Commercial THE PACIFIC Advertiser.

Established July 2, 1856.

VOL. XXI.. NO. 3903. HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1895. PRICE: 5 CENTS.

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Imported Jewelry, Gold and Silverware, Diamonds, Etc.

Just the things suitable for the holidays.

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Between Fort and Kaahumanu streets.

3861-3m

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED,

Vigorous Condemnation of Cleveland and His Hawaiian Policy.

THE ADMINISTRATION IS SCORED.

Boutelle Says it is Enough to Make Americans Blush.

THE ALLEGED ENGLISH PROTEST.

Minister Hatch's Views on the Situation—W. H. Cornwell Decides to Consult Lawyers Before He Returns—A Characteristic Letter, Written by Wilcox to Moreno. Carl Widemann Was to Board the Alameda—The Norma's Cargo.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The prospect in the Senate this week is for more talk than accomplishment. When the Senate adjourned yesterday the Senate's attitude toward Hawaii, the proposed recession from the Senate amendment's to the income tax appropriation and the Nicaragua bill all occupied in the different ways, technically considered, the position of unfinished business. The income tax will have the right of way by virtue of its being a part of an appropriation bill.

The Hawaiian question will in all probability be considered in the morning hour Monday morning if not crowded out by the debate on the income tax. There are known to be several Senators, most, if not all of them, on the Republican side, anxious to express their views on the Hawaiian problem, and judging from their private expressions the remarks to be made will in some instances be very pointed.

SCORED THE ADMINISTRATION.

Opinions of Public Men on the Hawaiian Infamy.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The Sun's Washington correspondent telegraphs: As far as can be learned President Cleveland was not informed tonight of the unfortunate news from Hawaii beyond the mere announcement that a revolution had been attempted and martial law proclaimed.

It is certain, notwithstanding the attempt of the Administration officals to make light of the matter by refusing to discuss it, that the failure to send a war ship to Honolulu, thus leaving American interests totally unprotected and the Hawaiian Republic open to the influences of the British Government, would be made the subject of a most searching inquiry by Congress, which cannot fail to be the text for an assault upon the Administration by Congressmen of both parties, who have so eloquently defended the report of Admiral Walker and so bitterly assailed the President and his Cabinet for ignoring the Admiral's advice.

Public criticism of the President and his advisers for their neglect to uphold the cause of the Hawaiian Republic has been very severe, and it has been the almost universal opinion that the Administration, not having become reconciled to the failure of its plans for restoring the monarchy, has been especially lukewarm about Hawaiian matters and not indisposed to allow the new Republic to get along as best it could without the assistance or moral support of the United States Government.

The sentiment of Congress and of public officials has been overwhelmingly against President Cleveland and Secretaries Gresham and Herbert for their evident disinclination to lend a helping hand to the new Republic and for their absolute refusal to send a war ship to Honolulu, notwithstanding that there has been all along half a dozen vessels available for such duty.

Naval officers, too—even those who are set down in naval circles as enemies of Admiral Walker—have heartily indorsed the sentiments of his reports from Honolulu, and have been as surprised and indignant as the Admiral himself at the perversity and un-Americanism of the President and his Cabinet. A revolution in Hawaii without the flag of a United States man-of-war floating in the harbor is just what has been predicted by naval officers and by patriotic men of both parties in and out of Congress ever since the Republic was proclaimed, and especially since Admiral Walker warned the Government in words too plain to be misunderstood of the condition of the citizens of Hawaii, exposed, as they have all along been, to plottings of royalists and intrigues of representatives of foreign powers.

Now that the threatened revolution has actually taken place out of sight of the American flag, and out of hearing of the guns of an American man-of-war, it is thought the administration at Washington may at last be aroused to the realization of its duty, and take some definite step in the direction of expressing its sympathy for the Republic and offering its assistance to protect it against assaults of enemies at home and abroad. The story of the administration's shame will be told again in Congress, and the President and his Cabinet will be made to understand the patriotic sentiment of the American people.

