

THE TIDE TURNING.

Not so Much Royalism as There Was.

AMERICAN SENTIMENT.

Its Outraged Feelings Expressed.

GRESHAM'S PROMPT EXCUSES.

He Tries to Escape the Perilous Blame.

THURSTON'S SHARP REPLY.

In Which He Scores the Blunt Report.

THE VOICE OF THE PRESS.

Is Still Against Restoration Without Regard to Party Lines or Cleveland's Nerves.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Secretary Gresham is now trying to throw all the responsibility for the attitude of the administration on President Cleveland's shoulders.

In conversation with one of his intimate friends yesterday the Secretary of State said that he did not impute the government's Hawaiian policy.

He even said that President Cleveland had his mind made up as to the course he would pursue before his inauguration.

That before that event he decided to treat Liliuokalani's detestment was outrageous and said he would do all in his power to restore the monarchy.

The President, according to Gresham, determined upon Blount as his special emissary to the islands before consulting him about the matter.

Gresham said he hardly knew Blount by sight at the time of his selection, and that all the instructions to Blount and Minister Willis were prepared at the White House and not at the State Department.

They were delivered to Blount and Willis by the President himself.

If what Gresham says is true Cleveland treated him as a mere clerk, as he treats all other Cabinet officers.

It is thought that possibly Gresham makes this statement in order to somewhat allay public suspicion that his personal prejudice and animosity against President Harrison inspired him to disavow and repudiate the acts of the former chief executive concerning the islands.

President Cleveland's message is nearing completion, and a Congressman is now writing up the subject of Hawaii.

Both houses being already organized, the message will be read on the first day of the session.

THEY WERE MISREPRESENTED.

Blount Omitted and Distorted Some of the Evidence.

WASHINGTON, November 24th.—Professor William D. Alexander, for twenty years Surveyor-General of Hawaii and for a long time President of Oahu college at Honolulu, has been already quoted in these dispatches as one of the most trustworthy and unprejudiced witnesses of the events which led up to the Hawaiian revolution last January.

Professor Alexander is the son of one of the early missionaries at Hawaii, and was born on the islands. He is a graduate of Yale, having been in salutatorian of the class of '55.

He is a fellow in the Royal Geographic Society, is the author of a Hawaiian grammar and of standard history of Hawaii, and is considered one of the ablest and best-informed and most impartial men in Hawaii.

Mr. Alexander was one of the authorities consulted by Mr. Blount for information to embody in his now famous report, but the venerable Hawaiian scholar was astonished to find when the report appeared that nearly everything he had furnished had been suppressed by Cleveland's "paramount commissioner."

Speaking of Mr. Blount's report, Professor Alexander said to-night: "The long expected report of Blount on Hawaiian Affairs has just been laid before me. It is impossible at so short notice to review a state document of such importance, but justice demands that some statement should be made in regard to the attitude of the Provisional Government toward Colonel Blount. Confident of justice of its cause, the Provisional Government afforded the commissioner every possible facility for obtaining information, and spared neither time nor money in furnishing him with full details on every subject under investigation. While it was supposed by the Provisional Government and its friends that the chief object of his mission was to report upon their offer of annexation to the United States, he has carefully concealed his real object, which seems to have been to make out a case against the character of the former representative of his own government."

"With the approval of the Cabinet and at Blount's request I prepared full and careful statements on the past history and present ownership of lands in the country, on the Constitutional history of the Government, on political events of Kalkaua's reign and the causes that led to the revolution and treaty of 1854. He has printed an account of the treaty of 1854, a comparatively unimportant matter of ancient history, but has suppressed all other information which I furnished him, substituting therefor statements of the Royalist Cabinet and sympathizers."

