IT IS AN OUTRAGE.

SO SAYS E. B. DOLE IN THE DEFENSE TESTIMONY.

SOMETHING WAS PERPETUALLY RIGGED.

Chairman and Gresham, Counsel for Their Contemptible Action, by a Witness of Good Character, Speaks in Hawaii.

SAN JOSE, Nov. 21.—(Special Telegram.)—E. B. Dole, formerly President of the Dole Administration of Honolulu, Hawaii, is at present in this city upon a visit to relatives. Mr. Dole was present at the session of the Legislature that had up for the revolution. He took part in the deliberations of the Committee of Safety, and was in a position to know all the doings of the Committee of Safety.

Mr. Dole is a brother of W. R. Dole, who was a member of the Committee of Safety and one of the Commissioners who came to the United States to ask for annexation.

Mr. Dole told plainly what he believes to be the opinion of Secretary Gresham in the Hawaiian affair to the report upon the matter to Mr. Cleveland.

SOMETHING PRETTY.

"We were completely thunderstruck when we learned that Secretary Gresham had been holding a trial for a despotic monarchy. All the principal findings of fact are so perfunctorily, so manifestly subject to the influence of a ruler, that we have a case that, if either a judge, could ever have come to any such conclusion. The whole conclusion is low down (or very wrong), and gives it the appearance of plausibility.

"It is true that the Queen was deposed by the American Minister or the American forces. The American forces were passive spectators of the conflict from beginning to end. I was an eyewitness and I only notify to what every other eyewitness knows.

"The men who put the Queen off the throne knew that it was in their power; they knew that they took their lives in their hands; that if they appealed to arms, not with which either it was because they relied upon the bungling, irresolution, and the cowardice of the Queen's Government. The Provisional Government is certainly not disposed to yield to anything but force. Cleveland and Gresham have probably been waiting night months to see the Provisional overturned. They found that contemptible was not likely to happen, so they concluded they would have to bring it about themselves.

"It can't be done, however, without a violation of the rights of an independent government that has recognition. It can't be done without the government having to humiliate itself before a lot of men who have usurped the power and established this Government. Nothing could be further from the truth. The people of the revolution were half years back. Most of commercial force have been during Hawaii's transition for fifty years. This was a fact that has been recognized by the State Department at Washington since the days of Daniel Webster. It was in the nature of things that the Anglo-Saxon race should be permanently controlled by a Polynesian tribe. The only difference between the course of events in Hawaii and elsewhere is that in Hawaii the transfer of dominion from the inferior to the superior has been slow, orderly and peaceful, and accompanied by a recognition of the inferior whites a peculiar in the history of race or country. It was only when all the higher interests, both moral and intellectual, were endangered with destruction by Polynesian ignorance and Kalakaua's folly that it was had to have a revolution.

PUBLIC OPINION.

"There has been until lately, even in 1887, when the indignant people demanded a new constitution of Kalakaua and again in 1891, when young men of native population had taught the lesson, that monarchy was the law and the only remedy was to do away with the monarchy altogether. The result was one which everybody had long known to be inevitable. Children and idiots had shot down every healthy and serving citizen of the community and were giving themselves over to barbarism, crime, which would have sent all in Hawaii walking were a thing.

"If the revolution had not come in 1893 it would have come in '94. The light of events made it inevitable. Even those good loyalists, Cleveland and Gresham, cannot put life into a dead and rotten monarchy.

"Mr. Gresham says the revolution was the result of a conspiracy between Mr. Stevens and a few Americans. When did the conspiracy take place? Mr. Stevens and Captain Wiltse were away on another island when the revolution began. They found the town in a state of revolution when they came back. If Mr. Stevens was in a conspiracy it must have been with the queen, for it was the queen's most attempt to precipitate a new constitution and nullifying what was put an end to the monarchy.

MR. STEVENS A MARTYR.

"Was it Mr. Stevens who packed men into the great mass meeting which brought together more white people than had ever been seen in Hawaii before? What sort of charm did Mr. Stevens possess which enlisted all sections of business in the community in a unity of thought and purpose which had never been seen in Hawaii? If Mr. Stevens is the author of the hatred of oppression and dislike that some might have had at having their rights trampled on, then he certainly is the author of the revolution. He then can be in a greater sense, certainly, than even Mr. Cleveland or Mr. Gresham.

