THE EVENING STAR.
PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
AT THE STAR BUILDINGS,
1101 Pennsylvania Avenue, corner 11th St., by
The Evening Star Newspaper Company.
S. H. KAUFFMANN, Pres't.
New York Office, 88 Potter Building.

THE EVENING STAR is served to subscribers in the city by carriers, on their own account, at 10 cents per week, or 44c. per month. Copies at the counter 2 cents each. By mail—anywhere in the United States or Canada—postage prepaid—50 cents per month.
SATURDAY QUINTUPLE SHEET STAR $1.00 per year; with foreign postage added, $3.00.
(Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D.C., as second-class mail matter.)
☞All mail subscriptions must be paid in advance.
Rates of advertising made known on application.

Part 2.

# The Evening Star.

Pages 9-12.

TO ADVERTISERS.
Advertisers are urgently requested to hand in advertisements the day prior to publication, in order that insertion may be assured. Want advertisements will be received up to noon of the day of publication, precedence being given to those first received.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1893—TWELVE PAGES.

AMUSEMENTS.

TRIPS TO PARIS AND TO THE WORLD'S FAIR IN A COURSE OF THREE LECTURES, WITH 250 MAGNIFICENT STEREOPTICON VIEWS, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NATIONAL HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, 13TH AND L STS. N. W.
Paris and Napoleon, by Miss Anna Seaton Schmidt, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 8 P.M.
The White City by the Lake, by Miss Janet Elizabeth Richards, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 8 P.M.
A Day on the "Midway," by Miss Janet Elizabeth Richards, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 8 P.M.
Course ticket, $1; single admission, 50c. No reserved seats. n16-4t

A RARE TREAT
AT MT. VERNON PLACE CHURCH,
9th and K sts. n.w.,
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16.
MISS BERTHA LUCAS, - - - - - - Violinist.
MR. JOHN PORTER LAWRENCE, - - Pianist.
MISS HATTIE M. RITCHIE, - - - - Soprano.
MT. VERNON QUARTET.
CHORUS OF SEVENTY-FIVE VOICES.
Tickets, including reserved seat, 50 cents, at ELLIS' MUSIC STORE, 937 Pa. ave. n15-2t

IMPERSONATIONS.
GRAND PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT
By Martyn College of Elocution, in its immense new Atheneum, 1223 G st. n.w.,
FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 17, 8 P.M.
A half-hour lecture on "GOETHE," by Rev. C. C. Morhart, to be followed by Vocal and Instrumental Music, Recitations, Scenes, Monologues, Impersonations, Pantomime, Debate, Wit, Humor, Comedy, Tragedy, Elocution, Oratory, Drama, and a LESSON IN IMPERSONATIONS,
By Prof. Webster Edgerly, President of Martyn College,
Ending with the weird comedy-pantomime "REAL GHOSTS."
Best reserved seats, 25 cents for the entire entertainment. They are selling rapidly. n15-3t

NEW NATIONAL THEATER. This Week.
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.
DE WOLF
HOPPER
AND HIS MERRY COMPANY,
Presenting the
GORGEOUS COMIC OPERA SPECTACLE,
PANJANDRUM.
In response to many requests Mr. HOPPER will at each performance recite "CASEY AT THE BAT."
Prices, 25c., 50c., $1.00 and $1.50.
Next Week—Mr. E. H. SOTHERN in Sheridan; or, The Maid of Bath. Seats now on sale. n15-tf

ACADEMY.
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.
Edwin Barbour's Romantic Play,
LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN.
The land where the mist of eve and the gray of morn kiss each other through the shades of night.
Next Week—NEIL BURGESS'
County Fair.
Seats now on sale. n15-tf

"OLD VIENNA," World's Fair.
Heard by thousands, loved by all.
IMPERIAL AUSTRIAN INFANTRY BAND.
Under the leadership of Band Master C. M. ZIEHRER.
If you missed the world's fair don't miss Old Vienna's Band. If you attended the fair no power can prevent your enjoying them again.
NO EXCUSE FOR NOT HEARING THEM.
Popular Prices,
CONVENTION HALL, 5th and K streets,
SATURDAY NOV. 25, 1893.
Subscription sale NOW at Bradbury Piano Ware Rooms, 1225 Pennsylvania avenue.
Prices: $1.00, 75, 50 and 25c.

SEIDL & SLEVINSKI SUBSCRIPTION LIST AT BRADBURYS, 1225 PENNSYLVANIA AVE. n14-eod

FUN! FUN!! FUN!!!
WILLARD HALL,
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
PROF. CARPENTER'S
HYPNOTISM——MESMERISM.
Admission, 25 cents.
Reserved seats, 50 cents. n11-1m

ALBAUGH'S GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
MR.
E. S. WILLARD
AND HIS OWN COMPANY,
In the following plays:
Tonight,
JOHN NEEDHAM'S DOUBLE.
Friday Evening,
THE MIDDLEMAN.
Saturday Matinee,
THE PROFESSOR'S LOVE STORY.
Saturday Evening (first time here),
A FOOL'S PARADISE.
During Mr. Willard's engagement the curtain will rise at 8:15 precisely, at which hour it is earnestly hoped the audience will find it convenient to be seated.
Next Week—ROSE AND CHAS. COGHLAN. n13-tf

KERNAN'S LYCEUM THEATER.
TONIGHT AT 8.
Matinees Thursday and Saturday.
HERE'S ANOTHER.
SAM DEVERE'S OWN COMPANY.
THE ORIGINAL BIG BOOM
Including
MLLE. BERTOLDI,
The World's Wonder.
SAM DEVERE,
The Original Whistling Coon.
Next Week—H.W. WILLIAMS' METEORS. n13-6t

HARRIS' THEATER.
Week commencing Monday, November 13, 1893.
Usual Matinees—Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
DAN McCARTHY'S
TRUE IRISH HEARTS.
Next week—Just Landed. n13-6t