"Under the direction of the Minister of Finance, other officers of the Hawaiian Government made elaborate and accurate reports for his use on a variety of subjects. He never, however, offered to give my testimony taken down in regard to the facts of the late revolution, of which he knew that I had been an eye-witness. While I do not question his honesty of purpose, his methods were those of a prosecuting attorney, and his report is an astonishing piece of special pleading. It is pervaded from beginning to end with strange hostility to the American colony, built up and fostered by the policy of the United States for the last forty years which has created the civilization of these islands, developed their resources and opened an important field of commerce to the Pacific States. Having been an eye-witness to the public occurrence on January 16th and 17th, I can say that the report, so far as it goes, entirely corroborates Thurston's statement."

STATES LECTURES.

He Tells of the Rings that Oppose Annexation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Hon. J. L. Stevens, ex-Minister to Hawaii, lectured on "Hawaii and Hawaiian Affairs" here to-night. The lecturer refrained from making any direct allusion to recent developments in regard to the Hawaiian question.

Before beginning his address he remarked that during his thirteen years' service as United States Minister, under five Presidents, he invariably refused to recognize political parties in his own country, that on all questions involving his action he had known the United States as a unit.

Believing in our foreign relations our policy should be national and continuous, always with a united front to foreign rivals. He firmly refused to consider the Hawaiian question a partisan question in any sense.

Continuing, he said: "Our interest in Hawaii appears to be the question of the American attitude of commercial power in the Pacific, and involves that the issue of a responsible government under the American flag be in harmony with the pledged American faith, the best American antecedents and the plain logic of American history and American opportunities. At the date of her downfall the misguided and unworthy Liliuokalani was without the sympathy and aid of the best native Hawaiians and all respectable and responsible white residents of the islands. Not a hand was lifted in the defense of the semi-barbarian throne."

He then proceeded to discuss the assertion of the agents of the former Queen sent to Washington to secure a large sum of money as possible for conveying to our Government all her rights and title to the Hawaiian throne, and to the crown lands which she never had any other claim than to the income as long as she reigned.

He thought he might help his case by the utterly base statement that the United States had never recognized Liliuokalani as Queen, and that the result of the movement would have been eventually the same if there had not been a marine within a thousand miles of Honolulu.

Minister Thurston then advances the following propositions: "There was absolutely no attempt at impeachment from the Government of the object and intentions of the Committee of Safety."

"The Queen's cabinet and supporters were utterly demoralized, suspicious of one another and devoid of leadership."

"The Committee of Safety and its supporters were united; had ample force to execute its purpose; knew precisely what they wanted, and proceeded with intelligent deliberation, thoroughness and confidence to do it. It is admitted by all that the Queen began the revolution at noon Saturday by attempting to promulgate a constitution, such attempt being immediately followed by preparations for an armed resistance, and the United States troops landed at five o'clock on Monday."

In support of the first proposition Minister Thurston states that he personally notified Peterson and Colburn of the intentions of the Committee of Safety to depose the Queen as early as six o'clock on the morning of January 15th, and follows with a statement of the events which occurred after that time, including his own acts and conversations with Wilson and others.

In support of the next proposition Thurston goes over the history of the discussions in the Queen's Cabinet, four days previous to the revolution, giving the gist of his personal experiences and conversations with the members thereof and makes this statement: "Colburn further stated that at the caucus of their party the previous Friday night, one of the members of the executive, Kalanua by name, said if he could establish a new Constitution he would die happy, if he could kill five white men before dying. The Queen made the announcement of her failure to promulgate the Constitution, two leading Royalist members of the executive, one on the throne steps and one on the steps of the building, addressed an assembled crowd. They denounced the Cabinet as traitors and said they wanted to shed blood. One of them included the Queen in his denunciations. During the entire time between noon Saturday, the 14th, and the afternoon of Tuesday, the 17th, when the Provisional Government was proclaimed, the Queen's Cabinet was without a plan of action and did practically nothing, but rushed about the city consulting with various foreign representatives and citizens of all parties as to what they had better do. Details of the American troops against the committee of safety, and securing from the Queen the declaration that she would not again attempt to abrogate a constitution which they hurried into promulgation and distributed broadcast to try and appease the indignation of citizens and break up the proposed mass-meeting."