"Mr. Gresham says that the Queen's Government yielded because Mr. Stevens recognized the Provisional Government when it was only a government on paper. As to that I can only say that I was present in the council chamber at the time the correspondence with the Ministers of the deposed Queen was being carried on, and this is the first time that I have ever heard of it. Neither Mr. Gresham nor Mr. Blount, I believe, were present. Mr. Gresham says further that the Queen surrendered not to the Provisional Government, but to the United States, and that the terms of her surrender show this. She surrendered under protest. What difference did it make to the Provisional Government? They could not keep her from surrendering under protest. They wanted her to surrender, and she did. She laid down her crown and unmanageable power to the palace, the barracks and the police stations, the guard was disbanded and she retired to a private house which the Provisional Government—not the United States—gave her for a residence. She surrendered, not to the superior force of the United States, but because her adherents did not care to face the rifles of the Hawaiian volunteers.

REVIEW OF THE TESTIMONY.

"Mr. Gresham takes the word of the Queen that she surrendered to the superior power of the United States as sufficient proof of the fact. Mr. Gresham is the victim of a document. It is remarkable that so acute a lawyer should fall so easily a prey to the wiles of a Polynesian Queen. I never knew a more interesting illustration of the cunning of the savage. Lillie Kalakaua might have surrendered to the Angel Gabriel if she had chosen to. No one would have been doubted—not Mr. Gresham.

"Mr. Gresham seems to have adopted what has been from the beginning the absurd contention of the royalists, namely, that the Provisional Government had joined with the Queen in the submitting a controversy to the United States for settlement. Whatever controversy there had been was settled there and then. The Queen became plain Mrs. Dominis. The new Government was established and was recognized by England, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Portugal, Japan, and the United States. It was recognized by Minister Stevens. It was recognized by ex-President Harrison and President Cleveland. Independence now is no longer possible. An appeal upon the islands now is out of date.

"Whatever the truth of Mr. Gresham's simple and child-like conclusions may be, the moment for making them good has passed by. The Provisional Government at that time was fighting for liberty and civilized government, and it had a right to use any means that seemed to offer and to its cause. If any mistake was made it was made by Minister Stevens.

"Any attempt to restore the monarchy is an attempt to visit the punishment for a diplomatic mistake upon the heads of unoffending persons, who have relied upon the good faith of the United States Government. The attempt to set aside the Provisional Government by intimidation or by force would be an outrage upon the rights of all these persons, as well as an wanton violation of the plainest principles of international law.

NOT THE RIGHT OF INTEGRITY.

"The Provisional Government is entitled to exactly the same rights as every other sovereign power and it impending upon this Government the obligation to recognize its existence is the very fact that it probably is repudiated. It was contended in the beginning that the Hawaiian revolution was the result of an intrigue of the sugar planters and of aliens who were scrambling after the heritage. The bitter opponents of the Sugar Kings proved the reverse to be the case. Once speculative in an alien and was opposed to the aspirations interests of the Kingdom. Then immediately the interests of the merchants, the small tradesmen, the mechanics and the workingmen were all enthused by the revolution and will all be impoverished by the restoration of the monarchy.

"The injury which will result to all these can not be calculated. Mr. Cleveland is striking a blow at American commerce in the Pacific from which it cannot recover for years, and in so doing he is adopting the policy and placing into the hands of Great Republics, who wishes the extension of corrupt government in order to gain complete control of the country and make cheap sugar with contract labor under the protection of American guns."

Daily Advertiser 50c. per month

A LIFE SIZE PICTURE.

Presented by the Trustees of Punahou to the Preparatory.

The Presentation of the Late General Armstrong's Portrait Took Place Wednesday Afternoon.

By order of the trustees of Oahu college, Wednesday was set apart as the day for presenting the life-sized steel engraving of the late General S. C. Armstrong which was donated by the trustees of the Punahou Preparatory school. The memorial exercises were held in the school house on Beretania street, commencing at 1 o'clock. Among those who were present were Hon. A. S. Willis, U. S. Minister and Mrs Willis, F. W. Damon, Dr. N. B. Emerson, J. S. Emerson, Mrs. Hosmer and a few ladies. On the platform were seated the following gentlemen: Prof. F. A. Hosmer of Oahu college, Revs. E. G. Beckwith and C. M. Hyde, Chief Justice Judd and W. R. Castle.