Art Lectures.
NOV. 18, 1893.—Mr. J. CARROLL BECKWITH, "Modern Painters." (Illustrated.)
DEC. 16, 1893.—Mr. EDWIN H. BLASHFIELD, "Decorative Art, Old Italian Masters."
JAN. 13, 1894.—Mr. F. HOPKINSON SMITH, "Half Way, a Middle Ground in Art—French Impressionism."
FEB. 10, 1894.—Mr. WM. A. COFFIN, "Landscape Work."
MAR. 10, 1894.—Dr. JOHN C. VAN DYKE, "Portrait Painting." (Illustrated.)
To be given in the Lecture Hall, Builders' Exchange, 719 and 721 13th st. n.w., commencing at 8 p.m.
Course Tickets, admitting two persons, $5.
Single course tickets, admitting one person to each lecture, $3.00.
Single admission, 75c.
For sale at Art Students' League, 808 17th st.n.w. n13to18inc

WONDERLAND THEATER AND MUSEUM,
Odd Fellows' Hall, 7th st. n.w.
NOVEL. INSTRUCTIVE. ENTERTAINING.
WEEK COMMENCING NOV. 13,
PROF. SWINBERGER'S
RENOWNED DOG AND MONKEY CIRCUS.
KISSEL, the Drill Artist. BLAKES, English Sketch Team. HEFFERN, the One-legged Dancer.
Daily Performances At 1 AND 7 O'CLOCK.
General Admission..........10 cents.
Reserved Seats..........10 cents extra. n11-6t

BANJO THOROUGHLY TAUGHT BY NOTE OR simplified method; only $7 per quarter. I guarantee to teach the most unmusical person to play a perfect tune each lesson by my simple method or no charge. Parlors open from 10 a.m. until 9 p.m. GEORGE DRAEGER, 631 I st. n.w. a9-1m

THE HOUSE IN WHICH ABRAHAM LINCOLN DIED,
516 10th st., now contains over 2,500 relics of Mr. Lincoln, most of them from the "Homestead" at Springfield, Ill.
Open daily, except Sunday, 9-12 and 1-4. Tuesdays and Fridays, 8-10 p.m.
Admission, 25 cents. oc26-3m

AMUSEMENTS.

A Rare Treat
AT MT. VERNON PLACE CHURCH, 9th and K sts. n.w., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16. Miss BERTHA LUCAS, Violinist; Mr. JOHN PORTER LAWRENCE, Pianist; Miss HATTIE M. RITCHIE, Soprano. MT. VERNON QUARTET, CHORUS OF SEVENTY-FIVE VOICES. Tickets, including reserved seat, 50 cents, at ELLIS' MUSIC STORE, 937 Pa. ave. 1t

Races. Races.
WASHINGTON JOCKEY CLUB.
RACE COURSE AT BENNING'S.
18 DAYS' RACING.
COMMENCING
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23,
CONTINUING EVERY DAY TO DECEMBER 13.
SIX RACES EACH DAY.
STEEPLECHASES AND HURDLE RACES.
First Race at 1:30 p.m.
Admission to Grounds and Grand Stand, $1. Ladies, 50c.
Trains leave station 6th and B streets northwest at 11:50, 12:30 and 1 p.m. Returning immediately after races. Fare, 25 cents round trip.
Characters excluded. n16-24t

Foot Ball.
FIRST CHAMPIONSHIP GAME.
COLUMBIA ATHLETIC CLUB
AND
Y. M. C. A.,
SATURDAY, NOV. 18, 3:45 P.M.,
CAPITOL PARK,
North Capitol and G sts.
Admission, 50 cents. Children under 14 years, 25 cents. n16-2t

ALBAUGH'S GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
One week, commencing
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20.
America's Greatest Dramatic Organization,
ROSE and CHARLES
COGHLAN,
Presenting Sardou's Masterpiece,
DIPLOMACY.
THE PLAYERS:
Rose Coghlan. Charles Coghlan.
Effie Shannon. Robert Taber.
Kate Meek. F. de Belleville.
Lucie Lewis. Robert Fischer.
Kuhne Beveridge. Grant Stewart.
Regular prices. Seats now selling. n16-3t

METZEROTT MUSIC HALL.
THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 16, 1893,
8:15 O'clock,
Grand Concert
BY
MR. LEO P. WHEAT,
Assisted by
MISS BERTHA LINCOLN, Soprano;
HERMAN RAKEMANN, Violinist;
HUBBARD T. SMITH, Vocalist, and
EDWARD H. DROOP, Accompanist.
This concert is under the auspices of the PRESIDENT'S TROOP (Troop A, D.C.N.G.).
Tickets, 75 and 50c., including reserved seats. For sale NOW at Metzerott's, 1110 F st. n8-8t

MR. ALLAN DE COU MUELLER'S SELECT School for Dancing, Delsarte and Deportment, Masonic Temple, 9th and F sts. n.w., Washington, D.C. Circulars at the Academy. oc26-1m*

EXTRA—NEW NATIONAL. NOV. 27.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON
n13-tf IN RIP VAN WINKLE.

PROF. CALDWELL'S DANCING ACADEMY, COR. 5 and H n.w., TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Class for children Weds. and Sats. Private lessons given by appointment at my residence, 40 C n.w. oc25-4w*

GOODMAN'S SOCIETY ORCHESTRA.
FIRST-CLASS MUSIC FURNISHED For RECEPTIONS, DINNERS, TEAS, DANCES, Etc. Office, 331½ Pa. ave. s.e. Residence, 515 Hst.n.w. Correspondence promptly attended to.o26-1m

THE DUPRE SINCLAIR SCHOOL OF ORATORY AND DRAMATIC ART, 1312 S ST. N. W.
ELOCUTION. VOICE CULTURE.
REFERENCES:
Rev. A. G. Rogers, D.D.; Mr. J. W. Webb, ex-Gov. Perham, Maine; Hon. W. Cogswell, Mass.
For terms address
n8-1m* H. DUPRE SINCLAIR.

LECTURES.

FREE LECTURE AND COMPLIMENTARY LESSONS at Gaillard School of Languages, 906 F st. n.w., THURSDAY, 16th inst., 8 p.m. French, J. D. Gaillard, Be's L. (Paris), Officier d'Academie, etc., author of Gaillard original scientific and phonetic method, based upon the association of ideas; German, P. H. Muller, author of words-chain method. Subject, "How Easy, Rapid, Fascinating the Study of Languages Can Be Made by Following Natural Laws." n11

EDUCATIONAL.
IN WASHINGTON.