"Reporting his last proposition Minister Thurston reviews the revolutions of 1889, and gives the undistorted record of those events and winds up a powerful and exhaustive letter with the following: "Under these circumstances I submit that the persons taking part in those who claim the leaders of the Provisional Government were not in power or an organization of the Government and could not successfully carry out a revolution in Hawaii. It is unnecessary to state that the details of the constitutional conflict which had been carried on between the Queen and the Legislature during seven months prior to January last, or to speak of the intense ill-feeling existing among all classes of citizens by reason of the open alliance of the Queen with the opium and lottery rings. The political liberties of the people were trampled upon and the moral sense shocked. It simply needed the added provocation of the arbitrary attempt to abrogate the constitution and disfranchise every white man in the country to spontaneously crystallize the opposition into a force that was irresistible. In reply to the sneer that persons taking part in the movement were aliens, I would say to every man the by-laws of the country gave legal voters the right to franchise, and by the proposed constitution those would be abrogated. A large proportion of them were born in the country, and almost without exception those who were not born there lived there for years, owned property there, and made it their home. They were men who built up the country commercially, agriculturally, financially and politically, and created and made possible a civilized government therein. They were and are such men as are to-day leading citizens of the most progressive community of the United States, with interests as thoroughly identified with the interests of Hawaii as are the interests of native and foreign-born citizens in similar communities in this country identified with it."

On November 22d the administration was said to have no doubt that the Queen had been restored.

REALLY RIDICULOUS.

Senator Mitchell's Idea of the Queen's Restoration.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Senator Mitchell of Oregon arrived here yesterday to express an opinion concerning the attitude of the people of the Pacific Coast toward the Hawaiian question.

He said: "I have talked with a great many people of San Francisco and other points on the Pacific Coast and can say that the general sentiment in that part of the country is very decisive and emphatic in opposition to what the people there seem to understand to be the policy of the administration, and their understanding when I left there was that this policy looked to the overthrow of the existing Government and the re-establishment of the Queen."

He declined to speak in regard to the suggestion made by some Western papers that Cleveland be impeached on the ground that in such event the Senate would be the court to try him, and it would be unseemly to speak in advance. The Senator did not, however, hesitate in saying that he believed that the present Government of the Sandwich Islands ought to be let alone by the United States.

"It is," said he, "to say the least, a recognized fact which has been recognized not alone by our Government, but nearly every civilized Government of the earth, certainly by every Government having a representative in Hawaii."

"Minister Willis has been accredited to this Government by the President. If, then, we are correct in the impression which we are justified in entertaining, Willis is not to use his influence and the influence of his Government, either diplomatically through peaceful instrumentalities alone, or by means of a naval demonstration on the part of the United States to overthrow the Government to which he is accredited. If, I say, this view of the case is correct, it presents an anomaly in diplomacy. It presents, I think I am safe in saying, a case heretofore unknown in the annals of international courtesy."

"There would be as much consistency in instructing our Minister to France to investigate the means by which the present form of Government in that country was inaugurated, or the present administration installed, and to attempt to overthrow it and restore the Bourbons or Bonapartists to power, as there is in our case to overthrow the present administration. Really it is ridiculous, and it would be laughable if it was not a matter of State importance."

THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

How Little It Knows of the State of Things Here.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—It is claimed at the State Department that as soon as it was known that the United States would not sustain the Provisional Government, but was determined to undo what had been done by the revolutionists, the monarchists immediately reposed the Queen and the Provisional Government would fall and its members hasten to take advantage of an amnesty which Minister Willis would insist the Queen should grant upon being restored to the throne. The Alameda is expected to arrive to-morrow morning. At the State Department there is not much expectation of any important news being received by her, although such a thing was barely possible, the officials said.

THURSTON'S PASSPORTS.

He Has No Reason to Expect Them From the Government.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Thurston, the Hawaiian Minister, this morning said he had not received his passports from the United States Government yet, and that by the time they were received there was no diplomatic propriety, he said, in a foreign minister making a personal statement in his defense when he was personally assailed, and he considered that he had the moral right to resign from the government, as individuals had been personally assailed and their veracity impugned.

