in some or other of these lots there will be at the same time, land commuted for, and land as yet uncommuted for. D, who has purchased one of these heterogeneous titles, wishes a full title, and is obliged to hire surveyors, lawyers, and what-not to find the imaginary line in his property, dividing the patented portion from the unpatented, describe the unpatented portion, and take out his "R. P." for the same in the name of the original awardee, dead, say twenty years ago. It would seem as if this threat of a government one-fourth ought to have been disposed of at the start.

Fourth. While the surveys were carefully recorded and indexed, there was an unaccountable lack of uniformity in the methods followed in making them. It would seem as though a person having the practical knowledge possessed by the late Hon. W. L. Lee, for so many years president of the commission, would have issued certain uniform rules to the persons employed. Instead thereof, we have every possible method of measurement adopted, every conceivable scale employed, meridians pointing everywhere, non-marking of corners; in short, everything left to the sweet will of the man who was hired at from \$2 to \$3 per kuleana to do the measurement. Nor was one district assigned to one man. No less than a dozen tried their hands at waikiki, no one being required to guide himself by the notes of another. Of course

*overlaps* and *interlayers* are the most common things imaginable. It has been the practice heretofore to regard the person holding the earlier award to take precedence in the case of an overlap and the one holding possession in the case of an interlayer. Some doubts in high quarters have been expressed, however, on this matter.

As we have said above, the real reason for all this looseness lies in the fact that there was little money to pay out and little time to wait for the work. It may be added that there was not then a single thoroughly competent land surveyor on the ground. The grounds for this assertion may be stated hereafter. Civil engineers there were, and amateur surveyors, but no thoroughly competent land surveyor.

To hasten the "quieting of titles" it was enacted by the Legislature that all claims not presented before a certain date should revert to the Government. This date was postponed several times. The land commission itself was driven to the policy of awarding titles by ancient boundaries, without survey—that is to say, simply by the name of the ahupuaa or ili, leaving the owners to fix the boundaries as best they could. In that way it was enabled to close its labors at the time prescribed by statute, viz, on the 31st of March, 1855. The receiving of evidence was finally closed on the 30th of December previous.

Even then an act had to be passed in 1862 "for the relief of certain Konohikis," enabling some such who had received land at the time of the mahele to receive an award from the interior department for the same, up to a certain date, beyond which the land, in unawarded, was to revert to the Government.

The question now comes up: Will these lands thus unawarded now be claimed by the Government? And, moreover, will similar lots in town be thus claimed? The view of the case taken at the time was this: "For the good of the community, land owners must be compelled to go through certain forms of law, failing in which the lands are forfeit." Was or was not this, in the circumstances, a constitutional act?

#### No. 8.

The land in the Hawaiian Islands was considered at the time of the mahele as belonging to the nation. It was divided off according to principles deemed equitable and titles were given, emanating really from the Government, representing the nation, by the King as the executive power. This, I think, is the true theory of the then new departure in land matters. The power to whom were given the Crown lands was not the power that gave legality to the new titles. The Crown lands were set aside for the private emolument of the King. The Government lands were for the benefit of the whole, for the parties as a whole, that divided the land.

When, therefore, the rule was made, or law passed, that lands not awarded should vest in the Government, it would seem to have been perfectly in the power of those making the law so to enact. It hardly seems proper, therefore, at the present day to assume that such lands should revert to the Crown as "Crown lands." They should revert to the Crown as the representative of the Government, not for the private use of the King, but for that which the King represents in his official capacity.

Where parties have been a long time in actual occupation of such lands, it would seem as if some liberal terms might be adopted which would facilitate the obtaining of a title, without waiving the right of the Government, against which the statute of limitations, *i. e.*, of twenty years' occupation, does not hold.

The government lands about the year 1850 were put into the market throughout the islands. Previous sales had been made in a few localities, especially in Makawao and Manoa Valley. Agents were appointed in the different districts to receive applications, to attend to the surveys, and to report; also to collect the money for the land and forward to the interior office. The same desultory system of surveying was followed as in the case of kuleanas. Probably, between the years 1850 and 1860, nine-tenths of the available government land was taken up. The agents were, some of them, the American missionaries, who considered it not inconsistent with their position to assist the people in obtaining lands in advance of mere speculators. A commission was allowed; in at least one case it was declined, all service being rendered gratis.

After all this selling of land the Government were perfectly in the dark as to what remained. A lull in the business took place, and when in after years some of the remnants were applied for, it was impossible to proceed with any confidence in disposing of them. In addition to this, a new policy came in, with another administration, of refusing to sell land, partly from the revival of the ancient theory that the King was the Government; partly from a feeling that a fixed revenue might be derived from the remainder; partly from the cropping out of the ever-prevalent dislike of seeing lands go into the hands of foreigners; and partly from the difficulty of proceeding intelligently to work.

For instance (and this is from actual experience), a tract of, say, 10 acres, in Palolo

Valley remained to the Government. It lies at the foot of the steep valley side, and may or may not extend up that side or pali to its summit. The land above was awarded by survey, and to find how far down the face of the mountain it may extend it is necessary to run all the old lines of that upper land; probably two or three days of hard work would be none too much to do this in a reliable manner. In fact, one can be sure of nothing in such cases without surveying all the adjoining lands. A perfect incubus this has been on the disposal of the remaining government lands.

It was this state of things, as much as anything else, that led the late minister of interior, Dr. F. W. Hutchison, to institute the Government survey. A general survey seemed the only possible way to get at the facts of the case. It would be perfectly impossible to-day for the Government to state definitely what land it possessed in any one district.

Add to this the need of general maps for business purposes, for assessment of taxes, for any discussion of schemes for the benefit of the country, for searching of records, for the information of courts of law, of strangers, especially of scientific men, to say nothing of navigators, and one sees abundant reason why a general survey should be made.

Moreover, the Government failed in one important part of its duty, namely, in locating its own grants and awards. It is but fair that it should undertake that work as far as is practically useful and is possible without too great expense.

Another demand for general maps lies in the fact that while a person may in a few years become a walking encyclopedia of information respecting localities and titles, etc., in a district, he is liable to leave at any time, when all his stores of knowledge become annihilated in a moment, no record thereof being left for the benefit of his successor.

There is now remaining to be noticed the "boundary commission" business. As was stated before, a large number of ahupuaas and ilis were awarded by name only. The land commission having ceased to exist, it became necessary to provide some means of legalizing the lines of boundary between awarded lands wherever they had not been awarded by survey. This and nothing else is the business of the boundary commission. It is not concerned with boundary disputes as such. It is only when the locality of an award, and in a very few cases of a royal patent, has nothing but the ancient traditions and testimony founded thereon to determine it that the commissioner is called upon by the owner to issue a "certificate" defining it, "either by survey, by natural topographical features, or by permanent boundary marks." It will be seen that a description by means of ancient names of localities—"wahi pana"—is not in the limits of the statute.

The act for the appointment of boundary commissioners was passed in 1862. At first there were two for each gubernatorial district, the police or district justice in each place acting as umpire in case they disagreed. This, as might be expected, was a failure, and subsequently the late G. M. Robertson, of the supreme bench, became sole commissioner for the group. In 1868 the law was modified, since which time there have been four commissioners, one in each main district. Their work has progressed very slowly owing to various causes.

It is a matter of regret that there has been so little uniformity in their methods of procedure. Of a large number of lands thus defined no maps whatever have been filed in the interior department. Complaints often arise that sufficient notice is not given to parties concerned residing, as they oftentimes do, at a distance. The best way of procedure would seem to be this: Maps of the lands in question, prepared from good surveys by persons approved at the interior office, and containing such full information as to be intelligible to all concerned, should be on file in some public office, say for ninety days previous to the decision, and due notice given thereof in order that all parties may consider the matter at their leisure.

A better organized land office is very much needed. The general clerk of the interior office has too great a diversity of business to give due attention to it. The second clerk is mainly occupied in making out royal patents on awards and furnishing copies of documents. The surveyor-general has the topographical survey on his hands, while his assistants are bandied about from one kind of job to another, the whole groaning under the weight of the entanglement of old and new that has been previously pointed out in these papers.

The object aimed at should be that the Government should know the location of its own patents for land, and be able to furnish information concerning the same. It should know, too, what is left unpatented, and it was more for this object than any other that the then minister of interior, F. W. Hutchison, instituted the Government survey in 1870.

No. 37.

*Statement of E. C. Macfarlane.*HONOLULU, *May 9, 1893.*

MY DEAR MR. BLOUNT:

I hand you herewith the statement you desired me to make as to the causes leading up to the dismissal of the several cabinets of the last Legislature. In this statement I have confined myself entirely to the bare facts you ask for, without attempting to introduce any of the arguments brought out in the debates. I have copies of all the proceedings in the Legislature, if you should want to read them at any time, and I hope to have another opportunity before your departure to talk over Hawaiian affairs with you.

I leave for Hawaii to-day to attend to some important matters in connection with the Volcano House Company, returning on Wednesday of next week. All of the papers in connection with the lottery petitions, will be in proper shape upon my return. I am only waiting for the clerk of the Legislature to make his affidavits.

In haste,

Very respectfully,

E. C. MACFARLANE.

HONOLULU, *May 6, 1893.*

Hon. JAMES H. BLOUNT,

*United States Commissioner, etc., Honolulu:*

SIR: Shortly after the commencement of the last session of the Legislature, it was an open secret that the Volney-Ashford-Wilcox party were planning a revolutionary movement, which had the support of the annexationist element, and that the latter element had the sympathy of the United States minister. I was firmly of the opinion that such a conspiracy was on foot and that it had the sympathy of Mr. Stevens, and a speech made by him on Decoration Day afforded me an opportunity to bring the matter before the assembly in the following inquiry:

SIR: I am constrained to ask Her Majesty's constitutional advisors whether they intend taking any steps to rebuke the unwarrantable action of the United States minister on a recent public occasion—an action which could only be intended to interfere with and obstruct the administration.

This was replied to by the minister of foreign affairs as follows:

Hon. J. S. WALKER,

*President of the Legislature:*

SIR: In answer to the question propounded by the honorable noble for Honolulu, E. C. Macfarlane, I would say, that Her Majesty's Government has given the matter careful consideration and has already taken action in the premises.

The following day I addressed the house upon a question of privilege, as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: My attention has been called to an editorial in a morning paper criticising my question asked yesterday of his excellency the minister of foreign affairs.

I do not intend to be placed in a false position by the Advertiser, hence the privilege of which I avail myself. Let it be understood that I yield to no one in admiration of the great Republic in respect for its generous, liberty-loving people; neither do I fail to appreciate the generosity covered by our treaty of reciprocity. In a sense, the American minister represents that Republic and its people, but it is

only when he conducts himself within the lines laid down for diplomatic representatives.

I maintain that if this Government and people desire to retain the respect of the governments and peoples of the world they must be self-respecting and must resent all interferences with our affairs, when conducted with a proper regard for other nations, by foreign representatives. I have said that the American minister represents the American people, but I must again qualify this assertion by saying that he best does so when he refuses to interfere in our domestic affairs at the instance of a faction in this community, whose organ is the Advertiser, whose leaders are ex-ministers of Hawaii, who, like the followers of Moses, are longing for the flesh pots of Egypt, and whose purpose seems to be to rule or ruin. Against this faction every friend of the Hawaiian people must stand arrayed.

The inquiry by the minister of foreign affairs went so far as to call forth from Mr. Stevens a disclaimer of any intention to interfere with our domestic affairs. The matter was discussed with the Hawaiian members of the house in caucus, and they were made to believe that unless the objectionable matter was expunged it would embroil the country in complications with the United States, which would likely lose them the independence of their country.

Of this action in caucus I was informed by several of the Hawaiian members, and the following day Representative Kamaouha introduced a resolution to expunge from the records of the assembly all references to the matter, which resolution was carried.

In accordance with an understanding with the leaders of the Reform party, the conservative element in the National Reform party joined with the former and voted out the Parker-Widemann cabinet. The want of decision on the part of that cabinet in dealing with the Horner banking act (which proposed an unlimited issue of irredeemable paper money) was the principal reason for desiring the change. The unaccountable failure of that ministry to act vigorously and promptly in this matter created a strong opposition to the members throughout the whole business community.

On Saturday, September 3, 1892, the leaders of the Reform party called a caucus of the members of the assembly and passed the following resolution:

*Be it resolved*, That whereas a resolution of want of confidence in the cabinet was passed by the Legislature on August 30 last, such resolution being passed by a vote of 31 to 10; and

Whereas, by reason of the adoption of such resolution, the constitutional necessity has arisen for selecting a new cabinet;

Now, therefore, we, members of the Legislature, feeling this to be a fit occasion to more firmly establish the constitutional principles upon which our system of government is based, do hereby, regardless of previous party affiliations, declare that, under the principles of responsible representative government established in this Kingdom, Her Majesty should summon a leading member of the Legislature who voted in favor of such resolution of want of confidence, to form the new cabinet, thereby recognizing the constitutional principle that the cabinet should possess the support and confidence of, and represent the majority of, the Legislature, the elected representatives of the people;

*And resolved further*, That we do hereby pledge ourselves to govern our future action, as members of this Legislature, in support of this constitutional principle.

This resolution was sent to Her Majesty and called forth the following reply:

IOLANI PALACE, September 7, 1892.

HONS. ALEXANDER YOUNG, J. N. S. WILLIAMS, and WM. O. SMITH:

GENTLEMEN: As the bearer of a resolution passed upon by certain members of the Legislature, Her Majesty was pleased to grant you an audience and graciously promised to reply to the subject-matter of the resolution. I am now directed to say that Her Majesty is pleased to note the desire on the part of the gentlemen whom you represent "to more firmly establish the constitutional principle upon which our system of government is based, recognizing the principle that the cabinet should pos-

ness the support and confidence of, and represent the majority of, the Legislature, the elected representatives of the people.”

The opinion is expressed that Her Majesty should summon a leading member of the Legislature who voted in favor of a resolution of want of confidence to form a new cabinet.

Sincerely desiring to meet the wishes of the representatives of her subjects, it has pleased Her Majesty to summon the Hon. A. P. Peterson to assist in the formation of a cabinet.

Her Majesty trusts that the acceptance of the suggestion to call a member of the majority of the Legislature to form a cabinet will bring about the result sought for.

Her Majesty also desires to express her appreciation of the courtesies received at the hands of the gentlemen of the committee.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, yours respectfully,

JAMES W. ROBERTSON,  
Her Majesty's Chamberlain.

Mr. Peterson endeavored in every way to meet the wishes of the caucus in the formation of a cabinet, but the reform faction were irreconcilable, and would not agree to anything that he suggested. The resolution above quoted is misleading. I will not say designedly, for the contention was persistently made in caucus by Mr. Thurston, the framer of the resolution, that upon the defeat of a ministry, not only should Her Majesty send for a leading member of the victorious opposition, but that the opposition should select a cabinet, and send their nominations to the Queen for her acceptance, insisting that she should recognize this course as a constitutional principle.

I and a few others objected to the establishment of such a precedent, urging that under the constitution the Queen had the right to name her cabinet, which could only be removed by a want-of-confidence vote of the majority of all the elective members of the Legislature. See article 41 of the constitution, which reads:

The cabinet shall consist of the minister of foreign affairs, the minister of the interior, the minister of finance, and the attorney-general, and they shall be His Majesty's special advisers in the executive affairs of the Kingdom; and they shall be *ex officio* members of His Majesty's privy council of state. *They shall be appointed and commissioned by the King and shall be removed by him only upon a vote of want of confidence passed by a majority of all the elective members of the Legislature, or upon conviction of felony, and shall be subject to impeachment. No act of the King shall have any effect unless it be countersigned by a member of the cabinet, who by that signature makes himself responsible.*

I see no good reason for departing from the meaning of this clause of the constitution so plainly expressed, and there was at least one good reason for doing so—the possibility of a majority of the Legislature which contained no material from which to form a cabinet outvoting that part of the Legislature from which a cabinet would naturally be selected. And again, it implied that Her Majesty could not go outside of the house to select her ministers. I consider it a decided advantage in the community that the Sovereign should have the privilege of selecting his or her advisers from the whole country.

The meaning of the constitution is plainly that it is the Queen's prerogative to appoint a cabinet, and that of the Legislature to dismiss it—not by any scratch vote, but by a majority of all the elective members.

Over a week passed without arriving at any settlement in the matter of forming a cabinet, during all of which time Mr. Peterson and myself met the members in caucus, from time to time, without reaching any result.

Mr. Peterson failing to form a cabinet, Her Majesty called upon me, on a Saturday, to do so, saying to me that a ministry must be formed to meet the house on the Monday morning following, as the tension



upon the community was becoming too great. It would have given me satisfaction could I have arranged a cabinet to satisfy a majority of the caucus, but in the limited time given me it was impossible to do so, it being evident that Mr. Thurston and his friends did not intend to permit the house to be prorogued without having a ministry selected from their faction. Accordingly I formed a cabinet which I thought would be acceptable to a majority of the assembly and to the community.

Mr. Thurston and his friends at once attacked the cabinet and immediately brought in a resolution of want of confidence, which failed to carry. In the meantime an election was called to fill the seats made vacant by the resignations (on taking cabinet positions) of Mr. Paul Neumann and myself as nobles for the island of Oahu. The clear-cut issue in this election was to indorse or not to indorse the ministry. The result of the election was the return of Messrs. Maile and Hopkins, who went before their constituencies as supporters of the ministry, and who were elected by an overwhelming majority—the cabinet thereby receiving the indorsement of a large majority of the electors for nobles of the island of Oahu.

No better expression of approval could be asked for by members of a representative government than that thus accorded to our cabinet, immediately following the defeat of a no-confidence resolution in the house.

This expression of confidence at the polls was the more emphatic, coming from the electors of the island of Oahu, who are accorded nine noble representatives out of the twenty-four, in deference to their property-and-income qualification, and might have been expected to lessen the virulence of the opposition.

Despite this verdict of the noble voters for the island of Oahu, which certainly represents the wealth and intelligence of the Kingdom, the unreconciled minority persistently pursued their tactics to force out the ministry.

As minister of finance, I had arranged with the two local banks for the protection of the depositors in the Postal Savings Bank, and on October 12 I informed the assembly that on the following Monday I would present the appropriation bill, outlining the financial policy of the ministry, and at the same time bringing forward additional revenue measures.

On the Monday morning, October 14, before any opportunity had been given to introduce the promised bills, a vote of want of confidence was introduced. Following is a copy of the resolution which was introduced by Representative Waipuilani:

Whereas the present cabinet has not announced or given any intimation or evidence of any financial policy which will extricate the country from its present dangerous financial situation; and

Whereas it is essential to the commercial progress of the country that more favorable treaty relations with the United States be obtained, whereby our products can obtain a free market in that country; and

Whereas the present cabinet has shown no disposition to favor any such policy, and the present head of the cabinet has displayed such conspicuous hostility toward the representative of that country in this Kingdom, and the general tone of the administration has been and is one of opposition and hostility to the United States of America and American interests, thereby rendering it improbable that any changes in our treaty relations favorable to Hawaii can be negotiated by this cabinet; and

Whereas the cabinet has given no evidence of any intention to attempt to remedy existing scandals in the police department, and have otherwise failed to evince any ability to successfully guide the nation through the difficulties and dangers surrounding it: Therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Legislature hereby expresses its want of confidence in the present cabinet.

The debate on this resolution was almost altogether taken up with the attitude of the cabinet towards the American minister, who had a grievance against the *Bulletin* newspaper for publishing reflections on his not sending out the *Boston* in search of a missing American boat's crew. Mr. Stevens seemed to think that the cabinet controlled the *Bulletin*—which it did not—and a rather lengthy correspondence took place between him and the foreign office on the subject, which ended in the attorney-general's entering a suit for libel against the paper, after the editor's refusal to publish an apology dictated by the American minister.

During the debate I was anxious to have this correspondence read, which would have shown that we had tried to meet Mr. Stevens's wishes in every way, but the house would not allow the correspondence to be read. I regret that I can not here reproduce the letters, which would show a conspicuous absence of the hostility dilated on in the resolution.

I have already said that I was prepared with a financial statement; as to the other count in the indictment—alleging scandals in the police department—this resolved itself into a demand for the dismissal of the marshal; but, though much was said, nothing was proved against him. When the reform cabinet took office, the members of it seemed to forget how very scandalous the marshal was, for they retained him in office during the whole term of their incumbency.

On Tuesday, November 1, the Cornwell-Nawashi cabinet took office and was voted out the same day, no opportunity being afforded to outline a policy.

On Friday, November 4, Her Majesty called upon Cecil Brown to form a cabinet, Mr. Brown not being at the time a member of the assembly. This fact, however, did not call forth from Mr. Thurston and his friends any protest, as it was well understood that he (Mr. Brown) would form a ministry that would be acceptable to the reform party; the "constitutional principle" which Mr. Thurston and his friends had contended for being easily forgotten when occasion required. They continued in office simply because they allowed the assembly to do as they pleased with the appropriation bill, the result being that the grand total of the budget alarmed the assembly and produced disaffection, leading up to a vote of want of confidence. The vote, however, failed to carry, but a second attempt was made soon after, and the cabinet was voted out on the 11th of January, 1893. Two days later the Parker-Colburn cabinet took office, and the house was prorogued the following day.

During the time I had a portfolio frequent conferences with Her Majesty satisfied me that she was anxious to promote legislation and to keep down expenses of government, going so far as to suggest to me that the first reduction in the appropriation bill should be made in her privy purse and royal state.

In reference to the lottery bill, about which so much has been said derogatory to the Queen, it should be said that Her Majesty was quite willing to see it fail; but a majority of the members of the Legislature had been worked upon by individuals who had circulated petitions favoring the establishment of a lottery, and the bill having passed, Her Majesty declined to exercise her prerogative in vetoing the bill, a prerogative which she refused to avail herself of, excepting upon the advice of her constitutional advisers.

In this connection I should say that the lottery bill was, during my brief ministry, in the hands of a committee and did not come up at

all for discussion. My colleagues and myself were, however, a unit against it, and in negotiating financial assistance for the Government I distinctly said so, both to Mr. Damon and Mr. Irwin, the representatives of the local banks.

In the matter of the opium bill, there was a division of sentiment on the part of the Brown-Wilcox cabinet (reform), two ministers voting for and two against the measure, it being a question upon which there might be an honest difference of opinion, the opinion being held by a large portion of the community that prohibition did not prohibit.

What followed the prorogation of the Assembly it is not my purpose to touch upon.

I have the honor to remain, sir, your most obedient servant,  
E. C. MACFARLANE.

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No. 38.

*Interview with George Mundon, of Kealia, Wednesday, April 19, 1893.*

Mr. BLOUNT. Do you work for Mr. Blaisdell?

A. I am hauling wood for him.

Q. Do you belong to the Annexation Club.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you for annexation?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you for annexation if your people are not allowed free suffrage?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are a majority of the native population that way?

A. No, sir.

Q. They are opposed to annexation unless they are assured they have the right to vote?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then, is that the case of those in your club?

A. Yes, sir; that is the case as long as they get their franchise.

Q. Well, outside of the club, are a majority of the natives for or against the Queen, if they had their choice?

A. I can not say.

Q. Do not you mingle with them?

A. Well, before the overthrow of the Government the majority were against the Queen's action.

Q. About the new constitution?

A. No, not particularly the new constitution, but the way she carried on.

Q. Did they want her dethroned?

A. I can not say they wanted her dethroned, but they were talking against her political actions.

Q. You were not here during the revolution?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you know anything of the sort was likely to take place?

A. I did not think it was going to take place as soon, but I thought it would take place.

Q. What made you think it would take place?

A. In regard to the way the Government was carried on. It was against the wishes of the people.

Q. What people?

A. Hawaiian people and whites. There was a good deal said about it. She would appoint her favorites to office—her cabinet officers.

Q. What time was this?

A. I am talking about the time the last legislature was sitting. She would appoint ministers—that is her cabinet—the legislature would vote them out, and she would take a part of them back again. I think we had four or five changes in that way. That was talked about greatly. It was against the wishes of the people—and one particular point I want to say—it was against my wishes and a majority of the Hawaiians, the retaining of our marshal, Charlie Wilson. He was always in office. We thought he was an incompetent man. The Wilcox cabinet was approved by all of us. We thought it was a good cabinet. Through some bribery they were voted out.

Q. Were you here?

A. No, sir; but I take and read the papers.

Q. Was it from the newspapers you heard there was bribery?

A. I heard it from friends. We knew our representatives were not very good men—men of no standing—and especially one named Akina. He is half Chinese. He is a lawyer. He came up here with a salary of \$250. He had a family to support. He was up here six or seven months. We knew he could not live on \$250, and on his return he must have brought down \$300 or \$400 worth of furniture.

Q. Any more persons you think were bribed?

A. I can not say positively that he was bribed; but there was one of our natives, Paul Kanaa—I won't say he was bribed, but he voted against the party he went for.

Q. Did the Reform party elect him?

A. Yes, sir. He even voted out the Wilcox cabinet.

Q. Did he help to vote out any other cabinet before that?

A. I can not say, but I think that he did. Rumors were sent out to Kealia that the United States would send out a Commissioner; that the United States flag was going to be taken down and the Commissioner was going to put back the Queen. They felt sorry for the Queen and wanted her put back—some of them, not all—some of the ignorant people. Down where we live they are not all well posted.

Q. Are they mostly ignorant?

A. I can not say they are ignorant. They can all read and write.

Q. Do they generally speak English or native?

A. Native; but some of them understand English and speak very well?

Q. How are they generally occupied?

A. They plant taro; some work on plantations—bullock drivers and so on.

Q. Do they make their own living generally; they do not beg or live at public expense?

A. No, sir; they all earn their own living.

Q. Is it generally true of the native population that they do not beg nor steal but make their own living?

A. Yes, sir; they all make their own living. We have no stealing. It is a very rare case to have a native up for larceny.

Q. Who generally commits larceny?

A. The Chinese.

Q. How about the Portuguese?

A. The Portuguese are very seldom brought before the court. I do not think we have Portuguese brought before the court once in a year.

Q. How about the Japanese?

A. Well, very seldom.

Q. Do they (the Chinese) intermarry with your people some?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that generally agreeable to the native population?

A. No, sir; it is against the wishes of the native population.

Q. Is there much of it done?

A. Well, yes; they manage to get some of the young girls by bribing the parents with money.

Q. To pay for the girls?

A. They do not exactly pay right out, but by giving presents to the parents and girls.

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

GEO. MUNDON.

HONOLULU, *April 19, 1893.*

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No. 39.

*Interview with Samuel Parker, Honolulu, Thursday afternoon, April 6, 1893.*

Mr. BLOUNT. Mr. Parker, you are a Royalist, I suppose?

Mr. PARKER. I am.

Mr. BLOUNT. Will you be kind enough to give me your views of the causes which led up to the establishment of the present Government?

Mr. PARKER. My honest opinion is this: I think it never would have taken place if the Reform ministry had not been put out. When the Wilcox ministry went in the Reform party controlled the Government. I mean by this what they called the Reform ministers. The cabinet council consisted of four ministers and the sovereign—the Queen. That is my reason for saying when that ministry went in that that meant the Government.

Mr. BLOUNT. In other words the action of the Queen was controlled by the ministry?

Mr. PARKER. Yes; by the ministry.

Mr. BLOUNT. Now, why did the removal of the Reform ministry lead to the deposition of the Queen as you understand it?

Mr. PARKER. The four ministers that came in were not Reform ministers, but were what might be called a fair ministry, being comprised of two Hawaiians and two Americans. There was the opium bill and the lottery bill—both helped the downfall. They were passed through the house during the Wilcox ministry, which was called the Reform administration. This opium bill and lottery bill had passed the Legislature. When we went in we advised the Queen to sign the opium bill and the lottery bill. The Queen signed it, and it was countersigned by the minister of the interior, and became a law.

Mr. BLOUNT. What were the reasons for passing the lottery bill?

Mr. PARKER. The same reasons that there were for passing the opium bill. There was a money franchise of \$500,000 to be paid the Government every year. Out of that \$500,000 certain amounts were to be given to different public institutions. It was to be divided up into parts—to the leper hospital so much; I do not remember the sum. A proportion was for a telegraphic cable between the United

States and the Islands. It was to be divided up in that way. We thought it would be a benefit to the country.

Mr. BLOUNT. In the way of revenue for the purposes to which it was to be appropriated?

Mr. PARKER. Yes; it was in the bill. Out of the \$500,000 there must be so much to this institution and so much to that; so much for a railroad, etc. I do not remember the sums.

Mr. BLOUNT. Who was this franchise voted to?

Mr. PARKER. It was given to four or five men—people living on these Islands. The franchise was in their name. It was reported to us that it would go to the Louisiana Lottery people, but that was not known in the franchise. It was the supposition it was to go to the Louisiana Lottery people, or to some syndicate in the United States.

Mr. BLOUNT. What were the reasons for the opium bill?

Mr. PARKER. The opium bill was for giving a revenue. Now, as there is no license, there is a certain amount of opium being smuggled into the Islands. We do not have force to protect our shores. We have no revenue cutters as you have in California, and we thought that as opium was coming into the country all the time, it would be better for the Government to derive some benefit from it; to have the license put up at public auction and sold to the highest bidder. It would be estimated at from \$100,000 to \$200,000 a year. It was discussed thoroughly by the Legislature and carried by a big majority. The Reform ministry was divided on that—two in favor and two against it. It passed the house by a big majority.

Mr. BLOUNT. Is it your opinion that this movement would have occurred if there had been no effort to proclaim a new constitution?

Mr. PARKER. I think it would.

Mr. BLOUNT. Why do you think so?

Mr. PARKER. A majority of the capitalists of the town had no confidence in our ministry. I think it would have come about any way.

Mr. BLOUNT. Come about soon?

Mr. PARKER. It would have come about, because even when this attempt of promulgation of the new constitution was made, we were told that they would support us for what we had done—for holding out against the Queen in requesting us to sign the new constitution. This was said to us at that time—at the time when the Queen was asking us to sign it. During the day they had a meeting of the citizens. I mean such men as Thurston, Hartwell, and leaders of the Provisional Government. They told us they would back us up. They admired us for our pluck in holding out against the Queen's wish.

Mr. BLOUNT. Would this imply a disposition to take action towards dethronement?

Mr. PARKER. I think it came from the McKinley bill—the first action was on account of the McKinley bill.

Mr. BLOUNT. What do you mean by action?

Mr. PARKER. They said that unless something is done—closer relations with the United States—we are bankrupt. That was long before the Legislature came in session. When I first went into the cabinet.

Mr. BLOUNT. Who do you mean said this?

Mr. PARKER. A majority of the sugar men. Those now at the head of the Provisional Government—capitalists and planters. They said that something must be done to get closer relations with the United States to hold us up; with sugar down to \$45 and \$50 a ton, something ought to be done; a commercial treaty or something ought to be negotiated with the American people.

Mr. BLOUNT. The question of annexation was not presented then, was it?

Mr. PARKER. No; the question was how could we get any commercial treaty with the McKinley bill in force. That was the talk of a commercial treaty with the United States to benefit these islands.

First the opium bill; then came the lottery; then came the promulgation of the new constitution. That, perhaps, hurried matters. I was the trusted party on one side, and it was never broached to me in that way. I suppose those causes brought it about. You see our Queen had already issued a proclamation, countersigned by our ministry, that she would never do anything.

Mr. BLOUNT. Of what sort?

Mr. PARKER. Of bringing about a new constitution. This was on Saturday or Sunday morning.

Mr. Parker here presented this memorandum of Mr. Peterson:

On Sunday evening, January 15, 1893, at 6:30 o'clock, Mr. L. A. Thurston came to my house in company with J. F. Holburn, minister of the interior. He said he wished to have a talk with me. He said the committee on safety had had a meeting the night before and had come to the conclusion that things could not go on as at present, and that the committee had decided that the Queen should be dethroned and a provisional government established. He said that Mr. Stevens would land his troops and support the movement, if a proclamation to that effect was issued from any building in town. He then asked Mr. Colbert and me if we would, without consulting with our colleagues, take control of the situation, and in our own names ask the American minister to assist in carrying out their proclamation. We declined.

Mr. PARKER. In the memorandum of the meeting I omitted the statement he (Mr. Colbourn) made about "Parker being a treacherous liar, etc." Did not want to think we were trying to take advantage. I told them not to put that in the memorandum.

Mr. BLOUNT. Was there any movement, any effort on the part of the Queen or her ministers or friends to induce Mr. Stevens to take action in the interest of her Government?

Mr. PARKER. Yes; Mr. Peterson and myself called on Mr. Stevens. As to what occurred in this connection this memorandum discloses:

On Sunday evening, January 15, at half past 7 o'clock, Mr. Samuel Parker, Her Majesty's minister of foreign affairs, and myself, as attorney-general, called upon J. L. Stevens, American minister, at his residence, to talk over the situation and to obtain, if possible, from Mr. Stevens the stand he, on behalf of his Government, would take in the event of an armed insurrection against the Queen's Government, at the same time informing him that Her Majesty's Government were perfectly capable of dealing with the situation. Mr. Stevens stated that he desired to protect the Government, and advised Her Majesty's Government not to resign, but said, in answer to a direct question put to him by me, that in case the Government called upon him for assistance he did not see how he could assist them as long as C. R. Wilson remained marshal of the Kingdom, terming Mr. Wilson a scoundrel.

The only reason given by Mr. Stevens for this position taken by him was that Mr. Wilson had caused the arrest of his (Mr. Stevens's) Chinese coachman for carrying concealed weapons, although Mr. Stevens stated that he had other matters against Mr. Wilson which he did not state. After which Mr. Parker and myself left.

On Tuesday afternoon, January 17, at 2 o'clock, Mr. Parker and myself again called upon Mr. Stevens at his residence in Nuuanu Valley to learn if possible the truth of the statements made publicly by the leading members of the so-called committee of safety to the effect that Mr. Stevens had promised that if a proclamation declaring a provisional government was issued he (Mr. Stevens), on behalf of his Government, would immediately recognize such Government and support it with the United States forces at his command. I asked Mr. Stevens what action would be taken by him (Mr. Stevens) in case the insurgents attacked Her Majesty's Government and the Government called upon him for assistance.

Mr. Stevens replied that in that case he could not come to the assistance of the Government. I then asked Mr. Stevens what his action would be in case Her Majesty's Government should treat the insurgents as rebels and attack them and arrest them. Mr. Stevens replied that in that case he should feel it his duty to interfere

with the force at his command. Mr. Stevens further said that he had made up his mind that if any number of what he considered responsible citizens should ask his assistance in establishing a provisional government he should grant that assistance and should recognize them as such and support them. Mr. Stevens, during this conversation, was lying on a sofa in his private office and spoke with difficulty, as if in a weak and exhausted state. At 2:30 o'clock Mr. Parker and I left Mr. Stevens and proceeded to the station house, the headquarters of Her Majesty's cabinet and Government.

A. P. PETERSON.

Mr. PARKER. At 5 o'clock Monday the troops were landed. When I found out they were on shore I went up to the club and found the governor.

Mr. BLOUNT. Who was the governor?

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Cleghorn. There was a little complication in our military law. We were really both at the head of the military.

Mr. BLOUNT. You were secretary of state?

Mr. PARKER. I was secretary of the foreign office—what we called minister of foreign affairs. I was responsible for all money paid out to the military, but the governor was supposed to be commander in chief. Our military laws are complicated in that way.

Mr. BLOUNT. You went up to protest against the landing of the troops to Mr. Stevens. What did Mr. Stevens say?

Mr. PARKER. I said: "What does this all mean?" He said: "I gave orders."

Mr. BLOUNT. The next thing was your formal protest, and that you will hand us.

Mr. PARKER. I do not know whether I can do it.

Mr. BLOUNT. What was the substance of it?

Mr. PARKER. The substance was that he ought to have notified us in accordance with international law. Hastings wrote it. I got the governor to make a protest, too, so that he could not say he got authority. This was on Monday evening.

Mr. BLOUNT. What day was the Provisional Government proclaimed?

Mr. PARKER. On Tuesday.

Mr. BLOUNT. At what hour.

Mr. PARKER. About 4 o'clock, I think.

Mr. BLOUNT. When that was done, what action was taken by the Queen—when the troops were landed?

Mr. PARKER. The troops were landed on Monday and the protest was made on Tuesday, and on Tuesday I had a meeting of the Diplomatic Corps. I invited them to come. There was Mr. Woodhouse, the British minister; Mr. Carnavara, the Portuguese minister; Mr. Vizavona, the French minister, and Mr. Fugii, the Japanese minister, present. We asked their advice on the subject. The advice from them was to offer no resistance. Mr. Stevens did not come. He sent word that he was not well enough.

Mr. BLOUNT. Was that after the proclamation?

Mr. PARKER. No; before.

Mr. BLOUNT. In this consultation it was assumed that the Provisional Government would be proclaimed and you were advised to offer no resistance.

Mr. PARKER. I think that was it. We had heard there was going to be trouble.

Mr. BLOUNT. You said the Diplomatic Corps advised no resistance.

Mr. PARKER. Yes; not to have any bloodshed, because they all knew we had a big force. We had seen Mr. Stevens before. Mr. Stevens had told us that they would not assist us.



Mr. BLOUNT. Did he say who he would assist?

Mr. PARKER. I think that will appear in our memorandum. He considered the committee of safety represented the capitalists—represented the people,—the responsible people.

Mr. BLOUNT. Does that appear in your paper?

Mr. PARKER. I think so.

Mr. BLOUNT. Won't you please state the circumstances attending the conference between the cabinet and the Queen about signing the new constitution?

Mr. PARKER. Before the Legislature met that Saturday morning we were asked to come there and meet her, in the first part of the day.

Mr. BLOUNT. You had met her in the morning?

Mr. PARKER. No; this was the day when the Legislature was prorogued. In the morning she asked us to come there to talk about this situation. I arrived there first, but my colleagues were late. I waited for them. Nine o'clock or ten, I do not remember exactly, was the hour for the Legislature to meet at Legislature Hall. When my colleagues arrived we had to go right out without having a meeting. In the meantime she had stated that she wanted us to come there in order to sign the new constitution. I said: "Your Majesty, we have not seen the new constitution." It will be time enough, she said, when you come here. I will show it to you and your colleagues. She asked me to be there soon after the prorogation of the Legislature. Just then my colleagues came up to the palace. I said: "Your Majesty, we have no time. We have to be at the Legislature now." I told my colleagues we had to go right over to the hall. We left her.

On the way, I told them that the Queen was requesting us to be there at such and such a time for the promulgation of the new constitution; I said I had not seen it and that I had told her we could not do anything until we first read it. That was what I told my colleagues. After the Legislature was prorogued someone said to me that the diplomatic corps would like to meet the cabinet before they went over. Of course, I did not know what was up. It seemed that a rumor had got down town that the Queen was going to promulgate a new constitution. Rumors got out, and the diplomatic corps wanted to ask me if it was so. I said it was a fact. I had not seen the constitution, but the Queen had requested me to be there with my colleagues. I told them I had not seen the constitution and had no idea what kind of document it was. We all assured them that we would not consent to sign the constitution and then we went over to the palace.

We went into the blue room. She said "I sent for you gentlemen; I was requested by my people to promulgate a new constitution. I want you gentlemen to sign it or to consent to it." They all looked to me. I said: "Your Majesty, we have not read the constitution, but before we read it, you must know it is a revolutionary act. It can not be done." She said: "Read it; see what it is." On that point we said, after we had read it: "We advise you to give it up—not to think any more about it." By that time she got pretty well excited, and some of my colleagues said: "If you insist upon it, we will resign." I said: "Now, gentlemen, if you will walk out into the next room, I will have a few words with her Majesty." They went out. I talked to her, but of course she said that it was her people's wish, and so many thousand signatures had been sent in. She said: "I have thought over the matter carefully, and think that I ought to give them a new constitution."

I told her I would not and my colleagues would not agree to it. There were a good many words passed between us. She said: "Why don't you resign." I said I would not resign unless it was according to law. When I got down to Government house there was Mr. Thurston, Mr. Hartwell, and Mr. Smith, the attorney-general there, and a great many others for consultation in regard to this. They all complimented us; said they would give us all assistance, etc. I told my colleagues they might as well go over with me. They went over and persuaded her (the Queen) to give it up.

Mr. BLOUNT. Was this Monday?

Mr. PARKER. This was Saturday.

Mr. BLOUNT. She agreed to give it up that night?

Mr. PARKER. Yes; that day. I do not know exactly the words she used. On Sunday we called on some influential people around town, Mr. Damon, vice-president of the Provisional Government, and half a dozen other prominent men. We knew they were friends of the Queen and friends of the people, and they thought if the Queen would come with some proclamation of some kind and assure the people that she would give up all idea of the promulgation of a new constitution that they thought the people would be satisfied. That was on Sunday afternoon. Some thought we ought to have the committee of thirteen arrested, but I thought it was not necessary.

On Sunday night we prepared a document for her to sign, and Monday morning I went there about half past 8. She was at breakfast. I showed her this document. I said I wanted her to sign; the cabinet advised her to sign the proclamation, and I would have it brought up. I had had it set up at the printing office, so that it would be ready to be struck off by thousands. The copy was made out at my office. She signed it and it was given out to the public and a copy sent to the diplomatic corps. A little later on they thought that we ought to have sent a special one to the diplomatic corps. So we got up another in a little different wording and sent them to the diplomatic corps addressed to them.

Mr. BLOUNT. When was the Provisional Government determined on?

Mr. PARKER. I do not think it was given out to the public. There was nothing spoken of in public about the Provisional Government. That was kept secret. They had a meeting on Saturday night. We got hold of it that they were talking about this dethronement, and on Sunday it was substantiated. I for one have talked to the people and have also advised the Queen not to make any demonstrations whatever against the Provisional Government, as it was understood that it was only to be a temporary government until the matter was settled by the United States. If it was permanent I do not think it will work.

Mr. BLOUNT. Why?

Mr. PARKER. The head is all right, but it does not go to prove that what they do will be heeded by him. Now, the parties that consist of that Provisional Government outside of Damon, Dole, and Allen, and one or two others, are not men of standing, men of such stamp as would not carry weight in any country. That is the kind of men who are making our laws. I do not think the representative men here would want to live under such a government, with such men at the helm, if it was permanent. I was a member of the board of health. I would not take the oath to support this Provisional Government. I was minister under the Queen. I was using all my influence among my people to keep quiet, to keep the peace, and to assist all we can in keeping

everything quiet until it is settled for annexation, protectorate, or whatever the case may be.

Mr. BLOUNT. What is the feeling of the majority of the people here?

Mr. PARKER. Among the Hawaiians it is for the restoration of the Queen. That is my own feeling, and I think I speak for the people, too.

Mr. BLOUNT. You have a table of the registered native voters for 1890. What is the total vote there?

Mr. PARKER. About 9,000 voters in all. Out of that I will say if it was secured—a valid vote—out of 9,000 there would be 8,000 in favor of restoration.

Mr. BLOUNT. Native population?

Mr. PARKER. Yes.

Mr. BLOUNT. How would you class all other voters besides those you have named?

Mr. PARKER. Foreign voters. I think they would be divided. I would not want to express my opinion. The majority would be for annexation. That is my opinion—among foreign voters.

Mr. BLOUNT. What would be your opinion as to the majority, if the 13,000 votes were all polled; how many of them would be for royalty, and how many against?

Mr. PARKER. I say in regard to royalty—I suppose out of 13,000, I would put it 10,000 for restoration.

Mr. BLOUNT. Suppose you take a little time and make some figures.

Mr. PARKER. There are 9,000 native voters. When I speak of natives I know, but when I talk of foreigners I am at a loss. I know most are for annexation, except perhaps a few English and other nationalities. The Englishmen are naturally prejudiced. I can speak for Hawaiians, but would not want to give my opinion on foreigners. I would put it, out of 9,554 native voters 8,500 would be in favor of it (royalty) and 1,000 against it, among Hawaiians. One-fourth of the foreigners would be for the restoration of the Queen, I think, but it might not be as much as that.

Mr. BLOUNT. You wanted to qualify a while ago in what you said about the restoration of the Queen.

Mr. PARKER. The restoration of the Queen under an American protectorate would be a more stable government than the old régime. There is a feeling that unless we are under some country like the United States it would be the same old revolutionary trouble coming up all the time. I do not think it would be a very stable government. There is a certain class of people here—a certain class like the Germans and Portuguese. They say, "Give us a revolution and it will give us something to do—give us a dollar and a half or two dollars a day." I understand the Provisional Government is paying \$40 a month and found. That class of people would sooner have a revolution night in and night out. So that I say I do not think it will ever be a stable government unless we are under a protectorate. If we are under a protectorate I say let it be the United States. I do not say this because you are the American Commissioner.

Mr. BLOUNT. Your idea is that a majority of the people are for the Queen, but that if the Queen were reinstated she would not be able to maintain permanent order here without the sanction of her authority by a protectorate, say, of the United States?

Mr. PARKER. That is what I think. I have not talked with the Queen on the subject; that would be my advice to her. I would not accept the same position I had before the revolution unless there was a protectorate. If she said: "I want you to be in the same position you

held before this revolution took place—minister of foreign affairs," I would say, "no; unless you have it under a protectorate." It is no use looking to England, Japan, France, or Germany. All our benefits are derived from the United States.

Mr. BLOUNT. What is the feeling of your people on the question of their right of suffrage?

Mr. PARKER. The right of suffrage means of course a great deal to the Hawaiian people. If they were admitted as the District of Columbia, which has no vote, the natives would not like it. It would be an eyesore to them. They want suffrage.

Mr. BLOUNT. Is there any apprehension in their minds about the question of suffrage?

Mr. PARKER. Yes; they are very well posted on that.

Mr. BLOUNT. Is there any apprehension that the friends of the Provisional Government contemplate any deprivation of the right of suffrage?

Mr. PARKER. Yes; it was given out that the natives could not be trusted and it was out in native papers just as quick as it was in other papers. There was a howl when they heard that; when young men, nursed by Hawaiian women, as they said, would ever live to work against the interests of Hawaiian people. I said to the people that we could not expect to be under a monarchical government all the time; a change is bound to come some day. Every day this thing becomes more apparent. The native race is decreasing every year.

Mr. BLOUNT. Would you please state the cause of that?

Mr. PARKER. That has been brought up in the legislature year after year, and all the conclusions we could come to was that we are like all dark races—that they go out when the white man comes in. It is a problem why we should die out. I have eight children, and many others have as many. If all other Kanakas should have two children each we should increase very much. I can not account for the decrease.

Mr. BLOUNT. Is it a fact that they do not have so many children as other people here?

Mr. PARKER. Oh no; I can show you a dozen of my stamp. I have eight children, another five, and so on. I am seven-eighths native; my wife is seven-eighths. That is nearly all Hawaiian, with little foreign blood in it.

Mr. BLOUNT. Children are born, but not raised?

Mr. PARKER. Yes; they are careless. It is a customary thing for Hawaiian women to give birth to a child this morning and then ride out horseback in the afternoon. The better class, though, go under proper treatment. I have been married twenty-one years. With our first child my wife was in bed nine days. My aunt said, why should she lie in bed so long? When she gave birth to her first child she was out the next day.

The Hawaiians are good breeders, but they are careless. When the children get fevers they give them cold baths. When the smallpox was here, about 1881, some 400 or 500 natives died. Other nationalities very few. Natives will sit in draft or jump into a bath if they are fevered. They are very careless in that way.

Mr. BLOUNT. You said awhile ago that the native vote, as expressed in secret ballot, would not show the same opinion as if they were asked to sign a petition.

Mr. PARKER. It would never be the same.

Mr. BLOUNT. Why?

Mr. PARKER. You take the plantations. Every plantation has more or less men under them. They look up to the owner of an estate as to a little king, or as their guardian, and they would sign any petition that he wanted them to do. Mr. Spreckles has 300 native laborers. They would all favor the side he did. Mr. Rentre was in favor of restoring the Queen. Everyone of the people on his plantation signed a petition for restoration. They worshiped him. If I was for annexation, every one of the people in my employ would sign it. All laborers would do exactly as the overseers wanted. They say the Queen is our Queen. But supposing they had to do it in secret ballot; they would say, we want restoration. The Wilder Steamship Company, rank annexationists, employ natives. They could intimidate these natives. If you gave them a secret ballot they would vote as they felt.

I have carefully read the foregoing and find it to be a correct report of my interview with Col. Blount.

After the troops were landed I met Mr. Thurston, and laughing at me, he said, "Who ordered those troops ashore?" I replied, "I don't know. I suppose your committee of safety had it done."

My impression was that they were landed in the interest of the movement of the committee of safety.

SAMUEL PARKER.

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, *June 15, 1893.*

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No. 40.

*Statement of the Hawaiian Patriotic League.*

His Excellency GROVER CLEVELAND,

*President of the United States of America:*

SIR: The undersigned are the officers and executive committee of the Hui Hawaiian Aloha Aina (Hawaiian Patriotic League), a political association, with branches in every district of the Kingdom, representing, together with a large following of foreigners, over 7,500 native-born Hawaiian qualified voters throughout the islands (out of a total of 13,000 electors), and to which is annexed a woman's branch of over 11,000 members.

This league was formed for the purpose of uniting the efforts of all who love this country as an independent commonwealth, and of insuring by all legitimate methods the perpetuation of the autonomy of the Hawaiian Kingdom and the restoration of its legitimate sovereign, Queen Liliuokalani, who was ruthlessly and wantonly deposed by a mob of foreign filibusters, abetted by the United States minister resident and shielded by the United States forces, which were by him landed on their behalf, in violation of all international laws.

The Queen, though having ample force to quell the insurgents, yielded her throne, not to them, but "to the superior forces of the United States," in order to avoid useless bloodshed. She then appealed to the Government of the great Republic for justice and redress, and she carefully instructed her people to quietly submit to the rule of the usurping Provisional Government pending the result of her appeal.

Our patriotic league, following the Sovereign's intentions, has also repeatedly warned its members to keep the peace, under every provocation, and await with patience the judgment of the United States Government; and while we can boast of having up to the present time successfully subdued every popular tendency for agitation or armed resistance, we must also proclaim, to the credit of the Hawaiian people, that they have behaved with a discipline, a decorum, and a forbearance which we believe no other nation on earth would have shown under similar circumstances, that of a country not conquered, but confiscated by a faction of aliens.

But it is now already several months that the Provisional Government have assumed the reins and instated, under the protection of the American flag, a true pretorian tyranny, without any regard for popular rights and wishes or for constitutional principles. And the people's patience is wearing out, looking anxiously for a solution from the United States Government (hitherto our great friend and constant protector) and expecting by every incoming mail some action, no sign of which is yet forthcoming.

In the mean while the situation here is growing highly unsatisfactory—every day worse—and loud complaints are heard from all sides. The Provisional Government have succeeded in making themselves unpopular even with their adherents, and their rule is becoming daily more odious to the natives, who are not even granted the shadow of a representation in their councils. The Hawaiians generally are being dismissed from public service to make room for hungry foreigners, adherents of the Provisional Government; and, as if to incite a revolt, the native feelings have been purposely aggravated by the desecration of the royal palace and by numerous other instances of petty despotism, which can not fail to be galling to the real citizens of this country. In their administration they are exceeding all the possible rights of a provisional government in repealing statutes made by the lawful representative Legislature and enacting an interminable string of new laws, some of which are simply useless or childish though vexatious, others really obnoxious. In their financial policy the Provisional Government compromise the future to meet the present extravagant wants, hoping that "Uncle Sam will pay the bills."

All public works and improvements are virtually at a standstill, whilst they are squandering the public funds in the maintenance of a mercenary soldiery, recruited from runaway sailors, escaped criminals from other countries, or other bad characters from the slums of San Francisco, who are extravagantly paid and live luxuriously at the expense of the honest taxpayer. And the money thus wasted could be used to much better advantage at the present time by furnishing useful work to the deserving and suffering laboring classes.

All these and other substantial grounds for the general discontent make it an uncontrovertible fact that the Provisional Government are incapable of maintaining themselves in power except through the help and propping up of the United States Government. Left to their own resources they would not be saved, even by their large force of alien mercenaries, who are their only supporters, but who remain so prudently, cautiously, intrenched in the royal palace, trembling every night for fear of some attack, the idea even of which has never yet been entertained by the royalists.

But the obvious and utter weakness and unpopularity of our self-assumed administration have thrown a general veil of uncertainty and

uneasiness on the whole country, whereby all transactions are paralyzed and the value of real estate reduced to naught, even the Government bonds, which have always been above par, having lost nearly 10 per cent. Every kind of business has become seriously depressed, the working classes are suffering for want of work, and the wheels of progress and industry are stopped, threatening stagnation and disaster, whereby all classes are becoming impatient, the natives chafing under the insults of the Provisional Government and beginning to talk of revolt, and the foreign element of our league beginning to press for relief from a situation which has evoked many bitter enmities.

To render the matter still more serious the time is waxing near when the taxes are becoming due, and there is a general disposition to refuse to pay any money to the present government until things are settled by the United States' decision. Of course a general refusal of taxes would precipitate serious complications; but, as the situation is now, already it is only through the greatest vigilance that the patriotic league manages to repress the feelings of its members. And if the present condition continues a while longer the result may be an outburst that the patriotic league, hitherto the leading influence of the country, will be unable to prevent, and lives and property may be jeopardized.

Truly, therefore, may it be said that the situation is growing intolerable and delay unbearable; and there will be, there can be, no relief until the United States Government has determined our future, and thereby a permanent legal government has been put in power here.

Under the circumstances, which the public press openly and justly qualifies as "disastrous and deplorable," we, the undersigned, are moved, in answer to our league's wish, to take the liberty of addressing your excellency, through your accredited minister here, Hon. J. H. Blount, and of respectfully saying that since the fate of our little kingdom and its inhabitants is in your hands, we do humbly pray that a speedy solution may be reached to avoid impending calamities, and so that we may once more enjoy the blessings of peace, prosperity, and a proper government.

That the natives have as yet been quiet, apparently apathetic, must not be construed as meaning that they are gradually accepting the new order of things, by which they are deprived of all their rights in their own country. They are simply waiting, in their simple faith in the generosity and honor of the most liberal and honorable Government of the world; and they expect *justice*, id est, *restoration* of their legitimate sovereign. And the American Government must now be sufficiently well informed of the enormous injustice committed against this defenseless and peaceful nation, so that it seems to us that little or no doubt can yet be entertained by any impartial mind as to what ought to be the proper course for dealing with the "faits accomplis" here, and no doubt as to the true royalist sentiments of the large majority of our people.

But owing, as we represent, to the gathering storm, all good citizens are anxious that no more delay than actually unavoidable should now occur in the settling of this matter; and, therefore, *if* it is considered by your Government necessary for the question to be referred to Congress, we do respectfully, but most earnestly, fervidly beseech, in the name of our people, that it be submitted if possible to this now coming extra session.

And we further pray that Almighty God will vouchsafe you and

your Government his divine guidance in assisting you to deal fairly and justly with an unhappy nation, whose sole hope lies in you.

Most respectfully, your excellency's humble servants,

(Signed)

J. A. CUMMINGS, *Honorary President.*

JOSEPH NAWAHI, *President.*

JNO. E. BUSH, *Vice-President.*

J. W. BIHIKANA, *Vice-President.*

JOHN LOLE KAULUKOU, *Vice-President.*

J. E. KAUNAUIANO, *Vice-President.*

JAMES K. MERSEBURG.

JOHN KAPUMAWAHO PRENDERGAST.

ABRAHAM K. PALEKALUHI.

SAM'L K. AKI.

H. S. SWINTON.

JAS. K. KAULIA, *Secretary.*

S. M. KAAUKAI.

W. L. HOLOKAHIKI.

JNO. SAM. KIKUKAHIKO.

L. W. P. KAUEALII.

J. KEKIPI.

F. S. KEIKI.

J. MAHIAI KANEAKUA.

HONOLULU, *July 15, 1893.*

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No. 41.

*Statement of the Hawaiian Patriotic League.*

MEMORIAL ON THE HAWAIIAN CRISIS

I.—*Generative causes.*

The strongest argument of the men who, for personal aims, crave for the overthrow of the Hawaiian national monarchy, is that the natives are incapable of self-government, and to this flimsy and false argument the United States minister resident, J. L. Stevens, as a complaisant echo, adds that the natives are always "misled by unscrupulous hoodlum foreigners," "unscrupulous hoodlum" being apparently Mr. Stevens' pet diplomatic qualification for every man who does not agree with his diplomatic friends and accomplices.

The historian's ready answer to these calumnies is that ever since the pacification of the country, which followed Kamehameha's conquests, the natives when left alone have had a most satisfactory, peaceful, and progressive Government, while all the dissensions, riots, and troubles recorded in the annals of these islands have ever been *by* or *through* foreigners seeking to wrench the power and wealth from the poor natives, these being ever the peaceful and patient sufferers thereby, not "misled," but terrorized and oppressed.

As it can be seen, even in Alexander's *Brief History*, all political difficulties experienced by our native Government in the past, up to the present one, have been through foreign extortion and violence, beginning with the outrages committed by whalers and lawless sailors or adventurers down to the intemperate domineering pretensions of for-



eign representatives, so that a rapid review of ancient history will serve to shed a true light on the present situation.

The unjustifiable seizure of the islands by Lord Paulet (1843), some features of which are not very different from our present situation, was brought about by the high-handed enforcement of trumped-up charges and claims by the English consul Charlton, and the French incident in 1849 was caused by Consul Dillon's arrogance. As Alexander's history states it, "for years the Honolulu community was kept in a state of turmoil by consular grievances," and in 1846 a table of such grievances, prepared by order of the Legislature, "formed a roll 120 feet long." Every consul, and more prominently at one time the United States Commissioner Brown, insisted on "the right of diplomatic interference with the internal affairs of the Kingdom," and of "ready access to the person of the Sovereign." (Alex., 261.) It would now seem that in those early times the various powers represented here were vying with each other to seize any pretext which might give them a shadow of right for taking possession of these desirable and coveted islands, so that the late policy of Minister Stevens and Capt. Wiltse, of lying in ambush and waiting for the most trivial pretext to jump on the native Government, has not even the merit of being original with them.

Fortunately, in the past, the various great powers have been generous, disinterested, and honorable enough to disown the political cupidity of their agents, and this is one of the reasons why the natives to-day are so patient and peaceful; they know that the great American Republic is the most honorable and generous of all nations, and takes the lead in all just and liberal ideas, moreover they have such an inborn faith in and respect for the United States Government, whom they have been taught by their early teachers to regard as their best friend and natural protector, that they can not be otherwise than confident that history will only repeat itself and that their precious independence will not be less respected by America than it has been by England and France.

This confidence is all the more justifiable, as this is not the first time that the country has been disturbed by some annexation craze. In 1853 things here reached such a crisis that the foreigners then living in Honolulu, and "especially men recently arrived from California thought that 'the times were ripe,' and organized with the view of forcing on King Kamehameha III, annexation to the United States; 'petitions in favor of it were circulated and signed and strong commercial interests used for its furtherance;'" and stranger yet to say the King got to be "so tired of demands made on him by foreign powers, and of threats by filibusters from abroad, and by conspirators at home to overturn the national government" that he himself declared in favor of annexation "as a refuge from impending dangers." (Alexander.) But fortunately, at that time, the last remaining faithful missionaries of the old stock strongly opposed the project, believing "that its effects would be disastrous to the native race" (Alex., 277), and the honest American diplomats of the period indorsed that opinion. And here, let it be said to their honor, the early American missionaries have ever been found on the side of the rightful native authorities, advising them and helping them to resist foreign aggressions, and being allowed in consequence full political control. Even to-day, faithful to their original mission, the Roman Catholic and Anglican clergies are still found on the side of the native independent government.\*

\* The fact of these two religious denominations not being favorable to annexation may make it interesting to add here a statistical note about the approximate distri-

But the descendants of the early American missionaries have turned against the honorable traditions of their fathers; they only attend to the natives now to negotiate some ironclad mortgage deed, and they no longer care whether or not the "effects of annexation would be disastrous to the native race," although the old reasons therefor are just as patent now as forty years ago. Further than that, they have not only ceased to be the trustworthy advisers and helpers of royal authority, but they have been bent solely on using all their moral and financial influence to grasp the administrative power for the furtherance of their own ends and interests, and from these men arise all the present troubles.

This change in the morality of the missionary descendants came to its climax through sugar, and it may here be said that sugar has been a curse to these favored islands, making some few men—foreigners—immensely rich, but impoverishing the masses, the natives especially, and bringing about corruption and greed, and political venality unknown to the converts of the early missionaries.

The sugar greed was of long and gradual growth, the early efforts to give it an impetus by appealing to American generosity having repeatedly failed through the prudence of Congress; and it can be safely said that just prior to the season of extraordinary financial prosperity that followed the treaty at last granted in 1876, by the kindness of our great and good friend, the Republic of the United States of America, all the old foreign complications had worn out, so that the native Government was running smoothly and our people at large were living in peace and in greater harmony than they have ever since. It was a time when we had less wealth and less selfishness, but more quiet contentment.

The divergence of sentiment and lack of harmony came about through the ambition, the sordid desire of foreign residents and sons of missionaries to accumulate great wealth and grow suddenly rich. To accomplish this end the few who had the advantage in lands, money, and friends saw that the main point for them was to control the Government, so as to secure the special legislation necessary to carry out their designs, and especially to procure the indispensable cheap labor and keep them down under labor laws equivalent to slavery. To this faction this country owes the undesirable and un-American introduction of Chinese, Japanese, and the still more ignorant and illiterate Portuguese. Millions of public money, under the fallacious pretext of "encouragement to immigration," have been spent for the sole purpose of bringing in laborers for the planters, and even the voyage around the world of King Kalakaua was made use of to try to obtain Indian

bution of the population according to religious beliefs, and it must be taken as very significant that, in the last census, the religious element was left out altogether, for the reason that the missionary party who presided over the operations of the census could not allow their decline to be made public together with the ascendancy of their rivals. In the absence of other authorities, the Catholic clergy claim 30,000 adherents on these islands, about 18,000 being natives, out of a total of 40,000; and as the Anglicans, Mormons and Seventh-Day Adventists also claim quite a number of converts, it is thus seen that very considerably less than 22,000 natives remain under the spiritual sway of the annexationists' faction, and, moreover, it could easily be ascertained from the missionary publications that, within the last few years, the Hawaiian communicants reported by their churches have diminished in the proportion of about 90 per cent (2,200 against 21,000), the reason of this is solely the anti-patriotic anti-Hawaiian anti-loyal attitude assumed by the missionary churches and their schools, wherein teaching the children to pray for the country and sovereign has been discontinued. Even in the Kamehameha industrial school, founded with the money of the last of that illustrious native family, the pupils are taught rank republicanism and disloyalty to their country and race, and forced to sign the annexation pledge.

coolies under British jurisdiction, which would have made this country practically an English colony, had it not been for the veto of the American Government, and yet the idea was not entirely abandoned, for only a year ago Mr. Marsden, one of the commissioners who went to Washington to beg for annexation, was sent to India to try to revive the matter, and he reported in favor of it.

This goes to show the reason why so many annexationists in the country have alternately shifted from loyal Hawaiians to rank annexationists, according to what appeared most expedient for their purposes or gain; thus it can be safely said that few indeed is the number of those who want annexation for mere patriotism; for the majority, it is essentially a question of dollars and cents they think they can make out of Uncle Sam, and even to-day, many of the hottest annexationists would turn right over to any other power if they had any prospect of making more money by such a change.

Through the American reciprocity treaty of 1876, which was granted essentially with the idea of benefiting especially the aborigines, American gold began to roll in by millions into the coffers of the planters, who were thus enabled to pay usurious interests to our bankers and capitalists, large commissions (as high as 7 per cent) on all sales and purchases to the commission merchants, the balance of the profits still constituting princely incomes, with which the planters were enabled to travel abroad with their families, while the silent authors of this untold wealth—the poor laborers—got barely enough to cover their nakedness and food enough to give them sufficient strength for their daily task.

This inhuman and immoral system could not last eternally, and the masses, including the foreign laborers, realizing its injustice, gradually obtained control of the Government; this, moreover, culminating in 1886, in the Gibson anti-missionary administration.

When the planters and their missionary friends realized that the administrative power was slipping out of their hands, through the fact that the Kanaka, in spite of all coaxing and bribery used, would not always vote to suit the selfish wishes of that class, nor submit himself to their greedy tyranny, it was deemed a necessity to down them, and from that time dates the determination on the part of the wealthy foreign class to gradually rob the native of his political manhood, which he knew too well how to use; and this policy culminated in the assertion made by Commissioner Thurston, in the states, that henceforth Kanakas must be totally disfranchised and not allowed to vote, otherwise the infinitely small minority of the sugar revolutionists would be swamped. And this is how and why the Kanakas are incapable of self-government.

At the same time the sugar oligarchy began to look out for a political change that would bring their waning power back to them. They thought that they would find the desired goal in annexation, through which they could use the United States as their supporter. Conspiracies were then initiated for the purpose of bringing about annexation, and were continued for over three years against the same King Kalakaua who had been instrumental in obtaining the long-wished-for treaty for the planters. This flagrant ingratitude culminated in 1887 by the first revolution, planned and carried out exclusively by a handful of foreigners at the instigation of the missionary sugar planters and capitalists, who formed that party afterwards known under the deceptive name of "reform party." Through the adroitness of the King,

this movement was only partially successful, inasmuch as the overthrow of the monarchy, then contemplated, could not be accomplished.

It, however, gave a very severe blow to public liberties and to equal rights, because a reactionary constitution was forced upon the masses, which has since been the law of the land without having ever been submitted to the approval or ratification of the people; and its modification has been strenuously opposed by our plutocrats, because they knew, from its inception, that the said document was a fraud and a snare. It professed to be liberal, but it was about as deceptive a document as the character of the men who inspired it. It disfranchised a large number of natives, while it gave to utter strangers, and to all the illiterate Portuguese then under the influence of sugar-planters and others, the unprecedented right of voting without having to take any allegiance to the Government. The reaction, which naturally followed the violent inauguration of such a retrograde factum, led to the second revolution, attempted in 1889, by some natives under R. W. Wilcox—the only instance in Hawaiian history in which the natives tried to assert themselves politically without foreign help.

The failure of this movement did not deter the natives, but aroused in the masses a strong feeling of opposition to the reform cabinet then in power, which was formed by the very same men who headed the present rebellion. This opposition of the masses showed itself very emphatically in the regular elections following, notwithstanding the inequalities of the franchise, which virtually gave the wealthy classes the control of half of the law-making power of the land; the Hawaiian people, whom the missionary sugar-planters had aimed to control in this manner, repeatedly carried a majority at the polls in all the elections since 1890, and the only method left to the reform party to attain the ends to control the Government has been by bribery and corruption, with that very wealth which the generosity of the American people had given to Kalakaua for the general benefit of all his subjects. Thus the good that the great American nation had intended for the Hawaiians turned out in the hands of a few greedy foreigners to be the means of oppressing those very same natives.

The flagrant inequalities thrust by this revolutionary constitution on the native people, thus disfranchised in their own country, has been the bone of contention ever since. The Hawaiians have been as a unit at the polls in carrying the representative seats for the special object of obtaining a new constitution doing away with the injustice embodied in the present one. They have, for four years, demanded the enactment of a law by the Legislature, authorizing the election of delegates to a constitutional convention, for the framing of a really liberal organic law. In seeking a new constitution, the natives do not want to disfranchise anyone or put any qualification upon a voter other than that he should be a resident in the country for a certain period of time and should know how to read and write in his mother tongue; but they do want equal rights for all.

However, every honest effort made by the native Hawaiians to secure a liberal change of this nature, a change that would give freedom and equality to every soul that came freely into this country, has been defeated by the most unprincipled means that men can be capable of employing; and to their shame, the missionary sugar planters, the descendants of men who preached the eternal principles of good morals and claimed freedom and equality as their birthright, are the very men who stand in the way of the fulfillment of these liberal principles. But the very people who have been represented to the great American

nation as being illiterate, illiberal, and not worthy of sympathy, not worthy of the manly right to vote, are about the only ones here who are struggling for liberty and equality to-day, and these are the much traduced Hawaiians. Thus the political situation here for years past can be clearly defined as follows: The Hawaiians have been patiently and peacefully contending to regain by legal means a just political status, whereby all the foreigners would also enjoy equal liberal rights; while the reform party have been intent on realizing, by violent and arbitrary ways, the gradual but total disfranchisement of the natives, and accessorially the control of the poorer classes of foreigners, by capricious property qualifications.

In other words, the sugar oligarchy have sought to override all true constitutional principles and to realize the un-American phenomena of creating a plutocracy of their class, to whom all other classes and interests should be politically and materially subservient.

In this they may have been encouraged by the docility of the Hawaiians in general; but certainly neither the revolution of 1887 nor the *coup de main* of 1893 have in any way been revolts against unfair, oppressive administration, while they may be fairly characterized as desperate grabs for personal power, which the plutocratic faction could not obtain by fair, honest means at the ballot box.

Furthermore, the policy of the reform party may be said to be one of gross ingratitude, in the sense that the native legislators—of whom it is safe to say that they always acted with decorum and intelligence equal to any State legislature in the Union—have never refused to enact laws or appropriations for the benefit of the sugar industry, which has been fostered in every practical way. Our statute books are full of liberal laws, and in nowise oppressive, showing ample evidence of the intelligent and progressive character of our Government, and of generous provisions for the protection of foreign capital and fostering of industries conducted here by foreign investors. In no other part of the world, under aboriginal rule, have foreigners prospered so well as here. Even the system of taxation ought to satisfy any men but selfish plutocrats; for it is the masses, the poor people, who bear the principal weight of direct and indirect taxation (which is heavier than in the United States), while taxes on property are very light and easily evaded; planters have never been taxed anywhere near to a just proportion to the actual values, and, moreover, their taxation has been reduced by 25 per cent since the McKinley act came into effect, while no reduction of any kind has been granted to the other classes.

Having regained temporary possession of the power, through the revolution of 1887, the sugar missionaries dropped for a time their annexation schemes, and merely tried to use the United States to keep themselves in power, reserving annexation as a desperate expedient. This is proved by the treaty which they attempted to negotiate in 1889-'90, in which a special clause, now known as the "bayonet clause," allowed them to call at any time for the landing of the United States troops, to protect them and any cabinet they might uphold. This treaty was rendered impossible by the turn of the elections in 1890, in which the sugar planters and missionary influence combined were downed by the strong will of the natives, allied with the foreign workingmen and mechanics, who opposed the coolie-labor policy of the wealthy class.

The reform party then turned again to their old schemes of plotting for annexation. Rumors of conspiracies and expected uprisings on their part have been rife ever since 1890, and the liberal results of the various

elections of 1892 only increased their desperate activity. Mr. Thurston, the reform star, was openly accused of being the leader of these conspiracies, one positive manifestation of which was the movement instigated by the reform party in May, 1892, which led to the arrest of R. W. Wilcox and V. V. Ashford, both of whom were saved from legal punishment through the influence of the leaders and "respectable men" of the sugar missionaries, who feared being exposed and implicated in the movement.

Unfortunately the popular party was divided into two factions, making three with the sugar missionary reform party. These divisions rendered the last Legislature utterly impotent to carry out strict party measures, and was the means of prolonging the session to an unprecedented length of time, about eight months. It also raised the expectations of the annexationists and plotters to the highest pitch, which increased when they found a willing abettor in the person of the United States minister, Stevens. Hence they resolved to seize the first plausible excuse, the first practical reason for another revolution; and unfortunately this apparent reason and pretext was given to them by the Queen herself, in her endeavors to meet the popular will.

It must be inserted here, that it was only because the immortal principles of justice, liberty, and equality were violated or ignored in the Bayonet Constitution of 1887 that the Queen to satisfy her own people undertook to suggest to her constitutional advisers, the cabinet, the promulgation of a new constitution embodying these desirable features and addressed to the masses, not to a mere faction. Upon the advice of her ministers she withdrew the proposition and requested her people to be patient, to forbear, to wait until a legitimate time, when she hoped they would be enabled to secure the object of their wishes. This act of the Sovereign, too liberal to be forgiven by the reactionary reform party, drove them to a desperation, because it would have forever thrown the control of the Government out of the hands of the wealthy minority. Therefore the missionary offsprings and their plutocratic friends and followers used it as a pretext for robbing the last and only vestige of right left to the Hawaiian in his own country, his independent nationality, his flag, denying him even the claim to be a human being.

Now to show what authority the insurgents had to dictate in the matter it will be in order to resort to statistical points. The last official census, made in 1890, corrected to date, puts the total population of the group at 96,075. Out of this number 15,570 are Chinese, 18,474 Japanese—two races not allowed as yet to take a share in local politics, though the Japanese Government now claims for its citizens equal rights with other foreigners. The balance of the population is distributed into natives and half-castes, 40,622 plus 7,495 Hawaiian born of foreign parents and into 13,912 foreigners, among whom the Americans count only a total of 1,928 "of all ages and sexes," the British 1,344, the Germans 1,034, the Portuguese 8,602, and other nationalities 1,004. Thus the total American element all over the islands amounts to only about two-hundredths of the whole population and one-seventh of the total number of foreigners.

More especially in Honolulu, which is only part of the country that participated in the insurrection, the Americans number only 767 males, as against 2,003 other male foreigners (among which are no less than 529 English) and against 6,902 male natives. Furthermore, all our American residents are *not* in favor of annexation; it is only a fraction of this small number of 767 Americans, with a few Germans and Portu-

guese (therefore a minority unsupported by the rest of the population), who have accomplished the overthrow of the recognized native Government, through the American official influence.

Can it be possible that so small a faction, and so heterogeneous at that, whose only force is to be loud-mouthed and utterly regardless of veracity, should be allowed to impose their whims on the rest of the population, and rule it contrary to all American ideas of popular government?

To cover their numerical weakness, the annexationists' faction have tried to awaken American sympathies by alluding to the necessity of protecting American capital, which they claim to be so largely invested in these islands. To give plausibility to this assertion, tables have been prepared, purporting (on estimations, not on any positive documents) to show that the total capital engaged in sugar (in corporations and nonincorporated plantations) amounted to \$33,420,990, out of which \$24,735,610 were claimed to be American, or about four-fifths; \$6,038,130 British, \$2,008,600 German, \$226,280 native, and \$299,000 of other nationalities. This fantastic array is contradicted by the mere fact that out of a total of \$537,757 for internal taxes, Americans paid only \$139,998 (official figures), or one-fourth, while, according to the above statement, American plantation stock alone, outside of commercial firms and other American taxable property, ought to have paid over \$247,000. But even allowing that a large portion of the sugar interests may be *apparently in American hands*, it is far from correct to call it American capital.

It is an undeniable fact that outside of Mr. Claus Spreckels, of California, no American has ever brought into this country any capital worth mentioning, but many have sent away fortunes made here; most of our present American capitalists, outside of sons of missionaries, came here as sailors or school-teachers, some few as clerks, others as mechanics, so that, even if now they do own or manage, or have their names in some way connected with property or corporations, this does not make their wealth of American origin. Those who are now independent run their plantations or business firms on money made here, out of the Hawaiian people and from Hawaiian soil, through coolie labor; the others are simply running on capital borrowed principally from English or German capitalists, and their concerns should be more justly called English or German capital because, in case of bankruptcy, such capital would really be lost, not American capital.

The local Cæsus, American by birth, the banker, C. R. Bishop, came here poor and started his fortune by marrying the wealthiest native princess, whose lands and income allowed him to duplicate it by banking on Hawaiian capital; surely his can not be termed American capital. The conclusion of all this must then be, that certainly American capital and interests here can be cheerfully acknowledged as very large and important, and entitled, like all other foreign capital and interests, to every consideration and protection; but American annexation can not be justified on the sole ground of the asserted extreme preponderance of such American capital, or on the pretension of that capital to be entitled to special or exclusive protection or favor, not any more than German or English planters would be entitled to ask for annexation to their countries on the same grounds.

II.—*Development.*

The phase by which the budding conspiracies of the reform party bloomed out into open rebellion can not be better compared than to the filibustering schemes of the well-known Walker and other historical desperadoes, with this difference, however, that all those expeditions were made without participation of any United States official, the United States Government, on the contrary, making every effort to check and frustrate those attempts against international laws, whilst the Hawaiian crisis has been helped, promoted, precipitated, encouraged, and countenanced by two representatives of the United States Government. Moreover, it can be boldly asserted that the Honolulu filibusters (for they repeatedly admitted it themselves) would never have dared to attempt their uprising without the moral stimulus and promises of the United States minister, nor would they have had strength to carry it out successfully against the Queen's well-armed forces and the numerous volunteers ready to fight for her, nor could they have maintained themselves one day in power, without the material armed support of the United States troops on shore and the guns of the U. S. S. *Boston* trained on the town.

Therefore, this military interference and aid to a mob of filibusters can only be qualified as an overt act of piracy by a United States officer against a defenseless friendly government. The whole proceedings are the most outrageous example known in modern times of naval forces abusing their power without urgent cause and without previous declaration of war. If sustained by the American Government the action of Capt. Wiltse will be a precedent that will set to naught all international rights, all security of weak powers against their more powerful neighbors; henceforth any group of lawless, quarrelsome foreigners residing in any port of other nations will be justified in raising a riot on the most flimsy pretext, and then calling on warships of their own nationality to help them to take possession of, "annex" the place, against the rights and wishes of the aborigines. It will then only be a question of the survival of the strongest, of possible application wherever a weak native government or a pacific population can be cowed by a foreign element sufficiently strong or enterprising; but what renders the facts still worse in our case, is that they have been the result of a long premeditated policy.

The extreme intimacy of Minister Stevens with the various members of the Reform party, to the exclusion of all men belonging to other parties, had been remarked even before Kalakaua's death, and it was common talk that plotting accompanied dining at the United States legation in Nuuanu street. It was whispered with glee by the Reform partisans that Stevens had been sent here purposely to promote annexation, which the death of Kalakaua seemed to facilitate, hence it is not surprising now to note that, from the start of her reign, Stevens shows himself inimical to the Queen, evidently as reflecting the opinions of his Reform friends. Far from acting like the representative of a friendly government, his relations with the Hawaiian administration were ever unfriendly, meddling, and quarrelsome to such a degree that, at one time, the chairman of the committee on foreign affairs of the Legislature suggested that he be given his passport, and it is greatly to be deplored that the suggestion was not acted upon. The address he had the presumption of making to the Queen, on her accession, was of the nature of a threatening lecture from a rigid Sunday-school teacher to a very vicious child, and was as ungentlemanly as it was undiplomatic,



according to the universal rule which prohibits every diplomatic agent to interfere in the internal affairs of a foreign country.

Then claiming the old forgotten assumption of "ready access," so abusively used here by consuls fifty years ago, he took the pretext of some flimsy newspaper article to make a display of his ignorance of common etiquette as well as of his spiteful feelings, by forcing himself on the Queen and trying to make Her Majesty and her ministers personally responsible for that article, which eventually did not justify any ordinary legal proceedings.

During the various changes of cabinet that marked the end of the Legislature, Mr. Stevens was satisfied only when reform missionary men were chosen for ministers, and his extraordinary antimonarchic oration on Decoration day, as much as his attitude towards the Parker cabinet, during the days that preceded the revolt, plainly show how biased he was, and bent on embarrassing the Hawaiian Government.

The other actor in our tragedy, Capt. Wiltse, from the time Admiral Brown left him in charge of the station, made no secret of his purpose to secure annexation, and boasted that he would not leave before it was accomplished; if he did not keep his word in its entirety, it is certainly not through any fault of his. During the parliamentary changes of cabinet he openly stated that, in case the Queen did not select for her ministers Reform men, or men satisfactory to that party and to Minister Stevens, the *Boston* troops would be landed to interfere, and thereby bring about annexation. Even the foreign diplomats were aware of those boasts. Unfortunately Wiltse's utterances were not taken into sufficient consideration and treated seriously by the Hawaiian Government, but were deemed only to be expressions of intemperate language of an eccentric officer, not to use any harsher term, whom the American correspondents were making fun of.

But there is no doubt now that at all times he has been an extremely industrious intermeddler in Hawaiian politics, frequently lowering his high position by interviewing hackmen on the streets on local affairs. Further than this, the officers of the *Boston* will probably testify to the fact that several times during the legislative period, and evidently in accord with a preconceived plan of seizing any favorable incident or pretext, the United States troops were kept in readiness for landing when there was not the smallest sign of disturbance or even excitement in town or in the Legislature.

And it must here be recorded that Capt. Wiltse made a veritable debauch of military demonstrations during the Legislature, landing troops and guns several times a week, and parading them through the town as no other foreign vessel had ever done before, with the undoubted intention of intimidating the native population and preparing future events.

After the exhaustive accounts that have been published of the facts of the revolution, and especially after the printed statements made by the Queen and her envoy, P. Neumann, and by the attorney-general, Peterson, the various details of which appear to us perfectly exact and correct, we do not deem it to be in our province to offer a new narration, but simply to point out certain facts and their signification in the interest of the people we represent.

Of the new constitution, which has been the apparent motive for the explosion of the long prepared revolution we have already stated, that it was desired and demanded by nine-tenths of the native population; moreover, to make the position of the Queen plainer, it may be well to recall the fact that in this country all previous constitutions had been

granted by the free will of the different sovereigns, until the last one 1887, was extorted out of Kalakaua by an armed mob of foreigners led by the same men who directed the present rebellion, so that the Queen might have considered herself perfectly justified by the local precedents as to her power of granting a new constitution at the request of her own people.

Rumors of this new constitution had been current during the session of the Legislature, so that the surprise assumed by the reform party was not genuine, and it may be well to ask what there was in the document prepared for the Queen so *utterly obnoxious* to the reform party, and how they could possibly know what its contents were, since its text has not been published?

The first outcome of the Queen's attempt to proclaim her new constitution (Saturday, January 14), was a meeting in the office of W. O. Smith, of about 70 members of the reform party, which afterwards they had the impudence of calling a public meeting (!) and in which it was decided to support the cabinet against the Queen (for the maintenance of the old constitution), and to exact from Her Majesty "guarantees" against any further move in the matter on her part. But this conservative decision did not satisfy the firebrands who wanted annexation, and who immediately held another meeting secretly, about two dozen of them, at Mr. Thurston's house, in which a secret "committee of public safety" was appointed, composed of about the same incorrigible demagogues who had concocted and led the "1887 revolution."

This committee then ordered a mass-meeting at the armory (Monday, 18th), to which from 700 to 800 foreigners responded, many of whom were utter strangers, tourists, sailors from the merchantmen in port, and many others only present through mere curiosity, so that it is safe to say that in this meeting (which was going to have such an influence on the political destiny of the whole country) not half of the men present were legal voters, the natives especially being absolutely absent and assembled elsewhere. The object of this meeting was clearly stated as merely to give authority—or a shadow of it—to the self-appointed 13 members of the "committee of public safety," and to empower this committee to demand and obtain from the Queen "assurance and guarantees of a better government," *id est*, a promise to respect the 1887 bayonet constitution, this pet offspring of the reform party. Nothing more was demanded of the public at the meeting, as the perusal of the speeches there made by the most responsible speakers, Messrs. Wilder, Glade, Young, and others, will conclusively show. Not the smallest allusion was made to an impending change of government, and not one man in the audience, outside of the leaders, did guess that the resolution then submitted for approval meant anything beyond "guarantees from the Queen for good government and preservation of order."

And certainly not one dreamed that in the innocent looking tail of this resolution, running as follows: "And we do hereby further empower such committee to further consider the situation and further devise such ways and means as may be necessary to secure the permanent maintenance of law and order, and the protection of life, liberty, and property in Hawaii," there could be meant a dethronement of the Hawaiian monarchy by a clique of foreigners without any submission to or indorsement by the voters at large; and worse than that, a subsequent wild rush for annexation to the United States without even consulting the whole foreign element. We claim that, had this meeting realized that such were the intentions of the self-appointed committee of public safety, the revolution would not have been carried, or at least

only an infinitesimal minority would have backed it. But this meeting in itself was only representative of a mere fraction of the population, for, at the same hour, at Palace Square, another meeting of between five and six thousand natives and loyal foreigners cordially supported the Queen, accepting her apology for withdrawing her constitution and her promise of leaving the matter to be accomplished constitutionally.

Thus the majority of the population of the town was plainly with the monarchy, and the Provisional Government, which was subsequently appointed by the committee of public safety, represents but the arbitrary assumption of a clique, with no popular backing. We claim that they can sustain themselves through force and only so long as no appeal is made to the electors, but soon as an election be held not one of the members of the Provisional Government would receive even a decent minority of votes, for they only represent the old reform party—that party defeated at the polls in 1890 and 1892, and who is now in power through a surprise under false pretenses. The utter weakness of the Provisional Government and of the party back of it was unmistakably shown on the day of the proclamation (Tuesday, 17th), when the whole population ought to have been in arms if they had been in sympathy with the insurgents (as falsely represented in America); while on the contrary, it was with the utmost difficulty that fifty ill-armed men could be mustered to march on the Government house, for a cash consideration, and with the positive understanding that in case of failure they could take refuge behind the files of United States marines, and from there on board of the *Boston*.

What was the attitude of Minister Stevens during the leavening of the revolution will be better gathered from the official documents and affidavits of the Queen, her ministers, and her marshal. We need only, in the name of the people, ask that this diplomat should be made to answer positively *why* he ordered the landing of the *Boston* troops, right after the two meetings above mentioned had so peacefully transacted their business and so quietly dispersed? There was not the smallest sign of excitement, the whole population manifested only the most pacific disposition, everyone being under the impression that, with the work of these two meetings and the adoption of their resolutions, the whole matter had come to an end, and that things would be satisfactorily and peacefully settled between the Queen, her ministers, and the self-appointed committee of public safety.