MME. PRONGUEE, 1701 Q ST., IS GIVING LESSONS in French and Italian, private and in class. Day and evening classes for adults. Children of all ages taught to speak. Testimonials of successful work. n16-1m

NORWOOD INSTITUTE,
14TH STREET AND MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE,
oc30 Mr. and Mrs. W. D. CABELL, Principals.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE WISHES A few pupils for the banjo. Terms, 50c. per lesson, or $10 per quarter. Address 1406 Columbia st. n.w. n13-1w*

MISS ALICE E. BURBAGE, 469 I ST. N.W.
Graduate of Royal Conservatory of Leipzig.
Piano soloist and
Teacher of piano, harmony and counterpoint.
no9-1m*

1438 N ST. N.W.
THE MISSES KERR'S SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES
AND LITTLE CHILDREN.
se25 Fall term begins September 28.

MISS HALSTEAD'S PRIVATE SCHOOL.
1429 20th st., cor. of P st. n.w.
A day school for children and older girls.
Applications may be made at the school rooms daily from 9 till 1 o'clock se1-3m*

COLUMBIA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE,
623 La. ave., bet. 6th and 7th sts. n.w.
C. K. URNER, A.M., C.E., Prin.
Twenty-third year as a successful business educator; eighth year in this city and fifteen years with Eastman College. Six thorough and practical courses: Business, English, accountancy, civil service, shorthand and typewriting. Learn the phonograph and typewriter; the quickest preparation for the office; complete course, $15. Shorthand dictations by competent readers and the phonograph; individual instruction by experienced reporters. Graduates of rare excellence and distinguished success; moderate prices; send for catalogue. au26

MR. PUTNAM'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG MEN AND boys is located at 1434 Q st. n.w. Preparation for colleges and technical schools and for business. Best of references. For particulars apply to WM. H. PUTNAM, or A. N. McQUARRIE. no7-1m*

COLUMBIA STUDIO OF ELOCUTION AND ACTING. ELEANORE E. POOLE, assisted by Wm. Conley and others, 306 F st. n.w.
Send for catalogue. se8-3m*

WASHINGTON CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, 1225 10th n.w. Twenty-fifth year. Piano, organ, voice, violin, flute, cornet, &c. Free advantages to pupils. O. B. BULLARD, Director. oc5-2m*

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION MATHEMATICS, CLASSICS, English, book keeping, shorthand; day and evening. Room 139, Corcoran building, opposite U. S. Treasury, 15th st. n.w. n4-1m

MRS. L. O. TALBOTT WILL REOPEN FRENCH and English school for young ladies and children, October 4, at 927 P st. "Culture classes for adults." se29-3m*

SYNDICATE FOR PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN ALL BRANCHES, by SPECIALIST holding degrees from European and American universities. Address A. F. CRAVEN, Ph.D., Columbian University. no2to20*

EDUCATIONAL.
IN WASHINGTON.

FRENCH LESSONS. TERMS REASONABLE.
Easy and attractive method.
New classes forming.
n14-2w* Mlle. V. PRUD'HOMME, 307 D st. n.w.

LADY JUST FROM ENGLAND WISHES TO GIVE private lessons in French (acquired in Paris), painting in oil, water colors, crayon and pencil drawings. Address E.E.BARTON,910 20th n.w.n14-7w*

SIGNOR MAINA'S VOCAL SCHOOL,
919 H st. n.w.
The only thorough school of the celebrated Italian method of singing in Washington. Careful placing of the voice and artistic finish. n4-12t*

GUNSTON INSTITUTE,
2926 and 2928 P st. n.w.
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
oc13-2m Mr. and Mrs. B. R. MASON.

MT. VERNON MUSIC STUDIO, 1003 9TH N.W., G. W. Lawrence, vocal teacher. Voice culture; correct breathing taught by rapid method; pupils prepared for concerts. Monthly musicales. n9-3w&2days*

ACADEMY OF THE
HOLY CROSS,
1312 MASS. AVE.
A day school for young ladies and little girls.
The course of study embraces all the branches of a practical education. au31-6m

WASHINGTON FEMALE SEMINARY, 1226 15TH st. Day and boarding school; special advantages in primary, intermediate and advanced departments. Miss CLAUDIA STUART, Principal.n8-1m*

IVY INSTITUTE BUSINESS COLLEGE,
S. W. COR. 8TH AND K STS. N. W.
Course of instruction equals that of any business college in Washington; terms lower.
Principal has been a well-known, reliable and successful Washington educator for 17 years.
Full business course, day or night, $25 a year.
Bookkeeping, arithmetic, spelling, grammar, letter writing, penmanship, typewriting, shorthand. Diplomas and positions for graduates. Central location. Experienced teachers. Send for announcement. S. W. FLYNN, A. M., Principal. n4

LANGUAGES.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
723 14th st. n.w.
Branches in all American and European Principal cities. New term begins now.

WEST END STUDIO OF EXPRESSION, 831 20TH.
Elocution, acting, physical culture.
Acting—Mr. Edwin Ferry.
Elocution, physical cuture—Mrs. Walton. n1-1m*

SHAFTESBURY COLLEGE OF
ELOCUTION,
ORATORY AND DRAMATIC CULTURE, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231 G st. The finest school in the world. Lessons in class or private, in all branches. School year begins Nov. 1. oc9

MISS SCHMITT'S PRIVATE SCHOOL, 453 G N.W. Faults of speech corrected. Kindergarten, advanced, German, French, Articulation, Speech, Reading, Dancing, Physical Culture. Coach oc28-1m*

PIANO INSTRUCTION—MISS MAY H. MEAD, certificated pupil of Herr Raif of the Royal Conservatory of Berlin. Lessons at pupils' homes if desired. 902 22d st. n.w. oc30-1m*

OLNEY INSTITUTE,
1827 I st.
Succeeding Mrs. Myer's Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls.
OPENS OCTOBER 4, 1893.
MISS VIRGINIA MASON DORSEY,
MISS LAURA LEE DORSEY, Principals.
se25-tf