"The deplorable news from Hawaii tonight," said Senator Lodge, "emphasizes the wisdom of Rear Admiral Walker's recommendations for keeping a man-of war at Honolulu. Had a vessel been there, as he advised, it would not have occurred, or there would have been no bloodshed. The responsibility of the loss of life must, therefore rest with the administration. It had ample warning of what has taken place.

Senator Lodge said other things not complimentary to the attitude of the Administration. He is the author of the resolution calling upon the President for his reasons for the withdrawal of the Philadelphia from Hawaiian waters, which is still pending, and will probably be called up again tomorrow.

Representative Boutelle, of Maine, a persistent advocate of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands in the House of Representatives, said: "I have hardly patience to discuss the matter. The action of this Administration in leaving American interests in Honolulu without the protection of an American man-of-war is inexcusable. There are plenty of ships in commission, and they are scattered about the world in all sorts of places where they are not needed, while the only place in the entire Pacific where a vessel is needed is left unguarded. It is disgraceful, and is enough to make any American blush with shame to think our own people, our own flesh and blood, are left there unprotected."

Mr. Boutelle said he did not know what could be done in the House, but he thought he would introduce a resolution in the morning expressing the sense of the House that the Administration should send part of the navy to the Hawaiian Islands at once, and keep at least one vessel there constantly.

MINISTER HATCH'S VIEWS.

He Says the Stability of the Government Is Now Apparent.

F. M. Hatch, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Hawaiian Government, who has been at the Occidental for a week past, received the news of the uprising in the islands with surprise and regret, says the San Francisco Chronicle of January 19th. He thinks, however, that the revolt will not be without good effects. It has demonstrated, he said, that the Government is capable of taking care of itself.

When Mr. Hatch came up from Honolulu on the last steamer, the information leaked out that he was the bearer of important dispatches to Minister Thurston at Washington, instructing him to prevail upon the Secretary of the Navy, if possible, to send a war vessel to Honolulu without delay. Mr. Hatch denied the story at the time and insisted that there was not the slightest grounds for believing that a revolution was impending.

Subsequent events bear out the story that the plotting royalists were about to make a stand against the Government. The revolt has taken place and Minister Hatch still insists that the Hawaiian Government is not or has not been at all anxious to see an American war vessel in the harbor.

"You can say for me," said Mr. Hatch, "that I am very much gratified at the fact that there were no foreign war vessels in the harbor at the time of the revolt, for it has given the Republic of Hawaii an opportunity to show to the world that it can take care of itself. The revolution was the best thing that could possibly have happened, eliminating the death of Mr. Carter, which will be thoroughly regretted by every one in Honolulu. I believe the royalists are now effectually and permanently suppressed. I believe the stability of the Government has been materially enhanced. I am also inclined to the belief that the periodical rumor of revolutions and royalist plots will be heard no more.

"The Government had a complete walk-over. It evinced its ability to successfully cope with any internal trouble that may arise. The revolution has effectually proved that nothing short of foreign influence can effect the stability of the Republic.

"The revolt was a surprise to me, for I did not credit the natives with the possession of such poor judgment. I thought they had better sense. It is true that many rumors of royalist plots have been circulated for several weeks, but I am candid when I say that I joined with all the other Government officials in Honolulu in the belief that the threatening attitude of the few disgruntled natives who were inclined to be belligerent offered no cause for alarm. It seems that the natives were more serious than we gave them credit for being. I believe, however, that all the fight has been knocked out of them.

"From official sources I am informed that the revolution was led by two half castes, Wilcox and Nowlein. Wilcox is an unscrupulous fellow. He was sent to Italy at the expense of the Kalakaua Government as a student in the Italian war college. Then in 1889 he became the leader of a revolution which had for its object the overthrow of the Kalakaua Government and the crowning of Queen Liliuokalani. Nowlein was a major in command of the queen's household guard, and doubtless expected to regain his position and affluence by reinstating the queen on the throne.