Especially the natives, from whom alone any fear could have been entertained of "riot or danger to persons and property" (for such has been Mr. Stevens' flimsy excuse) were exceptionally quiet or even indifferent, and they are not a fighting race; no groups were seen in the streets, the royal troops had quietly laid their arms as usual in the barracks; there was no display of police forces, and not a shadow of danger breathed in the whole atmosphere, so that the United States troops had no business on shore. Mr. Stevens then refused to give officially any reasons for this landing, and it has since been said that it was executed at the request of the self-appointed committee of public safety, who had yet no legal standing, this going to show that, at that early date (16th) Stevens was already disposed to acknowledge their authority and attend to their wishes in preference to deferring to the regular and legal Government.

The landing was made without any previous official notification, an act contrary to all international rule, and it was evidently precipitated by the fear that, in the meantime, the Queen might have proclaimed martial law, which would have made the position more embarrassing,

and probably would have prevented any further complication. We say, therefore, that the landing of the troops was a direct violation of all civilized laws, and ordered for no other purpose than that of helping the brooding insurrection. The further facts of the force being made to occupy the Arion Hall, alongside the Government houses and opposite the palace, when other buildings (the two armories, and the new shed in construction on Merchant street) were available, shows that the intention was to command the Royal Palace and interfere with the movements of the Royal troops, so as to render possible the seizure of the public treasury, and the farce of proclaiming the new Government, although it was reported that Mr. Stevens had promised to recognize their proclamation whenever it was made from any building in town.

The official documents and the examination of witnesses will show that when the proclamation was made by the armed mob at the Government house, and there recognized by the United States representatives, the Queen's full force, with artillery and Gatling, were still in possession of the palace and barracks and of the strong police station, and this last could not have been taken without a severe siege which the Provisional Government alone was utterly incapable to undertake and carry out; therefore, the legal Hawaiian Government was still *de facto* in power and able to maintain their situation, and Mr. Stevens has willfully prevaricated in his *assertion* to the contrary. It was only when it became known that Mr. Stevens had declared that he would recognize and protect against the Queen any government formed by any group of what he would consider (as to him) "responsible citizens," that the Queen, her Government, and her numerous partisans surrendered to avoid useless bloodshed, and surrendered under protest, not to the insignificant Provisional Government, but to the superior forces of the United States warship.

At that time, the natives would have shown fight, but all their leaders urged upon them to keep quiet, as everything was left in the hands of their constant protector, Uncle Sam, who would see that justice be duly rendered; and most admirably, most deservedly, quiet they have kept ever since, under severe provocation, but confident in American honor and impartiality, that justice would be done.

As soon as all danger had disappeared by the surrender of the Hawaiian Government, a couple of hundred men, all foreigners, and principally penurious Germans and Portuguese, flocked to help the new Provisional Government and take the place of the disbanded Hawaiian guards; but this was not done out of sympathy for the movement, and still less out of a wish for annexation (the possibility of which had not yet permeated the public as being the saving anchor for a weak usurping Government). No, the adhesions to the Provisional Government were merely out of personal convenience, and their number only goes to show, not the popularity of the reform filibusters, but simply how many men there were in town out of employment, who gladly jumped at the chance of gaining a salary.

As the "Liberal," an uncontrovertible authority in the matter, said: "The revolution was a Godsend to many people out of work (from the results of decrease in business through the McKinley bill), who for weeks had been destitute; they shouldered their guns to fight for bread as much as anything else, and while the guard was maintained (by the Provisional Government) they had a very congenial employment and a good pay." Very good indeed for these foreigners, but we Hawaiians take this occasion for protesting against the lavish expendi-

ture of public funds, made from a nearly bankrupt treasury, for the maintenance of an extravagantly large, useless, and dangerous military establishment of armed aliens who have no vested interests in the country, mere mercenaries, officered by men known for the hatred they bear against the Hawaiian people. We protest all the more because the very men who thus squander the people's money on several hundreds of unnecessary play soldiers, are the very same ones who, in the last legislature, ridiculed and opposed a total of sixty men for the Queen's guard and purposely reduced the police force.

We must here dwell on the fact that no Hawaiians, even from among those few who are said (with great flourish of trumpets) to favor the insurrection, enlisted in the Provisional Government Army, in spite of all pay and uniform allurements; but, on the contrary, we must take good note of the fact that the Hawaiians of the old royal band refused, to a man, to continue their service under the Provisional Government, preferring starvation prospects to perjuring their loyalty; they started an independent organization, with instruments paid with their own money, and the people show their appreciation of the boys' noble and disinterested fidelity by patronizing their concerts in unusual crowds. And this may be taken as a good sign of the general feelings of the natives against the Provisional Government sprung on them by their old enemies, the Reform party.

But eight days had not yet elapsed before the loyalty, fidelity and patriotism of the incongruous, discordant crowd, who supported the Provisional Government manifested itself by dissensions running riot, to such a point that the only manner of saving the new order of things was to implore Mr. Stevens for a declaration of American protectorate. Since this protectorate has been withdrawn the Provisional Government have certainly had no trouble in maintaining themselves, but simply through the fact that the natives are quietly and peacefully awaiting for the decision of the United States.

It would be foreign to our aim here to follow the Provisional Government in its subsequent career of despotism and intimidation practiced in the name of American liberty and under the protection of American bayonets.

It will suffice to say that we, Hawaiians, do not and can not contentedly acknowledge the right of a faction of turbulent foreigners to dictate in our country for the satisfaction of their greedy selfishness and lust of power; but we are ever ready to bow and submit to the rule of the majority, whenever legally expressed, and we would willingly abide by the decision of a plebiscite, honorably and fairly carried out, if such was the will of America. Therefore, we proclaim that we have not and never will recognize the present Provisional Government, a government sprung out of a *coup de main*, abetted and shielded by foreign intervention and run by a clique who do not enjoy the confidence of the people, their unpopularity being so thoroughly known to themselves that they expected to maintain themselves only by disfranchising the whole nation. They rule only by the force of bayonets, through martial law and the Draconian treason laws they enacted for their support, and we do protest against their arbitrary assumption of legislation, repealing old laws and making new ones of odious nature, thereby exceeding all rights that a provisional administration can dare to assume.

Of the men of the present Government we have nothing to say, except that they are politicians repeatedly defeated at the polls who want to rule or ruin, or mere boys utterly unknown and of no weight,

chosen for the fact of their being willing to jump into a harum-scarum, break-neck policy; but we do protest against their pretention of perpetuating themselves in power without reference to the people; and we most solemnly protest against their high-handed policy of gagging the press, of intimidating officials into taking the oath of allegiance, and signing annexation petitions and club rolls against their free convictions; of spitefully discharging others, especially Hawaiians and old residents (conveniently accused of being "royalists") to make room for foreigners, new comers, Hawaiian haters, and of calling to the supreme bench and other high public offices aliens of brief residence, whose sole claim is that they carried a gun under the protection of the *Boston* sailors.

But all coercive measures are of no avail, for the Hawaiians remain Hawaiian, true to our race. To us, Hawaii and our native government are just as dear as America is to every true-born American, and no loyal and patriotic subject of the glorious stars and stripes can blame us for being imbued with a similar patriotism, for loving the dear land of our birth, and even preferring our modest flag to any other, however glorious it may be.

We do not believe that the times and circumstances warrant the present movement of annexation; our people are not yet ripe for it, and we prefer remaining under the paternal rule of our own monarchy that understands our wants and wishes, and under which we claim to be quite capable of self-government. Nevertheless, we want it well understood that we Hawaiians have no objection against America or the Americans; on the contrary, we have been brought up to honor and respect our great and good neighbor, and through American teachings more than half century of civilization and experience of self-government have given us an intelligent appreciation of the political doctrines and democratic principles of constitutional government, with America and Great Britain as chief patterns.

More particularly do we value, respect, and comprehend the fundamental principles of the American Constitution, such as "no taxation without representation," "the rule of the majority," and "government of the people, by the people, and for the people;" and we have tried to follow those principles, when not disturbed by an intriguing, bribing plutocracy of foreigners who repudiate such liberal principles and wish to make peons or pariahs of us. Without past political experience of American institutions we could not accept contentedly any such forms of restricted government as the Provisional Government commissioners to Washington, without any authority from the people, have tried to obtain from the United States in order to keep their clique in power. If annexation is to be accomplished with any justice it must be by the consent of the majority, not at the beck of a few adventurers or greedy plutocrats, men who, to further their private ambition or avoid impending bankruptcy, have remorselessly thrown on the United States the responsibility of a very dishonorable action, that of robbing a people of their nationality, men also who, through their annexation scheme, would entangle the United States Government with some foreign problems of difficult solution—the Japanese one especially.

It has not yet been clearly demonstrated that annexation would benefit either this country or America, and to us it seems as if both sides may have much to lose and little to gain by it. In what concerns America we can not presume to pronounce on military or strategic reasons, but we do agree with many eminent American writers that annexation would rather be a source of danger, a cause of weakness to

the United States, without giving them better commercial advantages than such as can be more safely and easily obtained by intimate treaty relations with an independent government here. On our side, the gain from annexation to such a distant country is also difficult to prove, while the fiscal policy of the United States may at times place our sugar, rice, coffee, and other tropical products at a disadvantage by binding us to rival interests and preventing our seeking freely the most advantageous outlets.

For all the above reasons and others too long to enumerate, we protest against the present movement in favor of doing away with the independence of our country; we protest against the effort made to force annexation to the United States without consulting the people, and we especially protest against the interference of the United States minister, Stevens, in Hawaiian politics and his violation of our sovereign rights by the unjustifiable landing of the United States troops and the biased recognition of the insurgents.

We particularly resent the presumption of being transferred like a flock of sheep or bartered like a horde of untutored savages by an unprincipled minority of aliens who have no right, no legal power, no influence over us, not even a claim of conquest by fair-handed warfare, and we can not believe that our friends of the great and just American nation could tolerate annexation by force against the wishes of the majority of the population, for such an annexation would be an eternal dishonor, an indelible stain on the pure escutcheon of the leading nation of the world.

It is therefore with the utmost confidence in the wisdom, honor, and impartiality of the United States Government that we respectfully but earnestly pray for our independent autonomy and the restoration of the Hawaiian Monarchy; and our gratitude will ever bind us more indissolubly to the great Union by a stronger tie than any enforced annexation could ever realize.

God save Hawaii Nei.

God bless the great Republic and its magnanimous and just leader, President Cleveland.

J. A. CUMMINS,  
JOSEPH NAWAHL,  
JNO. E. BUSH,

*For the Hawaiian Patriotic League.*

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KA HUI HAWAII ALOHA AINA.

[Hawaiian Patriotic League.]

KE KUMUKANAWAI.

CONSTITUTION.

Oiai na ike ia ae nei ka loli ano nui ana o ko kakou aina, he mea hoi e manaolia ai, e hoopilikia ia ana kona Kuokoa ame na Pono Kivila o kona mau Makaainana, a me na Kupa, a no ia mea, he mea pono e kukuluia ona Hui manaio lokahi a maka-ala mawaena o na kanaka a pau e aloha ani i ka Aina, me ka nana ole i ka Aoao Kalaiaina a Manaoio Hoomana paho. Nolaila:

E hooholoia. O makou o na makaainana kupaa a me na Kupa Aloha Aina, a makee maluhia hoi o Hawaii nei, no ke

Whereas vital changes in our country have taken place, which may affect its independence and the civil rights of its subjects and citizens, thereby rendering indispensable a compact and zealous union between all men who love the country, irrespective of party or creed;

Therefore, resolved, That we, the patriotic, peaceful, and loyal subjects and citizens of Hawaii nei, for the purpose

kiai makaala ana i ko makou mau Pono Kivila, ma keia, ke hoohui nei makou ia makou iho ma kekahi Ahahui, malalo o ke kumukanawai mahope ae nei. penei:

*Inoa.*

PAUKU 1.—O ka inoa o keia Ahahui, oia, “Ka Hui Hawaii Aloha Aina.”

*Ka hana.*

PAUKU 2.—O ka hana a keia Ahahui oia ka malama ana a me ke kakoo ana, ma na keehina hana maluhia a kua kana-wai ole, i ke kulana Kuokoa o na Pae Aina o Hawaii, a ina he mea hiki ole ke malamaia ko kakou Kuokoa, alaila, o ka kakou hana oia ka hooikaika ana i na hana kua ole i ke kanawai a me ka maluhia e hoomau ia ai ka Pono Kivila o na kanaka Hawaii a me na Kupa makaai-nana.

*Na mahela.*

PAUKU 3.—Aia iloko o keia Ahahui e kukulu ia he hookahi Hui Nui ma Honolulu i kapa ia “Ka Hui Kuwaena” [central body] a mai loko aku ona e kukulu ia ai i mau Ahahui lala ma na Apana Koho o na Mokupuni.

*Na Lala.*

PAUKU 4.—[A] O na Lala o keia Ahahui, oia na kanaka Hawaii maoli o keia aina, he 20 makahiki a oi aku i make-make e hoopaa ia iakou iho malalo o na kumuhana o keia Ahahui, ua kupono ia e lilo i mau hoa, a lilo hoi i mau lala mamuli nae o ke kakou inoa ana malalo o keia Kumukanawai.

[B] O na kanaka a pau o na Aina-e, e noho nei i keia wa he mau Pono Kivila ko lakou iloko o keia aina a i lokahi pu hoi, na manao e kakoo i na kumuhana a keia Hui, a i makemake e hoopaa ia lakou iho no ua Hui la. ma ke kakou inoa ana malalo o keia kumukanawai, e lilo no lakou i mau hoa Hanohano (Lala) no keia Ahahui.

*Na Hoonohonoho Ana.*

PAUKU 5.—O ka Hui Nui Kuwaena [central body] o “Ka Hui Hawaii Aloha Aina” oia ke noho mana maluna o na Ahahui lala o kela a me keia apana koho, a e lawelawe ia ana e na Luna Nui malalo iho nei, penei:

1—Peresidena Hanohano. 1—Peresidena. 2—Hope Peresidena. 1—Kakauolelo. 1—Pauku a me 13 mau Hoa Kuka, a o lakou a pau, oia ka Aha Hooke o 19 lala. O keia mau luna a pau he pae kanaka Hawaii maoli, a e koho ia lakou ma ka Balota, no ka manawa a e hoaka-kaia e na Rula o keia Ahahui.

of peaceably guarding our civil rights, do hereby form ourselves into a league, under the following constitution:

*Name.*

ARTICLE 1. The name of this association shall be the Hawaiian Patriotic League (Ka Hui Hawaii Aloha Aina).

*Object.*

ARTICLE 2. The object of this association is to preserve and maintain, by all legal and peaceful means and measures, the *independent autonomy* of the islands of Hawaii nei; and, if the preservation of our independence be rendered impossible, our object shall then be to exert all peaceful and legal efforts to secure for the Hawaiian people and citizens the continuance of their civil rights.

*Divisions.*

ARTICLE 3. The league shall consist of one central body in Honolulu, with branches in the various districts of the other islands.

*Membership.*

ARTICLE 4.—(A) All the natives of this country, over 20 years of age, who are willing to pledge themselves to the objects of this league, are eligible for membership thereof and may become members by signing this constitution.

(B) All foreigners, at present enjoying or entitled to civil rights in this country, and in sympathy with the objects of this association and willing to pledge themselves to it by signing the constitution, may be admitted as *honorary members*.

*Organization.*

ARTICLE 5.—The central body of the *Patriotic League* shall rule over all the district branches, and shall be conducted by the following officers:

1. Honorary President.
1. President.
2. Vice-Presidents.
1. Secretary.
1. Treasurer.

And 13 councillors, who together shall constitute an executive council of 19 members. All these officers must be native Hawaiians and must be elected by



E koho no na Ahahui Lala o na apana koho i ko lakou Lunahoomalu, Hooe Lunahoomalu; Kakauolelo a me ka Punku, a e koho i hookahi Elele i wahaolelo no lakou e hele mai ai imua o ka Ahahui Nui (Hui Kuikawa) ma Honolulu, a ua loa a i ua Elele la ke ku leana e hele ai ma na halawai o ka Aha Hooke a me na halawai o ka Ahahui.

#### *Na Luna Hanohano.*

PAUKU 6.—O na kanaka o na Aina E, e lilo ana i mau lala, e kohoia lakou e ka Aha Hooke no na kulana hanohano e like me keia :

1. Peresidena Hanohano.
2. Hope Peresidena Hanohano.
2. Kakauolelo Hanohano.

7. Hoa Kuka Hanohano, a oi aku paha e like me ka mea e hooholoia ana e ka Hui ma keia hope aku;

O keia mau Luna Hanohano oia ka Aha Cuka [Advisory Council] e noho pu a e koho me ka Aha Hooke.

#### *Na Hana a na Luna.*

PAUKU 7.—O na hana a na Luna Nui, ua like no ia me na hana maa mau e pili ana ina Hui e ae e like me keia ano Ahahui, a e hoakaka pono ia ana hoi ma na rula e aponoia ana ma keia hope aku e ka Aha Hooke.

#### *Na halawai.*

PAUKU 8.—Na halawai o ka Hui ekahea ia no ia e ka Peresidena, ma ke kauoha a ka Aha Hooke, a o kekahi mau Hoa paha he 10;

E kaheaia na halawai a ka Aha Hooke e ka Peresidena ma ke noi a kekahi mau hoa 3, o ua Aha Hooke la;

O na hana o na halawai a pau o ka Hui a me ka Aha Hooke e alakai ia no ia e na rula o na anaina maikai, a me na rula maa mau o na Ahaolelo.

#### *Kipaku ana.*

PAUKU 9.—O kela a me keia hoa o ka Hui a o ka Aha Hooke paha, e hanaana i kekahi hana e kue ana i ka mana o me na hana a keia Ahahui, e kauohaia no ia e ku imua o ka Aha Hooke, a ina ahewa lakou iaia, e kipakuia no oia mai ka Hui aku.

#### *Na hoololi o ke kumukanawai.*

PAUKU 10.—O na hoololi a me na pakui ana mai i keia Kumukanawai, e hana wale ia no ia ma ka hooholo ana a na halawai mau o ka Hui.

Aponoia ma Honolulu, i keia la 4 o Maraki, 1893.

*Peresidena Hanohano*  
*Peresidena*  
*Hope Peresidena*  
“ “

J. A. CUMMINS,  
J. NAWAHL,  
J. K. KAUNAMANO,  
J. W. BIPIKANE,

ballot, for such term of office as may be provided in the by-laws of the league or council.

The district branches shall elect their chairman, vice-chairman, secretary, and treasurer, and shall appoint one *delegate* to represent them before the central body in Honolulu, which delegate shall have a right to attend the meeting of the executive council and of the league.

#### *Honorary officers.*

ARTICLE 6.—Foreign members shall be elected by the executive council to the following honorary offices: 1 honorary president, 2 honorary vice-presidents, 2 honorary secretaries, and 7 honorary councillors, or more, as may hereafter be determined by the league. These honorary officers shall constitute an advisory council who shall sit and vote with the executive council.

#### *Duties of officers.*

ARTICLE 7.—The duties of the various officers shall be those pertaining to the respective offices, as is usual in all similar organizations, and shall be more expressly defined in such by-laws as may be hereafter adopted by the executive council.

#### *Members.*

ARTICLE 8.—Meetings of the league shall be called by the president, at the request of the executive council or of any other ten members;

Meetings of the executive council shall be called by the president, at the request of any three members of said council;

All proceedings of meetings of the league and of the executive council shall be governed by the usual decorum and rules of parliamentary usage.

#### *Expulsions.*

ARTICLE 9.—Any member of the league or of its executive council who may commit an act violating the spirit and purposes of this league may be summoned before the executive council, and upon conviction by them be expelled from the league.

#### *Constitutional amendments.*

ARTICLE 10. All amendments or additions to the present constitution must be approved by a general meeting of the league.

Adopted, Honolulu, this 4th day of March, 1893.

*Honorary President.*  
*President.*  
*Vice-President.*  
“ “

## No. 42.

*Interview with the Hawaiian Patriotic League, May 2, 1893, printed with Mr. Blount's No. 4, dated May 4, 1893.*

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 No. 43.
*Statement of A. P. Peterson.*

His Excellency J. H. BLOUNT,  
*Commissioner, etc.:*

SIR: The causes which led to and the motives which actuated the trouble in Hawaii are varied. In the first place the passage of the McKinley bill and the consequences resulting led to a feeling of dissatisfaction among the merchants of Honolulu and the planters generally. This feeling of dissatisfaction has also led to a feeling in favor of annexation with the United States among a few, and that feeling caused them to assist in the background the Ashford and Wilcox rebellion in the spring of 1892. And when that failed through the arrest and trial of the leaders, even although they were not found out and arrested, the same feeling of dissatisfaction still led them to look about for any pretext to carry out their ideas and by this means serve their pecuniary interests.

If the price of sugar had been higher we would have had no revolution. Another cause was the feeling of the Missionary or Reform party that they and they only possessed the divine right to rule, to rule at all hazards, if not in one way then in another. They could not forget the long years when they had had complete control of the Government, when their word had been law with the Kings of Hawaii, and which rule had been wrested from them by a movement which had joined together the natives, disgusted with missionary rule, and the mechanics, discouraged at the hordes of Chinese and other Asiatic labor brought into the country by that rule, which uprising in 1890 had wrested from them their power. This feeling of desire to rule can best be illustrated by Mr. Thurston's statement, made at a public meeting in Honolulu during an election campaign in 1892, when he said: "That to carry out their object they would join hands with the devil if necessary."

This statement coming from Mr. Thurston thoroughly illustrates the idea of rule or ruin policy which has been adopted by the Missionary party of which he is the leader. This idea led that party in the last Legislature to adopt a course which they did. Having been elected practically upon a joint platform with the National Reform party, the party which in that Legislature adopted a conservative course, and were naturally in sympathy with the best people and the best interests of the country, they, the Missionary or Reform party, took the first opportunity to break loose from their natural ally, the National Reform party, and to join with the common enemy whom then had opposed during the election, what was known as the Ashford and Bush wing of the Liberal party, simply for the reason that upon the overturn of the Wideman cabinet, whom all parties had agreed should go out, they, the Missionary party, had not the appointment of the cabinet to follow. This joining with the common enemy naturally estranged the members of the National Reform party and forced them into an alliance

with the more conservative wing of the Liberal or native party, as no party in the Legislature had a working majority.

After the overthrow of the Wideman cabinet the opposition, headed by Mr. Thurston, took a position in favor of what they called the constitutional principle, that the Queen should call a leading member of the opposition to form a cabinet. The Queen did so, and called me. I being a member of the National Reform party and not their choice, they objected to my forming a cabinet because I had stated to them my determination not to enter such cabinet. But they decided to waive that point if I would name or form such cabinet as they should nominate and select in caucus. This I declined to do and notified the Queen that I could not form a cabinet. She then called upon Hon. E. C. Macfarlane, another leading member of the opposition, who formed what is known as the Macfarlane cabinet. This was still not satisfactory to them, as they claimed, because they had been told that every member of the cabinet had not been Mr. Macfarlane's own selection, but in reality because Mr. Macfarlane and the majority of the cabinet selected were not from their party.

They immediately attempted to oust them, upon the sole ground that the constitutional principle, as they claimed, had not been adhered to. They failed upon the first attempt, but later, having thoroughly organized and appointed a committee which had no name, but which can only be called a corruption committee, they succeeded, by the use of a large amount of money, in finally ousting the cabinet, having won over, through these peculiar and almost unheard of means in Hawaii, sufficient natives to carry their vote. The Cornwell cabinet which followed, and which was the personal choice of the Queen, was within a few hours summarily dealt with by this combination of the missionary and the devil and put out in a few hours. This was followed by a cabinet which was formed by the Hon. Cecil Brown, who was not a member of the Legislature and was in no sense a leading member of the opposition, and who but a few weeks before had been defeated for a seat in the house, but, getting together a number of members from the Reform party, he satisfied the desire of that party in his choice.

Although they had sworn to stand by the constitutional principle before spoken of, as soon as a cabinet was formed satisfactory in its personnel to this party which lacked by a considerable number a majority in the Legislature, they were perfectly willing to abandon their constitutional principle and stand and support a cabinet composed of their own members. When this cabinet, which they had sacrificed so much principle for, was voted out for purely political reasons, they realized that their hold upon the politics of the country was forever gone unless they could by some grand coup regain their power by overturning representative government. In this connection it may be said that the charge made by the insurgents who formed the Provisional Government, in their proclamation of corruption in the late Legislature, was to a certain extent true. But it is no valid reason for their action, as the Reform Party, representing as they did the planters and therefore a large part of the wealth of the country, were the people who paid the money and caused the corruption and should be blamed very much more than the Hawaiians who took their money.

All these causes combined bound together a few hundred people in Honolulu, dissatisfied malcontents, either because they were not making as much money as formerly, or because they had not the control of the Government, who were only too glad to take advantage of the attempt of the Queen to promulgate a new constitution, especially

backed as they were, or as they claimed to be and as after events showed were true, by the assurances of Mr. Stevens, the American Minister.

It is not necessary for me to go into the details of the revolt here, as the most of it has already been told by me in a number of affidavits already on file, and I shall confine myself to mentioning only a few facts, which, if stated at all, have been misrepresented.

On Saturday afternoon, after the prorogation, and after the Queen had declined to promulgate a new constitution, a meeting was held at the office of W. O. Smith and over seventy of the prominent citizens of Honolulu, most of whom were afterwards actively engaged in the movement to dethrone the Queen, signed a document agreeing to support the cabinet of which I was a member in the stand they had taken against such promulgation, and promise that that support should exist so long as the cabinet stood by their position. In less than three hours the meeting which formed the Committee of Safety was held at Mr. Thurston's house, and they were determined to break their pledge unless the cabinet would agree to dethrone the Queen and form a Provisional Government. This breaking of their pledge did not surprise the cabinet, as they could expect nothing but such a failure to keep their word from the men who were engaged in it.

This action of the Queen in attempting to promulgate a new constitution, although it was petitioned for and desired by ninety-nine one-hundredths of her native subjects, was deprecated by her cabinet and was entirely new to them, although statements have been made to the contrary, and by their efforts solely the danger was averted. Upon the promise of the citizens who had signed the agreement to support the cabinet, they acted and advised the Queen that it was necessary for her to issue a proclamation stating the circumstances under which the attempt to promulgate a new constitution was made, and assuring the foreign representative and the people that she recognized her mistake and that no attempt hereafter would be made to alter the existing constitution except as provided therein. This proclamation was issued and signed by the Queen and cabinet and assurances were also sent to the representatives of foreign Governments that such was the Queen's intention.

This proclamation, and especially the assurances to foreign representatives, which was looked upon as a treaty with the foreign powers and at any time could have been treated as such, was deemed satisfactory by the majority of the prominent and wealthy merchants of the city. The mass meeting which had been called by the insurgents and the counter mass meeting called by the opposition were both attempted to be stopped, but the committee of safety felt that they had gone so far that a meeting should be held denouncing the action of the Queen in order to avert further possible harm, it being understood among the leaders of that party that that was the extent to which their meeting should go. At their meeting on Monday afternoon they had less than 700 people present by actual count. The resolution presented at that meeting was confined entirely to the action which had been proposed, except the ending clause, which was slyly introduced by the most fiery members of the committee of safety, giving that committee liberty to act in any emergency which might arise. If the action which the committee saw fit to take within one hour under that resolution had been for one moment thought of by that meeting they would not have been able to carry their resolution.

The counter mass meeting was attended by more than six times as many people as attended the other, and understanding that the critical situation had ended by mutual consent, the meeting was conducted in

a peaceful and quiet manner. After the meetings the people dispersed to their homes and matters were quieter than they had been for many a day, until shortly after 4 o'clock word was heralded about the town that the United States troops from the *Boston* had landed at the request of the committee of safety. On Tuesday the Government was ready to meet any emergency, which fact Mr. Stevens, the American minister, was notified of, and were prepared to keep peace at all hazards, and at any time could have arrested and dispersed the insurgents, most of whom joined them only on the promise that the United States was behind them and would protect them. The Government had well armed and equipped more than ten men to one insurgent. Nothing was done by the Government except to keep in readiness, as they desired to first find out Mr. Stevens' position in the matter, which he had indicated in his conversation with myself and Mr. Parker on Sunday afternoon, but which was not absolutely certain.

After our conversation with Mr. Stevens, Tuesday afternoon, which has been detailed fully in our affidavits, and which was ended at a little after 2 o'clock in the afternoon and before the proclamation by the Provisional Government was issued, the cabinet came to the conclusion that it was absurd to think of resisting the United States, and waited only until Mr. Stevens formally notified them of his recognition of the Provisional Government, which he sent us in answer to a letter from us. This letter in answer to ours reached us before 4 o'clock and less than an hour after the issuing of the proclamation by the Provisional Government. After receiving his notification that he had recognized and would support the Provisional Government we entered into negotiations with the Provisional Government, and upon their promising certain matters in connection with the Queen's protest, which by the way they afterwards failed to carry out, we delivered up the station house, which was then, and always has been in time of trouble here, the headquarters of the Government, the barracks, and palace, under the protest which has been published and which explicitly says that we yielded to the superior force of the United States troops.

This ended the affair as far as the Hawaiians are concerned, who, acting upon the advice of their leaders, determined to leave their case to the justice of the American people in dealing with the protest of their Queen. Since that time the only danger which has menaced the community has been that caused by the presence of the troops of a foreign nation guarding the sacred halls of their chiefs, and the still greater menace of the vagabonds which the Provisional Government called in to their assistance and organized into what they term a Provisional army. These facts show that Mr. Thurston's statement that Mr. Stevens didn't recognize them until after the surrender is false, and also show that the whole affair was premeditated and thoroughly understood between Mr. Stevens and a few of the citizens of Honolulu.

It has been stated by the supporters of the Provisional Government that the main reasons for the movement they undertook were the passage of the opium and lottery bills at the close of the Legislature. To show the untruthfulness of these statements it is only necessary to call attention to the fact that the opium bill was passed by an overwhelming majority at the desire of nearly all classes in the community, and was supported by two members of the administration, which they have repeatedly stated was entirely satisfactory—Mr. Robinson, minister of foreign affairs, and Mr. Brown, attorney-general.

As to the lottery bill, from its first mention it was supported by the Hawaiians generally, by the mechanics almost to a man, and by a majority of the storekeepers, smaller merchants, and clerks. It was

opposed by the banks and the larger wholesale merchants, who gave as their reason for such opposition that it was not wise to place such political power as the bill proposed, or which might be taken under it, in the hands of a single corporation. The argument used in favor of the passage of the bill was that times were hard; that there seemed no immediate prospect of better times coming; that the poor man and the small dealer would be forced to the wall unless some relief was had; that while they did not believe in lotteries generally, it was the only tangible relief in sight and as such was grasped at. In fact, the arguments were exactly such as the samemen use now in favor of annexation to the United States—anything to better our financial condition. To show the public feeling on the question of the lottery it is only necessary to refer to the special election held in Honolulu last October for the election of two nobles for the island of Oahu, when almost entirely upon the issue of the lottery Hopkins and Maile were elected by a large majority; they supporting the lottery, as against Mr. Brown and Mr. Robinson, afterwards called into the Wilcox cabinet, and Mr. H. Waterhouse, a member of the provisional council.

The cabinet of which I was a member have been accused publicly and privately of having favored the purpose of the Queen to promulgate a new constitution, and in support of that it has been said that Her Majesty told me, at the meeting in the palace, that I had had the constitution in my pocket for a month. What she did say was, in answer to a remark by Mr. Parker, that we didn't know what the constitution contained; that I—Mr. Peterson—had had it in my possession for several weeks. The explanation of that remark is this: During the early part of the session of the Legislature, some three or four months before the prorogation, the Queen sent for me one day and handed me a roll wrapped in newspaper, and, without saying what it was, asked me to look it over and see if I could propose any changes. I carried it home and looked at it and found it to be a draft of a constitution. I did not read it through, and can not say whether or not it was the same as was afterwards shown to us in the palace. I thought nothing of the matter at the time, as the subject of a new constitution was then before the Legislature in the shape of a bill providing for the calling of a constitutional convention; but as I was opposed to the measure, and shortly afterwards voted against it in the house, I was not desirous of assisting in the project, as I supposed this to be, and so did not look at it again after the first day. Some two or three weeks after the Queen sent Mr. Robertson for the package, which I returned exactly as I received it, having looked at it but once, and having made no changes.

The course the cabinet pursued during the revolution has been much criticised, but it must be remembered that the cabinet had only been in office but a day or two, that the most of them were green in their positions, and felt that the wisest course for them to pursue was to be guided by the advice of more experienced men in public affairs. They accordingly took no important step without consulting either with the diplomatic corps or a number of prominent citizens who kindly assisted Her Majesty's Government, among whom were J. O. Carter, Paul Neumann, and E. C. Macfarlane. These gentlemen, after learning Mr. Stevens's attitude, were convinced, and so advised the Queen and cabinet, that the best course to pursue was what was finally done, to yield to the superior force of the United States.

I remain, your obedient servant,

A. P. PETERSON.

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, *July 13, 1893.*

## No. 44.

*Interview with Wm. Hyde Rice, of Lihue, Kauai, April 28, 1893.*

Q. You filed on April 20, 1893, four petitions?

A. Yes.

The petitions are as follows:

*To the honorable W. H. Rice:*

We, the undersigned, residents of the islands of Kauai and Niihau, Hawaiian Islands, do hereby nominate and depute you as delegate to represent us at Honolulu before the United States commissioners in matters concerning the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States to endeavor to procure for us equal rights and privileges accruing to citizens of the United States.

(Signed by 137 names.)

*To the honorable W. H. Rice:*

We, the undersigned, residents of the islands of Kauai and Niihau, Hawaiian Islands, do hereby nominate and depute you as delegate to represent us at Honolulu before the United States commissioners in matters concerning the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States to endeavor to procure for us equal rights and privileges accruing to citizens of the United States.

(Signed by 18 names.)

*To the honorable W. H. Rice:*

We, the undersigned, residents of the islands of Kauai and Niihau, Hawaiian Islands, do hereby nominate and depute you as delegate to represent us at Honolulu before the United States commissioners in matters concerning the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States to endeavor to procure for us equal rights and privileges accruing to citizens of the United States.

(Signed by 43 names.)

*To the honorable W. H. Rice:*

We, the undersigned, residents of the islands of Kauai and Niihau, Hawaiian Islands, do hereby nominate and depute you as delegate to represent us at Honolulu, before the United States Commissioners in matters concerning the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States to endeavor to procure for us equal rights and privileges accruing to citizens of the United States.

(Signed by 81 names.)

Q. How did you come by these?

A. I was telephoned from the Waimeau natives asking me if I would represent them here before Commissioner Blount. I said that I had no wish to come, but if it was their wish I would be willing to represent them.

Q. How far from where you are?

A. About 25 or 30 miles from my residence.

Q. Then what?

A. They said they would draw up papers and send them around to be signed at the precincts in that place.

Q. Here is the fifth petition similar in form presented this morning, the 28th. How did you come by this?

A. It was sent up from the island of Nuphau last Sunday. They wished to circulate them all around the islands, but hadn't time.

Q. And you were not near when these papers were gotten up?

A. No; I was not. I have not been near any of their meetings.

Q. Were you governor, at any time, of the island?

A. Yes.

Q. When?

A. I was governor for about one year of the islands of Kauai and Niihau.

Q. What year?

A. From the 14th of February, 1892, to the abolition of the office by the existing Government.

Q. Where were you on the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th of January, 1893?

A. I was on the the island of Kauai?

Q. When did you learn of the dethronement of the Queen and the substitution of the Provisional Government?

A. On the 23d of January.

Q. Was there anything known of any movement of this sort in the island prior to its happening?

A. No. We had some rumor that there would be trouble on that Saturday morning—that there might be some trouble, as the Wilcox ministry had been voted out Thursday afternoon. I heard on Friday morning.

Q. That there might be trouble?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. On account of the going out of the ministry?

A. Yes.

Q. What sort of trouble was indicated?

A. We had no idea.

Q. You did not know whether it would take the form of force or what?

A. We had no idea.

Q. Was there any suspicion of the dethronement of the Queen?

A. I think not.

Q. Have you anything you wish to add, Mr. Rice?

A. I had been with the Queen when she told me of the appointment of the Nawahi ministry; as they called it, the Nancy Hanks ministry. She told me who the appointees were. I said: "That won't hold; you had better have another ministry ready."

Q. Are you interested in sugar-planting?

A. I am not a sugar-planter. I own stock in a plantation. My business is running a cattle and horse ranch.

Q. You superintend that, but you have some investments in sugar?

A. Yes; I have stock in one sugar plantation. I inherited the stock. I am not what is called a sugar-planter.

Q. What is your idea about annexation?

A. I think if we are not annexed to the United States I do not know what will become of us, because we are incapable of ruling ourselves.

Q. Why?

A. There are so many different factions and interests that it will produce pandemonium if we tried to rule ourselves.

Q. Do you mean by that that the native element is not qualified for self-government?

A. I mean that.

Q. Why?

A. Because no native is capable of carrying on business for himself, and much less of carrying on government.

I have carefully read the foregoing and pronounce it a correct report of my interview with Col. Blount.

W. H. RICE.



## No. 45.

*Interview with Antone Rosa, Honolulu, April 17, 1893.*

Mr. BLOUNT. I would like to have your opinion as to the various causes which culminated in the dethronement of the Queen.

Mr. ROSA. The only legitimate cause—if that can be construed into a cause—is this: The Queen signing the opium bill, which passed more than two thirds of the house and was favored by two members of the cabinet, and her signing the lottery bill, and the presumption on their part that the Queen was using her influence in an underhand way to oust the Wilcox cabinet. Those were the immediate causes.

Q. What were the remote causes?

A. The remote causes I should judge to be a dissatisfaction on their part in not being able to control the Government. I mean by that in not having their own men at the head of the Government. I do not think they cared much about the minor offices, but the cabinet and the principal offices of the Government they wanted to control, claiming that they are the substantial people of the country; and I can not see any more tangible cause than this. The Queen since her reign has not exercised any of the powers her late brother did.

Q. What do you mean by the powers he exercised?

A. Such as meddling with politics, demanding certain persons to be put in office, and undue expenditures of public money. She did not have as much right to enter into politics as her late brother, because during his reign whenever the ministry did not carry out his projects he would dismiss them without a vote of want of confidence.

Q. Without a vote of want of confidence?

A. Yes; prior to the constitution of 1887.

Q. After that did he dismiss the ministers without a vote of want of confidence?

A. No, he did not; he could not. He sometimes would obstruct some of the movements of the so-called Reform party. It went so far one time as to force the cabinet to require the King to make a pledge; I do not think he was made to sign it.

Q. What was the pledge?

A. That he should not in anyway obstruct the proceedings of the ministers, nor interfere in politics, but that he should accept every advice from them, as they were responsible for the King's acts under the constitution. I do not think he exercised any rights against the cabinet except what he thought he had a right to; as, for instance, the right to veto. They contended that he did not have that right personal to himself, but that it was a right which he should exercise by and with the advice of his cabinet. That question was submitted to the supreme court and they decided in his favor.

Q. By unanimous vote?

A. I can not say; but I could refer to it. It was decided in favor of His Majesty's contention that it was a personal prerogative.

Q. What was the cause of the revolution of Wilcox?

A. The revolution of Wilcox on July 20, 1889, was a public demonstration of the natives' opposition to the constitution.

Q. How?

A. They contended that he was the undercurrent in the attempt to overthrow the Government, but he publicly denounced it in a letter, written at my instance and at the instance of another friend of his.

He was then quartered at the boathouse. I personally thought he was a party to it.

Q. That Wilcox was?

A. No; that His Majesty was. I personally felt that way.

Q. How do you mean he was a party to it?

A. I can not tell you from any direct evidence; but circumstances appeared to me as though he was a party to it.

Q. In what way; what was the scheme he was trying to effectuate?

A. It was the overthrow of the 1887 constitution, and to be replaced by another one which he framed. The fact of his having his Queen removed from the palace the night before the movement; the fact of his intimacy with certain revolutionary leaders, and other circumstances, which I can not call to mind, make me think so. I was very intimate with him then, but felt that his conduct through the whole matter was unjust.

Q. You think that he was secretly promoting the movement to undermine the Government with a view to giving him the powers he had prior to the constitution of 1887?

A. I believe so.

Q. Was that generally entertained?

A. I believe so—by the cabinet.

Q. Who was in the cabinet?

A. Thurston, minister of the interior; Damon, minister of finance; C. W. Ashford, attorney-general and Jonathan Austin, minister of foreign affairs. About 1 o'clock in the morning the King received a message that the movement was to dethrone him and put Liliuokalani in power.

Q. When he received this message where was he?

A. In the palace.

Q. Was that the day before the revolution broke out?

A. It was the same morning. It was supported by the fact that W. R. Castle and others had approached the present Queen and asked her if she would not take the throne. This may require corroboration. It is secret history. It is not denied that she had been approached on that subject. I do not know whether she favored it or not, but he distrusted it and somewhat intimated it to me personally.

Q. Now to pass on, how about the Wilcox cabinet? How did that happen to get out?

A. It was a very satisfactory cabinet. It did not seem so to the house. They were got out by means of some maneuvering. The Nationalists and Liberals joined to get them out.

Q. The Liberals came over to the Nationalists?

A. Yes. And which ever way they went they tumbled out the cabinet. I suppose the reason is that the natives feared they were an annexation cabinet. The natives were all afraid of them save myself. I did not believe it, because up to that time they were all anti-annexationists, and I knew Wilcox was against it at that time and prior to it. He has always been friendly to the natives, always opposed to anything that might lead to annexation, and he is a good man, particularly friendly to the natives. But he has always said if it was done voluntarily by the natives he was willing to join in.

Q. The constitution of 1887 took from the King the power to appoint nobles?

A. Yes.

Q. It then provided for an election by electors having \$3,000 worth of property unincumbered or an income of \$600?

A. Yes.

Q. The elimination of everybody except persons having these qualifications left the relative strength of the foreign population in what proportion?

A. I should presume three-fifths of the voters were foreigners and two-fifths natives; perhaps less. The foreigners became much stronger.

Q. There was also coupled with that the permission on the part of foreigners who claimed their citizenship in other countries to vote?

A. Yes; by registering and taking oath. It was always a dangerous element to the native people, because a man for the sake of a few months' occupation could vote.

Q. The power to appoint nobles was taken from the King and conferred practically upon what are sometimes termed foreigners?

A. Yes, that is true; there is no question about it.

Q. Was that or was it not a cause of discontent among the native population?

A. Yes; I suppose it was.

Q. Do the native population want the right to vote for nobles themselves or do they want the power vested in the Queen?

A. I believe that they want the power in themselves, but I myself and a few of us have always felt that it is an unsafe thing to give them all that power, and that is one reason why it has not been adjudged safe to give them full power—only to give them some limited power.

Q. How far did you want to go?

A. I should go down to three or four hundred income and, say, a thousand dollars' worth of property. I presume they would be satisfied if that right were given to the Queen. Then opposition would come from the foreigners to that.

Q. You think they would be content to give up the right to vote for nobles?

A. I believe so.

Q. Is it the desire of the native population to have the Queen appoint the nobles rather than to have the right to vote for nobles themselves?

A. I think so; that is, of the mass. Now, a person like me—I would not like to see it.

Q. You want more extended suffrage?

A. Yes. I would rather the sovereign should not exercise that right. She might be influenced to appoint persons who ought not to be appointed—who would not fail, for instance, in the Legislature to vote for the measure she favored or that the cabinet favored. She might appoint very good men, like Mr. Bishop, Mr. Irving, and Mr. Damon and others.

Q. Is it that feeling of preferring the exercise of the power of creating nobles growing out of the old relationship of the masses of the people to a chief, and consequent tendency to obey a chief, rather than an appreciation of the forms of popular government?

A. Yes; I have not the least doubt that it is the desire of more than nine-tenths of the Hawaiian population, meaning native Hawaiian. They have always felt that as long as a Hawaiian was at the head of the Government—their sovereign—that they were always safe as regards the country and its general welfare. I believe if this subject were put to a popular vote I would be right in my view.

Q. Do you mean to say that you believe that they would favor the appointing of the nobles by the Queen?

A. I do.

Q. And would not care for an election of nobles by the people?

A. Yes.

Q. Is the preference for the appointment of nobles by the Queen the result of the fear that in an election they may sometimes lose in a contest with foreign residents, or is it independent of any fear of foreign residents, or is it a fear of their own ability to wisely elect nobles?

A. I do not think it is from a fear on their part to wisely elect nobles, but it is from a fear that the foreigners will be supreme in the elections. The result of the elections so far since this right has been taken away from the sovereign confirms what I say—the nobles nominated under this system by the foreign element have nearly all been elected.

Q. Suppose the property qualification was reduced to moderate figures, would that make any change in the sentiment of the natives on the question of preference between the appointment of nobles by the Queen and voting for them?

A. I hardly think so. I think they prefer that power left with the throne.

Q. Suppose the property qualification to vote for a noble was the same as that which obtains in the matter of electing a representative, would the native mind prefer to create nobles in that way, or would it prefer that the Crown should appoint them?

A. My impression is that they would prefer to have the right in their own hands, not distrusting the Queen, however.

Q. Why would they prefer it?

A. It would be granting them rights which they never had.

Q. You think, then, if they had the right to elect in the way that I have indicated that that old disposition to subserviency to the chief would be replaced by a disposition to select their government by popular methods. I do not mean the dethronement of the Queen, I mean in the way I have indicated?

A. I think they would use that privilege fairly. They would not be subservient to the sovereign. I think they would exercise it fairly and wisely.

Q. Then is it with them a selection between the present mode of electing nobles and the Queen's appointing them?

A. I do not know that it would make any difference to them as to whether they exercised the right or the Queen did, for the reason that the subject has not been much discussed among them. They consider it unfair that they in their own land should not have the right to vote for nobles. That has been the contention. It has not been put in the shape you have placed it, so that I can not give you any idea in that form.

Q. Is the discontent of the native population with the mode of selecting nobles that it takes away from the natives the right to vote?

A. Yes; there is no doubt about that. That is clearly the reason why there is so much discontent. I have no hesitancy in answering that.

Q. In the fear of political aggressions by foreign residents to the disadvantage of the natives, is it true that the natives feel that they would be secure in the appointment of nobles by the Queen or by manhood suffrage?

A. It is true that they would feel more secure if the nobles were either appointed by the sovereign or by giving the native population the right to vote for them without any property qualification. It is the popular view now and the subject has been a source of discontent for years to the Hawaiian people. It appears in the newspapers and all

over the country, in fact. The revolution of 1889, of Wilcox, was with that view mainly.

Q. With a view of doing away with that mode of electing nobles?

A. Yes, sir; and to restore it to the sovereign or popular vote. Of course this view would be very strenuously opposed by the foreign element.

Q. Is that the view of the mass of the population of the islands?

A. There is no question about it.

Q. How do a majority of the people of the islands feel toward the existing government?

A. They are opposed to it.

Q. I hear—I don't know as to the truth of it—that a good many of the native people are signing petitions for annexation, which would indicate that they were in line with the Provisional Government?

A. I do not believe it. Those who are signing, perhaps, are those directly affected by pecuniary considerations, such as being in the employment of persons who favor annexation, and such as being in a position to receive money from them in any business way—in a legitimate way, probably—and for fear that they would be dismissed from service.

Q. Suppose the matter of sustaining the Provisional Government in its policy and purposes was submitted to a popular vote in the islands with the qualification of a person voting for representative, what would be the result, in your opinion?

A. I think they would be swamped.

Q. By how much?

A. I should say four-fifths.

Q. Of the total vote?

A. Yes. Practically speaking, they have no support. They get it simply from a business point of view. The best test as to their support would be to see their list of citizens' oath. You will find they have two oaths. One the citizen's oath, the other the official oath. They have a strong list of Government employes, Hawaiians, who say they are in favor of annexation. Certainly they would say so. The only independent body of natives was the Hawaiian Band. They are the only ones who stood out, notwithstanding my advice to sign the official oath. I signed one. I am a notary public. I did not sign the citizen's oath.

Q. Did you write the communication addressed to Mr. Stevens, the American minister, on the 17th of January, 1893, signed by Samuel Parker, minister of foreign affairs; William H. Cornwell, minister of finance; John F. Colburn, minister of the interior, and A. P. Peterson, attorney-general?

A. I did.

Q. What was done with that paper; who did you deliver it to?

A. I delivered it to Hopkins. A press copy was taken. I wrote the address myself, and Mr. Hopkins was dispatched with it, and I left the room. It was written in the marshal's office at the station house.

Q. Was there a reply from Mr. Stevens?

A. I was not there when the reply was received.

Q. A reply was received?

A. Yes; a reply was received to the effect that the Provisional Government being in possession of the Government building, treasury, and Government archives, he recognized them as a Government de facto.

Q. Up to that time was the Queen in possession of the barracks, palace, and station house?

A. She was.

Q. Up to that time had there been any effort on the part of the Provisional Government to take possession of them?

A. No effort whatever.

Q. After the reply of Mr. Stevens came was there any demand on the part of the Provisional Government for the surrender of these places?

A. I only know from hearsay. I saw Mr. Damon and others who came to the station house for that purpose, quite late, about half past six or seven.

Q. Was that after the reply?

A. Long after.

Q. Up to that time the people who proclaimed the Provisional Government made no aggressive movement beyond going to the Government building?

A. None whatever.

Q. After they issued the proclamation everything remained in *statu quo* until the recognition by Mr. Stevens of the Provisional Government?

A. Yes.

Q. Subsequent to this was the proposition on the part of the Provisional authorities to the Queen to surrender?

A. Yes; I was there when Mr. Wilson surrendered. I think they had McCandless there. He made a few remarks. He said that he would only surrender on condition that the United States troops would make demand on him, or the Queen should ask him to surrender.

Q. Now, after this response from Mr. Stevens, was there a cabinet consultation on the subject of surrender?

A. I can not tell you, either from hearsay or in anyway. After receiving that reply from Mr. Stevens it fell flat like a pancake.

Q. How much time intervened between the reception of that reply and the surrender of the station house and barracks?

A. Two hours.

Q. In these two hours, where were you?

A. Around the neighborhood of the station house in my office; within a space of say, 200 yards. Business people and everybody thronged around the station house and by Bishop's bank.

Q. What was their object?

A. To hear the news as to whether Mr. Stevens had recognized the Provisional Government. I remember the news was brought to me that he had declined to recognize it. Then news came that he had recognized it.

Q. There was an eagerness obtaining in the minds of the people, both in the reform party and the native population, to know just what Mr. Stevens was going to do?

A. Exactly, it was the turning point of everything.

Q. And when that was ascertained?

A. It fell flat as a pancake.

Q. And when that was ascertained, the minds of all persons seemed to accept that as authority?

A. Oh, yes. It was Mr. Stevens' attitude in the matter to which all persons looked up. Bear in mind, Mr. Blount, that the evening before I had heard from two members of the cabinet that Mr. Stevens had told them troops were landed to protect people and to keep the Queen in office, and I was surprised to hear this.

Q. Who told you this?

A. Colburn and Parker. They said they had Mr. Stevens's word that the troops were landed to protect the Queen.

Q. Where were the troops stationed at the time of the proclamation?

A. Between Arion Hall and the Government building, with their field pieces out.

Q. At what point?

A. Right in front of Arion Hall, 50 or 100 feet from the corner of Music Hall. They faced there while the proclamation was being read faced, the Government building.

Q. Were the troops formed?

A. They were formed.

Q. Where was the artillery?

A. I can not tell you whether it was on that side of Music Hall or on the other side.

Q. What street were the troops on?

A. I do not know whether it is called Wilder's lane or Gibson's lane. It was the lane or street between Arion Hall and the Government building.

Q. Where was the artillery?

A. With the troops on the same street.

Q. They were not in the hall, but formed on that lane or street?

A. Yes.

Q. And that was the situation when the proclamation of the Provisional Government was read?

A. It was.

Q. And nothing further was done by the Provisional Government in the matter of taking possession of the Palace, the barracks and the police quarters until Mr. Stevens had formally recognized it?

A. Nothing was done by it.

Q. And when that was made known, the recognition by Mr. Stevens, there was a feeling on the part of the native population and of foreigners that this determined the controversy?

A. Yes; the Provisional Government had a few men around the Government building.

Q. Where?

A. Around the Government building. I think there were about 30 or 40 in the inclosure of the Government building.

Q. They didn't come out of the inclosures?

A. No.

Q. Were there any guards at the entrance of the inclosure?

A. No.

Q. Do you know anything of a visit of Mr. Parker and Mr. Colburn to Mr. Stevens on Monday?

A. I do not know of my own knowledge, except that we often sent them there.

Q. Were they sent on Monday?

A. Two or three times.

Q. What report did they bring back?

A. That the troops would be landed. That they would be landed to protect the Queen.

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

*Interview with M. M. Scott.*HONOLULU, *Monday, April 10, 1893—9:20 a. m.*

Mr. BLOUNT. Please tell me the causes, the surface and the bottom causes of this movement, the action of the people here in establishing the Provisional Government.

Mr. SCOTT. There has been a conviction since I have been here—ten or eleven years—that under the reign of Kalakaua, with his methods of controlling legislation under the old constitution, that with the irresponsible voting and irresponsible legislators, being controlled by the royal power, that that form of government could but lead to disastrous results here under his reign.

Mr. BLOUNT. You are referring to the condition before the constitution of 1887?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes; and his notorious corruption of members of the Legislature, especially Hawaiian members.

Mr. BLOUNT. You now speak of prior to 1887?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes; that was the cause of that movement in 1887. Well, of course after his death (Kalakaua) the present Queen came on the throne, and, as you are perhaps aware, the first thing she did was the dismissal of the ministers who had been appointed by Kalakaua; I believe the supreme court giving a decision that she was not bound to retain them, although this ministry had a majority in the Legislature. I think the court decided that by his death the ministry went out.

Mr. BLOUNT. Who were the judges of the court then?

Mr. SCOTT. Judd, Bickerton, and Dole.

Mr. BLOUNT. Was it a unanimous decision?

Mr. SCOTT. I think it was; no, I am inclined to think, perhaps, that Dole dissented on the grounds—well, I have forgotten what. I will not testify about that. Then the people who had known the former Queen here—Liliuokalani, as she was called—while recognizing the fact that she was a very headstrong woman, thought that by giving her the support of the better element of the community she might change her course for the better, and they did flock around her, all the foreign community and the missionaries.

A missionary here means, in the political slang of the day, anyone who is not affiliated with a few of what I conceive to be the worst elements of demagogues. It makes no difference what he is, a non-believer or a Buddhist, if he affiliates with the party for good government he is generally called a missionary. They related around here, and a paper published here by Bush and a number of his followers declared, that the Queen had ignored the claims of her own people, paid no attention to them. His paper was nasty, as it usually is, and said all manner of disagreeable things about the Queen. The paper was the strongest advocate of annexation.

Mr. BLOUNT. What is the name of the paper?

Mr. SCOTT. Ka Leo (this means "The Truth"). He even advocated taking her off her throne. Then came the election for the last Legislature, and of course they voted out the old ministry. This man Bush joined in with the opposition. The Queen positively declined having anything to do with Bush or Wilcox. She would not consent to give them any place because of the way in which they had assailed her personal life. Everyone knew she could not very well do it. Then they



went along very slowly, this Legislature did, and voted out minister after minister.

Mr. BLOUNT. Will you please state how many ministers were voted out?

Mr. SCOTT. About the middle of the session they voted out the whole ministry which she had appointed when they went in—Widdeman, Whiting, Parker, and Spencer.

Mr. BLOUNT. When was that?

Mr. SCOTT. About the middle of the session, after they had been going about two months.

Mr. BLOUNT. Of 1892?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes. Then, after a vacation of two or three weeks, after political log-rolling, they tried to get her to listen to the appointment of a good ministry. All at once there was the appointment of another ministry, consisting of Macfarlane, Neumann, Parker, and Gulick.

Mr. BLOUNT. The former had been voted out?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes. They immediately took a vote of want of confidence against it after they went in and failed by one—24 to 25. They then went on not more than two weeks more, and brought up a vote of confidence and carried it largely—35 to 15. The natives voted against them.

Mr. BLOUNT. Against the cabinet?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes, against the cabinet.

Mr. BLOUNT. What cabinet was that?

Mr. SCOTT. That was the second one—Neumann, Macfarlane, Spencer, Porter, and Gulick. After a vacation of some days, it is said, she came to her senses, and really was desirous of putting in a ministry that would please the Legislature and a majority of the property-holders of the country. They put in then this ministry: P. C. Jones, minister of finance; Cecil Brown (an Englishman) attorney-general; George Wilcox, of Kanai, one of the largest property-holders in the country, minister of the interior, and a half-white man, Mark Robinson, also a large property-owner, minister of foreign affairs. That was a ministry suitable to all classes of the community. All the better element joined in expressing satisfaction—English, German, Americans—all were perfectly satisfied with them.

That went on, and it was supposed, until a few days before the adjournment of the Legislature, that that would hold. In the meantime they declared a policy—the first ministry that had had nerve enough to say anything about what their policy was going to be. The other ministry was afraid to say whether they were opposed to the bank bill or the lottery bill. They did not know how to please the Hawaiians. They said they should fight for retrenchment and make the expenses of the Government come within the income. They were opposed decidedly to the lottery scheme, to the Horner bank bill, and to the opium bill. Then it was thought that they would hold until a few days before the adjournment, when it was found there had been a majority got for the lottery bill and the opium bill also. The Queen said if she could pass these two bills her ministry would have to resign.

Three days, I think it was, before the adjournment they passed the lottery bill and the opium bill. They let the bank bill go, because the natives were not so particular about that. They wanted the lottery. So that passed, and then the better element of the community here got around these ministers and said: "Do not resign; leave it to the Legislature to vote you out." They did not resign. I had talked with some of them. They said they could not afford to resign, and then the day

before the adjournment—the next day after they passed these bills—she signed them immediately, although delegations here from the Woman's Temperance Union and the churches called upon her and asked her not to do so. Then, the night after they passed them, they went around to Mr. C. A. Berger, a son-in-law of Mr. Widemann, to get him to vote to put out the ministry. They told him if he would vote for putting out the ministry they would let his father-in-law form a cabinet for the Queen.

Mr. BLOUNT. Let me ask you a question on that point. What is the evidence of this promise?

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Berger's own statement to various gentlemen around here.

Mr. BLOUNT. Who are they?

Mr. SCOTT. I do not know that I can mention any. It was put out at the club by Mr. Cecil Brown. I do not know that he told me so himself. It is certainly true. It is common talk. Perhaps, however, you do not wish to take this.

Mr. BLOUNT. I wish to take all you have to say.

Mr. SCOTT. I am positive all this is true. So far as my feelings go in the politics of this community I have no interest. After they voted them out Mr. Widdeman was sent for. She began to name the cabinet she had chosen. She said the office of minister of the interior was filled by Mr. Colburn. "Oh, then," said Mr. Widdeman, "I will have nothing do with it. I should do all the work and get all the blame. I will have nothing to do with it."

Mr. BLOUNT. Was the minister of the interior the only one named?

Mr. SCOTT. The minister of finance, Mr. Cornwell.

Mr. BLOUNT. Now, any others?

Mr. SCOTT. I do not know of any others.

Mr. BLOUNT. It was at this point that he, Widdeman, declared he would have nothing to do with it?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. BLOUNT. How did you get that information?

Mr. SCOTT. I got it from people to whom Mr. Widemann told it. I got it from several people who visited his house, whose veracity I can certainly vouch for.

Mr. BLOUNT. That's enough.

Mr. SCOTT. Then immediately she appointed Mr. Colburn, Mr. Peterson, Mr. Cornwell, and Mr. Parker. Then came the morning of the prorogation. A majority of what is called the Reform party—that is, I think, all of them in fact did not appear at the prorogation.

Mr. BLOUNT. What was their idea for absenting themselves?

Mr. SCOTT. They were so disgusted, Mr. Blount, with the last week or ten days of the Legislature, the means used to get the ministry out and the substitution of a ministry that nobody had confidence in. They made no concerted action. I do not think they went together, but each one resolved within himself he would not appear there any more. They saw the futility of having worked four or five or six months of this session; they wanted to get to their business. They had large business interests out on the Islands. They got tired and disgusted with this idle talk.

Mr. BLOUNT. Will you allow me to ask you there—the men who absented themselves—what class of people did they belong to?

Mr. SCOTT. They belonged to what is generally known as the Reform party—that is, to reform the methods of politics and legislation. Such men as Young, of the iron works; Walbridge, of Waliuku, manager of

a plantation; Anderson, one of the nobles of Waliuku, and Al Wilcox, of Kuai, owner of a plantation. That class of men. The most responsible men in the community.

Mr. BLOUNT: Generally large property owners?

Mr. SCOTT: Yes, and representatives of property interests.

Mr. BLOUNT: Who made up the other side; what class of men?

Mr. SCOTT: About fifteen natives, whose names you could not write down, coming from various outer districts. Did not, perhaps, represent \$500 worth of property in the country. The men on this side who did represent property were Cummins, who had a large property once, but, like all other Hawaiians, wasted it and is heavily in debt, and Peterson (he was in the ministry).

Mr. BLOUNT. These were both natives?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes. I do not know of any white men on that side. I think perhaps a few, three or four, did remain just for appearance's sake.

Mr. BLOUNT. Let me ask you, were they all natives on that side?

Mr. SCOTT. The side that stayed in?

Mr. BLOUNT. Yes.

Mr. SCOTT. Yes. Generally natives.

Mr. BLOUNT. What else besides natives?

Mr. SCOTT. They were nearly all natives. Some few half-castes like Mr. White, of Lahaina. They were nearly all natives or half white men. The English, I think, and the Americans, the nobles and the representative men, all absented themselves to a man. At the time I was at Wakiki, I moved out to Wakiki, I think it was about 2 o'clock.

Mr. BLOUNT. What day?

Mr. SCOTT: The same day. I think it was about 2 o'clock Saturday. I have forgotten the day of the month. We were startled at Wakiki—we were all there on Saturday afternoon. We heard that the Queen had proclaimed a new constitution. I do not know whether the message was that she had or was going to proclaim a new constitution. Everybody was on the *qui vive*. I did not go up at all. It seems that she had invited a number of legislators, I do not know how many, over to the palace to partake of some kind of a collation, but before the collation came around, I believe it was before, she sent for the ministers. She was dressed in her robes of state. She said she had proclaimed this constitution or was going to and wanted them to sign it, I was told, without reading it.

I was told by men who were there. This is hearsay. When they said they had not read it she said, "Why do you say so, when you have had it in your pocket three weeks." She told them she did not want to hear any more advice. She said, "You know if I go out and proclaim it to my people they may come in and tear you limb from limb."

Mr. BLOUNT. How did you get that information? Just in the same way?

Mr. SCOTT. I got it from Chief Justice Judd. He said she looked like a fiend.

Mr. BLOUNT. Please go on.

Mr. SCOTT. Well, I believe it was told me, two or more were inclined to sign. Peterson and Colburn refused, and asked for time. They went over to the Government building. Colburn went down to W. O. Smith's office and asked what support they could get from the community if they refused to sign it. He advised them not to sign it; said that they would have the support of all the better element of the community.

Mr. BLOUNT. What do you mean by what support they could get from the community?

Mr. SCOTT. In case they refused to sign it. They were frightened to death—thinking of the Kalakaua riots. They went to the men they were in political opposition to for support, knowing they were the only men to be depended upon. They knew they had real backbone. This was told them by Thurston, Smith, Castle, Emmeluth, and others. Mr. Emmeluth is a mechanic. He is a man of sound sense. He told me that this constitution was coming two weeks before. Then immediately the men around the street went into Smith's office and organized this committee of thirteen.

Mr. BLOUNT. Yes.

Mr. SCOTT. I noticed—I did not come to town—that there was a meeting at the armory that evening.

Mr. BLOUNT. Before going on further, what was the size of the crowd at Smith's office?

Mr. SCOTT. That I can not tell. There were the thirteen there. I do not know how many more.

Mr. BLOUNT. Please go on.

Mr. SCOTT. On Monday morning I noticed there was a meeting at the armory. The notice was to the effect that all who were opposed to the late revolutionary methods of the Queen would meet at the armory. I think that was at 2 o'clock. I am principal of a school of 300 white children. A great many rumors came up, one that the meeting was going to be opposed by martial force. Mothers came in carriages after their daughters and sons, especially the small ones. I concluded it was better to dismiss the children and let them go home before the excitement commenced in the streets. I did. I went down to this meeting. It was assembled at the armory. I should judge there must have been twelve or fifteen hundred people there.

Mr. BLOUNT. Were you present at the meeting?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes; I was present at the meeting. I saw very few Hawaiians there. I saw one or two Chinese. It was a meeting of Americans, Englishmen, and Germans. The fact is it represented the property of the community.

Mr. BLOUNT. What institution of learning are you connected with?

Mr. SCOTT. I am principal of the Fort street school. I did not know what the procedure was going to be. I was afraid there would be trouble. I fully looked for it. I knew there was a determination on the part of the men. I knew they would do whatever they wished to do. W. C. Wilder was chairman of the meeting. There was Thurston there. Wilder stated that it was for no clique this meeting was called. It was for the whole community. He said they wanted to have this kind of thing stopped. Thurston gave an outline of the proceedings from Saturday up to the present time, what had occurred at the palace. The resolutions were read, as you know, for that committee of thirteen to take proceedings so as to insure tranquility and confidence in the community. That is the best of my recollection. I speak from memory.

The Germans were largely represented by the best Germans in the community and after several speeches by various men and after I read the resolutions over I knew perfectly well it meant some radical measures. We were not aware of just what it meant. I talked with no one. I said to myself it means business. The resolutions were passed unanimously with one dissenting voice, with Mr. S. R. Walker against it. He was vice-consul for England. He was well aware, he said, some

measures had to be taken, but he thought it left too large a latitude for the committee. Mr. Swanzey, his partner, voted for it.

Mr. BLOUNT. Is Mr. Walker engaged in business here?

Mr. SCOTT. He is head of the firm of Theo. Davis & Co. Mr. Davis is in England.

Mr. BLOUNT. What sort of business?

Mr. SCOTT. A large importing house; importing goods of every nature. It is as large a store as may be found in San Francisco or New York. They are agents for a number of plantations—sell large amounts of goods for the use of the laborers.

Mr. BLOUNT. What plantations are they agents for?

Mr. SCOTT. I can not give the names of them; three or four in Kohala. I can not name them just now; several in Hamakua, the most productive districts; two in Hilo, very large. He is a shrewd business man—made his fortune out of the bounty of the United States.

Mr. BLOUNT. What bounty do you mean?

Mr. SCOTT. Sugar; the reciprocity treaty. He was as poor as Job's turkey when he came here. He is now opposed to everything American. I went home. This was 2 o'clock, Monday. At 7 o'clock at night we had three or four telephonic messages about the landing of the troops. In this connection this committee of thirteen had got together and had asked the minister, I believe, to take precautions against disorder—they did not know what might occur—to take the precaution of landing troops. Some of them went down to Arion Hall. Next morning I came up town about 10 o'clock. I heard they were going to dethrone the Queen and establish the Provisional Government. At 2 o'clock—no, half past 1—I went to the Government building. I then went up to the Rifles' armory. They were piling in arms.

Mr. BLOUNT. Who?

Mr. SCOTT. The supporters of the intended Provisional Government and citizens. I did not know there were so many arms in the country. The people were grouping together.

Mr. BLOUNT. Was it a Government armory?

Mr. SCOTT. No; it had been used for a skating rink and dancing hall. It was the place the meeting was held in the day before. Then I came down town. I was in Fort street. I heard the pop of a gun. Doors were suddenly shut, and there was great excitement. I went to the corner, and was told a policeman had been shot. A loaded wagon with arms from Hall & Sons was going to the armory. The policeman tried to stop it. The fellow (the driver) pulled out a pistol and shot the policeman in the arm or chest, or somewhere.

Mr. BLOUNT. What was the character of the guns at the armory?

Mr. SCOTT. They were guns, I think, that had been carried from their homes during the movement of 1887. Generally Springfield rifles. They had kept them at their homes since that movement. They said they had four or five hundred. They were taken just as soon as they were got in. Zeigler, a German, and two or three others got their companies out and marched out to the Government building.

Mr. BLOUNT. Were these volunteer companies?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes; a great many had belonged to the movement of 1887. They were well drilled men and splendid shots. They marched down to the Government building. I suppose there were 300. They marched down in half an hour. Then that proclamation was read. I stayed around there awhile. Wilcox said he thought there was going to be a fight. He had just come from the station house. They did not know what to do. He said the ministers were all in the building.

They seemed paralyzed; did not know what to do. I said, "Who is going to fight?" He said the police. I said, "Oh, pshaw."

Mr. BLOUNT. Who are you talking about?

Mr. SCOTT. Luther Wilcox. I stayed around some time. Finally I saw a man from the station house come into the Government building. Then I heard the station house was going to give up. I said to a man afterwards, "What made you fellows give up?" He said, "We did not know how well they were prepared." The fact is, the Hawaiian, when he comes in contact with the white man, looks to be directed by him. He is loath to oppose him in any way.

Mr. BLOUNT. Well, if you will continue with your narrative?

Mr. SCOTT. I was telling you about this police station. They said they thought it was no use to resist. They put it on the grounds afterwards that it was seeing the *Boston's* men ashore. The fact is the *Boston's* presence there was nothing. I talked to the officers. They said they had nothing to do with it beyond a matter of security. They had no intention and there was no possibility of their taking any part any more than they did in 1889 when they were landed for Mr. Merrill. Mr. Soper had taken charge of the marshal's office and things were as quiet next day as they had been before this whole thing so far as the movement goes. Then three days after they sent this commission to Washington. That is all I know about this.

I will say this in passing, Mr. Blount: It is the people who want to make a living and bring up families who favor annexation. They recognize the Hawaiian as going. He will be nil. They recognize the fact that this country, left as it is, would become Asiaticized. With the dying out of this dynasty it must become Asiaticized or Americanized. There are eighteen or twenty thousand Japanese here—the very worst class. Now, Mr. Blount, if you want to know anything about the Japanese—

Mr. BLOUNT. I do not care to go into that now. I may later.

Mr. SCOTT. I want to say in regard to the report about the *Boston's* men bringing this about, that the *Boston* had gone to Hilo ten days before this—I am not sure how long—taking Minister Stevens and his daughter, who was drowned, and the *Boston* did not get back until Saturday morning. I think it was 11 o'clock when she entered—11 or after. The fact is no one expected this. It came like a clap of thunder, except to those on the inside.

Mr. BLOUNT. Do you think the absence of the *Boston* had anything to do with the Queen selecting that time for the purpose of proclaiming the new constitution?

Mr. SCOTT. I have heard it said. It was generally believed around here at that time that it was so. If it had remained here perhaps she would not have taken that course. I can not say, however; I do not know.

Mr. BLOUNT. I ask you for this reason: I happened to take up this book (Senate Ex. Doc. No. 76, Fifty-second Congress, second session). In a letter dated Honolulu, January 18, 1893, from Mr. Stevens to Mr. Foster, Mr. Stevens says: "Immediately after the *Boston* and myself had left Honolulu the unscrupulous adventurers around the Queen improved the opportunity to push through the Legislature an astounding lottery franchise, with the obvious intent to sell it out to the Louisiana lottery men."

Mr. SCOTT. I went up to Mr. Stevens. He said, in speaking of Capt. Wiltse, that he talked a good deal, but, after all, he was a man of unusual information here. He (Capt. Wiltse) said they were going to

pass the lottery bill and put out the ministry. He (Mr. Stevens) paid no attention to it. He hardly thought so, because if he had thought they were going to pass the lottery bill he should not have gone. He said Capt. Wiltse was perfectly sure—talked about it all the while up. When they got back to Lahaina they heard they had passed the lottery bill.

Mr. BLOUNT. Why would they do it in the absence of Capt. Wiltse and Mr. Stevens?

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Stevens told me that in view of the fact that the United States Government had forbidden lottery literature to circulate through the mails he should have protested against that bill. He told me that himself. I am satisfied that there was a settled intention on the part of the Queen to get this constitution and appoint that house of nobles.

Mr. BLOUNT. Do you imagine they would take advantage of the absence of Mr. Stevens to do that? Did they apprehend anything more than a protest; or what is your opinion; or have you any knowledge on that point?

Mr. SCOTT. I have no knowledge. I am inclined to think that in view of the relations of the two governments that any protests made by the United States ought to have a decided influence upon anything of that kind. That is what I judge. I know nothing, of course.

Early in the session Mr. Macfarland, who is a member of the Legislature, got up and asked the ministers if they had taken any measures to rebuke something the American minister had said at a Grand Army of the Republic meeting. They voted to table it almost unanimously.

Mr. BLOUNT. What was the point of offense?

Mr. SCOTT. He spoke about the civil war. He referred to the action of the South; that they deemed their cause good; that the United States Government did not arrest men for treason, or something of that kind. Anyway, Mr. Macfarland thought he saw an allusion to the condition of things here. No one else seemed to think so.

Mr. BLOUNT. What is the condition of opinion in the islands as to the Provisional Government?

Mr. SCOTT. Of course it has the support in Honolulu and in the other islands of the property owners generally and the more stable and responsible elements of the people. There are certain men, quite a number, who were adherents of the Kalakaua régime who do not indorse the Queen's action. There is a good deal of bitterness here against what is called the missionary element. "Missionary" is a very vague term. It has no significance at all. It is the responsible element in a community like this. They are not liked by the natives, who prefer to follow demagogues who give them fair promises. They are easily led.

Mr. BLOUNT. Do they always follow that class?

Mr. SCOTT. They follow it implicitly I assure you.

Mr. BLOUNT. Who, then, would you say were the leaders of the Kanakas?

Mr. SCOTT. There is White, of Lahaina; Mr. Parker, Mr. Nahawi, of Hilo; Mr. Bush, the editor of Ka Leo; and, I might say, Mr. R. W. Wilcox. There was one time when he was the greatest leader among them.

Mr. BLOUNT. What influence has he now?

Mr. SCOTT. I think he has espoused the side of annexation now, and perhaps he is not so popular; but I think they are all what might be termed annexationists, or a majority.

Mr. BLOUNT. A majority of what?

Mr. SCOTT. Kanakas.

Mr. BLOUNT. In favor of annexation?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes; I said once to White, "What is your opinion on the subject?" He said all were for annexation, but they did not wish to be disfranchised. That is what they fear. They do not care for the Queen. I believe two-thirds would be in favor of annexation if this matter of the franchise could be satisfactorily explained to them. The Princess Kaulani is not a favorite with the people; they do not want her to reign. They have said we only wish the Queen to reign her reign out and then we want the United States to take care of us. The English would like to have Kaulani reign. They are a very responsible set of men—large property owners. They wish to see good government. None of the Queen's friends wanted Kaulani. They say the English will have all influence with Kaulani. The old Hawaiian is an excellent man. You put him in certain relations and let the white man give him advice. He is a noble fellow, and looks up to the white man as to a feudal lord. He wishes to know "What am I to do?" He wishes to be taken care of.

Mr. BLOUNT. What do you mean by "old Hawaiians?"

Mr. SCOTT. I mean those not mixed with foreign blood; those who have something of the old native character. He is as simple as a child. There are about thirty-five or forty thousand.

Mr. BLOUNT. Do you mean when you speak of the native Hawaiians, that there are thirty-five or forty thousand?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. BLOUNT. That is what I want to get at.

Mr. SCOTT. I think probably great many of them have a tincture of foreign blood in them.

Mr. BLOUNT. Let me ask you: Is it generally true that the controversies with Kalakaua prior to 1887, subsequent to 1887, and up to the revolution largely followed the lines of a racial division?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes; he began that after—

Mr. BLOUNT. I am not asking about the time when they began to talk cheap politics. What I want to know is this: Whether or not prior to 1887, subsequent to 1887, and down to the revolution the controversies followed racial lines.

Mr. SCOTT. This present revolution?

Mr. BLOUNT. Yes; were the contests generally parallel with racial lines?

Mr. SCOTT. They were.

Mr. BLOUNT. Did these contests, parallel to what we have termed racial lines, grow out of difference of opinion on questions of taxation or questions of taxation and legislation? How did they grow?

Mr. SCOTT. No; they grew out of office. Mr. Gibson advised it.

Mr. BLOUNT. Please bring that out.

Mr. SCOTT. In the spring of 1882, when they held the election here, he advised it. He was the originator of the phrase "Hawaii for Hawaiians." He was a man of marked ability. He was the president of the board of education. He made speeches couched in careful language when the foreigners would see or hear them. He spoke Hawaiian well. His cry was "Hawaii for Hawaiians." He said to the people, the missionary has not been your friend. He leaves no opening for you. He leaves no outlet for you. He does not wish you to hold office. He (Gibson) puffed up Kalakaua with the idea that he could be emperor of all the Pacific islands. The planters and commercial community generally were against Gibson as being an unsafe adviser.



On leaving Mr. Scott spoke of certain statistics he had prepared and which had been sent to Washington. Col. Blount did not care to go into it.

APRIL 14, 1893.

I have read over the foregoing report and pronounce it to be a correct one in every particular.

M. M. SCOTT.

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No. 47.

Interview with Admiral Skerrett, April 8, 1893, printed with Mr. Blount's No. 2 dated April 8, 1893.

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No. 48.

*Statement of W. O. Smith of events prior to January 17, 1893.*

Mr. SMITH. About 11 o'clock on Saturday morning, the 14th of January, I went into Mr. Hartwell's office, the corner of Fort and Merchant streets, and found Mr. Hartwell, L. A. Thurston, and John F. Colburn, minister of the interior, in the back room talking very earnestly. They requested me to sit down. Mr. Colburn was very much excited. They stated that Mr. Colburn had just come to see Mr. Hartwell and Mr. Thurston and they asked him to remain, and Mr. Thurston stated very briefly what Mr. Colburn had told them, and Mr. Colburn proceeded to state himself that the ministers had been informed by the Queen that she would promulgate a constitution immediately after the prorogation. Mr. Colburn was very much excited and evidently alarmed.

Mr. J. B. CASTLE. Did he say when the Queen gave this information for the first time—that morning, was it?

Mr. SMITH. His conversation and statements gave me the impression that, as far as he was concerned, the first they had heard of it was that morning, but subsequently he told me himself that he did know of the existence of the constitution the night before, and on another occasion he told me that he had known of the existence of the constitution about a week prior to that, but that he did not know until that morning that she was about to promulgate the constitution, and that she expected her ministers to support her in it and for him to sign it. Colburn's manner was that of a scared man—frightened—very much in earnest. The conversation that was conducted after that lasted perhaps fifteen minutes after I got there, between Mr. Thurston and Hartwell on one side and Colburn on the other. Mr. Thurston and Mr. Hartwell advised him, by all means, that they should not consent to the promulgation of the constitution, and that if they would stand to that they would be supported by the community in that matter.

Mr. J. B. CASTLE. In their action?

Mr. SMITH. In their action.

Mr. CASTLE. Let us go back a little bit. Had the trade, if there was such a trade, in the Legislature between the opponents to the ministry and the advocates of the lottery bill, grounded within it anything whatever about a constitution?

Mr. SMITH. I did not know, but believe, from my knowledge of the facts at the time and the subsequent events, that all, or nearly all, of the native members of the Legislature were informed in regard to the matter of the constitution and of its promulgation. I judge this from their conduct in the house, and from the reports which I afterwards learned of a meeting which a number of the native members of the Legislature had held Friday night. It was reported that John Kaluna, representing the district of Makawao, among others, was very violent in his speech, stating that he could kill five or six men and would be perfectly willing to be hung for it, or die, if he only had the opportunity to kill five or six or more, in defense of the constitution.

Mr. CASTLE. One of the members made a distinct reference in the light of subsequent events to that action to be taken on Saturday, didn't he?

Mr. SMITH. I so understood.

Mr. CASTLE. You don't remember hearing it in the house? It was alluded to afterward?

Mr. SMITH. Well, I say this: At various times during the session there were at times allusions to the matter of a new constitution and a constitutional convention and constitutional amendments. These statements would generally be made when the subject of some one of the constitutional amendments was brought up and with more or less feeling, and at certain times there was some excitement; there were insinuations, references, to something that was to be done, but we didn't attach any special importance to it. I do not believe myself, from what I know of the circumstances, that most of the members—in fact, I do not know any of them had any definite idea of a plan of promulgating a new constitution until very late in the session. There were a number of amendments pending which had not been disposed of—the question of a constitutional convention had not been disposed of until quite late in the session.

Mr. CASTLE. Have you any doubt that when the election, one year ago this month, took place that part of the programme of the liberal party, so called, was a new constitution, mainly on the lines desired by the Queen, Wilcox, Bush, and the rest?

Mr. SMITH. Speeches made in public and reported in the papers of the camp meetings of the liberal party certainly quoted speeches—

Mr. CASTLE. You have no knowledge except from these general sources?

Mr. SMITH. No.

Mr. CASTLE. And Mr. C. A. Brown told me one year ago last month that that constitution was entirely prepared and engrossed, ready for signature, and it awaited nothing but the opportunity. I suppose that he gained his knowledge from the inside affairs at the palace.

Mr. SMITH. I don't know.

Mr. CASTLE. I want to establish, if possible, what connection there was between, you might say, four important bills—four important things in the legislature—the constitution, the opium bill, the lottery bill, and, it may sound paradoxical, but the registration act.

Mr. SMITH. You want to what?

Mr. CASTLE. I want to establish the relation that existed between them. The registration act was desired of course, by the planting interest, the lottery and the opium and the new constitution by the other other interests.

Mr. SMITH. Well, there was undoubtedly some connection; it was connected with a general dissatisfaction with the result of the legisla-

tion; the natives had not been able to carry their measures as they had hoped. The Queen was disappointed in not being able to command and control the public affairs to the extent that she had wanted, and it became very manifest after the appointment of Judge Frear to be judge of the circuit court under the new judiciary act that the Queen was determined to have a different state of affairs. She had advocated strenuously the appointment of Antone Rosa to be judge of the circuit court with Whiting. Rosa's habits were such that the ministers would not consent to it at all. While that very matter was pending he went to Lahaina to attend circuit court at the December term and was intoxicated publicly in Lahaina and the ministers would not consent. She felt that was a check to her power, and from conversations with those ministers since they have stated, and it was apparent to us, that from that moment her determination was to have a different state of affairs at whatever cost.

Now, going back to the events of Saturday, Mr. Colburn had to leave Mr. Hartwell's office, because the prorogation was to take place at 12 o'clock and the ministers had to be there, and he hurried away. You asked me about being present at the chamber of commerce. I was there, certainly. What was the subject of that?

Mr. CASTLE. Why, I understand that the first inkling in the chamber of commerce to such portion of the business community as was there was that this thing was on the tapis. The object of that meeting was to take action on the signature of this lottery bill, to pass that memorial which was sent by a committee to the Queen.

Mr. COOPER. That was what I understood from Mr. Glade.

Mr. SMITH. Immediately after this interview in Mr. Hartwell's office with Colburn I went up to the chamber of commerce, at which a meeting of the merchants was being held, and stated to the meeting that I had information that a constitution was about to be promulgated by the Queen, without giving my source of information. I told them that I had authentic information, so authentic that certain actions which they had before them at that time were deferred in consequence of my statement to that effect.

Mr. CASTLE. Did you go to the prorogation?

Mr. SMITH. No; I did not go to the prorogation.

Mr. SMITH. No white members did except Berger and Peterson, did they?

Mr. SMITH. I do not know who went; I did not go myself. In the neighborhood of 1 o'clock on that same Saturday, John F. Colburn came to my office again in very great excitement. He was dressed in full dress with a silk hat, and still had his blue sash on, which ministers wear on state occasions. He came along Merchant street in the direction of Bishop's bank, and came right to my office and asked me in a very exciting manner to come at once to the attorney-general's office, in the Government building. I said that I would, and offered to get in the same hack with him. He said it would be better to take another hack, and immediately told the driver to drive on, and drove with speed to the Government building. I immediately entered another hack and came up to the Government building, up to the attorney-general's office, and it may then have been half-past 1. In the attorney-general's office upstairs, in Aliiolani Hale, were the attorney-general, A. P. Peterson, minister of finance, W. H. Cornwell, and Minister of the Interior, J. F. Colburn. There were also present L. A. Thurston, F. W. Wundenburg, E. C. Macfarlane, and myself. Mr. Colburn was the chief spokesman at first.

Mr. CASTLE. Sam Parker was not there at that meeting?

Mr. SMITH. No; Sam Parker, the minister of foreign affairs, was not at the attorney-general's then at that time. Mr. Colburn, in an excited manner, told about an interview at the palace with the Queen after the prorogation, in which she had produced the proposed new constitution and demanded that the ministers sign it with herself, and that he as minister of the interior should sign it, I do not recollect definitely which, and narrated how he and Mr. Peterson and Mr. Cornwell had escaped from the palace. Mr. Thurston spoke very emphatically, although calmly, advising that by no means should they sign the constitution or consent to her proposition.

Mr. COOPER. Was there not something said about their resigning at that time?