ST. CECILIA'S ACADEMY,
601 East Capitol st., for ladies and children, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 4. This well-known institution affords every advantage for acquiring a thorough English and musical education. Pupils not attending the academy will be admitted to the classes in music, art, fancy work, elocution, phonography and typewriting. au15-4m

MRS. MANN'S KINDERGARTEN AND SCHOOL and the Elizabeth Peabody Kindergarten Normal Training School, 1918 Sunderland place (or O st. n.w.), will begin fall and winter sessions October 2, 1893. Coach at noon. au31-3m

MT. VERNON SEMINARY,
M and 11th sts.,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS.
Thoroughly modern and progressive in methods and spirit. Primary, Secondary and Collegiate classes. Established in 1875, this school continues the careful training and thorough instruction in every department for which it has hitherto been so favorably known. It is equipped with every appliance for the health and comfort of its pupils, including steam heat, passenger elevator and perfect sanitation.
Fall term opens OCTOBER 3, 1893.
Year books furnished on application.
Mrs. ELIZABETH J. SOMERS,
se6-3m Principal.

MADAME A. PELE (FROM PARIS), FRENCH classes and private lessons; best references.
1322 14th st. n.w.
Ten years of successful teaching. se16-3m*

1864—EDUCATION FOR REAL LIFE—1894
FOR SONS AND DAUGHTERS.
THE SPENCERIAN BUSINESS COLLEGE, National Bank of the Republic building, corner 7th and D sts. n.w. Day and night sessions began September 4. Practical English, shorthand and typewriting; Spencerian rapid writing; mechanical and architectural drawing. Corps of ten thoroughly trained teachers. Location central. Services of graduates always in demand.
Office open every business day and night.
Write or call for new annual announcement.
Mrs. SARA A. SPENCER,
Tel. call 1084. (oc16) Principal and Proprietor.

PRIVATE LESSONS, ELEMENTARY OR ADVANCED. At pupil's residence if desired. Experienced tutor. University graduate. Especial attention to backward, unwilling and adult pupils. Prof. J., 1406 Hopkins place, near 20th and P n.w. se28-m,tu,w,th2m*

MME. J. ESPUTA-DALY,
Teacher of voice culture and the note chain system for reading music at sight. Mme. Daly has charge of vocal department at Mt. De Sales, Md., and St. John's College, Washington, D. C. School singing classes a specialty. Address 224 N. J. ave. n.w. Call 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Mondays and Wednesdays on and after Sept. 4. au23-3m

MISS FRANCES MARTIN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
1205 Q st. n.w.
French kindergarten. Boarding pupils limited.
se2-3m*

THE BERKELEY SCHOOL,
1738 I ST. N.W.,
CHAS. W. FISHER, B.S., Head Master.
Prepares young men for West Point, Annapolis and for all colleges and universities. Arrangements may be made for private lessons in all branches in the afternoon or evening. oc23-tr

MISS AMY C. LEAVITT,
1121 VERMONT AVE. N.W.
PIANO AND HARMONY.
se21-tf LESSONS ON THE JANKO KEYBOARD.

WOOD'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 407 EAST Capitol st.; ninth year devoted to the education of young men and women for business life. Terms reasonable, and situations furnished without charge. Call or send for 32-page illustrated catalogue, containing names of more than 350 students. se15

FRIENDS' SCHOOL,
AN ELEMENTARY AND HIGH SCHOOL
For both sexes, 1811 I st.
Children who begin school in our primary department, almost without exception, are happy and become interested and thorough students. Our teachers are college trained, and their students are pursuing courses at Yale, Columbia, Cornell, Princeton, Johns Hopkins, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Lafayette and Hobart.
Students are received at any time and fitted into classes.
oc26-tr THOMAS W. SIDWELL, Principal.

MISS C. MATILDA MINKE, 312 DELAWARE AVE. n.e., graduate of the New Eng. Conservatory of Music, Boston, Organist and Experienced Teacher of Piano and Harmony. oc24-1m*

PROF. J. FRANCIS GERMUILLER, TEACHER OF piano, organ, vocal music and harmony; especially attentive to beginners as well as to pupils advanced. 611 I st. n.w. se25-2m*

NOW OPEN.
ART STUDENTS' LEAGUE—NINTH SEASON.
Day classes—Antique, portrait, oils, water colors and women's life.
Evening classes—Antique and men's life.
For circulars send to
oc3-tf 808 17th st. n.w.

MISS BALCH'S CIVIL SERVICE INSTITUTE AND Business College, 1207 10th n.w. Pupils prepared successfully for civil service, departmental and census examinations. Stenography taught. se2-tr

SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION, ORATORY, ACTING, physical grace and voice culture. 1317 13th st. n.w. Lessons given during the day or evening. EDWARD C. TOWNSEND, Miss ADA L. TOWNSEND. se29-tr

OUT OF WASHINGTON.

ST. GEORGE'S HALL, FOR BOYS, ST. GEORGE'S, Md., Prof. J. C. KINEAR, A.M., Prin.; 18th year; college or business life; unexcelled advantages; home comforts; reasonable terms. oc11-2m*

Get the Best.
THE CONCORD HARNESS,
LUTZ & BRO.,
497 Penn. ave., adjoining National Hotel.
Horse Blankets and Lap Robes at low prices.
oc3

## WHEN KINGS RULED.

### Intrigues and Evils That Led to the Hawaiian Revolution.

### HEAVY BURDENS OF THE PEOPLE.

### The Lurid Reign of the Late King Kalakaua,

### A TOOL OF DESIGNING MEN.

Commissioner Blount when obtaining information concerning affairs in Hawaii was furnished by the provisional government with a statement of the condition of the people and government under King Kalakaua, and the evils which the people suffered. Following is an abstract of this statement which gives an interesting view of recent Hawaiian history:

It is true that the germs of many of the evils of Kalakaua's reign may be traced to the reign of Tamehamaha V. The reactionary policy of that monarch was well known. Under him the recrudescence of heathenism began, as evinced by the pagan orgies at the funeral of his sister, Vctoria Kamamalu, in June, 1886, and by his encouragement of the lascivious hulahula dances, and of the perncious class of kahunas or sorcerers. Closely connected with this reaction was a growing jealousy and hatred of foreigners.