Prof. Hosmer opened the proceedings by saying:

General Armstrong's father and mother were among the earliest of the missionaries to these islands and in 1848 the former became Minister of Public Instruction here. General Armstrong received his early education in the public schools and at Oahu college. He afterwards entered Williams college from which he was graduated in 1861. The war was going on and with his well known enthusiasm he raised a company and went to the front. He was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry but regained his command in time to take part in the three days fight at Gettysburg where he led a gallant charge, being one of the most conspicuous of the junior officers on the field. He then became lieutenant-colonel of the 8th U. S. Colored Infantry, and afterwards colonel of the 8th colored infantry. At the close of the war, immediately on Lee's surrender, he was commissioned brigadier-general. His association with the colored troops apparently determined his life work, and in 1867 he received from General Howard the office of Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. He made his headquarters at Hampton, Va., and there remained until the time of his death on May 11, 1893.

His whole life has been devoted to building up the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, a school for the colored and Indian races. He has been the soul and inspiration of the work, and he was not only the adviser of the young people of the colored race, but the counselor of the older people. It has been his practice to keep track of his former pupils, the young women, in their work in the South, and the young Indians after they have returned to their homes on the Western plains, and he has been a constant source of inspiration to them, as indeed he was to all with whom he came in contact, and though he has passed from among us his influence still continues.

Dr. Beckith, the brother-in-law and former teacher of General Armstrong, next spoke a few words on the boyhood of the General, and told many incidents of his school days. He was always at the front, in the class-room, on the playground, or wherever he might be found. It is related that during one of the battles of the recent war, young Armstrong was so far ahead of his troops that he did not hear the command of his superior officer to retreat, preparatory to another maneuver and when he turned about he found himself alone. It was characteristic of the man that he was always at the front or always a little ahead of other men—but never for himself, always unselfish, noble and devoted to the good of his fellow men.

Chief Justice Judd, Dr. Hyde, and W. R. Castle each spoke eulogistic words of General Armstrong. In conclusion the audience sang "America" and "Hawaii Ponoi."

The Tolua Departs.

The American yacht Tolua, under command of Captain Comte Fonteine de Tolua, sailed gaily out of the harbor about 4 o'clock Wednesday p. m. for Hilo where she will remain three or four days in order to allow the Count and Countess an opportunity to visit the volcano. From Hilo the Tolua will leave for Tahiti and other Pacific islands. J. Cook did not go on the yacht. During the morning the yacht was moved up alongside the steamship Mariposa to receive provisions and water. Before leaving the Count expressed his delight at the pleasant stay of a month or more in Honolulu.

The Cleveland doctrine, as exhibited in the Hawaiian question, is something new and novelty in American statecraft.—Troy Budget.

A WORLD BEATER.

THE GREAT TRIAL TRIP OF THE CRUISER COLUMBIA.

At Boston on the afternoon of November 28th, the United States cruiser Columbia, won for herself the proud title of "mistress of the seas," and for the great American firm that built her a snug little fortune.

Twenty-five and three-tenths knots an hour are the figures that should go down to history, for the great white racer actually maintained this speed for eight nautical miles less than a small fraction, though her average over the entire course of 57.94 miles was only 24.81 knots.

Even the latter, which will undoubtedly be the official figures of the board when the final corrections are made, is faster than any other sea-going vessel, either merchant or naval, that has ever been propelled through water.

The fleet Cunarders the Lucania and Campania, can boast only of 22.7 knots an hour, and neither of them have ever shown such a splendid burst of speed as was witnessed off the shores of Cape Ann. It was magnificent.

The following table shows the speed attained by the crack cruisers of this and other nations:

Cruiser.	Knots.
Columbia (United States)	22.8
Nueve de Julio (Argentine)	22.7
Blake (England)	22.4
New York (United States)	21.0
Kaiserin Augusta (Germany)	20.7
Reina Regente (Spain)	20.6
San Francisco (United States)	20.1

The Olympia made a record of 21.26 knots in her preliminary trial some days ago.

A TEACHERS' MEETING.

Hawaiian Pedagogues Discuss Different Methods of Instruction.

According to the notice given by the Inspector of Public Schools, the teachers in the districts of North and South Kona held their first meeting at Kona-waena on the 24th ult.

