

HAWAII. Hope Turns to America.

Prompt Recognition by the Powers.

ENGLAND IS SILENT.

Views of the Annexation Commissioners.

WHAT WILL CONGRESS DO?

Action to Be Taken by San Francisco Officials and Business Men.

Full particulars of the revolution in Hawaii, which were published in THE CALL yesterday, caused the greatest excitement throughout the city, more particularly among the business community.

The foreign residents had been smarting ever since Queen Liliuokalani ascended the throne from abuses which they bore with a patience that was, in the circumstances, remarkable.

Owing to frequent conspiracies capital was paralyzed and business was practically in a stagnant condition.

The excessive corruption of the last Legislature, coupled with the passage of the lottery bill, which aroused a storm of indignation from the religious element in the community, and the closing out of office of a Cabinet which was universally acknowledged to be the ablest that Hawaii ever had, brought matters to a turning point.

Possibly matters might have been permitted to go on for some time longer without drastic measures for reform being adopted had it not been for the folly of the ex-Queen.

She, knowing the temper of the foreign residents, foolishly endeavored to force upon the people a constitution which would have concentrated the sole governing power in her own hands and those of her native advisers.

In other words, the steps she proposed to take were precisely what caused the revolution of 1877, when King Kalakaua was compelled, to save his crown, to sign

a new constitution, which had been in force up to the present crisis.

The citizens promptly took matters into their own hands, appointed a committee of safety, and in two days Liliuokalani was dethroned and a Provisional Government in power without any serious disturbance.

Annexation to the United States was the chief plank in the proclamation issued by the committee of safety and the Provisional Government lost no time in dispatching five able commissioners to lay their case before the United States Government.

The commissioners are here on their way to Washington, and simply state that their instructions are to get the consent of our Government to annex the islands, and details can be discussed afterward.

The commissioners will start from here on their journey to Washington this afternoon and they are hopeful that their mission will be crowned with success.

Business men in this city are fully alive to the importance of the situation and meetings will be held early next week to give expression to their views on the question of annexation.

THE REVOLT. Report of the Committee of Safety and Resolution.

The causes which led up to the revolution are contained in detail in the following report of the committee of safety and resolution submitted on Monday, the 16th, to a mass-meeting of the citizens of Honolulu:

On the morning of last Saturday, the 14th inst., the city of Honolulu was startled by the information that Her Majesty Queen Liliuokalani had announced her intention to arbitrarily promulgate a new constitution, and that three of the newly appointed Cabinet Ministers had resigned.

The leaders of this movement were not seeking personal aggrandizement, political power or the suppression of the native Government. If this had been their object it could easily have been accomplished, for they had the absolute control of the situation.

Their object was to secure responsible Government through a representative Cabinet, supported by and responsible to the people's elected representatives. A clause in this effect was inserted in the constitution and subsequently enacted by law by the Legislature, specifically increasing the responsibility of the Government to the people.

This finally resulted in the revolution of feeling and popular uprising of 1887, which resulted from the King's large portion of his ill-gotten powers.

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the assembled crowd that the reason she did not give them the new constitution was because the Ministers would not let her. Three of the Ministers, fearing mob violence, immediately withdrew and returned to the Government building. They were immediately summoned back to the palace but refused on the ground that there was no guarantee of their personal safety.

The only forces under the control of the Government were the consular guards, the police and the police. The former are nominally under the control of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and actually under the control of their immediate commander, Major Newlin, a personal adherent of the Queen.

The police are under the control of Marshal Wilson, the open and avowed royal favorite. Although the Marshal is nominally under the control of the Attorney-General, her Majesty recently announced in a public speech that she would not allow him to be removed. Although the Marshal now states that he is opposed to the Queen's proposition, he also states that if the final issue arises between the Queen and the Cabinet and the people he will support the Queen.

The Cabinet was absolutely powerless and appealed to the citizens for support. They were immediately summoned to the palace, by request of the Queen, and for nearly two hours she endeavored to force them to acquiesce in her desire, and finally they announced in a public speech in the throne room and again from the upper gallery of the palace that she desired to issue the constitution but would not allow it to be promulgated by her Ministers, and would issue it in a few days.

The citizens responded to the appeal of the Cabinet and the people, and the Queen's proposition was rejected. The Queen's proposition was rejected. The Queen's proposition was rejected.

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of influence and evasion to ignore his promises and to evade the execution of his promises.

This conflict upon several occasions came to a crisis, followed each time by submission on the part of His Majesty, by renewed expressions of regret and promises to abide by the constitutional and legal restrictions in the future. In each instance such promise was kept until a further opportunity presented itself, when the Queen's defiance and disregard of all previous pledges.

Upon the accession of her Majesty Liliuokalani, for a brief period the hope prevailed that a new policy would be adopted. This hope was soon blasted by her immediately entering into conflict with the existing Cabinet, who held office by the approval of a large majority of the Legislature, resulting in the removal of the Queen and the removal of the Cabinet. The appointment of a new Cabinet subsequent to her wishes and their continuance in office until a recent date gave no opportunity for further indication of the policy which would be pursued by her Majesty until the opening of the Legislature in 1892.