WUNDERBERG DENOUNCED.

One of His Business Partners Shows Him Up in Good Shape.

To the Editor of the Examiner.—Dear Sir: Having known myself for many years in the Hawaiian Islands, and being personally acquainted with the witnesses summoned before Commissioner Blount to testify as to whether any unlawful or coercive acts were committed by the United States, I desire to state that as an American to state that Mr. Wunderberg (the gentleman whom Mr. Blount poses as an intelligent and disinterested witness) and myself have been partners in business, have occupied the same residence and dined at the same table, and our business relations have always been pleasant and agreeable.

Possessing a thorough acquaintance with Mr. Wunderberg, I desire to state that I believe him to be the most vindictive, and, with few exceptions, the most aggressive anti-American resident of Honolulu. Mr. Wunderberg is an Englishman, but his British Majesty could require, and to those possessing a thorough knowledge of the social, political, financial and industrial conditions in the Islands, it is evident that he is a thoroughly dishonest man (honest) in the performance of his duties allowed himself to be thoroughly duped. Respectfully,

J. C. GARRETT, 344 Howard street, city. San Francisco, Nov. 24th.

NO MORE LIGHT.

President Cleveland Concludes to Keep the Public in the Dark.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—At the State Department to-day it was said the newspapers had been given everything in the Hawaiian matter except the instructions to Willis. It is stated the instructions will be made public in Honolulu and come to this country. It is asserted information was received on the Alameda by the British representative, and showed just the progress expected. The belief was expressed the change had already been accomplished, and the next steamer would bring the information to Honolulu. A source of Willis had carried out his instructions and the restoration has been accomplished.

DEMOCRATS AGAINST CLEVELAND.

Hon. Wm. R. Castle has received a letter from a Democratic leader at St. Albans, Vt., in which he says, regarding the Hawaiian policy of the President, that Mr. Cleveland, in the opinion of Democrats throughout the section, is killing the Democratic party. The writer adds that many who were opposed to annexation before Gresham's report came out are now in favor of it, believing that it is the only policy left for the United States. "The feeling among the Democrats about here is so strong," says the writer, "that they are ready to take up arms on the point of leaving here to bear arms for the Provisional Government."

It is charged in Washington that President Cleveland communicated his Hawaiian policy to the British ambassador while concealing it from Congress.

Representative Boutelle of Maine says that time was when an American naval officer would break his sword before carrying out such orders as Cleveland is supposed to have given Willis.

Senator Dolph, a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, says that Blount was sent to the islands to report against the action of Minister Stevens and the Provisional Government.

THE SPECKELS FAMILY.

Involved in a Lawsuit over Hawaiian Commercial Stock.

A formal suit has been filed in San Francisco by H. A. Woodley for C. A. Speckels against the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company. Claus Speckels, J. D. Speckels, A. B. Speckels and four others, for an accounting and for damages.

The plaintiff, C. A. Speckels, claims to be the owner of 900 shares in the Hawaiian Commercial Company, 700 of which stand in the name of Claus Speckels and 200 in the name of H. L. Dodge. Mr. Speckels has demanded that the certificates for these shares be transferred to his name, but alleges that the defendant corporation "at the instance of the said defendants, Claus Speckels, J. D. Speckels and A. B. Speckels, and pursuant to a fraudulent conspiracy," have refused to make the transfer.

On May 26, 1889, the defendant company issued 1000 bonds, the payment of which was secured by a mortgage executed and delivered to Philip N. Lillian and Meyer Eberman. The whole of these bonds were sold to the defendant, Claus Speckels, after which 200 bonds were canceled, leaving, however, Claus Speckels the owner of more than two-thirds of these instruments. It is claimed that no meeting of stockholders was ever held authorizing the issuance of these bonds, nor was the consent of persons holding the larger amount in value of the company's capital stock obtained as required by law.

It is further claimed that no certificate in the matter of the said pretended bondholders was ever signed or issued by the chairman or secretary of any meeting of stockholders, nor was any such certificate filed with the County Clerk, as required by law. Claus Speckels is alleged to have had full knowledge of these facts at the time.