**Intrigues During Lunalilo's Reign.**

During Lunalilo's reign, 1873-74, this feeling was fanned into a flame by several causes, the execution of the law for the segregation of lepers, the agitation over the proposed session of Pearl Harbor to the United States, and the famous mutiny at the barracks. Kalakaua made the most of this disaffection, smarting as he was under his defeat in the election of January 8, 1873. His manifesto previous to that election appealed to this race prejudice. He promised if elected to repeal the poll tax, to put native Hawaiians into government offices, and to amend the constitution of 1864. "Beware," he said, "of the constitution of 1852, and the false teachings of the foreigners who are now seeking to obtain the direction of the government if Lunalilo ascends the throne."

Walter Murray Gibson, formerly Mormon apostle and shepherd of Lanai, then a professional politician and editor of the scurrilous paper, Nuhou, disappointed that he had been ignored in the formation of Lunalilo's cabinet, attached himself to Kalakaua's party.

**The Election of Kalakaua.**

Upon Lunalilo's untimely death, February 3, 1874, as no successor to the throne had been appointed, the legislature was summoned to meet on the 12th. The choice lay between Kalakaua and the queen dowager, Emma. The cabinet and American party favored the former, and the English the latter. At the same time Kalakaua's true character was not understood. The natives knew that his family had always been an idolatrous one; his reputed grandfather, Kamanawa, had been hanged in 1840 for poisoning his wife. Under Tamehamaha V he had been an advocate of absolutism and the removal of the prohibitory liquor law. A defalcation occurred while he was postmaster, which was covered up, his friends makng the loss good to the government. Queen Emma's adherence carried Oahu, but Kalakaua secured the rest of the islands. It was charged, and generally believed, that bribery was used to secure Kalakaua's election. Be that as it may, the legislature was convened, and elected Kalakaua king by 39 votes to 6.

A mob of Queen Emma's partisans had surounded the court house during the election, sacking the building and assaulting the representatives with clubs. Mr. Pierce, the American minister, had anticipated the riot, and had agreed with Commodore Belknap of the Tuscarora and Commodore Skerrett of the Portsmouth upon a signal for landing the troops under their command. Under formal request from Mr. C. R. Bishop, minister of foreign affairs, a body of 150 marines landed from the two men-of-war, and in a few minutes were joined by one of seventy men from H. B. M.'s corvette Tenedos. They quickly dispersed the mob and arrested a number of them without bloodshed. The British troops occuped Queen Emma's grounds; the other government buildings were guarded by American troops until the 20th. The next day at noon Kalakaua was sworn in as king under the protection of United States troops. For several years he depended upon the support of the foreign community, and did not venture to proclaim a new constitution, nor to disregard public opinion in his appointments. The reciprocity treaty with the United States was concluded January 30, 1875, and the act necessary to carry it into effect was passed by the Hawaiian legislature July 18, 1876, after the most stubborn opposition, chiefly from the English members of the house and the partisans of Queen Emma, who denounced it as a step toward annexation.

**The Advent of Spreckels.**

The first effect of the reciprocity treaty was to cause a boom in sugar. In 1878 Mr. Spreckels applied to the cabinet for a lease of the surplus water of the streams on the northeast side of Maui, as far as Honomanu. Up to this time the changes in the cabinet had been caused by disagreements between its members, and had no political significance. Mr. Spreckels' request was refused on the ground that it would give him a perpetual monopoly of the water.

In the mean time Mr. Gibson, after months of preparation, had brought in before the legislature a motion of want of confidence, which was defeated by a vote of 26 to 19 on June 24. On the night of July 1 Messrs. Claus Spreckels and G. W. McFarlane had a long conference with Kalakaua at the Hawaiian Hotel, on the subject of the water privilege, and adjourned to the palace about midnight. The result was that letters were drawn up and signed by the king addressed to each member of the cabinet, requesting his resignation, without giving a reason. These letters were delivered by a messenger between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning. Such an arbitrary and despotic act was without precedent in Hawaiian history. The next day a new cabinet was appointed consisting of S. B. Wilder, minister of the interior; E. Preston, attorney general; Simon Kaai, minister of finance, and John Kapena, minister of foreign affairs. The last two positions were sinecures, but Kaai, as a speaker and politician, had great influence with his countrymen. The new cabinet granted Mr. Spreckels the desired water privilege for thirty years at $500 per annum. The opium license and free liquor bills were killed. The actual premier, Mr. Wilder, was the ablest administrator Hawaii ever had; but his determination to administer his own department in accordance with business methods did not suit the king. Meanwhile Gibson spared no pains to pose as the champion of the Kanakas. He even tried to capture the missionaries, professed religion, and spoke in favor of temperance.

**Celso Caesar Moreno.**

Celso Caesar Moreno, an alleged lobbyist, arrived in Honolulu November 14, 1879, to establish a line of steamers between Honolulu and China; during his stay in Honolulu of ten months he gained unbounded influence over the king by servile flattery. He encouraged his craze for a ten million-dollar loan, and in the elections of 1880 the king's candidate advocated such a loan and unlimited Chinese immigration. With Moreno's assistance he produced a pamphlet in support of these views, entitled "A reply to ministerial utterances."

In the legislature of 1880 was seen the strange spectacle of the king working with a pair of unscrupulous adventurers to oust his own constitutional advisers, and introducing through his creatures a series of bills which were generally defeated by the ministry. Gibson had now thrown off the mask, and voted for every one of the king's and Moreno's measures. Among their bills which failed were the ten million-dollar loan bill, the opium license bill, the free liquor bill, and especially the bill guaranteeing a bonus of $1,000,000 in gold to Moreno's Trans-Pacific Cable Company. The subsidy to the China line of steamers was carried by the lavish use of money, but it was never paid. Appropriations were passed for the education of the Hawaiian youths abroad, and for the coronation of the king and queen.