Mr. SMITH. There was, both on that occasion and at Mr. Hartwell's office at 11 o'clock. We advised Mr. Colburn that the ministers should not resign, and that if they resigned it would give the Queen an opportunity to appoint new ministers who would accede to her wishes, and the complications would be greater than they otherwise would be. While we were in the attorney-general's office, John Richardson, in the uniform of an officer of the Queen's staff, came with a message from the palace requesting the three ministers to go over there. At that time the whole of the Queen's guard was drawn up in front of the palace on King street side under arms. On the Waikikki side of the main entrance to the palace, and on the Ewa side of that entrance, was a large crowd of natives—two or three hundred, probably.

Mr. CASTLE. Half as many more on the Makai side?

Mr. SMITH. Yes. The band was at the palace and there appeared to be a large number of people in attendance around the palace, all the officials and attendants that were generally about the sovereign on an occasion of prorogation. We were also informed that the chief justice was at the palace at the request of the Queen waiting to administer the oath to her upon her signing the new constitution.

Mr. CASTLE. Is that the way that was?

Mr. SMITH. He was there all the afternoon.

Mr. CASTLE. He was there for that purpose?

Mr. SMITH. He was there for that purpose.

Mr. CASTLE. And he knew there was to be a new constitution?

Mr. SMITH. I was informed that he knew there was to be a new constitution, and on that account he remained there.

Mr. CASTLE. To administer the oath.

Mr. SMITH. That was what she wanted him for.

Mr. COOPER. Bickerton was also there?

Mr. SMITH. Bickerton was there. When Maj. Richardson came with the message for the ministers to go over, some one or more of them asked us who were present what they should do. We told them not to go, Mr. Thurston explaining to them that so long as they, the three of them, were there, they constituted a majority of the Government, and that it might become important for them to act in regard to public affairs. Colburn expressed his unwillingness to go, stating that he feared what the excited mob might do. He felt that their lives were in danger if they went back to the palace again. It was then decided by them to send back a message by Richardson to Samuel Parker, minister of foreign affairs, to come over to the attorney-general's office from the palace, and shortly he did come, and the whole situation was again discussed. Mr. Parker urged that the other ministers return to the palace with him. It was deemed inadvisable for them to do so, but

Mr. Parker, who made light of the danger, said that he would go back again and try and dissuade her from pursuing the course which she had mapped out. There was a good deal of conversation about the matter, and shortly after that, during Mr. Parker's absence, Thurston and I left the Government building to return to our offices down town.

Mr. CASTLE. Where were Colburn and Cornwell at this—?

Mr. SMITH. They were here in the attorney-general's office.

Mr. CASTLE. Now, then, tell me the connection. At half-past 2, or very close to half-past 2, you came out of the Government building in a hack, and I jumped in with you. At that time Colburn and Cornwell were crossing the street.

Mr. SMITH. That is later. Thurston and I left the Government building to go to town, and we walked along as far as Richard street, when we were overtaken by a messenger requesting Mr. Thurston to return. He did return to the Government building, and I kept on to my office. Arriving at my office I found a large number of people—?

Mr. COOPER (interrupting). No, you met Mr. Neumann and myself on the corner and we went into your office, three of us; that was the first time I came down Merchant street.

Mr. SMITH. Near my office on the way I met Paul Neumann and Mr. H. E. Cooper, and I asked them to go into my office. In my inner office Mr. Neumann and Mr. Cooper and myself discussed the situation and discussed the danger of disturbance.

Mr. COOPER. And that the ministers should be supported against the Queen.

Mr. SMITH. And that the ministers should be supported against the Queen. We also discussed the question of under what circumstances the troops of the American ship of war *Boston* would be justified in

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Neumann stated that if the Queen persisted in carrying out her object that it would be warrantable for foreign interference. Mr. Neumann stated that.

Mr. SMITH. He took the ground also that they could not land excepting only upon the request of the minister of foreign affairs.

Mr. CASTLE. The minister of foreign affairs only?

Mr. SMITH. The Government. While we were talking this matter over, perhaps ten minutes, several people came to this inner office, and we requested them to retire.

Mr. COOPER. I never left the office at all from the time I first went in until the committee of safety had been formed and finally adjourned.

Mr. SMITH. People began to crowd into my office shortly after that, and there was very deep feeling and considerable excitement and very determined expression of opposition to the proceeding of the Queen, and individuals began signing the paper.

Mr. COOPER. I will show you how it was. Mr. Thurston wrote down seven or eight names who were gentlemen present at that time in his own handwriting; we did not sign it; and then he says, "I am going out to see others, will you take this chair and take care of this paper and get their signature?" I said, "yes," and when he went out several of us got into a discussion with Mr. Neumann, and he took the ground that the Queen had not yet committed an overt act which would amount to treason or revolution. On our part we contended that she had, and he then left the office.

Mr. SMITH. The expression was very strongly expressed that the ministers should be supported in their attitude toward the Queen in refusing to accede to her request and that they ought not to resign, and it was requested to return to the Government building and so state

to the ministers that that was the sentiment of citizens so far as we had been able to ascertain. I immediately returned to the Government building. On entering the yard and before reaching the front door of the building I met the ministers going over to the palace with Messenger Richardson.

Mr. CASTLE. All the ministers?

Mr. SMITH. My impression is they were all four. I stopped and gave the communication to them to that effect that they should be supported by the community in refusing to accede to the Queen's wishes, and they proceeded on and went into the palace yard, and I returned to my office. At my office I found there was still a large number of people.

Mr. CASTLE. That was the time you picked me up?

Mr. SMITH. Yes. It must have been in the neighborhood of an hour and a half after that—

Mr. CASTLE. I got on to the quarter-hour car that goes down town from Thomas Square at quarter-past 2. It was just about half-past 2 by the clock of this building when I noticed the crowd there in the Government building. And looking on I saw there was one white man here and saw that it was McStocker, and I jumped out to ask him what was up when you drove out of the yard and beckoned to me before I had a chance to ask him, and I jumped in the hack with you and went down town. Colburn and Cornwell were at that moment crossing the street. The whole affair, of course, became so tense and exciting that I could not swear now whether they were going this way or that way.

Mr. SMITH. They were going toward the palace gate. My conversation with Coburn was just before he left the Government building yard. We returned, and down at the office were a large number of people going and coming; a great deal of excitement. I noticed on my return there was quite a list of names signed at the desk.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Cooper was at the desk with that list.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Cooper had charge of that matter of the signatures, and people were asking him about it and what was to be done, and what was going to be done, and various statements, and the offices, both front and rear offices, became filled with people. After a little I volunteered and did return again to the Government building to ascertain how matters stood, so as to communicate with the meeting, and at the Government building there were a good many people. Upstairs, I noticed after awhile, there were several of the foreign representatives and Mr. J. O. Carter and others. I understood afterwards that they had been in consultation with the ministry. We waited around the building here an hour or so, and watching the palace to see what was to be done.

At this time some of the troops had stacked their arms and were lying around on the grass. The crowd of spectators on the left-hand side had diminished. The people at the palace, attendants, seemed to be about the same as ever; there were people going from the interior on to the veranda, they all seemed to be waiting. Finally there was a move and commotion, and the soldiers returned and took their arms and were drawn up in line. The crowd of people in the Government building yard all crowded toward the gate, and many went into the yard. I, with others, went to King street on the inside of the Government fence opposite the palace yard gate to see what was going on. After some further delay, there was evidently some passing to and fro and some commotion in the palace, we saw a train of ladies pass from the rooms on to the west side of the palace towards the throne room,

and there was another little delay for some little time. And then the Queen and some ladies came out of the throne room and went upstairs and came out on the balcony, and from there she made remarks. We could not hear what she said.

Mr. CASTLE. But it was undoubtedly the speech which was afterwards published?

Mr. SMITH. Yes. Shortly after that there was a number of representatives and others came out of the palace on the front steps and there several speakers harangued the audience. The meeting at the palace seemed to be at an end, and this was now about half-past three or a little later.

Mr. COOPER. Colburn came in and took his seat right opposite where I was sitting, and as soon as Colburn showed himself in the door and commenced to speak Peterson went out.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Calburn overtook Mr. Thurston and myself returning to my office and told us the situation, how the Queen, in great anger, had stated to the people who were assembled that she had been unable to carry out her wishes and the desire of many; that it was her wish to promulgate a new constitution, but that she had been prevented, but she would shortly do it; and that we heard from various sources of the violent speeches of William White, representative from Lahaina, and others, threatening bloodshed and generally of a most violent character, and we returned and reported this to the meeting. My offices were crowded with people, so that it was with difficulty that we could get into the room at all, and Mr. Colburn worked his way in. Mr. Peterson appeared about that time or a little later, and Mr. Colburn made this statement briefly. What occurred was about as has been published, and it was generally known. There were a few short speeches made by different persons present. I made some remarks, and one or two others, finally Mr. Thurston spoke very briefly, and then on Mr. Thurston's motion those present organized themselves into a meeting. Mr. H. E. Cooper was chosen chairman and W. O. Smith secretary.

Mr. COOPER. Then the motion was to appoint a committee of nine, the first motion was, and then it was afterwards made thirteen, and then by a vote of the meeting I was made a member of the committee.

Mr. SMITH. It was voted that a committee of thirteen be appointed to form plans for action and call meetings, report any time, at their discretion, and be called a committee of safety. At that time there was some serious apprehension, we could not tell what, that disorder might follow; what steps might be taken next; whether the constitution might not be promulgated that very afternoon or the next morning, or at any time; there was simply an intense feeling of uncertainty and a feeling that danger to the community was very imminent. She had practically promised it in a few days. The remarks and action were very short—right to the point; intense feeling and determination was manifested, and meanwhile from those present the following committee of thirteen was appointed: L. A. Thurston, W. R. Castle, C. Bolte, W. C. Wilder, W. O. Smith, J. A. McCandless, H. F. Glade, A. S. Wilcox, T. F. Lansing, H. Waterhouse, Andrew Brown, F. W. McChesney, and, by special vote, H. E. Cooper. Mr. Glade was not present, but was communicated with—asked if he would be willing to serve.

Mr. COOPER. After the committee was formed the other gentlemen were requested to retire. Then a message was sent for Mr. Glade and Mr. Wilder and they came.

Mr. SMITH. And they signified their willingness to serve on the com-

mittee. After further delay, almost immediately the others present were requested to retire and the committee held a meeting. The situation was briefly discussed—the imminence of danger and the safety of the city; what action should be taken for protection was the main subject of discussion. And in view of the fact that at the station house there was a large armed force and at the barracks, and that nearly all of the arms were in possession of the supporters of the Queen, and there was no organization at the time outside of those forces, and it was simply unknown how many arms were available, the question was at once discussed whether a protectorate should not be sought from the United States steamship of war *Boston*; that question was, of course, first raised, whether the United States would render assistance, or what their attitude would be, and then a special committee consisting of L. A. Thurston, W. C. Wilder, and H. F. Glade were appointed to wait upon Mr. J. L. Stevens, United States minister, and inform him of the situation and ascertain from him what, if any, protection or assistance could be afforded by the United States forces for the protection of life and property, the unanimous sentiment and feeling being that life and property were in imminent danger. By that time it was so dark that I lighted the electric light. We had to have light before we concluded our meeting and deliberations.

Mr. COOPER. My first acquaintance with the affair was when I met Hartwell on the street. I met him coming out of his office.

When this question came up as to whether or not what assistance the United States troops might give, I made the following statement to the committee: That I had gone, at Mr. Hartwell's request, to see the captain of the *Boston*, Capt. Wiltse, about half past 11, and I informed him of the situation, and he immediately sent for Commander Swinburne, who, in turn, sent for the officer of the deck, and all necessary preliminary preparations were made, and that was Capt. Wiltse's first news of it. He didn't know anything about it before I came there. And Capt. Wiltse said that he was there for the purpose of protecting life and property of American citizens, and if called upon he would do it. I afterwards came ashore and met Mr. Smith and Mr. Neumann and retired to Mr. Smith's office.

Mr. SMITH. During this meeting of the committee of thirteen and the discussion of the situation, it was made manifest to us, from what had transpired during the day and the action of the Queen, that she was in a condition of revolution, that is, her act was entirely revolutionary; that there was a feeling of perfect uncertainty of what would take place or how great the danger was, but we were simply convinced that established government was at an end, that we were in a state of revolution, and with the forces in her command, and the utter disregard for the constitution and laws, that we as citizens had simply got to look to ourselves for safety and protection, that the intelligent part of the community had got to take matters in their own hands and establish law and order. The probabilities of what the Queen would do were discussed; there was no certainty in regard to that, excepting that she would undoubtedly persist in her revolutionary intentions; what would be done, how soon martial law might be declared or any other course would be taken, what steps would be taken, we simply could not tell, and after discussion Mr. Thurston made the following motion: "That steps be taken at once to form and declare a provisional government."

The seriousness of the step was considered, but it was deemed, decided unanimously by the committee that some such steps had got



to be taken for protection of life and property, and it was then, and after Mr. Cooper's statement in regard to his visit to the *Boston*, that the committee consisting of Thurston, Wilder, and Glade were appointed to meet the American minister, and were instructed to report the next morning at 9 o'clock, at a meeting to be called at the residence of W. R. Castle.

I went home about dark or a little after, and just had dinner when Mr. Thurston called at my house on his way home, asking me to meet the committee and one or two others at his house at 8 o'clock. I went there and found Mr. Thurston, W. R. Castle, F. W. Wundenberg, A. S. Hartwell, S. B. Dole, and C. L. Carter. Mr. Thurston stated that the committee had waited upon the American minister, and that he had said that the United States troops on board the *Boston* would be ready to land any moment to prevent the destruction of American life and property, and in regard to the matter of establishing a Provisional Government they of course would recognize the existing government whatever it might be.

Mr. Thurston stated to Mr. Stevens the proposition that was under consideration, of establishing a Provisional Government, and in case those steps were taken, he asked Mr. Stevens what his attitude would be, and Mr. Stevens had told him whatever government was established, and was actually in possession of the Government building, the executive departments and archives, and *in possession of the city*, that was a *de facto* government proclaiming itself as a government, would necessarily have to be recognized. Everything had culminated in a few hours, we were laboring under intense feeling, and it was arranged that different ones of those present should begin drafting papers. Mr. W. R. Castle undertook to draft something in the nature of a brief historical statement, which would be for a preamble to the declaration. Mr. Thurston was to work upon the matter of the form of the Provisional Government. Judge Dole quietly stated that he was not prepared to take part in the movement, but that he would assist, at Mr. Thurston's request, in drafting the declaration. I was requested to draft papers to be submitted to the American minister requesting the landing of the troops, in case it became necessary. At a late hour we retired, and the next morning at 9 o'clock the committee of thirteen met at W. R. Castle's residence.

The meeting continued until noon. The committee appointed to wait on the American minister made a report to the committee similar to the report made to us the night before. Among the various propositions and matters discussed was a matter of calling a public mass meeting, and it was decided to call a meeting at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the next day, Monday, to be held if possible at the old rifle armory on Beretania street, near the corner of Punchbowl street. Mr. Andrew Brown was appointed a committee to procure the armory, make the arrangements for the meeting, and to see to the publication of the notice, which notice was prepared there during the meeting, and a committee of three, consisting of L. A. Thurston, W. R. Castle, and W. O. Smith, were appointed to arrange a programme for the public meeting and secure the speakers. During this meeting Mr. A. S. Wilcox stated that as he had deemed it important for him to return to Kauai that he thought it was his duty to resign from the committee.

While he was in perfect sympathy with the movement, he felt that in the excitement which might be created it was very important for those who had their homes on the other islands to return and endeavor to maintain peace and quietness in the other islands. His resignation

was accepted, and Mr. J. Emmeluth was elected to take his place. Mr. Glade stated that owing to his position as German consul he deemed under his instructions that it would be improper for him to continue a member of the committee and tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and Mr. Ed. Suhr was appointed to fill his place. At this meeting Mr. L. A. Thurston was appointed to draw the resolution to be presented at the mass meeting and the report of the committee.

Mr. COOPER. That was just after Glade and Wilcox had resigned; just when we were going to break up it was suggested as to whether we should not go on and perfect the organization of the Provisional Government and the form that it should take. Mr. Castle presented his historical preamble, which was not read, but Mr. Thurston had stated the general plan that he had in mind as to the form the Provisional Government should take, stating that it should consist of an executive council and an advisory council. The mention of names was suggested by the meeting, that Mr. Thurston should be the leader and the head of the Government. Mr. Thurston questioned the wisdom of that on two grounds: First he had business arrangements which might call him away, and on the further ground that he was considered such a radical mover that he believed it was wise to have some one who was more conservative. That was dropped right there. Mr. Dole's name was not mentioned at that meeting.

Mr. SMITH. At that meeting and the previous and subsequent meetings most meager minutes were kept, because of the possible danger of our being arrested and of these records being used against us. The night before Mr. Thurston requested Mr. Wundenberg to ascertain as far as he could what arms were available and how many men with arms could be depended upon. Just at the close of the meeting on Sunday, about noon, at W. R. Castle's, Mr. Wundenberg came with Mr. Soper, and they reported that the prospect of obtaining arms was very discouraging, but that after making a thorough search of the town only about sixty stand of arms were found that were not in possession of the Government.

After we adjourned Mr. Thurston and I called upon the American minister again and informed him of what was being done. Among other things we talked over with him what had better be done in case of our being arrested or extreme or violent measures being taken by the Monarchy in regard to us. We did not know what steps would be taken, and there was a feeling of great unrest and sense of danger in the community. Mr. Stevens gave assurances of his earnest purpose to afford all the protection that was in his power to protect life and property; he emphasized the fact that while he would call for the United States troops to protect life and property, he could not recognize any government until actually established. He repeated that the troops when landed would not take sides with either party, but would protect American life and property. Thurston and I then began to arrange in regard to the speakers, who to see. Thurston said that he would see quite a number; among them was Mr. Swanzy, T. R. Walker, Cecil Brown, and some others. I rode down town and found James F. Morgan and asked him to be one of the speakers. He consented to be. And I saw two or three others and then went to the printing office and hastened up the matter of the publishing of the posters.

At the meeting at Mr. Castle's there was considerable discussion in regard to when to have the mass meeting; some were in favor of having it on Sunday; a feeling too had been expressed at the meeting on Saturday afternoon that there should be a mass meeting called

right off on Sunday, and at the meeting some thought better to have the meeting early Monday morning, there being such a feeling of absolute uncertainty in regard to what course the Queen would pursue, whether she would proclaim the constitution and disorder and riot precipitated. It was finally concluded, however, that the meeting should be held at 2 o'clock and that all business houses be requested to close.

Sunday evening several of us met again at Mr. Thurston's. Mr. Thurston did not return from his interview with Cecil Brown and others until about 8 o'clock in the evening. Meanwhile a message had been left at my house by Colburn that the ministers would like to meet a committee of five from the committee of thirteen. We were also informed that the ministers had had a meeting sometime during the day of Sunday, in which several of the citizens were present—Mr. F. A. Schaefer, Mr. S. M. Damon, and Mr. J. O. Carter, and one or two others. At this meeting in the evening the work was further arranged, the different parts of it assigned, and at a late hour we returned home.

The next morning, Monday, January 16, the meeting was held of the whole committee of thirteen at the office of L. A. Thurston over Bishop's Bank, corner of Merchant and Kaahumanu streets. Mr. Thurston was ill, suffering much at times. The meeting lasted nearly all the forenoon, subject to a number of interruptions, one interruption being that of the marshal, C. B. Wilson, who called Thurston out into Mr. W. F. Allen's office and protested against the holding of a mass meeting in the afternoon. This meeting at Mr. Thurston's office during the forenoon was held under great difficulties, there being many interruptions, and different ones having to withdraw at various times for various matters pertaining to the business in hand. The condition of Mr. Thurston's health caused us a good deal of anxiety. He had been suffering before that with a severe cold upon his lungs and from loss of sleep and mental strain he was weak and was attacked with dysentery.

At that meeting it was decided that he should be one of the speakers at the public meeting. He had objected to it, not desiring to take so prominent a part, fearing that it might produce unnecessary antagonism; more than that, his physical condition was such that he hardly felt able. It was deemed very important that he should speak, and the order of business at the meeting was decided upon. Mr. W. C. Wilder reluctantly consented to act as chairman, and the matter of a request of the ministers that a committee of five be sent to wait upon them was considered, and a committee was appointed consisting of C. Bolte, J. A. McCandless, W. C. Wilder, F. W. McChesney, and H. Waterhouse, to meet the ministers. They retired, and during their absence other general matters were discussed. Information was being received in regard to public matters generally.

Mr. CASTLE. Was Wilson's action there simply a protest; it went out that he had warned them not to have it?

Mr. SMITH. Thurston reported it as a protest against this meeting being held. Thurston asked him why, and he said that it would provoke disorder. At this meeting we were informed of the fact that another mass meeting had been called for the same hour, 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to be held at Palace Square, the junction of Richard and King streets, signed by the committee on law and order, and that many of those posters had been placed over our posters, and that there was evidently an attempt to prevent our meeting or create confusion and to mislead. Mr. Thurston had on his own authority before the meeting prepared a poster, and it was in the process of being printed exposing

the fraud, and he had a copy of it then and submitted it to the meeting, but it was of a nature which we considered inflammatory, and on the whole we decided not to have it posted.

The committee of five returned and reported that they had met the four ministers, and the ministers stated to them that they had no communication to make, and wanted to know what the committee wanted. They talked over the situation and showed our committee a proclamation signed by the Queen and the ministers stating that she would never again attempt to force a new constitution. Before the meeting broke up the form of the request to the American minister in regard to the landing of the troops was adopted and signed by the committee of thirteen, requesting the American minister to land troops, and this request was signed by the committee of thirteen, and decided to be delivered to the minister to be held by him but not to be acted upon until a further request was received from the committee.

After the adjournment of the meeting fifteen or sixteen different copies of the request were typewritten and attached with five or six blank pages to each copy, and these were distributed among several members of the committee before proceeding to the meeting, and the request of Mr. Stevens was delivered to him before the meeting was held. By 1 o'clock business began to be closed. Before 2 o'clock a large number of people had assembled at the armory, and by 2 o'clock a very large number was there. After Mr. Thurston had finished speaking at the mass meeting, and while others were speaking, the members of the committee discussed very earnestly what to do in regard to this petition. If it was to be circulated for signatures, some notice to that effect would have to be given before the meeting dispersed; and we were in very great doubt, some being very earnestly of the opinion that they should be signed as universally as possible, the opinion being that they would be signed by nearly all of the twelve hundred present, but it did not seem opportune and we waited. The meeting was finally adjourned, as it seemed to some of us sooner than we expected, and nothing was done about the signing of the petition, and the committee felt somewhat at a loss what to do, but word was passed around among us at once to meet at my office again, and within twenty minutes after the adjournment of the meeting the committee met.

Mr. SMITH. There was a short and earnest discussion of what was to be done; it was then nearly 4; our plans had not been perfected, papers had not been completed, and after a hasty discussion, the time being very short, it was decided that it was impossible for us to take the necessary steps, and we should request that the troops be not landed until next morning, the hour in the morning being immaterial, whether it was 9 or 8 or 6 o'clock in the morning, but we must have further time to prevent bloodshed, and Mr. Thurston and I were appointed to proceed at once to the American minister and inform him of our decision. We proceeded at once to Mr. Stevens' house, the United States legation, stated the case to him, and he said that as a precautionary measure, and to protect American life and property, he had ordered the troops to be landed at 5 o'clock, and that they would come. It was then decided to adjourn to meet at the house of Henry Waterhouse at 8 o'clock in the evening. The meeting broke up, and some of us went down to see the troops landed. Thurston gave up—sick. He had to go to bed.

At 8 o'clock in the evening we met at Mr. Henry Waterhouse's. All of the members of the committee were present except Thurston, Castle,

and Wilder, they all being ill. Mr. James B. Castle was present, taking the place of W. R. Castle, and C. L. Carter taking the place of Thurston. There were also present by invitation Alexander Young, J. H. Soper, Cecil Brown, H. P. Baldwin, and F. W. Wundenburg.

Previous to this meeting, beginning with the meeting on Saturday afternoon, the suggestion of sending the *Claudine* to San Francisco with dispatches to the United States Government was discussed, and at this meeting Monday evening it was moved that she be sent at once to San Francisco. The motion was amended that action be deferred until after the establishment of the Provisional Government. Amendment carried.

A committee of two, consisting of C. Bolte and C. L. Carter, was appointed to make a list to form an executive council of five members and an advisory council of eight members. Before this it had been suggested that Judge Dole be chosen to act as the head of the government. After some discussion Mr. Bolte was appointed a committee to wait upon Judge Dole and to invite his attendance at the meeting, and after an absence of some length Mr. Bolte returned with Judge Dole. And Judge Dole was not willing to consent at that time, stating that he did not favor fully the idea of annexation at this time and asked if it would not be better to have a regent here and Kaiulani declared the Queen. But after discussion he consented to take the matter under further consideration and let us know his decision the next day at 12 o'clock, the committee endeavoring to persuade him. He recognized that the logical events and manifest destiny of the island was annexation, but he did not know whether it was the wisest step now. There is no doubt that the Queen has vacated the throne.

He said that if he did decide to join us he would first resign as judge of the supreme court. P. C. Jones, S. M. Damon, Cecil Brown, J. A. King, and W. O. Smith were suggested to serve on the executive council, which was contemplated as five. Mr. Cecil Brown refused. Mr. Soper was requested to take the place of commander of the military forces, and he accepted conditionally. A finance committee of three was appointed, consisting of McCandless, McChesney, and J. B. Castle, to collect the lists of arms and ammunition and buy or otherwise procure the same.

At 10 o'clock the next day, January 17, the committee met at the office of W. O. Smith, and Mr. C. L. Carter, on behalf of the committee, reported the names of those who had consented to go upon the executive and advisory councils. It was voted that the advisory committee be increased from eight to thirteen, and additional names be suggested to the committee, from whom they could select the five additional names. Various names were suggested. It was voted that the committee request Mr. Wilder to report if the *Claudine* could be chartered to go to San Francisco and at what cost. It was voted that the Inter-island steamship companies be requested not to allow any vessels to leave for the other islands before 10 o'clock on the next day. At 11 o'clock the judge came before the committee and stated that he would accept the position as chairman of the executive council.

It was voted that the executive council be S. B. Dole, J. A. King, P. C. Jones, W. O. Smith, and C. Bolte, and that the advisory council consist of S. M. Damon, L. A. Thurston, J. Emmeluth, J. A. McCandless, F. W. McChesney, W. R. Castle, W. C. Wilder, Andrew Brown, J. F. Morgan, H. Waterhouse, E. D. Tenney, F. Wilhelm, and W. G. Ashley. During the meeting in the forenoon Mr. S. M. Damon came in and reported that he had had an interview with the Queen, in which

he had advised her not to make resistance, but to submit, and that she would have every opportunity for presenting her claims, and Mr. Damon stated that he was willing to join the movement. Mr. Dole, before he retired, signed his written resignation as a judge to the supreme court and forwarded it to the minister of foreign affairs.

The meeting adjourned and met again at 1:30. It having been understood that Mr. Dole should have the say in regard to who the members of the executive council should be, he was asked at this final meeting if he approved of the names that had been suggested, and he, upon looking them over, stated that objection had been raised in regard to the name of Mr. Bolte, and that as he himself was not very well acquainted with Mr. Bolte that it would be better that he should not be upon the executive council. Mr. Bolte at once expressed his approval, that he only wished to serve in any capacity which would further the object. And then, after a brief discussion, it was decided to reduce the number of the executive committee from five to four, and that they should fill the offices of foreign affairs, interior, finance, and attorney-general, in the order in which they were named, and it was decided to increase the number of the advisory committee from thirteen to fourteen and add Mr. Bolte's name to the list. The members of the executive council and advisory committee were then finally approved and acted upon.

The committee of thirteen then signed the proclamation, and the executive council then signed the commission of J. H. Soper as commander in chief of the forces, and three copies of the proclamation were completed. The final signing of the papers was completed about twenty minutes past 2, and after a little delay the committee of thirteen, with the executive and advisory councils, started to proceed to the Government building. They had hardly reached the corner of Merchant street before a shot was heard, and it was reported that a policeman had been shot at E. O. Hall & Son's store, and people were seen running from the direction of the Government building towards the spot, and there was considerable commotion. The committee and councils proceeded to the Government building and the proclamation was read. Previous to starting, leaving my office, Mr. Dole requested Mr. A. S. Wilcox to go up to the Government building and come back and report whether there was any armed force at the Government building. He went up and looked through and went through to Queen street, and came back and reported that he did not see any armed men.

After the reading of the proclamation the councils convened in the office of the minister of the interior, and subsequent events occurred and business was done in the following order:

Orders No. 1 and No. 2 were issued.

Liquor saloons were ordered to be closed.

Letters were sent to the members of the diplomatic and consular corps announcing the establishment of the Provisional Government and requesting recognition.

Mr. Wodehouse, British commissioner, and Mr. T. R. Walker, British vice-consul, called to verify the report of our occupation, etc.

Deputy-Marshal Mehrstens came from the police station, and we sent by him a copy of the proclamation to the ex-ministers and an invitation to them to come and see us.

Mehrstens came again, asking us to go to the police station. We declined and instructed him to tell the ex-ministers if they wished to see us they must come to the Government building.

Ministers Parker and Cornwell came.

Messrs. Damon and Bolte returned with Parker and Cornwell to the police station to meet the other ex-ministers.

Messrs. Damon and Bolte returned with the four ex-ministers, who requested that the Queen should have an opportunity to make a protest.

Mr. Damon went with them to see the Queen.

Ex-ministers and Damon returned stating that the Queen gave up under protest, and that Marshal Wilson had been ordered to give up the station house. And we sent an officer with a squad of men to take possession of the station.

As to the precise time when the letter of recognition was received from American Minister Stevens I can not be positive. My recollection is that it was about the time that Messrs. Damon and Bolte returned from the police station with the four ex-ministers, but the records of our proceedings at the time, kept by the secretary, place it *after* the return of Mr. Damon and the ex-ministers from their visit to the Queen. In any event it was very late in the day, and long after Messrs. Wodehouse and Walker had called.

Before the letter of recognition was received from Mr. Stevens, Lieut. Young, of the U. S. S. *Boston*, called upon us, and stated that he was ordered to verify the correctness of the assurance that we were in occupation of the Government building and departments.

These events occupied the time till after dark; meanwhile many matters demanded our attention.

I sent for the attorney-general and desired to examine him in reference to the events connected with the revolution of the 17th of January, 1893. He said he preferred not to be examined; that he would bring me a paper containing a history of those events, prepared by himself and some other gentlemen. The next day he brought the paper to which this is attached, saying it was a part of the record. I asked him if he would allow me to see the whole record. He hesitated about it and said that he would prefer to talk with Mr. Dole first. While I have seen him frequently since he has never referred to the matter again. When he handed me the paper he said he did not care to be examined himself; that if there was anything in it that I did not understand he would explain it to me.

JAMES H. BLOUNT.

HONOLULU, *July 15, 1893.*

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No. 49.

*Interview with J. H. Soper, June 17, 1893.*

Q. Where were you born?

A. In Plymouth, England.

Q. How long have you lived here?

A. I came here in December, 1877.

Q. Are you a naturalized citizen?

A. Of this country?

Q. Yes.

A. I have taken the oath of allegiance to this Government.

Q. Are you a British subject?

A. I am an American.

Q. How long did you live in the United States?

A. I was 4 years of age when I went there. My father was a naturalized citizen.

Q. What year was that?

A. 1850. I was born in 1846.

Q. How long did you live in the United States?

A. Until 1877.

Q. That would be twenty-seven years?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you take the oath of allegiance here?

A. To this Government?

Q. Yes.

A. Yes.

Q. Are you an American citizen?

A. Yes, sir. I didn't forswear my allegiance to the United States.

Q. You came here in what year?

A. In 1877.

Q. Were you in command of the military forces at the time of the dethronement of the Queen?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much artillery was turned over?

A. Twelve guns altogether.

Q. What were they?

A. Eight centimeter Krupp guns and four 7-centimeter guns.

Q. Were they German guns?

A. They were Austrian guns, the same pattern as Krupp guns.

Q. How many small arms?

A. I can not say, from memory. I have a record of it over there. I can not say, from memory. I would have to look over the record, in order to be exact.

Q. Will you furnish me a memorandum soon?

A. Yes.

Q. And of the ammunition?

A. Yes.

Q. How much small arms did the committee of safety get up with a view to the movement against the Queen?

A. I should say we had in the neighborhood of—I think I have a record of that also.

Q. You will bring me that also?

A. Yes.

Q. What sort of arms were they?

A. Springfield and Winchester repeating rifles, called Winchester sporting rifles.

Q. Where did they come from?

A. From hardware stores here.

Q. Were they brought here for purposes of revolution or not?

A. I do not think so.

Q. Brought here for military purposes?

A. I do not think so. I can not say as to that. They were part of the stock in the store.

Q. What store?

A. Castle & Cooke. The largest number came from there—that is, 19 or 20 Winchester repeating rifles, model of 1886. There were quite a number of Springfield rifles from the times of 1887 and 1889.

Q. Where had they been kept?

A. In the hands of individuals.

Q. Where were you when the proclamation was read?



A. In the Government building.

Q. Can you state the number of troops you had there at the time the proclamation was read or within 20 minutes afterwards?

A. I can not say, exactly. I never kept any account. It was not very long before we had in the neighborhood of between 150 and 200 men. I can not say exactly how long after.

Q. What was the first detachment that came?

A. The first squad that came down was about 15 men. They came from the armory on Beretania street.

Q. How long after that before the second squad came?

A. In about 5 or 10 minutes.

Q. How many were there in that squad?

A. I should say about 15 or 20.

Q. Well, the next arrivals?

A. I didn't see them. They kept coming right along at short intervals.

Q. How many were there when they finished reading the proclamation?

A. I should imagine there would be about perhaps 60 or 75.

Q. And how long was it after the proclamation was read before you had 150 men?

A. I can not say, exactly.

Q. Did you have that many in an hour?

A. The proclamation was read about half past two. I do not know how long it took to read it. I was not paying much attention to the time consumed in the reading, but in an hour afterwards, I should say, we had about 150 men.

Q. In an hour after it was finished?

A. I should think so. I have not paid any special attention to that since that time.

Q. Were you at Henry Waterhouse's on Monday night before that?

A. Yes; I was there.

Q. Who else was there?

A. Henry Waterhouse, C. L. Carter, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Wundenberg, W. R. Castle. There were a number of others. I can not say positively now without looking over the list of names.

Q. What list of names?

A. I should have to look over the names of the present Government and supporters of the Government in order to pick out the entire number.

Q. About how many persons were there?

A. Probably twelve or fifteen.

Q. What was the object of the meeting?

A. To ascertain what advice or assistance to give to the committee of safety—the committee of thirteen.

Q. What advice to give to the committee of safety?

A. That is what I understood it to be. That is, to work in conjunction with them.

Q. Many of them were members of the committee?

A. Yes; and some of those were people called in by the committee to counsel with them.

Q. Were you offered that night command of the military forces—solicited to take it?

A. Yes.

Q. How was that done—by a vote of the meeting?

A. I went outside for some purpose or other—I think to get a drink

out on the veranda. When I went back the proposition was made to me. What they did while I was out I do not know. I did not go out at the request of any one.

Q. What response did you make?

A. I said I was not a trained military man, and was rather averse to accepting any position I was not especially trained for, under the circumstances, and that I would give them an answer on the following day; that is, in the morning.

Q. You did not give them any answer that night?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you see Mr. Stevens that night?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did anybody in the meeting go to see him, so far as you heard?

A. Not so far as I know of.

Q. Was anything said about his agreeing to recognize the Provisional Government in the event of their getting possession of the Government building and reading their proclamation—orny hea er building?

A. You mean at this meeting?

Q. Yes?

A. I can not say positively as to whether I understood it at that meeting, or the following morning. I understood he would recognize a *de facto* government.

Q. What did they say was a *de facto* government?

A. A Government that was in possession of the Government building, archives, treasury, etc.

Q. The treasury, archives, etc., were in the Government building?

A. Yes.

Q. The understanding was then that if the Provisional Government got possession of the Government building and read the proclamation that then he would recognize it as a *de facto* government?

A. I believe that was the understanding.

Q. You do not remember whether it was that night or the next day?

A. It is possible that it was at that meeting that evening, but I do not know.

Q. Are you inclined to believe it was that evening?

A. I won't say positively as to that.

Q. It was either that evening or the next morning?

A. Yes.

Q. Until you heard that did you agree to accept the military command?

A. No.

Q. It was after that that you agreed to accept that command?

A. I feel pretty sure it was. The particular point which decided me was the fact of Judge Dole agreeing to accept the position as the head of the Government.

I have read the foregoing and it is a correct report of my interview with Mr. Blount.

Mr. Soper was sent for several times with a view of having him read the foregoing, but up to this time we have been unable to get him here.—E. M.

## No. 50.

*Interview with Claus Spreckels, Friday April 21, 1893.*

Mr. BLOUNT. Please state whether or not you had any message from the American minister and whether any conversation with him?

Mr. SPRECKELS. I had.

Mr. BLOUNT. Be kind enough to state it?

Mr. SPRECKELS. He sent down on Tuesday, about 3 o'clock whether I would be kind enough to come up to his house to see him. I took a carriage and saw him at 4 o'clock that Tuesday afternoon. He told me that Mr. Parker had no influence with the Queen, but that Paul Neumann could control her, and, if I would, if I could; control Paul Neumann; that Paul Neumann tell the Queen that she be in favor of annexation, and tell the Kanakas who follow her to go all for annexation.

He said that he expected to be here only thirty or forty days, and he would like for annexation to be before he left; some words to that effect.

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 No. 51.

*Interview with Claus Spreckels, June 5, 1893.*

Mr. BLOUNT. Is this a copy of the contract made with laborers by planters? (Copy attached hereto.)

A. It is.

Q. What means have the planters of enforcing their agreements?

A. The law upholds that contract.

Q. Suppose the laborer does not work satisfactorily?

A. That brings him to the police court—make complaint.

Q. What punishment is inflicted?

A. I am hardly able to answer that. I do not know how they carry out the law.

Q. Can you state—is the remedy at law for the enforcement of contracts generally satisfactory to the planters?

A. I would say, yes. This contract is made first with the Japanese Government. This Government makes the contract, and this Government makes the contract with the planters, and that is the contract you have there between the planters and this Government.

Q. Does the Government pay any expenses in the matter of the laborers?

A. No; the planter pays passage money and all expenses.

Q. Who pays for the officers connected with the inspection of laborers?

A. I am unable to answer that.

Q. Are you familiar with the lands in all these islands?

A. I am.

Q. Are they suitable for much else than sugar-cane culture?

A. That is their principal use.

Q. Could the sugar cane be grown here without cheap contract labor?

A. No.

Q. Suppose they could not get it, what would be the condition?

A. They would have to close the plantations.

Q. What would become of them?

A. They would be cow pastures or something.

Q. The contract laborers that have been brought here, the great mass of them, was it done under the stimulus of the reciprocity treaty with the United States or not?

A. Yes, sir; it was.

Q. Up to that treaty there had been little done?

A. We had the first year the treaty was in force about 16,000 tons of sugar—that is, in 1876; maybe 18,000, but I think 16,000.

Q. And after that it increased to?

A. About 140,000 tons. I think this year there was 150,000 tons.

Q. What amount did these islands get in the way of remission of duties annually up to the time of the passage of the McKinley law?

A. When the plantation is in full blast they got in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000 per annum.

Q. What do you mean by plantation in full blast?

A. That is to say, as we find them now. It took some time to get the machinery, etc., ready. They were not ready the first year or so.

Q. Were profits great, then?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Ranging between what figures?

A. In some plantations they never made any profit.

Q. But where they were well managed?

A. I should think some years they have made 50 per cent and even over.

Q. How high would you say—as much as 80?

A. I do not think you could go 80 per cent. Some plantations have not made a cent even with that treaty.

Q. How was that?

A. I should think bad management.

Q. Well, where it was well managed 50 per cent and upward was usual?

A. I would not say every year. It depends on the price of sugar.

Q. Would not the duty itself make a large profit?

A. Yes, sir. A good plantation can hold its own and make money, at the present price of sugar.

Q. What is generally the character of the lands in these islands?

A. They are very rich lands.

Q. Is there very much of it waste land—mountain land?

A. A great deal.

Q. Where do these fine lands generally lie?

A. In the valley—sometimes in the interior—most on the coast.

Q. The great mass of lands, are they arable?

A. No; not the great mass. There would be more land for sugar cane if they had water; but the trouble is, shortness of water in places where they have good land.

Q. Are most of the cultivated lands irrigated?

A. Most of them lie on the trade-wind side where they get the rain. On the island of Hawaii there is no irrigation. On the island of Maui there is most irrigation.

Q. Your lands there are irrigated generally?

A. Yes, and we get some rain.

Q. Have you had to expend much money there to get water?

A. I spent a million of dollars. I have about 40 miles of ditch.

Q. Before you irrigated it, were they useful for any purpose?

A. No; there were a few cattle running on them in winter time.

Q. When was it done?

A. I commenced in 1878 to build the ditch.

Q. Would you have been willing to have invested your money in that way but for the reciprocity treaty?

A. No, sir; I would not.

Q. Has most of the irrigation been brought about under the influence of the reciprocity treaty?

A. Yes.

Q. And the profits, then, have largely come from reciprocity and cheap labor.

A. Yes.

Q. If both of these were abandoned, what would be the material prospects of the islands?

A. There would be no prospects at all. We could get along—the majority of the plantations—without any subsidy if we had labor, but without labor we could not get along at all.

Q. You would have to go out into the world and get cheap labor?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have been how long here—this last visit?

A. Since April 18.

Q. Have you met with any sugar-planters since your arrival?

A. I have.

Q. Those of them who are declaring themselves in favor of annexation, how do they look at the labor question in connection with annexation?

A. They think that the United States will make a different law for the islands. If they could not get labor they don't want annexation.

Q. But they are satisfied they will get such legislation?

A. Yes, sir; they think and hope the United States will do that.

Q. Tell me some gentlemen who has argued that with you?

A. Glade, of Hackfelt & Co. He is interested in sugar.

Q. Who else?

A. Mr. Shafer; he is opposed, if he can not get labor.

Q. Does he believe he can get labor?

A. He does not think so; not quite so as the others do.

Q. Who else?

A. We have about ten plantations in our control. They all do not want it.

Q. What part of the sugar in these islands do they produce?

A. Our plantations?

Q. Yes.

A. We have 45,000 to 50,000 thousand tons a year—fully one-third—Claus Spreckels, Irwin & Co. We have control of that much. We are agents for 20,000 tons more.

Q. Now, other owners of plantations?

A. Baldwin does not want it if he can not get labor. He has about 20,000 tons.

Q. Does Mr. Baldwin argue that the Government of the United States will relax the laws for these islands?

A. Yes; he believes so. They say where there's a will there's a way. We will get it. Now, Judge Widemann, he is against annexation anyhow.

Q. Is Campbell a sugar-planter?

A. Yes; he has interests.

Q. Is it your impression that the calculation of all sugar-planters who are in favor of annexation believe that the United States will

modify their general laws against contract labor so that they can maintain a system of contract labor in the islands?

A. I would not say contract labor. They say we may have to give up contract labor, but we can get all the labor we want from Japan.

Q. How?

A. They say: We send an agent there and send money and he sends them here, and when they are here then they can make a contract with them.

Q. They think in that way they can evade the labor laws of the United States?

A. Yes; they think they can get around it. My opinion is that they can not, but they think they can get around the United States laws. President Dole called upon me the Saturday before last and asked if I would not be kind enough to go before the ministry and talk the labor law with them on Tuesday. I went there and I asked President Dole whether he had studied the immigration laws and whether he found that I was correct. He answered that he found that I was correct in that way. "But," he said, "I have belief that the United States will give us a separate law that we can get laborers here."

Q. Did that idea seem to be in the minds of other members of the cabinet?

A. Yes; that the United States will give them anything they ask for.

Q. You have been talking politics with these people here. What sort of idea have they as to the kind of government they want and expect for these islands in the event of annexation?

A. Their idea is that when they are annexed to the United States they will have a governor—some of them will be appointed by the President—and leave it to them, so to say, to rule these islands.

Q. Do they ever speak of the Washington, D. C., form of government as suitable?

A. Some speak about that; that they would like to have a government like that.

Q. Are they in favor of a system of government that allows the natives generally to vote?

A. They do not want the natives to vote.

Q. Would they be in favor of any form of government that would leave the natives a majority of the voters?

A. No, sir; they would not.

Q. Would they consider any such government a stable government?

A. They think it would be stable with the United States cutting out the Kanakas so that they could not vote.

Q. This is, then, largely a struggle to take political power from the natives and put it in the hands of the whites?

A. Exactly.

Q. And that is what they hope to get in the event of annexation?

A. Exactly.

Q. What is the feeling of the natives on the subject of annexation?

A. I think that seven-eighths at least would be opposed to it. Some are employed by the Provisional Government. They had to sign the annexation roll or be discharged.

Q. And they signed to hold their places?

A. Yes.

Q. Is the argument made to the native that if he is annexed to the United States his right to vote will be preserved?

A. That I can not say.

Q. What is your opinion on this question: If a vote was had by

persons who are qualified under the constitution just abrogated to vote for representatives under the Australian ballot system, in what proportion would annexationists appear to anti-annexationists?

A. I think they would be only one-fourth against three-fourths, if left to a vote.

Q. Have you been studying the question since you have been here?

A. I have studied it very much.

Q. What about whites in the islands—what proportion for and against annexation? I mean Europeans and Americans.

A. That is hard to say; I do not think the people would be more than half for annexation in Honolulu, but in the other islands very few.

Q. What would be the proportion in Honolulu, do you think?

A. In Honolulu it might be three-fourths in favor of annexation, for the simple reason that they are afraid of each other. If he did not do it he would lose trade. He is at heart the other way.

Q. Would you say that there are as many as one-third of the whites—Europeans and Americans—that would be against annexation?

A. I should say so.

Q. Where people had surplus money have they been pretty generally investing in sugar stocks in past years?

A. I do not think they have.

Q. Is there much sugar stock owned in Honolulu?

A. Yes; there is a great deal owned.

Q. Is President Dole interested in sugar stocks?

A. I hardly think so. He may have a few shares.

Q. I notice at the mass meeting held here January 17 several persons made speeches, among them W. C. Wilder. Has he interest in sugar at all?

A. I do not think so. He may have a few shares.

Q. What is his occupation?

A. They run this Wilder Steamship Company. They sell lumber.

Q. They are interested, therefore, in handling sugar?

A. Yes.

Q. Mr. H. F. Glade; is he interested in sugar?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. He is consul-general of Germany?

A. I believe so.

Q. I see Mr. Young making a speech—what is he?

A. He is a sugar-planter.

Q. Is he president of the Planters' Labor and Supply Company?

A. No; I think Mr. Irwin is.

Q. Has Bolte any interests in sugar?

A. Yes.

Q. Mr. H. P. Baldwin made a speech. Has he any interest in sugar?

A. Yes.

Q. Large interests?

A. Yes.

Q. Mr. J. Emmeluth?

A. No; he is a tinsmith.

Q. A man of any means?

A. I do not think he has.

Q. A man of education?

A. I do not know.

Q. Mr. R. J. Greene. Is he interested in sugar?

A. Not that I am aware of. I do not know him. He can not be of much consequence.

Q. Mr. P. C. Jones; has he any interest in sugar?

A. Yes; some.

Q. Mr. J. A. King; any?

A. I do not think he has.

Q. Mr. W. O. Smith?

A. He has an interest.

Q. Mr. Henry Waterhouse?

A. He may have a small interest.

Q. Mr. Damou?

A. I don't know.

Q. Mr. Tenney any?

A. Some.

Q. Mr. McChesney any?

A. No; he is a groceryman.

Q. A man of any means?

A. I do not know.

Q. Any education?

A. I do not think he has.

Q. Was Mr. Young at one time president of the Planters' Labor and Supply Company?

A. Yes; I think so.

Q. Has there been any idea here of trying to get a treaty so as to let pineapples come into the United States at a low rate?

A. Yes.

Q. Do they hope to get much out of that?

A. I really don't know.

Q. Has there been any idea here among people as to any advantage coming out of annexation in connection with the Pearl River Harbor?

A. Yes.

Q. What do they look forward to in this connection?

A. They think the United States would take Pearl Harbor and improve it and buy their property there for big prices.

Q. Who are interested?

A. Dr. McGrew is about the principal owner there.

Q. Any of the Waterhouses interested there?

A. Yes.

Q. Is Mr. Henry Waterhouse?

A. Yes.

Q. Any others?

A. There is another, named Jake Brown, married to a native woman.

Q. Is he for or against annexation?

A. For annexation.

Q. Is there an idea amongst these people that there would be a cable built to San Francisco if there was annexation?

A. Yes.

Q. Pretty strong feeling of that sort?

A. Yes.

Q. What is the impression amongst business people—planters—as to the increase of the value of property in the islands by annexation?

A. The idea is that property will advance about treble, and a great many are waiting to sell it. They calculate there would be a big boom.

Q. They are holding their property with the idea that there will be big profits in the event of annexation?

A. That is the idea.

Q. The Planters' Labor and Supply Company is under the control of the planters, is it not?



A. In some ways it is, but they have made a political machine out of it.

Q. But I mean to say that the stock is owned by planters, mostly?

A. No, sir.

Q. How is that stock generally held?

A. I really do not know.

Q. In what way is it used as a political machine?

A. Well, they use the agents for their ends. The agents give the managers directions for the natives—how they shall vote.

Q. That is the way it is generally done?

A. Yes. And the managers will do what the Labor Supply Company say. Since 1886 I have never worried about politics. Stood entirely clear.

Q. Please tell me the members of the Wilcox cabinet that was voted out before the prorogation?

A. Cecil Brown, G. N. Wilcox, M. P. Robinson, P. C. Jones.

Q. What is Robinson's business?

A. He is with Allen & Robinson. They deal in lumber.

Q. Is he interested in sugar?

A. Very little.

Q. Is he interested in bananas?

A. Yes.

Q. Interested in the labor question mainly in that connection?

A. Yes.

Q. Wilcox—is he interested in sugar?

A. Yes.

Q. Largely?

A. Not very largely.

Q. Jones—has he any sugar interests?

A. Some.

Q. Cecil Brown?

A. I do not think he has any. He may have a share or two.

Q. There is no indication at present of any hostilities between the people and the Provisional Government, so far as you have been able to observe?

A. None whatever.

Q. What is keeping the people quiet?

A. They are waiting to see and hear the Commissioner's report that justice may be done to them by the President to put the Queen back, who would have stayed there if it had not been for Minister Stevens sending the troops ashore. I was not here, but am expressing the mind of the people as I understand it. Samuel Parker and others have told me.

Q. And that is what keeps them quiet?

A. Yes; they think justice will be done them when Cleveland hears the report, and the truth of how the Queen was dethroned.

Q. Suppose the Government of the United States were to decline to annex the islands, would the Provisional Government be able to maintain itself without outside aid?

A. If the money would hold out and the people were willing to pay what they pay for soldiers they could hold it.

Q. You think, with an army maintained here, that the natives would stay quiet for all time?

A. They can not help themselves. They have nothing. All ammunition taken away from them. Everything like weapons forbidden. I

can not bring a rifle here. No native allowed to buy any firearms or powder.

Q. Suppose they had arms?

A. Then this Government could not stand. They would bring the Queen back to the throne. That is my idea. The Provisional Government would never be there if the United States troops were not landed, and they knew that long before they landed.

Q. What class of people make up this army?

A. As far as I know, many who were in the chain gang—many who were in prison; fellows of character you would not like to meet after dark.

Q. The people of intelligence and wealth here don't participate much in hostilities; they hire these fellows?

A. Yes; they leave it to them.

Q. There are very few firearms in the island other than those possessed by the Government?

A. Very few. The natives are forbidden to have them.

Q. The people, therefore, remain quiet because they have no arms.

A. Yes; they think it better for them to leave it to the President to decide when he can see how they were wronged by Stevens.

Q. What is the weight of public opinion here on the question as to whether or not the landing of the troops and the posting of them at Arion Hall had to do with the success of the revolution?

A. It had everything to do with it. If the troops were not landed there would be no Provisional Government to-day.

Q. Is that public opinion here?

A. It is; but, of course, the other side would say different.

Q. The wealth of the city of Honolulu—was it not largely built up after the reciprocity treaty with the United States?

A. Yes, about three-fourths after the treaty.

Q. Most of the nice homes built since then?

A. Oh, yes; I should think something like three-fourths have been built up since that treaty.

Q. Well, property holders as a general thing are in favor of annexation because they believe a great increase in the value of their private estates would ensue, and that large improvements would be made at Pearl Harbor by the United States?

A. That is what they calculated.

Q. And the cable?

A. Yes.

Q. Well, then you would say that this is a movement on the part of property holders to enhance their private interests?

A. Yes, and a certain desire to rule this country.

Q. Mr. Spreckels, do you know Mr. Samuel Parker well?

A. I do.

Q. Do you know his general reputation for truth and veracity?

A. I do.

Q. And from that would you believe him on oath?

A. I would.

Q. Do you know Mr. Cornwell the same way?

A. I do.

Q. Would you from his general reputation believe him on oath?

A. I would; yes, sir.

Q. Do you know Colburn?

A. I do not.

Q. Do you know Peterson?

A. I know him by sight.

Q. You know Parker and Cornwell well?

A. Yes; I have known them since 1876.

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

CLAUS SPRECKELS.

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS,  
June 12, 1893.

In pursuance of the agreement hereto attached, the said laborer did arrive in this country on the —, 1892, and in accordance with the said agreement has been assigned to labor for — as a laborer at —, and has accepted such assignment.

Now, therefore, the said employer stipulates and agrees to and with the said board of immigration of this Kingdom, that he will faithfully pay to the said laborer twelve dollars and fifty cents per month for said period of three years, beginning from the commencement of such service.

And the said employer hereby stipulates and agrees that he will faithfully keep and perform all the other stipulations in the said agreements set forth, to be kept and performed by the said board, in favor of the said laborer.

And the said employer agrees with the board of immigration, that the contract for the service of the said laborer shall not be transferred to any third party during the term of this contract without the consent of the said board of immigration or its agent.

And it is further understood, stipulated, and agreed, by and between the parties to this agreement, that it shall be the right of the said board of immigration, at any time, during the time in this agreement stipulated for its duration, upon the representation of the said laborer, to cancel this contract for any cause deemed by the said board to be sufficient, refunding the said employer such proportional sum of the amount advanced by the said employer as the unexpired portion of the time of service agreed upon may bear to the whole time herein above set forth.

But if the agreement shall be cancelled by a magistrate, for nonfulfillment or violation of any of the conditions thereof on the part of the said employer, then no refunding will take place.

And it is further understood and agreed that all personal taxes levied by the Government shall be paid by the employer, without deducting the same from the wage stipulated. And further, during the continuance of this agreement the said laborer is to be properly lodged and provided with good medical attendance by the employer.

In testimony, we have hereunto set our hands, at Honolulu, Oahu, this—day of —, 1892.

THE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION,

By ————,  
President.

This memorandum of agreement between the Hawaiian Government, represented by Robert W. Irwin, Her Hawaiian Majesty's minister resident and special agent of the Hawaiian bureau of immigration, party of the first part and ————, a Japanese subject, party of the second part: Whereas, the said party of the second part has expressed a desire to proceed from Yokohama to Hawaii as an agricultural laborer; and, whereas, His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Government have given their consent thereto; and whereas, the Hawaiian Government has agreed to furnish the wife and two children of the said party of the second part, if they accompany him, free transportation to Hawaii, and upon arrival there to secure for the said party of the second part agricultural employment, and employment for his wife; and whereas, it has been determined by and between the parties hereto, in order to avoid any misunderstanding which might otherwise arise, to conclude at once a contract for the purposes hereinbefore recited. Now, therefore, this agreement witnesseth:

The Hawaiian Government, in consideration of the stipulations hereinafter contained, to be kept and performed by the said party of the second part, covenants and agrees as follows:

I.—To furnish free steerage passage, including proper food, from Yokohama to Honolulu, to ———, his wife, ———, and to his two children, if they accompany him, which fact is to be noted at the bottom of this agreement, and also to procure proper transportation for the said party of the second part and his family from Honolulu to the place where such labor is to be performed. The vessel in which

such passage from Yokohama to Honolulu is furnished to be subject to the approval of the Chiji of Kanagawa.

II.—On arrival at Honolulu, the Hawaiian Government agrees to obtain employment for the said party of the second part, as an agricultural laborer, for the full period of three years, from the date such employment actually begins, and also, proper employment for the wife of the said party of the second part. Until such employment is obtained, the Hawaiian Government will cause to be provided for the party of the second part, and his family, lodgings commodious enough to secure health and a reasonable degree of comfort. The Hawaiian Government will, during the continuance of the contract, cause to be furnished to the said party of the second part and his family, fuel for cooking purposes free of expense.

III.—The Hawaiian Government guarantees to the said party of the second part wages at the rate of twelve dollars and fifty cents per month, and to his said wife ten dollars per month, payable in United States gold coin, with lodgings, and an allowance of one dollar per month for each of the said two children. The said party of the second part shall furnish blankets and bed clothing for himself and his family.

IV.—The Hawaiian Government agrees to cause to be provided for the said party of the second part and his family medicines and good medical attendance free of cost.

V.—The Hawaiian Government guarantees that twenty-six days of ten hours each actual work in the field, or twelve hours each in and about the sugar mill and sugar house, shall, within the meaning of this agreement, constitute one month's service as an agricultural laborer. Work overtime exceeding thirty minutes to be paid for at the rate of twelve and one-half cents per hour to the said party of the second part, and eight cents per hour to his wife.

VI.—The Hawaiian Government guarantees to the said party of the second part and his family the full, equal, and perfect protection of the laws of the Hawaiian Kingdom, and agrees that, during the continuance of this contract, the said party of the second part and his family shall be exempt from all and every kind of personal tax.

VII.—Fifteen per cent of the sum payable to the said party of the second part, and to his wife, as wages, shall be remitted monthly by the employer directly to the branch of the specie bank (Shōkin Ginkō) established at Honolulu in the name of the said party of the second part, and for all amounts so remitted the said bank shall issue receipts to and in favor of the party of the second part.

VIII.—The Hawaiian Government, having guaranteed employment and wages to the said party of the second part, shall have the right to assign, withdraw, and reassign the said party of the second part to such plantations for labor as it may see fit. In case of such withdrawal and reassignment, all the expenses incidental thereto shall be paid by the Hawaiian Government.

IX.—The said party of the second part agrees to proceed to Honolulu by the vessel provided for him in accordance with this agreement.

X.—On arrival at Honolulu, the said party of the second part agrees to accept such employment as the Hawaiian Government may, under this contract, assign to him, provided no valid objection thereto exists. In the matter of any such objection he agrees to abide by the decision of the bureau of immigration.

XI.—The party of the second part acknowledges to have received from the Hawaiian Government the sum of fifteen dollars and fifty cents silver yen to meet his necessary expenses and for other purposes, and he agrees to repay the said sum in monthly installments after his employment actually begins, not exceeding fifty cents silver yen each month until the said sum is paid, which payments shall be made by the employer to the board of immigration; but in the event of sickness, protracted over twenty days in any one month, the installment for such month shall be deferred.

XII.—During the continuance of this contract the said party of the second part agrees to fulfill all the conditions of this agreement, and to observe and obey the laws of Hawaii, and he further covenants and agrees to diligently and faithfully perform all lawful and proper labor which may, under this agreement, be assigned to him by the Hawaiian Government during the full period of three years from the date such labor actually begins.

Signed and sealed in quadruplicate in the English and Japanese languages, at Yokohama, this November 14th, A. D. 1892. Two copies to be retained by the Hawaiian Government, one copy by the party of the second part, and one to be left in the custody of the Chiji of Kanagawa.

One man  
No woman  
No children

R. W. IRWIN,  
*Her Hawaiian Majesty's Minister Resident and Special Agent of the Bureau of Immigration.*

*Voluntary Emigrant.*

I hereby certify that the foregoing agreement was executed by both parties in my presence, and that by virtue of the authority in me vested by his Imperial Japanese Majesty's Government I have approved the same.

*Kanagawa Ken Chiji.*

(Attached to this is a Japanese translation.)

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No. 52.

(Statement of Lieut. Commander William Swineburne, May 3, 1893, printed with Mr. Blount's No. 4, dated May 4, 1893.)

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No. 53.

(Statement of L. A. Thurston, March 16, 1893, printed with Mr. Blount's No. 2, dated April 8, 1893.)

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No. 54.

*Dr. Trousseau's statements.*

MAY 16, 1893.

Hon. J. H. BLOUNT:

SIR: As you are not acquainted with me, I take the liberty of stating who I am. Born in Paris, France, in 1833, I am now a little over 60 years of age. I graduated in Paris as a physician in 1858. If you ask who is Trousseau, you will be probably answered, why, he is one of the Royalists.

In 1848 when 15½ [years] old I enlisted in the first battalion of the Mobile under the Republic and fought under the presidency of Cavaignac on the memorable days (three) of June, 1848, when the young citizens of Paris, three battalions, under command of McMahon, afterwards President of the Third Republic, defeated the insurgents.

In 1852, at the coup d'état, I was a medical student, was caught fighting against Napoleon III, narrowly escaped being court-martialed and shot or sent to New Caledonia.

I have been and am to this day a staunch believer in republican institutions, always fought against monarchy, so did my father; I am a great admirer of the United States Republic. Was I not a Frenchman, I would like to be an American. Indeed, if you decide on annexing the islands, in the straightforward, dignified way in which I know it will be done, I will probably be one of the first to swear the oath of allegiance to the United States.

This is, Mr. Blount, the kind of royalist I am.

From that *point de vue* I entreat you to consider my memorial, and if I have bored you, as I am afraid I have, please consider that all I am after is justice and fair play and you will bear up with me.

Yours, most respectfully,

G. TROUSSEAU.

SUNDAY MORNING, *May 21, 1893.*

MY DEAR NORDHOFF:

Inclosed please find a rectified list of taxpayers.

Take for granted—

(1) That all Chinese and Japanese are against annexation.  
 (2) That no corporation can have an opinion, as no one knows in many cases who are the shareholders; in cases where it is known I have stated it.

(3) That no native estate, such as Lunalilo's, Mrs. Bishop, Queen Emma Kalakaua, although they may be administered by annexationists, can be considered as such as far as the capital is concerned.

This list, therefore, is grossly misleading and insulting to the memory of the chiefs. Now we have all the natives who pay a large amount of taxes, some quite a sum.

The 35,000 Asiatics pay \$5 apiece, say (the laborers alone) \$185,000. Some own property; anyhow they pay licenses to the extent of over \$50,000. You can, therefore, form your opinion of who really pays the expenses of the Government mostly since Spreckels has declared himself to you as against annexation.

Now about my memorial to Mr. Blount.

After inquiry yesterday I find that I had no right to give it to you to read just now. Therefore you will please not mention to anyone that you have read it, except to Mr. Blount, as you would put me to serious trouble indeed. It has for the present, anyhow, to be considered as of a strictly confidential nature, and therefore you will please do so, and not use any part of it.

When the time comes I will be glad to let you have it.

Very truly yours,

G. TROUSSEAU.

You found out yesterday that I had not deceived you about Spreckels. The interview is a big thing for our side.

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HONOLULU, *June 27, 1893.*

Hon. J. H. BLOUNT,  
*United States Commissioner:*

SIR: In reference to your inquiries at the hotel this morning, I beg to state: That I was down town on January 16, 1893, a little before 5 p. m. There was a large gathering of foreigners about Fort and Merchant street corners. I inquired and was told that the United States forces would be landed at 5. Soon I saw C. L. Carter ride towards the wharf. I followed. Boats were landing troops, guns, and ambulance material; they were in undress campaign uniform. I saw C. L. Carter hand a letter to the commanding officer. The forces formed, marched up Fort street, then into Merchant street. I met Wideman; we jumped into a hack and drove at full speed to the palace, ahead of the forces. We met the Queen; she was composed; had already heard of the landing of the men, and said the United States minister means to support the committee of safety. Wideman and I said at once it must be the case; but it would be such an outrage that surely your Majesty will get justice from the United States Government. We stood on the veranda facing King street. Soon the forces advanced and formed in this manner:

We comforted the Queen; I left Widemann and others with her; drove hastily to the club. Met Wodehouse, Canavarro, and Vezzavona

coming from Mr. Stevens's. They told me they had just seen him about his reasons for landing the forces. Wodehouse said to me: "I told Stevens that the town was as quiet as a Quakers' meeting. I asked him (Mr. Stevens) if the Queen's Government had asked for the landing of the troops. He answered no. What is the object then? Protect law and order. But there is no breach of law and order. Answer: Ladies about town are very nervous and fear trouble. Why, said Wodehouse, ladies are driving about as usual with their children. No answer. We left, said Wodehouse." What is your impression, I said. Why, said the three, no doubt but that Stevens means to help the committee of public safety. At the same time happened the incident with Mr. Giffard and an officer of the *Boston*, fully related in my memorial. That same evening after seeing Chairman Carter at the hospital, as related also in my memorial, say about 9 o'clock, I went by request to the Government building to meet the ministers and a number of persons friendly to the Queen's Government.

After some discussion it was decided to make no resistance, as all of us understood that the United States forces who had then taken possession of Arion Hall were there to support any movement contemplated by the committee of safety. Therefore, I can assure you in perfect good faith that there was no doubt in anybody's mind but that if resistance was shown the United States forces would take the part of the revolutionists. Chairman Carter's statement was enough to prove that. The next day, January 17, only 25 men took possession of the Government house. When Mr. Cooper read the proclamation hardly that number were present. I was leaning on the fence of the Government building and saw the whole performance as related in my memorial.

The United States troops were under arms in Mr. Nacayama's yard, guns in position ready to advance, some of the men drawn up under the veranda of Arion Hall, and some with, I think, one gun in the alley from Nacayama's yard to Arion Hall.

This is, Mr. Blount, a succinct report of what I know of the facts on January 16 and 17, 1893. For more details, I beg to refer you to the last part of my memorial.

The men who had been instructed to provide the necessary force for the taking of the Government building are Mr. P. Gardiner, an Englishman, and Mr. Harry Von Verthern, an American by birth, of German origin. They are willing to give you full information about their action, the assurance they had of the support of the United States forces, etc.

Respectfully submitted.

G. TROUSSEAU.

Hon. J. H. BLOUNT:

SIR: I beg to be excused if, unbidden, I take the liberty of addressing you. I understand that you wish to make a thorough investigation of our situation, and my position as a physician and old resident perhaps enables me to throw light on some obscure points. For over twenty years I am connected professionally with all political parties and the royal family.

I arrived here in 1872, under the reign of Kamehameha V. His prime minister, Dr. Hutchinson, was his physician as well. The King was not well, and shortly after I was called to see him. I soon found out that his condition was critical. I told his ministers that his days were

counted, and shortly after he was himself acquainted with his own condition.

According to the constitution, which he had himself promulgated in 1864, he had the right to appoint his successor. Urged to do so, he demurred. His nearest kinsman was Lunalilo, a Kamehameha by his mother. But he was addicted to drink, and somewhat of a wag. The King hated him, the feeling being reciprocal. How well I remember the scenes at the old palace the day before the King's death. Most of the chiefs were there, all of the pretendants to the throne. The dying King was urged to make an appointment; Mrs. C. R. Bishop (Pauahi) urged her own claim. Friends of Kalakaua, of Queen Emma, widow of Kamehameha IV., urged their respective claims. Lunalilo kept silent, never went near the King's room. At last, in my presence, the King said: "The throne belongs to Lunalilo; I will not appoint him, because I consider him unworthy of the position. The constitution, in case I make no nomination, provides for the election of the next King; let it be so." He died the next morning. Thus ended the hereditary monarchy in the islands.

To this very important point I beg to call your special notice, as I will refer to it hereafter.

After a short interregnum, just long enough to get the Legislature together, Lunalilo was elected unanimously, and his election indorsed by public opinion, foreign as well as native. For the first time in many years our missionary friends and their sons and relatives mustered courage to recover their long-lost power. They used flattery, claimed recognition for their support towards the election, and Mr. E. O. Hall, father of the present W. Hall, had the formation of the new cabinet. I was the physician and friend of the King. I did not interfere in politics, and limited myself to my duties as such. I had a good deal of influence with him, but often, when I would be away, he would start drinking again in spite of me. Some good qualities in the man had strongly attached him to me.

One night, after a bout on board one of the American warships in port, he returned to Waikiki, went to sleep under his veranda, with thin underclothing, exposed to the strong trade wind. Within twenty-four hours pneumonia set in and for days his condition was serious. He recovered, however, but remained suffering from chronic pneumonia and pleurisy.

We decided on going to Kailua, Hawaii, a splendid health resort specially for lung troubles, and a favorite place of the Hawaiian chiefs. As soon as I decided to take the King off to Kailua, the chiefs and pretendants understood that his condition had become critical, and all insisted in following the King.

Mrs. Bishop (Pauahi), Queen Emma, now dead, Liliuokalani, the deposed Queen, her sister Likelike, now dead, Kapiolani, wife of Kalakaua, and others, came along with us, and none left the King's side either by day or night. We lived in a very large native hut, and I dare say not less than 30 or 40 people slept there at night. I was the only white man there, and it was, I assure you, interesting to watch the chiefs, their rivalries and intrigues.

Lunalilo was constantly urged as Kamehameha V. had been, to appoint his successor; he had a great regard and perhaps a softer feeling toward Queen Emma, and would, I think, have married her, had it not been the influence of an old mistress, a half-white, who was also there with us. Mr. C. R. Bishop, Dominis, Kalakaua, the cabinet ministers, and the chief justice made flying visits to us, never remaining more



than a day or two. All made me promise not to let the King die at Kailua, but to bring him back in time to Honolulu. The King often pointed out to me the maneuvers of the chiefs. He often said to me: "If I appoint any one it would be Emma, but I shall leave it to the people. I have been elected and the next King must be elected." As he did not ask me to keep the secret, I would often say to the chiefs, to the cabinet ministers: "Please do not bother him; his mind is set; he will make no appointment." But they mistrusted each other and kept at him. In the meantime he kept failing, and I saw and told him he was nearing his end. I also said that I had promised to bring him back to Honolulu. He said: "Why won't they let me die here?" I answered: "You have appointed no successor; the ministers say that there are many things to settle, signatures to give, and so forth."

Yielding reluctantly to my entreaties, we started, the whole crowd of us, and safely reached Honolulu, where the greatest ovation was made to the dying King. He lived one more week, during which I never left him either by day or night. The very same scenes that had taken place when Kamehameha V died were renewed with perhaps more insistence.

The premises—his father's house—were thronged day and night by natives and foreigners. At last the King asked me to allow no one to bother him and no one in his room except his immediate attendants and Queen Emma. They made sure that Queen Emma would be appointed, but being appealed to constantly, I repeated, which I knew to be a fact, that he would make no appointment.

Nearly the whole of the natives were in favor of Queen Emma. The whole of the foreigners, with few exceptions, were in favor of Kalakaua—the whole, anyhow, of the so-called missionary party. The King died without appointing his successor.

The same interregnum took place. The legislature was called together and the election got through during the greatest excitement.

All of the native members were instructed to vote for Queen Emma by their constituents. But for the first time in Hawaiian history bribes were used by the missionary party and only 6 Hawaiian members stood fast for Queen Emma; the rest followed the lead of the missionary party and Kalakaua was elected. When the result was proclaimed from the balcony of the legislative hall, a mob of natives invaded the house to punish the native members for the treachery, and had it not been for the United States marines, commanded by Captain, now Admiral, Skerrett, the native members would have been killed. As it was, three or four fared rather badly. No violence was manifested toward any white member. And here I make another strong point, that it would be impossible to mention one single case of violence committed by a single native against a foreigner in the whole history of the islands, even when foreigners were absolutely at their mercy. Capt. Cook was the first and only victim, and he surely brought it upon himself.

Probably Kalakaua never would have reigned, and no one can possibly deny that his ascension to the throne was due to the foreigners' influence and the quelling of the riot by the United States and English forces.

I wish you to make another point of this well-known fact, which could be vouched for to you by Admiral Skerrett himself. Is this an hereditary monarchy?

Kalakaua always thought, wrongly however, that my influence over Lunalilo had prevented the latter from appointing Queen Emma. Lu-

nalilo's mind was settled on the subject. Kalakaua showed the greatest friendship to me, and was, up to his death, quite confidential.

He soon found out that the missionary party who had put him in power wanted to get the upper hand and drive the natives to the wall, as has always been their wont.

Several times he appealed to me to form a cabinet, once coming all the way from Kona, Hawaii, all alone, but a native retainer, to my place 5,000 feet up Maunaloa, where I had retired for rest.

I returned with him to Honolulu, and not wishing to enter into politics, advised him to call on Mr. S. G. Wilder, now dead (brother of Mr. W. C. Wilder, one of the commissioners of the Provisional Government at Washington), to form a cabinet.

This was done in the middle of the night after our return from Hawaii. Wilder was a friend of the King, just to the natives, popular with all parties.

But although himself quite the reverse of a missionary, his family associations (he had married a daughter of Dr. Judd) prevented him from fully renouncing the party.

He was a clever man, but used his power mostly for his own benefit. However, it is under his ministry that an impulse was made in improvements that did benefit him personally, but benefited the country as well.

But the King still resented the missionary influence and at last discarded it by appointing Mr. Gibson at the head of a new cabinet. The missionary influence ceased from that time, and Mr. Gibson became a great favorite of the King and the natives. He was a man of undoubted ability, a thorough politician, but a dreamer.

Hawaii for the Hawaiians was his motto. The missionary party hated him, but until 1887 he matched them in every move. He pandered to every whim of the King, encouraged him to extravagant and useless schemes; hence his power in retaining office.

Nevertheless, no one can deny that it is under his detested rule, under the Kamajameha constitution, that the prosperity of the islands came to its height. The reciprocity treaty, the higher price of sugar, enriched everyone, and, although the missionary party kept active and anxious to regain power, the mass of the people did not otherwise object to Mr. Gibson's rule and to the extravagance at the palace by which the whole retail trade of the islands was largely benefited.

The King was fond of display; had the military craze for show more than anything else. He organized several military companies. Our missionary friends did not lose their opportunity.

Selecting officers that neither the King nor Mr. Gibson suspected, they asked for the organization of the "Honolulu Rifles" and obtained it. Mr. V. V. Ashford was the chief of the organization.

The secret object was the overthrow of Mr. Gibson and of the King himself and the proclamation of a republic.

A secret league was formed; I was asked to join, but refused. The price of sugar went down gradually from \$120 to \$80 a ton. This created some discontent and helped to make successful, in a certain degree, the revolution of 1887.

The move was an overt act of treason. The "Honolulu Rifles" had sworn allegiance to the King; had received from him presents, favors, and their flag. He had encouraged and helped them in every possible way, was proud of their appearance, and reviewed them often himself. When I was asked to join the league and refused I knew what was coming; I knew that a constitution establishing a republic was prepared.

In refusing I had assured the leaders that I would not betray them in giving their names, but that I was opposed to the movement, to the overthrow of the King in particular, and that I would use whatever influence I might have in bringing about a compromise.

I advised the King to dismiss Mr. Gibson and appoint a ministry more in accord with public opinion, and warned him that in not doing so he was taking great risks. He thanked me but assured me that he was prepared; that he would make no attack, but if attacked would defend himself. I once more asked him to dismiss Gibson but failed to persuade him. In the meantime the fighting enthusiasm of the "Honolulu Rifles" cooled down considerably when they heard from their spies and myself that they would get a rather hot reception at the palace.

I then volunteered to bring about a compromise and was authorized to ask the King to sign a new constitution. I advised him to yield, representing to him that personal government was a thing of the past; that if he resisted, although I did not doubt but he was able to do so, there necessarily would be bloodshed between natives and foreigners, and that he risked interference from the United States. He told me that he would sign a new constitution if presented to him. I so reported to the leaders. The constitution was hurriedly recopied, substituting monarchy for republic, and the King signed it, and Mr. Thurston was intrusted with the formation of the new cabinet.

In the meantime, although I admit that the power of the King required to be curtailed, the reading of the enactments of the Legislature under this detested administration will convince you that no measure was ever neglected or opposed that possibly could assist or forward the interest of the foreign residents. The motto, "Hawaii for the Hawaiians" never infringed on our rights except in the appointment to Government offices.

In fact the Hawaiian statute book will show from the earliest period to this very time that always due regard has been paid to the prosperity of the white settler, and that every care had been taken to secure their comfort and happiness. I do not hesitate to say that the laws of this little country, although enacted with a constant majority of native representatives, can compare favorably with those of any other civilized country. From 1887 has begun the real period of unrest.

The establishment of a republic with the intention of immediate annexation to the United States was the object of the revolution. Ever since the missionary party, encouraged more especially by the attitude of Mr. Stevens, has been conspiring against the monarchy.

Coming now to more recent events, I will consider them with absolute impartiality.

The Legislature of 1892 was protracted and agitated by constant changes of cabinet. However, two measures only were passed that may be considered as harmful. I refer to the opium license bill and the lottery bill. All other measures demanded by the foreign residents as necessary to their welfare were passed without opposition by the native members. The missionary party alone used bribes to recover power with the well-known object of using it to do what they succeeded only in doing by revolution and treachery on January 16 last. Hence the resistance of the Queen and her friends to let them gain and retain their power.

The opium bill was carried not only by the natives, but by a majority of the whole of the members.

When I arrived in the country, opium was licensed. Any one acquainted as I am with the Chinese will know that the license is the best

and the only way to stop smuggling. Several foreign citizens, now strong supporters of the Provisional Government and strong annexationists, whose names are in every body's mouth, have been more or less connected with opium smuggling, and although the Provisional Government itself had nothing to do with it, I am sure their chartered vessel, the *Claudine*, on which the commissioners went after the revolution, although manned by none but picked supporters of the Provisional Government and none but white men, returned chockful of opium.

Anyhow, as I said before, the opium bill was supported by some of the best white members, strong annexationists. I now come to the lottery bill. I believe you have seen the petition. I have seen it, as it was brought to me to sign, which I declined to do. You will notice that it was signed by nearly every shopkeeper in Honolulu. The missionaries proper did not sign it.

I, for one, as a Frenchman, had no particular dislike to the bill, accustomed as we are in Europe to the working of it. Portugal, Spain, Italy, Austria, Prussia, and other continental nations have state lotteries. France has no state lottery, but any one for a charitable or national purpose can be authorized by the Government to draw a lottery.

The City of Paris, the Credit Foncier, have drawings of their bonds every three months. Furthermore, the Louisiana lottery is still in existence in the United States and \$1,000 worth of its tickets are sold here monthly by the employés of some of our best mercantile firms. The natives were all in favor of it. Chinese lotteries are in full swing every day in Honolulu, and are patronized by foreigners as well as natives. Why in presence of a petition in favor of the bill should the Queen, who had vetoed no bill during the session, veto this particular bill?

Now, the new constitution that the Queen wanted to promulgate is supposed to have precipitated the crisis. The constitution of 1887 in partially disfranchising the natives and giving a vote to all foreigners, without even a residence clause, has always been distasteful to them. This you will readily understand. They wanted the old Kamehameha constitution back, the one indeed under which everyone in the islands except the natives themselves became rich and prospered.

When it was abrogated in 1887, taxation, even with the acknowledged extravagance of Mr. Gibson's regime, was only  $\frac{3}{4}$  of 1 per cent on the value of real estate.

In the year 1887 only it had to be raised to 1 per cent—a low enough rate you will admit. But even these low rates never have been paid, mostly by the planters, who always managed to have their friends appointed as tax assessors, and I have known plantations which only paid the rate on their income, or dividends, instead of on their capital.

Even then another fraud has been constantly committed with the tacit consent of even Mr. Gibson's administration. It consisted in this: Declarations of value have to be made on July 1, of each year; during the last part of June all the available vessels in port would be loaded and cleared at the custom-house before the evening of the 30th of June. Thousands of tons yearly escape taxation this way.

Returning to the new constitution, the queen was constantly pestered by the native leaders to promulgate a new one.

Her advisers, even Mr. Wilson, who, as you probably heard, had a great deal of influence with the Queen, entreated her to give up the idea. Her excuse was in the constant verbal and written demands of her people, who as a whole have no objection to personal government

as long as it is exercised by their own chiefs. The prime and perhaps only real objection to the constitution of 1887 on the part of the natives is that it was exacted from the King by an armed force and in a revolutionary manner.

However, granting that the queen was wrong in asking her ministers (she did nothing more) to help her in proclaiming the new constitution, she had abandoned the idea and made, I believe, a sufficient public retraction.

No, Mr. Blount, these were not the causes of the revolution.

The Missionary party, backed by Mr. Stevens and Capt. Wiltse, made the revolution to regain lost power.

They were at the time backed by the planters and business men on account of the low price in sugar and the McKinley bill.

Almost daily, to my personal knowledge, meetings were held at Mr. Stevens' house in which the possibilities of a peaceful revolution with the prospects of annexation were discussed. Prominent at these meetings were the Chief Justice, Mr. Dole, Mr. Thurston, Mr. Hartwell, Charles Carter, and others, also Capt. Wiltse.

The latter, for the last three months before the revolution a guest of the Pacific Club, of which I am a member, became so offensive that I and others took issue and expressed it to him and often asked him: "Well, captain, when are you going to hoist the American flag?" Fully six months before the revolution Mr. Stevens asked Mr. George d'Anglade, French commissioner, now consul for France in New Orleans, and my friend Canavarro, the Portuguese chargé d'affaires, to dinner. They went and found the only guests besides themselves Mr. Thurston and Mr. Hartwell. I met them the next day and they expressed their thorough disgust at Mr. Stevens' action.

They soon found after the first course the annexation question was slyly brought about and felt that they were asked there to commit themselves. They kept on their guard and as soon as dinner was over withdrew and left Mr. Stevens and his two other guests.

I now come to the condition of affairs on January 16, the day the forces were landed.

After the two meetings the town was as quiet as ever it had been. The Queen had withdrawn the constitution.

The natives "Hui Kalaiaina" had peacefully submitted. There was no breach of law and order. Being down town, I noticed some excitement in Merchant street by the post-office and corners of Fort street. I inquired the cause of it: "The United States forces will land in a short while," I was told. A few minutes after, Charles Carter rode down in a hack, I followed and saw him at the foot of Fort street waiting for the landing of the troops. He received the commanding officer, handed him a letter, and showed him where to go. A large crowd gathered. I went back, met Widemann, and we drove hastily to the palace.

Soon the forces with Gatling guns, etc., marched up and formed in the space between the palace, Kawaiaho church, and the Government building, and halted there under arms. After comforting the Queen, telling her that the United States could not possibly sustain Mr. Stevens's action, I left at once to find out more about the trouble. I drove hastily to the club, saw Wodehouse, Nanavarro, and Vizzavona in a hack. They alighted to speak to me. As we met, Mr. Giffard, of Irwin & Co. (Spreckels) joined us.

They said: "We just came from Stevens to find out about the landing of the forces. We asked him at whose request they landed." He

said, "Ladies about town are very nervous and feared trouble" "Why," said I (Wodehouse speaking), "the town, Mr. Stevens, is perfectly quiet, as quiet as a Quaker's meeting." Continuing: "Were you asked by the Queen's Government to land the troops?" "No." "What is your object?" "Protect law and order." "Why," said Wodehouse, "there is no breach of law and order." No answer. The Frenchman, Vizzavona, said:

"But why are the forces occupying an armed position on the principal square of the town commanding the palace and the Government building?" No answer. "We left" said Wodehouse "and are satisfied that Stevens means to assist a movement from the committee of safety." The five of us were standing on the sidewalk, corner of Beretania street and Alakea close to the club. All at once rides up an officer from the *Boston* and asks to speak to Mr. Giffard. After a short conversation with the officer, Giffard returned to us and said, "What do think they want?" Why the use of the Music Hall as quarters for the forces. I have refused." We went to the club. Within ten minutes the officer returned with a written request to Mr. Giffard for the use of the Music Hall.

The request was from Mr. Stevens himself. Giffard answered "I can not grant the request. The Music Hall belongs to my principal, Mr. Irwin, who is away. And again the Music Hall commands the Government building and the palace. I do not feel justified in giving the United States forces such a commanding position, entrenched at that, as long as I am satisfied that the forces are landed against the expressed protest of the foreign representatives and of the Queen's Government." (We knew from the cabinet members that they had protested.) This ended the Music Hall business.

Later on Mr. Stevens also in writing requested the use of Arion Hall, close by, and it was granted for one night only. Instead of leaving on the morning as agreed upon, notwithstanding a protest from Mr. Nacayama and Mr. Waller, the lessees of the premises, the troops held the premises until after the event of January 17. Is it not patent that Mr. Stevens and Capt. Wiltse meant them to support the movement which took place next day at 3 p. m.?

That same evening, January 16, at about 8 o'clock, I met Charles Carter at the hospital. I am his family physician. He asked me to go and see his wife, who was pregnant—close to her confinement—and felt very nervous on account of the part he, Charles Carter, was taking in the movement. He had been to my house and heard that I was at the hospital. I said I would go at once. I asked, "What are you about anyhow?" He said that they had asked Stevens to land the troops; that he would support them; that they were going to depose the Queen, and never stop short of annexation at any cost. I represented to him that I doubted very much if the United States would sustain Stevens. He said, "It is all arranged beforehand, and we can carry our point with Foster and Harrison before the new administration comes in."