The complaint sets forth a full statement of the affairs of the corporation, its assets, liabilities, etc., alleges that it was unnecessary to issue the bonds, that Claus Speckels as a partner in the firm of W. G. Irwin & Co., caused that firm to make default in the payment of an indebtedness of \$30,000 to the Hawaiian Company in pursuance of his fraudulent policy, although the firm was well able to meet the demand.

The cause of the trouble is alleged to be that the bondholders at the instance of Speckels and two of his sons threatened to bring a foreclosure suit in the islands by which means the company's property valued at \$400,000, is in danger of being lost. The plaintiffs ask for an injunction restraining the bondholders from proceeding in the matter until the company's affairs are thoroughly investigated; for a transfer of the shares named in favor of the plaintiffs; and for punitive damages by reason of the nefarious conduct of the defendant directors.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY.

How the "Washington Star" Expresses Its Meaning.

The Honolulu denies that the Washington Star is against Gresham. Here is an extract from its issue of November 11th: "After months of opportunity for consideration the Administration that now controls the official acts of the United States has decided to suppress the government which the best residential elements in Hawaii have set up on the ruins of the rottenness of the former monarchy and to give such moral support as this country has entrusted to its care to the woman that claims by descent and by 'divine right' authority to sell the interests of her 'subjects' to the highest-bidding lottery sharks and the opium smugglers who will divide most liberally with her majesty the proceeds of their illegal acts. The uprising of the better elements of Hawaiian population, sympathized with by a vast majority of the American people, is therefore to be nullified by influences that while officially American, are more nearly British in the manner of their working."

EASTERN SENTIMENT.

Judge Curry Says It Strongly Opposes Cleveland's Hawaiian Policy.

Judge John Curry and wife have returned from an extended visit to New York and other Eastern cities. The Judge usually makes a trip to his old home at Peekskill, on the Hudson, about every three years. Speaking of the sentiment of the people in the East in regard to the Hawaiian question, Judge Curry says that there is practically only one opinion upon the subject, and that is that the President and Secretary Gresham have made a mess of the matter.—Ingersoll.

INGERSOLL ON CLEVELAND.

President Cleveland is going to take the word of a Democrat who was not in Hawaii at the time of the dethronement of Liliuokalani rather than the word of a Republican who was there and saw it all. "The Democrat who does not know more, of course, than the Republican who does. I believe President Cleveland is making a tremendous mistake. With the Sandwich Islands we should be the masters of the Pacific; we should have the control of the enormously rich Asiatic trade. But this administration makes the deplorable mistake of leaving all these advantages for some other nation, probably England, and thus giving the benefit of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States. Just think of it. The idea of setting up a throne in the Western Hemisphere at this end of the nineteenth century.—Bob Ingersoll.

WILSON AND BLOUNT.

Blount, in his report, went out of his way to declare that he investigated the charges of immoral relations between the Queen and Minister Wilson, and found nothing to corroborate the gossip. The Hawaiian Star reprints Colonel Volney V. Ashford's plain statement of the Wilson scandal, which was published in the Honolulu Appeal. Ashford made these charges against the Queen in a long report which he made to Blount. The Star says Blount obtained corroboration of Ashford's statements even from Royalists, yet he applied a fine coat of whitewash to the moral stains of the Queen. A man who could lie about the plain facts of the revolution would not scruple to make a virtuous woman out of a licentious Kalkaua Queen.—Chronicle.

There are rumors in Washington that Hoke Smith and Gresham have threatened to resign from the Cabinet.

VICE-PRESIDENT HATCH.

He Replies to a Recent Letter of Theo. H. Davies.

