

# THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII

## FORMALLY PROCLAIMED AND S. B. DOLE ITS PRESIDENT.

**Minister Willis Informally Recognizes It, and Hopes for President Cleveland's Cordial Approval—Dependent Royalists Made a Show of Protestation—Constitutionalists Animated and Buoyant—Change Went into Effect July 4.**

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—The steamship Rio Janeiro, which arrived from the Orient this morning, brought the following news from Honolulu:

HONOLULU, July 13, 1894.

Last week was notable for witnessing the successful inauguration of the new Republic of Hawaii. On the afternoon of Monday, July 2, the Royalists held a mass meeting in the palace square to support the monarchy and protest against the new Constitution and republic, as not being authorized by a majority of the voters. The meeting was rather thinly attended, and a feeling of depression was evident in the speakers and the audience.

Very different was the mass meeting held in the evening at the drill shed to support the Constitution and the republic. The large building was crowded with people, mostly white. Many hundreds, mostly Asiatic and Portuguese, were outside. They were unable to understand the speaking. Over 2,000 people were present. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

July 3 came the final working session of the convention, adjourned from Saturday. Its first act was to make a rapid proof-reading of the Constitution. One line was rescinded, so as to enable the President to convene the Senate or Legislature independently of the consent of the Cabinet. An order was then appended to the effect that on and after the fourth day of July, 1894, this Constitution should be that of the Republic of Hawaii.

A peculiar spirit of harmony was conspicuous at this session. Dissensions had disappeared. At 6 o'clock, the printing having been perfected, the convention met again and formally passed the Constitution as a whole by unanimous vote on the ayes and nays, only Hitchcock and Damon being absent. The members then all signed their names to a copy of the document and adjourned to the 5th, in order to be able to remedy any possible failure on the 4th in proclaiming the republic, as many anonymous threats were being received.

During the same afternoon of the 3d, the provisional Government held the last session of its councils and made its last will and testament in the form of an act declaring "the Republic of Hawaii, from the tenor of its proclamation on July 4, to be the lawful and sole Government of the Hawaiian Islands, under the Constitution adopted by the convention, transferring to said republic all the power, rights, property, obligations, &c., of the provisional Government, and ordering the proclamation of the same by the President from the front of the Executive Building.

The Fourth was ushered in by the guns of the Philadelphia at 7:30 A. M. A crowd began to assemble. The gates of the Executive Building were thrown open, and the crowd filled the spacious veranda and a large space in front of the steps. A large proportion of the crowd were women. No military were visible. A number of citizens, carrying secret weapons, as special police, were distributed in the crowd. No dignitaries or other persons were specially invited. Admiral Walker and staff were informally present, as well as a number of Consuls and naval officers.

Promptly at 8 o'clock President Dole and the Cabinet, with the Chief Justice, descended the steps to the middle landing. The President made a short and impressive address, closing with the words of the proclamation:

"And now, in behalf of the men who have carried this cause along, and who have stood ready to defend it with their lives; in behalf of the women who have given it their prayers and their husbands and sons; for the benefit and protection of all the people of this country, of whatever race or name, and in gratitude to God, whose hand has led us, I, Sanford B. Dole, President of the provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands, by virtue of the charge to me given by the executive and advisory councils of the provisional Government, and by act dated July 3, 1894, proclaim the Republic of Hawaii as sovereign authority over and throughout the Hawaiian Islands from this time forth. And I do declare the Constitution framed and adopted by the Constitutional Convention of 1894 to be the Constitution and the supreme law of the Republic of Hawaii, and by virtue of this Constitution I now assume the office and authority of President thereof. God save the republic."

After a great outburst of applause, J. W. Kalua read the proclamation in the Hawaiian language, when the Hawaiian flag was displayed over the executive and judiciary buildings. The battery saluted, and the band played "Hawaii Pono!" The President then took the oath of office, and announced the names of his Cabinet, the same as under the provisional Government, Hatch, King, Damon, and Smith. The officials then retired to the interior of the building, where the oath was administered to the Cabinet, judiciary, and higher officials, and to some hundreds of citizens, each of whom received a certificate of the fact.

United States Minister Willis, informally recognizing the republic, said that he expected the cordial approval of President Cleveland. The republic has been generally recognized by the various Consuls.