Knowing poor Charley, as I do, from his boyhood (and a big over-fat boy he is still), I did not think it worth my while to argue with him. However, I said, "The Queen will do what is right if asked to do so." He said, "We will not give her the chance. We will depose her. Annexation is the word."

The next morning, a patient of mine, P. Gardiner by name, an Englishman, called. He was under treatment. He said, "I am in a hurry to-day" (the office being pretty full); "try not to keep me waiting." This was about 10 a. m. He added, "To-day (January 17th) we

depose the Queen. I have to be on hand any time after 12 o'clock. The call will be one tap of the bell. 'Tower Bell.'" Knowing my man well as one of the unemployed, and knowing that his sympathies were the other way, I said, "What do you get for that job?" "One hundred dollars cash, \$2.50 a day and board afterwards, and the promise of a billet of not less than \$100 a month." "Who made you the promise?" "Thurston." The man is still connected with the revolutionists, and is willing to make the statement to Mr. Blount himself.

I said "Do you mean fight?" Answer: "Why, the United States forces will support us." After 12 o'clock I kept on the lookout for that one tap of the bell. At 2 p. m. my assistant, whom I had sent to pay a bill to E. O. Hall & Son, rushed in and said, "John Good just came to Hall's to get arms, got them into his express wagon; a policeman went to stop the wagon and Good shot him in the breast."

They drove up King street, supposed to go to the armory on Bere-tania street. I started on foot to the armory, which is close to my office. Saw a few men there, amongst them the man Gardiner, and went to the club, still watching for that one tap of the bell. I got to the club at 2:15 p. m., met there several people, amongst them C. A. Brown, who had been prominent in the 1887 revolution, and who, I knew by Charles Carter and others, to be one of the committee of public safety. He had no arms and wore a morning suit.

I said: "Well, Brown, you are going to depose the Queen at the stroke of the bell." He said: "How do you know?" I answered "Never mind." I added "I understood that you will be supported by Stevens." He said "Well you have got it pretty straight. That's just how it is." "You are waiting for the tap of the bell," said I. (The tower is close to the club.) He said, "Yes."

At half past 2 o'clock I heard the one tap. He (Brown) started at a good pace. I followed. He went into the Government building and I stopped outside the fence in the street leading from King to Queen street. My glance could not count more than 20 people about, outside of the *Boston* men who were under arms in Mr. Nacayama's yard, in the lane between the said yard and Arion Hall and under the veranda of Arion Hall.

Gatling guns were drawn up in Nacayama's yard.

A few minutes before 3 p. m. an unknown person—Mr. Cooper, I heard since, a perfect stranger—now judge—read a proclamation of which I only heard a part.

I went to the barracks. There were the Hawaiian troops, one hundred or so in number, ready for action if ordered out.

I went to the station house, and saw a number of foreigners rushing in and putting themselves at the disposal of the marshal. Before an hour had elapsed I found out that Mr. Stevens had already recognized the Provisional Government and that the Queen had ordered, under protest, the surrender of the barracks and station house to avoid bloodshed. I can assure you, Mr. Blount, that the Queen's Government was perfectly competent to take care of the situation; that the force in the Government building had no arms nor ammunition to speak of, and that the whole game was one of bluff, a surprise, a *coup de main*, as we call it in French. Why? The clerks in the Government building were at their desks; the routine of the various departments was going on. A handful of filibusters, backed by Mr. Stevens and Captain Wiltse, did the job, and the Queen and her friends, trusting to redress from the United States, yielded to avoid bloodshed, and with the full knowledge

that if resistance was shown the United States forces would support the rebels.

I am satisfied that by this time you have formed a correct opinion of all facts, and perhaps you will find this long memorial rather tedious.

I will now try to conclude and spare your patience. It will be presumptuous for anyone, Provisional Government, royalists, native, and so forth, to try to advise the United States about ourselves.

The question, therefore, simplifies itself. If President Cleveland and yourself have made up your minds about the necessity of annexing the islands, very well; we have nothing more to say, and no one better than yourself, Mr. Blount, can bring it about.

You must be well aware by this time that the Provisional Government is not a popular government. If you wish to go to the trouble, procure the roll of the annexation club and the very complete registry of voters made only a couple of years ago. A short comparison will show you the comparative number of voters on the annexation roll. After that, take into consideration that every business firm connected with the movement has compelled their employés under threat of dismissal to sign the roll and you can form a pretty correct opinion of how the Provisional Government stands.

Therefore, satisfied that the Provisional Government is only a revolutionary government put in power by the United States forces and without any support from the majority of the population, the United States can refuse to treat the question of annexation with the Provisional Government.

Let the United States Government put things back where Mr. Stevens found them on January 17; restore the queen; let her call her Legislature together and state to them, by special message, that in presence of the necessity in which the United States are placed to secure the possession of the Hawaiian Islands, she herself is prepared to abdicate in favor of Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, and expects the representatives of the people to make no opposition to the measure, and at once ratify a treaty of cession as agreed upon between yourself and herself.

Being done in that manner you will find little opposition, and all of us will assist in bringing the matter to a safe and peaceable solution.

If, on the other hand, the United States only wish to secure supremacy and absolute control of the islands without annexation, the same course can be safely followed.

Restore the Queen and make with her, in accord with the Legislature, a cast iron treaty to suit yourselves.

Take for instance the treaty between France and Tunis or England and Egypt; they are not exactly a protectorate, as the flags of the two countries do not fly either in Tunis or Egypt, but in both countries the native rulers and legislatures are under the complete and absolute control of the European powers, and from my reading both systems work well, notwithstanding the jealousy of France in Egypt and of Italy in Tunis.

Here, where no other power means to interfere, I think such a system would answer. However, you are the best judges. But whatever you wish you can get with the almost unanimous consent of this small nation, when, on the contrary, if you treat with the Provisional Government the large majority will feel that a great wrong has been committed towards a people who have always been friendly to the United States, are so now, and only wish to be allowed to attend to their affairs themselves.



A third solution is a protectorate, same as we (the French) had in Tahiti, until the ruling chiefs became extinct. The French flag was raised, but the Pomares enjoyed the use of the palace, a pension from the French Republic, and a kind of state befitting to the ancient owners of the land.

But I understand that such a protectorate would not be agreeable to the United States statesmen.

Further back I made a strong point of the fact that this was no more on hereditary monarchy. These people are truly the elect of their subjects, Kalakaua by direct vote, and Liliuokalani by his appointing her as his successor under, not only the Kamehameha constitution, but under the constitution 1887 made by the revolutionists themselves which confirmed his appointment. During the King's absence to the coast, when he died, these very people were in power, and Liliuokalani was by them accepted as regent.

A few words now about the capital (American) invested in this country.

I do not hesitate to say that Mr. Spreckels represents the only really American capital invested here.

The loan is English money, so are the tramways, and a large number of the plantations, principally in Kohala, on the island of Hawaii.

The whole of Mr. Bishop's capital is Hawaiian. Mr. Bishop came here as a poor clerk, married Pauahi, and out of the Kanaka country made what he owns. He never lived in a house built by himself or owned by himself until his wife died, leaving him all. Not only that, but Mr. Bishop has invested very large sums in the States all out of this country's resources.

Mr. Damon is also a creature of Mrs. Pauahi Bishop.

Mr. James Campbell came here as a journeyman carpenter.

The Ii estate—O. A. Brown's wife is an Ii.

The Robinsons estate, the Lunalilo estate, the Bishop estate, the Kalakaua estate, and Hawaiian capital represents a very large portion of the tax-paying capital, and are not represented in the annexation party. Take now the taxes paid by the Chinese and the Japanese, and if you will go to the trouble of consulting the tax assessors' books you will find that the annexation club does not represent the wealth and influence of the country.

None of the American firms or planters ever brought a cent from the United States here. In dividends and investments they have exported millions of dollars.

As far as the missionaries proper are concerned, they brought exactly nothing. They were housed and fed by the natives, their children tended for them, and their churches built for them free of expense. They were given land by the people, who served them, nursed them, cooked for them, did all the most menial work without compensation, drew them about in hand carts to church and to their social entertainments, and paid them besides a tax of 10 cents a week per head for each adult all through the districts over which they had spiritual control. When I lived in Hawaii, Mr. Bond, a missionary and wealthy planter, still collected from the natives of his district the weekly 10 cents himself.

The revolution was made by Messrs. Dole, Thurston, W. O. Smith, C. L. Carter, Judd, etc., all sons of missionaries, who owe the whole of their social and pecuniary position to the natives.

In their respective professions as lawyers they never were able to make a living.

Dole, Thurston, and Smith's clearest income has been as trustees of

various native estates, mentioned before. Of course all have interests in plantations, outside, I think, of Dole and Thurston. These people on the whole are good enough people, honest, I dare say on any subject in which their ambition or their interest is not directly connected. But they are all suffering from a very serious complaint, a swelled head, incurable I am afraid. But I must not abuse your patience any longer, and will subscribe myself,

Yours, respectfully,

G. TROUSSEAU.

Since writing the above memorial I have had communication of a pamphlet shortly to be published by Mr. Stevens. I will not discuss the very lame apology he gives for his interference nor the absolutely false statements in which he indulges. These I believe sufficiently elucidated by your personal information. But his slanderous attacks on the private character of the Queen I will not leave unchallenged.

In my memorial I referred to the undoubted influence Charles B. Wilson had over the Queen. I will now explain that influence. Wilson persuaded the Queen, I believe, that she was safe in his hands. He is a determined man, has got plenty of personal courage, and often told the Queen that, had he been marshal of the Kingdom in 1887, the King never would have been compelled by the force of arms to sign the constitution; he would have nipped the conspiracy in the bud. Right or wrong, the Queen believed him, hence his influence.

I have known the Queen intimately for over twenty years. When I arrived here she had not been married long, and her husband, John O. Dominis, an American, and an intimate friend of mine, was fondly beloved by her. John Dominis's character was unimpeachable—ask any one who knew him—Mr. C. R. Bishop, Mr. W. F. Allen, and others. I am now speaking from a physician's point of view. John was, to use a euphemism, rather irregular as a husband—as many husbands in my experience are. He was fond of society, sometimes took more liquor than was good for him, and occasionally (although he never kept a regular mistress) had some love adventures. In this small community they were reported to his wife, and I can vouch to how she suffered by it. She was exceedingly fond and jealous of him. But, like most unfaithful husbands, he would not have for one moment shut his eyes on even any sign of unfaithfulness on the part of his wife. As long as he was alive, any one slandering his wife would have, I assure you, been severely punished. If there has been any failing in the Queen's faithfulness to her husband it never has been known, and as far as Wilson is concerned, it is on the part of Mr. Stevens an unmitigated lie. Did I know that Mr. Stevens would resent it as we do in my country I would to day go and give him the lie. But he would probably have me arrested and convicted, and, busy as I am with my arduous profession, I can't afford it.

Mr. Wilson has a half-white wife, an intimate friend of the Queen. Although not a young woman, she is still attractive, and has been one of the prettiest half-white women in Honolulu. I have also been her physician and known her well. She is, and always has been, of a jealous disposition, and notwithstanding Mr. Stevens' abominable statement, would never countenance an intimacy between her husband and any other woman, even were she the Queen. She is now more attractive than the Queen is or ever has been.

That Mr. Stevens believes these stories I strongly doubt. They suit his purpose. If he is not wholly responsible for them, he has accepted them, without control, from Sereno Bishop, and others who know better.

The whole matter, Mr. Blount, is an outrage that makes an honest man's blood boil.

May 16, 1893.

G. TROUSSEAU.

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No. 55.

(Interview with Henry Waterhouse, May 2, 1893, printed with Mr. Blount's No. 4, dated May 4, 1893.)

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No. 56.

*Interview with C. B. Wells, of Wailuku, Maui, May 15, 1893.*

Q. What is your business?

A. I am manager for two sugar plantations.

Q. Where were you born?

A. In the State of New York.

Q. How long have you lived in the islands?

A. Over thirteen years.

Q. Were you here on January 14, 1893?

A. Yes.

Q. Were you here during the revolution?

A. I was not in Honolulu. I was in Maui.

Q. When did you first learn about it?

A. About four or five days after it was over.

Q. Then you could not give me any information about events here?

A. None whatever.

Q. What sort of laborers do you work on your plantations?

A. Hawaiians, Japanese, Chinese, and Portuguese.

Q. How many in all?

A. It varies according to the work we have. We run as high as 425 people.

Q. How many are contract laborers?

A. About half, I think.

Q. What is the character of the Japanese laborer?

A. The Japanese are of very low caste indeed. I think they are the lowest people in this country in every respect—not only in morals, but in their relations to each other—in regard to the bond of sympathy.

Q. Are they a combative people among themselves?

A. Very.

Q. How are they gathered up in Japan—from what class?

A. Those who came to this country first were the riffraff of the cities, but later on they have been gathered from the interior and are a better class.

Q. Are they intelligent?

A. No.

Q. Do they bring their women to any extent?

A. No; not a large percentage. In lots of 50 there might perhaps be 13 women.

Q. What is the character of the women?

A. A majority of them loose in their morals.

Q. Do they work in the fields with the men?

A. We try to separate them; put them to light work, such as irrigating cane. I think a majority of the women who come here are not married to the men; come here merely to live with them.

Q. Loose women?

A. Yes; that is my impression.

Q. Why do you take them out of the fields?

A. On account of their morals. They were likely to entice men to cohabit with them. I have caught several in the act.

Q. Is that the character of the women generally?

A. That is my impression. My impression is that a majority of them are rather loose; that for a consideration they will sell their body.

Q. What about the Chinese women?

A. There are none here to speak of.

Q. What about the character of the men—Chinese laborers?

A. I think as a whole they are a peaceful, quiet race of people and reliable laborers.

Q. Do they speak the English language much?

A. No; a great many of them speak the Hawaiian language. Some speak pigeon English.

Q. After their contract has expired do they remain here in any considerable number?

A. Of late a good many have returned to their own country.

Q. Those who remain here, what do they do?

A. Some remain on plantations. A large majority of them—I don't know how they exist. I think through opium and gambling.

Q. Any engaged in cultivating taro and rice?

A. Yes. Many of them are crowding out the natives in making taro (poi).

Q. Any engaged in fishing?

A. Not to a great extent. They are certainly getting control of the raising of taro and the making of poi.

Q. Do any of them get to be merchants?

A. A great many of them.

Q. Now, the Portuguese.

A. They are the best class of laborers we have here. They are extremely industrious; they are sober; they practice strict economy; they save money and are a very desirable class of people. The only drawback is you have to pay them more wages. They can not live as cheaply as the Japanese and Chinese.

Q. You have quit bringing them here on that account?

A. Yes.

Q. How are the Portuguese, educated or illiterate?

A. As a whole they are illiterate. The rising generation is being educated and is quite bright.

Q. Now, about the Hawaiians. How do they work?

A. They are very good in certain work—irrigating and handling of water and driving bullock teams.

Q. Not as good in cane fields as Chinamen?

A. Well, if they have good overseers and watch them they will do good work.

Q. How about Chinamen?

A. They are faithful workers.

Q. Without overseers?

A. No; no laborers are, excepting Portuguese. If you send 3 or 4 Portuguese a distance to mend a fence or road they will do the work, but Hawaiians will talk and idle. Chinamen about the same. China-

men are very good. I am doing contract work with them. I give them watering and stripping to do at a certain figure. I find it works very satisfactorily. They work hard, and you don't have to have any overseer.

Q. If the question were submitted to the people who voted under the old constitution with the only qualification for a voter that he should read and write, what would be the result—for or against annexation?

A. So far as the foreigner is concerned there would be a very large majority in favor of annexation, and the Portuguese would be a unit for annexation. As to the Hawaiians I think that a majority would not be in favor of it.

Q. What would be the final result of these combined votes?

A. That is a question that would be rather hard for me to answer.

Q. Suppose it was done under the Australian ballot system?

A. I am inclined to think it would be against annexation. It might be in favor of annexation, if the Portuguese were allowed to vote.

Q. They vote whether they can read and write or not; don't they?

A. Yes.

Q. That has been so from the beginning?

A. Since 1887. I am inclined to think if the Portuguese voted under the Australian system, as a large percentage are illiterate, that perhaps they would be voting against annexation when they meant to vote for annexation.

Q. Do you think you could have good government here if you only required of a voter knowledge sufficient to read and write the English language?

A. I doubt it very much.

Q. Why?

A. Because I think we would go back to the old order of things.

Q. What is the old order of things?

A. The state we had under the deposed Queen.

Q. What is that state?

A. The Hawaiians getting control of the legislature and going in for extravagance which the foreigners were having to pay for. The money was not coming out of the pockets of the people who were voting the money. It was coming out of other pockets. The action of the Queen in wanting to spring this new constitution shows her feeling toward foreigners and her deliberate intention of making them pay the fiddler, so to speak, and without giving them any privileges.

Q. What do you mean by privileges?

A. That we could exist here and run our plantations. I have no doubt if she could have her way she would disfranchise every foreigner in the country and put it wholly in the hands of Hawaiians.

Q. Why do you think that?

A. I think we have had sufficient evidence of it in her actions in the Legislature. In removing men from the Wilcox cabinet, men of stability of character and influence, removing them to put in men who were irresponsible and would soon wreck us.

Q. You think then with the privilege of any native to vote who could read and write the English language that you would drift back to the condition of things you have just stated?

A. Yes.

Q. What would you think of the Japanese as voters?

A. I would most emphatically condemn any move toward giving the Japanese franchise.

Q. Would it make the situation you speak of worse?

A. I think it would make it a very serious matter.

Q. The Chinese allowed to vote—still worse?

A. I do not think so. I think the Chinese would be the opposite of the Japanese. I think the Japanese would be controlled by their Government. They would vote as they were directed to vote. The Chinese are not very friendly with the Japanese, and they would vote to the contrary.

Q. Who would control the Chinese vote?

A. I think they would be very largely controlled by their societies.

Q. How many overseers have you on your plantations?

A. Nineteen.

Q. Do you have to have men with every squad of hands during the hours of labor?

A. There is an overseer with every gang of 20 or 30 people. I have a head overseer who looks after all the different gangs.

Q. Suppose a fellow is idling in the field, what do you do?

A. Well, if he is a day man, he is discharged.

Q. If he is a contract laborer?

A. We dock him. We give him half or three-quarters of a day and if they keep it up we resort to the law and have them arrested for refusing to work.

Q. What do you accomplish by putting him in jail?

A. It has been rather unsatisfactory as a rule. The first offense he is merely ordered back to his work and the plantation has to pay the cost of the court and charge it to the man. He does not care. He has to work it off.

Q. Well, what do you do then?

A. If he refuses to obey orders and work he is arrested again. Perhaps a light penalty of two or three dollars fine is inflicted. That the plantation can pay and take out of his wages, or if the plantation refuses to do so he is put on the road to work it out. The third offense he is likely to have three months' imprisonment. That is a new law enacted in the last Legislature. Before that you could go on having him arrested and paying fines. It was better to drop the man than to go on with that.

Q. At this time most of the laborers are Japanese?

A. Yes; almost entirely. A few Chinese come in, but very few.

Q. The Portuguese cost so much you do not get them?

A. Yes. A large number leave the country and go to California. I venture to say that 25 per cent of the Portuguese have left this country within the last eighteen months. The wages have been cut down in order that the plantations might exist, and I doubt if they could exist if they didn't have wives and children to work. By all working they can get along very well. Many more would leave the country if they had means.

Q. Then the sugar-planters' best reliance for labor now is by negotiations with the Japanese Government?

A. That is the only way we have now to speak of.

Q. Are you in favor of annexation?

A. Strongly.

Q. What would be the effect on property here—on values?

A. Outside of sugar plantations I think lands would enhance in value. It would open up our crown lands and bring a desirable class of people here.

Q. Are not the crown lands very largely leased out?

A. A great many of them have not been leased out.

Q. They are good lands.

A. A great many are very good lands.

Q. What is being done with them now?

A. Nothing in particular. A great deal of crown land is idle now for the reason that there is not large enough area for plantations, but it would be large enough for the support of a family. It would be good for raising pineapples, bananas, etc.

Q. Well, that population coming here to engage in that business would be a new condition of things?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What do you think about the value of sugar lands; would they go up or not?

A. I do not think they would go up at all.

Q. Do you not think that this influx of population you speak of would have generally the effect of increasing values of every sort?

A. Well, that would very largely depend on the arrangement regarding our sugar going into the United States. If the plantation was realizing more for sugar it would increase the value of lands. There is no sugar land to take up. It is mostly taken up.

Q. And the additional population that would come here would engage in the raising of fruit?

A. Yes; fruit and coffee. I have great faith in the coffee industry. I think a thrifty farmer coming here could take small pieces of land. I think some plantations would be better off if they could go into some scheme of that character.

Q. That would involve the building of houses for these people?

A. Yes.

Q. Then you would expect men to come with means enough to build his house?

A. Well, I think if they only had partial means that a portion would be advanced to them.

Q. Well, what about his supplies while he was making a crop?

A. I have no doubt the plantation would advance him a certain percentage while he was making a crop.

Q. Charging him interest, of course, on advances?

A. Yes; certainly. I think probably certain portions would be advanced without interest. That would be a matter he would have to take his chances on.

These notes have been read to me by Mr. Mills, and I pronounce them an accurate report of the interview between myself and Col. Blount.

C. B. WELLS.

HONOLULU, *May 15, 1893.*

This was done because Mr. Wells was leaving the island. He could not wait until the notes were transcribed.—E. M.

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No. 57.

*Interview with Judge H. A. Widemann, Honolulu, May 20, 1893.*

Mr. BLOUNT. Judge, where were you born?

A. Hanover, Germany.

Q. How long have you lived here?

A. Forty-seven years.

Q. What offices have you held in that time?

A. I have held every office this country can give. Sheriff of the island of Kanai in 1854; circuit judge there in 1863, and deputy governor of that island at the same time. I held, also, a great many smaller offices from 1854 to 1865—tax collector, school inspector, road supervisor; chief clerk of the interior office in 1865; associate justice of the supreme court in 1869; minister of the interior in 1874. During those years I have been privy councilor; member of the board of health, and member of the board of education. I was a noble from 1881 to 1887, appointed by the King. I was elected noble in 1887 to 1892. February, 1892, I was taken ill and Mott Smith took my place, and when he went to Washington I got well and took the place back. That brings us up to date.

Q. On January 17, 1893, it is reported that the ministers of Liliuokalani, with the Hon. S. M. Damon, went to the palace and held a consultation with the Queen on the subject of her yielding to the move-ment for a provisional government. Were you there?

A. I was there at the Queen's request.

Q. Will you be kind enough to tell me in a general way what was said and done?

A. There were present besides the ministers, Samuel Damon, Judge Carter, Paul Neumann, and myself.

Q. What was the subject-matter of the interview?

A. It was a communication from the Provisional Government touching her being turned out of office, her deposition which had been sent her in the course of the day. I objected to reading the document; I didn't know but it might be insulting. The Queen's Government was then in possession of the barracks and the police station where the arms and ammunition were. The question was, whether she should make opposition to the Provisional Government. The advice given was that we were too weak to oppose the United States forces, and consequently that she should surrender. The police station was surrendered immediately after the consultation. We were there perhaps an hour in this consultation. Whilst we were, Mr. Stevens's letter to the Queen's ministers, saying he had recognized the Provisional Government, was read by Sam Parker, Her Majesty's minister of foreign affairs. Mr. Neumann and Joe Carter were appointed a committee of two to draw up a protest for Her Majesty. We waited until they had done so. We all approved of that protest, and then the Queen signed it.

Q. Was it dark then?

A. It was after dark; lamps were lighted.

Q. What was the condition of the city as to quiet when the troops were landed on the day before?

A. There were no people on the street. It was as quiet as things could be. I went to the palace to speak to the Queen. I told her that the soldiers had landed and were coming towards the palace. Fearing lest they should attack the palace, I advised Her Majesty to be ready to go with them if they should come to her and ask her to go with them. I said this in my consternation upon seeing foreign troops landed in a peaceful country when there was no show of any disturbance.

Q. Was that consternation pretty general?

A. Most decidedly it was.

Q. Did that state of mind continue until the dethronement of the Queen and the surrender of the barracks and station house?

A. Yes; until we heard of the establishment of the Provisional Government and then we knew what was what.



Q. Everything quiet after that?

A. Everything was quiet. There was not a dogbark or a cock crow.

Q. Were you in the Legislature in 1892?

A. I was a member by appointment as a minister.

Q. Will you be kind enough to tell me how many parties were represented in that Legislature and by what names they were designated?

A. Three parties and some independents, National Reform, Reform, and Liberal.

Q. How many members had each of these?

A. Nine National Reform; 14 Reform; 21 Liberals, and 4 Independents.

Q. Who were the 4 Independents?

A. R. R. Hind, J. Marsden, W. H. Cornwell, and A. Drier.

Q. How do those four gentlemen stand on the subject of annexation?

A. At the present moment?

Q. Yes.

A. Marsden is an annexation man. Hind is not, Cornwell is not, and Drier is not. I am sure of those two. I am not sure of Hind.

Q. Twenty-five was a majority of the Legislature?

A. Yes.

Q. Did any one of these parties have that number?

A. No.

Q. How did it happen that so many cabinets were nominated and voted out on want of confidence in 1892?

A. In the beginning of the session there was no possibility for uniting the parties to vote out a ministry. The first cabinet held until September. In September W. A. Whiting, attorney-general, resigned, and Paul Neumann was appointed in his place. E. C. Macfarlane, with several others of the National Reform party, sided with the Reform party, and got also a few of the natives to side with them, and voted out the first cabinet.

Q. Why did Macfarlane make this move?

A. He objected to Neumann, a party member, going into the cabinet without the consent of the party.

Q. What party did Neumann belong to?

A. The National Reform. The Neumann cabinet did not meet the approval of the Reform party.

Q. Who were at the head of the new cabinet?

A. Sam Parker, Neumann, Macfarlane, and a man by the name of Gulick. It did not meet the approval of the Reform party, and, in consequence, after a week or two they were voted out.

Q. By what parties in the Legislature?

A. Then it was a conglomeration, party lines completely gone. Macfarlane burst the party lines. They were voted out after a fortnight. The Reform party laid down the principle that the Queen should appoint a cabinet from the members of the party that voted out a cabinet. The Reform party never voted out any cabinet because they could not on account of lack of numbers. Then the new cabinet was appointed. They lasted about half an hour or twenty minutes. They were voted out again. A new cabinet was appointed which satisfied the Reform party.

Q. Was that the Wilcox cabinet?

A. Yes. When I returned from San Francisco—I was gone about two months—they were voted out. They got just 25 votes to vote them out.

Q. What party voted them out?

- A. The Liberal party—the native element.
- Q. They must have had some other party to help them.
- A. The National Reform party.
- Q. Then a new cabinet was appointed?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Was that ever voted out?
- A. No.
- Q. It was appointed the day before the Legislature was prorogued?
- A. Yes; on Friday.
- Q. What was the cause of all this turning out of cabinets?
- A. The great desire on the part of a great number of the members of the house to get into the cabinet themselves.
- Q. The hope of getting into the cabinet made these combinations possible and successful?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Who were the members who wanted to be ministers?
- A. John Ena, E. C. Macfarlane, A. P. Peterson, J. A. Cummins, J. N. S. Williams, Paul Neumann, J. Marsden, Alex. Young, W. H. Cornwall, W. C. Wilder, C. W. Ashford, R. W. Wilcox, J. E. Bush, J. Nawahi, William White, and W. O. Smith.
- Q. Was this last Wilcox cabinet constituted wholly of Reformers?
- A. Yes.
- Q. This left out of the cabinet and representation from the National Reform or Liberal parties?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Did that produce any dissatisfaction among aspirants for cabinet places?
- A. Decidedly. It produced strong dissatisfaction among the Liberal party. They had been told before they would come in. Bush would have cut his throat before he would have sided with the Reformers but for the idea that he would get in himself.
- Q. Is he an annexationist now?
- A. No; he is an antiannexationist.
- Q. On the voting out of the second cabinet, I think, you said they went all to pieces; there were no parties?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Am I to understand that they just turned loose in a sort of scramble for cabinet places?
- A. That was the simple reason for it.
- Q. Was there ever a time when the Reform party had anything like a majority of that body?
- A. Not in 1892.

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

H. A. WIDEMANN.

HONOLULU, *June 10, 1893.*

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*Judge Widemann, June 15, 1893.*

Chief Justice Judd, who understands the native language, says "he heard the Queen's speech on the 14th of January. She said to the crowd she would proclaim a new constitution hereafter." She used the words "ma keia man la." These words may signify a few days, a few

months, or a few years. The term is indefinite. It may be one hundred years. It is equivalent to the expression, "one of these days."

This conversation was at noon on Monday, January 16, 1893.

H. W. WIDEMANN.

No. 58.

*Interview with H. A. Widemann.*

I beg to state that I lived in Honolulu in January and February last past and took due notice of all the events that took place during those months. In the latter days of January and on the 1st of February everything was as quiet as could possibly be, and there was no reason whatsoever to fear or be apprehensive of danger to property or danger to life or limb of any man, woman, or child.

I did consider then, and do consider now, that the hoisting here of the American flag at that time for the protection of life and property was absolutely unnecessary.

H. A. WIDEMANN.

HONOLULU, *July 15, 1893.*

No. 59.

*Interview with Robert W. Wilcox.*

HONOLULU, *Tuesday, April 18, 1893.*

Mr. BLOUNT. Mr. Wilcox, where were you educated?

Mr. WILCOX. Partly in these Islands and partly in Italy, at the military academy at Turin.

Q. How came you to go there?

A. I was sent by the Hawaiian Government.

Q. In what year?

A. In 1880; the latter part of 1880.

Q. When did you return?

A. In 1887.

Q. Are you a native?

A. I am a native. My father is an American, from Rhode Island—Newport. My mother is a Hawaiian.

Q. Then you are one-half Hawaiian and one-half white?

A. Yes.

Q. You came here in 1887. How long did you remain?

A. About four months.

Q. Where did you go then?

A. I went to San Francisco with my wife.

Q. How long did you remain there?

A. About one year.

Q. And then you returned here?

A. I returned about April, 1889.

Q. Was that the year in what occurred what is termed the Wilcox rebellion?

A. Yes; on July 30, 1889.

Q. You were in what was called the Ashford-Wilcox rebellion?

A. Yes.

Q. In what year?

A. In 1892.

Q. Were you in the Legislature at that time?

A. I was in the Legislature at that time. I was in the Legislature in 1890. I was one of the youngest men from the island of Maui.

Q. Then you have been identified all the while, from 1887, with public affairs in these Islands?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you understand the feelings of the whites and the natives?

A. Yes.

Q. What was the cause, or what were the causes, which led to the dethronement of Queen Liliuokalani?

A. When what was called the Wilcox cabinet was ousted by the House in January—about the 12th—I do not remember the date, and then on Friday a new cabinet was formed by the Queen, composed of Sam Parker, Cornwell, Colburn and Peterson. We met in the afternoon, and members of what we call the Reform party did not come, and we decided that the house should prorogue on Saturday at 12 o'clock. At noon the Queen came in and prorogued the house. A good many members of the house were not there—nearly all the members of the Reform party were not there—and soon the house prorogued. One of the members came to me and told me we were wanted up at the palace. So we all went up to the palace. As soon as we got in there we found a big body of people, what is called Kalaiaina. We stayed in the reception room of the palace, and the English minister was there, the French commissioner was there, the Portuguese minister was there, but not the American minister. He had just come back from Hilo that very morning. So we waited, the Queen was in another room with the ministers.

The rumor was whispered around that there was to be proclaimed a new constitution. The judges of the supreme court, two of them, were there—Chief Justice Judd and Bickerton. Of course we waited there until the foreign representatives went away. We heard the Queen insisted that the ministers should sign and that the ministers would not sign this document. I stayed there until the whole thing ended, because I wanted to know what would happen. We stayed there until between 5 and 6, when the Queen came out and gave a little speech saying she wished to proclaim a new constitution, but was prevented. She would proclaim one in the future if the people would insist upon it. Then we went home. I went out with Mr. Parker and, in the meantime, I heard that they had got up an organization—the committee of safety they called it. I went home and stayed there. I did not care to go into any side, just hold myself neutral.

On Sunday Mr. Colburn called on me. He asked me if I would assist the Government. He said Mr. Thurston had been there and wanted him to sign a document to call the *Boston* marines on shore and to proclaim the Provisional Government. Mr. Colburn wanted me to help them to stand by the Queen. I told him I had no objection. I would assist them as far as I could. He said their headquarters were at the station house. He went away. I stayed at home. I did not bother myself about the station house.

Mr. Colburn called on me again in the evening. He wanted me to go to their meeting at the Government building. He took me down there. I saw there Dr. Truseau, Mr. Gulick, Mr. Macfarlane, Paul

Neumann, John E. Bush, and Anton Rosa, and some foreigners also were there. They were also consulting over the situation—what to do. Marshal Wilson was there. They stood up and talked. Wilson decided it was proper to arrest the committee of safety, but nobody seconded his motion, and they asked my opinion. I said the only thing was to suppress them before they made any progress. They said they are going to have a mass meeting at the armory on Beretana street, of the committee of safety. Then they came to the conclusion to have a meeting of the people who wanted to support the Government in the square right opposite the Government building, and some one talked about that the Government should proclaim martial law, and stop all these rebels and riots and all that kind of thing. Paul Neumann, who was present, said it would not be necessary; it would only create friction.

I told Paul Neumann that if there was any bloodshed the Government would be responsible for taking such a very weak stand. Paul Neumann said there was a document to be read there to dethrone the Queen, by the opposition party. He said, "that is no treason." I said, "if that is not treason we had better give up the whole thing." Then we came to the conclusion to have a mass meeting at the same hour with the others. That was on Monday. I went home with Mr. Bush. He asked my opinion. I told him, "I think you can not do anything. I am not going to get myself in trouble. I would rather be neutral." So I went home. The next day—the 16th—I was called to make a speech in the meeting. It was merely to get the people to harmonize and keep the peace.

Q. What meeting was that?

A. The meeting of the people to support the Queen's Government. I did not make a speech. I told the people to behave and keep the peace and order, and they passed a resolution and I was appointed to be a member of that committee to see the Queen. So I went up that afternoon to see the Queen at the palace. She received us. Mr. Parker was there. She detained us a little while. Mr. Parker gave us a little champagne, and when we left there we went out toward the Government building. A native came up and told us the *Boston* men had landed. We went down to see the *Boston's* soldiers, and when we got around to the consulate we saw the *Boston's* men marching up. They halted there and divided the men; sent part of them up to the legation. Some stayed, I think, at the consulate. The main body marched up to King street, marched up by Merchant street to the front of the Government building, near the eastern corner of the palace fence. They stayed there awhile and then went as far as Atherton's place.

In the evening Colburn called and asked me to go to the Government building. When we got there they were talking about the landing of the *Boston's* men. I saw the representatives of other countries there. Finally the *Boston's* men came back and took a house behind the Opera House near the Government building. They stayed there until the next day. Next day I went down town in the morning. I saw Mr. Damon, the present vice-president. I asked him about it. He told me the best thing was to take no side—neither the Government nor the committee of safety. He didn't want annexation, he said. He had told me himself about that sometime previous to that. I didn't take any part. There were rumors around town that I was appointed commander in chief of the Queen's guard. Many of my friends asked me about it. I told them there was no truth in it. I stayed down the

city nearly all that day. People were running about—all curious about seeing the *Boston's* men on shore.

The committee of safety was working hard to enlist men for the new Provisional Government to be proclaimed. Peterson came up to me and asked me if I would use my services and see what is called the "Drei Hundred," a German element—see them and get them to take part in this movement. I said, "What is the situation?" He said he thought he could ouster the American minister, and it would be all right. I said, "I think we are taking a very weak stand." I was afraid we were going to have bloodshed—on account of the weakness of the Government. I went home, and then went down the city again. I saw a cart coming from E. O. Hall's. A policeman tried to stop it. Capt. Good, the present captain of the guard, was on the cart. He fired and hit the native on the shoulder. They then ran up Fort street. There were no police that day—all kept down at the station house, and the soldiers were kept in the barracks. The streets were left at the mercy of anybody. The "Drei Hundred" marched down on Beretania street to the armory. They got ammunition there and went down to Government building. I heard the new government was proclaimed in the Government building and supported by these thirty men. I went home and stayed home.

Q. Were those all the troops that were there?

A. All that were there then. Others came in afterwards.

Q. How long afterwards?

A. About an hour afterwards—about sunset. They kept on coming, little by little. Dole resigned that day as justice of the supreme court and joined in. I went home, but, of course, the news was abroad what they were doing. The Queen and ministers consulting, they gave up the Government under protest, which was published afterwards—next day. Gave up to the superior force of the United States.

Q. Where were the United States troops at the time of the reading of the proclamation?

A. Right behind the opera house, in a building they called Arion Hall.

Q. In the house or on the street?

A. Some inside and some outside. They took possession of that quarter.

Q. Were they formed or not?

A. No; they just guarded the place.

Q. Had they arms?

A. Yes; and one or two Gatling guns—one or two, I am sure of that.

Q. At the time of the surrender of the Queen in the manner you have stated was she not in possession of the palace, barracks, and station house?

A. Yes.

Q. No attempt had been made by the Provisional Government to take them by force?

A. No.

Q. What time in the day did Minister Stevens recognize the Provisional Government—how long after it was proclaimed?

A. Nearly right afterwards.

Q. Now, when the Provisional Government was recognized by Mr. Stevens, what was the effect on the Queen and her followers?

A. They all gave up.

Q. And was it on account of the recognition by Mr. Stevens that

there was no effort on the part of the Queen to take the Government building?

A. Yes; on account of the recognition by Mr. Stevens and the presence of the United States troops.

Q. Was it or not the opinion of both parties that the recognition by Mr. Stevens ended the contest?

A. Yes; the recognition by Mr. Stevens ended the contest, because the Queen's Government knew they could not go against Mr. Stevens's recognition.

Q. How many troops did the Queen have in all at the time of that recognition?

A. She had a regular guard at the barracks; I think about 150.

Q. One hundred and fifty volunteers?

A. One hundred and fifty in all; and down at the station house some 200 or 300 men, with Wilson's police and volunteers. They were armed. They had guns and Gatling guns.

Q. Were you in the palace on the 14th.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What troops were about there?

A. The Queen's guard.

Q. How many?

A. About 80.

Q. There were certain of the members of a certain political society there asking for a new constitution. Was that a committee from that society?

A. Yes.

Q. Not only from Honolulu but from the other islands?

A. Yes.

Q. Is it a large organization and has it much influence among the native population or not?

A. So far as the question of the constitution was concerned it had nearly all of the natives. At every election that point was talked about by every member to secure election.

Q. Why did they want a new constitution? What was the matter with the constitution of 1887?

A. They felt that they were forced by the constitution of 1887, by the party who got up that revolution, and that the qualification for noble voter barred most of them from voting.

Q. Tell me how that was?

A. To vote for noble on these Islands a voter must have an income of \$600. If not an income, a property qualification of \$3,000.

Q. Unincumbered?

A. Yes. Then there was a party called the Liberal party. We didn't mean a constitution giving all power to the Queen. We meant a constitution for equal rights.

Q. Do I understand you to mean this: That there was a large party that wanted to give the Queen power to appoint the nobles, but the Liberals were opposed to giving her the power to appoint the nobles, but wanted freer franchise in the matter of electing nobles?

A. Yes; and the Liberals held that the Queen ought to let the strongest party in the House form a cabinet, and not appoint the favorites.

Q. How was the bulk of the native population on that question?

A. The bulk of the natives were Royalists. They held the old idea; the Queen must have all power.

Q. Is that the general feeling among the native population?

A. Yes, sir; except the enlightened natives. They have a different opinion.

Q. Now, your own idea. What qualification did you want for voting for nobles?

A. The qualification of learning.

Q. What sort of property qualification, or any?

A. I wanted about one-half of the present qualification; and the voter to know how to read and write and understand the constitution.

Q. That was in order to give to the native element a larger liberty in the matter of electing nobles?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In the desire to proclaim a new constitution did the Queen seem to be meeting the wish of the native population?

A. Yes.

Q. She had, then, in her desire to have a new constitution the support of the natives?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you see that constitution?

A. I did not. I only heard from persons who read it.

Q. What did you hear it was?

A. Joseph Nawahi—the Queen gave it to him to read.

Q. What did he report to you?

A. He reported to me that the nobles and representatives should be elected, but one-third of the nobles to be appointed by the Queen.

Q. Who was to elect the other two-thirds?

A. The other two-thirds of the nobles were to be elected by the same people who elect representatives now.

Q. What was to be the qualification of a person who voted for nobles under that constitution?

A. The same as that for representatives. The judges of the supreme court were only for six years, to be recommissioned every six years.

Q. And how about the cabinet?

A. The cabinet was to be appointed by the Queen.

Q. And to go out by a vote of want of confidence?

A. Yes; and I asked him further about the exercise of suffrage. I understood him to say the foreigners must take the oath of allegiance and stay here five or six years, except those foreigners who came here and were allowed to vote by royal signature.

Q. You say that since 1887 the natives have been wanting to restore the old constitution?

A. Yes.

Q. Giving to the Queen more power?

A. Yes.

Q. Have the parties been divided here on that line?

A. Yes.

Q. Why didn't the last Legislature do something in the matter of a new constitution?

A. A majority opposed it. Even some of the natives dodged around. They said they would support the convention for the new constitution, but when the thing came up they tried to dodge.

Q. Why did they try to dodge?

A. I suppose they were influenced by the Reform party.

Q. But if they had voted as they were expected to do by the people who elected them, would they have had the power to make a new constitution?

A. Yes; because there were two bills before the House to call a con-



vention of representative men all over the Islands to come and make a new constitution, but it was defeated on the compromise in 1890, and in 1892 they were defeated badly.

Q. What was the compromise of 1890?

A. To go by amendment. In 1890 we passed a good many amendments, and in 1892 those very people who promised to support it—they went back on their promises—so it was defeated.

Q. What was proposed in these amendments?

A. One proposed to reduce the qualification to \$300. That was the principal point.

Q. Are these amendments in print?

A. Yes.

Q. Will you bring them?

A. Yes.

Q. How did the Liberals manage to get these representatives of this new constitution movement to vote against these amendments?

A. The Reform you mean?

Q. Yes.

A. They used their influence against it.

Q. What was their influence?

A. They have a good deal of influence. Some of the men depended upon them. Many of the Reform party were sugar planters. They held mortgages on the property of some of the legislators; some of them were dependent upon them for their pasturage.

Q. Tell me about the voting out of the several cabinets in 1892.

A. The first cabinet was called the Widemann-Parker cabinet. They were only voted out by combining the Progressive Liberals with the Reform. The Progressive joined with the Reform. They got a majority and ousted that cabinet. That was how that cabinet was ousted.

Q. Be kind enough now to state to me the parties in the body on the assembling of the last Legislature, the points of difference between them, and why the first cabinet was voted out.

A. They did anything to get the cabinet out. They had no confidence in it. Of course the Reform didn't like that cabinet, and the Progressive Liberals didn't. Even the natives didn't like it. The Progressive Liberals thought that by having a new cabinet their views would be carried out. Some of them wanted to form a convention for a new constitution. That was not brought up before because the Reform opposed that.

Q. Both the Liberal party and the Reform party wanted a new constitution?

A. The Liberal party wanted a new constitution and the natives did, but the Reform didn't want a new constitution.

Q. What is the difference between the Liberal party and the natives?

A. The only difference is the natives wanted to give the whole power to the Queen. The Liberal party did not believe in that.

Q. Well, please go on.

A. They voted out the cabinet. Then the Queen appointed another cabinet, what is called the Macfarlane cabinet. It took a week to form it. That cabinet was voted out.

Q. Why were they voted out?

A. They did not like them; they felt they were ignored. They laid out a platform for the leader of the house to form a cabinet for the Queen. Then another cabinet came in—Cornwell, Nawahi, Creighton, and Gulick. We had a meeting the night before of the Reform and the Progressive Liberals. Nearly all the men who voted out the former

cabinet were at the meeting. They worked around about using all their influence to work upon the native members by means of promises and money. Then the Macfarlane cabinet was voted out. The natives stuck together to hold that cabinet in.

Q. How was the vote on that?

A. Twenty-seven to twenty-eight.

Q. Who furnished the money?

A. Friends of the Reform people. The Reform knew that their friends were using money to get some native votes to get that cabinet out.

Q. How do you know that money was being used?

A. I was told so, and I know it is a fact.

Q. How do you know it is a fact?

A. It was talked about. It was general belief.

Q. Was it generally believed, as you do, that the majority was gotten by the use of money?

A. Yes. (Continuing.) Then this cabinet of Cornwell, Nawaki, Creighton, and Gulick came in. We had a meeting the previous night. We all decided we would vote them out without ceremony.

Q. Who decided that? Who was the meeting composed of?

A. Reform and Liberal. Because we felt the Queen was ignoring the majority of the house.

The cabinet was voted out in three hours. Then, afterwards, it took two weeks to form the Wilcox cabinet, which was composed of the Reform party. The Liberal was left out this time. I was a Liberal, but I didn't kick. I said I would keep still; I would pay them back in some way. Bush was a Liberal then; he was kicking. Ashford was at Hawaii. Finally the Queen's party commenced working against this cabinet. Mr. Parker asked me how I would vote. I told him I was tired about the cabinet, and I asked him if he was going to be in. He said yes. He asked me if I would take some position abroad. I told him I could not take a position except as minister. He said we were going to have a new constitution. He said that as soon as they have a new cabinet they would proclaim a new constitution.

I did not believe what he said. I think he was merely working to get people to vote the cabinet out. I told him there was no need of a new constitution for giving a friend a position abroad. He said they might send me out as consul-general to Hongkong. I said the cabinet did not act right and could expect nothing from me. When they brought the resolution against that cabinet I stood and explained my vote. I explained where they stood, so we had 25 votes when that cabinet was voted out. On the 13th, which was Friday, the new cabinet was formed by the Queen, Sam Parker, Cornwell, Colburn, and Peterson.

I want to explain the influence of the white population here about voting. Macfarlane and Paul Neumann, when their places were vacant—two candidates were put out by the Reform party, called the Missionary party, Mr. Waterhouse and Mark Robinson, and the other party put up—

Q. What other party?

A. The other foreign element here. They put up Mr. Maile and Mr. Hopkins.

Q. What do you mean by this other foreign element?

A. I mean nonmissionaries, as noble voters. They need to get foreign voters to elect nobles. All the missionaries stood solid to vote for their candidate.

Q. Were the whites defeated in that election?

A. Yes; they are generally defeated. It is a question of prejudice with them. When the word "missionary" is raised that party would be defeated.

Q. Well, the missionary element is an American element?

A. Yes; Boston men. They are the sons of missionaries from Boston.

Q. Are there any other nationalities; what are they?

A. Some Portuguese, some English, some Germans.

Q. What is the feeling of the people here towards the native Government; take the native population?

A. They are always for the native Government.

Q. Then they are not in favor of this Government?

A. No.

Q. How about the whites?

A. The whites in general do not favor the Government. Some of them are for annexation, and some of them would rather have independence of the country.

Q. Well, now, the annexationists who are not for this Government here, why are they opposed to this Government; are they apprehensive that this Government is not inclined to give the franchise to the native people?

A. Yes; and besides they disapprove of the way it was brought about.

Q. What do you mean by the way it was brought about?

A. The way it was established. They have in mind that this Government was put in by Minister Stevens.

Q. That is the opinion of the native population?

A. A good many whites feel the same way.

Q. There are a great many whites who feel that this Government was set up by Mr. Stevens?

A. Yes; the landing of the *Boston's* men and the recognition on the same day before they got the station house and the barracks.

Q. Was there any opinion on Saturday the 14th, or on Sunday, that the troops were going to be landed and would be in the interest of the dethronement of the Queen?

A. On Sunday the news came from Colburn. Thurston went up to him with a document to get him, Peterson, and Cornwell to send for the troops to support the Provisional Government. He assured him that Minister Stevens would do what is right to support them if they would only sign the document. Nobody had an idea that the troops were going to be landed, except by the request of the Government, until Monday evening. The 16th the troops were landed, and it was a surprise to everybody. Nobody knows who called them.

Q. What was the condition of the city at the time as to peacefulness?

A. Peaceful; just the same as before. Nobody was thinking about revolution. On Sunday Mr. Parker asked me if I would take the post of commander-in-chief. I told him I would take it if I had the appointment in writing. He told me he had to see his colleague. Cornwell said he would have to consult other members of the cabinet and let me know the day afterwards. I never heard anything from them any more. I met Sam Parker. I blamed them for not acting—suppressing the people before they got in the Government building. They said the reason was they could not do it. I said if they had appointed me I would have suppressed it before anything happened. I would have gone and seen Mr. Stevens myself. Mr. Stevens told them he would not assist them.

Q. Told them on Sunday?

A. No; Monday. That is what Parker told me: the American Gov-

ernment would support the committee of thirteen, because they were the only wealthy people of the country; would not support the Government. He told me he did not know what to do. We could not fight the United States. I blamed them. I attacked them in the newspapers on their weakness. Many of the natives accused the Government of being slow—not energetic.

Q. Going back to the voting out of the Wilcox cabinet—the Progressive Liberal party united with the native element in the Legislature and voted out the Wilcox cabinet because they had no representation in the Wilcox cabinet?

A. They all represented one side—the Reform side.

Q. When that shifting of the Liberal party and the native element took place and the Reform element lost the cabinet, how did they accept it?

A. The Reform—they accepted it in bad grace. They never appeared any more. They quit the house. None of them appeared around there.

Q. Now the Legislature was prorogued, when would another assemble?

A. In 1894; in two years, unless a special session be called.

Q. That would leave the Queen with the last cabinet for two years?

A. Yes.

Q. And that was the situation which offended them?

A. Yes.

Q. Was there any understanding between the Liberal element and the native element that if this Wilcox cabinet was voted out that she was to proclaim a new constitution?

A. It was talked over.

Q. By whom?

A. It was whispered around. Sam. Parker said there would be a new constitution. I do not like to talk. He talked confidentially as a friend.

Q. That is all right. This is not for local consumption.

A. And some of the members who had been up to see the Queen told me also about the new constitution; that the wish of the people would be fulfilled by a new constitution.

Q. Now, was the Liberal element favoring a new constitution?

A. They had already done so.

Q. Were they in favor of the Queen doing it by proclamation?

A. Yes.

Q. The Progressive Liberals?

A. Yes.

Q. They were for the native element when it narrowed down to a controversy between the reform element and the native element?

A. Yes.

Q. And they were willing for a new constitution?

A. Yes; the whole thing was promised since after 1887. It was promised by candidates running for office.

Q. Do you mean to say that popular elections were all on the line of a new constitution?

A. Yes. In 1890 the Thurston cabinet was a strong one, but on that alone it was defeated; a majority was elected and the cabinet was ousted out, and of course the members did not carry out the wishes of the people; they tried to promise the people the other way.

Q. Who did that?

A. Those in 1890 who were in the cabinet—Widemann and the others.

Q. What is the reason the whites say they do not want the natives to have suffrage?

A. They have an idea that the natives would have control of the Legislature. That is the whole idea. They wanted to have the whole thing in the hands of the sugar-planters.

Q. The sugar-planters are not many in numbers. How would they have it in their hands?

A. Of course, they have the high qualifications.

Q. Were many sugar-planters elected nobles to the last Legislature?

A. Some of them. I don't know how many. On the islands of Hawaii, Maui, and Kauai the nobles are controlled by sugar-planters. This is the only island they can not control.

Q. All the islands except this elected candidates of sugar-planters—nobles?

A. Yes. Here the most popular would be elected. Generally sugar-planters are not popular on account of cheap labor.

Q. They do not like the sugar-planting interest because it brings cheap labor?

A. Yes; the workingmen are against that.

Q. Do the Chinese intermarry much with natives?

A. Not very much. The Chinese merchants marry natives.

Q. How about the Japanese?

A. Not very much.

Q. Do the Portuguese and natives marry very much?

A. They marry among themselves, principally.

Q. The principal intermarriages are between the natives themselves?

A. They marry sometimes with foreigners—nearly all half-castes are Americans—that is, their fathers are Americans.

Q. What is your attitude in the matter of the present Government? I mean, how do you feel about it? Do you feel that it ought to be continued or ought to have been established?

A. For myself, I tell you frankly, I am not for the present Government.

Q. What is your objection to it?

A. My objection is that this Government is a government *de facto* of the Missionary party. It is not a popular one. It is against the wishes of the natives and a good many white people. It was established by Mr. Stevens, and in my heart I could say I am a lover of justice. I do not believe in a government established by a strong hand. If I am defeated I am all right. I am a revolutionist.

Q. What do you mean by saying "I am a revolutionist?"

A. I mean that I have started several.

Q. What was your motive for the revolution of 1889?

A. The constitution.

Q. What did you want then?

A. I felt something like the people here felt about the constitution of 1887, that it was forced upon them. Kalakaua was forced to sign it.

Q. What was your plan to change it?

A. My plan was to restore the old constitution, with some little amendments, to suit the view of the people—not to have a high qualification of voters.

Q. Well, to do that you took the Palace, and then, what was your next step?

A. I took the Palace with a view that I would be supported by the King's guard. Of course, if I had that I would have had everything in my hands.

Q. Why did you think they would support you?

A. I had some understanding with them. The King hinted to join with the matter. Then we were to join with Ashford and have no opposition.

Q. Did you take the Palace by an understanding with Kalakaua?

A. Yes; when I got there Kalakaua went down to the boathouse.

Q. Did you see him?

A. No. He sent word to go—that he would not allow me inside the Palace.

Q. Who?

A. The King. He sent R. H. Baker with a message that I must not go in the Palace—and those in the barracks told me to stay in the yard—but do not take possession of this place. I said to Baker to go and see Kalakaua again. He went down to see the King, and I never heard anything until the rifles commenced around. A party of sharpshooters took possession of the opera house. They were whites. The first thing I was fired upon by them—fired upon without any notice. I had twelve men who took possession of the Government building. When fired upon some men ran away—got shot. My men were unarmed. Had only a few arms. We sent off shell up on the opera house. I wanted to take the Palace at that time. I had no men at that time. My men were scattered.

Q. Why did they scatter?

A. They were fired upon and they all jumped over the wall and went away. I went into the bungalow and stayed there.

Q. What was Kalakaua doing all this time?

A. He stayed down there until I gave up in the evening.

Q. Who was he siding with?

A. Well, I do not know. He could go back and take possession of the whole Government.

Q. Did Liliuokalani have anything to do with it in anyway?

A. No; she was a confidential friend of mine then. She knew something about it. I told her we had a little difficulty with her brother. I told her to go and see Kalakaua and make up the difference. I told her if Kalakaua got it into his head that the movement was to put her on the throne, I might be in a bad position.

Q. What has become of Baker, the go-between between you and Kalakaua?

A. He is living here.

Q. What is his position in the present Government?

A. Nothing. He was the man who went with Kalakaua, when he died in San Francisco.

Q. There was never any understanding between you and Liliuokalani that she was to take the place of Kalakaua if you were successful?

A. No; but before that the Reform people wanted to put her on the throne. The people talked, but it was all talk.

Q. Is Ashford the man in whose behalf the British minister interfered, in the matter of having him tried by a foreign jury, in 1892?

A. Yes; V. V. Ashford.

Q. Is he here now?

A. Yes.

Q. Where is his brother?

A. Here—Clarence—he was with him in 1892. He was a Liberal.

Q. What was the object of the movement in 1892?

A. The object was to establish a republic, with a view, when the people were educated to it, to favor annexation with the United States.

Q. You proposed to experiment with a republic and in the course of time to get into the American Union?

A. Yes.

Q. As a State?

A. Yes. When I was in prison in 1892 Mr. Stevens made a speech in my favor at some Grand Army affair.

Q. Did he want you discharged?

A. He did his best. He said they did not arrest people in America for such things.

Q. There was no force used in that Ashford-Wilcox conspiracy in 1892?

A. No; it was one object to have equal rights—that was all.

Q. It is sometimes said that natives are signing petitions for annexation here, and that they are in favor of it. What have you to say about that?

A. It is not true; they may sign under some influence against their will.

Q. What sort of influence?

A. They hold positions; they would have to give up positions; they have no other occupation. Besides, they do not like these people to annex them.

Q. They hate the people who want to?

A. They hate the Provisional Government. They remember what the Commissioner said when he went to Washington.

Q. What is their idea?

A. They did not like Thurston speaking against them. He said they were like Indians. It brought great prejudice against them.

Q. Are they suspicious that this is a movement in which they will lose very largely their political power?

A. Yes.

Q. And that it is intended to put the foreigners in control?

A. Some of them think so. They think they would be disfranchised, something like Alaska Indians.

Q. The movement of 1892—did that contemplate the use of force in overturning the Government?

A. No; we talked about education. We thought we had a big following and would be supported by the people. Of course, the Government took an active part in it—took an active part in suppressing it.

Mr. BLOUNT. I think I have asked all I want to ask you. Is there any statement you would like to make yourself in connection with this matter?

A. No.

APRIL 27, 1893.

Q. Do the natives generally have some stock—horses and cattle?

A. Yes.

Q. How do they graze them?

A. On land; they lease it—pay so much a year.

Q. Who are the people who own the land; are they corporations or individuals?

A. Some individuals, some corporations. These sugar-planters, they have long leases on what is called crown lands.

Q. And the natives have no other means of grazing a cow or a horse?

A. Except by letting it go on their land and paying so much a year.

Q. Does this fact enable the sugar-planters and owners of plantations to exert any influence over the native vote?

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.*

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No. 60.

*Statement of C. B. Wilson.*

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.



Hurried arrangements were made to carry out the change in the form of government that the sad circumstances had made necessary. His late majesty's cabinet called a meeting of the privy council of state to be held at the palace on that day at noon. To this meeting the princess regent, now Queen, by hereditary right and the provisions of the superseded constitution of 1865, as well as by the direct provisions of the constitution of 1887, was summoned to be present in order to take the *oath of office* and to be sworn in as sovereign, as provided for in the constitution which had been forced on her late royal brother at the point of the bayonet during the uprising of 1887, at the instigation of the same Thurston and his associates.

At this meeting her troubles began. Naturally and properly opposed to a constitution promulgated by her late brother under compulsion of force, to which she had never consented, and feeling secure in her right to ascend the throne under the provisions of the superseded Kamehameha constitution, she hesitated to sign the constitution or to take the oath which might bind her to acknowledge the validity of that document. The chancellor of the Kingdom, Chief Justice A. F. Judd, advised her to sign it, as the oath was merely the same as in the previous constitution, and hinted to her that the then ministry could not hold office under the commissions signed by the late King. Thus induced, she reluctantly but finally signed the document and took the oath.

Picture the scene: The dead body of her brother and late sovereign still on board of the *Charleston*, no definite arrangements yet made to bring it ashore; men at work in the very palace where they were draping it with mourning; no relatives near or far save a child niece 8,000 miles away in England and an invalid husband who died a few months later; a subtle tempter promising—you shall do as you want if you willingly give in on this one point; and a grief-stricken and lonely woman in the first pangs of mourning, bereavement, and the bewilderment of a sudden change called upon to assume the duties of head of the nation.

Could anyone doubt the result? The chief justice's advice was followed. The oath was taken to support the Constitution of the Hawaiian Islands, and immediately on the adjournment of the Privy Council, the politicians both in it and out of it were at work. The chief Justice at once stepped up to Her Majesty and whispered to her that if the ministry resigned, as they could not legally hold their portfolios unless commissioned by her, she should ask them to hold their portfolios until after the funeral. This was indeed a most remarkable action of the chief justice toward a woman thus suddenly called on to attend to matters of the most important and serious nature possible, as well as a singular prejudgment of matters which have to, and did, come before him in his official capacity as head of the supreme bench.

For not without a struggle did the late King's cabinet give up the reins of power, bowing only to the decision of the supreme court. It was appealed to, as provided for in the Constitution. It will be remembered that Mr. J. A. Cummins was the minister of foreign affairs and nominal premier in this cabinet which was now compelled to retire. This fact accounts for much which happened later, as will be related in due time. Considerable feeling ran through the community at the time of the discussion, on the claim of right by the late King's ministers to hold office in defiance of the Queen. The Thurston faction saw that their power was slipping surely and slowly from them, and they made every effort, privately and publicly, to prevent the Queen from acting contrary to their wishes and plans.

However, as before stated, the supreme court decided that His late Majesty's cabinet could not hold office by virtue of their commissions, signed by the deceased King, and Her Majesty exercised her undoubted privilege of selecting new counsellors. These were Messrs. S. Parker, H. A. Widemann, Charles N. Spencer, and W. A. Whiting. It was a most conservative cabinet, although not at all favored by or favoring the Thurston faction. Mr. C. N. Spencer, since deceased in February, 1893, the minister of the interior, an American and a very old resident of this Kingdom, was a member of the cabinet appointed by the late King, who had just resigned on account of the decision of the supreme court. He had previously, however, signified both his absolute willingness and his deliberate intention of resigning his office as a matter of courtesy to the sovereign, even though the supreme court should decide that the King's cabinet had the right to continue their offices under the Queen. None of his colleagues had expressed such opinions and seemed determined to hold their seats at all hazard; this no doubt influenced Her Majesty in her determination to select new advisers.

Troublous indeed were the scenes at the opening of her reign, and now she had to meet trouble from without as well as from within. His excellency, John L. Stevens, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America, had by virtue of his office an official audience of the bereaved and mourning sovereign in the palace on the day following the burial of the body of the late King, on which occasion he addressed Her Majesty as follows:

MADAM: It is my official duty to offer to Your Majesty congratulations on your accession to the throne, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution of your Kingdom. Turning from the funeral scenes through which we have just passed, I address Your Majesty words of hope as to the future of your reign. Standing on the borderland of death and the future world, of which we have been so solemnly reminded by what has just transpired in our midst, and reverent towards the Supreme God, to whom all are accountable, the minister of the United States expresses his earnest gratification that Your Majesty has taken the firm resolution to aid in making your reign a strictly constitutional reign, to maintain the constitutional right of your ministers to administer the laws, and always to acknowledge their responsibility to the Legislature in the performance of their sworn obligations. In the wish thus to respect the supreme authority of the constitution and the laws, Your Majesty places yourself in the exalted rank of the best sovereigns of the world, and thus will avoid those embarrassments and perplexities which have so often disturbed the peace and crippled the prosperity of countries not blessed with free and enlightened constitutions. It is my earnest prayer that Your Majesty may be able to carry out your noble resolution, and thus have full time and opportunity to discharge the duties which Your Majesty justly regards necessary to the success of your reign and beneficial to your whole people. In endeavoring to make good these auspicious promises, Your Majesty will have the full sympathy and the good wishes of the Government which I have the honor to represent at this capital.

Picture to yourself the time and scene. An elderly editor of an obscure country journal, accidentally pitchforked into the position of the national representative of one of the greatest nations on earth—and a republic at that—lecturing a monarch born and educated to the purple, a woman in the hour of deepest bereavement, in the style and with the ideas that he would have used to a Sunday school class of little children or possibly to a benighted heathen from the depths of barbarism.

From this time forward he showed by every means in his power at every opportunity the determination to make himself obnoxious to the Queen and her Government by his high-handed and dictatorial actions and speeches, both to herself personally and everyone in her Government that he had to deal with officially.

His mode of doing this was generally characterized by pettiness, as

the following instances will show: He once asked permission of the Queen to introduce to her two or three friends. What was the astonishment of the officials to see him drive into the palace yard with all the tourist guests of the hotel, about 30 or 40 in number. As it so happened the Queen was indisposed, so that they had only the privilege of seeing through the palace. Upon receiving the excuses of the Queen, Minister Stevens announced the fact to his guests, and in a few minutes afterwards withdrew, leaving the party in the charge of the palace officials. On another occasion the Queen was holding a general reception. Several influential and wealthy American visitors to the Islands were desirous of being presented to Her Majesty. Minister Stevens met them at the palace, and when he got to the door of the throne room he left the party standing in the hallway while he marched in alone, and standing before the Queen hastily read over a list of names and marched out again, leaving his amazed countrymen and ladies to their own devices, from which awkward position they were rescued by the courtesy of the Queen's officials, and ushered into her presence. Again, at a state dinner at the palace, he signalized himself by killing mosquitoes, clapping both hands together with a loud report, letting the mosquitoes fall into his soup, from which he afterward picked them out. The onlookers and others at the table were simply paralyzed by his coarse breach of etiquette.

Upon another occasion at a luau given on the palace grounds, to which himself, wife, and family were invited, he created great irritation by his ungentlemanly and dictatorial insistence on having seats placed at the Royal table, when a table had been specially set apart for the families of diplomatic representatives, for his second daughter and lady friends. He expressed himself in language quite unbecoming a gentlemen of his position.

When raiding a Chinese gambling den, the police at one time arrested a murderous-looking inmate of the place, armed with a specially sharpened immense sheath knife. He was placed under arrest with a second charge of carrying a deadly weapon contrary to law. Minister Stevens immediately insisted on his release without trial, and the return of the deadly blade, as the Mongolian was an *attaché* of the legation, to-wit, his coachman, and was therefore privileged from arrest, notwithstanding the fact that he was not registered at the foreign office as such according to international law and custom. To avoid any further fuss with the American dictator, the murderous Celestial highbinder and criminal servant over whom had been unwarrantably thrown the *agis* of the American eagle, was released.

In April last, when V. V. Ashford, R. W. Wilcox, and others were under arrest on a charge of treason, a vagabond hoodlum, better known as "the bad man from Alabama," who had been parading up and down Merchant street, the principal business street, with cartridge belt stuck full of cartridges, and a Springfield rifle, loudly uttering that he was prepared to fall in when the word was given for a move to be made, on which he was promptly arrested by a police officer. Minister Stevens interfered in this man's behalf also, to secure his release, as he would no doubt have of the rest could he have even furbished up the slightest claim to interfere, and thus show his sympathy with revolutions and the enemies of Her Majesty's throne and life.

When it came to attempting to search for a missing boat from the wreck of the American ship *W. A. Campbell*, which contained six or seven men, a woman, and a young child, he refused to allow the *Boston* to go, on the grounds that he feared a revolution and damage to life

and property in its absence. This was during the Macfarlane-Neumann and the Cornwell-Nawahai cabinets regime, when the Thurston faction were in opposition. A few weeks later, when they had got into power, he took occasion to use the *Boston* to convey himself and family to Hawaii. The incident caused strong comment amongst Americans in Honolulu on his heartlessness and cowardice in taking care of Americans and American interests, and called forth several communications which were published in the *Daily Bulletin*, a leading newspaper owned by a private corporation. The articles referred to are as follows:

In the legislative assembly on Tuesday, the 27th of September, 1892, Noble Cornwell, under suspension of the rules, moved the following resolution:

"Whereas, information from authoritative sources has been received that an American vessel has been wrecked near the coast of Hawaii, and by reports of one boat's crew of survivors that another boat containing the captain and his wife, and other people, was still missing;

"Resolved, That Her Majesty's Government is hereby requested to inquire into the expediency of assisting the castaways, and is hereby authorized in that behalf to employ the services of one of the Inter-island steamers for the purpose of searching for the missing people, to render assistance if possible;

"Resolved, further, That the Government be authorized to incur the necessary expenses connected therewith."

On motion of Noble Baldwin the words "if deemed necessary" were added, and the resolution passed, and referred to the cabinet.

On the 28th of September the following communication appeared:

*Editor Bulletin:*

I would like to ask through your columns "of those who have the authority" why the U. S. S. *Boston* is not sent out in search of the missing boat of the American ship *Wm. A. Campbell*. I will venture to say that if the U. S. minister's or consul-general's wife and child were in that boat the *Boston* would have steamed to sea in search of it several days ago.

AN INDIGNANT AMERICAN.

In its issue of the 29th was this editorial:

The U. S. S. *Boston* leaves port this afternoon on a cruise in search of the missing boat of the lost ship *Wm. A. Campbell*. This movement is to be placed to the credit of the action taken by the Hawaiian Legislature on a resolution introduced by Noble Cornwell. While there is no certainty that the captain's party have either perished or been picked up, there is a chance that they may be found alive on the wide ocean by the cruiser. Better late than never that the search is instituted.

The above was one of the specifications in Minister Stevens' libel suit. "Another Indignant American," on the 30th says:

*Editor Bulletin:*

It is just one week ago to-night since the American Minister Stevens, Consul-General Severance, and the U. S. S. *Boston* were communicated with on the subject of instituting search for the missing boat's crew of the wrecked *W. A. Campbell*, a report of which appeared in the *Bulletin* first on last Friday afternoon. The answers were vague and indefinite, except such as received from the *Boston* which supplied the information that no instructions had been received. Now, this afternoon, the *Boston* starts on her belated trip in the cause of humanity. The excuse can not be offered that the attention of these officials was not drawn to the need for humane action, nor can poverty of the nation they represent be advanced, in atonement for disgusting quiescence. If the *Boston* comes across a ship's boat containing fourteen grinning ghastly corpses, including those of a loving mother and her babe—a woman and her child—it will not be a pleasant picture to contemplate, nor will it be a source of satisfaction to Hubites when they reflect upon the odium which has already been cast upon the namesake of the capital city of the old "Bay State," by the senility and Chinese-like stolidity of the man from Maine.

On October 1 "Looker-On" writes:

*Editor Bulletin:*

Last Friday, news was brought of a terrible disaster at sea. One boat was picked up off the Hawaiian coast, and the exhausted survivors were able to tell of the still more desperate condition of the occupants of another boat, supposed to be following the first. A woman in a delicate condition and a baby were sharing the awful hardships of the open sea in a small ship's boat. The vessel was American. In the port

of Honolulu was lying a ship of the much-vaunted Navy. Moreover, a large number of local steamers were anchored in the harbor waiting for employment. Thanks to private charity and generosity a short ineffectual search was made by the steamer *Kinau*, whose owners declined to receive remuneration for what, in their opinion, was the performance of an act of common humanity. Meanwhile, the *Boston* lies calmly as if nothing had happened. Her searchlights sweep the heavens at night, resting for a moment on the hotel cupola, then another moment on the rising tower of the American church, then flash away to far Waikiki or elsewhere, calculated no doubt to strike terror into the Hawaiian breast, and to show the futility of trying to evade the searching eye, not of Providence, but of Uncle Sam. There were those who said that it had been better if that light had swept the horizon beyond Hawaii for that speck in the wide ocean to which were clinging a mother and her child. However, nothing absolutely is done, except that some theories are propounded by the American consul-general. Besides this, nothing.

It is said on good authority that the captain of the *Boston* offered his ship, but that the American minister declined the offer. He was afraid, it is said, that something might happen if the *Boston* were to leave port. Here, then, two reflections arise. First, why is the *Boston* here at all? and, secondly, is it not manifest now that there are occasions when we are deprived of the maternal protection of the United States and need a small force of our own? Finally, seeing that humanity was being sacrificed to miserable considerations of politics, a member of the Hawaiian Legislature moves that steps be taken immediately to attempt relief to the unfortunate captain and his family. This poor little Kingdom, not in anyway connected with the disaster, was about to rescue citizens of the United States because the representatives of their own country would not move hand or foot. And this is the country to which the Advertiser invites us all to address ourselves for permanent protection and relief. An English man-of-war would have been under weigh within two hours of receiving the intelligence. The fact is, the American Republic has so much to think of at home that it has no time to spend over such trifles as shipwrecks. And, if in an unfortunate moment of mental obstruction Hawaii were ever to seek admission to the Union, she would find that this little Kingdom would be too small to occupy the absorbing interest which, according to the Advertiser, would be directed to her interests.

Minister Stevens took such exceptions to those articles that he forthwith visited the minister of foreign affairs, and stated that he wished a personal interview with Her Majesty, without informing the minister of the nature of his proposed visit. On the appointed day and hour, Minister Stevens, accompanied by Consul-General H. W. Severance, arrived at the palace. He was ushered into the Queen's presence with a document in one hand, which subsequently proved to be the articles that had been printed in the "Bulletin," already referred to, and a volume under his other arm. He was asked politely to take a seat, and did so, flinging one leg over the arm of the chair, and in this uncouth position before a lady he most heatedly announced to the Queen, and to her amazement, that he was there not as plain Mr. Stevens but as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America. Then drawing himself up to an erect posture, proceeded in a very ungentlemanly tone to inform the Queen that it "was the President of the United States of America addressing the Queen of Hawaii." He then went on to say that he was not to be insulted by any newspapers in her realm, and said he referred to certain articles which had been published in the "Bulletin," copies of which he had brought with him to place before Her Majesty. He expected an apology from the Queen, and also that she give him redress for the insult he had received. He then read extracts on "international law" from the book which he had carried under his arm. He also read an "*amende honorable*," which he insisted should be published in the "Bulletin," but was not. It was as follows:

We desire to express our deep regret for the admission to our columns of communications reflecting on official American representatives relative to the wrecked ship *Wm. A. Campbell*. We are satisfied that the insinuations and reflections contained in those communications are entirely unwarranted and unjust. The United States officials now at Honolulu are responsible to their own Government at Washington, and not to residents of foreign countries. Nor are they at liberty to explain

the reasons of their official actions in the public prints. Both the present minister and the consul-general, so far as we know, during their residence here, have always conducted themselves with discretion and propriety. These anonymous assaults upon them are wholly unjustifiable, and if this paper has in any way implied a reflection upon their official conduct we think it just to withdraw all such implication, and frankly make this "*amende honorable*."

Their excellencies Samuel Parker and Paul Neumann, Consul-General Severance and Her Majesty's chamberlain were witnesses to this extraordinary scene. At the conclusion of this most insane and unheard-of proceeding, charging her with something that she neither knew of or had any control over—namely, the conduct of a newspaper with which she had no connection—Her Majesty properly referred him to her ministers.

The cabinet, at Mr. Stevens' request and instance, commenced criminal proceedings for libel against the editor of the paper in question. The suit was afterwards withdrawn at the request of Mr. Stevens, when he found what a scrape he had got himself into, both at home and abroad, by his tyrannical and insolent action towards Her Majesty, and towards suppressing the privilege of free comments of the press on public men, which when an editor himself he had freely availed himself of, and which the Hawaiian, like the American, Constitution, expressly guarantees. His violation of diplomatic etiquette, by going direct to Her Majesty, without first stating the nature of his interview to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and his violent and personally insulting language, would anywhere else have caused his recall, as a *persona ingrata* to the Sovereign, but the Queen good-naturedly overlooked the insult and forgave his ignorance and ill-temper.

His actions were privately apologized for by Consul General Severance at a social at Fort Street Church, who said that if he had known the nature of the errand he would never have accompanied the minister. Previous to this incident he had been selected by American residents for the honor of giving an address at the decoration-day services. On that occasion he took the opportunity to air his antimonarchical sentiments by condemning all monarchies in general, and greatly reflected on the Hawaiian monarchy. Noble E. C. Macfarlane brought the matter up in the Legislature on a question of privilege, and a resolution was passed calling on Minister John L. Stevens to make an explanation to Her Majesty's Government, but influences were brought to bear, and the subject-matter was dropped from the records, on the ground that America might take it as an ungrateful action on the part of Hawaii, and it might influence the safety of a pending treaty then in the process of negotiation. He had made a somewhat similar public exposé of his sentiments in an address at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall previously. We shall now drop Minister Stevens' peculiar actions, and take up the consideration of Her Majesty's reign from the time when he first began his uncalled for interference with herself and her Government.

After the period of mourning the Queen went on several tours of inspection, visiting all of the islands and the most important districts on each. In every place she was most enthusiastically received by the foreigners as well as by the native Hawaiians. The evidences of her popularity with every class in every place were universal and sincere. The only ones who expressed any dissent were disappointed and disgruntled politicians who had failed to get any office or influence with her, such as Messrs. J. E. Bush, R. W. Wilcox, the Ashfords, and Rev. S. E. Bishop, but even these found the tide of popular feeling in her favor too hard to stem and too openly expressed to be disguised or

covered up. It may be stated here that after having showered on the Queen the most constant, and unlimited, and unparalleled abuse both in their newspapers and in the Legislature to which they were elected members, that towards the close of the session Messrs. Bush and Wilcox, with Mr. C. W. Ashford, proffered their services to help her in any way she deemed advisable, and professed extreme loyalty to and affection for her.

In due time the biennial election took place in February, 1892, and when the Legislature met in May it was found that the house was divided amongst three parties, the planting missionary element with Messrs. Thurston, Baldwin, and Smith at their head; the liberals, and the national reform party. The ministry were supported by the latter, and Thurston's party, in order to oust them and get into power, formed an unholy alliance with their political enemies, the liberals, by promising them a share of the power so gained and pledging themselves not to abandon the agreement until the Queen had given into their desires and appointed a cabinet of their nomination.

In order to give a fictitious color of constitutionality and liberty to their nefarious office and power-seeking schemes, Mr. Thurston enunciated the astonishing principles, not to be found in the Hawaiian constitution, that the Queen must appoint her cabinet on the dictation of whomsoever a majority of the legislature should nominate in caucus as the leader to select a ministry. In pursuance of this object ministry after ministry was rejected by a vote of these combined parties in the house, not with any regard to the merits of the gentlemen comprising them, but solely with a view towards compelling Her Majesty to assent to their return to full and uncontrolled power, although they represented but a minority of both the noble and the representative voters of the Kingdom. To secure their ends and keep their majority together the Thurston-Baldwin faction entered on a career of the most shameless corruption and bribery ever known in a Hawaiian Legislature, and by so doing defeated cabinet after cabinet. Finally, however, on a cabinet being selected by Her Majesty, every member of which either belonged to or strongly favored the interests of their clique, the alleged principle vanished into thin air, and they basely deserted their quondam liberal allies without compunction, having, as they thought, secured their return to power untrammelled till the following election in 1894.

Amongst the cabinets thus unceremoniously overthrown in their greed for office was that known as the Macfarlane-Neumann cabinet, consisting of Messrs. E. C. Macfarlane, Samuel Parker, Charles T. Gulick and Paul Neumann. This cabinet for talent, executive ability, honesty, patriotism, and integrity is probably unequalled in the history of the Kingdom. Every man in it was American, being either an American citizen or the descendant of one. It had the support and confidence of the financial and business circles. Yet by unblushing bribery and corruption, to the disgust of everyone, they were forced out of office on a second vote of "want of confidence," after the first one had failed. At this time, if the Queen had promulgated a new constitution and dissolved the Legislature she would have had an overwhelming support both from foreigners and Hawaiians.

It is to this period that we must also go for evidence that Messrs. Stevens and Wiltse had been for a long time engaged in conspiring to overturn the Monarchy here; for on the failure of the first vote of want of confidence in the Macfarlane-Neumann ministry, and before bribery had got in its work to secure a majority in favor of a second,

a provisional government was proposed to Messrs. Stevens and Wiltse by Messrs. J. A. Cummins and others of the then united faction of the liberals and Thurston crowd. They pledged themselves then to support such movement with all the forces at their disposal if the move could be made. This statement is made on the authority of a statement under oath by one who was present at a caucus held at Mr. Alex. Young's place at that time, when Mr. J. A. Cummins announced the fact to the meeting. The movement, however, was not made, as the public feeling of all classes at the time was so strong and bitter against the tactics of Messrs. Thurston and Co. that they knew that they would have suffered severely from the popular indignation if they attempted to do anything of the kind. They went as far as to try how many men they could enlist to serve their purpose, but met with such rebuffs and rebukes as to cause them to desist. Most of those whom they approached told them that they had not forgotten their behavior in the 1887 affair.

In the mean time the bribery had succeeded, the Macfarlane-Neumann cabinet were out, and after a short interval Messrs. Nawahi, Cornwell, Gulick, and Creighton were appointed as the cabinet, but were promptly voted out in a couple of hours after taking their seats. Although unwilling to surrender her constitutional prerogative at the demand of the Thurston faction, the Queen determined, in the interests of peace, to appoint her next cabinet from amongst the more moderate of their number, and did so, in the vain hope that that would cause them to run the country's business at least fairly to every party and stop. The ministry now appointed (the Brown-Wilcox ministry) was entirely satisfactory to the so-called reform party, but as their late allies (the liberals) had not been consulted in its formation, and were not represented in its composition, they refused to support it, and a spectacle was presented of a ministry governing the country who represented a minority in the house, and these but a feeble minority of the voters of the country. Such a state of affairs could not last, except under the peculiar electoral conditions of Hawaii, and only by political trickery and extensive bribery was it kept up.

Finally, however, the National Reform party and the Liberals coalesced and by the requisite majority, twenty-five out of forty-eight, voted the Brown-Wilcox pro-missionary combination out of office. Personally, I was sorry to see them retire from office, as I considered them moderate men, who would exercise their power in a conservative way until the following election in February next year, but the actions of the Reform party had been so unscrupulous that their opponents determined to force them out. They first tried to get them to resign by passing bills obnoxious to their policy, such as the opium license law, which was opposed by all but Cecil Brown (attorney-general), and the lottery bill; but finding them determined on holding office they united, as I before stated, and by appealing to the patriotic sentiments of the Hawaiian members prevented the Reform party's gold from having any effect, and carried the vote of "want of confidence" by a considerable majority and by the requisite legal number (twenty-five) of members of the House. I may now here mention the circumstances attending the formation of the new ministry and the new Constitution proposed to be promulgated.

My first knowledge that Her Majesty had received at this time any idea of promulgating a Constitution was about the 8th of January last, when we had some conversation on the subject, in which I objected to its suitability and feasibility at the time. Although I knew that she



thoroughly believed she was doing her duty in the matter as a Queen toward her people, her race, and her country, and that she was right in thus acting toward her people, who had come to her as a last resort, having failed to get their desires after trying every other means. I knew that she had received petitions from all sections of the group with over 10,000 signatures, praying her to help her people with their desires for a new Constitution.

The liberal party, which was elected on a platform in which the main plank was the calling of a constitutional convention, were at this time under the perfect control of the missionary wing of the reform party, under Thurston's leadership, had gone back on their pledges and refused to grant a constitutional convention for the purpose of preparing a new constitution satisfactory alike to Hawaiians and foreigners in a proper and amicable manner, and afterwards placing it before the people for its ratification and promulgation, although the petitions in favor of it had over 4,000 signatures of voters. To meet such treatment by the Legislature after these thousands had signified their desire for it, was hard for her people. The people appealed to her for redress, and she, in her sympathy for her people, although in the beginning of her reign was taunted as being too much in favor of and under the advice and influence of the foreigner, and against her own people and race, determined to show them that a Hawaiian monarch's chief care was to redress the wrongs of the Hawaiian people whenever they were in the right, and especially as she was advised that it simply needed the royal mandate to relieve the oppression. To find me, whom she considered would acquiesce to her every behest, opposing her, was a severe strain for a monarch, especially as she knew that I myself was in sympathy with the general idea of amending the constitution by having a new one. To be met with opposition when one expects acquiescence and obedience, is a severe strain to anyone, but more especially to a monarch, who is also a lady, accustomed, therefore, to have her slightest wishes regarded as law.

As nothing further was said until the 13th, I considered that the matter had dropped, but on that day, in talking over the matter of the new cabinet, which was to be appointed in presence of Her Majesty, the matter was brought up again; I again urged the objections which I felt to the step, and, as I thought, successfully.

On the 14th of January, while at the palace waiting with the other invited guests, after the ministers had retired for consultation, owing to the prolonged wait, Governor A. S. Cleghorn urged me to go into the blue room and see Her Majesty, and find out what was the cause of the delay. I saw Her Majesty and Minister S. Parker, and, after hearing the state of affairs, I said: "I'll make this proposition, as you have here only a native copy of the constitution; have you an English version?" She replied: "Yes." "Then send for it," I said, "and send for the rest of the Cabinet and let them look it over, and if they find there is nothing radically wrong in it, you then sign it and we will stand by its results; but if it is not right, you follow the advice of your ministers." To this proposition both Her Majesty and Mr. Parker agreed, and Mr. Parker sent for the other ministers, who returned to the palace. The English version of the constitution was sent for and brought in by a messenger.

The proposition was laid before the cabinet by myself, which they accepted and began to inspect the proposed constitution. Just then I received a message that I was wanted outside. I went out, when a note was handed to me stating that I was required immediately at the

police station. I therefore excused myself and left the blue room. I was met by the chief justice and others, who wanted to know what had taken place. As I was in haste, I simply told them that the ministry had returned and were now in the blue room with Her Majesty, and that the rumor of their resignation was untrue. I then went on to the station house, and on my arrival there I was informed that Messrs. Thurston and W. O. Smith of the missionary party were organizing and enlisting men to overthrow the Queen and her Government. After making inquiry, I found that they alleged they were organizing simply to support the ministry in opposing the Queen, in the event of her promulgating a new constitution, in defiance of the ministry, by force of arms, as Minister Colburn had called upon Mr. Thurston that afternoon for advice, and informed them that the Queen intended to promulgate a new constitution. Mr. Thurston had advised Mr. Colburn to oppose the measure, and not to resign; that they would render all the assistance necessary. Hence they were enlisting the men at W. O. Smith's office for that purpose.

As this seemed to me to be a legitimate purpose I did not make any arrests, but as I saw from the excited condition of these men (Thurston, Smith, etc.) that they saw an opportunity to raise trouble, and now that the news had spread around town and knots of men were discussing the situation on the street corners, I felt it my duty to make every preparation to preserve the peace and safety of the town if they attempted to proceed to any violent acts. I therefore gave my instructions to the police and the specials to be carefully on the lookout for any symptoms of this kind, and returned to the palace to see how matters were proceeding there. On my way there I was informed by those whom I met that the Queen had given way to the advice of her cabinet and that the constitution matter was postponed.