HONOLULU, December 1, 1893. Mr. Theo. H. Davies who, so to speak, stands for his long business career in these islands and championship of the cause of Hawaiian royalty, remains an Englishman, and can address the citizens of the islands only as a foreigner, laments the meeting on Saturday, the 23d, and particularly the language used on that occasion. Said, indeed, it would be if that great potentate, to whom the Chicago man proved, or his subjects, should be moved to wrath thereof. But would vengeance be wreaked equally upon the innocent and the guilty? At present Mr. Gresham proposes to visit the sins of the alleged wrong-doer, Mr. Stevens, upon the heads of those whom even Mr. Davies can hardly find it in his conscience to condemn. If an American Minister joined with an outraged community in overthrowing a Queen who was playing tyrant in foreign power, might be wrong and call for punishment. Not because the act of overthrowing such Queen would be wrong, but because, as a foreign minister, had no right to help bring it about. Indeed it is easy to confuse issues. Though the Minister's action may be subject to criticism that of the citizens is not. Such citizens and subjects as rose to check the Queen in her insane career were punished, and their power of action was in every way commendable. Mr. Davies agrees that the Queen should have been resisted. We offer only in degree. Why then should these citizens be punished and yet a foreign power? If President Cleveland feels his country has done a wrong let him visit the penalty upon his own people. It is a deliciously fresh suggestion that the punishment be visited upon the citizens of Honolulu. Mr. Davies would think it unfair that his estate should bear any portion of the penalty, if a money one were imposed. His own Government would see he were not directly mulcted; but indirectly his business could not escape bearing its proportion. Let President Cleveland make full compensation out of his own treasury, or cession of territory, to Liliuokalani, for the wrong for which he deems his country liable. We will not oppose any arbitration to settle the extent of that liability. Beyond this, however, I fail to see that we have any question to submit to the decision of a tribunal either of statesmen or philanthropists, though fully appreciating the kind spirit which prompted the suggestion. F. M. HATCH.

THE "EXAMINER'S" VIEW.

Under the heading "The Tide Against Gresham" the Examiner says: "With Gresham's facts go his conclusions, of course. It is patent that the people of the United States would not now countenance the destruction of the Provisional Government of Hawaii and the restoration of Queen Liliuokalani. And as President Cleveland is a sane man we have no idea that he will engage in so mad an enterprise."

NOTES ON THE SITUATION.

The nation has been humiliated.—N. Y. Star. W. B. Olsson says that force will be met with force in Honolulu. President Cleveland is said to be greatly disunited by the storm he has raised. A Market street firm in San Francisco advises Liliuokalani as the "Duchess of Cleveland."

The Army and Navy Register says that Cleveland's policy has met with general condemnation throughout the country. A dispatch from Washington says that the delay in restoring the ex-Queen will probably defeat the administration program. Charles Brewer & Co., of Boston have demanded protection for their Honolulu interests from the American government. Senator Davis is out strongly for annexation and declares that the President has no right to make war on the Hawaiian Government. Senator Callum says that Congress will take up the Hawaiian question in a vigorous way and demand all reports bearing on the question. Without any prejudice I must say that in my mind Judge Gresham was the poorest lawyer on the circuit bench of the United States. His prejudices have always swerved him.—Ex-President Harrison.

THE DUKE IN THE SOUP.

How Billy Cornwell Turned False Prophet.

Billy Cornwell, known to some as the Duke of Walkapu, or the Duke of Bilgewater, of Walkapu, Maui, has turned prophet, and as it appears, a false prophet at that. Early in the week his Grace of Bilgewater gave a luncheon at Walkapu, during which he had the nerve to inform his Royalist friends that Mrs. Dominis was once more on the throne. It was then decided to start a torch light procession, the nucleus of which was the blacksmith armed with a lantern. It was also thought right and proper to request Sheriff Chillingworth to step down and out, and just why this was not done does not appear, but the supposition is that it was known that the Sheriff is a fighting man, and then again it is thought that the blacksmith wanted to know how the duke got his information seeing that there had been no steamer in with news, and because this information was not forthcoming he went on a strike and the procession did not go. From the information received it seems that a steamer got in before the six pigs had been consumed, and as the news received was to the effect that Mrs. Dominis was still waiting to be restored, the multitude turned a deaf ear to the duke's babblings, and he is in the soup and Sheriff Chillingworth is still holding the fort, while the blacksmith has broken his lantern and quit eating royalist pigs.

