

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXVIII.—No. 48.

HONOLULU, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1893.

[WHOLE No. 1507.]

Hawaiian Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY
HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO., (Limited),
Every Tuesday Morning,
AT FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
Foreign Subscribers \$6.00 in Advance
Which includes postage prepaid.
H. M. WHITNEY, Business Manager
AND EDITOR.
Office, No. 48 Merchant Street

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

CLASS OF ADVERTISING	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th
1st	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00
2nd	0.75	1.00	1.25	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.25
3rd	0.50	0.75	1.00	1.25	1.50	1.75	2.00
4th	0.25	0.37	0.50	0.62	0.75	0.87	1.00
5th	0.12	0.18	0.25	0.31	0.37	0.44	0.50
6th	0.06	0.09	0.12	0.15	0.18	0.21	0.25
7th	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09

Correspondence intended for publication, should be addressed to the Editor of the Hawaiian Gazette, Post Office Box, O.
Correspondence relating to Advertisements, subscriptions and Job Printing, should be addressed to the Business Manager of the Hawaiian Gazette, Post Office Box, O.
Business Cards and all quarterly or yearly advertisements are payable in advance or on presentation of the bill.
N. B.—All foreign advertisements must be accompanied with the pay when ordered in, or no notice will be taken of them. The rates of insertion are given in the above scale, and remittances for European or American advertisements, or subscriptions may be made by postal order.

DAILY PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER

Published by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY at its office in Merchant Street, and delivered by carriers in the City, at
Six Dollars (\$6.00) Per Annum.
Delivered to Foreign Countries—Postage paid, \$10.00 per annum.
Address as above.
HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY,
No. 48 Merchant Street

Business Cards.

PROFESSIONAL.

CARTER & CARTER,
Attorney at Law.
1256 No. 24 Merchant Street. y

A. ROSA,
Attorney at Law.
No. 12 KAHEKUA STREET,
Honolulu, H. I. y

WILLIAM C. PARK,
Attorney at Law
And Agent to take Acknowledgments.
OFFICE—14 KAHEKUA STREET,
Honolulu, H. I. y

W. R. CASTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
and Notary Public. Attends all the Courts of
the Kingdom. y

J. ALFRED MAGOON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
OFFICE—42 Merchant Street,
Honolulu, H. I. y

ED HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.
King and Bethel Streets,
Honolulu, H. I.
Importers and Commission Merchants.
1254 y

H. L. HOLSTEIN,
Attorney at Law.
COLLECTS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
1254 KOHALA, HAWAII. 1y

JOHN H. PATY,
NOTARY PUBLIC and COMMISSIONER
of DEEDS
For the State of California and New York
Offices at the Bank of Bishop & Co., Honolulu.
1254 y

J. M. WHITNEY, M. D., D. D. S.
Dental Rooms on Fort Street,
Brewer's Block, corner Hotel and Fort
1254 y streets Entrance, Hotel street.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
46 Fort Street, Honolulu.
1254 y

E. G. HITCHCOCK,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Office at HILO, HAWAII.
N. B.—BILLS PROMPTLY COLLECTED. 1874 y

WILLIAM C. ACHI,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and
Real Estate Broker.
ATTENDS ALL THE COURTS OF THE KINGDOM.
OFFICE: No. 26 Merchant Street,
Honolulu, H. I. 1y

MR. W. F. ALLEN,
HAS AN OFFICE OVER MESSRS. BISHOP &
CO., corner of Merchant and Kaahumanu
streets, and he will be pleased to attend to any
business entrusted to him. 1254-4m

H. E. MCINTYRE & BRO.
Grocery, Feed Store and Bakery.
Corner King and Fort Streets,
Honolulu, H. I. y

**THE WESTERN AND HAWAIIAN
Investment Company
Limited**
—Money loaned for long or short periods—
ON APPROVED SECURITY.
Apply to W. H. HALL, Manager,
1254 mg. Office—Deaver Block, Fort St. y