When I arrived at the palace I found all the guests had gone except a Hawaiian social club, who had prepared a "luau" in the basement of the palace to celebrate the prorogation, and that Her Majesty was just seated as I entered. I was shown to a seat opposite Her Majesty, but had no sooner sat down than I was telephoned for to go right back to the police station, as I was wanted on an important matter. On my arrival at the station house I was informed that Thurston and his party were holding another meeting at W. O. Smith's office, and were still enlisting men. This was at 5 p. m. I therefore sent out my special officers with instructions to report at once on the slightest sign of a disturbance, and putting the regular police force on double duty I kept an extra guard all night at the station house, and made every preparation necessary to quell immediately any disturbance which might arise. Other specials were sent out to shadow the principals in the move, and instructions were given to the police to arrest all persons on the streets found with arms and ammunition, and to keep a strict watch on the dealers in firearms and their places of business until otherwise ordered by myself.

By the advice and consent of the cabinet I ordered the saloons closed at 9 o'clock p. m., two hours and a half earlier than usual, in order to induce the usual Saturday night crowd to disperse to their homes, and so keep the streets clear. These precautions were taken, as I could not foresee what their next move would be. As matters had settled down to their normal condition, and peace and quietness prevailed throughout the city, I could not understand why the Thurston faction should continue to hold meetings and enlist men. Nothing occurred that night to denote any signs of disturbance, except the meet-

ings of the Thurston faction, and on Sunday, the 15th, I received information from one special that a meeting had been held at Thurston's residence the night previous, and kept up until late, at which a majority of those afterwards known as the committee of safety were present.

I have learned since from one of those who were present that the object of the meeting was to overthrow the Queen by force and bring about annexation, Mr. L. A. Thurston being the leader. Mr. A. S. Hartwell, who was present, opposed the move, as he thought it was not the proper way to bring about annexation, but Thurston and the others did not agree with him and ridiculed his objections, in consequence of which Mr. Hartwell had withdrawn from the compact and stated that he could not be a party to any such action, and retired from the meeting. At this meeting Thurston stated that Minister Stevens had promised to support them, if they proclaimed a provisional government, with troops from the U. S. S. *Boston*, and that their cause could not be a success without those troops and Minister Stevens's assistance.

Another special brought in word that they were still recruiting and arming, and that they could only rely on about seventy-five men and not over eighty stand of arms. From another I received information that L. A. Thurston, W. O. Smith, W. R. Castle, J. H. Soper, John Good, C. W. Zeigler, H. Waterhouse, C. L. Carter, J. A. McCandless, J. F. Morgan, A. Brown, W. W. Hall, J. H. Fisher, J. Emmeluth, W. Chan, and C. T. Wilder were all out working the matter up round town among people to see how many stood on the matter; that some were on horseback and others in hacks. Other specials reported that some of the above named gentlemen were constantly in and out of Minister Stevens's house (the United States legation), also those of W. W. Hall, L. A. Thurston, F. W. Wundenberg, and H. Waterhouse. Another special reported that Messrs. Thurston and Colburn had visited A. P. Peterson's house early that morning, but could not learn what their course of action was, but something serious was under foot.

On receipt of these reports, more special officers were detailed to procure further information, and report as soon as possible. I then sent immediately for Capt. Nowlien, and telephoned for Mr. Peterson, the attorney-general, and arranged for a meeting of the cabinet at the police station. On Capt. Nowlien's arrival I imparted to him the information I had received, and requested him to prepare and get the barracks and his men ready for active service, as it was evident these people (the Thurston faction) meant business. I also asked him to lay the state of affairs in town before Her Majesty, as I had to go myself to the police station immediately.

On my arrival there, I found everything in regular order and the men fully prepared for any emergency. The attorney-general arrived shortly after, as also did the other members of the cabinet. I laid before them the reports of the situation furnished me by my special officers. They were not much surprised at receiving such information as they were in possession of similar facts themselves and also of documentary evidence of the same, which Mr. Peterson produced and which I considered was sufficient cause for the arrest of these men on a charge of treason.

After a short consultation, I made a proposition to swear out warrants for the arrest of the ringleaders of the plot at once. The attorney-general objected to the proposition, giving the following reasons, stating that he had been called on by Minister Colburn and Mr. L. A. Thurston early that morning at about 6 or 6:30 a. m., who made a proposition to him showing a course of procedure fully prepared, which, if carried out, would cause the overthrow of the Queen and her

Government, and the establishment of a Provisional Government in its place. That Thurston had then stated to Minister Colburn and himself that the American minister, Mr. Stevens, would support such a move with the United States troops from the U. S. S. *Boston*. And that he had also showed them a form or draft of a letter or request to be sent to Minister Stevens, requesting him to land the troops from the *Boston*, to assist Ministers Colburn and Peterson under the guise of maintaining order and protecting life and property, if they (Peterson and Colburn) would consent to sign it as attorney-general and minister of the interior.

I could see at once that this was a bait offered them to swallow to legalize the landing of the United States troops, and for them to nominally remain as cabinet officers of the Queen's, but actually seceding from her and thus dividing the executive, so that they being still in authority would support the cause of the rebels, and it would be an easy task for them to accomplish their ends without risking their lives, as their rebellious act would be termed a legal resistance, and thus they held out these inducements to Messrs. Colburn and Peterson to become traitors to the Queen and her Government. Mr. Peterson also said that the arrest of these parties would precipitate a conflict with the United States troops, if Mr. Thurston's statements were true, which he (Mr. Peterson) was satisfied they were, and that the troops would be landed in any case. I then said we can protest against their landing, and if they insist on landing for any other purpose than for that of protecting the United States consulate and legation, that this Government will resist them, and so, in other words, the United States would have to declare war against this Government, and I doubt whether they would fire a shot in that case, as I doubt that Minister Stevens has the authority to declare war against a friendly nation, and furthermore we are in a position to resist all the troops that can land, as their complement, all told, is not over 250 men, and not more than 175 of these could be landed at the outside.

We can oppose them now with over 500 men, two Gatling guns, and a battery of artillery of about 12 pieces (rifled Austrian breech-loaders), with six or seven hundred rounds of ammunition, shot, shell, and shrapnel, and about fifty or sixty thousand rounds for Springfield and Winchester rifles, to say nothing of what the volunteers may have. The ministry then decided to inquire from Minister Stevens himself how far he was supporting the plotters with the United States troops, and to seek advice from and consult with those prominent business men who were friendly to the Queen's government, and also with the consuls and members of the diplomatic corps. Here our interview ceased for that morning, and Colburn, Cornwell, and Parker started off to arrange a meeting with those just mentioned for 2 p. m. that day.

When making my rounds about the city that afternoon in a hack with Mr. S. F. Chillingsworth, who became my deputy on the following day, while on our way down Nuuanu avenue I drew his attention as also that of the hackman when passing the United States legation to the presence of Messrs. L. A. Thurston, W. O. Smith, and A. S. Hartwell inside, and to that of Mr. C. L. Carter on horseback outside in the street apparently waiting for instructions. What were these people doing there, especially at that time on a Sunday, about 3 p. m. or a little after?

After returning to the office Mr. Colburn came along looking for W. O. Smith or Thurston. I told him I had just seen them at Minister Stevens's (the United States legation). About 4 p. m. I saw posters being put up which the conspirators had drawn up and had printed

that day, calling for a mass meeting on Monday afternoon, and signed "committee of safety." I met the cabinet at dinner at the Hawaiian hotel, and they stated to me that the result of their meeting at 2 p. m. had been satisfactory, and that they had decided that the Queen should issue a proclamation in the morning to the effect that she would not attempt to promulgate a new constitution again, as a guarantee of good faith to the diplomatic and consular corps, and that the course of the cabinet had the support of the merchants and business men who had attended the meeting. They also informed me that they had arranged for another meeting at the attorney-general's office for that evening at 8 o'clock.

After dinner, a little after 7 o'clock, we all left the hotel to go to the meeting at the attorney-general's office, excepting Ministers Parker and Peterson, who proceeded to the United States Legation to see Minister Stevens in regard to the situation, and get some definite answer as to his action in the event of an uprising. The meeting did not take place until 8:30 p. m., although Messrs. Parker and Peterson returned from Mr. Stevens's about 8 o'clock, as we waited for the arrival of the Hon. Paul Neumann. On his arrival at 8:30 o'clock the meeting opened for business. Mr. Peterson stated the object of the meeting was to devise ways and means to overcome the action of the conspirators in the event of an uprising. He also stated that he had been to see Mr. Stevens, the American minister, as to the stand he would take in regard to the conspirators, and the reply which Mr. Stevens had given Mr. Parker and himself was that he was ready to support a provisional government with United States troops from the *Boston*, which meant no doubt that he was against the continuance of the Queen's government, and he also stated to me that I was a scoundrel. When asked the reason of this statement, he said that it was because I had arrested his coachman, a Chinese, and other matters which he did not specify. We then discussed the question of the *Boston* landing its troops in regard to its legality, violation of international laws, etc. The force we had at our disposal was also discussed, as were other matters, such as the propriety of holding a mass meeting, the proposed proclamation by the Queen and cabinet, the proposed Provisional Government by the conspirators, the subject of arms and ammunition, and other cognate matters.

More information was supplied here, as to the force and strength at the command of the Thurston faction. I proposed that the ringleaders should be arrested at once, and that all arms and ammunition in the town be seized, and the island put under martial law till the arrests were effected. Messrs. Peterson and Neumann both objected, on the grounds that it would precipitate a conflict, as Minister Stevens had already declared himself, and that we must at all hazards avoid a conflict with the United States troops. A committee was appointed to draw up a resolution and to call a mass meeting in support of the cabinet's action, and other matters. The meeting then adjourned, and the committee met at once for the transaction of their business.

After the meeting at the attorney-general's office I went to the police station with those of my staff, and prepared a map and an outline of defense showing the outposts and the number of the men required to guard the town in the event of martial law being proclaimed by the Queen. The cabinet had concluded to make the police station their headquarters. The map also showed the number of pickets required for each guard, also the distance to and from all important buildings, as the station house, palace, barracks, Government buildings, and other strategic points, also the U. S. S. *Boston* from the same points. The police station itself was safe from the line of fire of the *Boston*, as there

were brick buildings full of sugar or other goods of a similar nature between the two spots, and the building was safe from being undermined, as the foundation is one solid mass of concrete from the coral of bed rock, and it would take months to undermine this, even with the most improved implements. As on the previous evening, I kept an extra guard at the police station all night. That night I received information that a caucus had been held at Mr. Henry Waterhouse's.

The following Monday, the 16th, I received information that the committee of safety were to meet at Thurston's office. I went over shortly afterwards to Mr. Thurston's office and met him and asked of him what they intended to do to-day, and also said to him that they had gone too far, as the matter of the promulgation of a new constitution was now settled and there would be a proclamation issued by the Queen to that effect. Thurston said, "I am sorry for the country, but what guaranty have we that this will not happen again. It is living on a volcano; there is no telling when it will explode." At this, I said if the foreign representatives are satisfied with the proclamation, that you people should be, and also as long as I was there it would not occur again in that way. He then replied: "Suppose you were to die to-night, what then?" I said "That is going to extremes; you are unreasonable, and we can not come to any terms." He said: "Charlie, it can not be helped now; it has gone too far and there is no one to blame but herself." I said: "I am sorry we can not agree about that," and left him. While I was talking with him I could see the members of the committee coming upstairs and going into the office formerly occupied by Mr. Frear, and close the door after entering. I then went over to the police station and gave instructions for the enlistment of men as special constables, and also sent an armed guard to the attorney-general's office in charge of Capt. R. P. Waipa, to receive instructions from the attorney-general, Mr. A. P. Peterson.

At 10 a. m. a committee from the conspirators had a meeting with the cabinet in the foreign office. I sent for Capt. Nowlien and told him to enlist volunteers and to send me 75 stand of Winchester repeating rifles, and for him to take what ammunition was wanted for the artillery (as it was then in my custody), and to get all the powder he required from the Government public powder magazine, and put it in the magazine at the barracks. By 12 m. the above was carried out and I had 700 men and over enrolled, mostly Hawaiians ready to take up arms in support of the Queen's Government, and a reserve of about 500 men, mostly foreigners. At about 12:30 p. m. the Queen's proclamation was printed and circulated throughout the city. It read as follows:

BY AUTHORITY.

Her Majesty's ministers desire to express their appreciation for the quiet and order which has prevailed in this community since the events of Saturday, and are authorized to say that the position taken by Her Majesty in regard to the promulgation of a new constitution was under the stress of her native subjects. Authority is given for the assurance that any changes desired in the fundamental law of the land will be sought only by methods provided in the constitution itself. Her Majesty's ministers request all citizens to accept the assurance of Her Majesty in the same spirit in which it is given.

LILIUOKALANI,  
SAMUEL PARKER,  
*Minister of Foreign Affairs.*  
W. H. CORNWELL,  
*Minister of Finance.*  
JOHN F. COLBURN,  
*Minister of the Interior.*  
A. P. PETERSON,  
*Attorney-General.*

As both mass-meetings were called for 2 p. m., I sent a squad of police to each place to preserve the peace and keep order if necessary. About 3:30 p. m. the meetings had both adjourned, and the city was quiet, there were no signs of any disturbance or disorder of any kind. The attendance at the Thurston meeting was reported to me by count as being between five and six hundred people, mainly foreigners, and that at the Palace Square was estimated as numbering about 3,000. Both meetings were conducted in a very orderly manner, and there was no call for the services of the police at either meeting.

The meeting at the new armory, on Beritania street, was presided over by the Hon. W. C. Wilder, a member of the Legislature, and was addressed in several inflammatory speeches against the Queen by the Hons. W. C. Wilder, L. A. Thurston, A. Young, and H. P. Baldwin, also by Messrs. H. F. Glade (the German consul), C. Bolte, J. Emmeluth, and R. J. Greene. No hint, however, was given of the proposal to change the form of Government, although the Queen's proclamation was read and referred to as being of no value. The following resolutions were passed at the meeting:

(1) Whereas Her Majesty Liliuokalani, acting in conjunction with certain other persons, has illegally and unconstitutionally and against the advice and consent of the lawful executive officers of the Government, attempted to abrogate the existing constitution and proclaim a new one in subversion of the rights of the people;

(2) And whereas such attempt has been accompanied by threats of violence and bloodshed and a display of armed force, and such attempt and acts and threats are revolutionary and treasonable in character;

(3) And whereas Her Majesty's cabinet have informed her that such contemplated action was unlawful and would lead to bloodshed and riot, and have implored and demanded of her to desist from and renounce such proposed action;

(4) And whereas such advice has been in vain, and Her Majesty has in a public speech announced that she was desirous and ready to promulgate such constitution, the same being now ready for such purpose, and that the only reason why it was not now promulgated was because she had met with unexpected obstacles and that a fitting opportunity in the future must be awaited for the consummation of such object, which would be within a few days;

(5) And whereas at a public meeting of citizens held in Honolulu on the 14th day of January instant, a committee of thirteen, to be known as the "committee of public safety," was appointed to consider the situation and to devise ways and means for the maintenance of the public peace and safety and the preservation of life and property;

(6) And whereas such committee has recommended the calling of this mass meeting of citizens to protest against and condemn such action, and has this day presented a report to such meeting denouncing the action of the Queen and her supporters as being unlawful, unwarranted, in derogation of the rights of the people, endangering the peace of the community, and tending to excite riot and cause the loss of life and destruction of property:

Now, therefore, we, the citizens of Honolulu, of all nationalities, and regardless of political party affiliations, do hereby condemn and denounce the action of the Queen and her supporters;

And we do hereby ratify the appointment and indorse the action taken and report made by the said committee of safety; and we do hereby further empower such committee to further consider the situation and further devise such ways and means as may be necessary to secure the permanent maintenance of law and order and the protection of life, liberty, and property in Hawaii.

Many of those present did not vote, and I was informed that the enthusiasm and applause came only from those who were previously acquainted with the objects of the leaders and were instructed to applaud at the proper time and place.

At the meeting at Palace Square the assembled multitude were addressed by the Hons. A. Rosa, J. E. Bush, J. Nawahi, and R. W. Wilcox, who severally cautioned the people against any acts of violence or turbulence, and urged them to support the course of Her Majesty's

cabinet. The Queen's proclamation was read and heartily indorsed by all present, and the following resolution was unanimously passed:

*Resolved*, That the assurance of Her Majesty, the Queen, contained in this day's proclamation is accepted by the people as a satisfactory guaranty that the Government does not and will not seek any modification of the constitution by any other means than those provided in the organic law;

*Resolved*, That accepting this assurance the citizens here assembled will give their cordial support to the administration and indorse them in sustaining that policy.

A committee was appointed to present it to Her Majesty, which they immediately proceeded to do.

The meetings seemed to have been safety valves for letting loose whatever excess of feeling there may have been in the popular mind, for by 4 p. m. it seemed as if the dissatisfaction was all over, as there was scarcely anyone to be seen on the streets. It was like a calm after the storm. About 4:30 p. m. I got information that the *Boston's* men were ordered to land. A watch was set to give the signal as soon as signs of activity should be shown on board the *Boston*, and in the meantime I sent for the cabinet. It was difficult to find them, not having seen or heard from them all day, and they could not be located as soon as they might have been.

About 4:40 p. m. the signal was given that the boats were being got ready on board the *Boston*, and that the artillery and gatling guns were being put into the boats, also the men were armed with small arms. At a little before 5 o'clock they were landed at the regular landing near Brewer & Co.'s and Charlton's wharf. I therefore sent a messenger down to find out who permitted them to land, or requested them to do so. The messenger returned and stated that they did not know themselves, but that they were to receive their instructions from shore, and that Mr. C. L. Carter had just got there and was giving instructions to the officers, as he judged by their actions.

About this time the cabinet arrived at the station house, and I reported what had taken place to them. Mr. Cornwell suggested that Messrs. Parker and Colburn go and see Mr. Stevens and protest against such actions. They started on that errand at once, Mr. Cornwell remaining at the station house. A little after 5 p. m. the American forces marched from the boat landing along Queen street and turned up Fort street and halted at the corner of Merchant and Fort streets, two doors off of which is the United States consulate.

There were three companies of blue jackets with Springfield rifles or small arms, one company of blue jackets with the Gatling guns and artillery, and a company of marines in full arms, having a total strength of 150 to 155 men in all ranks, fully equipped for actual service, with full belts of ammunition, and the caissons attached to the artillery were also full. At this point the company of marines were left to occupy the consulate. A company of blue jackets were ordered to the United States legation, and the remaining companies were marched up Merchant street into Palace Square, thence along King street between the palace and the Government buildings, and were halted in front of Mr. Hopper's residence, on the south corner of the palace inclosure, in full view of Her Majesty the Queen, about 200 yards away from the palace and the Government buildings. They remained there till after dusk, when they were marched out along King street to Mr. Atherton's residence, a distance of about 600 yards, and then stopped until they had some light refreshments of bananas and lemonade. Afterwards they were marched back to town and took up quarters for the night at the Arion Hall, a building separated from the Government



buildings by a lane known as Mililani street, about 20 feet wide, and not more than 200 yards directly in front of the Queen's palace.

Messrs. Peterson, Parker, Colburn, and Cornwell, after returning from the Government building, reported to me that Mr. Stevens had stated that he had landed the troops at the request of Mr. Thurston and the committee of safety, and that they (the cabinet) had protested against the landing of the troops, and requested the U. S. minister to withdraw the United States forces from the shore, but were refused or did not get any reply. Then the cabinet left me to attend another meeting of the Queen's friends. After the meeting the attorney-general, Mr. Peterson, returned to the station house, and remained with me there during the night. At 11:30 p. m. a special officer reported to me that the conspirators were now recruiting at Klemme's lodging house on Fort street, and that Mr. J. H. Fisher and J. B. Castle were there. I again proposed to Mr. Peterson to proclaim martial law in the morning and get out warrants for the arrest of the conspirators, and showed him a proclamation to that purpose, ready prepared for the signatures of the Queen and the governor of the island of Oahu. I also proposed placing an armed force in the Government building, but he thought that it was no use to send armed men there, as it was a bad building to defend, especially if Minister Stevens insists on continuing to support the conspirators, as we can not afford to fight the United States of America. Better let the matter rest until the morning and see what may develop.

Perfect quietness reigned through the city, there being a band concert at the hotel, which was attended by a large and peaceable crowd, as usual. The city was patrolled as usual by the regular police force, and, as before, I had a strong guard at the station house in case of a night attack. There were no unusual incidents during the night, with the exception of two fire alarms, neither serious, one a little before 12 m., and the other about 3 a. m., which were promptly extinguished by the fire department, which, by order of the cabinet, had been kept ready for immediate service ever since Saturday night, as also were the waterworks employés kept on duty in case these people might, in the fury of defeat or with a view of creating an occasion for the United States troops to interfere, attempt to create an incendiary scare. Every precaution was taken by Her Majesty's cabinet and every means that lay in their power was made use of to secure the protection of life and property, and nothing was lacking in this respect, so that nothing warranted the landing of troops from the *Boston*, as the Queen's government was in a position to put down any insurrection if left without interference from any foreign power. On Tuesday, the 17th, everything appeared very quiet, so much so that I dismissed the extra guards at the police station, but I still kept on the watchers on the stores of the dealers in arms and ammunition.

About 9:30 a. m. I received information that a meeting was held at the residence of Mr. H. Waterhouse, at which were present H. Waterhouse, T. F. Lansing, S. B. Dole, W. R. Castle, C. L. Carter, J. H. Soper, F. W. Wundenberg, W. W. Hall, J. A. McCandless, J. Emmeluth, and a number of others. I afterwards learned from one who was present at that meeting that discussion of various plans was had, and a committee of three was appointed to personally confer with Minister Stevens, and received his direct and personal assurance that they would get the support of the United States troops if they went on with the affair. Messrs. Soper, Carter, and Waterhouse were the committee. They went over to the United States legation, which is on the premises adjoining that

of Waterhouse, and returning immediately reported that Mr. Stevens had given them such assurance. At this meeting, also, Mr. S. B. Dole, was offered the presidency of the proposed Provisional Government. He said that he really was not an annexationist, and asked time to consider the proffer. The meeting adjourned to meet again in the morning to discuss matters, and appointed a committee to meet the Queen's cabinet at 10 a. m. at the foreign office.

The conspirators had agreed to proclaim a Provisional Government to overthrow the Hawaiian monarchy perpetually, and place either Chief Justice Judd or Justice S. B. Dole at its head, and that they were to hold another meeting before noon. At 11 a. m. I was informed that they had concluded to accept S. B. Dole as president of the Provisional Government, and that they had a guarantee from Minister Stevens of his support, backed by the troops, and that they would make a move on the Government House at 3 p. m. and on the police station at 4 p. m. I also received information at the same time that they would rendezvous at the armory on Beritania street. I immediately sent for the cabinet, and also for Capt. Nowlien; Nowlien came, but there were no signs of the cabinet. I gave Capt. Nowlien instructions to have 25 or 50 men in the basement of the palace ready for immediate service, as I expected the conspirators would make an attempt this afternoon. I also explained that I had been waiting for the ministers or a word from them ever since morning, and had sent several messengers to them, but they were closeted in the foreign office in consultation, and had received in return promises to come or send me word, but as yet there had been no appearance of anything of the kind. Capt. Nowlien then went back to the palace to get ready, as I told him his men might be required to be sent to guard the Government building as soon as the cabinet finished their meeting there, and if so I would let him know. I then sent out word for all the volunteers to report for duty promptly at 12 noon at the station house, and called in all of the regular police who were off duty to be at the station house at once.

At 1 p. m. I had 224 men under arms, and more men were coming in than I could find guns for, and fresh volunteers were coming in so fast that I finally instructed my men in charge not to register any more, as we had more than enough already. A little after 2 p. m. the ministers came down to the station house, and a few minutes later word was sent in that a police officer had been shot by John Good. A little later the officer came down the street, supported by a brother officer and Mr. P. M. Rooney to the station house. The officer, whose name was Leialoha, was at once attended to by Dr. C. A. Peterson, the police physician, who was on hand at the time. Leialoha was then sent to the Queen's hospital. He was one of those who were on special detail, watching the stores of the dealers in arms and ammunition, and was shot in attempting to make the arrest of Mr Good, when he with others was removing firearms and ammunition in a wagon from the store of E. O. Hall & Son, limited, for the use of the insurgents. It was a very fortunate thing for Good and the others that the police on street duty were kept without firearms by my orders, as I had no desire to excite or terrify the people by any display of arms or armed men on the streets.

This occurrence, however, brought the people's excitement up to fire-heat, and people of both natives and foreigners flocked down to the station house by the hundreds to volunteer, and were in such an excited state that I was compelled to close the doors of the station house, for fear that the mob of volunteers would interfere with the discipline of

the men already under arms, and so begin a disturbance which would end in a conflict which foreign forces would call an opportunity to interfere in, under the pretence of upholding law and order. At 2:15 p. m. I received information that the conspirators were holding a meeting in W. O. Smith's office, and about 2:45 p. m. Mr. C. J. McCarthy came down from the Government building and stated that a Provisional Government had been proclaimed, with Mr. S. B. Dole as president. This was confirmed shortly afterwards by Mr. F. P. Hastings, secretary of the foreign office, and also by Mr. E. Norrie.

Previous to the proclamation of the Provisional Government, the forces from the *Boston* were drawn up in line of battle under command of Capt. Wiltse, facing the side of the Government building, and that prior to the proclamation, Mr. C. L. Carter, one of the conspirators, afterwards one of the commissioners to Washington, rode up on horseback and handed a large official document to Capt. Wiltse. This contained his orders from Minister Stevens presumably. I received information a little later that the proclamation had been read by H. E. Cooper, a lawyer recently arrived in the country, who had been an unsuccessful candidate for the office of circuit judge, and that thirty-five of the men, known as the "Drei Hundred," were then armed and in possession of the Government building.

After hearing of these actions of the now open rebels against Her Majesty and her Government, I proposed to the cabinet to send our armed forces out from all quarters, surround them, and shoot them down, as they were only a handful. Mr. Peterson, as before, urged that it would only accelerate a conflict with the United States troops, as he and Mr. Parker had been told by Mr. Stevens that the Provisional Government would be supported by the United States forces. On this the cabinet, with the cooperation of Messrs. E. C. Macfarlane, A. Rosa, and others, after consultation, decided to address a letter to Minister Stevens at once, to find out if he had recognized the Provisional Government. The letter was as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,  
*Honolulu, January 17, 1893.*

His Excellency JOHN L. STEVENS,

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, etc.:*

SIR: Her Hawaiian Majesty's Government having been informed that certain persons to them unknown have issued proclamation declaring a Provisional Government to exist in opposition to Her Majesty's Government, and having pretended to depose the Queen, her cabinet and marshal, and that certain treasonable persons at present occupy the Government building in Honolulu with an armed force, and pretending that your excellency, on behalf of the United States of America, has recognized such Provisional Government, Her Majesty's Government asks respectfully: Has your excellency recognized said Provisional Government, and, if not, Her Majesty's Government, under the above existing circumstances, respectfully requests the assistance of your Government in preserving the peace of the country.

We have the honor to be your excellency's obedient servants.

SAMUEL PARKER,  
*Minister of Foreign Affairs,*  
WM. H. CORNWELL,  
*Minister of Finance,*  
JOHN F. COLBURN,  
*Minister of the Interior,*  
A. P. PETERSON,  
*Attorney-General.*

HONOLULU, *January 17, 1893.*

The Hon. C. L. Hopkins was the bearer of the above communication to Minister Stevens, and was instructed to wait until he had received a reply. He returned to the station house with Mr. Stevens' reply at

about 3:30 p. m. or later, and handed it to the attorney-general. It was shown me by Mr. E. C. Macfarlane, and was substantially to this effect:

That he acknowledged the receipt of the letter from the cabinet, and that a Provisional Government had been duly constituted in the place of the Queen's Government, and that that Government was in possession of the Government building, the treasury and the Government archives, and was in control of the islands; and that he recognized that Government as the *de facto* Government of the Hawaiian Islands. He signed this simply as John L. Stevens, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States.

The governor of the island of Oahu sent the following protest against the landing of the troops from the U. S. S. *Boston* on the evening of the 16th of January:

OFFICE GOVERNOR OF OAHU,  
*Honolulu, January 16, 1893.*

SIR: It is my duty to solemnly protest to your excellency against the landing this evening without permission from the proper authorities of an armed force from the United States ship *Boston*. Your excellency well knows that when you have desired to land naval forces of the United States for the purpose of drill, permission by the local authorities has been readily accorded. On the present occasion, however, the circumstances are different, and ostensibly the present landing is for the discharge of functions which are distinctly responsible duties of the Hawaiian Government. Such being the case, I am compelled to impress upon your excellency the international questions involved in the matter and the grave responsibility thereby assumed.

While solemnly protesting to your excellency against this unwarrantable proceeding to which I have referred,

I have the honor to remain, sir, your excellency's obedient and humble servant,  
A. S. CLEGHORN,  
*Governor of Oahu.*

His Excellency JOHN L. STEVENS,  
*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary United States of America.*

Minister Stevens's reply to Governor Cleghorn was as follows:

UNITED STATES LEGATION,  
*Honolulu, January 17, 1893.*

SIR: Yours of yesterday, the 16th, regarding the landing of the United States naval forces in Honolulu, is received. I have carefully read its terms and import. My responsibility as the United States minister plenipotentiary at this critical time in Hawaiian affairs it is impossible for me to ignore. I assure you that in whatever responsibility the American diplomatic and naval representatives have assumed or may assume, we shall do our utmost to regard the welfare of all present and interests concerned.

Yours sincerely, and with the kindest consideration,

JOHN L. STEVENS.

Hon. A. S. CLEGHORN,  
*Governor of Oahu.*

About 4 p. m. a committee from the Provisional Government met Her Majesty's cabinet, and made a proposition for the settlement of the crisis. After the committee meeting Mr. S. M. Damon, on behalf of the rebels, made demand on me to surrender, which I refused to do. He said that Her Majesty's cabinet were willing that I should do so on the following terms, which he proposed, viz: That the Queen be deposed under protest, and remain in her palace with her guards until the affair was settled by decision of the United States Government. I stated to Mr. Damon and Mr. Macfarlane, who accompanied him, that if Her Majesty and the ministers were satisfied with those terms I would surrender, but only on the written order of the whole cabinet, approved by Her Majesty; and that unless I received such order in writ-

ing I would fight first, and would commence operations at once and order Captain Nowlien, who was awaiting orders, to open fire at once from our artillery on the Government building, and that the *Boston's* men must keep out of harm's way or suffer the consequences. They then left me to meet the cabinet again, and said they would let me know later. About 5:30 or 6 p. m. Messrs. Peterson and Macfarlane returned and handed me the following written order from the cabinet:

C. B. WILSON, Esq.,  
*Marshal of the Kingdom,*

You are hereby authorized to surrender to the so-called Provisional Government this day established, headed by S. B. Dole, esq., the police station and Oahu prison and Government property in your possession or under your control.

Dated at Honolulu this 17th day of January, A. D. 1893.

LILIUOKALANI R.  
SAMUEL PARKER,  
*Minister of Foreign Affairs.*  
JOHN F. COLBURN,  
*Minister of the Interior.*  
WM. H. CORNWELL,  
*Minister of Finance.*  
A. P. PETERSON,  
*Attorney-General.*

However, I did not make up my mind to give in finally until about 7 p. m. About 6 p. m. martial law was proclaimed by the Provisional Government. About 6.30 p. m. or later the cabinet returned to the station house in company with Messrs. E. C. Macfarlane, P. Neumann, A. Rosa, and others, and we held a council over the situation, as I was not yet quite satisfied what was the best course to pursue. On the advice of the cabinet and the above-mentioned gentlemen I gave way, and surrendered under the terms of the Queen's protest, which was shown me by the cabinet. It was as follows:

I, Liliuokalani, by the grace of God and under the constitution of the Hawaiian Kingdom, Queen, do hereby solemnly protest against any and all acts done against myself and the constitutional Government of the Hawaiian Kingdom by certain persons claiming to have established a Provisional Government of and for this Kingdom.

That I yield to the superior force of the United States of America, whose minister plenipotentiary, his excellency John L. Stevens, has caused United States troops to be landed at Honolulu and declared that he would support the said Provisional Government.

Now, to avoid any collision of armed forces, and perhaps the loss of life, I do under this protest and impelled by said force yield my authority until such time as the Government of the United States shall, upon the facts being presented to it, undo the action of its representative and reinstate me in the authority which I claim as the constitutional sovereign of the Hawaiian Islands.

Done at Honolulu this 17th day of January, A. D., 1893.

LILIUOKALANI R.  
SAMUEL PARKER,  
*Minister of Foreign Affairs.*  
WM. H. CORNWELL,  
*Minister of Finance.*  
JNO. F. COLBURN,  
*Minister of the Interior.*  
A. P. PETERSON,  
*Attorney-General.*

To S B. DOLE, Esq., and others composing the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands.

This was received by Mr. Dole on behalf of the Provisional Government, and indorsed as follows:

Received by the hands of the late cabinet this 17th day of January, 1893.

SANFORD B. DOLE,  
*Chairman of Executive Council of Provisional Government.*

About 7:15 p. m. I disarmed all the volunteers I had under my command at the station house, and in dismissing them to their homes I made a few remarks to them explaining the situation, that in order to save useless bloodshed Her Majesty had, on the advice of her cabinet, determined to submit to the United States force, and that she had ordered me to submit also and surrender the arms, ammunition, and other Government property to the Provisional Government, awaiting the decision of the United States, and that I would recommend them to go quietly to their homes and say or do nothing to cause any trouble or irritation on the part of those now in power. They promised this unanimously and gave three hearty cheers. Mr. Peterson, the attorney-general, also made a few remarks, showing that it was not cowardice or fear on the part of those in authority that had caused them to take this action but simply the action of the United States representative and troops, with whom we desired no conflict. Mr. Neumann and others also spoke in the same strain, and after giving three hearty cheers again, the men dispersed quietly.

About 7:30 p. m., Messrs. J. H. Soper and J. A. McCandless came to the station house, and I formally delivered to Mr. Soper, as commander-in-chief of the Provisional Government's forces, representing the Provisional Government, the police station and the munitions of war stored therein. At about 8 p. m., a detachment of the Provisional Government's troops took possession. In the meantime, I introduced Mr. Soper to the regular police force as the person from whom they must take their orders in the future, in the following speech, which was interpreted to the men by Capt. A. S. Mahaulu:

Officers and members of the police force of Honolulu: It is with deep regret that I have to inform you that I have been requested by Her Majesty the Queen and her cabinet to surrender to Mr. Soper, commander in chief of the forces of the Provisional Government, all arms and ammunition, the police station, and all property under my control.

Gentlemen, it is not because I thought that you would not stand and fight, it is not because I could not trust you, and not because I was afraid that we would not win if we did fight, it was not for any of those causes, but it was in the cause of humanity that I gave way, especially when it was pointed out to me that we would have to fight a great nation like the United States with her millions of men, and to do this would only cause the sacrifice of hundreds of valuable human lives, which this country can not afford to lose without achieving finally the result we hope for. But, gentlemen, I was perfectly satisfied that you were ready, nay, more than ready, willing to stay by me in the defense of our Queen and country. I am satisfied if we had had a conflict to-day with the rebels we would have won, notwithstanding the aid of the *Boston's* men; but what would have been the result? We would have been forced to give way in the end, after having caused a great loss of life, and among the victims would have been many of our personal friends, and perhaps ourselves. It is better, therefore, to give way to the forces of the United States, and await patiently the time until our Queen's protest shall have been heard by that great and good nation, the American Republic, from which I have no doubt we will receive justice, and that they will have restored to us our country and Government.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I thank you for your attention, and especially for obedience to orders and instructions during my incumbency, and for the loyalty to your Queen and country you have always shown, but especially to-day. And I ask of you all to remain in the police force, to be as loyal to my successor as you have been to me, and to assist him and the new Government in preserving the peace and in maintaining law and order. With these words, I thank you again for your attention. Aloha.

The men then gave three hearty cheers, after which Mr. Soper took formal charge of the police station and made a short address to the men. This concluded the events of the day as far as I was personally concerned, and I went to my home.

On Wednesday morning Her Majesty received a verbal message from the executive and advisory councils, through her chamberlain, to the

effect that it was the desire of the councils that she should move from the palace to Washington Place, her private residence, on Beritania street; and also, that the royal standard was not to be hoisted. The above action was contrary to the terms of the surrender. At about 11 o'clock a. m. Her Majesty went out for a drive and did not again return to the palace.

Respectfully submitted.

C. B. WILSON.

MAY 15, 1893.

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No. 61.

*Interview of F. Wundenberg.*

**Q.** What were the reasons which caused the Queen to desire a new constitution?

**A.** Her native Hawaiian subjects urged the measure. A great number of petitions, numerous signed, from all parts of the Kingdom were presented to her praying for a new Constitution, and delegations of her people waited on her, all clamoring for the restoration of the rights enjoyed and exercised by the native rulers and people under the Constitution of 1864.

**Q.** What objection had the native Hawaiians to the constitution of 1887?

**A.** The natives looked upon the Constitution of 1887 as having been illegally forced upon the nation, as it was not submitted to the vote of either the people or the Legislative Assembly. They felt that it was an outrage and denounced it as "the bayonet Constitution." The "Hui-Kalaiaina" (National Party) was a native organization started shortly after the revolution of 1887, having branches in the remotest parts of the Kingdom. The avowed object of the party was to oppose the Constitution of 1887, and its supporters and candidates for Legislative honors were required to pledge themselves to work for a new Constitution.

**Q.** Was any action taken in the Legislature relative to a new Constitution?

**A.** Several native members presented resolutions in the Assembly having for their object the election of a Constitutional Convention. These resolutions were either ruled out on technicalities or voted down through the influence of the people now in power. Consequently very strong and bitter speeches were made by several native leaders such as Bush, Wilcox, Kaunamano, White, and others, which convinced the Queen that a crisis had arisen which left her no choice but to give heed to the unmistakable wish of her native subjects, or throw herself wholly into the hands of those who had promulgated the Constitution of 1887, and abandon forever her native subjects to their fate.

The murmurs against the Queen were growing louder from day to day, showing a gradual alienation of the natives from their Sovereign on account of her inaction.

**Q.** Did the natives think the Queen had the right to promulgate a new Constitution at her own will?

**A.** They most certainly did. They would have been satisfied, in fact would have preferred, that the whole matter should have been handled by a Constitutional Convention; but they could not see why a Constitution proclaimed by their Sovereign would not be fully as legal and

binding (if not more so) as a Constitution proclaimed by a self-constituted committee and maintained by bayonets against the will of both the Sovereign and people.

The committee of safety met at the office of W. O. Smith, in Fort street, Honolulu, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, the 16th day of January, 1893, for the purpose of discussing the necessary steps to be taken in forming a new government.

Shortly after the committee met, it was decided that they were not ready for the landing of the American troops, and a committee of three, with Thurston as the chairman, was immediately dispatched to the American legation to prevail upon Mr. Stevens to delay the landing of the *Boston's* men. The committee returned shortly, and reported that Mr. Stevens had said to them: "Gentlemen, the troops of the *Boston* land this afternoon at 5 o'clock, whether you are ready or not." The foregoing report of Mr. Stevens' reply to the committee is as nearly literal as can be remembered, and gives a correct idea of the meaning conveyed. The committee of safety adjourned to meet the same evening at 7:30 o'clock, at the house of Henry Waterhouse, in Nuuanu valley. The American troops landed at 5 o'clock, as Mr. Stevens had told the committee they would, and marched up Fort street to Merchant, and along Merchant street, halting in King street, between the Palace and Government buildings.

At the time the men landed the town was perfectly quiet, business hours were about over and the people, men, women, and children were in the streets, and nothing unusual was to be seen except the landing of a formidable armed force with Gatling guns, evidently fully prepared to remain on shore for an indefinite length of time, as the men were supplied with double cartridge belts filled with ammunition, also haversacks and canteens and were attended by an hospital corps with stretchers and medical supplies. The curiosity of the people on the streets was aroused and the youngsters more particularly, followed up the troops to see what it was all about. Nobody seemed to know, so when the troops found quarters the populace dispersed, the most of them going to the band concert at the hotel, which was fully attended as it was a beautiful moonlight evening, all who were not in the secret still wondering at the military demonstration.

The committee met at Mr. Waterhouse's residence, according to adjournment, at 7:30 o'clock p. m. of the same day, January 16. The formation of some sort of government was under discussion and it was decided that a commander in chief of the forces supporting the proposed new government should be appointed. The position was offered to Mr. John H. Soper, who demurred, as he did not see any backing whatever to support the movement. Mr. Soper was answered by members of the committee that the American minister would support the move with the troops of the *Boston*. Mr. Soper still doubted, so a couple of the committee escorted him over to the legation, which, by the way, was in the adjoining premises, and the three came back after a time, reporting that Mr. Stevens had given them the full assurance that any proclamation of the Government put forward at the Government building, or any other building in Honolulu for that matter, would receive his immediate recognition and the support of the *Boston's* men. This assurance seemed to satisfy Mr. Soper, and he accepted the position.

On Tuesday afternoon, January 17, the committee of thirteen or Committee of Safety, proceeded from the office of W. O. Smith up Merchant street to the Government building and read the proclamation of a new



government at 2:40 o'clock, there being practically no audience whatever. As the reading proceeded, a dozen or so loungers gathered, and near the close of the ceremony about thirty supporters, variously armed, came running into the side and back entrances of the yard and gathered about the committee.

At this moment the United States troops, in the temporary quarters in rear of the Music Hall (less than 100 yards from where the committee stood), appeared to be under arms and were evidently ready for any emergency.

During all the deliberations of the committee, and, in fact, throughout the whole proceedings connected with plans for the move up to the final issue, the basis of action was the general understanding that Minister Stevens would keep his promise to support the movement with the men from the *Boston*, and the statement is now advisedly made (with a full knowledge of the lack of arms, ammunition, and men; also the utter absence of organization at all adequate to the undertaking) that without the previous assurance of support from the American minister, and the actual presence of the United States troops, no movement would have been attempted, and, if attempted, would have been a dismal failure, resulting in the capture or death of the participants in a very short time.

Having been present at the several meetings referred to in this statement, I hereby certify that the same is correct in every essential particular.

F. WUNDENBERG.

At about 8 o'clock in the evening of January 16, 1893, a meeting of some of the members of the Committee of Public Safety and a few others, was held at the residence of Henry Waterhouse. As my memory now serves me the following members of the committee were present, to wit: Henry Waterhouse, W. O. Smith, Andrew Brown, F. W. McChesney, C. Bolte, T. F. Lansing, J. A. McCandless, Charles L. Carter, John Emmeluth, and H. E. Cooper. There were also present James B. Castle, Cecil Brown, John H. Soper, J. H. Fisher, and F. Wundenberg, though not as members of the committee.

The discussion was general, no regular organization of those present being formed, the general drift of the conversation showing the object of the gathering to be the overthrow of the existing Hawaiian Government and the setting up in its place of a new one of some sort, not very clearly defined.

The choice of a leader was discussed and after a little conference it was decided to offer the same to S. B. Dole. Mr. Dole was accordingly sent for and invited to attend the meeting, to which he responded in person, and later when the offer of leadership was made to him he said he would take it into consideration and give an answer at noon of the next day.

The position of military commander was offered to Soper as previously described.

The general feeling of the members of the Committee of Safety, as repeatedly expressed by them during the meeting, was that Stevens would recognize any move they made in forming a new government and would support them with the U. S. *Boston's* troops.

The Attorney-generalship was offered to Cecil Brown; he declined, and shortly after left the meeting.

Throughout the whole meeting the discussion was quite irregular, each one speaking and interrupting without order or method.

The principal object of the meeting being the selection of a leader and a military commander, when these two matters were disposed of the parties separated informally.

F. WUNDENBERG.

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No. 62.

(Statement of F. Wundenberg printed with Mr. Blount's No. 3, dated April 26, 1893.)

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No. 63.

(Interview with F. Wundenberg May 15, 1893, with Mr. Blount's No. 9, dated June 6, 1893.)

## LIST OF PAPERS—MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Letter from A. F. Judd *et al.* to L. A. Thurston, January 25, 1890. Subject: Sanford B. Dole *et al.* on voting laws.
2. Draft of constitution of January 14, 1893.
3. Committee of Safety to Mr. Stevens, January 16, 1893.
4. John L. Stevens to William Gifford, January 16, 1893. Subject: Asking for use of opera house for troops.
5. John L. Stevens to Mr. Walker, January 16, 1893. Subject: Asking for use of Arion Hall for troops.
6. Samuel Parker to John L. Stevens, January 16, 1893. Subject: Protest.
7. A. S. Cleghorn; Protest. January 16, 1893.
8. John L. Stevens to Samuel Parker.
9. John L. Stevens to A. S. Cleghorn, January 17, 1893.
10. Liliuokalani to S. M. Damon, January 31, 1893.
11. Annexation Club to Mr. Blount, March 31, 1893. Subject: Forwarding resolution.
12. Admiral Skerrett to Mr. Blount, April 1, 1893. Subject: Lowering the flag and withdrawing the troops.
13. Capt. C. L. Hooper to Mr. Blount, April 2, 1893. Subject: Lowering the flag and withdrawing troops.
14. R. W. Wilcox to Mr. Blount, April 6, 1893. *In re* Conspiracy, May, 1892.
15. R. W. Wilcox to Mr. Blount, April 7, 1893.
16. Admiral Skerrett to Mr. Blount, April 8, 1893.
17. Mr. Wilcox to Mr. Blount, April 19, 1893.
18. Mr. Wilcox to Mr. Blount, April 25, 1893.
19. C. J. McCarthy to C. B. Wilson, May 1, 1893. Subject: Position of *Boston's* troops January 16.
20. J. C. Quinn: Events of May 2, 1893.
21. Edmund Norrie to C. B. Wilson. Subject: Events of January 17, 1893.
22. H. P. Baldwin to Mr. Blount, April 25, 1893. Subject: Annexation.
23. Theo. C. Porter to Mr. Blount, May 11, 1893. Subject: Land ownership, taxes, etc.
24. J. W. Jones to Mr. Blount, May 15, 1893. Subject: Annexation.
25. A. Hassinger, June 20, 1893. Subject: *In re* Naturalization.
26. Thomas G. Thrum to Mr. Blount, June 20, 1893. Subject: Capital in sugar industry; tabular statement.
27. W. D. Alexander to S. M. Damon, June 24, 1893. Subject: Lands.
28. John H. Soper to Mr. Blount, June 20, 1893. Subject: Arms and ammunition.
29. C. J. Jaukea to Mr. Blount, June 21, 1893. Subject: Public debt.
30. J. A. King to Mr. Blount, June 22, 1893. Subject: Naturalization.
31. James W. Robertson to Mr. Blount, June 23, 1893. Subject: Landing of troops.
32. Hawaiian corporation tables.
33. J. O. Carter to Mr. Blount. Subject: Elections prior to 1887.
34. J. W. Jones to Mr. Blount, July 9, 1893. Subject: Census.
35. E. C. MacFarlane to Mr. Blount, July 13, 1893. Subject: Party classification of members of Legislature.
36. E. C. MacFarlane to Mr. Blount, July 13, 1893. Subject: Taxation.
37. E. C. MacFarlane to Mr. Blount, July 13, 1893. Subject: Statement of moneys expended on account of immigration.
38. Lieut. Young to Mr. Blount, July 16, 1893. Subject: Events of 17th of January.
39. E. C. MacFarlane to Mr. Blount. Lottery petitions.
40. Memorandum of persons killed, revolution of 1889.
41. Officers of the Planters and Labor Supply Company.
42. Petitions against annexation.

## PART IV—MISCELLANEOUS.

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No. 1.

*Mr. A. F. Judd et al. to Mr. Thurston.*

JANUARY 25, 1890.

His Excellency L. A. THURSTON,  
*Minister of the Interior:*

SIR: Your communication of the 23d January on behalf of the cabinet addressed to justices of the supreme court, is received.

The first question upon which our opinion is asked is:

Whether section 24 of the act of 1888, "To amend and consolidate the election laws of the Kingdom," requires that in order to vote for a noble an otherwise qualified elector of nobles must have resided in one and only one of the "election districts" described in section 13 of the act, or does the context prohibit such sense and does it mean that he must have resided for three months within the district for the election of nobles, *i. e.*, the island of Oahu.

Subdivision first of section 24 contains the proviso that he (the voter for nobles) shall have resided in the country not less than three years, and in the district in which he offers to vote not less than three months immediately preceding the election at which he offers to vote.

The first section of the act defines "district" to mean an "election district" as prescribed in this act, unless the context prohibit such sense. The election districts are defined in section 13; they are twenty-four in number, and one representative is allowed for each district, and can be voted for by only the voters of the particular district.

But the nobles, twenty-four in number, are not apportioned to be voted for singly by the voters of the respective election districts, but nine nobles are to be voted for by each voter (who is qualified) on the island of Oahu, and six by each voter on the island of Hawaii, and so on throughout the group. For the purpose therefore of voting for nobles, the island of Oahu is the "district" as is also the island of Hawaii, etc.

If all the voters qualified to vote for nobles can vote for the number of nobles prescribed for the island on which the voter lives, it can make no difference in which "election district" within the island or group of islands he may reside, and any change from one to another of these districts into which the island is divided can not affect his right to vote for nobles, provided he has resided on the particular island where he offers to vote for three months immediately preceding the election.

We are, therefore, of the opinion that the sense requires that the word "district" mentioned in the first subdivision of section 24, respecting qualifications of voters for nobles, means the island or group

of islands from which the nobles are to be elected, and not the "election districts" mentioned in section 13 of the act.

Before answering the second question we desire more time to consider it.

Respectfully submitted,

A. F. JUDD.  
L. McCULLY.  
RICH. F. BICKERTON.  
SANFORD B. DOLE.

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No. 2.

*Draft of constitution of January 14, 1893.*

PREAMBLE.

Whereas the constitution of this Kingdom contains many provisions inconsistent, ambiguous and contradictory in its terms, and is subversive and restrictive of civil and popular rights, and incompatible with enlightened constitutional monarchical government; and

Whereas the prayers of my people, coming in the form of petitions from all parts of this Kingdom, to myself and to the Legislature, asking for a new constitution embodying in its provisions equal rights among all my subjects; which prayer to the Legislature of this Kingdom has not been duly recognized by that body through undue and unjust influences; and

Whereas it has become imperative in order to restore order and tranquillity, and to gratify the just demand of my subjects for a new constitution to be remodeled upon the most liberal and popular form of Constitutional Monarchical Government, that a new constitution be at once promulgated.

Now, therefore, I, Liliuokalani, Queen of the Hawaiian Islands, in my capacity as Sovereign of this Kingdom, and as the representative of the people, and in accordance with their almost universal desire, and in conformity with their wishes, do annul and abrogate the constitution promulgated by Kalakaua on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1887, and do proclaim and promulgate this constitution.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1. God hath endowed all men with certain inalienable rights; among which are life, liberty, and the right of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

ARTICLE 2. All men are free to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences; but this sacred privilege hereby secured shall not be so construed as to justify acts of licentiousness or practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the Kingdom.

ARTICLE 3. All men may freely speak, write, and publish their sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right, and no law shall be enacted to restrain the liberty of speech or of the press, except such laws as may be necessary for the protection of Her Majesty, the Queen, and the royal family.

ARTICLE 4. All men shall have the right, in an orderly and peace-

able manner, to assemble, without arms, to consult upon the common good, and to petition the Queen or legislative assembly for redress of grievances.

ARTICLE 5. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus belongs to all men, and shall not be suspended, unless by the Queen, when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety shall require its suspension.

ARTICLE 6. No person shall be subject to punishment for any offence, except on due and legal conviction thereof in a court having jurisdiction of the case.

ARTICLE 7. No person shall be held to answer for any crime or offence (except in case of impeachment or for offences within the jurisdiction of a police or district justice, or in summary proceedings for contempt), unless upon indictment, fully and plainly describing such crime or offence, and he shall have the right to meet the witnesses who are produced against him face to face; to produce witnesses and proofs in his own favor; and by himself or his counsel, at his election, to examine the witnesses produced by himself and cross-examine those produced against him, and to be fully heard in his defence. In all cases in which the right of trial by jury has been heretofore used, it shall be held inviolable forever, except in actions of debt or assumpsit in which the amount claimed is less than \$50.

ARTICLE 8. No person shall be required to answer again for any offence of which he has been duly convicted, or of which he has been duly acquitted.

ARTICLE 9. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

ARTICLE 10. No person shall sit as a judge or juror in any case in which his relative, by affinity, or by consanguinity within the third degree, is interested, either as plaintiff or defendant, or in the issue of which the said judge or juror may have either directly or through such relative any pecuniary interest.

ARTICLE 11. Involuntary servitude, except for crime, is forever prohibited in this Kingdom; whenever a slave shall enter Hawaiian territory he shall be free.

ARTICLE 12. Every person has the right to be secure from all unreasonable searches and seizures of his person, his house, his papers, and effects; and no warrants shall issue but on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and describing the place to be searched and the person or things to be seized.

ARTICLE 13. The Queen conducts her government for the common good, and not for the profit, honor, or private interests of any one man, family, or class of men among Her subjects.

ARTICLE 14. Each member of society has a right to be protected by it in the enjoyment of his life, liberty, and property, according to law, and therefore he shall be obliged to contribute his proportional share to the expense of his protection and to give his personal services or an equivalent when necessary; but no part of the property of any individual shall be taken from him or applied to public uses without his own consent or the enactment of the legislative assembly, except the same shall be necessary for the military operation of the Kingdom in time of war or insurrection; and whenever the public exigencies may require that the property of any individual should be appropriated to public uses, he shall receive a reasonable compensation therefor.

ARTICLE 15. No subsidy, duty, or tax of any description shall be established or levied without the consent of the legislative assembly,

nor shall any money be drawn from the public treasury without such consent, except when between the sessions of the legislative assembly the emergencies of war, invasion, rebellion, pestilence, or other public disaster shall arise, and then not without the concurrence of all the cabinet and of a majority of the whole privy council; and the minister of finance shall render a detailed account of such expenditure to the legislative assembly.

ARTICLE 16. No retrospective laws shall ever be enacted.

ARTICLE 17. The military shall always be subject to the laws of the land, and no soldier shall in times of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by the Legislature.

ARTICLE 18. Every elector shall be privileged from arrest on election days, during his attendance at election and in going to and returning therefrom, except in cases of treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

ARTICLE 19. No elector shall be so obliged to perform military duty on the day of election as to prevent his voting, except in time of war or public danger.

ARTICLE 20. The supreme power of the Kingdom in its exercises is divided into the executive, legislative, and judicial; these shall always be preserved distinct, and no executive or judicial officer or any contractor or employee of the Government or any person in the receipt of salary or emolument from the Government shall be eligible to election to the Legislature of the Hawaiian Kingdom, or to hold the position of an elective member of the same, except members of the privy council, notary public, attorney at law, and agent to take acknowledgment. And no member of the legislative assembly shall, during the time for which he is a member, be appointed to any civil office under the Government, except that of a member of the cabinet.

ARTICLE 21. The government of this Kingdom is that of a constitutional monarchy, under Her Majesty Liliuokalani, her heirs and successors.

ARTICLE 22. The Crown is hereby permanently confirmed to Her Majesty Liliuokalani and to the heirs of her body lawfully begotten, and to their lawful descendants in a direct line; failing whom, the Crown shall descend to Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria Kaiulani and the heirs of her body lawfully begotten, and their descendant in a direct line; failing whom, the Crown shall descend to His Royal Highness the Prince David Kawanakoa and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, and their descendant in a direct line; failing whom, the Crown shall descend to His Royal Highness the Prince Jonah Kuhio Kalamianaole and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, and their lawful descendant in a direct line. The succession shall be to the senior male child and to the heirs of his body; failing a male child he succession shall be to the senior female child and to the heirs of her body. In case there is no heir, as above provided, then the successor shall be the person whom the Sovereign shall appoint, with the consent of the nobles, and publicly proclaimed during the Sovereign's life; but should there be no such appointment and proclamation, and the Throne should become vacant, then the cabinet council, immediately after the occurring of such vacancy, shall cause a meeting of the legislative assembly, who shall elect by ballot some native alii of the Kingdom as successor to the throne; and the successor so elected shall become a new stirps for a royal family; and the succession from the Sovereign thus elected shall be regulated by the same law as the present royal family of Hawaii.

**ARTICLE 23.** It shall not be lawful for any member of the royal family of Hawaii who may by law succeed to the Throne to contract marriage without the consent of the reigning Sovereign. Every marriage so contracted shall be void, and the person so contracting a marriage may, by the proclamation of the reigning Sovereign, be declared to have forfeited his or her right to the Throne, and after such proclamation the right of succession shall vest in the next heir as though such offender were dead.

**ARTICLE 24.** Her Majesty Liliuokalani will, and her successors upon coming to the Throne shall, take the following oath: "I solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God to maintain the Constitution of the Kingdom whole and inviolable, and to govern in conformity therewith."

**ARTICLE 25.** No person shall ever sit upon the Throne who has been convicted of any infamous crime, or who is insane, or an idiot.

**ARTICLE 26.** The Queen is the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and of all other military forces of the Kingdom by sea and land, and has full power by herself, or by any officer or officers she may appoint, to train and govern such forces as she may judge best for the defense and safety of the Kingdom. But she shall never proclaim war without the consent of the legislative assembly.

**ARTICLE 27.** The Queen, by and with the consent of her privy council, has the power to grant reprieves and pardon, after conviction, for all offenses, except in cases of impeachment.

**ARTICLE 28.** The Queen, by and with the consent of her privy council, convenes the Legislature at the seat of Government, or at a different place, if that should become dangerous from an enemy or any dangerous disorder; and in case of disagreement between Her Majesty and the legislative assembly, she adjourns, prorogues, or dissolves it, but not beyond the next ordinary session; under any great emergency, she may convene the legislative assembly to extraordinary sessions.

**ARTICLE 29.** The Queen has the power to make treaties. Treaties involving changes in the tariff or in any law of the Kingdom shall be referred for approval to the Legislative Assembly. The Queen appoints public ministers, who shall be commissioned, accredited, and instructed agreeably to usage and law of nations.

**ARTICLE 30.** It is the Queen's prerogative to receive and acknowledge public ministers; to inform the Legislative Assembly by royal message, from time to time, of the state of the Kingdom, and to recommend to its consideration such measures as she shall judge necessary and expedient.

**ARTICLE 31.** The person of the Queen is inviolable and sacred. Her ministers are responsible. To the Queen belongs the executive power. All laws that have passed the Legislative Assembly, shall require Her Majesty's signature in order to their validity.

**ARTICLE 32.** Whenever upon the decease of the reigning sovereign the heir shall be less than eighteen years of age the royal power shall be exercised by a regent or council of regency, as hereinafter provided.

**ARTICLE 33.** It shall be lawful for the Queen at any time, when she may be about to absent herself from the Kingdom, to appoint a regent or council of regency, who shall administer the Government in her name; and likewise the Queen may, by her last will and testament, appoint a regent or council of regency to administer the Government during the minority of any heir to the throne, and should a sovereign decease, leaving a minor heir, and having made no last will and testa-



ment, the cabinet council at the time of such decease shall be a council of regency, until the Legislative Assembly, which shall be called immediately, may be assembled, and the Legislative Assembly, immediately that it is assembled, shall proceed to choose by ballot a regent or council of regency, who shall administer the Government in the name of the Queen, and exercise all the powers which are constitutionally vested in the Queen, until she shall have attained the age of eighteen years, which age is declared to be the legal majority of such sovereign.

ARTICLE 34. The Queen is Sovereign of all the chiefs and of all the people; the Kingdom is Her.

ARTICLE 35. All titles of honor, orders, and other distinctions, emanate from the Queen.

ARTICLE 36. The Queen coins money and regulates the currency by law.

ARTICLE 37. The Queen in case of invasion or rebellion can place the whole Kingdom or any part of it under martial law.

ARTICLE 38. The national ensign shall not be changed, except by act of the Legislature.

ARTICLE 39. The Queen's private lands and other property are inviolable.

ARTICLE 40. The Queen can not be sued or held to account in any court or tribunal of the realm.

ARTICLE 41. There shall continue to be a council of state, for advising the Queen in all matters for the good of the state, wherein she may require its advice, and for assisting her in administering the executive affairs of the Government in such manner as she may direct; which council shall be called the Queen's privy council of state, and the members thereof shall be appointed by the Queen, to hold office during Her Majesty's pleasure.

ARTICLE 42. The Queen's cabinet shall consist of the minister of foreign affairs, the minister of the interior, the minister of finance, and the attorney-general of the Kingdom, and these shall be the Queen's special advisers in the executive affairs of the Kingdom; and they shall be ex-officio members of the Queen's privy council of state. They shall be appointed and commissioned by the Queen, and hold office during the Queen's pleasure, subject to impeachment, or upon a vote of want of confidence passed by a majority of all the members of the legislative assembly. No act of the Queen shall have any effect unless it be countersigned by a minister, who, by that signature, makes himself responsible.

ARTICLE 43. Each member of the Queen's cabinet shall keep an office at the seat of Government, and shall be accountable for the conduct of his deputies and clerks. The ministers hold seat ex officio, as nobles, in the legislative assembly with the right to vote, except on a question of want of confidence in them.

ARTICLE 44. The minister of finance shall present to the legislative assembly, in the name of the Government, on the first day of the meeting of the Legislature, the financial budget, in Hawaiian and English languages.

ARTICLE 45. The legislative power of the three estates of this Kingdom is vested in the Queen, and the legislative assembly, which assembly shall consist of nobles appointed by the Queen, and of the representatives of the people, sitting together.

ARTICLE 46. The legislative body shall assemble biennially, in the month of April, and at such other time as the Queen may judge neces-

sary, for the purpose of seeking the welfare of the nation. This body shall be styled the Legislature of the Hawaiian Kingdom.

ARTICLE 47. Every member of the legislative assembly shall take the following oath: I most solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will faithfully support the constitution of the Hawaiian Kingdom, and conscientiously and impartially discharge my duties as a member of this assembly.

ARTICLE 48. The Legislature has full power and authority to amend the constitution, as hereinafter provided, and, from time to time, to make all manner of wholesome laws not repugnant to the provisions of the constitution.

ARTICLE 49. The Queen shall signify her approval of any bill or resolution which shall have passed the legislative assembly by signing the same. If she approve not, she shall return it with her objections to the legislative assembly, which shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, it shall be approved by a two-thirds vote of all the members of the legislative assembly, it shall be presented again to the Queen, and she shall sign it, and it shall therefore be a law. In all such cases the vote shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill or resolution shall be entered on the journal of the Legislature.

ARTICLE 50. The legislative assembly shall be the judge of the qualifications of its own members, and a majority shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as the assembly may provide.

ARTICLE 51. The legislative assembly shall choose its own officers and determine the rules of its own proceedings.

ARTICLE 52. The legislative assembly shall have authority to punish by imprisonment, not exceeding thirty days, every person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the assembly, by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence; or who, during the time of its sitting, shall publish any false report of its proceedings, or insulting comment upon the same; or who shall threaten harm to the body or estate of any of its members, for anything said or done in the assembly; or who shall assault any of them therefor, or who shall assault or arrest any witness or other person ordered to attend the assembly, in his way going or returning, or who shall rescue any person arrested by order of the assembly.

ARTICLE 53. The legislative assembly may punish its own members for disorderly behavior.

ARTICLE 54. The legislative assembly shall keep a journal of its proceedings; and the yeas and nays of its members, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

ARTICLE 55. The members of the legislative assembly shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of the Legislature, and in going to and returning from the same; and they shall not be held to answer for any speech or debate made in the assembly, in any other court or place whatsoever.

ARTICLE 56. The representatives shall receive for their services a compensation to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the public treasury, but no increase of compensation shall take effect during the year in which it shall have been made; and no law shall be passed

increasing the compensation of said representatives beyond the sum of five hundred dollars each for each biennial term.

ARTICLE 57. The Queen appoints the nobles, who shall hold their appointments during life, subject to the provisions of article 53; but their number shall not exceed twenty-four.

ARTICLE 58. No person shall be appointed a noble who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years and resided in the Kingdom five years.

ARTICLE 59. The nobles shall be a court with full and sole authority to hear and determine all impeachments made by the representatives, as the grand inquest of the Kingdom against any officer of the Kingdom, for misconduct or maladministration in their offices; but previous to the trial of every impeachment the nobles shall respectively be sworn truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question according to evidence and the law. Their judgment, however, shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold or enjoy any place of honor, trust or profit, under this Government; but the party so convicted shall be nevertheless liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to the laws of the land. No minister shall sit as a noble on the trial of any impeachment.

ARTICLE 60. The representation of the people shall be based upon the principle of equality, and shall be regulated and apportioned by the Legislature according to the population to be ascertained, from time to time, by the official census. The representatives shall not be less in number than twenty-four nor more than forty-eight, who shall be elected biennially.

ARTICLE 61. No person shall be eligible for a representative of the people who is insane or an idiot, nor unless he be a male subject of the Kingdom who shall have arrived at the full age of twenty-one years, who shall know how to read and write, who shall understand accounts, and shall have been domiciled in the Kingdom for at least three years, the last of which shall be the year immediately preceding his election; and who shall own real estate, within the Kingdom, of a clear value, over and above all incumbrances, of at least five hundred dollars, or who shall have an annual income of at least two hundred and fifty dollars derived from any property or lawful employment.

ARTICLE 62. Every male subject of the Kingdom who shall have paid his taxes, who shall have attained the age of twenty years, and shall have been domiciled in the Kingdom for one year immediately preceding the election, and be possessed of real property in the Kingdom, to the value over and above all incumbrances of one hundred and fifty dollars, or a leasehold property on which the rent is twenty-five dollars per year, or of an income of not less than seventy-five dollars per year, derived from any property or some lawful employment and shall know how to read and write, if born since the year 1840 and shall have caused his name to be entered on the list of voters of his district as may be provided by the law, shall be entitled to one vote for the representative or representatives of that district. Provided, however, that no insane or idiotic person, nor any person who shall have been convicted of any infamous crimes within this Kingdom, unless he shall have been pardoned by the Queen, and by the terms of such pardon have been restored to all rights of a subject, shall be allowed to vote.

ARTICLE 63. The property qualifications of the representatives of the people, and of the electors, may be increased or decreased by law.

ARTICLE 64. The judicial power of the Kingdom shall be vested in

one supreme court and in such inferior courts as the Legislature may, from time to time, establish.

ARTICLE 65. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and not less than two associate justices, any of whom may hold the court. The justices of the supreme court shall hold their offices for a term of six years, during good behavior, subject to removal upon impeachment. Provided, however, that any judge of the supreme court or any other court of record may be removed from office on a resolution passed by two-thirds of the legislative assembly, for good cause shown to the satisfaction of the Queen.

The judge against whom the legislative assembly may be about to proceed, shall receive due notice thereof, accompanied by a copy of the causes alleged for his removal, at least ten days before the day on which the legislative assembly shall act thereon. He shall be heard before the legislative assembly.

ARTICLE 66. The judicial power shall be divided among the supreme court and the several inferior courts of the Kingdom in such manner as the Legislature may from time to time prescribe, and the tenure of office in the inferior courts of the Kingdom shall be such as may be defined by the law creating them.

ARTICLE 67. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the constitution and laws of this Kingdom and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority to all cases affecting public ministers and council and to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 68. The chief justice of the supreme court shall be the chancellor of the Kingdom; he shall be *ex officio* president of the nobles in all cases of impeachment, unless when impeached himself, and exercise such jurisdiction in equity or other cases as the law may confer upon him, his decisions being subject, however, to the revision of the supreme court on appeal. Should the chief justice ever be impeached, some person specially commissioned by the Queen shall be president of the court of impeachment during such trial.

ARTICLE 69. The decision of the supreme court, when made by a majority of all the justices thereof, shall be final and conclusive upon all parties.

ARTICLE 70. The Queen, her cabinet, and the legislative assembly shall have authority to require the opinions of the justices of the supreme court upon important questions of law and upon solemn occasions.

ARTICLE 71. The Queen appoints the justices of the supreme court and all other judges of court of records; their salaries are fixed by law.

ARTICLE 72. No judge or magistrate can sit alone on an appeal or new trial in any case on which he may have given a previous judgment.

ARTICLE 73. The Queen also appoints and commissions the governors of the several islands; the governors hold office for the term of four years, subject to impeachment.

ARTICLE 74. The following persons shall not be permitted to register for voting, to vote, or to hold office under any department of the Government, or to sit in the legislative assembly, namely: Any person who is insane or an idiot, or any person who shall have been convicted of any of the following named offenses, viz: Arson, barratry, bribery, burglary, counterfeiting, embezzlement, felonious branding of cattle, forgery, gross cheat, incest, kidnapping, larceny, malicious burning, man-

slaughter in the first degree, murder, perjury, rape, robbery, sodomy, treason, subornation of perjury, and malfeasance in office, unless he shall have been pardoned by the Queen and restored to his civil rights and by the express term of his pardon declared to be eligible to office of trust, honor, and profit.

ARTICLE 75. No officer of this Government shall hold any other office or receive any salary from any other Government or power whatever.

ARTICLE 76. The Legislature votes the appropriations biennially, after due consideration of the revenue and expenditure for the two preceding years and the estimates of the revenue and expenditure of the two succeeding years, which shall be submitted to them by the minister of finance.

ARTICLE 77. The enacting style in making and passing all acts and laws shall be: "Be it enacted by the Queen and the legislative assembly of the Hawaiian Islands, in the Legislature of the Kingdom assembled."

ARTICLE 78. To avoid improper influences which may result from intermixing in one and the same act such things as have no proper relation to each other, every law shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in its title.

ARTICLE 79. All laws now in force in this Kingdom shall continue and remain in full effect, until altered or repealed by the Legislature; such parts only excepted as are repugnant to this constitution. All laws heretofore enacted, or that may hereafter be enacted, which are contrary to this constitution, shall be null and void.

ARTICLE 80. This constitution shall be in force from the — day of —, in the year —, but that there may be no failure of justice, or inconvenience to the Kingdom, from any change all officers of this Kingdom, at the time this constitution shall take effect, shall have, hold, and exercise all power to them granted, until other persons shall be appointed in their stead.

ARTICLE 81. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in the legislative assembly, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members thereof, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on its Journal, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to next Legislature; which proposed amendment or amendments shall be published for three months previous to the next election of Representatives; and if in the next Legislature such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by two-thirds of all the members of the legislative assembly, and be approved by the Queen, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the constitution of this country.

We have read the document purporting to be a copy of the constitution presented to us by Queen Liliuokalani on January 14th last, and we deem it to be almost identical, except as to Article 62, which, according to our recollection, did not contain any property qualification for voters for representatives.

We are yours, respectfully,

SAMUEL PARKER,  
A. P. PETERSON,  
WM. H. CORNWELL.

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, *July 16, 1893.*

The proposed changes to the Kalakaua constitution were these:

ARTICLE 20. By adding to exceptions: Members of the privy council, notary public, agent to take acknowledgements,

ART. 22. By adding Princes Kawananakoa and Kalaniana'ole as heirs to the throne.

ART. 46. Changing the session of the Legislature to the month of April.

ART. 49. That the Queen shall sign and approve all bills and resolutions, even to those that are voted when passed over her vote.

ART. 56. Pay of representatives raised to \$500 instead \$250 for biennial term.

ART. 57. The Queen shall appoint the nobles not to exceed 24.

ART. 60. The representatives may be increased from 24 as at present to 48.

ART. 62. Only subjects shall vote, and the qualification of voters reduced.

ART. 65. The term of appointment of the supreme court judges, not for life, as before, but for six years.

ART. 75. The appointment of governors of each island for four years term.

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No. 3.

*The committee of safety to Mr. Stevens.*

No. 7.] HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, HONOLULU, *January 16, 1893.*

His Excellency JOHN L. STEVENS,  
*American Minister Resident:*

SIR: We, the undersigned citizens and residents of Honolulu, respectfully represent that, in view of recent public events in this Kingdom, culminating in the revolutionary acts of Queen Liliuokalani on Saturday last, the public safety is menaced and lives and property are in peril, and we appeal to you and the United States forces at your command for assistance.

The Queen, with the aid of armed force, and accompanied by threats of violence and bloodshed from those with whom she was acting, attempted to proclaim a new constitution; and, while prevented for the time from accomplishing her object, declared publicly that she would only defer her action.

This conduct and action was upon an occasion and under circumstances which have created general alarm and terror.

We are unable to protect ourselves without aid, and therefore pray for the protection of the United States forces.

HENRY E. COOPER,  
F. W. MCCHESENEY,  
*W. C. WILDER,*  
C. BOLTE,  
A. BROWN,  
WILLIAM O. SMITH,  
HENRY WATERHOUSE,  
THEO. F. LANSING,  
ED. SUHR,  
L. A. THURSTON,  
JOHN EMMELUTH,  
WM. R. CASTLE,  
J. A. MCCANDLESS,

*Citizens' Committee of Safety.*

No. 4.

*Mr. Stevens to Mr. Gifford.*UNITED STATES LEGATION,  
*Honolulu, January 16, 1893.*

Mr. W. M. GIFFORD:

SIR: Please allow Capt. Wiltse and his men the use of the opera house hall for a fair compensation for the same.

Yours, truly,

JOHN L. STEVENS.

No. 5

*Mr. Stevens to Mr. Walker.*UNITED STATES LEGATION,  
*Honolulu, January 16, 1893.*DEAR SIR: Will you let Arion Hall for use for the sleeping and lodgment of the soldiers and marines of Captain Wiltse, of the U. S. *Boston*, at a fair price? Let the bearer know.

Yours truly,

JOHN L. STEVENS,  
*United States Minister.*

No. 6.

*Mr. Parker to Mr. Stevens.*DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,  
*Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, January 16, 1893.*SIR: I have the honor to inform your excellency that the troops from the U. S. S. *Boston* were landed in this port at 5 o'clock this evening without the request or knowledge of Her Majesty's Government.

As the situation is one which does not call for interference on the part of the United States Government, my colleagues and myself would most respectfully request of your excellency the authority upon which this action was taken. I would also add that any protection that may have been considered necessary for the American Legation or for American property and interests in this city would have been cheerfully furnished by Her Majesty's Government.

With the highest respect, I have the honor to remain,

Your excellency's obedient servant,

SAMUEL PARKER,  
*Minister of Foreign Affairs.*

His Excellency, JOHN L. STEVENS,

*U. S. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Honolulu.*

## No. 7.

*Mr. Cleghorn to Mr. Stevens.*

## OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR OF OAHU.

*Honolulu, January 16, 1893.*

SIR: It is my duty to solemnly protest to your excellency against the landing this evening without permission from the proper authorities of an armed force from the United States ship *Boston*.

Your excellency well knows that when you have desired to land naval forces of the United States for the purpose of drill, permission by the local authorities has been readily accorded.

On the present occasion, however, the circumstances are entirely different, and ostensibly the present landing is for the discharge of functions which are distinctly responsible duties of the Hawaiian Government.

Such being the case, I am compelled to impress upon your excellency the international questions involved in this matter and the grave responsibilities thereby assumed.

While solemnly protesting to your excellency against the unwarrantable proceedings to which I have referred,

I have the honor to remain, sir, your excellency's obedient and humble servant,

A. S. CLEGHORN,  
*Governor of Oahu.*

His Excellency JOHN L. STEVENS,  
*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary  
of the United States of America.*

## No. 8.

*Mr. Stevens to Mr. Parker.*

## UNITED STATES LEGATION,

*Honolulu, January 17, 1893.*

SIR: Yours of yesterday in regard to the landing of the United States naval forces in Honolulu duly received and its import considered. In whatever the United States diplomatic and naval representatives have done or may do at this critical hour of Hawaiian affairs, we will be guided by the kindest views and feelings for all the parties concerned and by the warmest sentiments for the Hawaiian people and the persons of all nationalities.

Most sincerely, yours,

JOHN L. STEVENS.

Hon. SAMUEL PARKER,  
*Minister of Foreign Affairs.*



## No. 9.

*Mr. Stevens to Mr. Cleghorn.*UNITED STATES LEGATION,  
*Honolulu, January 17, 1893.*

SIR: Yours of the 16th, yesterday, regarding the landing of the United States naval forces in Honolulu, is received. I have carefully considered its import. My responsibility as the United States minister plenipotentiary at this critical time in Hawaiian affairs it is impossible for me to ignore. I assure you that whatever responsibility the American diplomatic and naval representatives have assumed or may assume, we shall do our utmost to regard the welfare of all persons and interests concerned.

Yours, sincerely, and with the kindest consideration,

JOHN L. STEVENS.

HON. A. S. CLEGHORN,  
*Governor of Oahu.*

## No. 10.

*Liliuokalani to Mr. Damon.*HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, *January 31, 1893.*Mr. S. M. DAMON, *Honolulu:*

Sir: You having stated that, as a condition upon which you would only authorize the lending by your firm of Bishop & Co. to me of the further sum of \$10,000, upon certain securities that I need not specify, I should hand to you the original new constitution that it was my intention to promulgate on the day of the prorogation of the late Legislature, January 14, 1893, I assure you that I am unable to comply with such condition, for the sole reason that such new constitution and all copies thereof and the draft thereof have been destroyed, the original constitution by my own hands and the copies thereof and the draft by my orders.

LILIUOKALANI.

In presence of—

PAUL NEUMANN,  
HENRY HOLMES.

## No. 11.

*Resolution of Annexation Club, March 31, 1893.*

Mr. COMMISSIONER: An association has recently been formed here known as the Annexation Club. The vice-presidents of the club—its president being temporarily absent—its secretary and treasurer, and the chairmen of its regular committees now have the honor to present their regards to you. The first steps to form this association were taken on the 21st of this month, and its membership now includes some 2,000 of the residents of this city, who are, it is believed, fully representative of the intelligence and respectability, as well as of the material interests of this community.

A large number of the members of this association were not actually concerned in the establishment of the present Government, but all the members are convinced that it is essential to the safety and security of life and property in the Hawaiian Islands, and to the permanent welfare of the people here, that this country shall become an integral portion of the American Union.

The need of a strong permanent Government to steady political passions, and keep this community free from dangers both of internal discord and foreign interference, has become apparent to all of us, and we look forward with earnest hope to the time when Hawaii can enter the great Republic.

We have learned with profound satisfaction that President Cleveland has appointed you to visit these islands, as we understand, for the purpose of investigating their political conditions and needs. We are confident that the most searching examination and analysis will disclose the fact that the present Government was established as a matter of necessity and duty, in the interest of humanity as well as of civilization, and not as a scheme to promote the selfish objects of any set or clique. The head of the recent Government having disavowed her obligations to the only authority under which she held power, the constitution of 1887, and having publicly announced her solemn intention to govern by royal proclamation and not by law, the only course to follow to preserve the body politic was to establish this Government in the interests of law and order.

It is the hope of the members of this association that a treaty of annexation may soon be accomplished between Hawaii and the United States, which, while securing all the safeguards of a free and stable government to all native aboriginal Hawaiians as well as to those of foreign ancestry, will entail no burdens on the United States, but on the contrary will be a source of additional strength and satisfaction.

We are aware, Mr. Commissioner, that your own views on any of these matters will depend on the result of the observations and inquiries which you will make during your visit here, and that our call upon you must be regarded as entirely informal and unofficial.

We beg to present to you the compliments of the Annexation Club of Hawaii, and to express the hope that your visit will not only be enjoyed by Mrs. Blount and yourself but will result in a way which shall be most advantageous to all of the momentous interests involved.

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No. 12.

*Admiral Skerrett to Mr. Blount.*

No. 110.]

U. S. S. MOHICAN,  
FLAGSHIP OF THE PACIFIC STATION,  
*Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, April 1, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform Special United States Commissioner Blount that in obedience to his directions the United States ensign over the Government building was lowered at 11 a. m. of this date and the force withdrawn from that building and the place designated as Camp Boston at the same hour. I learn that quite a number of people congregated about the Government building at the time; the force of marines stationed there were relieved by a force of the Provisional Gov-

ernment. There was no demonstration made by the populace present; no cheering, nor any other signs of either joy or grief.

I went on shore this afternoon and saw quite an access in numbers of those who were wearing the Annexation Club badge. There has been no evidence shown of unruly or riotous characters. Absolutely, there appears to be peace and quiet.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. SKERRETT,

*Rear-Admiral, U. S. Navy,*

*Commanding U. S. Naval Force, Pacific Station.*

Special United States Commissioner, J. H. BLOUNT.

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No. 13.

*Captain Hooper to Mr. Blount.*

U. S. REVENUE STEAMER RUSH,

*Honolulu, April 2, 1893.*

Hon. J. H. BLOUNT:

MY DEAR SIR: I witnessed the hauling down of the American flag and the raising of the Hawaiian flag over the Government building at this place yesterday, and was surprised not only at the absence of any indication of the violent and partisan feeling which I had been led to expect, but by the apparent apathy and indifference of the native portion of the assembled crowd, and also their politeness and evident good feeling towards Americans. As I passed freely around among them, accompanied by my son, we were kept busy returning their friendly salutes. The greatest good order prevailed throughout. There were no demonstrations of any kind as the American flag came down and not a single cheer greeted the Hawaiian flag as it was raised aloft.

The native men stood around in groups or singly, smoking and chatting, and nodding familiarly to passing friends, or leaning idly against the trees and fences, while the women and children which formed a large proportion of the assemblage were talking and laughing good naturedly. As the hour for hauling down the American flag approached, many people, men, and women, and children, could be seen approaching the Government square in a most leisurely manner, and showing more interest in the gala day appearance of the crowd than in the restoration of their national flag. The air of good-natured indifference and idle curiosity with which the native men regarded the proceedings, and the presence of the women and children in their white or bright colored dresses, was more suggestive of a county "fair" or horse race than the sequel to a "revolution."

Even the presence of the "armed forces" of the Provisional Government, numbering perhaps two hundred, parading the corridors of the Government house failed to elicit any sign of a feeling of anger or resentment. In half an hour after the exchange of flags had been made the crowd had dispersed and only the "force" of the Provisional Government, which I was told was necessary to prevent mob violence, remained to indicate that a "revolution" had recently taken place. While among the crowd I looked carefully for indications of "arms" upon the person of the natives but saw none, although with the thin clothing worn by them the presence of a revolver or such an arm could easily have been detected.

If any danger of mob violence on the part of the natives existed all outward signs of it were carefully concealed. Only evidences of the greatest good feeling were apparent.

Hoping that this short statement of the facts as they appeared to me may prove of interest to you,  
I am, very truly yours,

C. L. HOOPER,  
*Captain U. S. Revenue Marine.*

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No. 14.

*Mr. Wilcox to Mr. Blount.*

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, *April 6, 1893.*

Hon. J. H. BLOUNT,

*United States Commissioner, etc.:*

I beg to submit my scrap-book for your inspection, which will shed some light on the motives which actuated me and my associates in the conspiracy of May 1892.

You will please notice a letter from Fred. M. Somers to the San Francisco Examiner under date of May 24, 1892, and also an extract from the Illustrated American of December 26, 1891, and some extracts from the P. C. Advertiser of Honolulu of the month of May 1892. In the main these statements are correct.

My chief object was to establish a Republic with the view to ultimate annexation to the United States of America.

If annexation should be rejected by your Congress, which I hope not, I still believe that a Republic with the closest possible relations, commercial and otherwise, with the United States would be the best for Hawaii.

The reëstablishment of monarchy, in my humble opinion, ought not to be considered for a moment.

Most respectfully yours,

ROBERT W. WILCOX.

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No. 15.

*Mr. Wilcox to Mr. Blount.*

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS,  
*April 7, 1893.*

Hon. JAMES H. BLOUNT,

*United States Commissioner, etc.:*

Yesterday I stated in my letter to you the position I held for some time, which you will see in my scrap book. But I wish now to call your attention to the opinion of the Hawaiians as to the treaty made and submitted to your congress by the commissioner of the Provisional Government, which President Grover Cleveland has withdrawn from the congress. The Hawaiians are a unit against that treaty in its present form, because it was intended by those commissioners to disfranchise the Hawaiians.

The Hawaiians love liberty and the right of suffrage; and would only be willing to be annexed to the Union with the understanding that they

would be taken in as citizens of the United States. In other words, that the full privileges of United States citizens would be given to them.

The present Provisional Government started in a way to produce the most violent race prejudices. One thing is sure, every Hawaiian regards the Harrison Administration with disfavor and looks hopefully to Mr. Cleveland's Administration.

I am sure if the Congress of the United States admits Hawaii as a state of the Union, every Hawaiian will become a strong supporter of the Democratic party of the United States.

Respectfully, yours,

ROBERT W. WILCOX.

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No. 16.

*Admiral Skerrett to Mr. Blount.*

No. 123.]

U. S. S. MOHICAN,  
FLAGSHIP OF THE PACIFIC STATION,  
*Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, April 8, 1893.*

Col. J. H. BLOUNT,  
*United States Special Commissioner.*

DEAR SIR: I have learned that the *Boston's* battalion consists of 153 men and that of the *Mohican's* battalion is 118 men; making a total of 271 men, who can be landed if required.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. SKERRETT,  
*Rear Admiral U. S. Navy,*  
*Commanding U. S. Naval Force, Pacific Station.*

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No. 17.