PASSENGERS.

ABRIVED. From San Francisco, per Australia, Dec 2.—Miss Julia Albin, Miss Rose Albin, Mrs. C. H. Atherton, two children and nurse, J. B. Atherton, W. H. Atwater, Dr. Avertin, wife, three children and nurse, Mrs. E. M. Barton, George C. Beckley, Mrs. Fannie Bowen, Miss Hattie Burrows, W. E. Brown, Miss E. Chaffee, Mrs. W. H. Christie, Mrs. C. H. Christie, Dr. J. A. Cloud, A. F. Cooke, R. T. Coulter, Rev. A. D. de Compos, R. B. Dunt and wife, H. Dyer and wife, Mrs. W. P. Elliott, C. Fischer, Dr. E. N. Foster, G. Goodacre and wife, Miss H. E. Gorman, Miss Halsted, C. Hagens, J. M. Hayes, Miss E. Hopper, W. L. Hopper, wife and three children, Mrs. A. J. Hopper, Chas. A. Hosier, E. Jacobson, A. Jaeger, A. Kyngdon, F. J. Lowry and wife, George W. Macfarlane, C. A. McDowell, Miss A. McIntyre, Dr. Merriam, Mrs. Capt. Metcalfe, J. E. Miller and wife, George Martin, E. Moller and wife, Miss Ida Muller, Miss O. H. Musgrave, C. A. Pasneck and wife, Mrs. E. W. Peterson and two children, M. L. M. Plunkett, Mrs. Jas. Robertson and two children, E. Schmidt, Chas. Trowbridge, Miss Mary E. Walker, Horace F. Walker, E. Waterhouse and son, Mrs. Winslow and two children.

Per star Kinau, Dec 3.—From way reports: Dr. Friedlander, W. S. Terry, Master George Brown, Miss Grace Schaefer, Miss P. Hussey, F. Northrup, Timotei Lucy and Niece Dr. I. S. Canning, Miss H. Busley, J. Napapa, Fred. H. Hazelden, Walter H. Hazelden and 40 on deck. Per Iwawani, Dec 2.—C. B. Hofzard and son.

ARRIVALS.

SATURDAY, Dec. 2. Star Australia, Houdlett, from San Francisco. Star Kinau, Clark, from Hawaii. Star Iwawani, Freeman, from Kauai. Star James Makee, Haglund, from Honolulu. Japanese star Naniwa, from Yokokama.

LIME AND CEMENT.

FOR SALE AT J. T. WATERHOUSE'S Queen Street Stores.

PETITION TO MINISTER WILLIS.

American Residents Protest Against Arbitrary Action Without Notice.

A petition signed by many of the leading Americans in this community, was presented to Minister Willis this morning. After setting forth that the petitioners are citizens of the United States, and have done nothing whereby to forfeit or waive their full legal and constitutional rights as such citizens, and made their residences and homes, and have acquired property in these islands under the Constitutions of 1823, 1865 and 1887 and reciting the events which led up to the revolution of January last, concludes with the statement that a treaty of annexation was negotiated with the Provisional Government by and in behalf of the United States, and that no public notice has been given to the undersigned of any intention on the part of the United States Government to break off diplomatic relations with the Provisional Government or to do any acts of war or hostility to the said Government; that no such acts of war or hostility can be done without endangering the lives and property of the signers, and this sentence: "And the undersigned hereby solemnly and respectfully protest to your Excellency and to Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, and to Walter Q. Gresham, Secretary of State, to Henry A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy and to Rear-Admiral John Irwin, commanding the United States naval forces now in Hawaiian waters and to all concerned that any such acts of war or hostility if taken, attempted or announced in the time of profound peace now existing between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands, or without any full, formal and timely announcement thereof, will and would cause all concerned in authority in the same to be held responsible for all the consequences that may ensue therefrom, not only before Almighty God and in the forum of conscience but by all sanctioned rules and observances of civilized nations in their dealings with each other, and will and would be in violation of the rights of the undersigned, secured and belonging to them as citizens of the United States of America."