Business Cards.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP & COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED IN 1858.
—BANKERS—
HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS
—DRAW EXCHANGE ON—
THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO
—AND THEIR AGENTS IN—
New York, Boston, Paris
MESSRS. H. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS, LONDON.
—FRANKFURT-ON-THAINE—
The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney,
London.
The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney,
Sydney. The Bank of New Zealand, Auckland,
and its branches in Christchurch, Dunedin and
Wellington.
The Bank of British Columbia, Portland,
Oregon.
The Amoy and Madras Islands.
Stockholm, Sweden.
The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and
China.
Hongkong, Yokohama, Japan, and transacts
1254 General Banking Business y

E. O. HALL & SON,
[LIMITED]
Importers and Dealers in Hardware,
Pewee, Paints, Oils and General Merchandise,
—OFFICERS:—
Wm W. Hall, President and Manager
E. O. White, Secretary and Treasurer
Wm F. Allen, Auditor
The May and F. Wadsworth, Directors
1254 Corner Fort and King Sts y

L. LEWERS & CO.,
Sole Importers and Dealers in Lumber,
And all kinds of Building Materials,
1254 Fort Street, Honolulu. y

EMPIRE HOUSE,
J. OLDS, Proprietor
Corner Nuuanu Avenue and Hotel Streets.
Choice Ales, Wines and Liquors
1254 y

E. S. CUNHA,
Retail Wine Dealer.
—UNION SALOON—
In rear of the "Hawaiian Gazette" building
No. 21 Merchant Street.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.
Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Boilers,
Coolers, Iron, Brass and Lead Casting
Machinery of Every Description
—Made to Order—
Particular attention paid to Ships' Black
smithing. JOB WORK executed on the shortest
notice. 1254 y

H. W. SCHMIDT & SONS,
Importers and Commission Merchants,
Honolulu.

J. S. SMITHIES,
Notary - Public
AND AGENT TO GRANT MARRIAGE
LICENSES.
Mahukona, Kohala, Hawaii. 1415-17 y

JOHN T. WATERHOUSE,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN GENERAL
MERCHANDISE.
1254 Queen Street, Honolulu y

THEO. H. DAVIES & Co.,
Importers and Commission Merchants,
—AND AGENTS FOR—
Lloyd's and the Liverpool Underwriters,
British and Foreign Marine Insurance Co.
1254 And Northern Assurance Company. y

HAWAIIAN WINE CO.
FRANK BROWN, Manager.
28 and 30 Merchant Street, - Honolulu, H. I.
(1893-1y)

C. E. WILLIAMS,
Importer, Manufacturer, Upholsterer,
—AND DEALER IN—
FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Pianos and Musical Instruments.
1254 106 FORT STREET. 1y

G. W. MACFARLANE & CO.,
Importers and Commission Merchants,
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands,
—AGENTS FOR—
Machines, Watson & Co. Scotland Street Iron
Works, Glasgow.
John Fowler & Co. (Leeds) Limited Steam Plow
and Locomotive Works, Leeds. 1y

H. HACKFELD & CO.,
General Commission Agents,
1254 Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I. y

HYMAN BROS.,
Importers of General Merchandise,
—FRANCE, ENGLAND, GERMANY AND THE
UNITED STATES.
1254 y No. 26 Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

HYMAN BROTHERS,
Commission Merchants,
206 Front Street, San Francisco.
Particular attention paid to filling and shipping
1274 Island orders. y

St. Matthew's Hall.
SAN MATEO, CALIFORNIA.
A School for boys. Twenty-sixth year. Send
for Catalogue.
Rev. Alfred Lee Brewer, D.D., Rector.
(1893 1y)

G. HUSTACE,
(Formerly with B. F. Bolles & Co.)
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,
111 King Street, under Harmony Hall.
Family, Plantation, and Ships' Stores sup-
plied at short notice. New Goods by every
steamer. Orders from the other islands faith-
fully executed.
1254 TELEPHONE No. 119. y

Special Notices.