*Mr. Wilcox to Mr. Blount.*

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, *April 19, 1893.*

Hon. JAS. H. BLOUNT,  
*United States Commissioner, etc.*

SIR: Referring to our conference of yesterday's *in re* "The establishment of this Provisional Government," I will submit the following appendix for your consideration:

That this Provisional Government was fostered and made predominant only through the American force of arms of the U. S. S. *Boston*, under the recognition of a decided minority of the white element, aided and abetted by United States Minister Stevens. Prior to any movement by the Queen's Government, and whilst her Government yet held the places, to wit, palace, barracks, station house, etc., there were 150 native soldiers and 200 policemen under arms, besides about 400 natives and foreigners who were ready to take up arms; the barracks and station house were amply supplied with war material (8 pieces of 75 centimeters caliber and 4 pieces of 5 centimeters caliber cannon and also two Gatling guns); there were also about 500 rifles, with a large supply of ammunition for same; whilst on the other hand the Provisional Government, before their recognition by Minister Stevens, *i. e.*, from 3 to 6 p. m.

on January 17, 1893, had only about 100 rifles and a very limited supply of ammunition, and it was only at 6 p. m. that their men numbered 100.

Under Minister Stevens' assurance—that he recognized the Provisional Government notwithstanding—the station house recapitulated at 6 p. m. that same day, with 200 rifles and other munitions.

The white element of this city did not join in with this Provisional Government until the morning of January 18, when they knew that the Queen's Government had given up everything to this Provisional Government, and then only under protest.

I have the honor to be yours, obediently,

ROBERT W. WILCOX.

No. 18.

*Mr. Wilcox to Mr. Blount.*

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, *April 25, 1893.*

Hon. JAMES H. BLOUNT,

*United States Commissioner, etc.:*

SIR: Referring to the amount of appropriations by the Government on account of contract laborers or coolies, under the guise of encouraging emigration, I present the following list of appropriations from 1874 to 1890, inclusive, amounting to the sum total of \$1,315,000, as follows:

In 1874, encouraging agriculture and emigration.....	\$50,000
In 1876, encouraging of emigration.....	35,000
In 1880, encouraging of emigration.....	100,000
In 1882, encouraging of emigration (an act).....	500,000
In 1884, encouraging of emigration.....	390,000
In 1886, encouraging of emigration.....	150,000
In 1888, encouraging of emigration.....	30,000
In 1890, encouraging of emigration.....	60,000
	1,315,000

In 1881 six thousand Chinese were imported. They brought with them the smallpox, which caused the death of three hundred native Hawaiians at Honolulu.

Nine-tenths of the above amount was spent for importing Chinese and Japanese laborers, while the other tenth was spent for Germans, Portuguese and Norwegians laborers.

The European class of laborers would be good citizens for the country, but were unable to make homes here, on account of the close and ruinous competition with the Asiatics. No men in the world can successfully compete with the Chinese and Japanese in most business pursuits or as laborers. For this reason Europeans of the laboring classes have left this country as soon as their contracts expired.

The late Legislature passed an act to limit the number of Chinese to five thousand annually. For some time previous Chinese emigration was stopped, Japanese being substituted for them.

If this country continues to be under the control of the sugar planters Hawaii will be only fit to be a home for rich sugar planters and their slaves—the paradise and inferno of the Pacific.

Yours obediently,

ROBERT W. WILCOX.

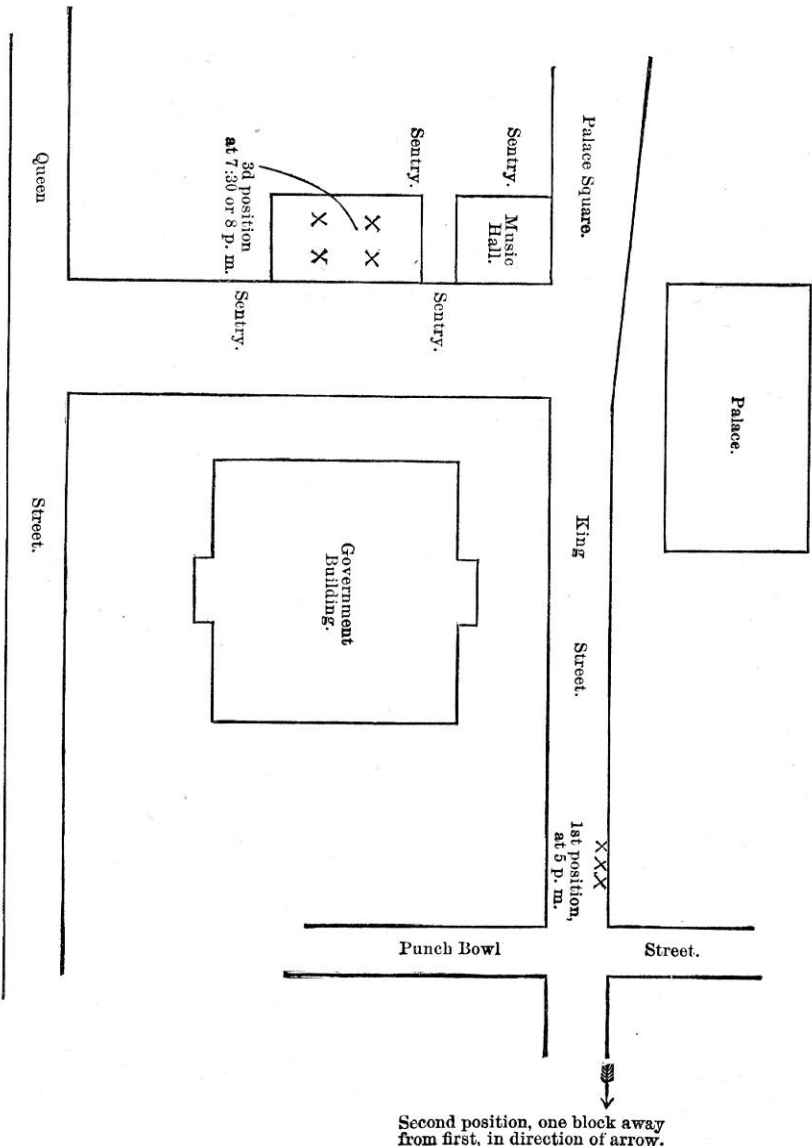
No. 19.

*Mr. C. J. McCarthy to Mr. C. B. Wilson.*

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, *May 1. 1893.*

Mr. C. B. WILSON:

DEAR SIR: As per your request of to-day I inclose you a diagram of the position of the *Boston* troops as of Monday evening, January 16, 1893. They remained in the third position for several days.



In connection with the arrival of the committee of safety, I would say that they arrived at the Government building at 2:30 p. m. on

Tuesday, January 17, loitered about the corridor a few minutes, asked Mr. Hossinger for possession of the building, and then Mr. Cooper proceeded to read the proclamation. He finished same at 2:40 p. m., at which time I received your telephone message and came to the station house.

Yours, etc.,

C. J. MCCARTHY.

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No. 20.

*Statement of J. C. Quinn.*

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, *May 2, 1893.*

A few brief notes of what I saw on January 17, 1893, the day the Provisional Government was established, about 2 p. m.

I was driving along King street, going towards the Government building; when I reached Palace square I heard a pistol shot; I looked back and saw a large crowd by E. O. Hall & Son. The minute the shot was fired I heard the rumbling of wheels in the direction of Arion Hall. I drove over that way and saw some of the blue jackets who were camped there getting ready for action.

They ran their cannon out so that it pointed towards Palace square. The blue jackets stood ready for action, some at the cannons, the rest formed in line behind the cannons with their guns in hands. I can't say positively whether there were two cannons or not. This detachment of blue jackets that I speak of were on the northwest side of the Arion Hall. The men and cannon, as they were drawn in line, faced towards Palace square. I drove around the Opera House, turned down Mililani street, which is on the southeast side of Arion Hall. I saw a lot of blue jackets drawn up in line, ready for action, with their cannon and men facing towards the Government building. The blue jackets I speak of means the ones which were landed from the *Boston* on the 16th of January last. I drove down Mililani street and around to the U. C. C. office. I saw Mr. Hall standing by his store. I asked him what the shooting was about. He said that John Good had shot a policeman, for trying to stop a wagon which contained arms. I told him that the blue jackets were getting ready for action. He said that was good and ran down towards the Arion Hall. In a few minutes I drove back to the Government building and saw some armed men standing in front of the building, armed with guns.

J. C. QUINN,

*Manager United Carriage Co., Telephone 290.*

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No. 21.

*Mr. Edmund Norrie to Mr. C. B. Wilson.*

Hon. C. B. WILSON, *Honolulu:*

SIR: In response to your request to reduce to writing the verbal report which I made to you on January 17 in regard to the situation at the Government building and surroundings at the time of the proclamation of the Provisional Government I beg to submit it as follows:

I entered the Government building about 1 o'clock p. m. and went to the foreign office where I, from the window in the minister's private



office, watched the movements of the United States forces which were stationed on the Hayselden premises. The attached roughly-drawn diagram shows that the sailors were marched up from Kekaulike street through the alleyway between the opera house and the Arion Hall, and stood in the yard belonging to the premises occupied by Mr. Nakayama, inspector of Japanese.

Two Gatling guns were placed at the entrance to the said alley, trailed on the main entrance of the Government building. About 1:45 p. m. the placing of the troops was accomplished and the men stood at "attention," the infantry with arms "ordered," the artillerists with the drawing ropes of the guns in their hands ready to move. I estimated that one company with the half battery of Gatlings occupied Kekaulike street and the alley, while the rest of the sailors with two other guns were in the yard between the Arion Hall and Nakayama's house. I went down to Palace Square to see if the insurgents were beginning to move on the Government building as expected. In the gateway of Nakayama's premises towards Palace Square stood two officers of the *Boston* with drawn swords looking towards the town. I now saw Mr. Dole and a body of men coming up through Merchant street towards the Government buildings. They were crossing Alake street when I saw them. The *Boston* officers saw them at the same time and immediately went to Arion Hall. I returned to the foreign office and took up my place at the window overlooking the Arion Hall.

I noticed that all the *Boston* officers had placed themselves in the proper positions with their men ready to make a move. At this time Mr. Charles L. Carter came riding on horseback very fast towards the Arion Hall from Queen street [indicated by arrow on diagram] and stopped outside the Arion Hall, dismounted and entered the gate. Capt. Wiltse and another officer were sitting on the veranda of the hall facing the Government building. Mr. Carter approached Capt. Wiltse and handed him a large envelope, which he opened, and after having read the contents placed it in his pocket. He said something to the officer with him, who left, and going among the troops spoke to the different officers. Mr. Carter remounted and left by the same route along Queen street. A few minutes after Mr. Dole and party turned the corner of Palace Square and entered the Government yard from Kekaulike street and thence to the main entrance of the building, where they stopped and Mr. Cooper read the proclamation. As soon as he had finished I left and reported to you.

EDMUND NORRIE.

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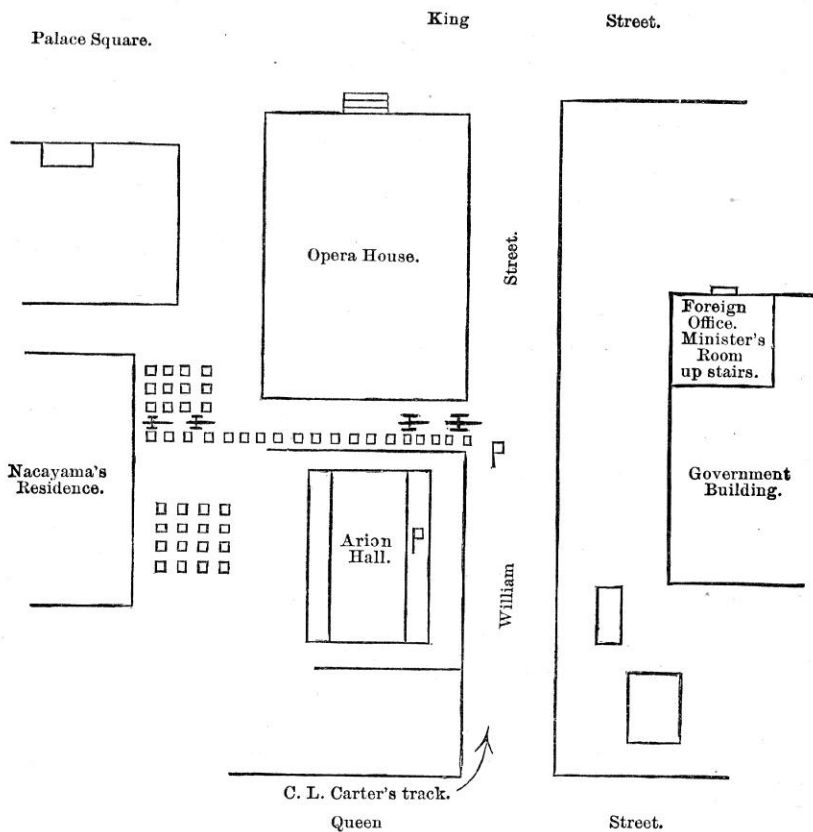
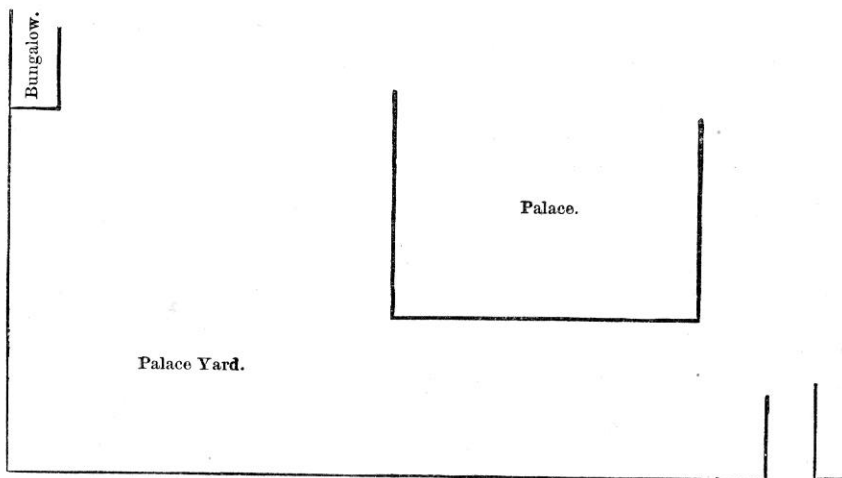
No. 22.

*Mr. H. P. Baldwin to Mr. Blount.*

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, *April 25, 1893.*

Col. J. H. BLOUNT,  
*American Commissioner.*

MY DEAR SIR: As you remember I had an appointment to meet you last Saturday morning for an interview as a delegate from a branch annexation organization on the island of Kauai. I found it impossible to come to Honolulu last Saturday, hence I failed to keep my engagement.



I called to see you Monday this week, but your secretary told me you were out, and I have since been told by the secretary of the Honolulu Annexation Club, Mr. Jones, that you will have no time for interviews till after the mail leaves Wednesday.

As I return to Kauai to-morrow, and will therefore have no opportunity of meeting you, I will give you briefly in writing the views as I understand them of that portion of the people of Kauai who favor annexation.

The two branches of the Annexation Club formed on Kauai are composed of all classes and include plantation men, ranchmen, tradesmen, mechanics, and ordinary workmen. Most of those who represent the property of the island are in favor of annexation and have joined the organization.

When the delegates from Kauai had a short interview with you last week I informed you that the Annexation Club from my side of the island passed a resolution favoring annexation providing Asiatic labor, which is considered almost indispensable for our plantations, should not be prohibited by the United States Government. Last week the organization, taking a broader view of the question, rescinded the former vote and passed an unconditional resolution in favor of annexation, trusting that in case annexation should take place the United States Government would take into careful consideration our labor requirements. The natives of the country furnish a very inadequate portion of the labor required for the numerous operations of the country. We are therefore obliged to draw on other countries for our labor supply. In this tropical country white men can not work in our cane fields. We have found that Asiatics are the most suitable and economical laborers for our work, such as Japanese and Chinese. These are introduced every year to take the places of those who leave, as very few of them make this country a permanent home.

You can readily understand why the labor question is a very important one to us and that any political change that may cut us off from the labor supply we have heretofore enjoyed may work serious injury to our sugar industry.

The belief that the United States would not allow Asiatics to come into the country has prevented some of the planters on Kauai from joining our annexation organization. The majority of those who have joined the organization have done so after careful consideration and because it is their firm conviction that the country can no longer maintain a good and stable independent government. Numerous reasons may be given for this, but I will state only a few of the more prominent.

(1) The unfitness of a majority of the voters for representatives in this country to have the franchise and use it for upright and progressive government.

(2) A growing jealousy among the natives of foreigners, who, they feel, are acquiring the property and business of the country.

(3) The diversified foreign population of the country, who come from all parts of the world. This population consists of all classes of men who come here for different purposes, a great many to make what they can out of the country and then leave. They compose a mixed population that can not and will not work together for good, honest and substantial government.

The history of our Government during the past few years must convince anyone who will give it a careful study that the late Hawaiian monarchs, who were really less competent to manage the affairs of state

than former Kings were, are totally unfit and incompetent to guide the affairs of the nation at this time of progress and prosperity; also, that corruption has been on the increase amongst Government officials and in the Legislature.

It is our belief that should this Government continue as an independent government, revolution and conspiracy, which has overturned and disturbed the affairs of government so often during the past six years, will increase in the future and result inevitably in anarchy.

I would add, for myself personally, that I was born in this country and have lived here all my life. I have acquired considerable property and represent plantations that have this year an output of about 23,000 tons of sugar. This is my home, and I desire to make it the home of my children if we can live under good government. I have not favored annexation till this last revolutionary act of the Queen.

I share in the solicitude expressed by many of the planters relative to the labor question and would be glad to have our Government continue independent if possible, but good government is of the first and greatest importance to this as it is to all countries, and it is the belief, for reasons given above, that we can not maintain good government without the protection of a more powerful nation that has led me to join the annexationists.

I remain, yours, very truly,

H. P. BALDWIN,  
*Delegate Kauai Annexation Club.*

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No. 23.

*Mr. Theo. C. Porter to Mr. Blount.*

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,  
*Honolulu, May 11, 1893.*

Hon. J. H. BLOUNT,

*Special Commissioner of the United States of America:*

SIR: In accordance with my communication of the 12th ultimo, I have caused to be prepared the following inclosures, viz:

No. 1.—Tabulated statement of taxes paid by different nationalities.

No. 2.—Tabulated statement of acreage owned by different nationalities on which taxes are paid.

No. 3.—Statement showing acreage and quality of Government lands and where situated.

No. 4.—Statement showing acreage and quality of Crown lands and where situated.

No. 5.—Statement showing acreage and quality of Bishop estate and where situated.

No. 6.—Statement showing acreage and quality of Crown lands, where situated, and available for lease or homestead.

No. 7.—Table showing a summary by nationality of the Government pay rolls, etc.

As I understand it, this will supply the desired information. It is not claimed that these tables and statements are absolutely perfect; such statistics never are and never can be, but they are as accurate as it is possible at this time and under the circumstances to make them. They include everything except the few delinquents, and the public lands—Government and Crown. The persons classed as "natives" are supposed to be of pure aboriginal birth and descent.

Under the head of "Half Castes" are included all who have any proportion of native blood, however small. Many of these are only a quarter native, some an eighth or less. The acreage of the Bishop estate, amounting to about 420,000 acres, is included in the "Half-Caste" column. If this estate were entirely eliminated from the calculation, that class of our population would own only 7.78 per cent of the total taxable acreage instead of 28.67 per cent, as appears in the table. The large lands and very valuable buildings and improvements known as the Kamehameha School on the Bishop estate is free from taxation, and materially affects the taxes in the "Half-Caste" column. The Bishop estate, together with the Government and Crown lands, amount to 2,000,000 acres, or about one-half of the entire area of the country. In short, these tables show that the pure Hawaiian pays \$1.01 in \$7.39 of the taxes, owns 1 in every 7.02 acres of the taxable land, and holds two-thirds of the offices and positions under the Government.

In connection with the above, the following data compiled from the last census may be of interest:

The pure "Hawaiians and Half Castes" together constitute 45.01 per cent of the entire population, furnish 30.98 per cent of the males over 15 years of age, 70.18 per cent of the voters, 9.30 per cent of the laborers, 13.25 per cent of the merchants and traders, 35.55 per cent of the mechanics, 48.47 per cent of the drivers and teamsters, 74.57 per cent of the seamen, and 82.40 per cent of the fishermen. The 13.25 per cent appearing under the head of merchants and traders are fishmongers, fruit-venders, and the like. Such a thing as a merchant in the larger sense of the word can not be found among the pure natives.

Should there be any other information desired of this department or any of its bureaus, I shall at any and all times be pleased to give it to you.

I remain, with much respect, your obedient servant,

THEO. C. PORTER,  
*Minister of Finance.*

No. 1.—Table showing the amount of taxes paid by various nationalities in the Hawaiian Islands, compiled from the reports of the tax assessors and collectors of the four divisions into which the islands are divided, for the annual period of 1891-'92.

Taxation division.	Islands.	Americans and Europeans.	Natives.	Half-castes.	Chinese.	Japanese.	Other nationalities.	Total.
1	Oahu .....	\$128,048.42	\$22,898.09	\$13,278.03	\$48,237.64	\$7,915.79	None.	\$220,377.97
2	Maui, Lanai and Molokai.	42,940.87	16,687.76	3,640.79	14,317.49	13,556.67	\$370.10	91,513.68
3	Hawaii .....	64,252.19	23,705.44	9,275.48	11,814.36	29,838.61	None.	138,886.08
4	Kauai and Niihau.	39,275.26	8,095.53	674.38	12,896.61	16,015.00	359.72	77,316.50
	Total .....	274,516.74	71,386.82	26,868.68	87,266.10	67,326.07	729.82	528,094.23

*Percentages of taxes.*

Americans and Europeans .....	51.98
Natives .....	13.52
Half-castes .....	5.10
Chinese .....	16.53
Japanese .....	12.75
Others .....	.12
	100.00

The above tax includes poll and school taxes.

THEO. C. PORTER,  
*Minister of Finance.*

HONOLULA, May 10, 1893.

No. 2.—Table showing the acreage on which taxes have been paid by various nationalities in the Hawaiian Islands, compiled from the reports of the tax assessors and collectors of the four divisions into which the islands are divided, for the annual period of 1891-'92.

Taxation division.	Islands.	Americans and Europeans.	Natives.	Half-castes.	Chinese.	Japanese.	Other nationalities.	Total.
1	Oahu.....	177,168	38,123	70,949	*6,042	200	None.	292,482
2	Maui, Lanai, and Molokai.	227,115	29,410	78,526	*3,733	None.	None.	338,784
3	Hawaii.....	479,384	159,733	377,998	2,541	None.	None.	1,019,656
4	Kauai and Niihau.	168,825	30,191	4,072	8	None.	None.	203,096
	Total.....	1,052,492	257,457	531,545	12,324	200	None.	1,854,018

\*Mostly leased.

*Percentages of acreage.*

Americans and Europeans.....	56.77
Natives.....	13.89
Half-castes.....	28.67
Chinese.....	.66
Japanese.....	.01
	100.00

THEO. C. PORTER,  
Minister of Finance.

HONOLULA, May 10, 1893.

No. 3.—Summary of the Government lands for 1893.

Island.	District.	Areas.
Hawaii.....	Hilo.....	<i>Acres.</i> 44,047
	Hamakua.....	250,969
	Kohala.....	15,865.5
	North Kona.....	120,047.5
	South Kona.....	29,995.5
	Kau.....	92,371
	Puna.....	34,950
Total for Hawaii.....		588,245.5
Maui.....	Lahaina.....	510
	Wailuku.....	644
	Honuaula.....	14,484
	Hamakapoko.....	4,550
	Hamakualoa.....	9,255
	Koolau.....	17,000
	Hana.....	18,626
	Kipahulu.....	1,162
	Kaupo.....	6,612
Kahikinui.....	25,000	
Total for Maui.....		97,843
Lanai.....		30,347
Kahooolawe.....		30,000
Molokai.....		20,000
Oahu.....	Honolulu.....	4,575
	Ewa.....	2,635
	Waianae.....	3,648
	Waialua.....	14,000
	Koolau.....	329
Total for Oahu.....		25,187
Kauai.....		23,273
Total Government lands.....		814,895.5

REMARKS.—The total area of the Government land at this date, estimated in round numbers, is 828,370 acres. The total value, independent of buildings, etc., was estimated in 1890 to be about \$2,128,850. The annual income at that time by

leases, etc., was \$67,636. Of this income \$19,500 was from wharfage, and \$7,800 from the rent of land with buildings thereon.

The Government lands at the above date were classified to quality as follows:

	Acres.
Cane and arable land .....	35, 150
Forest land .....	204, 670
Grazing land of fair quality .....	367, 270
Grazing land, barren and of little value .....	213, 800
Rugged inaccessible mountain tracts .....	40, 000
Old fish-ponds .....	780
Valuable building lots .....	130
<b>Total estimated in 1890 .....</b>	<b>861, 800</b>

A considerable portion of the land classed above as "grazing land" might also be classed as arable for certain products, while much of the "forest land" is of the finest quality as regards soil and climate, but is at a higher elevation than land now generally cultivated.

By an act passed in 1890, nine unassigned lands, which had been claimed by the Government under a ruling by the supreme court in a parallel case, were transferred to the commissioners of Crown lands. These had been included among the Government lands in the estimate of 1890.

No. 4.—*Summary for the Crown lands for 1893.*

Islands.	Districts.	Areas.
		<i>Acres.</i>
Hawaii .....	Hilo .....	256, 939
	Hamakua .....	18, 864
	Kohala .....	57, 680
	Kona .....	2, 000
	Puna .....	66, 000
	Kau .....	187, 990
<b>Total for Hawaii .....</b>		<b>589, 473</b>
Maui .....	Lahaina .....	2, 084
	Olowalu .....	17, 040
	Kula .....	16, 283
	Hana .....	610
	Koolau .....	17, 408
	Kahakuloa .....	10, 523
	Kaanapali .....	4, 300
<b>Total for Maui .....</b>		<b>68, 248</b>
Molokai .....		21, 383
Lanai .....		17, 370
Oahu .....	Kona .....	5, 581
	Koolaupoko .....	9, 958
	Koolauloa .....	6, 672
	Waianae and Ewa .....	41, 967
<b>Total for Oahu .....</b>		<b>64, 178</b>
Kauai .....		154, 636
<b>Total area of Crown lands .....</b>		<b>915, 288</b>

E. and O. E.

W. D. ALEXANDER,  
*Surveyor-General.*

## No. 5.—Summary of the lands of the estate of Bernice Pauahi Bishop.\*

Islands.	Districts.	Areas.
Hawaii .....	Hilo .....	<i>Acres.</i> 5,843
	Hamakua .....	8,014
	Kohala .....	3,000
	North Kona .....	153,290
	South Kona .....	32,478
	Kau .....	78,874
	Puna .....	6,790
Total for Hawaii.....		288,289
Total for Maui.....		6,434
Total for Molokai.....		52,722
Total for Oahu.....		60,748
Total for Kauai.....		4,636
Grand total.....		412,829

\*Mr. Alexander now estimates the Bishop estate at 420,000 acres.—F. C. P.

The annual rents of the estate at the present time amount to about \$50,000, and are increasing.

E. and O. E.

W. D. ALEXANDER,  
*Surveyor-General.*

## No. 6.—Crown lands available for lease, sale, or homestead.

Island.	District.	Name of tract.	Area.	Remarks.	
Hawaii .....	Kona .....	Puuwaawaa (about) ..	<i>Acres.</i> 35,000	Very rocky and dry grazing.	
		Haleohiu (about) .....	1,000	Rocky and dry grazing.	
		Waiaha .....	200	Do.	
		Puaa .....	859	Do.	
		Onouli .....	367	Do.	
	Puna .....	Olaa .....	47,000	Good agricultural land.	
		Waiakolea .....	300	Rocky and dry grazing.	
		Kaimu (about) .....	2,000	Do.	
	Oahu .....	Hamakua.....	Waimanu (about).....	5,000	Leap Valley.
		Koolau .....	{ Makawai }	1,200	Kula Land.
{ Hopekea }					
Molokai .....	Ewa .....	Pouhala .....	43	Do.	
		Malapue (about).....	1,200	Rocky and dry grazing.	
		Total .....	94,169		



No. 7.—*Monthly pay roll of the Provisional Government—summary by nationality.*

No.	Nationality.	Amount.	Per cent in num- ber.
459	Hawaiians .....	\$18,631.00	52.34
205	Americans (including 77 school teachers) .....	18,367.49	23.38
110	British (including 37 school teachers) .....	9,148.74	12.54
19	Germans .....	1,371.33	2.17
27	Portuguese .....	866.63	3.08
13	Scandinavians .....	687.92	1.48
15	Japanese .....	762.60	1.71
7	Chinese .....	426.00	.80
3	South Sea Islanders .....	145.00	.34
1	Malay .....	60.00	.11
1	Russian .....	50.00	.11
17	Unclassified .....	631.66	1.94
877	Total .....	51,148.37	100.00

NOTE.—The above is the *monthly pay roll* of the entire civil service, except the salaries of the *cabinet ministers* and the pay of the police. The appropriation for the pay of the *police* is at the rate of nearly \$6,750 per month, and the members of the force are nearly all native *Hawaiians*. Should they be added to the above statement the *Hawaiians* will be found to hold at least two-thirds of the salaried positions under the Government. Should day-laborers be taken into account, the percentage of *Hawaiians* in the Government employ would be still further increased.

THEO. C. PORTER,  
*Minister of Finance.*

HONOLULU, *May 2, 1893.*

No. 24.

*Mr. J. W. Jones to Mr. Blount.*

HEADQUARTERS ANNEXATION CLUB,  
*Honolulu, H. I., May 15, 1893.*

*Col. J. H. Blount, United States Commissioner, etc.:*

DEAR SIR: Agreeably to your request, please find herein statement of annexation clubs on the various islands, with number of names on rolls of each island, and total.

I would state that there are 13 rolls still in circulation on this island, estimated to contain about 250 names. We are also informed that there are similar rolls on the other islands, which will be sent us as fast as turned in.

Number of names on Maui .....	554
Number of names on Oahu .....	2,572
Number of names on Hawaii .....	922
Number of names on Kauai .....	531
Total .....	4,579

*Hawaii annexation clubs.*—Hilo, North Kohala, South Kona, Hoo-kena, Napoopoo, Kapalilua.

*Maui annexation club.*—Wailuku.

*Kauai annexation clubs.*—Lehui, Waimea, Kealia.

I would also state that we have lists in the Hamakua District on Hawaii, the Lahaina, Hana, and Paia districts on Maui, and at Kaluaaha on Molokai.

Very respectfully,

J. W. JONES,  
*Secretary Annexation Club.*

*Mr. Hassinger's certificate.*

I certify that the [following] tabular statement hereon made is correct, and is taken from the naturalization records of the interior department.

J. A. HASSINGER,  
Chief Clerk of Department.

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, June 20, 1893.

*Oath of citizen or resident.*

No. —.]

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, *Island of* —, *District of* —, ss:

I, —, aged —, a native of —, residing at —, in said district, do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will support the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands, promulgated and proclaimed on the 17th day of January, 1893, not hereby renouncing, but expressly reserving all allegiance to any foreign country now owing by me.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this — day of —, A. D. 1893.

No. —.]

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, *Island of* —, *District of* —, ss:

I, the undersigned, —, do hereby certify that —, aged —, a native of —, residing at —, in said district, has this day taken, before me, the oath to support the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands, promulgated and proclaimed on the 17th day of January, 1893.

—, 1893.

*Oath of Government officer.*

No. —.]

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, *Island of* —, *District of* —, ss:

I, —, aged —, a native of —, residing at —, in said district, do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will support and bear true allegiance to the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands, and faithfully perform the duties appertaining to the office or employment of —.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this — day of —, A. D. 1893.

No. —.]

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, *Island of* —, *District of* —, ss:

I, the undersigned, —, do hereby certify that —, aged —, a native of —, residing at —, in said district, has this day taken, before me, the oath to support and bear true allegiance to the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands, and faithfully perform the duties appertaining to the office or employment of —.

—, —, 1893.

## THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM.

*Record of naturalization.*

In the department of the interior. In the matter of the naturalization of——.

Be it remembered that on this —— day of ——, A. D. 18—, ——, an alien; and late a subject or citizen of ——, applied in writing to the minister of the interior to be admitted a citizen of the Hawaiian Kingdom pursuant to the acts of the Hawaiian Legislature in relation thereto, and it appearing by his said application and by other satisfactory proofs that he has resided within the Kingdom for two years next preceding said application and that he intends to become a permanent resident of this Kingdom, and that he is not a pauper nor a refugee from the justice of some other country, and his said application having been approved by the minister of interior, and the said —— having, on the —— day of ——, A. D. 18—, taken and subscribed the oath of allegiance required by law before ——, therefore I do admit the said ——, and declare him to be a citizen of the Hawaiian Kingdom.

—— of the Interior.

*In re the matter of naturalization of foreigners.*

Section 1284 of the civil code requires, "It shall also be necessary to validate the marriage of native female subjects of these Islands with male foreigners coming here to reside, that the foreigners have become first duly naturalized by taking the oath of allegiance."

This section was repealed by Chapter XXIII of the session laws of 1872. Since then, but few foreigners have taken the oath of allegiance (other than Asiatics) except those holding appointments under the Government, as required by Chapter XLII of the laws of 1874.

*Letters patent of denization.*

Name.	Nationality.	Date.
Clarence W. Ashford .....	British .....	July 10, 1883
William Foster .....	American .....	Aug. 7, 1883
Wm. Russel Austin .....	do .....	Oct. 8, 1883
Paul Neumann .....	American citizen .....	Oct. 11, 1883
Michael Thompson .....	American .....	Nov. 23, 1883
Julius H. Smith .....	do .....	Apr. 7, 1884
Joseph Sykes Webb .....	English .....	May 13, 1884
Geo. William Parker .....	do .....	Do.
Jno. William Pfluger .....	German .....	Oct. 4, 1884
Harry E. Avery .....	American .....	Oct. 6, 1884
James Brodie .....	British .....	Jan. 29, 1885
Rolando Kuehn .....	American .....	Jan. 15, 1885
Volney V. Ashford .....	British .....	Feb. 11, 1885
J. Vanderbilt Simonson .....	American .....	Apr. 7, 1885
Elijah Nichols .....	do .....	Feb. 11, 1885
Patrick H. W. Ross .....	British .....	Sept. 1, 1885
Paul Petrovits .....	American citizen .....	Do.
Jay H. Reist .....	American .....	Oct. 13, 1885
A. Hoffnung .....	English .....	Aug. 15, 1885
Geo. E. Gresley Jackson .....	British .....	Jan. 16, 1886
Chas. B. Reynolds .....	English .....	Nov. 15, 1885
Edw. C. Webb, M. D. ....	American .....	Nov. 18, 1885
S. E. Craddock, M. D. ....	British .....	Jan. 13, 1886
Edward Hore .....	do .....	Jan. 23, 1886
Geo. Carson Kenyon .....	do .....	Do.
Jno. Josiah Jones .....	Jamaica .....	Jan. 25, 1886
Charles Creighton .....	American citizen .....	Feb. 26, 1886
Edmond Wright Norrie .....	Dane .....	May 13, 1886
Zeno Kelly Myers .....	American .....	Do.
John T. Dare .....	do .....	May 6, 1886
Allan B. Scrimgeour .....	British .....	May 13, 1886
James Clinton Hooker .....	do .....	May 31, 1886
Robert J. Creighton .....	do .....	June 29, 1886
A. W. Heydtmann .....	German .....	Dec. 30, 1886
Frank B. McStocker .....	American .....	Feb. 9, 1887
Abraham Rosenberg .....	German .....	Mar. 4, 1887
Henry Lardi Thron .....	American citizen .....	Feb. 24, 1887
David McDonald .....	do .....	Mar. 22, 1887
Harry Weeks .....	British .....	Mar. 5, 1887

*Letters patent of denization—Continued.*

Name.	Nationality.	Date.
Charles Lind.....	American.....	Apr. 4, 1887
William Joseph Harris.....		
John Calway.....		
Charles N. Spencer.....	American.....	May 13, 1887
William John Cox.....	British.....	May 17, 1887
Melvin Staples.....	American.....	Aug. 11, 1887
John Ritson.....	British.....	Sept. 19, 1887
William Hurst Graenhalgh.....	American.....	Nov. 19, 1888
William Tufts Brigham.....	do.....	Feb. 26, 1889
Hong Yen Chang.....	American citizen.....	July 30, 1889
A. Van Clief Gear.....	American.....	July 21, 1890
Hugh James Gallagher.....	do.....	Do.
Philip Sheridan Woolsey.....	do.....	Do.
John Walter Jones.....	do.....	July 23, 1890
Dow Lee Huntsman.....	do.....	July 25, 1890
William Woodworth Bruner.....	do.....	Do.
Paul Hamil.....	do.....	Do.
William Todd Soward.....	do.....	Aug. 2, 1890
George Nelson Armstrong.....	do.....	Aug. 5, 1890
Frank P. Hastings.....	do.....	Mar. 2, 1891
John Ross.....	do.....	Oct. 28, 1891
Henry E. Cooper.....	do.....	June 30, 1892
Robert B. Brenham.....	do.....	Feb. 12, 1892
Francis M. English.....	English.....	Sept. 29, 1892
C. J. Falk.....	American.....	Feb. 14, 1893
Theodore C. Porter.....	do.....	Mar. 15, 1893
Francis M. Wakefield.....	British.....	May 15, 1893

Kalakaua, by the grace of God, of the Hawaiian Islands King. To all whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Know ye, that whereas by section number 443 of our civil code the royal prerogative is expressly reserved to us of granting to any alien resident abroad, or temporarily resident in this Kingdom, letters patent of denization, conferring upon such alien, without abjuration of allegiance, all the rights, privileges, and immunities of a citizen, which said letters patent shall render such denizen in all respects accountable to the laws of this Kingdom, and impose upon him like fealty to us as if he had been duly naturalized according to law; and

Whereas, by petition duly presented to us by \_\_\_\_\_, a native of \_\_\_\_\_, at present temporarily resident in this Kingdom, the said petitioner solicits of us the issue to him of such letters patent of denization.

Now, therefore, we, reposing trust and confidence in the said \_\_\_\_\_, and believing him to be well affected towards our person and Government, and by virtue of the royal prerogative expressly reserved to and reposed in us by law, as above recited, do, by these letters patent of denization, confer upon the said \_\_\_\_\_ without abjuration of his allegiance, all the rights, privileges, and immunities of a native Hawaiian subject, and he, the said \_\_\_\_\_, is hereby declared to be invested with all such rights, privileges, and immunities as aforesaid, subject, nevertheless, to an accountability to the laws of this Kingdom, and fealty to our throne in manner and form similar to that devolving upon naturalized subjects of this Kingdom.

Witness our hand and the great seal of the Hawaiian Kingdom at our palace of Iolani, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, A. D. 18—.

By the King:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Premier.

Kalakaua, by the grace of God, of the Hawaiian Islands King, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Know ye, that by virtue of section 433, Article VIII of Chapter VII of the civil code as amended by section 1 of Chapter X of the laws of 1887, and by and with the advice and consent of the cabinet, we do by these letters patent of denization, confer upon \_\_\_\_\_, a citizen of the \_\_\_\_\_, an alien temporarily resident in this Kingdom, without abjuration of allegiance, all the rights, privileges, and immunities of a native subject, nevertheless, in all respects to an accountability to the laws of this Kingdom and the like fealty to our throne as if he had been duly naturalized.

Witness our hand and the great seal of our Kingdom at our palace of Iolani this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, A. D. 18—.

By the King:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

*Letters patent of denization.*

Liliuokalani, by the grace of God of the Hawaiian Islands Queen, to all whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Know ye, that by virtue of section 433, Article VIII of Chapter VII of the civil code, as amended by section 1 of Chapter X, of the laws of 1887, and by and with the advice and consent of the cabinet, we do by these letters patent of denization confer upon \_\_\_\_\_, a citizen of \_\_\_\_\_, an alien, temporarily resident of this Kingdom, without abjuration of allegiance, all the rights, privileges and immunities of a native, subject, nevertheless, in all respects to an accountability to the laws of this Kingdom, and the like fealty to our throne, as if he had been duly naturalized.

Witness our hand, and the great seal of our Kingdom, at our palace of Iolani, in Honolulu, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, A. D. 189—, and in the \_\_\_\_\_ year of our reign.

By the Queen:

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Minister of Foreign Affairs.*

*Letters patent of denization.*

Liliuokalani, by the Grace of God of the Hawaiian Islands Queen, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Know ye, that by virtue of section 433, Article VIII of Chapter VII of the civil code, as amended by section 1 of Chapter X of the laws of 1887, and by and with the advice and consent of the cabinet, we do by these letters patent of denization confer upon \_\_\_\_\_, a citizen of \_\_\_\_\_, an alien, temporarily resident in this Kingdom, without abjuration of allegiance, all the rights, privileges and immunities of a native, subject, nevertheless, in all respects to an accountability to the laws of this Kingdom, and the like fealty to our throne, as if he had been duly naturalized, and to our pleasure.

Witness our hand, and the great seal of our Kingdom, at our palace of Iolani, in Honolulu, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, A. D. 189—, and in the \_\_\_\_\_ year of our reign.

By the Queen:

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Minister of Foreign Affairs.*

*Letters patent of denization.*

Sanford B. Dole, President of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Know ye, that by virtue of section 433, Article VIII of Chapter VII of the civil code, as amended by section 1 of Chapter X of the laws of 1887, and by and with the advice and consent of the executive council, I do by these letters patent of denization confer upon \_\_\_\_\_, an alien, temporarily resident in these islands, without abjuration of allegiance, all the rights, privileges and immunities of a native, subject nevertheless in all respects to an accountability to the laws of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands, and the like fealty to its Government as if he had been duly naturalized.

Witness my hand, and the great seal of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands in Honolulu this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, A. D. 1893.

By the President,

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Minister of the Interior.*

*Application for naturalization.*

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, \_\_\_\_\_, 18—.

To His Excellency \_\_\_\_\_,

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Minister of the Interior:*

The undersigned, a native of the city of \_\_\_\_\_, district or county of \_\_\_\_\_, state of \_\_\_\_\_, country \_\_\_\_\_, respectfully represents that he has resided in the Hawaiian Kingdom for \_\_\_\_\_ years next preceding this application; that his present place of

residence is ———; that it is his intention to become a permanent resident of the Kingdom; that “he is not a pauper nor a refugee from the justice of some other country,” and he prays that he may be allowed to take the oath of naturalization as provided by law.

We concur,

\_\_\_\_\_  
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Minister of Finance.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Attorney General.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Minister of the Interior.

Approved \_\_\_\_\_, 18—.

Nationality and number of naturalizations for each biennial fiscal period from April 1, 1876, to March 31, 1892.

Country.	Two years to March 31—			
	1878.	1880.	1882.	1884.
United States.....	7	23	18	14
Great Britain.....	7	3	6	8
Canada.....	1	.....	1	2
Australian Colonies.....	1	3	1	1
Germany.....	4	3	4	2
Holland.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Russia.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Iceland.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Denmark.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Norway.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Sweden.....	.....	.....	2	.....
China.....	5	1	2	2
East Indies.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Portuguese Colonies.....	.....	1	.....	2
Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Buenos Ayres.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy.....	.....	.....	1	1
Belgium.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Indies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for the periods.....	25	35	43	33

Country.	Two years to March 31—			
	1886.	1888.	1890.	1892.
United States.....	8	15	22	8
Great Britain.....	7	7	8	8
Canada.....	2	.....	1	3
Australian Colonies.....	.....	2	.....	1
Germany.....	6	3	3	5
Holland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iceland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denmark.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden.....	.....	1	1	.....
China.....	8	4	5	91
East Indies.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Portuguese Colonies.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Nova Scotia.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Buenos Ayres.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Italy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgium.....	1	.....	.....	.....
West Indies.....	1	.....	.....	.....
France.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total for the periods.....	35	32	46	117

## No. 26.

Mr. Thos. G. Thrum to Mr. Blount.

BUREAU OF CONVEYANCES,  
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, June 20, 1893.

His Excellency J. H. BLOUNT,  
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary  
of the United States:

SIR: I have the honor to hand you herewith the exhibit in detail, summary, and tabular form of the amount and nationality of invested capital in the sugar industry of these islands, as you desired, compiled from the last official returns, or later information of owners or agents. With the limited time at my disposal it has taken longer than was perhaps anticipated, but it is accurate throughout according to returns, and is believed to be full and complete. With a few exceptions, all ownerships have been verified as to nationality.

In the lists of nationalities I have purposely made divisions as to those born here of full or half foreign parentage, rather than that an opportunity of so valuable a showing—in case it might be required—be lost sight of by a too general classification.

Several corporation summaries show a larger division of nationalities than appear in their list of shareholders. This is accounted for by the necessary proportioning of interested parties where corporations are stockholders, as in the case of Brewer & Co.'s interests in the Hawaiian Agricultural Company, Honomu, Onomea and other concerns.

Trusting the same will meet your approval,

I have the honor to remain, yours, very respectfully,  
THOS. G. THRUM.

D.—Hawaiian sugar plantations and planting interests, not incorporated.

[Compiled from agent's latest reports.]

	Estimated value.	American.	Hawaiian-born American.	British.	German.	Norwegian.
Beecroft plantation .....	\$40,000	.....	.....	\$40,000	.....	.....
Eleele plantation .....	150,000	.....	.....	75,000	\$75,000	.....
Faye & Co., H. P. ....	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$50,000
Gay & Robinson .....	150,000	.....	.....	150,000	.....	.....
Grove Farm plantation .....	250,000	.....	\$250,000	.....	.....	.....
Halawa plantation .....	100,000	.....	.....	100,000	.....	.....
Hamakua plantation .....	120,000	.....	.....	120,000	.....	.....
Hanamanu plantation .....	150,000	.....	150,000	.....	.....	.....
Hawi mill and plantation .....	200,000	.....	.....	200,000	.....	.....
Kekaha Sugar Company .....	300,000	.....	100,000	.....	200,000	.....
Knudsen V. ....	250,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	250,000
Kukuan Mill Company .....	120,000	\$60,000	.....	60,000	.....	.....
Lāie plantation .....	75,000	75,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mendonca, J. P. ....	75,000	.....	.....	.....	40,000	*75,000
Meyer & Kruse .....	40,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Niulii mill and plantation .....	200,000	.....	.....	200,000	.....	.....
Overend, R. M. ....	30,000	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pioneer Mill Company .....	400,000	200,000	.....	.....	200,000	.....
Puehuhu plantation .....	70,000	.....	.....	70,000	.....	.....
Smith & Co., A. H. ....	50,000	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waiāluā plantation .....	150,000	.....	.....	150,000	.....	.....
Huelo plantation .....	30,000	.....	.....	30,000	.....	.....
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>415,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>1,195,000</b>	<b>515,000</b>	<b>375,000</b>

\* Portuguese.

E. and O. Ex.  
Honolulu, June 20, 1893.

THOS. G. THRUM.

*Agents' reports of estimated value and ownership of unincorporated plantations, situation, etc., to accompany Table D.*

[Compiled June, 1893, for His Excellency J. H. Blount, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of United States.]

Becroft plantation: Kohala, Hawaii. Probable value \$40,000. Owners: Executors Jas. Woods one half, T. H. Davies one-half; British.

Eleele plantation: Kauai. Estimated value \$150,000. Owned equally between Mrs. E. A. McBryde, English, and Aug. Dreier, German.

H. P. Faye & Co.: Maua, Kauai. Estimated value \$50,000. Owners: H. P. Faye and V. Knudsen; Norwegians.

Gay & Robinson: Kauai. Estimated value of planting interests \$150,000. Ownership: British.

Grove Farm plantation: Kauai. Estimated value \$250,000. Owners: G. N. and S. W. Wilcox; both Hawaiian-born Americans.

Halawa plantation: Kohala, Hawaii. Estimated value \$100,000. Owner: Dr. J. Wight; British.

Hamakua plantation: Hawaii. Probable value \$120,000. Owners: C. Notley two-thirds, T. H. Davies one-third; both British.

Hanamaulu plantation: Kauai. Estimated value \$150,000. Owners: A. S. and H. H. Wilcox; both Hawaiian-born Americans.

Hawi Mill and plantation: Kohala, Hawaii. Estimated value \$200,000. Owner: R. R. Hind; British.

Huelo plantation: Maui. Estimated value \$30,000. Owner: W. K. Watson; British.

Kekaha Sugar Co.: Kauai. Estimated value \$300,000. Owners: P. O. and C. Isenberg and F. W. Glade, Germans, two-thirds, and G. N., A. S., and S. W. Wilcox, Hawaiian-born Americans, one-third.

V. Knudsen: Waimea, Kauai. Estimated value of planting interests, etc., \$250,000. Owner: Norwegian.

Kukaiiau Mill Co.: Hamakua, Hawaii. Estimated value \$120,000. Owners: J. M. Horner & Sons (Americans), and T. H. Davies (British), each one-half.

Laie plantation: Oahu. Estimated value \$75,000. Owners: The Mormon Church of Salt Lake; American.

J. P. Mendonca: Koolau and Waialua, Oahu. Estimated value of planting, grazing, and stock interests, \$75,000. Owner: Portuguese.

Meyer & Kruse: Kauai. Estimated value, \$40,000. Owners: F. W. Meyer and E. Kruse; Germans.

Niulii Mill and Plantation: Kohala, Hawaii. Estimated value, \$200,000. Owner: C. F. Hart; British.

R. M. Overend, Hamakua, Hawaii. Estimated value, \$30,000. Owner: American.

Pioneer Mill, Labaina, Maui. Estimated value, \$400,000. Owners: C. F. Horner, American, and P. Isenberg, German, each one-half interest.

Puehuehu Plantation, Kohala, Hawaii. Estimated value, \$70,000. Owners: Kynnersley Bros. and R. Wallace; British.

A. H. Smith & Co., Koloa, Kauai. Estimated value of planting interests, \$40,000. Owners: A. H. and J. K. Smith, Hawaii; born Americans.

Waialua Plantation, Oahu. Estimated value, \$200,000. Owner: R. Halstead; British.

E. & O. Ex.

HONOLULU, *June 20, 1893.*

THOS. G. THURM.

**B.—Hawaiian sugar plantation corporations, showing amount of investments therein and nationality of stockholders in each. Compiled June, 1893, from latest official returns for his excellency J. H. Blount, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.**

Corporations.	Capital stock.	American.	Hawaiian born American.	American-Hawaiian ( $\frac{1}{2}$ caste.)	British.	Hawaiian-born British.	British-Hawaiian ( $\frac{1}{2}$ caste.)
Ewa Plantation Co.....	\$750,000	\$380,100	\$140,000	.....	\$10,000	\$3,400	\$500
Haiku Sugar Co.....	500,000	131,000	368,000	.....	1,000	.....	.....
Hakalan Plantation Co.*	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamakua Mill Co.....	240,000	.....	.....	.....	240,000	.....	.....
Hana Plantation Co.*	300,000	296,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co.*	10,000,000	9,655,800	316,200	.....	28,000	.....	.....
Hawaiian Sugar Co.....	2,000,000	700,840	686,207	.....	570,417	5,600	90
Hawaiian Agricultural Co.	500,000	201,214	207,560	600	67,725	300	503
Heeia Agricultural Co.....	150,000	106,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hilo Sugar Co.....	500,000	349,900	.....	.....	150,100	.....	.....
Honokaa Sugar Co.....	200,000	10,000	.....	.....	53,000	.....	10,000
Honomu Sugar Co.....	250,000	70,756	73,542	1,000	79,406	21,800	585
Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Co.*	2,500,000	2,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kahuku Plantn. Co.....	500,000	120,000	89,900	.....	153,000	9,000	25,000
Koloa Sugar Co.....	200,000	4,000	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kilauea Sugar Co.....	300,000	75,000	.....	.....	225,000	.....	.....
Kipahulu Sugar Co.....	80,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kohala Sugar Co.....	480,000	302,000	5,000	.....	158,500	.....	8,500
Kukaiiau Plantn. Co.....	120,000	120,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laupahoehoe Plantn. Co.....	500,000	.....	.....	.....	500,000	.....	.....
Lihue Plantn. Co.....	700,000	125,000	225,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Makee Sugar Co.....	500,000	492,000	.....	.....	.....	8,000	.....
Olowalu Sugar Co.....	150,000	51,500	.....	.....	40,800	3,300	.....
Onomea Sugar Co.....	500,000	286,301	136,783	.....	70,208	.....	1,125
Ookala Sugar Co.....	200,000	47,500	4,560	.....	141,000	6,000	.....



B.—Hawaiian sugar plantation corporations, showing amount of investments therein and nationality of stockholders in each, etc.—Continued.

Corporations.	Capital stock.	Amount.	Hawaiian-born American.	American-Hawaiian ( $\frac{1}{2}$ caste.)	British.	Hawaiian-born British.	British-Hawaiian ( $\frac{1}{2}$ caste.)
Paauban Plantn. Co.....	\$1,000,000	\$500,000	-----	-----	\$500,000	-----	-----
Pacific Sugar Mill Co.....	300,000	83,600	-----	-----	118,300	-----	\$6,200
Paia Plantn. Co.....	750,000	413,300	\$297,100	-----	16,600	\$4,200	-----
Paukaa Sugar Co.....	170,000	31,786	50,328	1,200	1,060	100	103
Popekeo Sugar Co.....	750,000	15,000	5,000	-----	530,000	-----	-----
Princeville Plantn. Co.....	240,000	154,368	5,325	-----	63,932	-----	63
Reciprocity Sugar Co.....	214,300	7,200	116,200	43,700	6,000	1,100	600
Union Mill Co.....	160,000	-----	-----	-----	150,000	5,000	5,000
Waianae Sugar Co.....	255,000	6,000	65,000	41,400	16,900	1,900	400
Waiakea Mill Co.....	300,000	-----	-----	-----	300,000	-----	-----
Waiehe Sugar Co.....	250,000	122,000	60,000	-----	16,430	-----	263
Waikapu Sugar Co.....	250,000	123,000	-----	-----	2,000	125,000	-----
Wailuku Sugar Co.....	265,000	63,130	93,035	-----	86,840	1,500	6,166
Waimanalo Sugar Co.....	180,000	49,900	7,600	1,000	7,000	-----	95,000
Waimea Sugar Mill.....	70,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>28,274,000</b>	<b>18,594,695</b>	<b>2,960,280</b>	<b>88,900</b>	<b>4,303,218</b>	<b>196,200</b>	<b>160,098</b>

\* San Francisco corporations; all others Hawaiian. E. & O. Ex.

THOS. G. THURM.

HONOLULU, June 20, 1893.

Corporations.	German.	Hawaiian-born German.	German-Hawaiian (half caste).	Hawaiian.	Chinese.	Chinese-Hawaiian, Portuguese-Hawaiian (half caste).	Portuguese.	All other foreign.	Total amount stock issued.
Ewa Plantation Co.....	\$35,500	\$3,000	-----	-----	-----	\$500	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$575,000
Haiku Sugar Co.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	500,000
Haikalan Plantation Co.*	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,000,000
Hamakua Mill Co.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	240,000
Hana Planter Co.*	4,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	300,000
Hawn. Coml. & Sugar Co.*	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	10,000,000
Hawaiian Sugar Co.....	26,503	10,000	10	333	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,000,000
Hawaiian Agricultural Co.....	15,477	-----	56	6,365	-----	-----	200	-----	500,000
Heeia Agricultural Co.....	13,500	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	30,000	-----	150,000
Hilo Sugar Co.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	500,000
Honokaa Sugar Co.....	126,200	-----	800	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	200,000
Honomu Sugar Co.....	680	65	-----	2,166	-----	-----	-----	-----	250,000
Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Co.*	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,500,000
Kahuku Plantation Co.....	49,000	-----	-----	1,100	30,000	13,000	17,500	\$2,500	500,000
Koloa Sugar Co.....	187,000	1,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	200,000
Kilauea Sugar Co.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	300,000
Kipahulu Sugar Co.....	80,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	80,000
Kohala Sugar Co.....	6,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	480,000
Kukaian Plantation Co.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	120,000
Laupahoehoe Plantation Co.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	500,000
Lihue Plantation Co.....	325,000	25,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	700,000
Makee Sugar Co.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	500,000
Olowalu Sugar Co.....	48,400	-----	-----	-----	6,000	-----	-----	-----	150,000
Onomea Sugar Co.....	1,291	-----	125	4,167	-----	-----	-----	-----	500,000
Ookala Sugar Co.....	1,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	200,000
Paauban Plantation Co.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,000,000
Pacific Sugar Mill Co.....	91,900	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	300,000
Paia Plantation Co.....	18,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	800	-----	750,000
Paukaa Sugar Co.....	3	-----	-----	360	-----	-----	-----	150	84,990

\* San Francisco corporations; all others Hawaiian.

† Swedish, \$1,000.

‡ \$500 Portuguese-Hawaiian.

§ Swedish, \$1,500; Danish, \$1,000.

|| British-Tahitian.

B.—*Hawaiian sugar plantation corporations, showing amount of investments therein and nationality of stockholders in each, etc.*—Continued.

Corporations.	German.	Hawaiian-born German.	German-Hawaiian (half-caste).	Hawaiian.	Chinese.	Chinese-Hawaiian, Portuguese-Hawaiian (half-caste).	Portuguese.	All other foreign.	Total amount stock issued.
Peepeekeo Sugar Co					200,000				\$750,000
Princeville Planter Co	\$16,072		7	233					240,000
Reciprocity Sugar Co		\$100		6,100	23,300	\$10,000			214,300
Union Mill Co									160,000
Waianae Sugar Co	101,400		1,000	500		20,500			255,000
Waiakea Mill Co									300,000
Waihee Sugar Co	302		30	975					200,000
Waikapu Sugar Co									250,000
Wailuku Sugar Co	1,307		30	12,992					265,000
Waimanalo Sugar Co	15,409			3,700	400				180,000
Waimea Sugar Mill	70,000								70,000
Total	1,233,935	39,165	2,058	38,991	259,700	34,000	\$49,500	\$3,550	27,964,290

A.—*Hawaiian sugar plantation corporations, showing amount of investments and nationality of stockholders therein, with summary of each, being details to accompany table marked B.*

[Compiled from last official returns, or later information, at request of his excellency J. H. Blount, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States. E. and O. Ex., Honolulu, June 20, 1893. Thos. G. Thrum.]

EWA PLANTATION COMPANY, OAHU.

[Hawaiian corporation; capital stock, \$750,000, in shares of \$100 par value each; 5,750 shares issued.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Castle & Cooke	American firm	900	\$90,000
Castle, S. N.	American	750	75,000
Welch & Co	San Francisco firm	750	75,000
Castle, J. B.	Hawaiian-born American	500	50,000
Atherton, J. B.	American	454	45,400
Castle, W. R.	Hawaiian-born American	450	45,000
Kopke, E.	German	250	25,000
Lowrie, W. J.	American	250	25,000
Cooke, C. M.	Hawaiian-born American	248	24,800
Lewers & Cooke	American firm	200	20,000
Allen, S. C.	American	125	12,500
Castle, H. N.	Hawaiian-born American	100	10,000
Hackfeld, J. F.	German	100	10,000
Allen, W. F.	American	50	5,000
Dillingham, B. F.	do	50	5,000
Hall, W. W.	Hawaiian-born American	50	5,000
Bishop, C. R.	American	40	4,000
Hopper, J. A.	do	30	3,000
Paty, J. H.	do	25	2,500
Cleghorn, A. S.	British	15	1,500
Whitney, J. M.	American	10	1,000
Austin, J.	do	10	1,000
Boardman, G. E.	Hawaiian-born American	10	1,000
Cunha, E. S.	Portuguese	10	1,000
Christholm, A.	Swede	10	1,000
Carden, I.	British	10	1,000
Egan, J. J.	American	10	1,000
Ferguson, C.	British	10	1,000
Howell, I.	American	10	1,000
Hubbard, L. H.	do	10	1,000
Hopper, W. L.	do	10	1,000
Isenberg, Mrs. Dora.	Hawaiian-born German	10	1,000
Lyle, A.	British	10	1,000
Lowrie, F. C.	American	10	1,000
Lyman, F. S.	Hawaiian-born American	10	1,000

A.--*Hawaiian sugar plantation corporations, showing amount of investments and nationality of stockholders therein, etc.—Continued.*

## EWA PLANTATION COMPANY, OAHU—Continued.

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Monsarrat, J. M.	Hawaiian-born British	10	\$1,000
Malone, N. I.	American	10	1,000
Peterson, E. U.	do	10	1,000
Peterson, A. P.	do	10	1,000
Robertson, A. G. M.	Hawaiian-born British	10	1,000
Ramsey, W. J.	British	10	1,000
Snow, F. S.	American	10	1,000
Von Holt, H.	Hawaiian-born German	10	1,000
Worn, W.	American	10	1,000
Atherton, C. H.	Hawaiian-born American	5	500
Achi, C.	Chinese-Hawaiian (half-caste)	5	500
Boyd, J. H.	British-Hawaiian (half-caste)	5	500
Baldwin, H. P.	Hawaiian-born American	5	500
Barnet, J.	American	5	500
Baldwin, B. D.	Hawaiian-born American	5	500
Clapp, C. H.	American	5	500
Campbell, I. F.	do	5	500
Carter, A. W.	Hawaiian-born American	5	500
Carter, C. H.	do	5	500
Greig, W. H. C.	Hawaiian-born British	5	500
Hawaiian Construction Company.	American firm	5	500
Hines, Miss E. E.	British	5	500
Harrison, F.	do	5	500
Harrison, A.	do	5	500
Howard, W. L.	American	5	500
Hyde, Mrs. C. M.	do	5	500
Kopke, Mrs. E.	British	5	500
Lewis & Co.	American firm	5	500
McKenzie, R. M.	American	5	500
McInerny, W. H.	Hawaiian-born British	5	500
Osborne, Mrs. G.	American	5	500
Rowe, E. C.	do	5	500
Roth, S.	German	5	500
White, J. N.	American	5	500
Wilhelm, F.	Hawaiian-born German	5	500
Wall, C. I.	British	5	500
Wall, W. E.	do	5	500
Wright, T.	do	5	500
Wicke, H.	Hawaiian-born German	5	500
Brewer, M. A.	American	2	200
McInerny, E. A.	Hawaiian-born British	2	200
McInerny, I. D.	do	2	200
Coan, Mrs. L.	Hawaiian-born American	7	700
Thrum, T. G.	British	10	1,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>5,750</b>	<b>575,000</b>

## SUMMARY.

American	\$380,100
Hawaiian-born American	140,000
British	10,000
Hawaiian-born British	3,400
British-Hawaiian (half-caste)	500
German	35,500
Hawaiian-born German	3,000
Portuguese	1,000
Swede	1,000
Chinese-Hawaiian (half-caste)	500
<b>Total</b>	<b>575,000</b>

## HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

## HAIKU SUGAR COMPANY, MAUI.

[Hawaiian corporation. Capital stock, \$500,000, in shares of \$100 par value each.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Baldwin, H. P. ....	Hawaiian-born American .....	2510	\$251,000
Alexander, S. T. ....	American .....	450	45,000
Alexander, S. T., Mrs. ....	do .....	50	5,000
Atherton, Mr. and Mrs. ....	do .....	355	35,500
Castle, S. N. ....	do .....	325	32,500
Castle, J. B. ....	Hawaiian-born American .....	250	25,000
Cooke, H. E. ....	do .....	205	20,500
Cooke, C. M. ....	do .....	175	17,500
Cooke, C. M., trustee .....	do .....	50	5,000
Cooke, A. F., trustee .....	do .....	25	2,500
Jones, P. C. ....	American .....	5	500
Damon, S. M. ....	Hawaiian-born American .....	50	5,000
Damon, H. M. ....	do .....	10	1,000
Jones, E. A. ....	do .....	5	500
Brash, W. ....	British .....	10	1,000
Wilcox, G. N. ....	Hawaiian-born American .....	262	26,200
Wilcox, S. A. ....	do .....	23	2,300
Wilcox, A. S. ....	do .....	23	2,300
Wilcox, H. H. ....	do .....	23	2,300
Wilcox, E. P. ....	do .....	23	2,300
Wilcox, C. H. ....	do .....	23	2,300
Wilcox, W. L. ....	do .....	23	2,300
Walsh, E. M. ....	American .....	50	5,000
Atwater, W. O. ....	do .....	65	6,500
Peterson, E. W. ....	do .....	10	1,000
Total .....		5,000	500,000

## SUMMARY.

Hawaiian-born American .....	\$368,000
American .....	131,000
British .....	1,000
	500,000

## [HAKALAU PLANTATION COMPANY, HAWAII.

[San Francisco corporation; capital stock, \$1,000,000, in shares of \$100 par value each.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Sundry San Francisco stockholders ...	American .....	10,000	\$1,000,000

## HAMAKUA MILL COMPANY, HAWAIIAN.

[Hawaiian corporation; capital stock, \$240,000, in shares of \$100 par value each.]

Davies, T. H. ....	British .....	1,200	\$120,000
Janion, D. R. ....	do .....	900	90,000
Renton, J. R. ....	do .....	300	30,000
Total .....		2,400	240,000

## HANA PLANTATION COMPANY, MAUI.

[San Francisco corporation, capital stock \$3,000,000, in shares of \$100 par value each, 10 per cent paid up.]

Sundry San Francisco stockholders ...	American .....	29,600	\$296,000
Boite, C. ....	German .....	400	4,000
Total .....		30,000	300,000

**A.—Hawaiian sugar plantation corporations, showing amount of investments and nationality of stockholders therein, etc.—Continued.**

**HAWAIIAN COMMISSION AND SUGAR COMPANY, MAUI.**

[San Francisco corporation, capital stock, \$10,000,000, in shares of \$100 par value each.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value
Sundry San Francisco stockholders ..	American .....	96,558	\$9,655,800
Baldwin, H. P. ....	Hawaiian-born American .....	3,162	316,200
Campbell, T. ....	British .....	130	13,000
Ross, Geo. ....	do .....	100	10,000
Morrison, H. ....	do .....	50	5,000
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>100,000</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>

**SUMMARY.**

American .....	\$9,655,800
Hawaiian-born American .....	316,200
British .....	28,000
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>10,000,000</b>

**HAWAIIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY, HAWAII.**

[Hawaiian corporation, capital stock \$500,000, in shares of \$100 par value each.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Brewer, C., & Co. (limited) ..	Hawaiian corporation .....	1,119	\$111,900
Cooke, C. M. ....	Hawaiian-born American .....	1,095	109,500
Austin, J. W. ....	American .....	573	57,300
Rice, N. R. ....	do .....	132	13,200
Rice, N. R. (guardian) ..	do .....	264	26,400
Judd, A. F. ....	Hawaiian-born American .....	170	17,000
Hunnewell .....	American .....	138	13,800
Austin, J. (estate of) ..	do .....	138	13,800
Welch, A., (estate of) ..	British .....	120	12,000
Hackfeld, J. F. ....	German .....	120	12,000
Lord, T. A. ....	American .....	115	11,500
May, T. ....	British .....	109	10,900
Henderson, Mrs. R. A. ....	do .....	109	10,900
Brash, W. G. ....	do .....	25	2,500
Liliuokalani, Her Majesty ..	Hawaiian .....	45	4,500
Castle, J. B. ....	Hawaiian born American .....	93	9,300
Hobron, T. W. ....	do .....	86	8,600
Smith, W. O. ....	do .....	79	7,900
Lewers, R. ....	American .....	65	6,500
Hobron, T. W. (trustee) ..	Hawaiian born American .....	34	3,400
White, Z. L. ....	American .....	46	4,600
Alexander, M. ....	Hawaiian born American .....	30	3,000
Hobron, Mrs. F. E. (trustee) ..	American .....	29	2,900
White, J. N. ....	do .....	29	2,900
McCully, Mrs. L. ....	do .....	25	2,500
Allen, S. C. ....	do .....	25	2,500
Isenberg, Mrs. D. ....	German .....	23	2,300
Lowrey, F. J. ....	American .....	14	1,400
Collins, G. H. ....	do .....	11	1,100
Allen & Robinson .....	do .....	11	1,100
Jones, E. A. ....	Hawaiian-born American .....	11	1,100
Jones, P. C. ....	American .....	11	1,100
Fuller, Mrs. M. ....	do .....	11	1,100
Richards, M. A. ....	Hawaiian-born American .....	11	1,100
Cooke, C. M. (trustee) ..	do .....	10	1,000
Hillebrand, Miss .....	do .....	7	700
Judd, A. F. (trustee) ..	do .....	7	700
Allen, W. F. ....	American .....	6	600
Norton, G. ....	American-Hawaiian (half caste) ..	6	600
Lyman, Mrs. M. B. ....	Hawaiian-born American .....	6	600
Lewers, H. ....	do .....	5	500
Hatch, F. M. ....	American .....	6	600
Zeigler, Mrs. R. ....	German .....	6	600
Lewers, W. H. ....	Hawaiian-born American .....	5	500
Bishop, Mrs. C. ....	American .....	5	500
Monsarrat, J. ....	Hawaiian-born British .....	3	300
Hosmer, F. A. ....	American .....	3	300
Brewer, Miss M. ....	do .....	2	200
Malone, Miss .....	do .....	2	200
Wood, J. Q. ....	do .....	2	200
Livera, J. de .....	Portuguese .....	2	200
Bishop, S. E. ....	Hawaiian-born American .....	1	100
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>5,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>

A.—*Hawaiian sugar plantation corporations, showing amount of investments and nationality of stockholders therein, etc.*—Continued.

## SUMMARY.

American.....	\$201,214
Hawaiian-born American.....	207,560
British.....	67,725
Hawaiian-born British.....	300
German.....	15,477
Hawaiian.....	6,365
American-Hawaiian (half caste).....	600
British-Hawaiian (half caste).....	503
German-Hawaiian (half caste).....	56
Portuguese.....	200
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>500,000</b>

## HEEIA AGRICULTURAL COMPANY LIMITED, OAHU.

[Hawaiian corporation; capital stock, \$150,000, in shares of \$100 par value each.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Mendoca, J. P.....	Portuguese.....	300	\$30,000
Esberg, M.....	American.....	187½	18,750
Bachmann, S.....	do.....	187½	18,750
Grinbaum, M. S.....	do.....	270	27,000
Louisson, M.....	do.....	260	26,000
Cahn, D.....	do.....	150	15,000
Bolte, C.....	German.....	75	7,500
Buchholtz, J.....	do.....	60	6,000
Aschheim, A. (estate of).....	American.....	10	1,000
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>1,500</b>	<b>150,000</b>

## SUMMARY.

American.....	\$106,500
German.....	13,500
Portuguese.....	30,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>150,000</b>

## HAWAIIAN SUGAR COMPANY, KAUAI.

[Hawaiian corporation; capital stock, \$2,000,000 in 20,000 shares of \$100 par value each.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Baldwin, H. P.....	Hawaiian-born American.....	5,100	\$510,000
Alexander, S. T.....	American.....	3,355	335,500
Mirlees, J. B.....	British.....	1,015	101,500
Watson, W. R.....	do.....	1,015	101,500
Spreckles & Bros., J. D.....	American firm.....	750	75,000
Wilcox, A. S.....	Hawaiian-born American.....	600	60,000
Wilcox, G. N.....	do.....	550	55,000
Welch, Andrew, (estate of).....	British.....	500	50,000
Watson & Co., M.....	British firm.....	500	50,000
Bishop, C. R.....	American.....	400	40,000
Gay & Robinson.....	British.....	300	30,000
Fowler, W.....	do.....	250	25,000
Hopper, J. A.....	American.....	265	26,500
Lewers & Cooke.....	American firm.....	150	15,000
Allen, S. C.....	American.....	200	20,000
Brewer & Co., O.....	Hawaiian corporation.....	200	20,000
Fowler, R. H.....	British.....	160	16,000
Smith, J. M.....	American.....	100	10,000
Morrison, H.....	British.....	100	10,000
Foster, T. R., estate of.....	do.....	100	10,000
Irwin, W. G.....	do.....	535	53,500
Cooke, C. M.....	Hawaiian-born American.....	400	40,000
Grinbaum, M. S.....	American.....	100	10,000
Walters, Dr.....	British.....	100	10,000
Soper, J. H. and J. H., jr.....	do.....	56	5,600
Hocking, A.....	do.....	50	5,000
Snow, Miss J. E.....	American.....	5	500
Dowsett, J. M.....	Hawaiian-born British.....	25	2,500
Holmes, H.....	British.....	25	2,500
McBean, A.....	American.....	25	2,500

A.—Hawaiian sugar plantation corporations, showing amount of investments and nationality of stockholders therein, etc.—Continued.

## HAWAIIAN SUGAR COMPANY, KAUAI—Continued.

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Cockburn, A.	British	10	\$1,000
Hosmer, F. A.	American	25	2,500
Wood, J. Q.	do	12	1,200
Paris, Miss A. M.	Hawaiian-born American	12	1,200
Knights, Miss E. B.	American	8	800
Halstead, Mrs. M. E.	British	13	1,300
Fuller, Mrs. I. S.	American	5	500
Frear, W. F.	do	11	1,100
Crockett, A. W.	do	8	800
Winter, Miss C. P.	do	2	200
Armstrong, Miss A. M.	do	2	200
Snow, Miss C.	do	2	200
Hadley, Miss A. Z.	do	1	100
Halstead, F.	British	12	1,200
White, J. N.	American	200	20,000
Haning, Mrs. H. H.	British	1	100
Phoffenhaur, W.	German	25	2,500
Klamp, S.	do	60	60.00
Cummings, J. H.	American	10	10.00
Woon, W.	do	10	10.00
Lackland, Mrs. A.	do	5	5.00
Hulstead, N.	Hawaiian, born British	2	2.00
Humberg, J. F.	German	20	20.00
Isenberg, Mrs. D.	do	5	5.00
Greig, W. H. C.	Hawaiian, born British	18	18.00
Fries, A.	German	5	5.00
Garvie, A.	British	5	\$5.00
Wolters, W.	German	24	24.00
Rodick, G.	do	10	10.00
Spreckels, C.	American	330	330.00
Hayward, H. M.	do	30	30.00
Bosse, C.	German	58	58.00
Hyde, Mrs. M. C.	American	10	10.00
Fairchild, G. H.	do	20	20.00
Wilcox, H. H.	Hawaiian, born American	50	50.00
Schmidt, O.	German	10	10.00
Catton, R.	British	50	50.00
Fisher, J. H.	American	25	25.00
Hyman Bros.	American firm	45	45.00
Lewis & Co.	do	150	150.00
Good, J.	American	20	20.00
Hackfeld, J. H.	German	20	20.00
Castle, J. B., trustee.	American	20	20.00
Hopper, W. L.	do	10	10.00
Peterson, Mrs. E. W.	do	10	10.00
Hopper, Miss M. L.	Hawaiian-born American	25	2,500
Hopper, Miss E. R.	do	10	1,000
Gulick, T. L.	do	10	1,000
Barnes, A.	American	10	1,000
Soper, M. E.	British	4	400
Oleson, W. B.	American	10	1,000
Baldwin, Miss W.	Hawaiian-born American	5	500
Macfarlane, G. W.	Hawaiian-born British	1	100
Sproul, A. M.	British	5	500
Richards, T.	American	5	500
Gardenberg, A.	do	50	5,000
Lowrie, F. J.	do	50	5,000
Wolers, C.	do	22	2,200
Stackable, E. R.	American	20	2,000
Goodale, W. W.	do	50	5,000
Walsh, E. M.	do	200	20,000
McInerny, J. D.	Hawaiian-born British	5	500
Baldwin, Mrs. L. M.	Hawaiian-born American	10	1,000
Scott, J. A.	British	30	3,000
Colville, J. W.	do	100	10,000
Turrell, F.	American	100	10,000
Castle, Mrs. G.	do	10	1,000
Castle, G. B. (trustee).	Hawaiian-born American	2	200
Castle, Miss C. D.	do	5	500
Bowen, Mrs. W. A.	American	2	200
Malone, Miss J. N.	do	10	1,000
Renwick, Miss.	British	9	900
Banning, B. R.	Hawaiian-born German	100	10,000
Coleman, Mrs. H. H.	Hawaiian-born American	6	600
Pope, Miss.	American	2	200
Howard, W. L.	do	7	700

**A.—Hawaiian sugar plantation corporations, showing amount of investments and nationality of stockholders therein, etc.—Continued.**

**HAWAIIAN SUGAR COMPANY, KAUAI—Continued.**

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Greig, Miss.....	British.....	50	\$5,000
Catton, R. (trustee).....	do.....	78	7,800
Smart, G. F.....	do.....	125	12,500
Hardy, P.....	do.....	100	10,000
Park, J.....	do.....	100	10,000
Murray, T. D.....	do.....	50	5,000
Greig, D.....	do.....	50	5,000
Fowler, J. G.....	do.....	50	5,000
Howell, J. G.....	do.....	40	4,000
McIntosh, W.....	do.....	25	2,500
Dewhurst, J. B.....	do.....	25	2,500
Edison, J. E.....	do.....	15	1,500
Joergens, G.....	German.....	5	500
White, Mrs. Z. L.....	American.....	100	10,000
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>20,000</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>

**SUMMARY.**

British.....	\$570,417
Hawaiian-born British.....	5,600
American.....	700,840
Hawaiian-born American.....	686,267
German.....	26,503
Hawaiian-born German.....	10,000
Hawaiian.....	333
British-Hawaiian (half-caste).....	90
German-Hawaiian (half-caste).....	10
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>

**HILO SUGAR COMPANY, HAWAII.**

[Hawilan corporation; capital stock, \$500,000, in shares of \$100 par value each.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Irwin, W. G.....	British.....	1,500	\$150,000
Spreckles, C.....	American.....	1,499	149,900
Giffard, W. M.....	British.....	1	100
Spreckles, J. D., & Bro.....	American firm.....	2,000	200,000
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>5,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>

**SUMMARY.**

American.....	\$349,900
British.....	150,100
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>500,000</b>



A.—Hawaiian sugar plantation corporations, showing amount of investments and nationality of stockholders therein, etc.—Continued.

## HONOKAA SUGAR COMPANY, HAWAII.

[Hawaiian Corporation; capital stock \$200,000, in shares of \$100 par value each.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Schaefer, F. A., & Co .....	German firm .....	1, 180	\$118, 000
Marsden, J .....	British .....	500	50, 000
Foster, Mrs. M. E. ....	Hawaiian-British (half-caste) .....	100	10, 000
Mills, Mrs. C. T. ....	American .....	100	10, 000
Schaefer, Mrs. F. A. ....	German .....	40	4, 000
McInerney, M .....	British .....	30	3, 000
Von Mengersen, C .....	German .....	20	2, 000
Suhr, E .....	do .....	20	2, 000
Widemann, A .....	German Hawaiian (half-caste) .....	4	400
Widemann, G .....	do .....	1	100
Widemann, Anna .....	do .....	1	100
Widemann, H .....	do .....	2	200
Borger, C. O .....	German .....	2	200
Total .....		2, 000	200, 000

## SUMMARY.

German .....	\$126, 200
German-Hawaiian (half-caste) .....	800
British .....	53, 000
British-Hawaiian (half-caste) .....	10, 000
American .....	10, 000
Total .....	\$200, 000

## HONOMU SUGAR COMPANY, HAWAII.

[Hawaiian corporation. Capital stock, \$250, 000, in shares of \$100 par value each.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Brewer, C., & Co .....	Hawaiian corporation .....	1, 300	\$130, 000
May, T .....	British .....	259	25, 900
Wundenberg, F .....	Hawaiian-born British .....	218	21, 800
Spreckels, J., D. & Co .....	American corporation .....	113	11, 300
Carter, A. W .....	Hawaiian-born American .....	60	6, 000
Brash, W. G .....	British .....	60	6, 000
Kinney, W .....	do .....	50	5, 000
Sherman, Jno .....	American .....	50	5, 000
Soper, J. H .....	British .....	50	5, 000
Hall, W. W .....	Hawaiian-born American .....	50	5, 000
Cartwright, A. J .....	American .....	38	3, 800
Jones, E. A .....	Hawaiian-born American .....	30	3, 000
Castle, W. R .....	do .....	25	2, 500
Hobron, F. E., trustee .....	American .....	25	2, 500
White, E. O .....	Hawaiian-born American .....	25	2, 500
Good, Jno., jr .....	American .....	20	2, 000
Forbes, Mrs. M. J .....	Hawaiian-born American .....	19	1, 900
Cooke, C. M .....	do .....	7	700
Austin, J., estate of .....	American .....	13	1, 300
Lyman, M. B .....	Hawaiian-born American .....	13	1, 300
Hall, Mrs. E. V .....	American .....	12	1, 200
Lindsay, A. B .....	British .....	10	1, 000
King, Sarah L .....	American-Hawaiian (half-caste) .....	10	1, 000
Dexter, E .....	American .....	7	700
White, J. N .....	do .....	6	600
Carter, H. C .....	Hawaiian-born American .....	4	400
Carter, J. O., jr .....	do .....	3	300
Hobron, T. W., trustee .....	do .....	3	300
Hobron, T. W .....	do .....	2	200
Dexter, R. A .....	American .....	8	800
Bidwell, J. E., estate of .....	do .....	10	1, 000
Total .....		2, 500	250, 000

A.—*Hawaiian sugar plantation corporations, showing amount of investments and nationality of stockholders therein, etc.*—Continued.

## SUMMARY.

American.....	\$70,756
Hawaiian-born American.....	73,542
British.....	79,406
Hawaiian-born British.....	21,800
German.....	680
American-Hawaiian (half-caste).....	1,000
British-Hawaiian (half-caste).....	585
German-Hawaiian (half-caste).....	65
Hawaiian.....	2,166
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>250,000</b>

## HUTCHINSON SUGAR PLANTATION COMPANY, HAWAII.

[San Francisco corporation; capital stock, \$2,500,000, in shares of \$50 par value each.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Sundry San Francisco stockholders ...	American .....	50,000	\$2,500,000

## KAHUKU PLANTATION COMPANY, OAHU.

[Hawaiian Corporation; capital stock, \$500,000, in 5,000 shares, of \$100 par value.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Young, A.....	British.....	600	\$60,000
Castle, S. N.....	American.....	500	50,000
Davies, T. H.....	British.....	450	45,000
Castle, J. B.....	Hawaiian-born American.....	403	40,300
Afong, C.....	Chinaman.....	300	30,000
Cummins, J. A.....	British-Hawaiian (half-caste).....	250	25,000
Hackfeld, J. F.....	German.....	200	20,000
Bolte, C.....	do.....	200	20,000
Mendonca, J. P.....	Portuguese.....	175	17,500
Castle, W. R.....	Hawaiian-born American.....	150	15,000
Castle, G. P.....	do.....	150	15,000
Allen, W. F.....	American.....	100	10,000
Allen, S. C.....	do.....	100	10,000
Hall, W. W.....	Hawaiian-born American.....	75	7,500
Campbell T.....	British.....	70	7,000
Castle, H. N.....	Hawaiian-born American.....	50	5,000
Lewers & Cooke.....	American firm.....	50	5,000
Macfarlane, F. W.....	Hawaiian-born British.....	50	5,000
Hatch, F. M.....	American.....	50	5,000
Waterhouse, J. T. jr.....	British.....	50	5,000
Atwater, W. O.....	American.....	50	5,000
Bishop, C. R.....	do.....	50	5,000
Isenberg, Paul.....	German.....	40	4,000
Campbell, Jas.....	British.....	40	4,000
Wilson, Mrs. J.....	do.....	40	4,000
Ahlborn, L.....	German.....	35	3,500
Thurston, L. A.....	Hawaiian-born American.....	30	3,000
Dillingham, F. F.....	American.....	30	3,000
Smith, T.....	British.....	30	3,000
Brown, A.....	do.....	30	3,000
Lansing, T. F.....	American.....	30	3,000
Monteagle, R.....	British.....	25	2,500
Lycett, J.....	do.....	25	2,500
Shaw, J.....	do.....	25	2,500
Paty, J. H.....	do.....	25	2,500
Douse, F. G.....	do.....	20	2,000
Jones, T.....	do.....	20	2,000
Hopper, J. A.....	American.....	20	2,000
White, E. O.....	Hawaiian-born American.....	22	2,200
Grossman, M. E.....	American.....	20	2,000
Way, L.....	British.....	20	2,000
Whitney, J. M.....	American.....	20	2,000
Fisher, J. H.....	do.....	20	2,000
Tenney, E. D.....	do.....	15	1,500
Carlson, L. E.....	Swede.....	15	1,500
Achi, W. C.....	Half-caste Chinese.....	15	1,500

A.—Hawaiian sugar plantation corporations, showing amount of investment and nationality of stockholders therein, etc.—Continued.