Teachers present were:

Mrs. Nettie L. Scott, Holualoa; Mrs. S. E. Stuber, Kona-waena; Mrs. Elizabeth Arnold, Hookena; Mrs. C. L. Hopke, Paheehee; Miss Florence J. Scott, private; S. M. Scott, Paheehee; Thos. Aia, Kailua; D. H. Kahanaloha, Napoopoo; Thos. Barlow, Milolii; Sol. Haleohano, Hookena; Thos. N. Haae, Alae; Sam Kahananui, Kailua; and Moses, Kailua.

The object of the meeting was to discuss various methods of teaching children of different nationalities in the public schools. Messrs. S. M. Scott and Thos. Aia acted as President and Secretary respectively.

The method of teaching language lessons was first introduced by Mrs. N. Scott, followed by the President. New ideas were brought up and interesting remarks were made on this subject by some of them.

The principles of writing, which were fully explained by Mr. Thos. Aia, one of the professional writers. Then followed the method of teaching music to children, which was presented by D. H. Kahanaloha.

A few other matters were brought before the meeting for consideration. The following gentlemen were elected as officers for the coming year:

T. K. K. Arnold ..... President.
S. M. Scott ..... Vice-President.
Thos. Aia ..... Secretary.

Next a committee of four members, namely, T. K. K. Arnold, S. M. Scott, Thos. Aia and D. H. Kahanaloha, was appointed to select subjects for discussion at the coming meeting.

The Inter-Ocean's Comment.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—The Inter-Ocean will say editorially tomorrow of Mr. Gresham's report:

"The report of Secretary Gresham, recommending the restoration of the monarchy in Hawaii, is an extraordinary document. The Secretary counts the statements of ex-Minister Stevens, Mr. Thurston and others as nothing, and seems to hold to the theory that only Mr. Blount was capable of seeing or of telling the truth.

"This report is a humiliation to the American people and a rebuke to those applying residents of Hawaii, who have done more for the advancement of the Hawaiian Islands than all the kings and queens that ever ruled there. If the President acts on this recommendation, there will be force and cruel war on the islands, and the Democratic Administration will be responsible."

It looks as if the Hawaiian Blizzard would blow a little good for San Francisco. There will not be many people in Congress after this to say that there is no necessity for that cable.—S. F. Examiner.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

Original and Only Genuine.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

New Store!

New Goods!

New Firm!

All the Latest Novelties and Styles in

Antique Oak Bedroom Suits, Wicker Ware

SIDE BOARDS, CHIFFONIERS, ETC.,

WARDROBES, WALL BRACKETS

And all kinds of Furniture Manufactured and Repaired.

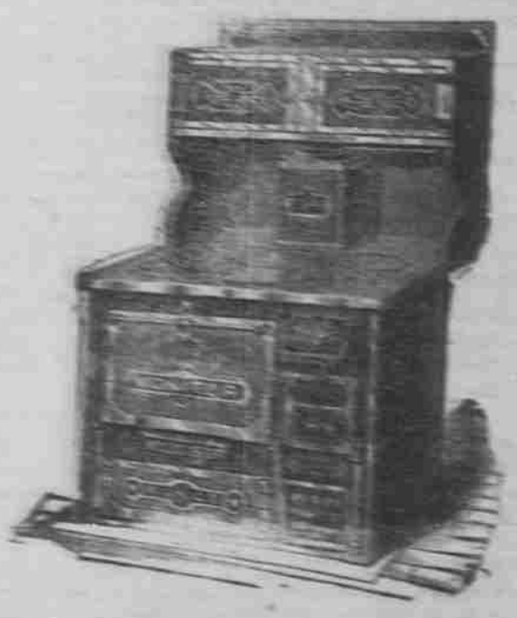
All Island Orders will receive prompt and careful attention

ORDWAY & PORTER,

Robinson Block, Hotel Street, between Fort and Nuuanu.

JOHN NOTT,

—IMPORTER AND DEALER IN—



Steel and Iron Ranges, Stoves and Fixtures,

DOMESTIC GOODS AND KITCHEN UTENSILS.

AGATE WARE IN GREAT VARIETY.

White, Gray and Silver-plated.

RUBBER HOSE!

LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS, WATER CLOSETS, METALS.

Plumbers' Stock, Water and Soil Pipes.

Plumbing, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Work.

DUNCAN BLOCK, 95 and 97 KING STREET.

PACIFIC COMMERCIAL

ADVERTISER,

HONOLULU'S LIVE DAILY.

DELIVERED BY CARRIERS 50 CENTS A MONTH.