MISCELLANEOUS

HAWAIIAN

Abstract and Title Co.
NO. 42 MERCHANT ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.
F. M. Hatch, President
Cecil Brown, Vice-President
W. R. Castle, Secretary
J. F. Brown, Treasurer & Manager
W. F. Frear, Auditor

This Company is prepared to search
records and furnish abstracts of title to
all real property in the Kingdom.

Parties placing loans on, or contemplating
the purchase of real estate will find it
to their advantage to consult the company
in regard to title.
All orders attended to with prompt-
ness.
Bell Telephone 225; P. O. Box 185.

DRS. ANDERSON & LUNDY,
DENTISTS,
Hotel St., opp. Dr. J. S. McGrew
GAS ADMINISTERED.

Canadian Pacific Railway
THE FAMOUS TOURIST ROUTE OF THE WORLD.
\$5 Second and \$10 First Class.
Less than by Other Lines.

TO ALL POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES
AND CANADA, VIA PORTLAND, TACOMA,
SEATTLE, VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER.
MOUNTAIN RESORTS.
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and
Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver
Tickets to all points in Japan, China, India
and around the world.
For Tickets and General Information

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO.,
Agents Canadian Pacific Railway for
Hawaiian Islands.

**PIONEER STEAM
Candy Manufactory and Bakery,
F. HORN,**
Practical Confectioner, Pastry Cook and Baker
1254 71 Hotel St., bet. Nuuanu and Fort y

MISS D. LAMB
Notary Public.
Office of J. A. Magoon, Merchant street,
near the Postoffice. 1434-1y.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.
Importers & Commission Mrc's y
1254 Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. y

WILDER & CO.,
Corner of Fort and Queen Streets, Honolulu,
Lumber, Paints, Oils, Nails, Salt & Building
Materials of every kind. y

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO.,
—IMPORTERS OF—
Gen'l Merchandise and Commission
1254 Merchants, Honolulu, H. I. y

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO.,
—Commission Merchants—
No. 215 Fort Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Post Office Box 2963.
1254 y

MME. J. PHILLIPS,
Ladies' Hair Dresser
HAIR CULTURIST and TOILET ARTIST.
614 Market St., opp. Fourth St., San Francisco.
1254-1y

**WHISKY AGENT,
JOHN & ROBT. HARVEY & CO.,**
DISTILLERS, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND,
(Established 1770). require Agent (purchasing
preferred) for pushing sale of their BLACK &
BROWN WHISKIES in bulk and case. References
to Britain necessary. 1254-5

GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR!
HONOLULU.
AGENT FOR
California Optical Co's Spectacles and
Eyeglasses.

Assortments will be sent to other is-
lands for the convenience of those who cannot
come to Honolulu. 1435-1y

Artistic printing at the GAZETTE
Office.

A GREAT MEETING!

The Drill Shed Filled With
Enthusiastic Men!

AN IMMENSE THROG THURNS OUT.

The People's Voice Is Raised in
Indignant Protest Against
Cleveland and
Gresham.

Prominent Men Thrill a Vast Audience
With Their Patriotic Utterances
and Show the Fallacy of Re-
storing Monarchy—Text
of the Speeches
in Full.

Enthusiasm, cheers, indignation
at Gresham's late action, Amer-
ican patriotism, and men with
their feelings strung up to the
highest pitch of excitement were
the features of Saturday evening's
mass meeting. Over 1200 men
were present—and not a dissenting
voice among them—men who were
not only ready and willing, but
anxious to express their senti-
ments on the question now so near
the hearts of all good Americans.

An immense crowd was expected
and an immense crowd came. By
7:30 o'clock the hall was crowded
and from that time until 8:30
many others came in. When the
meeting was over the surging crowd
of humanity quietly melted away,
each one talking to his companion,
whether friend or stranger, about
the situation.