## KAHUKU PLANTATION COMPANY, OAHU.

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Cartwright, A. J.	American	12	\$1,200
White, W. J.	British	10	1,000
Crozier, C.	do	10	1,000
Atherton, J. B.	American	10	1,000
Bowen, W. A.	do	10	1,000
Austin, John	do	10	1,000
Terry, W. S.	do	10	1,000
Lyman, F. S., jr	Hawaiian-born American	10	1,000
Thrum, W. F.	Hawaiian-born British	10	1,000
Thrum, G. E.	do	10	1,000
Lowrey, F. C.	American	10	1,000
Monsarrat, J. M.	Hawaiian-born British	10	1,000
Brown, C.	do	10	1,000
Woon, W.	American	10	1,000
Isenberg, Dora	German	10	1,000
Barwick, Frank	British	10	1,000
Hall, Mrs. W. W.	American	10	1,000
White, Mrs. Anna.	do	10	1,000
Austin, Miss M.	do	10	1,000
Dow, H. M.	do	10	1,000
Sorenson, T.	Dane	10	1,000
Phillips, C.	British	10	1,000
Peacock, N. C.	do	10	1,000
Smith S.	American	5	500
Allen, N.	Half-caste American	5	500
Akau, A. K.	Half-caste Chinese	5	500
Kaulukou, J. L.	Hawaiian	5	500
Campbell, J. T.	British	5	500
Lowrey, Miss N.	American	5	500
Wicke, F. D.	German	5	500
Chung, Hoon W.	Half-caste Chinese	5	500
Fernandez, A.	Half-caste Portuguese	5	500
Andrews, Mrs. S. D.	American	5	500
Fuller, S. D.	do	5	500
Hall & Son, E. O.	American firm	5	500
Hall, W. W., trustee	American	5	500
Kalani, J. L.	Hawaiian	5	500
Gilbert, O. H. J.	British	5	500
Brown, L. A.	American	3	300
White, C.	Hawaiian-born American	2	200
Hall, Miss C.	do	2	200
Mahiki, S.	Hawaiian	1	100
Total		5,000	500,000

## SUMMARY.

American	\$120,000
Hawaiian-born American	89,900
British	153,000
Hawaiian-born British	9,000
British-Hawaiian (half caste)	25,000
German	49,000
Chinese	30,000
Chinese-Hawaiian (half caste)	2,500
Portuguese	17,500
Portuguese-Hawaiian (half caste)	500
Danish	1,000
Hawaiian	1,100
Swedish	1,500
Total	500,000

**A.—Hawaiian sugar plantation corporations, showing amount of investments and nationality of stockholders therein, etc.—Continued.**

**KOLOA SUGAR COMPANY, KOLOA KAUAI.**

[Hawaiian corporation, capital stock, \$200,000, in 200 shares of \$1,000 par value.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Isenberg, P.....	German.....	76	\$76, 000
Cropp, A.....	do.....	75	75, 000
Hackfeld & Co., H.....	German firm.....	25	25, 000
Cooke, C. M.....	Hawaiian-born American.....	8	8, 000
Pfeuger, Dr. H. H.....	German.....	5	5, 000
Hebron, T. H., estate of.....	American.....	4	4, 000
Suhr.....	German.....	3	3, 000
Bosse, C.....	do.....	3	3, 000
Isenberg, D.....	Hawaiian-born German.....	1	1, 000
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>200</b>	<b>200, 000</b>

**SUMMARY.**

German.....	\$187, 000
Hawaiian-born German.....	1, 000
American.....	4, 000
Hawaiian-born American.....	8, 000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>200, 000</b>

**KILAUEA SUGAR COMPANY, KAUAI.**

[Hawaiian corporation, capital stock \$300,000 in shares of \$1,000 par value.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Macfie, R. A., jr.....	British.....	150	\$150, 000
Spreckels, C.....	American.....		
Irwin, W. G.....	British.....	150	150, 000
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>300</b>	<b>300, 000</b>

**KIPAHULU SUGAR COMPANY, MAUI.**

[Hawaiian corporation, capital stock \$80,000 in shares of \$100 par value.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Hackfeld & Co.....	German firm.....	400	40, 000
Pfuger, J. C.....	do.....	400	40, 000
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>800</b>	<b>\$80, 000</b>

**KOHALA SUGAR COMPANY, HAWAII.**

[Hawaiian corporation, capital stock \$480,000, in shares of \$500 par value.]

Robinson, Jas., (estate of).....	British.....	221	\$110, 500
Bond E.....	American.....	276	138, 000
Smith, J. M.....	do.....	144	72, 000
Wight, J. Dr.....	British.....	96	48, 000
Castle, S. N.....	American.....	60	30, 000
Cooke, J. M.....	do.....	60	30, 000
Wetmore, C. H.....	do.....	48	24, 000
Robinson, C. J.....	Hawaiian-British (half caste).....	15	7, 500
Hillebrand, J. (estate of).....	German.....	12	6, 000
Cooke, C. M.....	Hawaiian-born American.....	10	5, 000
Thompson, J. H. (estate of).....	American.....	4	2, 000
Robinson, J. J.....	Hawaiian-British (half caste).....	2	1, 000
Frear, W. F. (trustee).....	American.....	2	1, 000
Pogue, M. W. Mrs.....	do.....	10	5, 000
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>960</b>	<b>480, 000</b>

**SUMMARY.**

American.....	\$302, 000
British.....	158, 500
Hawaiian-born American.....	5, 000
British-Hawaiian (half caste).....	8, 500
German.....	6, 000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>480, 000</b>

A.—*Hawaiian sugar plantation corporations, showing amount of investments and nationality of stockholders therein, etc.*—Continued.

## KUKAIAU PLANTATION COMPANY, HAWAII.

[Hawaiian corporation. Capital stock \$120,000, in shares of \$100 par value.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Horner, Jno. M .....	American .....	420	\$42, 000
Horner, A .....	do .....	260	26, 000
Horner, Jay M .....	do .....	260	26, 000
Horner, Robt .....	do .....	260	26, 000
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>1, 200</b>	<b>120, 000</b>

## LAUPAHOEHOE PLANTATION COMPANY, HAWAII.

[Hawaiian corporation. Capital stock \$500,000, in shares of \$100 par value.]

T. H. Davis .....	British .....	5, 000	\$500, 000
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## LIHUE PLANTATION COMPANY, KAUAI.

[Hawaiian corporation; capital stock, \$700,000, in shares of \$100 par value.]

Isenberg, P .....	German .....	3, 000	\$300, 000
Rice, W. H .....	Hawaiian-born American .....	500	50, 000
De la Vergne, E .....	American .....	250	25, 000
Cooke, A. C .....	Hawaiian-born American .....	500	50, 000
Isenberg, D .....	German .....	250	25, 000
Isenberg, D. P. R .....	Hawaiian-born German .....	250	25, 000
Parke, A. S .....	American .....	500	50, 000
Youmans, C. N .....	do .....	500	50, 000
Cooke, C. M .....	Hawaiian-born American .....	750	75, 000
Wilcox, A. S .....	do .....	500	50, 000
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>7, 000</b>	<b>700, 000</b>

## SUMMARY.

German born .....	\$325, 000
German, Hawaiian born .....	25, 000
American born .....	125, 000
American, Hawaiian born .....	225, 000
	<b>700, 000</b>

## MAKEE SUGAR COMPANY, KEALIA, KAUAI.

[Hawaiian Corporation; capital stock, \$500,000, in shares of \$100 par value.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Spalding, Z. S .....	American .....	4, 915	\$491, 500
Blaisdell, W .....	Hawaiian-born British .....	80	8, 000
Spalding, Mrs. R. C .....	American .....	5	500
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>5, 000</b>	<b>500, 000</b>

## SUMMARY.

American born .....	\$492, 000
British, Hawaiian born .....	8, 000
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>500, 000</b>

A.—*Hawaiian sugar plantation corporations, showing amount of investments and nationality of stockholders therein, etc.*—Continued.

OLOWALU SUGAR COMPANY, OLOWALU, MAUI.

[Hawaiian Corporation; capital stock, \$150,000, in shares of \$100 par value.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Haneberg, A.	German	386	\$38,600
Haneberg, A.	do	33	3,300
Macfarlane, E.	British	83	8,300
Spreckles, J. D., Bros. & Co.	American firm	150	15,000
Allen, F. W.	do	30	3,000
Heen, H. A.	Chinese	50	5,000
Macfarlane, F. W.	Hawaiian-born British	33	3,300
Wolters, W.	German	38	3,800
Bosse, C.	do	20	2,000
Clamp, F.	do	6	600
Hatch, F. M.	American	10	1,000
Lan Cheong	Chinese	10	1,000
Spreckels, C.	American	325	32,500
Irwin, W. G.	British	325	32,500
Widemann, H. A.	German	1	100
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,500</b>	<b>150,000</b>

SUMMARY.

German born	\$48,400
American born	51,500
British born	40,800
British, Hawaiian born	3,300
Chinese born	6,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>150,000</b>

OOKALA SUGAR COMPANY, HAMAKUA, HAWAII.

[Hawaiian corporation, capital stock, \$200,000, in 2,000 shares of \$100 par value each.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Wright, J. N.	American	400	\$40,000
McKibbin, R.	British	295	29,500
Do	do	280	28,000
Green, A.	do	240	24,000
Mist, H. W.	do	200	20,000
Walker, W. G.	do	85	8,500
Dowsett, Mary	do	70	7,000
Bickerton, R. F.	do	70	7,000
Sproull, W. C.	do	90	9,000
Green, J.	do	50	5,000
Cartwright, B.	Hawaiian-born American	45	4,500
Hatch, F. M.	American	35	3,500
Williams, N.	Hawaiian-born British	25	2,500
Dowsett, J. M.	do	25	2,500
Bows, Mary	British	20	2,000
Austin, J.	American	20	2,000
Hustace, C. C.	do	10	1,000
Hall, Mrs. M. D.	do	10	1,000
Hackfeld, J. F.	German	10	1,000
Morgan, J. F.	Hawaiian-born British	10	1,000
Williams, J. N. S.	British	10	1,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>

SUMMARY.

American	\$47,500
Hawaiian-born American	4,500
British	141,000
Hawaiian-born British	6,000
German	1,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>200,000</b>

**A.—Hawaiian sugar plantation corporations, showing amount of investments and nationality of stockholders therein, etc.—Continued.**

**ONOMEA SUGAR COMPANY, HILO, HAWAII.**

[Hawaiian corporation, capital stock \$500,000 in shares of \$100 par value each.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Brewer & Co., C .....	Hawaiian corporation .....	2,500	\$250,000
Atherton, J. B .....	American .....	1,250	125,000
Castle, S. N .....	do .....	833	83,300
Castle, George P .....	Hawaiian-born American .....	417	41,700
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>5,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>

**SUMMARY.**

American .....	\$286,301
Hawaiian-born American .....	136,783
British .....	70,208
Hawaiian .....	4,167
British-Hawaiian (half-caste) .....	1,125
German .....	1,291
German-Hawaiian (half-caste) .....	125
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>500,000</b>

**PAAUHAU PLANTATION COMPANY, HAMAKUÁ, HAWAII.**

[Hawaiian corporation; capital stock, \$1,000,000, in shares of \$100, par value.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Spreckels, Claus .....	American .....	5,000	\$500,000
Irwin, W. G .....	British .....	4,999	499,900
Giffard, W. M .....	do .....	1	100
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>10,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>

**SUMMARY.**

American .....	\$500,000
British .....	499,900
Do .....	100
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,000,000</b>

**PACIFIC SUGAR MILL COMPANY, HAMAKUÁ, HAWAII.**

[Hawaiian corporation; capital stock, \$300,000, in shares of \$100, par value.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Schaefer & Co., F. A .....	German firm .....	676	\$67,600
Smith, Dr. J. M .....	American .....	625	62,500
Purvis, John .....	British .....	525	52,500
Purvis, W. H .....	do .....	250	25,000
Purvis, R. W .....	do .....	250	25,000
Purvis, A. B .....	do .....	100	10,000
Bishop, C. R .....	American .....	200	20,000
Suhr, B .....	German .....	75	7,500
Von Mengersen, C .....	do .....	65	6,500
Foster, Mrs. Mary E .....	British-Hawaiian (half-caste) .....	62	6,200
Kay, T. S .....	British .....	56	5,600
Schaefer, Mrs. F. A .....	German .....	19	1,900
Bosse, C .....	do .....	19	1,900
Renjes, H .....	do .....	18	1,800
Focke, H .....	do .....	18	1,800
Hoting, J .....	do .....	17	1,700
Schultz, H .....	do .....	12	1,200
Horner, W .....	American .....	10	1,000
Massey, Miss .....	British .....	2	200
Paty, J. H .....	American .....	1	100
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>3,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>

**SUMMARY.**

American born .....	\$83,600
British born .....	118,300
British-Hawaiian (half-caste) .....	6,200
German born .....	91,900
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>300,000</b>

A.—Hawaiian sugar plantation corporations, showing amount of investments and nationality of stockholders therein, etc.—Continued.

## PAIA PLANTATION COMPANY, MAUI.

[Hawaiian corporation; capital stock, \$750,000, in shares of \$100 par value each.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Alexander, S. T.	American	2,156	\$215,600
Allen, W. F.	do	14	1,400
Atherton, Mrs. J. M.	do	290	29,000
Alexander, Miss L.	Hawaiian-born American	13	1,300
Alexander, Miss W. D.	do	10	1,000
Atwater, W. O.	American	115	11,500
Austin, W. R.	do	6	600
Allen, S. C.	do	16	1,600
Alexander, J. M.	do	200	20,000
Baldwin, H. P.	Hawaiian-born American	2,062	206,200
Beckwith, G. E.	American	20	2,000
Brewer, A. A. (trustee)	do	262	26,200
Castle, Mrs. I. B.	do	3	300
Carpenter, Miss H. E.	do	4	400
Cooke, Mrs. H. E. (trustee)	do	6	600
Colville, J. W.	British	42	4,200
Cornwell, Miss A.	Hawaiian-born American	46	4,600
Campbell, A. (estate of)	British	18	1,800
Canavarro, A. de S.	Portuguese	2	200
Canavarro, A. de S. (trustee)	do	6	600
Dowsett, J. M.	Hawaiian-born British	42	4,200
Dodge, F. S.	American	10	1,000
Dole, M. C.	do	26	2,600
Diekey, Mrs. A.	do	10	1,000
Gulick, T. L.	Hawaiian-born American	7	700
Hobbs, Mrs. F. E.	American	263	26,300
Henderson, Miss B. A.	British	18	1,800
Hall, Mrs. M. D.	American	33	3,300
Hustace, C. J.	Hawaiian-born American	12	1,200
Hartwell, A. S.	American	400	40,000
Hatch, F. M.	do	25	2,500
Humburg, F. J.	German	10	1,000
Klamp, F.	do	15	1,500
Koch, Geo.	do	10	1,000
Kaiser, Carl	do	10	1,000
Lindsay, N. C.	British	4	400
Lord, T. A.	American	60	6,000
Laws, H.	do	30	3,000
Lewers, R.	do	12	1,200
Lazarus, J.	British	10	1,000
Lowrey, N.	American	1	100
Lowrey, Mrs. A. L.	do	2	200
Lane, Mrs. D. W. C.	do	2	200
May, T.	British	18	1,800
Mett, C.	German	20	2,000
Oleson, W. B.	American	10	1,000
Parke, Mrs. W. C.	American	12	1,200
Paris, Miss A. M.	Hawaiian-born American	4	400
Porter, Capt. Chas.	American	12	1,200
Purvis, Miss M.	British	10	1,000
Photenhauer, N.	German	9	900
Spreckels, J. D., Bros. & Co.	American firm	105	10,500
Smith, A. H.	Hawaiian-born American	21	2,100
Smith, A. H. & Co.	Hawaiian-American firm	52	5,200
Subr, E.	German	106	10,600
Spooner, Miss M. E.	American	8	800
Smith, J. K.	Hawaiian-born American	149	14,900
Sterling, R. (estate of)	British	26	2,600
Smith, W. G.	American	10	1,000
Walsh, E. M.	do	10	1,000
Wilcox, A. S.	Hawaiian-born American	352	35,200
Wilcox, G. N.	do	243	24,300
Waller, J.	British	20	2,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>7,500</b>	<b>750,000</b>



A.—Hawaiian sugar plantation corporations, showing amount of investments and nationality of stockholders therein, etc.—Continued.

SUMMARY.

American .....	\$413,300
Hawaiian-born American .....	297,100
British .....	16,600
Hawaiian-born British .....	4,200
German .....	18,000
Portuguese .....	890
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>750,000</b>

PAUKAA SUGAR COMPANY, HAWAII.

[Hawaiian corporation, capital stock \$170,000, in shares of \$10, par value each.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Cooke, C. M. (trustee) .....	Hawaiian-born American .....	4,653	\$46,530
Austin, B. H. (estate of) .....	American .....	2,500	25,000
Hobron, T. H. (estate of) .....	do .....	200	2,000
Hobron, E. C. ....	do .....	200	2,000
Smith, A. H. ....	Hawaiian-born American .....	200	2,000
Allen, S. C. ....	American .....	70	700
Dwight, S. C. ....	American-Hawaiian (half caste) .....	70	700
Kolomoku, H. ....	Hawaiian .....	35	350
Grieve, R. ....	British .....	100	1,000
Austin, J. (estate of) .....	American .....	62	620
Onomea Sugar Co. ....	Hawaiian corporation .....	60	600
Cooke, C. M. ....	Hawaiian-born American .....	55	550
Austin, S. L. ....	American .....	50	500
Smith, H. ....	American-Hawaiian (one-half caste) .....	50	500
Hoffman, Mrs. ....	American .....	47	470
Thurston, L. A. ....	Hawaiian-born American .....	70	700
Hobron, T. W. (trustee) .....	do .....	22	220
Hartwell, A. S. ....	American .....	20	200
Nott, Mrs. E. ....	do .....	10	100
Monsarrat, J. M. ....	Hawaiian-born British .....	10	100
Kellett, P. D. ....	British-Hawaiian (half-caste) .....	10	100
Wilson, C. B. ....	British-Tahitian (half-caste) .....	5	50
		8,499	84,990
Shares not issued .....		8,501	85,010
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>17,000</b>	<b>170,000</b>

SUMMARY.

American .....	\$31,786
Hawaiian-born American .....	50,328
British .....	1,060
Hawaiian-born British .....	100
German .....	3
Hawaiian .....	360
American-Hawaiian (half caste) .....	1,200
British-Hawaiian (half caste) .....	103
British-Tahitian (half caste) .....	50
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>84,990</b>

PEEPEEKEO SUGAR COMPANY, HAWAII.

[Hawaiian corporation. Capital stock, \$750,000, in shares of \$100 par value each.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Baird, W. H. ....	British .....	250	\$25,000
Ashford, C. W. ....	do .....	25	2,500
Thurston, L. A. ....	Hawaiian-born American .....	50	5,000
Kennedy, C. C. ....	British .....	120	12,000
Wyllie, D. ....	do .....	30	3,000
Pullar, W. ....	do .....	20	2,000
Deacon, H. ....	American .....	80	8,000
Gilfillan, J. ....	British .....	40	4,000
Davies, T. H. & Co. ....	British firm .....	178	17,800
Young, A. ....	British .....	4,637	463,700
Austin, J. ....	American .....	70	7,000
Allen, W. F. (trustee) .....	Chinese .....	2,000	200,000
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>7,500</b>	<b>750,000</b>

A.—*Hawaiian sugar plantation corporations, showing amount of investments and nationality of stockholders therein, etc.*—Continued.

## SUMMARY.

British .....	\$530,000
American .....	15,000
Hawaiian-born American .....	5,000
Chinese .....	200,000
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>750,000</b>

## PRINCEVILLE PLANTATION COMPANY, HANAIEI, KAUAI.

[Hawaiian corporation, capital stock \$240,000, in shares of \$100 par value.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Welch, A. (estate of) .....	British .....	600	\$60,000
Allen, F. H. ....	American .....	364	36,400
Allen, M. Y. ....	do .....	364	36,400
Allen, E. H. (estate of) .....	do .....	304	30,400
Hesselchaeft, S. F. ....	do .....	304	30,400
Cooke, J. M. Mrs. ....	do .....	164	16,400
Conrade, A. (estate of) .....	German .....	160	16,000
Brewer, C., & Co .....	Hawaiian corporation .....	140	14,000
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>2,400</b>	<b>240,000</b>

## SUMMARY.

American .....	\$154,368
Hawaiian-born American .....	5,325
British .....	63,932
German .....	16,072
Hawaiian .....	233
German-Hawaiian (half caste) .....	7
British-Hawaiian (half caste) .....	63
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>240,000</b>

## UNION MILL COMPANY, KOHALA, HAWAII.

[Hawaiian corporation, capital stock \$160,000, in shares of \$1,000 par value.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Renton, Jas. ....	British .....	45	\$45,000
Holmes, G. F. (executor) .....	do .....	25	25,000
Janion, R. C. (executor) .....	do .....	20	20,000
Davies, T. H. ....	do .....	20	20,000
Kynnersley Bros .....	do .....	30	30,000
Renton, H. H. ....	Hawaiian-born British .....	5	5,000
Wallace, R. ....	British .....	5	5,000
Maguire, John .....	British-Hawaiian (half caste) .....	5	5,000
Walker, T. R. (trustee) .....	do .....	5	5,000
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>160</b>	<b>160,000</b>

## SUMMARY.

British .....	\$150,000
Hawaiian-born British .....	5,000
British-Hawaiian (half caste) .....	5,000
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>160,000</b>

A.—*Hawaiian sugar plantation corporations, showing amount of investments and nationality of stockholders therein, etc.*—Continued.

## RECIPROCITY SUGAR COMPANY, MAUI.

[Hawaiian corporation. Capital stock \$214,300, in shares of \$100 par value.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Cummings, W. H	American-Hawaiian (half-caste)	417	\$41,700
Castle, W. R	Hawaiian-born American	240	24,000
Hobron, T. W	do	164	16,400
Smith, W. O	do	150	15,000
Wilcox, A. S	do	100	10,000
Wilcox, G. N	do	100	10,000
Wilcox, H. H	do	100	10,000
Wilcox, S. W	do	100	10,000
Baldwin, H. P	do	100	10,000
Lau Chong	Chinese	148	14,800
Achi, W. C	Chinese-Hawaiian (half-caste)	100	10,000
Akau, L., administrator	do	56	5,600
Hobron, E. W., trustee	Hawaiian-born American	50	5,000
Paris, J. D., jr	do	40	4,000
Tenney, E. D	American	40	4,000
McLane, M. J	do	30	3,000
Walker, J. S	British	30	3,000
Hayselden, J. G., estate of	do	30	3,000
Minwai, N	Chinese	24	2,400
Hanuna, J. K	Hawaiian	15	1,500
Johnson, E.	do	12	1,200
Kanoa, P. P	do	11	1,100
Morgan, J. F	Hawaiian-born British	10	1,000
Castle, G. P	Hawaiian-born American	10	1,000
Colburn, J. F	Hawaiian-American (half-caste)	10	1,000
Smith, H.	do	10	1,000
Paakaula, J	Hawaiian	8	800
Dole, S. B	Hawaiian-born American	8	800
Richardson, Geo. (estate of)	Hawaiian-born British (half-castes)	6	600
Ahina, A. M	Chinese	5	500
Hanaïke, J. B	Hawaiian	3	300
Kahale, W. S	do	3	300
Kaaukai, S. M	do	3	300
Napuaïi, J	do	3	300
King, J. L	American	2	200
Kahooïuli, P	Hawaiian	2	200
Macfarlane, H. R.	Hawaiian-born British	1	100
von Gravemeyer, W	German	1	100
Apa, Helen M	Hawaiian	1	100
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,143</b>	<b>214,300</b>

## SUMMARY.

American	\$7,200
Hawaiian-born Americans	116,200
American-Hawaiian (half-castes)	43,700
British	6,000
Hawaiian-born British	1,100
British-Hawaiian (half-castes)	600
Hawaiian	6,100
Chinese	23,300
Chinese-Hawaiian (half-castes)	10,000
German	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>214,300</b>

A.—Hawaiian sugar plantation corporations, showing amount of investments and nationality of stockholders therein, etc.—Continued.

WAIANAE SUGAR COMPANY, OAHU.

[Hawaiian corporation; capital stock, \$255,000, in shares of \$100 par value.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Wilcox, G. N. ....	Hawaiian-born American .....	500	\$50,000
Bishop, C. R. ....	American .....	45	4,500
Isenberg, P. ....	German .....	7	700
Wilcox, A. S. ....	Hawaiian-born American .....	150	15,000
Stirling, R. (estate of) .....	British .....	75	7,500
Cleghorn, A. S. ....	do .....	37	3,700
Macfarlane, E. ....	Hawaiian-born British .....	7	700
Jaeger, A. ....	German .....	7	700
Dowsett, J. M. ....	Hawaiian-born British .....	12	1,200
Kruse, E. ....	German .....	10	1,000
Hobron, E. C. ....	American .....	12	1,200
Widemann, M. ....	German-Hawaiian (half-caste) .....	7	700
Chamberlain, A. C. ....	American .....	3	300
Kawainui, Mrs. ....	Hawaiian .....	5	500
Ahrens, Aug. ....	German .....	90	9,000
Arnemann, W. ....	do .....	30	3,000
Richardson, Mrs. E. ....	Chinese-Hawaiian (half-caste) .....	205	20,500
Richardson, J. L. (children of) .....	American-Hawaiian (half-caste) .....	414	41,400
Wright, J. ....	British .....	57	5,700
Widemann, H. A. ....	German .....	730	73,000
Berger, C. O. ....	do .....	110	11,000
Bosse, C. ....	do .....	25	2,500
Suhr, E. ....	do .....	5	500
Berger, C. O. jr. ....	German-Hawaiian (half-caste) .....	3	300
Cleghorn, A. ....	British-Hawaiian (half-caste) .....	2	200
Macfarlane, G. E. ....	do .....	2	200
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>2,550</b>	<b>255,000</b>

SUMMARY.

German .....	\$101,400
German-Hawaiian (half-caste) .....	1,000
American .....	6,000
American-Hawaiian (half-caste) .....	41,400
Hawaiian-born American .....	65,000
British .....	16,900
British-Hawaiian (half-caste) .....	400
Hawaiian-born British .....	1,900
Chinese-Hawaiian (half-caste) .....	20,500
Hawaiian .....	500
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>255,000</b>

WAIKAPU SUGAR COMPANY, MAUI.

[Hawaiian corporation; capital stock, \$250,000, in shares of \$100 par value each.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Spreckels, C. ....	American .....	1,230	\$123,000
Macfarlane, G. W. ....	Hawaiian-born British .....	1,250	125,000
Irwin, W. G. ....	British .....	10	1,000
Giffard, W. M. ....	do .....	10	1,000
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>2,500</b>	<b>250,000</b>

SUMMARY.

American .....	\$123,000
British .....	2,000
Hawaiian-born British .....	125,000
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>250,000</b>

A.—Hawaiian sugar plantation corporations, showing amount of investments and nationality of stockholders therein, etc.—Continued.

## WAIHEE SUGAR COMPANY, MAUI.

[Hawaiian corporation, capital stock \$200,000 in shares of \$1,000 par value each.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Brewer, C., & Co .....	Hawaiian corporation .....	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$58,500
Makee, C. B. ....	Hawaiian-born American .....	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37,750
Hastings, A. M. ....	American .....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20,750
Herbert, K. S. ....	do .....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20,750
Tenney, R. S. ....	do .....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20,750
Noonan, H. G. ....	do .....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20,750
Spalding, W. ....	do .....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20,750
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>200</b>	<b>200,000</b>

## SUMMARY.

American .....	\$122,000
Hawaiian-born American .....	60,000
British .....	16,430
Hawaiian .....	975
German .....	302
British-Hawaiian half-caste .....	263
German-Hawaiian half-caste .....	30
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>200,000</b>

## WAIAKEA MILL COMPANY, HAWAII.

[Hawaiian corporation, capital stock \$300,000 in shares of \$100 par value each.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Davies, T. H. ....	British .....	1,250	\$125,000
Young, A. ....	do .....	1,250	125,000
Janion, D. R. ....	do .....	375	37,500
Kennedy, C. C. ....	do .....	125	12,500
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>3,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>

## WAIMANALA SUGAR COMPANY, OAHU.

[Hawaiian corporation; capital stock, \$180,000, in shares of \$100, par value, each.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Cummins, J. A. ....	British-Hawaiian (half caste) .....	950	\$95,000
Herbert, A. ....	American .....	200	20,000
Cartwright, A. J. ....	do .....	100	10,000
Bishop, C. R. ....	do .....	75	7,500
Bolte, C. ....	German .....	60	6,000
Cartwright, B. ....	Hawaiian-born American .....	50	5,000
Hobron, T. H. ....	American .....	41	4,100
Campbell, A. ....	British .....	40	4,000
Suhr, E. ....	German .....	25	2,500
Scholz, O. ....	do .....	20	2,000
Hopper, J. A. ....	American .....	20	2,000
Bickerton, R. F. ....	British .....	20	2,000
Peirce, J., Mrs .....	American .....	15	1,500
Kapiolani (Queen) .....	Hawaiian .....	15	1,500
Bosse, C. ....	German .....	14	1,400
Cartwright, A. J., jr. ....	Hawaiian-born American .....	13	1,300
Smith, H. ....	American-Hawaiian (half caste) .....	10	1,000
Kahai, M. ....	Hawaiian .....	10	1,000
Shaw, Jona. ....	British .....	10	1,000
Tenney, E. D. ....	American .....	10	1,000
Agnew, H. J. ....	do .....	10	1,000
Likelike .....	Hawaiian .....	10	1,000
Hackfeld, J. F. ....	German .....	10	1,000
Huber, Captain. ....	American .....	9	900
Hobron, E. C. ....	do .....	8	800

## A.—Hawaiian sugar plantation corporations, showing amount of investments and nationality of stockholders therein, etc.—Continued.

## WAIMANALA SUGAR COMPANY, OAHU—Continued.

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Focke, H .....	German .....	8	\$800
Emerson, D. Mrs .....	American .....	5	500
Pierce, C., Miss .....	do .....	5	500
Thies, G., Miss .....	German .....	5	500
Stockmar, Mrs. ....	do .....	5	500
Thurston, L. A .....	Hawaiian-born American .....	5	500
Bolte, C., Mrs .....	German .....	5	500
Lau Chong .....	Chinese .....	4	400
Hall, W. W .....	Hawaiian-born American .....	3	300
Cartwright, B .....	do .....	2	200
Roth, S., Mrs .....	German .....	2	200
Liliuokalani .....	Hawaiian .....	2	200
Cartwright, D .....	Hawaiian-born American .....	1	100
Stoves, M. ....	American .....	1	100
Cartwright, K .....	Hawaiian-born American .....	1	100
Cartwright, R .....	do .....	1	100
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>1,800</b>	<b>180,000</b>

## SUMMARY.

American .....	\$49,900
Hawaiian-born American .....	7,600
American-Hawaiian (half-caste) .....	1,000
British .....	7,000
British-Hawaiian (half-caste) .....	95,000
German .....	15,400
Hawaiian .....	3,700
Chinese .....	400
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>180,000</b>

## WAIMEA SUGAR MILL, KAUAI.

[Hawaiian corporation, capital stock \$70,000 in shares of \$100 par value each.]

Stockholder.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
H. W. Smidt .....	German .....	700	\$70,000

## WAILUKU SUGAR COMPANY, MAUI.

[Hawaiian corporation, capital stock \$265,000 in shares of \$100 par value each.]

Brewer, C., & Co. (limited) .....	Hawaiian corporation .....	595	\$59,500
Smith, J. Mott .....	American .....	75	7,500
Cummins, T. (estate of) .....	British .....	100	10,000
Cartwright, A. J. (estate of) .....	American .....	60	6,000
Welch, A. (estate of) .....	British .....	601	60,100
Robinson, M. P. ....	British-Hawaiian (half-caste) .....	50	5,000
Robinson, Jas. (estate of) .....	Hawaiian .....	120	12,000
Alexander, W. P. (estate of) .....	American .....	20	2,000
Bailey, W. H .....	Hawaiian-born American .....	600	60,000
Bailey, E .....	American .....	60	6,000
Mills College .....	American corporation .....	15	1,500
Campbell, A. J .....	Hawaiian-born British .....	15	1,500
Forbes, Mrs. M. J .....	American .....	10	1,000
Hobron, F. E. (trustee) .....	do .....	20	2,000
Isenberg, Mrs. D .....	German .....	10	1,000
White, E. O .....	Hawaiian-born American .....	5	500
Lowrey, W. J .....	American .....	35	3,500
Rice, Mrs. N. R .....	Hawaiian-born American .....	20	2,000
Rice, Mrs. N. R. (guardian) .....	do .....	40	4,000
Welch & Co .....	American corporation .....	150	15,000
Robinson, Caroline .....	British Hawaiian (half caste) .....	8	800
Frear, W. F. (trustee) .....	American .....	1	100
Robinson, James J .....	British Hawaiian (half caste) .....	1	100
Cooke, C. M .....	Hawaiian-born American .....	39	3,900
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>2,650</b>	<b>265,000</b>

A.—*Hawaiian sugar plantation corporations, showing amount of investments and nationality of stockholders therein, etc.*—Continued.

## SUMMARY.

American.....	\$63,130
Hawaiian-born American.....	93,035
British.....	86,840
British-Hawaiian (half castes).....	6,166
Hawaiian-born British.....	1,500
German.....	1,307
German-Hawaiian (half castes).....	30
Hawaiian.....	12,992
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>265,000</b>

## DUTIES.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, *Honolulu, June 19, 1893.*

The duties collected at the custom-house in Honolulu for the past five years on goods from all ports, other than American, are as follows:

Years.	Spirits.	Merchandise.
1888.....	\$157,958.44	\$126,243.64
1889.....	124,473.04	118,354.14
1890.....	196,678.72	182,573.39
1891.....	252,648.96	211,170.21
1892.....	139,289.53	95,409.99
Total for five years.....	871,048.69	733,751.37
A yearly average of.....	174,209.74	146,750.26

The yearly average income for five years on spirits being \$174,209.74, and the yearly average income for five years on merchandise \$146,750.26, making a total on all goods of \$320,960, which, multiplied by twenty, the number of years that our bonds have to run, makes a total income from duties alone, on goods other than American, of \$6,419,200. Our public debt is \$3,250,000; five years' interest on this at 6 per cent, as specified in bonds, is \$975,000; fifteen years' interest on same at 3 per cent (United States rates) is \$1,462,500, and add to this the total public debt, \$3,250,000, which makes a total of \$5,687,500, will show that the income (\$731,700) from customs duties alone for twenty years (the term of our bonds), taken on above average, will pay the entire interest on the public debt, together with the debt itself, and leave a balance in the Treasury of \$731,700.

No. 27.

*Mr. Alexander to Mr. Damon.*

HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT SURVEY,  
*Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, June 24, 1893.*

His Excellency S. M. DAMON,  
*Minister of Finance:*

SIR: In accordance with your request I have had the areas of all the Government land sales, alias grants, to June 8, 1893, added up, making a total of 667,317.4 acres. A recent estimate of the lands at present held by the Government gives a total of 828,000 acres. Adding this amount to the total area sold, we obtain 1,495,317 acres as the approximate amount of land held by the Government at the end of the great division (Mahele) in 1848.

The Crown lands at present are estimated to contain 915,000 acres, including a few unassigned lands, which were transferred to the Crown by the Legislature of 1890.

The kuleanas proper or land commission awards to the common people, including a few lots awarded to foreigners (chiefly in Honolulu), amount to 28,658.5 acres.

These were generally either house lots or small pieces of cultivated land. The number of L. C. awards was 11,309, which included 177 awards made to chiefs or konohikis, whose names are in the Mahele book. Deducting these the number of kuleanas was 11,132, averaging 2.57 acres apiece.

My assistants have also added up those konohiki (chiefs') awards, whose areas were given in the index of land claims amounting to 133,012.6 acres. But these are only a small part of them, as most of this class of lands were awarded by name without survey.

For example, the Bishop estate alone at present comprises about 420,000 acres. However, adding the kuleanas and the surveyed awards to chiefs given in the index of land claims together, we obtain a total of 161,670 acres awarded at that time by survey.

I remain, yours, very respectfully,

W. D. ALEXANDER,  
*Surveyor-General.*

*Approximate division of the lands of the Hawaiian Kingdom, 1848-1855.*

	Acres.
Crown lands (as in 1893) .....	915,000
Government lands (as in 1848) .....	1,495,000
Kuleanas .....	28,658.5
Bishop estate for manual training schools (as in 1893) .....	420,000
Other chiefs' lands surveyed before 1855 .....	133,012.6
Other chiefs' lands not surveyed before 1855 .....	1,018,329
Grand total .....	4,010,000.1
Total of chiefs' lands, including Bishop estate .....	1,571,341

E. & O. E.

W. D. ALEXANDER.

*Total area of land-commission awards.*

KULEANAS.

Hawaii:	Acres.
Hilo .....	466.35
Hamakua .....	2,542
Kohala .....	2,129.16
Kona .....	2,119
Kau .....	2,124.18
Puna .....	32.18
Total area of Hawaii Kuleanas .....	9,412.87
Total area of Maui Kuleanas .....	7,379.74
Total area of Molokai Kuleanas .....	2,288.87
Total area of Oahu Kuleanas .....	7,311.17
Total area of Kauai Kuleanas .....	1,824.17
Total area of Lanai Kuleanas .....	441.67
Grand total .....	28,658.49



## Total area of land-commission awards—Continued.

## AHUPUAAS AND ILIS, OR LARGER TRACTS AND SUBDIVISIONS.

Hawaii:	Acres.
Hilo.....	6,620.25
Hamakua.....	8,248.48
Kohala.....	1,933
Kona.....	1,261.79
Total for Hawaii.....	18,063.52
Kauai.....	54,272
Molokai.....	10,343.62
Oahu.....	32,785.62
Maui.....	17,547.83
Total area of Ahupuaas and Ilis surveyed for the land commission..	133,012.59

E. &amp; O. E.

W. D. ALEXANDER.

## Estimate of area included in all Government grants (land sales) to date, June 8, 1893.

Hawaii:	Acres.	Acres.
Kohala.....	21,520.95	
Hamakua.....	63,439.41	
Hilo.....	14,884.41	
Puna.....	17,411.73	
Kau.....	215,538.81	
Kona.....	56,101.16	
	388,896.47	
Maui:		
Lahaina.....	364.17	
Kaanapali.....	2,675.00	
Wailuku.....	25,825.51	
Hamakua.....	18,711.53	
Koolau.....	2,024.72	
Hana.....	6,216.92	
Kipahulu.....	1,540.03	
Kaupo.....	11,534.73	
Kahikiuuui.....	3,595.67	
Honuaula.....	15,100.84	
Kula.....	13,054.92	
	100,644.04	
Oahu:		
Kona district.....	5,549.10	
Ewa district.....	7,401.31	
Waialua district.....	19,596.47	
Koolau district.....	12,321.94	
	44,868.82	
Lallai.....		735.93
Molokai.....		55,960.90
Kauai.....		15,123.25
Niihua.....		61,088
	667,317.41	

The foregoing estimate of areas is largely increased by the inclusion of several exceptionally large grants, viz:

	Acres.
Grant 2769 to J. P. Parker in Hamakua.....	37,888
Grant 2791 to C. C. Harris in Kau.....	184,298
Grant 3343 to C. Spreckels in Wailuku.....	24,000
Grant 3146 to C. R. Bishop in W. Molokai.....	46,500
Grant 2944 to J. M. and F. Sinclair in Niihua.....	61,038
Total.....	353,724

A recent estimate of area of present Government lands gave a total, in round numbers, of 828,000 acres, which, together with the total amount granted, would give, in round numbers, 1,495,300 acres as the amount originally held by the Government.

J. F. BROWN.

JUNE 8, 1893.

No. 28.

*Mr. John H. Soper to Mr. Blount.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE VOLUNTEER FORCES OF THE  
 PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS,  
*Honolulu, June 20, 1893.*

His Excellency JAMES H. BLOUNT,  
*United States Minister:*

SIR: I beg to transmit herewith memorandum of arms and ammunition, as per your request.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. SOPER,  
*Colonel, Commanding National Guard of Honolulu.*

*Memorandum of arms and ammunition in hands of Provisional Government January 17, 1893.*

18 Winchester repeating rifles from Castle & Cooke.

24 revolvers from Castle & Cooke.

2 Winchester carbines from E. O. Hall & Son.

7 Winchester repeating rifles from E. O. Hall & Son.

5 Marlin repeating rifles from E. O. Hall & Son.

13,350 45-70 cartridges from E. O. Hall & Son.

2,750 45-70 cartridges from E. O. Hall & Son.

3,690 45-70 cartridges from sundry persons.

6 Springfield rifles from F. Wundenberg.

150 guns, "private property," in the hands of forces most of whom came supplied with ammunition.

9 Springfield rifles from various parties.

3 Winchester rifles from J. T. Waterhouse.

1 Winchester rifle from J. Marsden.

1 Winchester rifle from H. Juen.

1 Winchester rifle from Dr. Whitney.

8 brass field pieces, 8 centimeters.

4 brass mountain pieces, 7 centimeters.

1 Gatling gun.

20 cases, 8 centimeters, 120 shells.

11 cases, 7 centimeters, 66 shells.

2 cases, 8 centimeters, 10 shells.

5 cases, 7 centimeters, 54 shells.

21 grapeshot.

90 Springfield rifles.

4 Springfield rifles, damaged.

100 Winchester military rifles without rear sights, and most of them otherwise damaged. These guns were discarded in 1887.

14,950 45-70 cartridges.

120 40-60 cartridges.

73 Springfield rifles.

96 Winchester military rifles—all but 27 lacking rear sights and majority out of repair.

1 Hotchkiss rifle.

3 Remington rifles.

1 Gatling gun.

7 Remington carbines rim fire.

12 muskets, muzzle loaders.

52 bayonets.

16 revolvers.

2 swords.

1 set single sticks.

1 set wooden ramrods.

10 canister for 8-centimeter guns.

54 shell for 8-centimeter guns.

1 keg powder.

10,340 45-75 cartridges, 500-grain bullet.

3,500 45-70 cartridges, 500-grain bullet.

4,120 45-70 cartridges, 405-grain bullet.

280 45-90 cartridges, 300-grain bullet.

640 45-60 cartridges, 300-grain bullet.

960 Remington cartridges.

240 45-75 cartridges, 350-grain bullet.

6,330 45-75 cartridges, 405-grain bullet.

4,600 44-40 cartridges, 217-grain bullet.

1,800 buckshot.

No. 29.

*Mr. Jaukea to Mr. Blount.*

[Private.]

HONOLULU, *June 21, 1893.*

His Excellency J. H. BLOUNT:

DEAR SIR: Referring to our conversation of this morning in regard to the large excess of the appropriations over the ordinary receipts passed by the Legislature of 1886, I have the honor to hand you copy of the minister of finance's report to the Legislature of 1887. In looking over the items which make up the total of \$4,567,377 the following items for permanent public improvements appear:

Addition to waterworks .....	\$75,000
Road damages .....	275,000
Road Nuuanu Pali .....	75,000
Encouragement immigration .....	150,000
New wharves .....	40,000
Purchase new tug .....	40,000
Interisland cable .....	65,000
Electric light .....	35,000
Completion new police building .....	26,000
Dredging Honolulu Harbor .....	40,000
Waterworks, Hilo and Molokai .....	30,000

Total .....

831,000

To this total \$851,000 should also be added.

National debt falling due .....	\$267,900
Interest on national debt .....	255,000
Subsidy Oriental Steamship Company .....	72,000

Making a grand total of .....

1,445,900

This should explain why the appropriations exceeded the ordinary revenue by such a large amount.

I am afraid that I will not be able to obtain the statement by the staff officers as requested in time for the mail. Mr. Robertson will call and explain personally.

Very respectfully,

C. P. JAJAUEKA.

No. 30.

*Mr. J. A. King to Mr. Blount.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

*Honolulu, June 22, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your note of to-day's date asking what number of citizens were naturalized in these islands between 1860 and 1878, and to say in reply that the records of this department show the total number of foreigners naturalized between January 1, 1860, and December 31, 1878, to be 750.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

J. A. KING,

*Minister of the Interior.*

His Excellency JAMES H. BLOUNT,

*United States Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,  
Honolulu.*

## No. 31.

*Mr. Robertson to Mr. Blount.*

HONOLULU, June 23, 1893.

His Excellency, JAMES H. BLOUNT,  
*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY: I beg to submit the following statement:

I was on duty at Iolani palace on the 16th day of January last. The report of the landing of the United States naval forces, created a feeling of surprise and excitement among the officials at Iolani palace.

Standing on the front veranda of the palace building at the time the United States troops marched past, the scene greatly depressed me, and the immediate impression conveyed to my mind was that they had been landed to take possession of these islands.

Later on, and during the evening, I heard the rumor that the reason for their landing was for the purpose of assisting the revolutionists in carrying out their scheme for overthrowing the Queen and her Government. Next morning (Tuesday) on seeing the position in which the troops were quartered, commanding both the palace and the Government buildings, I felt assured that such was the case, and that the troops were landed for the purpose of intimidating the Government forces and to lend their aid to the revolutionists if it was required.

I have the honor to be, sir, your excellency's obedient and humble servant,

JAMES W. ROBERTSON,  
*Her Majesty's Chamberlain.*

## No. 32.

*Hawaiian corporations other than sugar plantations.*

[From latest official returns, June, 1893. E. and O. Ex. Thos. G. Thrum.]

*Hawaiian corporations other than sugar plantations, showing amount of investments therein and nationality of stockholders in each.*

[Compiled June, 1893, from latest official returns for His Excellency, J. H. Blount, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.]

Corporations.	Capital stock.	American.	Hawaiian-born American.	American-Hawaiian ( $\frac{1}{2}$ caste).	British.	Hawaiian-born British.	British-Hawaiian ( $\frac{1}{2}$ caste).
Brewer & Co., C.....	\$600,000	\$187,200	\$228,200	.....	\$168,500	.....	\$2,700
Club Stables Co.....	25,000	6,800	.....	\$5,700	12,500	.....	.....
Daily Bulletin Pub. Co.....	15,000	100	.....	.....	8,000	.....	.....
Fashion Stables Co.....	60,000	17,798	93	.....	12,820	\$13,134	10
Grinbaum & Co., M.S.....	300,000	247,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hall & Son, E. O.....	150,000	47,700	65,400	23,000	11,100	800	.....
Haleakala Ranch Co.....	220,000	68,400	151,600	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamakua & S. Kohala T. & T. Co.....	5,375	1,292	206	.....	.....	.....	34
Haw'n Bell Telephone Co..	50,000	13,910	4,180	.....	28,670	2,790	.....
Haw'n Carriage Mfg Co.....	45,000	44,600	.....	.....	.....	300	.....
Haw'n Construction Co.....	439,800	107,000	30,000	.....	25,000	.....	41,800
Haw'n Electric Light Co.....	20,000	7,400	7,200	.....	2,000	.....	.....
Haw'n Fruit & Taro Co.....	30,000	40	12,860	1,820	1,820	3,000	520
Haw'n Gazette Co.....	40,000	.....	40,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haw'n Hardware Co.....	75,000	20,350	1,250	.....	16,200	1,050	.....
Hawaii Holomua Pub. Co.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	350	100	250
Haw'n R. R. Co.....	227,500	227,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haw'n Tramways Co.....	325,000	.....	.....	.....	325,000	.....	.....
Hilo and Hawaii T. & T. Co.	9,900	4,345	1,830	79	2,847	32	2



## Hawaiian corporations other than sugar plantations—Continued.

Corporations.	German.	Hawaiian-born Ger- man.	German-Hawaiian (half caste.)	Native Hawaiian.	Chinese.	Chinese-Hawaiian (half caste). Portuguese- Hawaiian (half-caste).	Portuguese.	All other foreign.	Total amount stock issued.
Royal Hawaiian Hotel Co.									\$75,000
Union Feed Co.	\$10,500							\$400	75,000
Waiohinu Agricultural and Grazing Co.				\$8,700					15,000
Wildner's S. S. Co.	23,500								500,000
Woodlawn Dairy Co.									100,000
Woodlawn Fruit Co.					\$300				5,400
<b>Total</b> .....	299,523	\$28,839	4,701	51,620	44,640	\$36,763	\$420	13,565	5,877,400

E. &amp; O. Ex.

THOS. G. THURM.

HONOLULU, June 26, 1893.

## C. BREWER &amp; CO., HONOLULU, OAHU.

[Hawaiian corporation; capital stock, \$600,000, in shares of \$100 par value.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Bishop, C. R.	American	1,097	\$109,700
Welch, Andrew (estate of)	British	1,090	109,000
Carter, H. A. P. (estate of)	Hawaiian-born American	1,050	105,000
Cooke, C. M.	do	400	40,000
Jones, P. C.	American	350	35,000
May, Tom	British	247	24,700
Wilcox, Geo. N.	Hawaiian-born American	163	16,300
Wilcox, A. S.	do	163	16,300
Henderson, B. A.	British	136	13,600
Jones, Mrs. C. H.	Hawaiian-born American	109	10,900
Rice, Mrs. N. R.	do	104	10,400
Hall, Mrs. M. D.	American	101	10,100
Bishop, E. F.	do	100	10,000
Lunaliilo (estate of)	Hawaiian	100	10,000
Waterhouse, H.	British	102	10,200
Cooke, C. M. & A. C.	Hawaiian-born American	81	8,100
Allen, S. C.	American	103	10,300
Pratt, Mrs. John	Hawaiian-born American	50	5,000
Fuller, A.	American	43	4,300
Carter, C. L.	Hawaiian-born American	40	4,000
Allen, W. F.	American	32	3,200
Faster, Mrs. T. R.	British-Hawaiian (half caste)	27	2,700
Brown, G.	British	27	2,700
Hobron, F. E. (trustee)	American	25	2,500
Judd, Miss H. S.	Hawaiian-born American	21	2,100
Wolters, W.	German	21	2,100
Mouritz, A.	British	20	2,000
Dole, S. B.	Hawaiian-born American	20	2,000
Crozier, Mrs. A. C.	British	20	2,000
Hobron, T. W. (trustee)	Hawaiian-born American	17	1,700
Robertson, S. M. (estate)	British	16	1,600
Judd, A. F.	Hawaiian-born American	15	1,500
Hillebrand, Miss M.	do	15	1,500
Robertson, Mrs. S. S.	British	14	1,400
Maynard, Mrs. E.	do	13	1,300
Bosse, C.	German	10	1,000
Cartwright, B.	Hawaiian-born American	10	1,000
Hoffman, Mrs.	American	8	800
Coan, Mrs. L. B.	Hawaiian-born American	8	800
Hall, W. W. (trustee)	do	5	500
Judd, A. F. (trustee)	do	5	500
Bidwell, J. E. (estate of)	American	5	500
Whitney, J. M.	do	5	500
Carter, Geo. R.	Hawaiian-born American	4	400
Austin, Nancy (estate of)	American	3	300
Nolte, Miss	German-Hawaiian (half caste)	3	300
Johnson, Miss	Hawaiian-born American	2	200
<b>Total</b> .....		6,000	600,000

*Hawaiian corporations other than sugar plantations—Continued.*

## SUMMARY.

American.....	\$187,200
Hawaiian-born American.....	228,200
British.....	168,500
Hawaiian.....	10,000
German.....	3,100
German-Hawaiian (half caste).....	300
British-Hawaiian (half caste).....	2,700
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>600,000</b>

## M. S. GRINBAUM &amp; COMPANY (LIMITED) HONOLULU, OAHU.

[Hawaiian corporation; capital stock, \$300,000, in shares of \$100 par value.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Grinbaum, M. S.....	American.....	1,485	\$148,500
Louisson, M.....	do.....	985	98,500
Bolte, C.....	German.....	500	50,000
Gartenberg, A.....	do.....	30	3,000
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>3,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>

## SUMMARY.

American.....	\$247,000
German.....	53,000
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>300,000</b>

## HAWAIIAN CARRIAGE MANUFACTURE COMPANY, HONOLULU, OAHU.

[Hawaiian corporation; capital stock, \$45,000, in shares of \$100 par value.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Dillingham, B. F.....	American.....	325	\$32,500
Dillingham, Geo.....	do.....	100	10,000
Angus, J. M.....	do.....	15	1,500
Spencer, J. G.....	do.....	6	600
Wundenburg, F. W.....	Hawaiian-born British.....	3	300
		449	44,900
Unaccounted for.....		1	100
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>450</b>	<b>45,000</b>

## SUMMARY.

American.....	\$44,600
Hawaiian-born British.....	300
Undenominated.....	100
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>45,000</b>

*Hawaiian corporations other than sugar plantations—Continued.*

## CLUB STABLES COMPANY, HONOLULU, OAHU.

[Hawaiian corporation; capital stock, \$25,000 in shares of \$100 par value each.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Graham, S. F. ....	American .....	57	\$5,700
Holt, J. D., jr. ....	American-Hawaiian (half-caste) .....	57	5,700
Foster, W. E. ....	British .....	125	12,500
King, T. R. ....	American .....	10	1,000
Peterson, A. P. ....	do. ....	1	100
<b>Total</b> .....	.....	250	\$25,000

## SUMMARY.

American .....	\$6,800
American-Hawaiian (half-caste) .....	5,700
British .....	12,500
<b>Total</b> .....	25,000

## DAILY BULLETIN PUBLISHING COMPANY, HONOLULU, OAHU.

[Hawaiian corporation. Capital stock \$15,000, in shares of \$100 par value each.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value (proportion paid in.)
Logan, D. ....	British .....	25	\$2,500
Parker, S. ....	Hawaiian .....	20	2,000
Afong, C. ....	Chinese .....	9	900
McIntyre, H. E. ....	British .....	5	500
Muller, E. (trustee) .....	German .....	5	500
Muller, E. ....	do. ....	5	500
Trousseau, G. ....	French .....	5	500
Johnstone, A. ....	American .....	1	100
<b>Total</b> .....	.....	75	7,500

## SUMMARY.

British .....	\$3,000
Hawaiian .....	2,000
Chinese .....	900
German .....	1,000
French .....	500
American .....	100
<b>Total</b> .....	7,500

## FASHION STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED), HONOLULU, OAHU.

[Hawaiian corporation; capital stock, \$60,000, in shares of \$100 par value each.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Sullivan, J. J. ....	British .....	128	\$12,800
Buckley, J. ....	American .....	127	12,700
Macfarlane, H. ....	Hawaiian-born British .....	120	12,000
Davis, R. H. ....	American .....	19	1,900
Macfarlane, G. W. ....	Hawaiian-born British .....	5	500
Macfarlane, E. C. ....	do. ....	1	100
Union Feed Company .....	Hawaiian corporation .....	10	1,000
Cornwell, W. H. ....	American .....	30	3,000
Isenberg, D. P. R. ....	Hawaiian-born German .....	160	16,000
<b>Total</b> .....	.....	600	60,000



*Hawaiian corporations other than sugar plantations—Continued.*

SUMMARY.

British.....	\$12,820
Hawaiian-born British.....	13,134
American.....	17,798
Hawaiian-born American.....	93
German.....	140
Hawaiian-born German.....	16,000
British-Hawaiian (half-caste).....	10
Hawaiian-born Chilian.....	5
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>60,000</b>

HAWAIIAN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY, HONOLULU, OAHU.

[Hawaiian corporation; capital stock, \$50,000, in shares of \$10 par value each.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Campbell, Jas.....	British.....	2,523	\$25,230
Brown, J. F.....	American.....	562	5,620
Brown, C. H., Mrs.....	do.....	144	1,440
Meek, K., Mrs.....	Hawaiian.....	45	450
Hobron, T. H. (estate).....	American.....	225	2,250
Smith, W. O.....	Hawaiian-born American.....	148	1,480
Hall, M. D., Mrs.....	American.....	54	540
Brown, G.....	British.....	344	3,440
Brown, C.....	Hawaiian-born British.....	273	2,790
Cassidy, Jno.....	American.....	406	4,060
Smith, A. H.....	Hawaiian-born American.....	90	900
Gilman, M. H., Mrs.....	do.....	90	900
Brown, A. M.....	do.....	90	900
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>5,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>

SUMMARY.

British.....	\$28,670
Hawaiian-born British.....	2,790
American.....	13,910
Hawaiian-born American.....	4,180
Hawaiian.....	450
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>50,000</b>

E. O. HALL & SON (LIMITED), OAHU.

[Hawaiian corporation; capital stock, \$150,000, in shares of \$100 par value each.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Hall, W. W.....	Hawaiian-born American.....	637	\$63,700
Ables, L. C.....	American.....	1	100
White, E. O.....	Hawaiian-born American.....	171	17,100
White, Anna.....	American.....	1	100
Fernandez, A.....	Portuguese-Hawaiian (half-caste).....	15	1,500
Cartwright, A. J.....	American.....	7	7,000
Hall, M. D.....	do.....	300	30,000
Smith, A. H.....	Hawaiian-born American.....	30	3,000
Allen, W. F.....	American.....	1	100
Chunghoon, W.....	Chinese-Hawaiian (half-caste).....	5	500
May, T.....	British.....	67	6,700
Rowell, Mrs. M. J.....	American.....	8	800
Henderson, Mrs. B. A.....	British.....	32	3,200
Wundenberg, F.....	Hawaiian-born British.....	8	800
Gilman, Mrs. S. A.....	American.....	35	3,500
Wilcox, S. W.....	Hawaiian-born American.....	7	700
Gurney, C. F.....	do.....	2	200
Hobron, T. H.....	American.....	7	700
Dole, S. B.....	Hawaiian-born American.....	8	800
Dole, A. C.....	American.....	6	600
Allen, S. C.....	do.....	15	1,500
King, Miss S. L.....	American-Hawaiian (half-caste).....	23	2,300
Palmer, F. H.....	American.....	50	5,000
Hall, Mrs. E. V. C.....	do.....	40	4,000
Campbell, A. J. (executor).....	British.....	18	1,800
Hall, W. W. (trustee).....	Hawaiian-born American.....	6	600
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>1,500</b>	<b>150,000</b>

*Hawaiian corporations other than sugar plantations—Continued.*

## SUMMARY.

American.....	\$17,799
Hawaiian-born American.....	65,400
American-Hawaiian (half-caste).....	23,000
British.....	11,100
Hawaiian-born British.....	800
Chinese-Hawaiian (half-caste).....	500
Portuguese-Hawaiian (half-caste).....	1,504
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>150,000</b>

## HALEAKALA RANCH COMPANY, MAIU.

[Hawaiian corporation. Capital stock \$220,000, in shares of \$100 par value each.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Baldwin, H. P.....	Hawaiian-born American.....	758	\$75,800
Thurston, L. A.....	do.....	758	75,800
Brewer, C., & Co.....	American firm.....	342	34,200
Brewer, W. P. A.....	American.....	342	34,200
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>2,200</b>	<b>220,000</b>

## SUMMARY.

American.....	\$68,400
Hawaiian-born American.....	151,600
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>220,000</b>

## HOBRON, NEUMAN &amp; CO. (LIMITED), OAHU.

[Hawaiian corporation. Capital stock \$7,500 in shares of \$100 par value each.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Smith, W. O.....	Hawaiian-born American.....	1	\$100
Morgan, J. F.....	Hawaiian-born British.....	2	200
Forbes, W. J.....	Hawaiian-born American.....	1	100
Neuman, E. R.....	American.....	31	3,100
Hobron, T. W., trustee.....	do.....	2	200
Ena, John.....	Chinese-Hawaiian (half-caste).....	1	100
Colburn, J. F.....	American-Hawaiian (half-caste).....	1	100
Hobron, T. W.....	Hawaiian born American.....	31	3,100
Godfrey, W. B.....	American.....	1	100
McCandless.....	do.....	2	200
Goodale, W. W.....	do.....	2	200
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>75</b>	<b>7,500</b>

## SUMMARY.

American.....	\$3,800
Hawaiian-born American.....	3,300
American-Hawaiian (half-caste).....	100
Hawaiian-born British.....	200
Chinese-Hawaiian (half-caste).....	100
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>7,500</b>

*Hawaiian corporations other than sugar plantations—Continued.*

## HAMAKUA AND S. KOHALA TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY, HAWAII.

[Hawaiian corporation. Capital stock \$5,375, in shares of \$25 par value each.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
S. Parker.....	Hawaiian.....	60	\$1,500
Wilder Steamship Co.....	Hawaiian corporation.....	20	500
Pacific Sugar Mill Co.....	do.....	18	450
Horner, J. M., & Sons.....	American.....	16	400
Honokaa Sugar Co.....	Hawaiian corporation.....	10	250
W. H. Rickard.....	British.....	10	250
C. Notley, sr.....	do.....	10	250
C. B. Greenfield.....	do.....	8	200
R. M. Overend.....	American.....	8	200
J. G. Jones.....	British.....	6	150
Paaunahu Plantation Co.....	Hawaiian corporation.....	5	125
Hanakua Mill Co.....	do.....	5	125
R. A. Lyman.....	Hawaiian-born American.....	4	100
T. S. Kay.....	British.....	4	100
J. Faalilio.....	Hawaiian.....	4	100
J. P. Mills.....	American.....	8	200
L. S. Jungst.....	German.....	19	475
Total.....		215	5,375

## SUMMARY,

American.....	\$1,298
Hawaiian-born American.....	202
British.....	1,446
British-Hawaiian (half-caste).....	35
German.....	794
German-Hawaiian (half-caste).....	1
Hawaiian.....	1,600
Total.....	5,375

## HAWAIIAN FRUIT AND TARO COMPANY, WAILUKU, MAUI.

[Hawaiian corporation; capital stock, \$30,000, in shares of \$20 par value each.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Daniels, W. H.....	British-Hawaiian (half-caste).....	10	\$200
Kepoikai, A. N.....	Hawaiian.....	63	1,260
Richardson, Jno.....	British-Hawaiian (half-caste).....	14	280
Holt, J. D.....	American-Hawaiian (half-caste).....	68	1,360
Copp, C.....	do.....	5	100
Kuana, J. B.....	Hawaiian.....	3	60
Kalua.....	do.....	5	100
Smith, H.....	American-Hawaiian (half-caste).....	15	300
Hopkins, C. L.....	British-Hawaiian (half-caste).....	1	20
Lonoaea, M.....	Hawaiian.....	5	100
Aki, M.....	Chinese-Hawaiian (half-caste).....	5	100
Clark, Thos.....	British.....	5	100
Clark, Thos., Mrs.....	do.....	1	20
Kanakaole.....	Hawaiian.....	10	200
Jones, A. W.....	American.....	2	40
Nemhiwa, N. P.....	Hawaiian.....	5	100
Kealoha, Jno.....	do.....	3	60
Maule, W. S.....	do.....	2	40
Shaw, A. K.....	British-Hawaiian (half-caste).....	1	20
Ahpong.....	Chinese.....	5	100
Alama.....	do.....	5	100
Young Hee.....	do.....	12	240
Tam Yet.....	do.....	272	5,440
Treadway, H. G.....	American-Hawaiian (half-caste).....	3	60
Smith, W. O.....	Hawaiian-born American.....	300	6,000
Hons, Geo.....	German.....	2	40
Morgan, J. F.....	Hawaiian-born British.....	150	3,000
Davies, T. H., & Co.....	British firm.....	60	1,200
Ena, Jno.....	Chinese-Hawaiian (half-caste).....	100	2,000
Bailey, E. H.....	Hawaiian-born American.....	343	6,860
Cockburn, Alex.....	British.....	13	260
Garvie, Alex.....	do.....	12	240
Total.....		1,500	30,000

*Hawaiian corporations other than sugar plantations—Continued.*

## SUMMARY.

British .....	\$1,820
Hawaiian-born British .....	3,000
British-Hawaiian (half-caste) .....	520
American .....	40
Hawaiian-born American .....	12,860
American-Hawaiian (half-caste) .....	1,820
Chinese .....	5,880
Chinese-Hawaiian (half-caste) .....	2,100
Hawaiian .....	1,920
German .....	40
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>30,000</b>

## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY (LIMITED), HONOLULU, OAHU.

[Hawaiian corporation; capital stock, \$40,000, in shares of \$100 par value each.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Castle, H. N. ....	Hawaiian-born American .....	82	\$8,200
Whitney, H. M. ....	do .....	255	25,500
Baldwin, H. P. ....	do .....	25	2,500
Wilcox, G. N. ....	do .....	15	1,500
Wilcox, A. S. ....	do .....	10	1,000
Goodale, W. W. ....	do .....	10	1,000
Castle, W. R. ....	do .....	3	300
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>400</b>	<b>40,000</b>

## HAWAII HOLOMUA PUBLISHING COMPANY, HONOLULU, OAHU.

[Hawaiian corporation; capital stock \$2,000, in shares of \$5 par value each.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Waller, G. J. ....	British .....	30	\$150
Waller, G. J. (trustee No. 1) .....	do .....	20	100
Waller, G. J. (trustee No. 2) .....	do .....	20	100
Ena, Jno. ....	Chinese-Hawaiian, (half-caste) .....	20	100
Cummins, J. A. ....	British-Hawaiian, (half-caste) .....	50	250
Poepoe, J. M. ....	Hawaiian .....	25	125
Kualaku, G. W. ....	do .....	20	100
Kahai, M. ....	do .....	20	100
Merseburg, J. ....	German-Hawaiian, (half-caste) .....	40	200
Nathaniel, T. K. ....	Hawaiiia .....	6	30
Kaulia, J. K. ....	do .....	6	30
Kealakai .....	do .....	4	20
Kamokuiki, S. ....	do .....	2	10
Kamokuiki, Mrs. S. ....	do .....	2	10
Kana, Jas. S. ....	do .....	2	10
Mio, S. P. ....	do .....	1	5
Poepoe, J. E. ....	do .....	1	5
Brown, C. ....	Hawaiian-born British .....	20	100
Shares not issued .....		289	1,445
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>400</b>	<b>2,000</b>

## SUMMARY.

British .....	\$350
British-Hawaiian (half-caste) .....	250
Hawaiian-born British .....	100
Hawaiian .....	445
German-Hawaiian, (half-caste) .....	200
Chinese-Hawaiian, (half-caste) .....	100
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,445</b>

*Hawaiian corporations other than sugar plantations—Continued.***HAWAIIAN HARDWARE COMPANY (LIMITED), HONOLULU, OAHU.**

[Hawaiian corporation; capital stock \$75,000, in shares of \$100 par value each.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Campbell, James .....	British .....	125	\$12,500
Afong, C. ....	Chinese .....	187½	18,750
Wing Wo Chan Co .....	do .....	25	2,500
Scott, Emma F. ....	American .....	12½	1,250
Sing Chong & Co .....	Chinese .....	12½	1,250
Chong Wah, L. ....	do .....	5	500
Goo York Kee .....	do .....	10	1,000
Aswan .....	do .....	7½	750
Akaka .....	do .....	3	300
Aiona, C. Y. ....	do .....	4	400
Hendry, G. W. ....	American .....	25	2,500
Von Holt, H. M. ....	Hawaiian-born German .....	2	200
Brown, G. ....	British .....	17	1,700
Hendry, E. R. ....	American .....	166	16,600
Ena, John .....	Hawaiian-Chinese. (half-caste) .....	105	10,500
Wodehouse, J. H., jr. ....	British .....	20	2,000
Lyman, Mary B. ....	Hawaiian-born American .....	12½	1,250
Brown, C. ....	Hawaiian-born British .....	10½	1,060
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>750</b>	<b>75,000</b>

## SUMMARY.

American .....	\$20,350
American, Hawaiian born .....	1,250
British .....	16,200
British, Hawaiian born .....	1,050
Chinese .....	25,450
Chinese-Hawaiian (half-caste) .....	10,500
German .....	200
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>75,000</b>

**HAWAIIAN RAILROAD COMPANY (LIMITED), MAHUKONA, HAWAII.**

[Hawaiian corporation; capital stock \$227,500, in shares of \$500 par value.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Wilder, S. G. (estate of) .....	American .....	453	\$226,500
Wilder, W. C. ....	do .....	1	500
Wright, C. L. ....	do .....	1	500
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>455</b>	<b>227,500</b>

**KAHULUI RAILROAD COMPANY, MAUI.**

[Hawaiian corporation; capital stock \$150,000, in shares of \$100 par value.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Wilder, S. G. (estate of) .....	American .....	1,125	\$112,500
Wilder, W. C. ....	do .....	355	35,500
Wilder, W. C., Mrs .....	do .....	20	2,000
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>1,500</b>	<b>150,000</b>

## Hawaiian corporations other than sugar plantations—Continued.

## INTER-ISLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OAHU.

[Hawaiian corporation; capital stock, \$425,000, in shares of \$100 par value each.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Wilcox, G. N.	Hawaiian-born American	464	\$46,400
Wilcox, A. S.	do	400	40,000
Dreier, A.	German	255	25,500
Godfrey, W. B.	American	236	23,600
Sinclair, F.	British	233	23,300
Walsh, E. M.	American	217	21,700
Ena, J.	Chinese-Hawaiian (half-caste)	201	20,100
Foster, Mary E.	British-Hawaiian (half-caste)	181	18,100
Hobron, Francis E., trustee	American	120	12,000
Brown, C. H.	do	105	10,500
Wilcox, S. W.	Hawaiian-born American	100	10,000
Wilcox, H. H.	do	100	10,000
Ahlborn, L.	German	100	10,000
Walters, S. D. G.	British	100	10,000
Widemann, H. A., guardian	German	90	9,000
Knudsen, V.	Norwegian	61	6,100
Hall, Mrs. M. D.	American	60	6,000
Suhr, E.	German	60	6,000
Collins, D.	British	50	5,000
Brown, A. M.	Hawaiian-born American	46	4,600
Gilman, M. A.	do	46	4,600
Purvis, R. W. T.	British	42	4,200
Gray, R.	do	40	4,000
McLean, G. T.	Hawaiian-born British	40	4,000
Dickson, J.	British	40	4,000
Thurston, L. A., trustee heirs C. H. Alexander.	Hawaiian-born American	40	4,000
Gray, M. A., trustee	British	35	3,500
Brown, J. F.	American	35	3,500
Bosse, C.	German	35	3,500
Irwin, W. G.	British	33	3,300
Halstead, F.	do	33	3,300
McLean, J. L.	Hawaiian-born British	30	3,000
Dortnumd, H.	Norwegian	30	3,000
Beckley, Geo. C.	British-Hawaiian (half-caste)	30	3,000
Spreckels & Bros., J. D. & Co.	American firm	27	2,700
Bishop, C. R.	American	25	2,500
Walbridge, Mrs. L. R.	do	25	2,500
Grieve, R.	British	25	2,500
Hackfeld, J. F.	German	22	2,200
Gandall, J.	American-Hawaiian (half-caste)	20	2,000
Howell, James.	British	20	2,000
Hobron, T. W., trustee; Mrs. W. O. Smith.	Hawaiian-born American	20	2,000
McLean, W. H.	Hawaiian-born British	20	2,000
Harrison, E. V.	Hawaiian-born British	17	1,700
Godfrey, C. E.	American	17	1,700
Gray, M. A.	British	17	1,700
Smith, A. J.	American	15	1,500
Savidge, S.	British	15	1,500
Warfel, J. P.	do	12	1,200
Forbes, M. J.	American	10	1,000
Ross, W.	British	10	1,000
Lackland, Mrs. A.	American	10	1,000
McKibben, R.	British	10	1,000
Damon, Mrs. H. M.	Hawaiian-born American	10	1,000
Rosewarne, T.	British	10	1,000
Bryant, J.	French	10	1,000
Coney, L. A.	Chinese-Hawaiian (half-caste)	10	1,000
Marchant, L., estate.	American	10	1,000
Cooke, A. C.	Hawaiian-born American	10	1,000
Kaluna, J.	Hawaiian	10	1,000
Rowell, M.	American	10	1,000
Von Holt, H. M.	Hawaiian-born German	10	1,000
Wills, T. C.	British	10	1,000
Kalama, M.	Hawaiian	10	1,000
Hobron, T. W. (trustee, Smith, M. A.)	Hawaiian-born American	9	900
Kailihaona, M.	Hawaiian	9	900
Halstead, E.	British	9	900
Hyde, M. T.	American	8	800
Beckwith, Mrs. E. S.	do	5	500
Ward, Mrs. C. P.	British-Hawaiian (half-caste)	5	500
Wilcox, A. S. (guardian, Kalonakeoki)	Hawaiian	5	500
McBryde, A. M.	Hawaiian-born American	5	500
Everett, Mrs. T. W. (estate)	American	5	500
Dickey, C. H. (trustee)	do	5	500
Snow, E. B.	do	5	500

*Hawaiian corporations other than sugar plantations—Continued.*

## INTER-ISLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OAHU—Continued.

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Gedge, N. E. (trustee) .....	American .....	5	\$500
Cartwright, B. ....	Hawaiian-born American .....	4	400
Damon, Mrs. N. B. ....	do .....	3	300
Carpenter, H. E. ....	American .....	2	200
Thurston, Mrs. S. A. ....	Hawaiian-born American .....	2	200
Hanaïke, J. B. ....	Hawaiian .....	2	200
Rice, W. H., jr. ....	Hawaiian-born American .....	2	200
Hardy, Mary H. ....	Hawaiian-born American .....	2	200
Godfrey, W. D. (trustee) .....	American .....	1	100
Holdsworth, Mrs. E. W. ....	British .....	1	100
Mackintosh. ....	do .....	1	100
Total .....		4,250	425,000

## SUMMARY.

British .....	\$78,300
British-Hawaiian (half-caste) .....	21,400
Hawaiian-born British .....	9,700
American .....	95,800
American-Hawaiian (half-caste) .....	2,000
Hawaiian-born American .....	125,800
German .....	57,200
Norwegian .....	9,100
Hawaiian .....	3,600
Chinese-Hawaiian (half-caste) .....	21,100
French .....	1,000
Total .....	425,000

## HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED, HONOLULU, OAHU.

[Hawaiian corporation; capital stock, \$20,000, in shares of \$100 par value each.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Austin, J. ....	American .....	25	\$2,500
Hall & Son, E. O. ....	American firm .....	34	3,400
White, E. O. ....	Hawaiian-born American .....	12	1,200
Wilcox, G. N. ....	do .....	20	2,000
Wilcox, S. W. ....	do .....	10	1,000
Cooke, C. M. ....	do .....	10	1,000
May, T. ....	British .....	10	1,000
Hollister & Co. ....	American firm .....	5	500
Hatch, F. M. ....	American .....	5	500
Irwin, W. G. ....	British .....	5	500
Schaefer, F. A. ....	German .....	5	500
Wilcox, A. S. ....	Hawaiian-born American .....	20	2,000
Dayton, D. ....	American .....	1	100
Thomas, K. M. ....	British .....	5	500
Taylor, P. S. ....	American .....	4	400
Total .....		171	17,100
Shares not issued .....		29	2,900

## SUMMARY.

American .....	\$7,400
Hawaiian-born American .....	7,200
British .....	2,000
German .....	500
Total .....	17,100

*Hawaiian corporations other than sugar plantations—Continued.*

WILLIAM G. IRWIN &amp; CO.

[Hawaiian corporation. Capital stock \$500,000 in shares of \$100 par value each.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Spreckels, C. ....	American .....	2, 115	\$211, 500
Irwin, W. G. ....	British .....	2, 115	211, 500
Giffard, W. M. ....	do .....	200	20, 000
Whitney, H. M., jr. ....	Hawaiian-born American .....	100	10, 000
Eldredge, C. H. ....	American .....	100	10, 000
Winter, J. W. ....	do .....	50	5, 000
Whitney, F. ....	British .....	50	5, 000
Porter, T. C. ....	American .....	100	10, 000
Spalding, E. J. ....	do .....	100	10, 000
Douglas, T. S. ....	British .....	50	5, 000
Giffard, E. B. ....	do .....	10	1, 000
Cooper, H. ....	Hawaiian-born British .....	10	1, 000
Total .....		5, 000	500, 000

## SUMMARY.

American .....	\$246, 500
Hawaiian-born American .....	10, 000
British .....	242, 500
Hawaiian-born British .....	1, 000
Total .....	500, 000

## PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY, HONOLULU, OAHU.

[Hawaiian corporation. Capital stock \$150,000 in shares of \$100 par value each.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Dillingham, B. F. ....	American .....	600	\$60, 000
Dillingham & Co. (B. F. D. & J. G. S.) .....	do .....	559	55, 900
Spencer, J. G. ....	do .....	187	18, 700
Nott, S. ....	do .....	100	10, 000
Winter, F. L. ....	do .....	14	1, 400
Torbert, J. L. ....	Hawaiian-born American .....	10	1, 000
Dillingham, Mrs. E. L. (& L. S.) .....	do .....	20	2, 000
Smith, A. L., trustee .....	do .....	5	500
Spencer, A. H. ....	do .....	5	500
Total .....		1, 500	150, 000

## SUMMARY.

American .....	\$147, 000
Hawaiian-born American .....	3, 000
Total .....	150, 000

## HAWAIIAN TRAMWAY AND COMPANY (LIMITED), HONOLULU, OAHU.

[London corporation. Capital stock \$325, 000, in shares of \$25 par value each.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
London stockholders .....	British .....	13, 000	\$325, 000

Details not reported in exhibit to interior department.