That the course of the Administration is indefensible, must be evident to all reasonable people. It matters not now how the revolution was brought about; that it occurred is history, but with those causes the President can have got nothing to do. Both President Harrison and President Cleveland have recognized the Provisional Government as a power, the latter having sent to that Government two representatives, President Cleveland ought to withdraw the American Minister, if he simply desired to let the two factions fight it out, among themselves—that would be an unfriendly act. But to drag the throne from the royal woad, and, after justifying it with the frazzled hopes of honest Americans, to replace the late comedy Queen on his cushions, is an act of hostility toward a friendly power which neither the Americans of Hawaii nor those of the United States are likely to forget. Responsibility for the destruction of American interests and influence in Hawaii, and for bloodshed and loss of life which may result from this effort of the great republic to bolster up a rotten, pro-English monarchy, will be upon the Administration of President Cleveland.—Washington Evening Star.

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

The Australia in From the Coast.—The Nantua. The Rithet sails next Saturday. The cofferdam is to be sunk to-day. The Alden Besse has gone over to the Railroad wharf. The Waiakole will take 25,000 feet of lumber for the Honokaa jail next trip. The boat brought by the Channion to be sent to the South Sea islands was taken out of the steamer this morning. The Australia came in this morning with 82 cabin passengers and 34 in the steerage. The voyage was without incident. The Japanese cruiser Naniwa arrived in port this morning, and after occupying the channel and keeping the Australia outside for an hour or so came to anchor in naval row.

PASSENGERS.

ABRIVED. From San Francisco, per Australia, Dec 2.—Miss Julia Albin, Miss Rose Albin, Mrs. C. H. Atherton, two children and nurse, J. B. Atherton, W. H. Atwater, Dr. Avertin, wife, three children and nurse, Mrs. E. M. Barton, George C. Beckley, Mrs. Fannie Bowen, Miss Hattie Burrows, W. E. Brown, Miss E. Chaffee, Mrs. W. H. Christie, Mrs. C. H. Christie, Dr. J. A. Cloud, A. F. Cooke, R. T. Coulter, Rev. A. D. de Compos, R. B. Dunt and wife, H. Dyer and wife, Mrs. W. P. Elliott, C. Fischer, Dr. E. N. Foster, G. Goodacre and wife, Miss H. E. Gorman, Miss Halsted, C. Hagens, J. M. Hayes, Miss E. Hopper, W. L. Hopper, wife and three children, Mrs. A. J. Hopper, Chas. A. Hosier, E. Jacobson, A. Jaeger, A. Kyngdon, F. J. Lowry and wife, George W. Macfarlane, C. A. McDowell, Miss A. McIntyre, Dr. Merriam, Mrs. Capt. Metcalfe, J. E. Miller and wife, George Martin, E. Moller and wife, Miss Ida Muller, Miss O. H. Musgrave, C. A. Pasneck and wife, Mrs. E. W. Peterson and two children, M. L. M. Plunkett, Mrs. Jas. Robertson and two children, E. Schmidt, Chas. Trowbridge, Miss Mary E. Walker, Horace F. Walker, E. Waterhouse and son, Mrs. Winslow and two children.

Per star Kinau, Dec 3.—From way reports: Dr. Friedlander, W. S. Terry, Master George Brown, Miss Grace Schaefer, Miss P. Hussey, F. Northrup, Timotei Lucy and Niece Dr. I. S. Canning, Miss H. Busley, J. Napapa, Fred. H. Hazelden, Walter H. Hazelden and 40 on deck. Per Iwawani, Dec 2.—C. B. Hofzard and son.

ARRIVALS.

SATURDAY, Dec. 2. Star Australia, Houdlett, from San Francisco. Star Kinau, Clark, from Hawaii. Star Iwawani, Freeman, from Kauai. Star James Makee, Haglund, from Honolulu. Japanese star Naniwa, from Yokokama.