On one side of the hall a plat-
form had been erected for the use
of speakers. On it were seated
Vice-President F. M. Hatch, Col.
Z. S. Spalding, W. R. Castle, Chief-
Justice A. F. Judd, P. C. Jones, W.
C. Wilder and W. G. Smith.

F. M. Hatch, president of the
Annexation Club was the first
speaker and he opened the meeting
with a rousing speech. He said:

FELLOW CITIZENS: You have been
invited to meet tonight to consider
our present political situation. We
are confronted by the declaration of
Secretary Gresham that royalty must
be restored and our government de-
stroyed. A kind providence has given
us this opportunity to be heard before
final action will be taken upon this
issue. At present we are proceeding
merely upon the newspaper reports
which have been received here and
which certainly we have a right to
discuss. We do not know what action
will be taken nor whether it will be
taken by the president or by con-
gress. Certainly any action taken
by the congress of the United States
of America cannot be resisted by
anybody in this community. Let
us not be misunderstood or misrep-
resented by a hostile press; we do not
meet here tonight to defy the power
of the United States; that would be
absurd, gentlemen, nor to vilify those
at present in charge of the govern-
ment of the United States (cries of
"hear, hear" and applause). But we
meet with the hope that our words
will be heard by congress before ac-
tion is taken by that body. There are
certain features in the letter of Mr.
Gresham to the president which show
that he is proceeding upon a false as-
sumption. Let us hope that the dis-
tinguished secretary has been misin-
formed up to this date. It is certainly
our prerogative to point out the false
assumptions and to challenge them.
Now chief among those false assump-
tions is the one which seems to under-
lie the whole letter, that there has
been submitted the arbitration of the
president of the United States the
question whether or not we had a
right to establish a government in
this country. Gentlemen, I challenge
that assumption (great applause,
cheers, and cries of "you're right").
The assumption is false in every re-
spect (cheers and applause). Let me
briefly point out why. Two parties
can make a contract, but it requires
the consent of three to make a valid
arbitration; that of the two parties
in interest and the arbitrator. The
parties must clearly define the subject
matter of the arbitration. It is ab-
surd to contend that there could be
any arbitration by inference or imputa-
tion. First: has there been any is-
sue framed; has the Provisional govern-
ment submitted to the decision of
anybody its right to exist? (Cries of
"no, no"). Not one word or one act
can be produced in support of that
contention. Gentlemen, from the na-
ture of things, a government which
started in revolution, though now
the government de jure as well
as de facto, could not submit the
question of the legality of its
existence to any arbitration because
its right lay in its might. Having
satisfied our consciences as to the jus-
tice of our cause, we depend upon our
might and are answerable to no other
power (applause). I brand as false
the claim that we have put in issue
the question whether or not we were
proceeding legally or not in overturn-
ing a corrupt and rotten monarchy
(great applause, cheers and cries of
"hear, hear"). Second: has the presi-
dent of the United States up to this
point pretended to have been acting
in a judicial capacity? I say his acts
do not justify that assumption. An
arbitrator or a judge would not inter-
fere with the existing status of the
parties. The president of the United
States immediately upon gaining his
seat lowered the American flag and
thereby changed the status of the par-
ties (cries of "hear, hear"); that was
not the act of a judge, gentlemen.
Again, has he notified anybody that
he was proceeding with a judicial in-
vestigation? Has he given any notice
that a hearing would be had on such
a date? Has he notified anybody the
witnesses were being examined? Has
he given anybody an opportunity to
confront them? Has he given any-
body on our side an opportunity
to cross-examine those witnesses,