*Hawaiian corporations other than sugar plantations—Continued.*

## HUMUULA SHEEP STATION COMPANY, HAWAII.

[Hawaiian corporation. Capital stock \$100,000, in shares of \$100 par value.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Haneberg, Aug .....	German .....	300	\$30,000
Haneberg, Armin .....	do .....	400	40,000
Gramberg, Aug .....	do .....	300	30,000
Total .....		1,000	100,000

## WAIOHINU AGRICULTURAL AND GRAZING COMPANY, HAWAII.

[Hawaiian corporation. Capital stock \$15,000, in shares of \$100 par value.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Kauhane, J .....	Hawaiian .....	20	\$2,000
Martin, J. H. S. ....	do .....	29	2,900
Baker, J. T. ....	do .....	15	1,500
Iaukea, C. P. ....	do .....	9	900
Irwin, W. G. ....	British .....	5	500
Kekaula, J. K. ....	Hawaiian .....	14	1,400
Paris, J. D., jr. ....	Hawaiian-born American .....	34	3,400
Monsarrat, J. M. ....	Hawaiian-born British .....	24	2,400
Total .....		150	15,000

## SUMMARY.

Hawaiian .....	\$8,700
Hawaiian-born American .....	3,400
British .....	500
Hawaiian-born British .....	2,400
Total .....	15,000

## HILO SODA WORKS COMPANY, HILO, HAWAII.

[Hawaiian corporation; capital stock \$5,000, in shares of \$100 par value each.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Tucker, Jona. ....	American .....	18	\$1,800
Tucker, P. M., Mrs. ....	do .....	10	1,000
Austin, S. L. ....	do .....	2	200
Wadworth, R. A. ....	do .....	2	200
Austin, H. C. ....	Hawaiian-born American .....	3	300
Austin, H. C., Mrs. ....	American .....	2	200
Coan, H. P. ....	Hawaiian-born American .....	1	100
Hitchcock, A. E. ....	do .....	1	100
Saddler, R. C. ....	British .....	5	500
Austin, Jona. ....	American .....	5	500
Wetmore, C. H. ....	do .....	1	100
Total .....		50	5,000

## SUMMARY.

American .....	\$4,000
Hawaiian-born American .....	500
British .....	500
Total .....	5,000

*Hawaiian corporations other than sugar plantations—Continued.*

## HILO AND HAWAII TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY, HILO, HAWAII.

[Hawaiian corporation; capital stock \$9,900, in shares of \$25 par value each.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Wetmore, C. H.	American	17	\$425
Porter, H.	do	2	50
Kittredge, C. S.	do	4	100
Lyman, F. S.	Hawaiian-born American	2	50
Richardson, C. E.	American	13	325
Terry, W. S.	do	3	75
Hitchcock, D. H.	Hawaiian-born American	10	250
Townsend, C. E., Mrs.	do	1	25
Holmes, W. H.	American	17	425
Like, E. L.	Hawaiian	4	100
Like, L. K.	do	3	75
Like, S. A.	do	2	50
Maby, F. W. & W. I.	American-Hawaiian (half caste)	1	25
Maby, M. E. & H. O.	do	1	25
Willfong, M., Mrs.	do	1	25
Hapai, H.	Chinese-Hawaiian (half caste)	2	50
Hapai, E. C.	do	2	50
Matson, W.	American	5	125
Deacon, H.	do	7	175
Kennedy, C. C.	British	6	150
Kennedy, S. A.	do	5	125
Waiakea Mill Co.	Hawaiian corporation	5	125
Scott, J. A.	British	8	200
Hilo Sugar Co.	Hawaiian corporation	22	550
Paukaa plantation	do	8	200
Hitchcock, E. G.	Hawaiian-born American	7	175
Hitchcock, M. R. Miss	do	4	100
Austin, H. C.	do	2	50
Onomea Sugar Company	Hawaiian corporation	35	875
Akana, W. S.	Chinese-Hawaiian (half-caste)	2	50
Pepekeo plantation	Hawaiian corporation	15	375
Honomu Sugar Company	do	8	200
Hakalau Sugar Company	American corporation	10	250
Hind, R. R.	British	14	350
Lydgate, W.	do	10	250
Lydgate, J.	do	10	250
Laubahoehoe Sugar Company	Hawaiian corporation	17	425
Kimball, J. H.	American	15	375
Ookala Sugar Co.	Hawaiian corporation	20	500
Kauiia, J. M., Mrs	Hawaiian	2	50
Nahinu, D. H.	do	5	125
Kauhane, S.	do	1	25
Kauhane, J.	do	1	25
Kauhane, N.	do	1	25
Kauhane, W. L. M.	do	1	25
Furieux, C.	American	12	300
Cassidy, J.	do	4	100
Richards, E. E.	do	1	25
Goodale, W. W.	do	14	350
Shipman, W. H.	Hawaiian-born American	2	50
Castle, W. B.	do	28	700
Scott, W. E.	American	2	50
Wilson, J. R.	do	2	50
Total		396	9,900

## SUMMARY.

American	\$4,345
Hawaiian-born American	1,830
American-Hawaiian (half-caste)	79
British	2,847
Hawaiian born British	32
British-Hawaiian (half-caste)	2
Hawaiian	510
Chinese	100
Chinese-Hawaiian (half-caste)	150
German	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,900</b>

*Hawaiian corporations other than sugar plantations—Continued.*

## HONOLULU DAIRY COMPANY, OAHU.

[Hawaiian corporation; capital stock \$20,000, in shares of \$100 par value each.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Dowsett, J. I. ....	Hawaiian-born British.....	163	\$16, 300
Roth, S. ....	German .....	12	1, 200
Kanoa, P. P. ....	Hawaiian .....	5	500
Colburn, J. F. ....	American-Hawaiian (half-caste).....	5	500
Ena, Jno. ....	Chinese-Hawaiian (half-caste).....	5	500
Dowsett, J. I., jr. ....	British-Hawaiian (half-caste).....	5	500
Magoon, J. A. ....	American .....	5	500
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>200</b>	<b>20 000</b>

## SUMMARY.

Hawaiian-born British .....	\$16, 300
British-Hawaiian (half-caste).....	500
German.....	1, 200
American.....	500
American-Hawaiian (half-caste).....	500
Hawaiian.....	500
Chinese-Hawaiian (half-caste).....	500
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>20, 000</b>

## HONOLULU IRON WORKS COMPANY, OAHU.

[Hawaiian corporation; capital stock \$20,000, in shares of \$100 par value each.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Davies, T. H. ....	British .....	520	\$52, 000
Janion, R. C. (executor).....	do .....	520	52, 000
Janion, D. R. ....	do .....	260	26, 000
Green, M. (executor).....	do .....	200	20, 000
Green, A. ....	do .....	60	6, 000
Irwin, W. G. ....	do .....	200	20, 000
Castle & Cooke.....	American firm .....	80	8, 000
Atherton, J. B. ....	do .....	40	4, 000
Hackfeld & Co. ....	German firm .....	120	12, 000
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>2, 000</b>	<b>200, 000</b>

## SUMMARY.

British .....	\$176, 000
American.....	12, 000
German.....	12, 000
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>200, 000</b>

## KAUAI TELEPHONE COMPANY, KAUAI.

[Hawaiian corporation; capital stock, \$14,700, in shares of \$10 par value each.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Smith, J. W. (estate of) .....	American .....	5	\$50
Smith, J. K. ....	Hawaiian-born American .....	12	120
Smith, A. H. ....	do .....	5	50
Dreier, A. ....	German .....	18	180
Neal, J. D. ....	American .....	1	10
Wilcox, G. N. ....	Hawaiian-born American .....	100	1, 000
Wilcox, S. W. ....	do .....	100	1, 000
Wilcox, A. S. ....	do .....	111	1, 110
Christian, C. ....	German .....	1	10
Rice, W. H. ....	Hawaiian-born American .....	10	100
Isenberg, O. ....	German .....	1	10
Hardy, J. ....	American .....	1	10
Koloa Sugar Company.....	Hawaiian corporation .....	10	100

## Hawaiian corporations other than sugar plantations—Continued.

## KAUAI TELEPHONE COMPANY, KAUAI—Continued.

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Smith, W. O.....	Hawaiian-born American.....	2	\$20
Apoi.....	Chinese.....	1	10
Kau, S.....	Hawaiian.....	1	10
Lihue plantation.....	Hawaiian corporation.....	100	1,000
Wainwright, R.....	American (?).....	2	20
Dole, G. H.....	Hawaiian-born American.....	1	10
Kahele, H.....	Hawaiian.....	1	10
Kealoha, J. M.....	do.....	1	10
Kaumualii.....	do.....	1	10
Conchee, A. C.....	Chinese.....	1	10
Purvis, R. W. T.....	British.....	24	240
Spalding, Z. S.....	American.....	25	250
Walters, G.....	British.....	27	270
Strehz, E.....	German.....	2	20
Isenberg, H.....	do.....	20	200
Ahlborn, L.....	do.....	20	200
Bishop, Mrs. E.....	American.....	5	50
Zjedrum, K. S.....	Norwegian.....	5	50
Lockwood, W. V.....	American.....	110	1,100
Hall & Son, E. O.....	Hawaiian corporation.....	100	1,000
White, E. O.....	Hawaiian-born American.....	100	1,000
Lota, Mrs.....	Hawaiian.....	8	80
Austin, Jona. (estate).....	American.....	100	1,000
Faye, H. P.....	Norwegian.....	25	250
Koelling, C.....	German.....	30	300
Knudsen, V.....	Norwegian.....	100	1,000
Hawaiian Sugar Co.....	Hawaiian corporation.....	100	1,000
Kaaloa, E.....	Hawaiian.....	1	10
Wilcox, H. H.....	Hawaiian-born American.....	100	1,000
Kahele, E. (trustee).....	Hawaiian.....	6	60
Kekaha Mill Co.....	German firm.....	28	280
Hofgaard, C. B., & Co.....	Norwegian firm.....	14	140
Borchgrevink, C.....	do.....	14	140
Hanaike, J. B.....	Hawaiian.....	20	200
Total.....		1,470	14,700

## SUMMARY.

American.....	\$3,340
Hawaiian-born American.....	6,510
American-Hawaiian (half-caste).....	154
British.....	873
Hawaiian-born British.....	8
Hawaiian.....	390
Norwegian.....	1,580
German.....	1,767
Hawaiian-born German.....	45
Chinese.....	20
Chinese-Hawaiian (half-caste).....	3
Portuguese-Hawaiian (half-caste).....	10
Total.....	14,700

## ROYAL HAWAIIAN HOTEL COMPANY, HONOLULU, OAHU.

[Hawaiian corporation; capital stock, \$75,000, in shares of \$50 par value each.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Macfarlane, G. W. & Co.....	Hawaiian-born British firm.....	396	\$19,800
Macfarlane, G. W.....	Hawaiian-born British.....	1,003	50,150
Macfarlane, E. C.....	do.....	100	5,000
Catton, R.....	British.....	1	50
		1,500	75,000

## SUMMARY.

Hawaiian-born British.....	\$74,950
British.....	50
Total.....	75,000

*Hawaiian corporations other than sugar plantations—Continued.*

## KOHALA TELEPHONE COMPANY, HAWAII.

[Hawaiian corporation; capital stock, \$7,930, in shares of \$10 par value each.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
T. H. Wright .....	Hawaiian-born British .....	10	\$100
G. P. Tulloch .....	British .....	30	300
Mrs. C. E. Desborough .....	do .....	20	200
H. H. Webb .....	American .....	5	50
J. O. Desborough .....	British .....	6	60
Mrs. J. C. Hattie .....	do .....	5	50
Jas. Renton .....	do .....	30	300
W. J. Wright .....	Hawaiian-born British .....	20	200
J. Maguire .....	British-Hawaiian (half-caste) .....	10	100
W. C. Kapauno .....	Hawaiian .....	2	20
S. C. Luhiau .....	do .....	2	20
Kynnersley Bros .....	British .....	30	300
Hawaiian Railroad Co. ....	American firm .....	50	500
S. G. Wilder & Co. ....	do .....	8	80
Lung Hee .....	Chinese .....	3	30
H. H. Renton .....	British .....	30	300
C. J. Falk .....	American .....	1	10
C. Awai .....	Chinese .....	3	30
B. Pengelina .....	Spanish .....	2	20
R. Hall .....	British .....	10	100
M. A. Gonsalves .....	Portuguese .....	2	20
J. P. Sisson .....	American .....	5	50
J. W. Moanauli .....	Hawaiian .....	5	50
S. K. Kaunamano .....	do .....	2	20
Lakalo .....	do .....	1	10
P. A. Dias .....	Portuguese .....	1	10
W. R. Castle .....	Hawaiian-born American .....	25	250
D. H. Nahinu .....	Hawaiian .....	16	160
C. F. Phelps .....	American .....	5	50
Mrs. J. Renton .....	British .....	15	150
Mrs. J. R. Kynnersley .....	do .....	2	20
E. C. Bond .....	Hawaiian-born American .....	25	250
H. R. Bryant .....	British .....	10	100
Mrs. G. P. Tulloch .....	British .....	2	20
E. Wood .....	Hawaiian-born British .....	9	90
Dr. B. D. Bond .....	Hawaiian-born American .....	57	570
J. C. Hattie .....	British .....	15	150
Dr. and Mrs. J. Wight .....	do .....	109	1,090
John and R. R. Hind .....	do .....	60	600
K. Pake .....	Hawaiian .....	10	100
J. L. Blaisdell (estate of) .....	Hawaiian-born British .....	15	150
W. P. Macdougall .....	do .....	45	450
A. Wallace .....	American (?) .....	40	400
Hawaiian Mercantile Co. ....	Half British and half American .....	5	50
Total .....		758	7,580

## SUMMARY.

American .....	\$1,165
Hawaiian-born American .....	1,070
British .....	3,765
Hawaiian-born British .....	990
British-Hawaiian (half-caste) .....	100
Portuguese .....	30
Chinese .....	60
Spanish .....	20
Hawaiian .....	380
Total .....	7,580

*Hawaiian corporations other than sugar plantations—Continued.*

## MAUI TELEPHONE COMPANY, MAUI.

[Hawaiian corporation; capital stock, \$10,000, in shares of \$10 par value each.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Armstrong, F. S.	Hawaiian-born American	13	\$130
Aluli, N.	Hawaiian	15	150
Anderson, J.	American	5	50
Borba, A.	Portuguese	2	20
Baldwin, H. P.	Hawaiian-born American	25	250
Bailey, E. H.	do.	13	130
Carney, L.	American	25	250
Collville, J. W.	British	51	510
Carney, E. P.	American	8	80
Campbell, T.	British	50	500
Dickey, C. H.	American	20	200
Enos & Co.	Portuguese	2	20
Engle, R. F.	American	32	320
Everett, T. W.	do.	43	430
Fernandez, A.	Portuguese	2	20
Fleming, J.	British	25	250
Forster, C. M. V.	American	10	100
Hopke, A. F.	do.	5	50
Hawaiian Commercial Co.	San Francisco corporation	75	750
Heineman, G.	German	2	20
Hockings, A.	British	19	190
Herbert, G.	do.	1	10
Hardey, F. W.	American	5	50
Haiku Sugar Co.	Hawaiian corporation	15	150
Kahului store	American firm	10	100
Lindsay, D. C.	British	13	130
Laws, H.	American	100	1,000
Morrison, H.	British	10	100
Mossman, W. F.	Hawaiian-born British	15	150
Milward, J.	British	13	130
Omsted, N.	Norwegian	6	60
Ogg, W.	British	20	200
Plemmer, H.	American-Hawaiian (half-caste)	1	10
Stolz, F. L.	American	52	520
Stolz, G. W.	do.	174	1,740
Simpson, F. M.	do.	33	330
Treadway, H. G.	American-Hawaiian (half-caste)	6	60
Tweedie, G. H.	British	1	10
Vetlesen, L. M.	American	5	50
Wailuku plantation	Hawaiian corporation	25	250
Walbridge, R. D.	American	5	50
Waikapu plantation	Hawaiian corporation	20	200
Wilder, L. K.	Hawaiian-born American	10	100
Wilder, G. P.	do.	5	50
Young, Hee.	Chinese	13	130
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>

## SUMMARY.

American	\$6,267
Hawaiian-born American	858
American-Hawaiian (half-caste)	70
British	2,114
Hawaiian-born British	252
British-Hawaiian (half-caste)	6
Hawaiian	162
Chinese	130
Portuguese	60
Norwegian	60
German	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,000</b>

## Hawaiian corporations other than sugar plantations—Continued.

## HAWAIIAN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, OAHU.

[Hawaiian corporation; capital stock, \$439,800, in shares of \$100 par value each.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares. (proportion paid in).	Value.
Dillingham, B. F.	American	541	\$54,000
Paty, Mrs. J. H.	do	160	16,000
Frear, W. (trustee)	do	57	5,700
Frear, W.	do	55	5,500
Ashley, W. G.	do	12	1,200
Iaukea, C. P.	Hawaiian	26	2,600
Foster, Mrs. T. R.	British-Hawaiian (half-caste)	100	10,000
Von Holt, H.	Hawaiian-born German	50	5,000
Robinson, Mrs. J.	British-Hawaiian (half-caste)	15	1,500
Robinson, M. P.	do	303	30,300
Castle, W. R.	Hawaiian-born American	300	30,000
Hatch, F. M.	American	200	20,000
May, T.	British	250	25,000
Liliuokalani	Hawaiian	120	12,000
Graham, W. M.	American	45	4,500
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,234</b>	<b>223,400</b>

## SUMMARY.

American	\$107,000
Hawaiian-born American	30,000
British	25,000
British-Hawaiian (half-caste)	41,800
Hawaiian	14,600
Hawaiian-born German	5,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>223,400</b>

## MUTUAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, OAHU.

[Hawaiian corporation; capital stock, \$100,000, in shares of \$10 par value each.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Allen, W. F.	American	100	\$1,000
Allen, S. C.	do	202	2,020
Atherton, J. B.	do	220	2,200
Austin, Mrs. K.	do	20	200
Afong, C.	Chinese	20	200
Afong, M.	Chinese-Hawaiian (half-caste)	10	100
Afong, A.	do	10	100
Bishop & Co.	American firm	1,800	18,000
Bishop, C. R.	do	100	1,000
Beger Company	German	50	500
Brown, C.	Hawaiian-born British	10	100
Brown, G.	British	20	200
Brown, Mrs. L.	do	20	200
Bolte, C.	German	10	100
Babcock, C.	American	10	100
Bickerton, R. F.	British	40	400
Beckley, G. C.	British-Hawaiian (half-caste)	20	200
Boyd, J. H.	do	5	50
Buckle, Mary	do	5	50
Brown, C. K., Mrs.	Swedish-Hawaiian (half-caste)	5	50
Campbell, Jas.	British	998	9,980
Castle & Cooke	American firm	20	200
Castle, G. P.	Hawaiian-born American	79	790
Castle, W. R.	do	20	200
Cartwright, B.	do	30	300
Cummins, J. A.	British-Hawaiian (half-caste)	20	200
Cooke, C. M.	Hawaiian-born American	20	200
Cunha, E. S.	Portuguese	20	200
Chang, Lee	Chinese	10	100
Clevior, J. S.	British	5	50
Clark, J., Mrs.	American-Hawaiian (half-caste)	5	50
Dreier, A.	German	100	1,000
Dreier, E.	German-Hawaiian (half-caste)	20	200
Davies, T. H. & Co.	British firm	20	200
Dayton, D.	American	20	200
Dowsett, J. I.	Hawaiian-born British	20	200
Lucas, G.	do	20	200
Alee, C. (estate of)	Chinese	20	200

## Hawaiian corporations other than sugar plantations—Continued.

## MUTUAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, OAHU—Continued.

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Foster, E	American	20	\$200
Foster, Mary E	British-Hawaiian (half-caste)	20	200
Grimbaum & Co	German firm	20	200
Gartenberg, A	American	10	100
Green, W. L. (estate of)	British	10	100
Green, M	American	10	100
Green, F. M.	do	10	100
Her Majesty	Hawaiian	35	350
Hollister & Co	American firm	45	450
Henderson	British	10	100
Hopper, J. A.	American	25	250
Hackfeld & Co	German firm	20	200
Hall, W. W	Hawaiian-born American	20	200
Hall, M. D	American	20	200
Herbert A	do	20	200
Hassinger, A	do	10	100
Hyman Bros	American firm	20	200
Hyman, M	do	20	200
Hoting, J	German	5	50
Horn, F	do	10	100
Hayselden, F. H	British	20	200
Irwin, Wm. G	do	800	8,000
Jaeger, A	German	5	50
Jaeger, A., Mrs	do	200	2,000
Jaeger, H.	German-Hawaiian (half-caste)	100	1,000
Jaeger, Jas	do	100	1,000
Jaeger, I	do	100	1,000
Jaeger, I. A	do	100	1,000
Judd, C	Hawaiian-born American	20	200
Kellett, P. D.	British-Hawaiian (half-caste)	20	200
Lewers, R	American	20	200
Lovejoy, J. H.	do	10	100
Lucas, G. W	British	5	50
May, T	do	50	500
Macfarlane, F. W	Hawaiian-born British	10	100
Monsarrat, M. D.	do	5	50
Mow, Keeong C	Chinese	20	200
Maertens, W	German	10	100
Monsarrat, J. M.	Hawaiian-born British	20	200
McIntyre, H. E	British	120	1,200
McChesney & Sons	American	20	200
McKibbin, R	British	20	200
Muhlendorf, P	German	20	200
Nolte, H. J.	do	5	50
Nott, J	British	10	100
Phillips & Co., M	American firm	20	200
Puahi, L. K., Mrs	Hawaiian	10	100
Renjes, H	German	10	100
Robinson, M. P	British-Hawaiian (half-caste)	20	200
Robinson, C. J., Mrs.	do	60	600
Riemenschneider, H	German	5	50
Smith, H	British-Hawaiian (half-caste)	40	400
Spencer, S	American	20	200
Spreckels, C	do	20	200
Spencer, E. J	do	20	200
Spencer, E., Mrs	do	20	200
Schaefer, F. A	German	20	200
Sorenson, T	Dane	5	50
Smith, J. M.	American	10	100
Smith, W. J	British	10	100
Tenney, E. D	American	20	200
Trousseau, G., Dr.	French	20	200
Wideman, H. A	German	1,035	10,350
Walker, J. S., estate	British	40	400
Wilder, S. G., estate	American	10	100
Waterhouse, J. T., jr	British	20	200
Waterhouse, H	do	20	200
Waterhouse, J. T	Naturalized American	10	100
Wing Wo Chan	Chinese	20	200
Wilcox, S. W	Hawaiian-born American	20	200
Wilcox, G. N	do	20	200
Wilson, C. B	British Tahitian (half-caste)	20	200
Young, Chee	Chinese	10	100
Yee Chin	do	10	100
Baker, J. T.	Hawaiian	10	100
Kawainui, B. W	do	8	80
Mercedes, K	Portuguese	3	30
Ward, Mrs	British-Hawaiian (half-caste)	20	200
<b>Total</b>		<b>7,900</b>	<b>79,060</b>



## Hawaiian corporations other than sugar plantations—Continued.

## SUMMARY.

American.....	\$29,020
British.....	22,480
German.....	15,150
Hawaiian-born British.....	850
Hawaiian-born American.....	2,290
British-Hawaiian (half-caste).....	2,500
Chinese.....	1,100
Chinese-Hawaiian (half-caste).....	200
Hawaiian.....	630
German-Hawaiian (half-caste).....	4,200
Swede.....	50
Portuguese.....	230
American-Hawaiian (half-caste).....	50
Dane.....	50
French.....	200
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>79,000</b>

## OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY, HONOLULU, OAHU.

[Hawaiian Corporation; capital stock, \$700,000, in shares of \$100 par value each.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Dillingham, B. F.....	American.....	3,542	\$354,200
Robinson, M. P.....	British Hawaiian (half-caste).....	1,181	118,400
Castle, W. R.....	Hawaiian-born American.....	242	24,200
Castle, S. N.....	American.....	390	39,000
Dowsett, J. I.....	Hawaiian-born British.....	10	1,000
Hatch, F. M.....	American.....	22	2,200
Lewers, R.....	do.....	10	1,000
Jæger, Mrs. A.....	German.....	2	200
Wilder, W. C.....	American.....	10	1,000
Jaeger, A.....	German.....	10	1,000
Whitney, J. M.....	American.....	3	300
Walker, T. R.....	British.....	10	1,000
Foster, W.....	American.....	10	1,000
Allen, W. F.....	do.....	15	1,500
Lowrie, Mrs. A. L.....	do.....	1	100
Allen, S. C.....	do.....	10	1,000
Paty, J. H.....	do.....	10	1,000
Paty, Julia A.....	do.....	4	400
Poor, H. F.....	Hawaiian-born American.....	21	2,100
Monsarrat, J. M.....	Hawaiian-born British.....	16	1,600
Hustace, C., jr.....	Hawaiian-born American.....	2	200
Bishop, S. E.....	do.....	55	5,500
Brown, Frank.....	British.....	5	500
Rowe, E. C.....	do.....	7	700
Green, Mrs. A.....	do.....	5	500
Thurston, L. A.....	Hawaiian-born American.....	5	500
Mist, H. W.....	British.....	5	500
Forster, W. E.....	do.....	115	11,500
Frear, W.....	American.....	5	500
Atherton, J. B.....	do.....	25	2,500
Afong, C.....	Chinese.....	105	10,500
Wong, Ah In.....	Chinaman.....	2	200
Winter, F. L.....	American.....	55	5,500
Kind, R. R.....	British.....	174	17,400
Torbert, J. L.....	Hawaiian-born American.....	2	200
Von Holt, H. M.....	Hawaiian-born German.....	60	6,000
Stiles, E.....	British-Hawaiian (half-caste).....	5	500
McStockler, F. B.....	American.....	5	500
Kanoa, P. P.....	Hawaiian.....	50	5,000
May, T.....	British.....	28	2,800
Hobron, T. E.....	American.....	200	20,000
Ashley, W. G.....	do.....	26	2,600
Dillingham, M. E.....	Hawaiian-born American.....	10	1,000
Dillingham, W. F.....	do.....	10	1,000
Dillingham, H. G.....	do.....	10	1,000
Toler, Mrs. A.....	American.....	7	700
Dillingham, M. E.....	Hawaiian-born American.....	10	1,000
Spencer, J. G.....	American.....	7	700
Dillingham, E. L.....	Hawaiian-born American.....	257	25,700
Smith, D. B.....	American.....	5	500
Hill, W.....	British.....	16	1,600
Austin, J.....	American.....	5	500
Hawaiian Construction Co.....	American firm.....	200	20,000
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>7,000</b>	<b>700,000</b>

*Hawaiian corporations other than sugar plantations—Continued.*

## SUMMARY.

American.....	\$456,700
Hawaiian-born American.....	62,400
British.....	36,500
Hawaiian-born British.....	2,000
British-Hawaiian (half-caste).....	118,800
German.....	1,200
Hawaiian-born German.....	6,000
Chinese.....	10,700
Hawaiian.....	5,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>700,000</b>

## PRESS PUBLISHING COMPANY, OAHU.

[Hawaiian corporation. Capital stock, \$16,000 in shares of \$25 par value each.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Thrum, T. G.....	British.....	522	\$13,050
Dillingham, B. F.....	American.....	30	750
Reynolds, W. F.....	British.....	20	500
Spencer, J. G.....	American.....	18	450
Castle, W. R.....	Hawaiian-born American.....	12	300
Bond, B. D. & E. C.....	do.....	20	500
Lowrie, W. J.....	American.....	5	125
Stolz, F. L.....	do.....	5	125
Nott, J.....	Naturalized American.....	4	100
Foster, W. E.....	British.....	4	100
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>640</b>	<b>16,000</b>

## SUMMARY.

British.....	\$13,650
American.....	1,550
Hawaiian-born American.....	800
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>16,000</b>

## PEOPLE'S ICE AND REFRIGERATING COMPANY, HONOLULU, OAHU.

[Hawaiian corporation. Capital stock \$150,000, in shares of \$100 par value each.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Ables, L. C.....	American.....	78	\$7,800.00
Alexander, A., Mrs.....	Hawaiian-born American.....	12	1,200.00
Allon, W. F.....	American.....	29	2,900.00
Austin, Jonathan.....	do.....	8	800.00
Austin, S. L.....	do.....	1	100.00
Austin, Mrs. S. L.....	do.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	133.33
Austin, S. E.....	do.....	46	4,600.00
Banning, B. R.....	Hawaiian-born German.....	10	1,000.00
Bolles, Mrs. J.....	American.....	7	700.00
Bishop, C. R.....	do.....	65	6,500.00
Bingham, Miss E. K.....	Hawaiian-born American.....	3	300.00
Buckle, Mary.....	British-Hawaiian (?) (half-caste).....	$\frac{1}{2}$	66.67
Castle, G. P.....	Hawaiian-born American.....	12	1,200.00
Cartwright, A. J.....	do.....	26	2,600.00
Carpenter, H. E.....	American.....	13	1,300.00
Cleghorn, A. S.....	British.....	14	1,400.00
Cooke, L., Mrs.....	Hawaiian-born American.....	2	200.00
Collins, D.....	British.....	25	2,500.00
Cooke, C. M.....	Hawaiian-born American.....	30	3,000.00
Dole, A., Mrs.....	American.....	3	300.00
Dowsett, D., Miss.....	Hawaiian-born British.....	3	300.00
Damon, S. M. (trustee).....	Hawaiian-born American.....	8	800.00
Forbes, M. J., Mrs.....	American.....	7	700.00
Fisher, J. H.....	do.....	50	5,000.00
Gonsalves, M. A.....	Portuguese.....	1	100.00
Grieve, R.....	British.....	2	200.00
Gurney, C. F., estate.....	Hawaiian-born American.....	2	200.00
Hall, W. W.....	do.....	16	1,600.00
Hall, M. D., Mrs.....	American.....	6	600.00
Hackfeld, J. F.....	German.....	20	2,000.00
Henderson, B. A., Mrs.....	British.....	16	1,600.00
Hobron, estate.....	American.....	140	14,000.00

*Hawaiian corporations other than sugar plantations—Continued.*

## PEOPLE'S ICE AND REFRIGERATING COMPANY, HONOLULU, OAHU.

[Hawaiian corporation. Capital stock \$150,000, in shares of \$100 par value each.—Continued.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Hobron, T. W.	Hawaiian-born American	33	\$3,300.00
Hosmer, S. K.	American	2	200.00
Hosmer, F. A.	do	8	800.00
Howell, Jas.	British	12	1,200.00
Hatch, F. M.	American	16	1,600.00
Hosier, Wm.	do	35	3,500.00
Hyde, Mary T.	do	10	1,000.00
Johnson, A. F., Miss	Hawaiian-born American	3	300.00
Judd, A. F.	do	14	1,400.00
Jones, E. A.	do	1	100.00
Kaiulani, H. R. H.	British-Hawaiian (half-castes)	10	1,000.00
Kaaepa, M., Mrs	Hawaiian	4	400.00
Keil, E. A.	American	10	1,000.00
Kaehu Wahine	Hawaiian	3	66.67
Knight, E. B., Miss	American	4	400.00
Kruse, M. T., Mrs	British	5	500.00
Lydgate, J. M.	British	5	500.00
Lewis & Co.	American firm	10	1,000.00
Levitt, M. C., Mrs.	American	6	600.00
May, T.	British	18	1,800.00
Mist, J., Mrs	do	4	400.00
Mist, E.	Hawaiian-born British	1	100.00
Mist, H. W. M.	do	3	300.00
Mist, H. M.	do	1	100.00
Mist, H. W.	British	1	100.00
Marchant, L., (estate of)	American	10	1,000.00
Makaihona & Kalahiki	Hawaiians	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	133.33
McKibbin, R.	British	20	2,000.00
McCandles, J. A.	American	55	5,500.00
McCandles, L. L.	do	44	4,400.00
McCandles, J. S.	do	20	2,000.00
McCandles, E., Mrs	do	5	500.00
McStocker, F. B.	do	25	2,500.00
Nott, Mrs.	British	6	600.00
Pratt, J., Mrs.	American	6	600.00
Parker, M., Mrs	Hawaiian-born American	2	200.00
Reed, J. S., Mrs.	American	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	133.33
Smith, W. O.	Hawaiian-born American	9	900.00
Soper, J. H., Mrs	British	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	333.33
Staples, L. M., Mrs	American	6	600.00
Steiner Jas.	German	20	2,000.00
Severence, H. C.	Hawaiian-born American	20	2,000.00
Thurston, L. A. (trustee)	do	22	2,200.00
Wilder, J. K.	do	23	2,300.00
Wilder, S. G. (estate of)	American	131	13,100.00
Wilder, E. K., Mrs	do	20	2,000.00
Wilcox, H. H.	Hawaiian-born American	26	2,600.00
Wilcox, Mrs. K.	Hawaiian	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	133.34
White, E. O.	Hawaiian-born American	6	600.00
Wood, J. Q.	American	5	500.00
Walbridge, Mrs. R. D.	Hawaiian-born American	2	200.00
Walker, J. S.	British	9	900.00
Wilder & Co.	American firm	19	1,900.00
Walsh, E. M.	American	108	10,800.00
Total		1,500	150,000.00

## SUMMARY.

American	\$101,067
Hawaiian-born American	27,200
British	14,033
Hawaiian-born British	800
British-Hawaiian (half caste)	1,067
German	4,000
Hawaiian	733
Hawaiian-born German	1,000
Portuguese	100
Total	150,000

*Hawaiian corporations other than sugar plantations—Continued.*

## UNION FEED COMPANY, HONOLULU, OAHU.

[Hawaiian corporation; capital stock, \$75,000, in shares of \$50 par value each.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Macfarlane, F. W.	Hawaiian-born British	788	\$39,400
Hackfeld, J. F.	German	110	5,500
Cartwright, A. J.	Hawaiian-born American	100	5,000
Spreckels & Co., J. D.	American firm	100	5,000
Hackfeld & Co., H.	German firm	100	5,000
Allen, W. F.	American	100	5,000
Brown, Mrs. J. H.	do	55	2,750
Cartwright, Bruce	Hawaiian-born American	40	2,000
Brown, Mrs. M. J.	British	30	1,500
Vida, Mrs. K. L.	American	20	1,000
Macfarlane, F. W. (trustee)	British-Hawaiian (half caste)	15	750
Cornwell, Mrs. H.	American	12	600
Macfarlane, Mrs. H. R.	Hawaiian-born British	10	500
Pratt, Mrs. Dr.	American	10	500
Vida, F. R.	Hawaiian-born Chilian	8	400
Macfarlane, G. W. & E. C.	Hawaiian-born British	2	100
Total		1,500	\$75,000

## SUMMARY.

British	\$1,500
Hawaiian-born British	40,000
British-Hawaiian (half-caste)	750
American	14,850
Hawaiian-born American	7,000
German	10,000
Hawaiian-born Chilian	400
Total	75,000

## WOODLAWN DAIRY AND STOCK COMPANY, HONOLULU, OAHU.

[Hawaiian corporation; capital stock, \$100,000, in shares of \$100 par value each.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Dillingham, B. F.	American	992	\$99,200
Spencer, J. G.	do	8	800
Total		1,000	100,000

## WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY, HONOLULU, OAHU.

[Hawaiian corporation; capital stock, \$500,000, in shares of \$100 par value each.]

Wilder, W. C.	American	45	\$4,500
Bishop, C. R.	do	250	25,000
Rose, S. B.	do	3	300
Tucker, E. W.	do	5	500
Wilder, S. G., estate of	do	2,283	228,300
Wight, L. R.	do	30	3,000
Wilder, G. P.	Hawaiian-born American	7	700
Beckley, G. C.	British-Hawaiian (half-caste)	116	11,600
Henderson, B. A.	British	37	3,700
May, T.	do	13	1,300
Lamb, I. E.	American	127	12,700
Wilder, S. G.	Hawaiian-born American	20	20,000
Boardman, Jennie	American	12	1,200
Wilder, E. K.	Hawaiian-born American	40	4,000
Wilder, H. K.	do	6	600
Brash, W. G.	British	10	1,000
Austin, S. E.	Hawaiian-born American	20	2,000
Boardman, G. E.	do	10	1,000
Dickson, John	British	9	900
Wilder, J. A.	Hawaiian-born American	20	2,000
Wilder, L.	do	20	2,000
Hobron, T. H., estate of	American	50	5,000
Thurston, L. A., trustee	Hawaiian-born American	25	2,500
Hobron, T. W.	do	20	2,000

*Hawaiian corporations other than sugar plantations—Continued.*

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY, HONOLULU, OAHU—Continued.

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Judd, A. F., trustee	Hawaiian-born American	8	\$800
Dickson, H. J.	do	5	500
Allen, W. F.	American	20	2,000
Brash, W. G., executor	British	15	1,500
Parke, A. S.	Hawaiian-born American	55	5,500
Parke, J. S.	do	2	200
Lyons, E. W.	do	4	400
Rowell, M. J.	American	16	1,600
Purvis, R. W. T.	British	10	1,000
Wilcox, S. W.	Hawaiian-born American	200	20,000
Wilcox, G. N.	do	250	25,000
Judd, A. F.	do	21	2,100
White, E. O.	do	20	2,000
Wilcox, A. S.	do	250	25,000
Hoffman, M. L.	American	10	1,000
Hyde, M. T.	do	10	1,000
Beckwith, E. S.	do	10	1,000
Lidgate, J. M.	British	9	900
Carpenter, H. E.	American	9	900
Hillebrand, H. L.	Hawaiian-born American	16	1,600
Hackfeld, J. F.	German	200	20,000
Bosse, C.	German	30	3,000
Soper, J. H.	British	3	300
Halstead, E.	British	25	2,500
Thurston, C. S., estate	Hawaiian-born American	5	500
Wilder, Mrs. W. C.	American	10	1,000
Lindemann, E.	German	5	500
Howie, A. C.	British	20	2,000
Walbridge, Mrs. B. P.	American	2	200
Lackland, Mrs. A.	do	5	500
Irwin, W. G.	British	500	50,000
Judd, H. S.	Hawaiian-born American	22	2,200
Hocking, A.	British	20	2,000
Allen, C. C.	American	4	400
Judd, A. H. B.	Hawaiian-born American	16	1,600
Lackland, W. O.	American	15	1,500
<b>Total</b>		<b>5,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>

SUMMARY.

American	\$291,600
Hawaiian-born American	106,200
British	67,100
British-Hawaiian (half-castes)	11,600
German	23,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>500,000</b>

NORTH PACIFIC PHOSPHATE AND FERTILIZER COMPANY, OAHU.

[Hawaiian corporation; capital stock, \$100,000, in shares of \$100 par value each.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Wilcox, G. N.	Hawaiian-born American	290	\$29,000
Spencer, C. N.	American	175	17,500
Freeth, G. D.	British	175	17,500
Hackfeld & Co., H.	German firm	150	15,000
Wilcox, A. S.	Hawaiian-born American	145	14,500
Spencer, L. D.	American	45	4,500
Smith, W. O.	Hawaiian-born American	10	1,000
Rosehill, A.	Sweden	5	500
Lyons, A. B.	American	5	500
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>

SUMMARY.

American	\$22,500
Hawaiian-born American	44,500
British	17,500
German	15,000
Sweden	500
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,000</b>

*Hawaiian corporations other than sugar plantations—Continued.*

## WOODLAWN FRUIT COMPANY (LIMITED), OAHU.

[Hawaiian corporation; capital stock, \$30,000, in shares of \$100 par value each.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares (propor- tion paid in).	Value.
McCarthy, C. J.....	American.....	45	\$700
Love, J. H.....	British.....	5	100
Harrison, A.....	do.....	5	100
Cartwright, B.....	Hawaiian-born American.....	25	350
Walker, J. S., jr.....	Hawaiian-born British.....	40	600
Morgan, J. F.....	do.....	50	1,000
Hustace, F.....	Hawaiian-born American.....	10	200
McCorriston, D.....	British.....	5	100
Morgan, E. J.....	Hawaiian-born British.....	10	150
McChesney, F. W. (trustee).....	American.....	30	600
Harrison, F.....	British.....	25	500
Timble, G.....	do.....	5	100
Law, Chong.....	Chinese.....	10	200
Devlin, J.....	American.....	10	200
Wo Sing.....	Chinese.....	5	100
Bowler, J. F.....	American.....	20	400
Total.....		300	5,400

## SUMMARY.

American.....	\$1,900
Hawaiian-born American.....	550
British.....	900
Hawaiian-born British.....	1,750
Chinese.....	300
Total.....	5,400

## PUULOA SHEEP AND STOCK RANCH COMPANY, HAWAII.

[Hawaiian corporation; capital stock, \$60,000, in shares of \$100 par value each.]

Stockholders.	Nationality.	Shares.	Value.
Macfalan, G. W.....	Hawaiian-born British.....	600	\$60,000

No. 33.

*Mr. Carter to Mr. Blount.*

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, July 6, 1893.

SIR: Regarding elections held in this Kingdom prior to 1887 as to the proportion of foreign residents other than Asiatics, who were qualified voters for representatives, I may say that I had a personal interest in two elections prior to 1880, one in Honolulu, island of Oahu, and one in Wailuka, island of Maui, and was also a candidate for Honolulu, on two occasions between 1880 and 1887; that I was familiar with the lists of voters, and can safely say that less than 30 per cent of the foreign residents were naturalized.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. O. CARTER.

His Excellency JAMES H. BLOUNT,  
U. S. Minister Resident, etc.

## No. 34.

*Mr. Jones to Mr. Blount.*

HEADQUARTERS ANNEXATION CLUB,  
*Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, July 9, 1893.*

In answer to your communication of May I would say that the names on our great register to date are 5,500 and that we are advised of 190-odd on rolls not yet entered, on the other islands.

Of those which are entered I would estimate that 1,218 are American, being 90-odd per cent of the total number of Americans on the islands, and 20-odd per cent of those on the club rolls; English 251, being 26 per cent of those on the islands, and 4 per cent of club rolls.

One thousand and twenty-two Hawaiians, being 11 per cent of those on islands and 18 per cent of club rolls.

Two thousand two hundred and sixty-one Portuguese, being 73 per cent of Portuguese on islands and 41 per cent of club rolls.

Sixty-nine Norwegians, being 50 per cent of those on islands and 1 per cent of club rolls.

Three hundred and fifty-one Germans, being 53 per cent of those on islands and 6 per cent of club rolls.

Others 328, unclassified.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

J. W. JONES,  
*Secretary Annexation Club.*

Hon. J. H. BLOUNT,

*United States Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.*

## No. 35.

*Mr. Macfarlane to Mr. Blount.*

HONOLULU, *July 13, 1893.*

SIR: In obedience to your request I append herewith a list of the members of the Legislature of 1892, classified under the political parties represented in that session of the Legislature, by which you will see that the—

Nationals numbered .....	13
Reformers numbered .....	17
Liberals numbered .....	14
Independents numbered .....	3
Total .....	52

The above fifty-two members comprising a full legal legislature, viz:

Nobles .....	24
Representatives .....	24
Cabinet ministers .....	4
Total .....	52

Of the three "Independents" noted above, two of them, Messrs. Hind and Dreier, on every important vote joined with the Nationals and throughout the session were always counted in the ranks of that party, while Mr. Kauki generally followed in the lead of the Reform party.

At the commencement of the session, then, with this disposition of the three Independent members, the House then stood:

Nationals.....	20
Reform.....	18
Liberals.....	14
Total.....	52

In organizing the House Mr. J. S. Walker (National) was elected president by acclamation. The real contest was upon the election of the secretary—all three parties placing candidates in nomination, as follows: C. J. McCarthy (National), J. A. Low (Reform), D. L. Kekumano (Liberal).

On the first ballot 46 votes were cast, of which McCarthy (national) received 22; Low (reform) received 14; Kekumano (liberal) received 10.

There was no election, a majority being required. On the second ballot 45 votes were cast, resulting in the election of the national candidate upon the following vote: McCarthy (national), 23; Low (reform), 20; Kekumano (liberal), 2.

The nationals likewise succeeded in electing the balance of the officers of the House, in spite of a fusion of the liberals and reform party.

At no time during the last session of the Legislature could the reform party carry through any measures without the assistance of either of the other two parties. A combination was finally effected between the reform and liberal parties, and an attempt was made to vote out the Macfarlane-Neumann ministry (national), but they failed to carry the resolution of want of confidence by one vote.

A second attempt was made shortly thereafter and the ministry was retired.

The reform party then formed a ministry, but not being acceptable to the nationals and liberals, the two latter factions combined and in turn the Wilcox-Robinson cabinet was voted out on the day preceding the last day of the session.

The Queen appointed a new cabinet on the last day of the session and then prorogued the Legislature.

The revolution followed within a couple of days thereafter.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

E. C. MACFARLANE.

His Excellency J. H. BLOUNT,

*United States Minister Plenipotentiary, etc., Honolulu.*

*Classification of the members of the Legislature of 1892, with respect to parties.*

Nationals.	Reform.	Liberals.
1. Parker.....	1. Kaukane.....	1. Bipikane.
2. Widemann.....	2. J. M. Horner.....	2. Ashford.
3. Spencer.....	3. Walbridge.....	3. Aki.
4. Whiting.....	4. Anderson.....	4. S. K. Pua.
5. Walker.....	5. Thurston.....	5. R. W. Wilcox.
6. Berger.....	6. G. N. Wilcox.....	6. Bush.
7. Ena.....	7. Kanoa.....	7. Nawahi.
8. Macfarlane.....	8. Wilder.....	8. Koahou.
9. D. M. Pua.....	9. Kaluna.....	9. Kamancha.
10. Peterson.....	10. Josefa.....	10. Nahiu.
11. Cummins.....	11. W. O. Smith.....	11. White.
12. Williams.....	12. A. S. Wilcox.....	12. Kaneatis.
13. Neumann.....	13. W. Y. Horner.....	13. Akina.
14. Hoapili.....	14. A. Horner.....	14. Edwards.
15. Cornwell.....	15. Baldwin.....	
16. Kapala.....	16. Marsden.....	
17. Kaunamano.....	17. Young.....	
18. Waipuilani.....		



No. 36.

*Mr. Macfarlane to Mr. Blount.*

HONOLULU, July 13, 1893.

SIR: In answer to your inquiry as to the rate of taxation imposed upon real and personal property in the Hawaiian Kingdom commencing from the reign of Kalakaua to the present time, I have the honor to inform you that the rate of taxation was three-quarters of one per centum up to 1886, and from that time forward the rate has been 1 per centum on the assessed valuation.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

E. C. MACFARLANE.

His Excellency J. H. BLOUNT,

*United States Minister, etc.*

No. 37.

*Mr. Macfarlane to Mr. Blount.*

HONOLULU, July 13, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to your request, I herewith submit a statement of monies expended by the Hawaiian Government on account of immigration, which amount has been appropriated by the legislature from time to time, as hereinbelow mentioned. The amounts so expended were in aid of our sugar-planters, who were in need of cheap labor for their plantations.

1864-'66 .....	\$3,584.75	1880-'82 .....	100,000.00
1866-'68 .....	5,000.00	1882-'84 .....	473,050.86
1868-'70 .....	30,000.00	1884-'86 .....	327,257.81
1870-'72 .....	15,000.00	1886-'88 .....	71,398.90
1872-'74 .....		1888-'90 .....	12,246.69
1874-'76 .....	16,098.23	1890-'92 .....	17,878.23
1876-'78 .....	48,997.61		
1878-'80 .....	60,807.79	Total .....	\$1,181,320.87

The foregoing \$1,181,320.87 expended for immigration was for Portuguese laborers from the Azores and for Asiatics, and the figures are collated from the departmental reports of the successive biennial periods.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

E. C. MACFARLANE.

His excellency J. H. BLOUNT,

*United States Minister Plenipotentiary, etc.*

No. 38.

*Lieut. Young to Mr. Blount.*

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, July 16, 1893.

DEAR SIR: During the day of the 17th of January, 1893, at Arion Hall I was in command of the artillery.

Capt. Wiltse said to me: "I will not allow any fighting in the city."

Very respectfully yours,

LUCIEN YOUNG,  
*Lieutenant, U. S. Navy.*

Hon. J. H. BLOUNT,

*Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.*

*Mr. Macfarlane to Mr. Blount.*

MY DEAR MR. BLOUNT: I send you the copies of the lottery petitions duly attested by the clerk of the Legislative Assembly (C. J. McCarthy), whose certificate I have been waiting for all this time. This is my reason for not sending these lists before.

Accompanying these lists I send you another list showing the names of those who are connected with the Provisional Government, also a list of prominent mechanics. Both of these lists are taken from among the signers of the lottery petitions.

Also find affidavit of Phillips and Rooney, who certify to the genuineness of the signatures. Mr. Phillips was the president of the Mechanics' Union and a noble of the Legislature of 1890. Mr. Rooney has been for many years a sugar plantation manager.

Very respectfully,

E. C. MACFARLANE.

His Excellency J. H. BLOUNT.

To Hon. J. S. Walker, C. O. Berger, John Ena, Paul Neumann, J. A. Cummins, J. N. S. Williams, E. C. Macfarlane, A. P. Peterson, and D. W. Pua, Nobles of the National Reform Party:

DEAR SIR: We are informed that a measure is now before the Legislature, which, if it becomes a law, will result in the yearly expenditure of \$500,000 within, or for the benefit of, this country.

We would respectfully call your attention to the fact that we believe this offer can not be overlooked or refused. We hereby, as your constituents, earnestly ask you to favor the proposed bill. We believe, if the bill becomes a law, that it will solve the distressing financial problem which now confronts the country; we believe it will restore the national credit; we believe it will prevent any danger of financial disaster; we believe the passage of the bill will open a new era of prosperity both national and individual.

Furthermore, we believe that the condition of the country financially is such that all questions of sentiment must be set aside and the proposed relief accepted if we are to retain our national independence; and a proper development of our resources can never be accomplished without the assistance tendered.

To refuse this proposition is political and commercial suicide, and we hasten to inform you concerning our feelings on the question, and again we urge you to leave no stone unturned to further the accomplishment of this project.

J. J. Williams.  
W. H. Charlock, jr.  
J. S. Walker, jr.  
H. G. McGrew.  
Hart & Co.  
Chas. J. Fishel.  
Thos. Krouse.  
E. Vandoorn.  
A. L. Cron.  
M. E. Grossman.  
A. McWayne.  
A. F. Medeiros & Co.  
J. P. Rodriguez.  
Joe S. Alves.  
W. Miller.  
L. W. Toussaint.  
W. Larsen.

J. H. Hunt.  
Jas. Hire.  
Theod. H. Boehme.  
S. F. Graham.  
W. Lucas.  
Club Stables Co.  
S. I. Shaw.  
J. A. Gonsalves.  
Geo. C. Stratemeyer.  
J. D. Tregloan.  
Chas. M. Keahinui.  
Geo. W. Smith.  
E. Hammer.  
H. F. Lewis.  
F. G. Goldsworthy.  
J. T. McKeague.  
H. A. Juen.

John Schleif.  
F. M. Lewis.  
E. A. McInerny.  
N. S. Sachs.  
Hugh Gunn.  
F. Gertz.  
M. G. Silva.  
J. W. Fernandez.  
M. S. Levy.  
Chas. L. Brown.  
E. R. Stackable.  
W. O. Lackland.  
W. R. Chilton.  
Henry Congdon.  
Chas. Hammer.  
M. Davis.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original thereof now on file in the archives of the legislative assembly of 1892.

C. J. MCCARTHY,  
*Clerk legislative assembly of 1892.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of May, A. D. 1893.

[SEAL.]

F. J. TESTA,  
*Notary Public, First Judicial Circuit.*

To Hon. JOHN S. WALKER,

*President of the Legislature:*

SIR: We, the undersigned, citizens of Honolulu, respectfully represent that they are informed and believe that there is now before your honorable body a bill for the purpose of granting a franchise for the purpose of establishing and maintaining an international lottery for an annual subsidy \$500,000 to be paid to the Hawaiian Government for certain purposes therein set forth which tend to the permanent improvement and prosperity of this Kingdom.

Feeling certain that unless this measure becomes a law this improvement will not become an accomplished fact for a great many years, if ever, owing to the financial depression and outlook of the country, we earnestly recommend and petition that the said bill pass and become a law as being a financial measure of necessity.

John F. Bowler.  
J. J. Sullivan.  
B. Ordenstein.  
T. Honan.  
L. A. Sykes.  
W. J. Ramsey.  
Manual Phillips.  
M. N. Kennedy.  
Martin Coleman.  
James Wallace.  
John Clark.  
S. I. Shaw.  
D. W. Roach.  
P. M. Rooney.  
J. Lucas.  
Henry Wright.  
Thos. Wright.  
Fredreco Freitas.  
John McLain.  
J. Galbraith.  
Geo. Ritman.  
James Monkhouse.  
Thomas Rewcastle.  
J. Reynolds.  
J. W. MacDonald.  
G. J. Cavanaugh.  
W. L. Cottrell.  
Peter O'Sullivan.  
F. H. Cooper.  
Joe. Ferreira.  
D. McCorrison.  
J. P. Bowen.  
Robt. Waialeale.  
William E. Tirrell.  
J. O'Conner.  
H. G. Wootten.  
W. H. Bromley.  
D. Porter Johnson.  
Ralph Turner.  
Henry Turner.  
G. E. Barker.  
J. H. Taylor.  
P. Hughes.  
William McLaren.  
William Boyd.  
H. McCubbin.  
Eugene B. Lee.  
A. Paaniani.  
J. Kekele.  
Ben Johanssan.  
Gus Schuman.  
J. M. Angus.  
Richard Day.  
Wm. F. Heilbron.  
W. E. Edmondson.  
J. T. Wright.  
Albert Lucas.

C. J. Sherwood.  
F. Goudie.  
J. A. McGuire.  
Elias Froomberg.  
Geo. W. R. King.  
Wm. Love.  
G. W. Patterson.  
James Brown.  
S. Kea.  
J. C. Quinn.  
Sam. Kuula.  
R. A. Carlile.  
E. C. Rowe.  
N. Peterson.  
Fred. Harrison.  
Edw. H. F. Wolter.  
Kea.  
John H. Elling.  
Samuel Kekohoni.  
Kalauwalu.  
Peter Travens.  
T. Hollinger.  
J. E. Carroll.  
W. W. Wright.  
John F. Ashworth.  
S. B. Champain.  
George Ward.  
F. H. Redward.  
J. S. Andrade.  
E. F. Imhof.  
J. Silva.  
Wallace Jackson.  
Geo. Nichorls.  
H. Armitage.  
Fred Philp.  
Chas. Nelson.  
Fritz Rowold.  
D. H. Kahanamoku.  
John C. White.  
Thos. Pryce.  
John Benito.  
Cain D. Wiliokai.  
Geo. Lycurgus.  
G. Muller.  
Peter Keawe.  
Antone Recard.  
F. Fisher.  
John Burke.  
W. Kaluna.  
T. A. Simpson.  
W. H. Taylor.  
Manuel Fruize.  
E. R. Ryan.  
W. T. McDonald.  
W. M. Cunningham.  
Querius Fernandez.  
Thos. Lindsay.

P. J. Higgins.  
W. M. Graham.  
C. Klemme.  
H. Brack.  
Frank Gomes.  
Nakea I. D.  
W. Bix.  
John Palau.  
Robt. Gardner.  
Thos. Carpenter.  
Richard Hogan.  
Wm. T. O'Gallaron.  
Geo. Hawkins.  
John A. French.  
H. Kaia.  
F. L. Leslie.  
C. R. Dement.  
Z. L. Doane.  
L. J. Levey.  
D. McKinzie.  
J. D. Conn.  
W. Kaele.  
Makaiwa.  
Chas. Andrew.  
Andrew Brown.  
Albertus Kannigiessen.  
James Veary.  
J. A. McKinzie.  
H. D. Roberts.  
A. Turner.  
Chas. Peter.  
C. Klemme.  
F. J. Souza.  
H. Wagesend.  
J. H. Lovejoy.  
Arthur White.  
H. F. Gibbs.  
W. J. Donnelly.  
John Graham.  
J. T. Sylvey.  
John T. Campbell.  
Thos. P. McCurthy.  
James Fitzgerald.  
P. McInerney.  
J. T. Downey.  
Geo. P. Denison.  
C. Fisher.  
W. F. Sharratt.  
H. T. Devoll.  
A. Brown.  
G. W. Lincoln.  
T. W. Matthews.  
John Riley.  
E. Lacy.  
Benj. Whitney.  
A. Huggins.  
A. Harris.

J. A. Rodanet.  
 J. F. May.  
 J. H. Buns.  
 Hugh Galbraith.  
 B. Bergersen.  
 W. H. Pond.  
 J. Sharon.  
 Thomas Carey.

Chas. Monteno.  
 J. E. Murty.  
 Hugh Munro.  
 William Dean.  
 A. Sherpard.  
 J. L. Tolbert.  
 T. H. Patterson.  
 Edward Bedford Thomas.

G. M. Smyth.  
 Chas. T. Day.  
 C. W. Spitz.  
 O. Tideman.  
 A. R. Rowat.  
 W. H. Smith, 119 King street.  
 J. Kahalekaula.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original thereof now on file in the archives of the Legislative Assembly of 1892.

C. J. McCARTHY,  
 Clerk Legislative Assembly of 1892.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of May, A. D. 1893.

[SEAL.]

F. J. TESTA,  
 Notary Public, First Judicial Circuit.

To Hon. J. S. WALKER,  
 President of the Legislature:

SIR: We, the undersigned, of Honolulu, respectfully represent that they are informed and believe that the bill now before your honorable body for the purpose of granting a franchise to establish and maintain a lottery is sound and good and should not be overlooked or refused.

We, as your constituents, earnestly ask you to favor the said bill, for we believe if it becomes a law it will solve the distressing financial problem that is now on this country.

Aug. Dreier.  
 L. E. Sperry.  
 H. Gorman.  
 L. J. Levey.  
 J. Campbell.  
 G. W. Lincoln.  
 K. Podeyn.  
 Wm. Wright.

M. de Avila.  
 W. Larsen.  
 W. A. Hardy.  
 L. M. Toussaint.  
 John Nieper.  
 O. Tolleson.  
 A. Rosehill.  
 F. Rose.

Peter O'Sullivan.  
 Horatio Barber.  
 C. K. Flagg.  
 Harry Armitage.  
 J. W. Young.  
 W. H. Aldrich.  
 Frank Riedel.  
 C. Allen.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original thereof now on the file in the archives of the Legislative Assembly of 1892.

[SEAL.]

C. J. McCARTHY,  
 Clerk Legislative Assembly of 1892.

Subscribed and sworn to this 23d day of May, A. D. 1893, before me.

F. J. TESTA,  
 Notary Public First Judicial Circuit.

The Hon. JOHN S. WALKER,  
 President of the Legislature:

SIR: We, the undersigned merchants of Honolulu, respectfully represent that they are informed and believe that there is now before your honorable body a bill for the purpose of granting a franchise for the purpose of establishing and maintaining an international lottery for an annual subsidy of \$500,000 to be paid to the Hawaiian Government for certain purposes therein set forth, which tend to the permanent improvement and prosperity of this Kingdom.

Feeling certain that unless this measure becomes a law these improvements will not become an accomplished fact for a great many years, if ever, owing to the financial depression and outlook of the country, we earnestly recommend and petition that the said bill pass and become a law, as being a financial measure of necessity.

J. F. Clay.  
 J. J. Williams.  
 E. E. Carey.  
 Chas. W. Weathermax.  
 W. H. Charlock, jr.  
 J. S. Walker, jr.  
 Hart & Co.  
 Chas. J. Fishel.  
 Thos. Krouse.  
 A. L. Cron.

M. N. Sanders.  
 A. McWayne.  
 A. F. Medeiros & Co.  
 J. P. Rodrigues.  
 Joaquim da Silva.  
 Theod. H. Boehme.  
 S. I. Shaw.  
 J. B. Tregloan.  
 Geo. W. Smith.  
 E. Hannuer.

H. F. Lewis.  
 F. G. Goldsworthy.  
 Hugh Gunn.  
 F. Gertz.  
 Chas. L. Brown.  
 E. R. Stackable.  
 W. O. Lackland.  
 W. R. Chilton.  
 Henry Congdon.  
 Chas. Hannuer.

Alex. Chisholm.	W. Lucas.	R. Spencer.
F. Wilhelm.	A. J. Cartwright.	A. W. Howe.
M. Goldberg.	Js. Tinker.	Fed. J. Wilkens.
W. H. McInerny.	W. C. Peacock & Co., per	Morley Philp.
C. A. Peacock.	C. A. P	Geo. McLeod.
L. de L. Ward.	F. J. Kruger.	J. M. McChesney.
W. S. Luce.	R. French.	H. Lose.
F. L. Winter.	Wm. Weight.	J. W. Leming.
E. S. Cunha.	John Lycurgus.	J. Shwanck.
J. S. Martin.	Chas. W. Zeigler.	L. H. Dee.
J. E. Gomes.	F. Bereke.	Harry Miller.
T. E. Wall.	W. C. King.	F. Wilburton.
H. P. Jacobson of Wenner	J. A. Gonsalves.	S. Sachs.
& Co.	D. H. Davis.	S. E. Pierce.
Geo. C. Stratemeyer.	Chas. M. Keahinui.	Henri G. McGrew.
E. A. McInerny.	J. Th. McKeague.	C. E. Williams.
Club Stable Co.	H. A. Juen.	S. W. Lederer.
John S. McGrew.	John Schleif.	M. Davis.
Jas. Steiner.	M. G. Silva.	Louis Adler.
E. Vandoorn.	J. W. Fernandez.	Ed. M. Marshall.
M. E. Grossman.	M. S. Levy.	Geo. Ordway.
W. Miller.	L. C. Ables.	W. F. Reynolds.
J. S. Alves.	L. T. Kenake.	L. J. Levey.
W. Larsen.	T. Dyer.	R. McKibbin.
L. M. Toussaint.	J. C. Cluney.	J. Lazarus.
J. H. Hunt.	Thos. King.	Chas. V. E. Dove.
Jas. Ald.	O. C. Johnson.	J. N. Wright.
S. F. Graham.	J. G. Thompson.	

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original thereof now on file in the archives of the legislative assembly of 1892.

C. J. MCCARTHY,  
Clerk Legislative Assembly of 1892.

Subscribed and sworn to this 23d day of May, A. D. 1893, before me.

[SEAL.]

F. J. TESTA,  
Notary Public First Judicial Circuit.

Hon. J. S. WALKER,  
President of the Legislature:

SIR: We, the undersigned, citizens of Honolulu, respectfully represent that they are informed that there is now before your honorable body a bill for the purpose of establishing an international lottery for an annual subsidy of \$500,000 to be paid to the Hawaiian Government for certain purposes therein set forth which tend to the permanent improvement and prosperity of this Kingdom.

Feeling certain that unless this measure becomes a law these improvements will not be accomplished for a great many years, if ever, owing to the financial depression and outlook of the country, we earnestly recommend and petition that the said bill pass and become a law as being a financial measure of necessity.

John Radin.	George Courtney.	James W. Mitchell.
Frank Murphy.	Peck.	P. C. Justice.
C. Kurtz.	E. M. Jones.	Aleck Kelco.
Jon Keenedy.	J. Dower, jr.	T. L. Gagar.
Geo. Cavenagh.	C. W. Cross.	C. P. J. McGillicuddy.
Frank Lucewiko	W. Hunter.	Timothy Madden.
M. Ferreiar.	F. J. Turner.	William Downer.
Wm. Davies.	B. Houghtailing.	John Grace.
S. S. Claudine.	Ben Tenorio.	H. C. Vida.
H. H. Smyth.	W. Wilson, esq.	E. H. Hart.
Cyrus Edison.	H. J. Platts.	E. Wery.
John Rice.	Geo. S. Harris.	Harry T. Mills.
Robert Laing.	T. Phillips.	J. Degreaves.
A. F. Franca.	A. McCabe.	P. Murphy.
Henry Gregory.	J. R. Marmont.	H. Adams, P. H. G.
John Johns.	E. M. Alencastre.	E. K. Lilikalani.
Thomas Crosby.	H. Welch.	

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original thereof now on file in the archives of the Legislative Assembly of 1892.

C. J. MCCARTHY,  
Clerk Legislative Assembly of 1892.

Subscribed and sworn to this 23d day of May, A. D. 1893, before me.

[SEAL.]

F. J. TESTA,  
Notary Public, First Judicial Circuit.

HONS. J. S. WALKER, C. O. BERGER, JOHN ENA, PAUL NEUMANN, J. A. CUMMINS,  
J. N. S. WILLIAMS, E. C. MACFARLANE, A. P. PETERSON, and D. W. PUA,  
*Nobles of the National Reform Party:*

GENTLEMEN: We are informed that a measure is now before the Legislature which, if it becomes a law, will result in the yearly expenditure of \$500,000, within or for the benefit of this country.

We would respectfully call your attention to the fact that we believe this offer can not be overlooked or refused. We hereby, as your constituents, earnestly ask you to favor the proposed bill.

We believe if the bill becomes a law that it will solve the distressing financial problem which now confronts the country; we believe it will restore the national credit; we believe it will prevent any danger of financial disaster; we believe the passage of the bill will open a new era of prosperity, both national and individual.

Furthermore, we believe that the condition of the country, financially, is such that all questions of sentiment must be set aside, and the proposed relief accepted, if we are to retain our national independence, and a proper development of our resources can never be accomplished without the assistance tendered.

To refuse this proposition is political and commercial suicide, and we hasten to inform you concerning our feelings on the question, and again we urge you to leave no stone unturned to further the accomplishment of this project.

J. J. Williams.  
J. W. MacDonald.  
J. J. Sullivan.  
John F. Bowler.  
G. J. Cavanaugh.  
B. Ordenstien.  
W. L. Cottrell.  
T. Honan.  
Peter O'Sullivan.  
L. A. Sykes.  
F. H. Cooper.  
W. J. Ramsay.  
Manuel Phillips.  
D. McCorrison.  
M. N. Kennedy.  
J. P. Bowen.  
Robt. Waialeale.  
James Wallace.  
William G. Tirrell.  
John Clark.  
D. W. Roach.  
P. M. Rooney.  
J. Lucas.  
G. E. Barker.  
P. Hughes.  
J. Galbraith.  
William McLaren.  
Geo. Ritman.  
William Boyd.  
James Monkhouse.  
H. McCubbin.  
Thomas Rewcastle.  
Eugene B. Lee.  
J. Reynolds.  
J. Kekele.  
T. Hollinger.  
J. M. Angus.  
Gus Schuman.

J. E. Carroll.  
W. W. Wright.  
Richard Day.  
John F. Ashworth.  
William F. Heilburn.  
S. B. Champain.  
W. E. Edmondson.  
George Ward.  
J. T. Wright.  
Albert Lucas.  
F. H. Redward.  
J. S. Andrade.  
C. J. Sherwood.  
E. F. Imhof.  
F. Gaudis.  
J. A. McGuire.  
Wallace Jackson.  
Elias Thoomberg.  
George Nichorls.  
George M. R. King.  
M. N. Sanders.  
Harry Armitage.  
William Love.  
Fred. Philp.  
Chas. Nelson.  
G. W. Patterson.  
James Brown.  
Jese Kahle.  
Fritz Rowold.  
D. H. Kahanamoku.  
J. C. Quinn.  
John C. White.  
Sam Kuula.  
Thos. Pryce.  
R. A. Carlile.  
John Benito.  
Cain D. Wiliokai.  
N. Peterson.

C. Muller.  
Edw. H. F. Wolter.  
T. A. Simpson.  
Chas. Andrew.  
E. R. Ryan.  
Andrew Brown.  
W. T. McDonald.  
Albertus Hannegieser.  
W. M. Cunningham.  
James Veary.  
Querino Fernandez.  
J. A. McKinzie.  
Thos. Lindsay.  
H. D. Roberts.  
P. J. Higgins.  
A. Turner.  
W. M. Graham.  
Charles Liter.  
J. A. Lovejoy.  
W. Dix.  
Arthur White.  
John Palau.  
H. F. Gibbs.  
P. McInerny.  
F. L. Leslie.  
J. T. Downey.  
F. C. Smith.  
C. R. Dement.  
George P. Dennison.  
Z. L. Doane.  
C. Fisher.  
L. J. Levey.  
D. McKinzie.  
H. T. Devoll.  
A. Brown.  
I. D. Conn.  
G. W. Lincoln.  
T. W. Matthews.

J. E. Murty.  
John Riley.  
J. D. Marlin.  
Hugh Munro.  
E. Lacy.  
William Dean.  
Benjamin Whitney.

A. Sheppard.  
J. L. Torbert.  
A. Harris.  
J. A. Rodanet.  
Chas. T. Day.  
C. W. Spitz.

B. Bergersen.  
O. Tideman.  
W. H. Pond.  
O. Tolleson.  
A. R. Rowat.  
W. H. Smith, 119 King St.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original thereof now on file in the archives of the Legislative Assembly of 1892.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of May, A. D. 1893.

C. J. MCCARTHY,

Clerk, Legislative Assembly of 1892.

F. J. TESTA,

Notary Public, First Judicial Circuit.

[SEAL.]

*Some of the members of the Annexation Club and other annexationists who signed the lottery petitions.*

E. C. Crick, (editor "Liberal" Annexation Journal.)  
G. W. Lincoln.  
Wm. Wright.  
W. A. Hardy (police station house clerk, now deputy sheriff of Hilo, Island of Hawaii).  
John Nieper.  
B. Ordenstein.  
F. H. Cooper.  
M. N. Kennedy.  
J. Lucas.  
Henry Wright.  
Fredrick Freitas.  
J. H. Taylor.  
John McLain.  
P. Hughes.  
William McLaren.  
Thomas Rewcastle.  
Gus Schuman.  
J. M. Angus.  
Albert Lucas.  
J. S. Andrade.  
J. Sylva.  
Wallace Jackson.  
Geo. W. R. King (lieutenant Provisional Government army).  
J. C. Quinn.  
E. C. Rowe.  
Danl. Lyons.  
Chas. Andrew.  
E. R. Ryan.  
W. M. Graham.  
E. Klemme.  
C. Klemme (captain police).  
W. Dix.  
Robt. Gardner.  
Geo. P. Denison.  
Benj. Whitney.  
A. Huggins.  
J. L. Torbert (Provisional Government army officer).  
A. Harris.  
B. Bergersen.  
O. Tideman.  
W. A. Smith (contractor).  
H. C. Reid.  
L. Busnell.  
J. Cushingham.  
W. C. Roe.  
Wm. Wagener (Provisional Government army).  
F. Hustace (chief engineer Honolulu fire department).  
Jas. Sutherland.  
M. N. Sanders (port surveyor).  
L. H. Doe.  
P. A. Dias.  
M. Davis.  
J. C. Strow.  
J. H. Nye.  
S. Peck.  
Carl Willing (Government botanist).  
E. Hopkins (Provisional Government army).  
J. M. Ferreira.  
J. W. Pratt (asst. secy. Annex. Club).  
Louis Marks.  
J. K. Wilder (brother of Comrs. Wilder).  
Robt. W. Cathcart (bookkeeper of Wilder & Co.).  
J. W. Sims (employé of Wilder & Co.).  
J. D. Marlin (deputy marshal).  
Geo. W. Smith (Provisional Government army).  
Geo. Cavanaugh (secy. Red, White and Blue Annex. Club).  
James W. Mitchell.  
Harry T. Mills.  
J. Degreaves (Provisional Government army).  
J. F. Clay.  
E. E. Carey (former editor Liberal).  
Chas. W. Weatherwax.  
W. H. Charlock, jr.  
Chas. J. Fishel.  
Thos. Krouse.  
J. D. Tregloan (tailor Provisional Government army).  
E. Hammer.  
Hugh Gunn (captain Provisional Government volunteer forces).  
C. Hammer.  
F. Wilhelm (advisory councillor, resigned on account ill health).  
C. A. Peacock.  
F. L. Winter.  
J. S. Martin (tailor and recruiter for Provisional Government—has contracts for uniforms).

- T. E. Wall.  
 Geo. C. Stratemeyer (custom-house store-keeper).  
 E. A. McInerney (Provisional Government army).  
 John S. McGrew (editor of Star and head of annexation movement).  
 A. J. Cartwright.  
 E. A. Lundy.  
 J. H. Hunt (first assistant engineer fire department).  
 S. F. Graham.  
 W. Lucas.  
 J. A. Gonsalves.  
 D. H. Davis.  
 H. A. Juen (captain of police, second watch).  
 L. C. Ables (member executive committee Annexation Club).  
 Henry Davis.  
 L. T. Kenake (lieutenant, Provisional Government volunteer forces and afterwards appointed clerk Honolulu post-office.)  
 A. W. Howe.  
 F. A. Davis.  
 Geo. McLeod (paymaster, Provisional Government army).  
 J. M. McChesney (partner of F. W. McChesney of advisory council).

And about 40 Portuguese, nearly all of whom are in the Provisional Government army.

(The appointments noted were made after the Provisional Government got into power.)

## MECHANICS.

- |                   |                    |  |
|-------------------|--------------------|--|
| Sam. F. Housley.  | J. W. Fernandez.   | Charles Andrew.                          |
| John Neil.        | W. S. Coltrell.    | James Veary.                             |
| L. Smith.         | Peter O'Sullivan.  | H. D. Roberts.                           |
| H. G. Cunha.      | D. McCorriston.    | P. J. Higgins.                           |
| E. N. Voeller.    | M. N. Kennedy.     | H. Wegesend.                             |
| Thomas Mills.     | W. E. Tirrell.     | Robert Gardner.                          |
| H. Wicks.         | John Clark.        | Wm. T. O'Hallaron.                       |
| F. Douse.         | J. O. Cowen.       | P. McInerney.                            |
| K. R. G. Wallace. | H. G. Woolten.     | J. T. Downey.                            |
| James Sutherland. | D. W. Roach.       | Z. L. Doane.                             |
| Edwin Hughes.     | W. D. Bromley.     | D. McKinzie.                             |
| Fred. Smith.      | D. Porter Johnson. | H. T. Devoll.                            |
| E. Le Clair.      | J. Lucas.          | J. D. Conn.                              |
| C. Podersen.      | Henry Wright.      | John Riley.                              |
| J. Dohuty.        | Henry Porter.      | E. Lacy.                                 |
| Harry Walker.     | J. H. Taylor.      | G. M. Smyth.                             |
| C. H. Everett.    | Thos. Wright.      | J. F. May (Provisional Government army). |
| J. J. Sanders.    | John McLain.       | J. H. Burns.                             |
| L. M. Everett.    | P. Hughes.         | C. T. Day.                               |
| H. English.       | W. McLaren.        | C. Galbraith.                            |
| A. V. Inman.      | Thomas Rewcastle.  | W. H. Pond.                              |
| A. A. Gilfillan.  | T. Hollinger.      | J. Sharon.                               |
| William Davies.   | Gus Schuman.       | Thomas Carey.                            |
| W. R. Johnson.    | J. E. Carroll.     | J. R. Maucauley (captain).               |
| Cesar Hoges.      | J. F. Ashworth.    | C. J. Campbell.                          |
| F. J. Scott.      | Wm. F. Heilbron.   | T. S. Chaney.                            |
| J. Tagus.         | Elias Troomborg.   | H. M. Dows (clerk to marshal).           |
| T. K. Clarke.     | G. Nichols.        | Danl. Lyons.                             |
| S. Davis.         | Geo. W. Lincoln.   | Store, A. F. Medeiros & Co.              |
| W. Brede, jr.     | Fred. Philip.      | Store, S. I. Shaw.                       |
| C. H. Purdy.      | Fritz Rowold.      | Store, F. Gertz.                         |
| S. A. Green.      | J. C. Quinn.       | Store, C. L. Brown.                      |
| H. Eberhardt.     | E. C. Rowe.        | Store, E. R. Stackable.                  |
| James Gregory.    | Fred Harrison.     | Store, W. O. Lackland.                   |
| H. F. Criss.      | G. Muller.         |  |
| John Schleif.     | John H. Elling.    |  |



Store, L. deL. Ward.  
 Store, Hart & Co.  
 Store, Chas. J. Fishel.  
 Store, A. L. Cron.  
 Store, C. W. Spitz.  
 Store, J. E. Gomes.  
 Store, N. P. Jacobson.  
 Store, James Steiner.  
 Store, E. Vandoorn.  
 Store, W. Miller.  
 Store, J. S. Alves.  
 Store, M. S. Levey.

Store, S. Sachs.  
 Store, C. E. Williams.  
 Store, Geo. Lycurgus.  
 Store, Harry Miller.  
 Store, J. S. Andrade.  
 Store, J. P. Bowen.  
 Store, J. L. Tolbert.  
 Store, J. H. Lovejoy.  
 Store, Arthur White.  
 Store, H. McCubbin.  
 Richard Day.

Benj. Whitney (custom-  
 house guard).  
 A. Harris.  
 J. H. McKeague (soldier  
 Provisional Government  
 army).  
 L. C. Ables.  
 R. McKibbin.  
 Club Stable Co.  
 Chas. V. E. Dove.  
 J. J. Sullivan.

To Hon. JOHN S. WALKER,  
*President of the legislature:*

SIR: We, the undersigned, mechanics, of Honolulu, respectfully represent that they are informed and believe that there is now before your honorable body a bill for the purpose of granting a franchise for the purpose of establishing and maintaining an international lottery, for an annual subsidy of \$500,000, to be paid to the Hawaiian Government for certain purposes therein set forth, which tend to the permanent improvement and prosperity of this Kingdom.

Feeling certain that unless this measure becomes a law these improvements will not become an accomplished fact for a great many years, if ever, owing to the financial depression and outlook of the country, we earnestly recommend and petition that the said bill pass and become a law as being a financial measure of necessity.

H. C. Reid.  
 Thos. Smith.  
 Joseph Kela.  
 Sam Housley.  
 John Neill.  
 S. Smith.  
 A. G. Cunha.  
 E. N. Voeller.  
 Thomas Mills.  
 Dan L. Mahuka.  
 N. Simeona.  
 F. Hustace.  
 F. McIntyre.  
 K. R. G. Wallace.  
 Chas. E. Steel.  
 Luiz P. Rodrigo.  
 Joan Frank.  
 Anrik Frelas.  
 James Sutherland.  
 Edwin Hughes.  
 Fred Smith.  
 E. Le Clair.  
 H. W. Gahan.  
 John Piggott.  
 Wm. Allen.  
 L. Busnell.  
 H. Wicks.  
 J. Cushingham.  
 W. C. Roe.  
 F. Douse.  
 William Wagener.  
 H. N. Kahatsumaikai.  
 L. M. Everett.  
 H. English.  
 J. C. Strow.  
 A. V. Inman.  
 A. A. Gillfillan.  
 J. H. Nye.  
 S. Peck.

William Davies.  
 W. R. Johnson.  
 Cæsar Koger.  
 F. J. Scott.  
 B. H. Norton.  
 G. Tyren.  
 J. Simonson.  
 C. Penersen.  
 John Dohuty.  
 Harry G. Walker.  
 C. H. Everett.  
 J. W. Luning.  
 M. N. Sander.  
 L. H. Fee.  
 W. Larsen.  
 P. A. Dias.  
 J. J. Saunders.  
 M. Davis.  
 A. B. Scrimgeous.  
 H. M. Dow.  
 E. Hopkins.  
 N. Fernandez.  
 A. S. Mahaulu.  
 B. P. Zablan.  
 Wm. Cuelho.  
 C. W. Grey.  
 A. N. Tripp.  
 Dan'l Lyons.  
 Geo. Irvins.  
 D. Kaapa.  
 J. M. Ferreira.  
 D. P. Katena.  
 John Paia.  
 D. Makaila.  
 D. M. Kane.  
 Albert McGurn.  
 Sam Ku.  
 W. A. Hardy.  
 J. W. Pratt.

Louis Marks.  
 Gibbs.  
 Doyle.  
 J. R. Willem.  
 Robert Wm. Cathcart  
 J. M. Sims.  
 J. C. Lorensen.  
 J. Tague.  
 R. Windrough.  
 T. K. Clarke.  
 Carl Willing.  
 W. Brede, jr.  
 C. H. Purdy.  
 J. D. Marlin.  
 H. H. Webb.  
 Jno. Crowder.  
 J. W. McAlbert.  
 A. M. Queque.  
 Geo. W. Smith.  
 Alex. Moors.  
 S. A. Green.  
 Richard N. Mossman.  
 Alex. Chuk.  
 C. H. Clark.  
 M. R. Colburn.  
 J. R. Macaulay.  
 H. Eberhadt.  
 M. Haws.  
 C. J. Campbell.  
 James Gregory.  
 Frank A. Chaney.  
 Andr. Guild.  
 William Mitchell.  
 James Wilkinson.  
 John Grace.  
 H. H. Wharton.  
 W. G. Stahle.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original thereof now on file in the archives of the legislative assembly of 1892.

C. J. MCCARTHY,  
*Clerk legislative assembly of 1892.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of May, A. D. 1893.

[SEAL.]

F. J. TESTA,  
*Notary Public, First Judicial Circuit.*

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, *Honolulu, Oahu, ss.*

John Phillips and P. M. Rooney, being severally duly sworn on oath, depose and say: That they had charge and supervision of the petitions circulated in favor of the lottery bill. That they have gone over and revised the signatures attached to the petitions presented to the members of the national reform party and the Legislature, and that the same are genuine signatures of the individuals who subscribed to such petitions. That said petitions were signed almost unanimously by the retail store-keepers and mechanics of Honolulu.

JOHN PHILLIPS.  
P. M. ROONEY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of April, 1893.

[SEAL.]

F. J. TESTA,  
*Notary Public, First Judicial Circuit.*

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No. 40.

[Daily Bulletin, August 2, 1889.]

**KILLED, REVOLUTION OF 1889.**

Loika, Poni, Sam Tucker, Keki, Kelelua, Kawaiwai, Tom Kapa.  
Total killed, 7. And 7 wounded.

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No. 41.

**OFFICERS OF THE PLANTERS' AND LABOR SUPPLY COMPANY.**

President, William G. Irwin.  
Vice-president, Alex. Young.  
Secretary, W. O. Smith.  
Treasurer, F. M. Soranz (W. O. Smith, acting).  
Auditor, J. O. Carter.

**TRUSTEES.**

J. B. Atherton,	F. M. Swanzy,	W. F. Glade,
W. O. Smith,	F. A. Schaefer,	A. Young,
W. G. Irwin,	H. P. Baldwin,	J. O. Cater.

List of members: Numerous. Names if wanted can be obtained.

**PLANTATION SUBSCRIBERS.**

Koloa Sugar Co.	Kohala Plantation Co.	Union Mill Co.
Kukaiau Plantation Co.	Pacific Sugar Mill Co.	Waiakea Mill Co.
Lihue Plantation.	Elelee Plantation.	R. R. Hind.
Kekaha Sugar Co.	Waimanalo Sugar Co.	Hawaiian Agricultural Co.
Hanamaulu Plantation.	Hana Plantation.	Onomea Sugar Co.
Princeville Plantation.	Hawaiian Sugar Co.	Waialua Plantation Co.
Kukaiau Mill Co.	Waihee Sugar Co.	Waimea Sugar Co.
Hamakua Mill Co.	Wailuku Sugar Co.	Honokea Sugar Co.
Laupahoehoe Sugar Co.	Pioneer Mill.	Kahuku Plantation Co.
C. F. Hart.	Grove Farm Plantation.	Heeia Agricultural Co.
Honomu Sugar Co.	W. Y. Horner's Plantation.	Kilauea Sugar Co.
Makee Sugar Co.	Pepeekeo Sugar Co.	Paia Plantation Co.
Ewa Plantation Co.	Hamakua Plantation Co.	Haiku Plantation.

## INDIVIDUAL SUBSCRIBERS.

W. J. Lowrie.  
 J. Marsden.  
 H. P. Baldwin.  
 Z. S. Spalding.  
 G. E. Renton.  
 Theo. H. Davies & Co.  
 C. M. Cooke.  
 H. F. Glade.  
 A. S. Wilcox.  
 P. C. Jones.  
 B. F. Dillingham.  
 W. R. Castle.  
 T. S. Kay.  
 W. M. Giffard.

C. Bolte.  
 W. H. Ricard.  
 S. T. Alexander.  
 W. H. Bailey.  
 T. R. Walker.  
 C. S. Kynnersley.  
 W. W. Hall.  
 H. Hackfeld & Co.  
 L. Ahlborn.  
 J. N. S. Williams.  
 Alex. Young.  
 S. B. Dole.  
 W. G. Irwin.  
 A. H. Smith.

F. A. Schaefer.  
 S. N. Castle.  
 J. B. Atherton.  
 W. W. Goodale.  
 James Renton.  
 C. R. Bishop.  
 H. M. Whitney.  
 G. N. Wilcox.  
 R. D. Walbridge.  
 J. G. Spencer.  
 W. O. Smith.  
 V. Knudsen.  
 H. Morrison.

## No. 42.

[Petitions against annexation.]

## A.

To His Excellency JAMES H. BLOUNT,  
*Special Commissioner of the United States of America:*

SIR: The undersigned residents and property holders of the Hawaiian Islands, beg respectfully to place before your excellency their views respecting the present important question of annexation now pending before this community.

First. We beg to call your attention to the fact that the main industry of these islands is the raising and manufacturing of sugar, and which business, to be conducted successfully, and in a manner to compete with other cane-sugar producing countries of the world, must have a labor system such as is now maintained here, but which we understand is prohibited by the existing laws of the United States, and would have to be abolished should the islands become an integral part of that country.

Second. As friends of the Hawaiian race, in whose country we have made our homes, and under whose Government we have heretofore enjoyed prosperity and protection, we must protest against any measure which would deprive them of their civil rights as a race.

Feeling, therefore, that the terms of the treaty of annexation as submitted to the United States Government would cripple the greatest industry of the islands, and that no provision has been made for securing the rights of the Hawaiians, we respectfully subscribe our names as opposed to same.

(Signed by 40 names.)

## B.

To the Honorable JAMES H. BLOUNT,  
*Special Commissioner of the United States of America to Hawaii:*

SIR:—In view of the fact that the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands is now attempting to bring about annexation of these islands to the United States of America, we, the undersigned, residents, taxpayers, and voters of the Hawaiian Islands, of foreign birth or parentage, do subscribe our names as signifying our opposition to such annexation.

(Signed by 31 names.)

## C.

## HAWAIIAN PATRIOTIC LEAGUE, FOREIGN BRANCH.

We, the undersigned, foreign residents of the Hawaiian Islands hereby indorse the sentiments set forth in the constitution of the Hawaiian Patriotic League, for the purpose of perpetuating the independent autonomy of these islands, thereby opposing annexation to any foreign power; and we therefore hereunder subscribe our names for presentation to his excellency Blount, special commissioner of the United States Government.

(Signed by 43 names.)

## D.

To the Honorable JAMES H. BLOUNT,

*Special Commissioner of the United States of America to Hawaii:*

SIR: In view of the fact that the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands is now attempting to bring about annexation of these islands to the United States of America, we, the undersigned, residents, taxpayers, and voters of the Hawaiian Islands of foreign birth or parentage, do subscribe our names as signifying our opposition to such annexation.

(Signed by 67 names.)

## E.

To the Hon. JAMES H. BLOUNT,

*Special Commissioner of the United States of America to Hawaii:*

SIR: In view of the fact that the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands is now attempting to bring about annexation of these islands to the United States of America, we, the undersigned, residents, taxpayers, and voters of the Hawaiian Islands, of foreign birth or parentage, do subscribe our names as signifying our opposition to such annexation.

(Signed by 80 names.)

*Recapitulation of signers against annexation.*

Petition A.....	40	less 1 signed other petition.
Petition B.....	31	less 2 signed other petition.
Petition C.....	48	less 1 signed other petition.
Petition D.....	67	less 8 signed other petition.
Petition E.....	80	
	<hr/>	12
	261	
Less.....	12	
Total.....	<hr/>	249

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# MESSAGE

FROM THE

## PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

ON

### *The Hawaiian Question.*

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DECEMBER 20, 1893.—Read, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

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#### *To the Senate of the United States :*

In compliance with a resolution passed by the Senate on the 6th instant, I hereby transmit reports of the Secretaries of State and of the Navy, with copies of all instructions given to the respective diplomatic and naval representatives of the United States in the Hawaiian Islands since the 4th day of March, 1881, touching the matters specified in the resolution.

It has seemed convenient to include in the present communication to the Senate copies\* of the diplomatic correspondence concerning the political condition of Hawaii, prepared for transmission to the House of Representatives in response to a later resolution passed by that body on the 13th instant.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,  
*Washington, December 18, 1893.*

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#### The PRESIDENT:

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred a resolution of the Senate of the United States passed on the 6th instant, requesting the President—

so far as in his opinion it shall not be inconsistent with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate copies of all instructions which may have been given to any representative of the United States, or any naval officer thereof, since the 4th day of March, 1881, in regard to the preservation of public order in Hawaii, or the protection of the lives and property of American citizens, or the recognition or support of any government there;

has the honor to lay before the President, with a view to its transmission to the Senate should he deem proper so to do, copies of the instruc-

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\*For this correspondence see House Ex. Doc. No. 48, 53d Congress, 2d session.

tions given to the diplomatic representatives of the United States in the Hawaiian Islands, as described in the said resolution.

Respectfully submitted.

W. Q. GRESHAM.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, December 18, 1893.

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*Mr. Blaine to Mr. Comly.*

No. 102.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, June 30, 1881.*

SIR: Your dispatch No. 172, of the 6th instant, has been considered in connection with your former dispatches, to which you refer, particularly Nos. 13 and 43.

Your course, upon the question to which you have called the attention of the Department, is approved. While I desire earnestly to avoid the use of imperative language toward the Hawaiian Government, and prefer that our relation in any consequent discussion should be that of friendly advice and support, this Government can not permit any violation, direct or indirect, of the terms and conditions of the treaty of 1875.

That treaty was made at the continuous and urgent request of the Hawaiian Government. It was, as it was intended to be, an evidence of the friendship of the United States, and was shaped by a large and liberal disposition on our part to consult the wishes and interests of the Hawaiian Government. As you are aware, there was much opposition to some of its concessions by our own citizens whose capital was employed in certain agricultural industries. The term of the treaty was limited in order that both parties might obtain practical experience of its operation, and in order to secure the experiment from possible disturbance it was expressly stipulated—

On the part of His Hawaiian Majesty that so long as this treaty shall remain in force, he will not make any treaty by which any other nation shall obtain the same privileges, relative to the admission of any articles free of duty, hereby secured to the United States. (Article IV.)

It would be an unnecessary waste of time and argument to undertake an elaborate demonstration of a proposition so obvious as that the extension of the privileges of this treaty to other nations under a "most favored nation clause" in existing treaties, would be as flagrant a violation of this explicit stipulation as a specific treaty making the concession.

You are instructed to say to the Hawaiian Government that the Government of the United State considers this stipulation as of the very essence of the treaty, and can not consent to its abrogation or modification, directly or indirectly. You will add that if any other power should deem it proper to employ undue influence upon the Hawaiian Government to persuade or compel action in derogation of this treaty, the Government of the United States will not be unobservant of its rights and interests, and will be neither unwilling nor unprepared to support the Hawaiian Government in the faithful discharge of its treaty obligations.

In reference to the probability of a judicial construction of the treaty by the Hawaiian courts, upon proceedings instituted by a British merchant, I would have been glad if you had been able to furnish me with the correspondence between the British commissioner and the Hawaiian secretary for foreign affairs. From your history of the controversy, I find it difficult to understand how Her Britannic Majesty's Government can consistently maintain a right of diplomatic intervention for the settlement of any claim for the difference in duty imposed under the British treaties and under the treaty with the United States.

Be that as it may, a judicial decision of this question by the Hawaiian courts would be as unsatisfactory to the United States as to Great

Britain. I am not aware whether or not a treaty, according to the Hawaiian constitution is, as with us, a supreme law of the land, upon the construction of which—the proper case occurring—every citizen would have the right to the judgment of the courts.

But, even if it be so, and if the judicial department is entirely independent of the executive authority of the Hawaiian Government, then the decision of the court would be the authorized interpretation of the Hawaiian Government, and however binding upon that Government would be none the less a violation of the treaty.

In the event, therefore, that a judicial construction of the treaty should annul the privileges stipulated, and be carried into practical execution, this Government would have no alternative and would be compelled to consider such action as the violation by the Hawaiian Government of the express terms and conditions of the treaty, and, with whatever regret, would be forced to consider what course in reference to its own interests had become necessary upon the manifestation of such unfriendly feeling.

The diligence and ability which you have given this subject render perhaps any further instruction unnecessary, but I will suggest that in your communications with the Hawaiian Government it is desirable that you should convey the impression that the Government of the United States believes that the Hawaiian Government desires and intends to carry out the provisions of the treaty in perfect good faith, and that we understand and appreciate the unjust pressure of foreign interests and influence brought to divert it from its plain and honorable duty. The position of the Government of the United States in your representations should be rather that of encouragement of the Hawaiian Government to persevere in the faithful discharge of its treaty obligations than complaint of any anticipated dereliction.

The Department will be glad of the fullest and promptest communication upon this subject.

I am, etc.,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

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*Mr. Blaine to Mr. Comly.*

No. 105.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, July 27, 1881.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch, marked "separate and confidential," of the 4th instant, touching the reply of the Hawaiian Government to her Britannic Majesty's commissioner in the matter of the British claims.

Adverting to that part of your dispatch suggesting "that the Hawaiian Government would be glad to have an intimation of the opinion of the Secretary of State" upon the subject, I desire to refer you to my instruction No. 102, of the 30th ultimo, in which I have distinctly stated that the claim of Great Britain for the same privileged treatment by Hawaii as that enjoyed by the United States pursuant to its reciprocity treaty was wholly inadmissible.

I am, etc.,

JAMES G. BLAINE.