At last on the 4th of August, Gibson brought in a motion of "want of confidence," which, after a lengthy debate, was defeated by the decisive vote of 32 to 10. On the 14th the king prorogued the legislature at noon, and about an hour later dismissed his ministers without a word of explanation, and appointed Moreno premier and minister of foreign affairs; J. E. Bush, minister of the interior; W. C. Jones, attorney general, and Rev. M. Kuaea, minister of finance.

The announcement of Moreno's appointment created intense excitement. For the first time the discordant elements were united and supported by a large majority of the natives. The three highest and most influential chiefs joined in condemning the king's course. Two mass meetings were held to protest against the coup d'etat. The ministers of the United States, England and France declared that they would hold no further official intercourse with the Hawaiian government as long as Moreno should be premier. On the side of the king R. W. Wilcox and others harangued the natives, appealing to their jealousy of foreigners. After four days of intense excitement the king yielded to the storm. Moreno's resignation was announced on the 19th and on the 30th he left for Europe. It was afterward learned that he bore a secret commission as minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to all the great powers, as well as letters addressed to the governments of the United States, France and England demanding the recall of their representatives. Mr. W. L. Green was persuaded to accept the vacant place of minister of foreign affairs September 22. In a few days he discovered what had been done and immediately notified the representatives of the three powers concerned of the insult that had been offered them. The outcome was the resignation of Mr. Green and his colleagues.

**The Green-Carter Ministry.**

Mr. Claus Spreckels, who arrived September 5, took an active part in these events and in the formation of the new ministry, which consisted of W. L. Green, minister of foreign affairs; H. A. P. Carter, minister of the interior; J. S. Walker, minister of finance, and W. N. Armstrong, attorney general. Their first act was to annul Moreno's commission and disavow his letters. Shortly after this King Kalakaua started on his trip around the world. At Naples Moreno tried to again control his majesty, but was defeated in his audacious purpose. During the king's absence his sister, Mrs. Dominis, styled Liliuokalani, acted as regent. He returned to Honolulu October 29, 1881. Just before the election of 1882 a pamphlet appeared containing a scathing exposure of Gibson's past career, especially in connection with the Mormon Church, backed by a mass of documentary evidence. Still, Gibson was elected by a large majority of the native voters of Honolulu. Only two other white men were elected on the islands that year. The race issue was at the front.

**The Session of 1882.**

The legislature of 1882 was one of the weakest and most corrupt that ever sat in Honolulu. The king was in control of a majority. Gibson became premier May 19. His colleagues were J. E. Bush, lately of Moreno's cabinet; Simon Kaai, who drank himself to death, and Edward Preston, attorney general. One of their first measures was an act to convey to Claus Spreckels 24,000 acres of crown land to compromise a claim. The prohibition against furnishing intoxicating liquors to the natives was repealed with disastrous consequences. The appropriation bill was double the receipts of the government. At the last moment a bill was rushed through giving the king sole power to appoint district justices through his creatures, the governors. This was another step toward absolutism. Claus Spreckels was backing the Gibson ministry.

**The Coronation.**

King Kalakaua was recrowned February 12, 1883, with all the pomp, feasts and dances that could surround it. The dances were a series of nightly hulahulas, i. e., heathen dances, accompanied by appropriate songs. The printer of the coronation hula program, which contained the subjects and first lines of these songs, was prosecuted and fined by the court on account of their gross and incredible obscenity.

Kalakaua was no longer satisfied with being merely King of Hawaii, but aspired to what Gibson called "the primacy of the Pacific." He aspired to a virtual protectorate of all the island groups. One of the incidents of this year was the coinage of $1,000,000 of silver, the intrinsic value being about 84 cents each. It was intended to exchange this silver for gold bonds. But the court decided that the exchange would be illegal. But the decision was evaded by a subterfuge. Spreckels and Kalakaua made $150,000 on this transaction. Gibson's first cabinet went to pieces in about a year. For some time he was in possession of nearly all the cabinet positions. The treasury was empty and government bonds had fallen to 75 per cent. Then, to the surprise of the public, Spreckels decided to support the Gibson cabinet.

In the election of 1884 a reaction took place and the palace party was defeated, the reform party controlling the house. The report of the finance committee was the most damaging exposure ever made to a Hawaiian legislature. A national bank charter had been drawn up for Mr. Spreckels. It provided for the issue of $1,000,000 worth of paper, but the safeguards of a sound banking system were omitted. It was empowered to own steamship lines and railroads and carry on a mercantile business without paying license fees. It was intended to monopolize transportation and importing business. Indignation meetings were held against it, and it was killed by an overwhelming majority. At the same session a lottery bill was introduced by agents of the Louisiana company. In defiance of public indignation the bill was forced through at second reading and then withdrawn. An opium license bill was also killed, as well as an $8,000,000 loan bill.

**Practical Politics Under Gibson.**

During the next few years the country suffered from a peculiarly degrading kind of despotism. No reference is made to the king's personal immorality nor to his systematic efforts to debauch and heathenize the natives to further his political ends. For the first time in Hawaiian history faithful officers were summarily removed and their places filled with pliant tools. The various branches of the civil service were made political machines. All who would not bow the knee were sneeringly styled "missionaries." Grog shops were licensed in the country districts as rallying points for the "national party." Race hatred was fomented among the natives and class jealousy among the whites. Fortunately the supreme court remained independent and outlived the Gibson regime.

The election of 1886 was the most corrupt one ever held in this kingdom and the last one held under the old regime. During the canvass the country districts were flooded with cheap gin, chiefly furnished by the king, who paid for it by franking other liquor through the custom house free of duty, and thereby defrauding the government of revenue amounting to $4,749.35. Out of twenty-eight government candidates twenty-six were office holders, one a last year's tax assessor and one the queen's secretary. There was only one white man on the government ticket and he the premier's son-in-law. To secure the defeat of an objectionable candidate the king took an active personal part in the election, which nearly provoked a riot. Only ten reform candidates were elected.

**The Session of 1886.**

The session of 1886 was a long one. A new cabinet was formed June 30, consisting of W. M. Gibson, minister of the interior; two recent arrivals, and P. P. Kanoa, minister of finance, in place of J. Kapena, who had died of alcoholism.