or to confront them? Has he
given anybody on our side the
opportunity to be heard (cries of "No,
no, he never has")? Now we do not
need the legal knowledge of that dis-
tinguished judge who is now secretary
of state to know that no arbitration
could stand for a moment in law, how-
ever insignificant the matter, which
was conducted ex parte, without an
opportunity to be heard; without an
inspection of the evidence which has
been produced, or opportunity to cross-
examine the witnesses? How was the
late arbitration conducted in Paris?
Did a number of gentlemen get to-
gether on the Behring sea question
and in private decide upon that mat-
ter? Did they send a private agent
off to Behring sea to look about and
scratch the back of the seals (laughter),
interview the neighbors and make a
report (laughter, cheers and applause).
Gentlemen, it can hardly be con-
tended that the Provisional government
and we representing the supporters of
that government have submitted our
right to exist to Colonel James H.
Blount of Georgia (applause). The
President of the United States had the
undoubted right, so far as we were
concerned, to examine into the status
here, the situation of the country, as
bearing upon the question whether or
not he should continue the negotia-
tions of the union pending when he
took his seat as president. That was
sensibly the object for which Colonel
Blount was sent to these shores. We
insist that up to this point there has
been no judicial investigation in
which both parties have been given
the opportunity to be heard (applause).
And again, as showing conclusively
the utter absurdity of the position
that this has been an arbitration;
could an arbitration of such a
nature be possible when the govern-
ment of the United States had a
treaty pending before it, between it
and the power which it is charged
with submitting its right to exist to
the decision of one man (cries of "No,
no")? We were a power de facto then;
we were recognized by certain great
powers of the world, which made us a
power de jure, and we were a power
having treaty relations with the
United States of America (applause).
A treaty had been negotiated which
bound the executives of the two na-
tions at the moment President Cleve-
land took his seat. That treaty
awaited ratification to make it final,
but it nevertheless was a treaty bind-
ing the executive. Now, gentlemen,
I challenge the right of the chief
executive of that great nation, of his
own mere notion to undo the act of any
of his predecessors (great applause).
Congress may do it, congress has the
full power, but Grover Cleveland had
no more right, legally or morally, to
undo the act of Benjamin Harrison,
than he had to undo any act of Abra-
ham Lincoln (great applause and
cheers). But waiving all those con-
siderations, there remains this funda-
mental one, that no court of arbitra-
tion would have the right to ignore
the great question at issue; that is,
whether or not Lillookalani had vio-
lated the constitution; had thrown it
to the dogs, and had put herself beyond
the pale and protection of the law.
To ignore all that, and decide this
great issue upon the petty technical-
ity as to whether or not Mr. Stevens
recognized the power of this commu-
nity five minutes too soon or not, was
not in the power of a judge (great ap-
plause and cries of "You're right").
I repeat, there has been no submission
to arbitration. Let us, therefore, chal-
lenge all false assumptions, gentle-
men, and let that challenge go on
record. Let us hold the president
to the true issue, and then if the
legally constituted power of the United
States, the power which has the
right under the constitution to declare
war, overpowers us, we will go down
with our colors flying and with no
misrepresentation possible. Let it be
known to the world that if that event
takes place it will be because the
United States has exercised its power,
but not its right. Let us hope that the
showing we can make will have an
effect upon congress in shaping its
course, and that it will also have its
effect upon the distinguished secre-
tary of state and the chief executive
of the American nation (great ap-
plause).