"The revolt is to be sincerely regretted for one reason. The death of Charles L. Carter will be a big loss to the community. Carter was a recent graduate of Yale and the law school at Ann Arbor. He had been practicing law for the past five years in Honolulu, and was rapidly taking a leading place at the bar. Two years ago he was one of the committee that went to Washington to arrange a treaty with President Harrison. He was a native of Honolulu, as was his mother. His mother and a wife and two small children survive him. His loss will be very much felt."

MINISTER THURSTON TALKS.

He Says the Hawaiian Republic Is Able to Stand on Its Own Feet.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Thurston, the Hawaiian Minister, received this telegram from President Dole, sent via San Francisco: "The rebellion is broken. The leaders and remaining followers are fugitives in the mountains."

The telegram, the Minister thinks, was written the day the Alameda left Honolulu. The Minister said he did not intend to ask that a United States ship be sent to Hawaii. "The Government itself is able to put down rebellion," he said. "It is for the United States Government to determine whether there exists the necessity to send a ship to look after the interests of Americans."

"Does the Government have any fear that the Japanese will aid the rebels?" he was asked.

"So far as the Japanese Government is concerned I have nothing to say. So far as the Japanese local officials on the islands are concerned, they have shown themselves most zealous in behalf of good order. I have more or less apprehension as to the action the Japanese residents may take."

In conclusion the Minister said he did not anticipate any foreign intervention in the present crisis.

"If it had not been on account of the death of Mr. Carter," said the Minister, "the whole thing might be considered a decided advantage to the Government. No greater illustration is necessary to demonstrate that the Government is able to stand on its own feet."

A LETTER TO MORENO.

Wilcox Thinks He Would Make a Good Premier.

In some dispatches from Washington to the Examiner the following letter appears. It was written by Robert Wilcox, one of the rebel leaders now in jail.

"DEAR MORENO: I am tired of the Hawaiian question, and don't bother myself about it. There are too many cowards, and frauds, and fools in the ranks of the Royalists—the same that brought or rather allowed Stevens to make a successful revolution here through the cowardice of those in power. If they only realized their smallness then and allowed me my proper position in the army, I would have made Stevens know his position. He would not then have tried to violate his duties, nor would he have dared to assist in overturning the kingdom of the queen.

"My whole idea now is centered on China, and you should not be surprised if I come to Washington by next month. China is just now open for me to make a splendid career and become a great man, rather than to stay here among ignorant statesmen, who do not understand me. My life has been wasted here these last five or six years.

"The queen thinks a great deal of you. We had a long conversation last Sunday, and I told her that she must have a premier who has brains, and she said to send to you to come as soon as she should be restored, as she has nobody here. If she had had any thought of that when she was on her throne she would still be there.

"But the only hope I have, should I be successful in China, would be an alliance with this country, to be made immediately to save Hawaii's independence and that of the Hawaiians. The Hawaiians are with their queen, and they all prefer to starve rather than join the missionary "Republic" farce. My best aloha to you.

"R. W. WILCOX."

AN ALLEGED PROTEST.

A Demand That Englishmen be Released Firmly Refused.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Hawaii has twisted the tail of the British lion, and at last accounts was still at it. If a British ship is not hastening to the Islands at the present time it is because the necessary dispatches have not reached the right vessel. The fact has not generally become known, unless to Secretary Gresham and the President, but there is no doubt of the fact that Englishmen were concerned in the uprising in Hawaii, and fifteen of them are under arrest. The British Minister has interfered in their behalf and has been promptly "called down" by the plucky republic.

Among the men placed behind the bars by the vigorous Government officials were fifteen Englishmen who were alleged to have co-operated with the Royalist conspirators, and some of whom were found with arms in their possession. They proclaimed themselves British subjects, and at once appealed for protection to the British