An opium license bill was introduced by one of the king's tools and carried by a bare majority. Another act was passed to create a so-called Hawaiian board of health, with power to issue certificates to native Kahunas to practice "native medicine." The meaning of this is well understood by any who have lived on the Sandwich Islands. A $2,000,000 loan bill was passed September 1. Two parties were developed in the legislature, the Spreckels party, led by the ministry, and the king's party, which favored placing the loan in London. The inside of this was that the government owed Spreckels about $700,000, and he wanted his money. When the decisive moment arrived the ministry was defeated, and the cabinet resigned that night. Gibson went on his knees to the king and begged to be reappointed. The next morning, October 15, to the disgust of his late allies, Gibson reappeared in the house as premier, with three native colleagues, but from this time he had no real power, as he had neither moral nor financial backing. Mr. Spreckels called on the king and returned all his decorations and shook off the dust from his feet. The legislature appropriated $100,000 for a gunboat and $15,000 to celebrate the king's fiftieth birthday. By the terms of the loan act the London syndicate was entitled to five per cent as a commission, but they held up $75,000 in addition, which has never been recovered. From now on the king acted as his own prime minister, employing Gibson to execute his schemes and defend his follies. For the next eight months he went rapidly from bad to worse. Among the lesser scandals was the sale of offices, frauds against the revenue, the illegal leasing of land to the king, the sale of exemptions to lepers, and misapplication of public funds. Efforts to revive heathenism were now redoubled under the pretense of cultivating national feeling. A foreign fortune teller by name of Rosenburg acquired great influence over the king. In 1886 the Hale Naua Society was founded. It appears to have been intended partly as an agency for the revival of heathenism, partly to pander to vice, and indirectly to serve as a political machine.

Kalakaua's jubilee was celebrated with immense pomp and ceremony, a distinguishing feature of which was the nightly performance at the palace of the lascivious and grossly indecent hulahulas. In pursuance of the policy of the "Primate of the Pacific," Hon. J. E. Bush was commissioned on December 23, 1886, as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the King of Samoa and the King of Tonga and high commissioner to the other independent chiefs and peoples of Polynesia. A convention was concluded February 17 between King Malietoa and the Hawaiian envoy by which both parties bound themselves to enter into a political confederation.

"The signature was celebrated," says Robert Louis Stevenson, "in the new house of the Hawaiian embassy with some original ceremonies. Malietoa came attended by his ministers, several hundred chiefs (Bush says sixty), two guards and six policemen. Laupepa (Malietoa), always decent, withdrew at an early hour; by those that remained all decency appears to have been forgotten, and day found the house carpet with slumbering grandees, who had to be roused, doctored with coffee, and sent home. Still worse stories are told of the drunken orgies that afterward disgraced the Hawaiian embassy."

**The Opium Bribe.**

The opium law passed by the legislature of 1886 was so amended as to make it nearly unworkable. A set of regulations was therefore gotten up providing for the issue of permits to purchase or use opium by the marshal, who was to retain half the fee and the government the other half. A Chinese rice planter named Tong Kee, alias Aki, was informed that he could have the opium license if he would give the king $60,000. Aki raised the money and paid it in three installments between December 3 and December 8, 1886. Soon afterward he was informed that the king had been offered $75,000 for the license, and would get it unless he paid $15,000 more. Aki accordingly borrowed the amount and gave it to the king personally on the 11th. Shortly after this another Chinese syndicate, headed by Chun Lung, paid the king $80,000 for the same object, but secured the license before handing over the money. Thereupon Aki divulged the whole affair. Meanwhile Junius Kaae, the king's go-between, was appointed to the responsible office of registrar of conveyances. These exposures brought matters to a crisis, and united nearly all taxpayers, not merely against the king, but against the system of government under which such iniquities could be perpetrated.

**A Secret League.**

In the spring of 1887 a secret league was formed in Honolulu, with branches on the other islands, to put an end to misrule and establish a civilized government. Rifle clubs sprang up all over the island. The league numbered about 1,000 men. Some members of the league favored a sudden attack upon the palace, but this advice was overruled, and it was decided to hold a public mass meeting and present specific demands to the king. Accordingly, on the afternoon of June 30, 1887, all business in Honolulu was suspended and an immense meeting was held, composed of all creeds, classes and nationalities, but united in sentiment. A set of condemnatory resolutions was passed unanimously, demanding of the king the dismissal of his cabinet, a pledge that the king would no longer interfere in politics, and several other reforms. A committee of thirteen waited on him. His troops had deserted him, and the native populace was indifferent. He offered to transfer his powers as king to the representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France and Portugal. These representatives refused his offer, but advised him to lose no time in forming a new cabinet and signing a new constitution. Accordingly he sent a written reply the next day conceding every point demanded. The new cabinet was sworn in the same day, July 1. Autocratic rule was at an end, and the suffrage was extended to foreigners. Gibson was arrested July 1, but was allowed to leave on the 5th on a sailing vessel for San Francisco. The election for members of the legislature ordered for September 12 was the fairest in twenty years, and resulted in an overwhelming victory for the reform party. During the next three years, in spite of the bitter hostility and intrigues of the king, the continual agitation by demagogues, and repeated conspiracies, the country prospered under the most efficient administration ever known. The cabinet was now composed of Godfrey Brown, minister of foreign affairs; L. A. Thurston, minister of the interior; W. L. Green, minister of finance, and C. W. Ashford, attorney general.

**The Royal Veto.**

This preceding narrative ended with the revolution of 1887. The remaining three and a half years of Kalakaua's reign teemed with intrigues and conspiracies to restore autocratic rule. During the session of 1887 a contest arose between the king and the legislature in regard to the veto power, in which the king won. During the following session of 1888 the king vetoed a number of measures, all of which were passed over his head by a two-thirds vote, with one exception.

The king's sister, Liliuokalani, had charged her brother with cowardice for signing the constitution of 1887, and was in favor of the old despotic government. Two Hawaiian youths whom Moreno had placed in military schools in Italy had been recalled toward the end of 1887. Disappointed in their expectations of high position they were easily induced to head a conspiracy to restore the old regime. They tried to form a secret league and to inflame the native mind, but without success. Several members of their league turned informers, but they were never brought to trial.