W. R. Castle.

W. R. Castle was the next
speaker. His speech follows.

FELLOW CITIZENS: We come here
tonight to voice our indignant protest.
(Cheers, and cries of "hear, hear").
It is well, upon great occasions
for people to assemble and
express their united voice, as this
meeting tonight will speak. Great
occasions demand great meetings
like this. The history of the
world gives us many memorable
instances. The history of Hawaii
has shown us that when a great
occasion demanded, a public assembly
was called, and the voice of that
assembly has been listened to. When
the arrangement of the monarch
Kalakaua became too great, the mass
meeting of 1887 met, and its voice
was heard, and the monarch yielded.
That monarch proved false. His
successor has followed in the same
footsteps. The people have been
patient; we have hoped for better
things; but when the attempt was
made to sweep our rights from under
our feet, to take away the liberties
of the subject, the result was the
mass meeting of January 18th, 1893,
and the voice of that meeting, as
expressed, resulted in the downfall
of the monarchy and in the establish-
ment of the Provisional government.
(Cheers.) The Provisional govern-
ment, gentlemen, represents you, and
no one else. (Applause.) As it was
said by one of the leading men of the
United States recently, a few people
went on the ships in Boston harbor
and threw some ten overboard. Had
the question been submitted to the
people of the colonies at that time:
"Shall the colonies separate from
Great Britain?" a great majority
of the people of the united colonies
would have said no. They were
afraid to step in the dark. I believe
the same is true here. We know
that the native population of Hawaii
was afraid of what seems to them,
one step in the dark; but the time
will come when they will thank
God that there were people willing to
risk their lives, their property, their
all to establish in Hawaii true liberty.
(Great applause and cheers.) Fellow
citizens, Hawaii tends towards one
goal, and one only; that is, union
with its mother across the water.
(Great applause.) If today the pro-
gress of Hawaii is arrested, is delayed,
it is simply delay for a short time.
We shall go on, and the time will
come, and most of us here will see
that time, when Hawaii will rest
secure in the bosom of its great and
good mother. (Cries of "hear, hear,"
cheers and applause.) In olden times
there was a man whose wisdom led
him to declare that the world was
round; that the world went round
the sun; that the stars revolved in
their courses, and he was met by the
mighty power of the Roman Catholic
Church, which declared that he was
wrong. Gentlemen, did that make
any difference with the facts, did that
make any delay in the revolving of
the spheres? Can Secretary Gresham
stop the onward progress of Hawaii?
(Cries of "never," and applause.)
You sent a commission to Washington
to ask that Hawaii might be admitted
to the Union. What was the response
of the great heart of that people
when we went there? The people
welcomed us with a thrill throughout
the country from one end to the other.
(Applause.) And we went on and
were welcomed in Washington. But
our enemies, of course, have been
alert—they have filled the ear of the
present administration in Washing-
ton with falsehood, they have stuffed
the ears of Secretary Gresham, per-
haps of the president, with lies as to
what has taken place here. Do they
know the facts? We are bound to
believe that Secretary Gresham and
the president of the United States are
trying to execute justice, are trying to
do what is right. Whether they are
doing it we know, not they (cries of
"hear, hear" and applause). They do
not know what the facts are, but we
do know, and now it is proposed to
take away from us the liberty which
we have gained (cries of "no, they
never will do it"). It is proposed to
restore the tottering throne, the mon-
archy of Hawaii (cries of "they can't
do it, never"). Who proposed to do
that? The people of the United States?
(cries of "no, no"). It is proposed by
Secretary Gresham; it is proposed by
the president; but the people have
spoken. What has been their voice?
The people of the United States have
with one accord voiced our sentiments
in favor of liberty. Gentlemen, after
the remarks of the president of the
Annexation club, it is perhaps un-
necessary to dilate any further on the
constitutionality of the proposed pro-
ceeding of the president of the United
States. In all of my reading I fall to
find anywhere that the president of
the United States is authorized to be-
gin a war, and this proposition to re-
store the throne of Hawaii, if carried out,
will be an act of war. Then let us stand
firm in our right, and if such a stand
is taken, let him be impeached before
the senate of his country (cheers and
applause). Let me call your attention to
just one specimen of truthfulness in
that report: Mr. Gresham tells the president
that the people of Hawaii dare not rise
to overthrow the present government
because they will meet the armed
forces of the United States. The presi-
dent of the United States sent out
here his commissioner, his "paramount
commissioner" (laughter), and the
first act of that commissioner was to
take down the American flag; then he
stood by to see us tumble. Well, gen-
tlemen, we didn't tumble worth a
cent (laughter). That taking down
of the flag was an invitation, and it
was so understood by the people of
this country, to overturn the best
government this country ever had (cries
of "hear, hear" and "it didn't do it").
The paramount commissioner waited
to see that result, and no such result
following, thereupon issued his pro-

(Continued on page 9.)