**Insurrection of 1889.**

Meanwhile a secret organization was being formed throughout the islands, and when some progress had been made Wilcox, one of the leaders, returned to Honolulu, formed a rifle club and began to prepare for a counter revolution. The meetings of the league were held in a house belonging to Liliuokalani. At the subsequent trial it was proved by the defense that the king had latterly come to an understanding with the conspirators to cut the ground from under Liliuokalani's feet and use their force to restore his own autocratic power. Before light on the morning of July 30, 1889, Robert Wilcox, with about 150 armed followers, occupied the government buildings and

(Continued on 11th page.)

## HIS INSTRUCTIONS

### Willis Said to Have Called Secretly on Queen Liliuokalani

### BEFORE WAITING ON PRESIDENT DOLE.

### The Restoration Believed to Have Taken Place on Nov. 7.

### UGLY FEATURE OF THE PLAN.

Notwithstanding the apparent reticence of the administration in regard to its plans for "righting the great wrong" done in Hawaii by the alleged conspirators Stevens, Wiltse et al., there is reason to believe that sluices of information on that point have been opened for the benefit only, however, of a favored few persons who have shown a strong disposition to support the President in this matter, right or wrong. According to one of these, who claims to speak by the card, the plan of action is as follows:

**Minister Willis' Instructions.**

Minister Willis was instructed by Secretary Gresham first to call on the deposed queen and inform her that the President of the United States has carefully considered the methods by which the agents of the United States played an important part in the events of last January and that, in the view of the President, a wrong had been done her by the representatives of this government which could be repaired only by her restoration to authority.

Minister Willis was instructed to say to her that the President, feeling deep responsibility for the preservation of life and property in the islands, insisted that on her restoration to power she should immediately declare amnesty in favor of all persons who had taken part in the formation of the temporary government. The President was unwilling that there should be any measures of retaliation or punishment; and Minister Willis was instructed to exact of the queen a pledge to the effect that this desire of the President should be respected. Minister Willis was further instructed to express to the queen the earnest desire of the President that she would seek to placate rather than pursue or offend the citizens who had taken part in the formation of the temporary government and to suggest to her the advisability of inviting to places in her cabinet a number of the members of the provisional ministry.

It is reported that Minister Willis had already called upon the queen and made known to her the President's desires when the China sailed, though this fact was not generally known in Honolulu.

**The Communication to President Dole**

Minister Willis' next duty in pursuance of his instructions was to inform President Dole of the nature of his mission and to assure the president of the temporary government that the President of the United States, eager to protect the honor of his own government and to maintain unsullied its record of noninterference with the authority of friendly and independent powers, had felt it necessary to decide the dispute, which in a certain sense had been referred to him, in favor of the queen and to restore to her the authority which the President believed could not have been taken from her except by the improper assistance of the diplomatic and naval agents of the United States. In withdrawing his recognition to the provisional government and giving support to the queen Minister Willis was instructed to say that the President hoped to secure the co-operation of the members of the Dole government, whose labors in behalf of peace and a wholesome administration of the affairs of the islands the President had viewed with commendation. Minister Willis was instructed to request the co-operation of President Dole and his associates in effecting without disorder or friction the transfer of authority and was further instructed to inform President Dole that his government, having in this manner done the wrong in its name and by the former representatives at Honolulu, would gladly resume its former policy of non-intervention in the affairs of other powers.

**Paramount Blount's Report.**

It has been significantly hinted by certain officials of the State Department that when the facts concerning the administration policy toward Hawaii involving the restoration of Queen Liliuokalani become known, there will be a complete revulsion of public sentiment in its favor. The program outlined above may comprise some of the "facts" depended upon to accomplish this result, but whether they will effect the expected "revulsion" remains to be seen. Meanwhile "Paramount Authority" Blount's report, on which the administration places so much reliance, has been duplicated several times for the edification and encouragement of the members of the cabinet. A synopsis has been prepared for the press in order that the public may have an "interesting verisimilitude" to the otherwise bald and unsupported statement of Secretary Gresham of the events which encompassed the overthrow of the "much abused queen." This synopsis will probably be given out in a few days.

**The Queen Believed to Be on the Throne.**

The gentleman who made public the alleged plans of Minister Willis in Honolulu and who seems to possess exceptional advantages at the State Department, says that Secretary Gresham has received a dispatch from Minister Willis announcing his arrival at Honolulu and containing information concerning an interview which he had with Queen Liliuokalani on Saturday, the 4th instant. While Secretary Gresham declines to reveal the contents of the dispatch, says this gentleman, it is understood the queen was naturally overjoyed at the intelligence that she was to be restored to her throne, and was found wholly willing to accede to the request which Minister Willis was instructed to make to her for lenient and conciliatory treatment of the members of the provisional government.

The State Department, he says, has become possessed of information which leads to the conclusion that the desire of the government for a peaceable and unresisted restoration of the queen will be respected by the provisional government.

**An Ugly Feature of the Plan.**

Another gentleman not in the confidence of the administration, who makes no secret of his entire sympathy with the provisional government of Hawaii in its present dilemma, says that one of the ugliest features of the administration plan of restoring Queen Liliuokalani is that while the provisional leaders, as well as the representatives of foreign powers at Honolulu, were kept in complete ignorance, the small gang of half castes and native Kanakas who surround the queen were fully informed of what was to take place. The latter had bragged so often, however, about the restoration of the queen that no one had placed any credence in what they said, although a meeting of royalists was held the night before the steamer China sailed, and champagne flowed in honor of her reinstatement on the throne. Although she had new uniforms made for her guards, and told her intimates that she was to be restored to power on Wednesday, November 8, the provisional government leaders, as well as all the influential whites, laughed at these preparations and confident speeches. No one could conceive, he said, that a great government, whose recognition of the provisional government was the cue for other foreign powers to give it recognition, would engage in such petty and despicable business as putting back on the throne the woman who tried to raise coin by encouraging opium smuggling and the lottery, and whose last act was an attempt to disfranchise every white man.