The recent history of that session has shown a stubborn determination on the part of her Majesty to follow the tactics of her late brother, Queen Liliuokalani, and to disregard the wishes of the royal prerogatives and an abridgment of popular rights.

During the latter part of the session the Legislature was replete with corruption; bribery and other illegitimate influences were openly utilized to secure the desired end, resulting in the final complete and arbitrary promulgation of a Cabinet arbitrarily selected by her Majesty in complete defiance of constitutional principles and popular representation.

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United States shall upon the facts being presented and the restoration of its sovereignty and re-instate me in the authority which I claim as the constitutional sovereign of the Hawaiian Islands.

Done at Honolulu, this 17th day of January, A. D. 1893.

LILIUOKALANI, R. SAMUEL PARKER, Minister of Foreign Affairs. W. H. CORNWELL, Minister of Finance. JOHN F. COLBURN, Minister of the Interior. A. P. PETERSON, Attorney-General.

To S. B. Dole Esq, and others composing the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands.

The Queen and Cabinet then yielded unconditionally and the police station was turned over to the new Government.

As soon as the Provisional Government came into possession of the Government buildings and the archives and the treasury, I hereby recognize and Provisional Government as the de facto Government of the Hawaiian Islands.

Indorsements of a similar nature were received on the 18th from the Consuls of Chile, Denmark, Sweden, Germany, Spain,

Mexico, Belgium, Russia, Peru, The Netherlands, China and Italy.

The same day in response to circulars distributed about Honolulu, a large mass-meeting of natives was held at Palace square. The remarks of the several speakers were of a temperate nature and were received with the most cordial approval.

The following resolution was adopted and a committee appointed to present it to the Queen:

Resolved, That the assurance of her Majesty the Queen, contained in this day's proclamation, accepted by the people as a satisfactory guarantee that the Government does not and will not seek any modification of the constitution by any means, is hereby accepted.

Resolved, That accepting this assurance the citizens here assembled will give their cordial support to the administration and endorse them in maintaining that policy.

This action on the part of the natives and the Queen was not received favorably, the impression prevailing that it was only designed as a ruse to divert attention from the main issues.

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annum, and placed that country second only on the list of San Francisco's customers.

They are supported by the whole business community, and the new Government recognized within twenty-four hours by the representatives of all the foreign powers except England.

The members of the Executive Council of the new Government are: S. B. Dole, Department of Foreign Affairs; P. C. Jones, Department of Finance; J. A. King, Department of Interior; William C. Smith, Attorney-General.

Sanford S. Dole, the President of the Hawaiian Provisional Government and administrator of the Department of Foreign Affairs, is 45 years of age, born in Honolulu of American parentage, was educated at Punahou College in Honolulu, taking a finishing course at Williams College. He studied law in Boston, was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1882, returned shortly after to Honolulu, where he soon became a leading practitioner, which position he held until his elevation to the bench in 1887.

Elected a representative to the Legislature of 1884 and 1885, he was the leader of the opposition to the extravagance and corruption which finally precipitated the revolution of 1887. He was a member of the executive council of the revolutionists of 1887, but withdrew before the culmination, being too conservative to agree wholly with the radical action then taken. After that he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court in 1887, which position he has filled with the greatest credit to himself and satisfaction to the people, until he resigned to assume the position he now holds.

Mr. Dole has never heretofore been in favor of annexation, and states that it is only from a sense of duty, with the greatest

regret and in the firm conviction that there is no other method of securing peace and safety to life and property in the islands, that he has been forced to take this action.

Mr. Dole is a scientific writer, a member of the Honolulu Social Science Club and of the Hawaiian Historical Society; a trustee of the Honolulu Public Library and one of the founders of the Honolulu Y. M. C. A. organization; a member of the Congregational church; a polished gentleman of commanding presence and of the highest order of thought and progress in Hawaii.

On the morning of the 16th, the events of Saturday, and are authorized to say that the position taken by her Majesty in regard to the promulgation of a new constitution was under stress of the above subjects.

Authority is given for the assurance that any change desired in the fundamental law of the island be sought only by methods provided in the constitution itself.

Her Majesty's Ministers request all citizens to accept the assurance of her Majesty in the same spirit in which it is given.

LILIUOKALANI, R. SAMUEL PARKER, Minister of Foreign Affairs. W. H. CORNWELL, Minister of Finance. JOHN F. COLBURN, Minister of the Interior. A. P. PETERSON, Attorney-General.

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training school for Hawaiians; a director in several corporations and a large owner of cattle ranch property.

He was a member of the Board of Health during 1888-89 and Minister of Finance during 1889-90.

J. Emmeluth is 38 years of age, of American birth, a resident of Honolulu for the past twenty years, married to a Hawaiian lady, the daughter of J. Emmeluth & Co., the leading plumbing and house-furnishing concern of the city and hardware importer. Mr. Emmeluth is one of the principal owners and vice-president of the Hawaiian Fruit and Packing Company, a corporation.

J. A. McCandless is about 35 years of age, an American by birth, a resident of the islands for the past twelve years. He is an oil-well borer by profession, having become expert in that business in the Pennsylvania oil regions.

In company with his two brothers he has been actively engaged in boring artesian wells at the islands, the island of Oahu being the principal one. Mr. McCandless has acquired considerable property, all of which is invested in the country.

P. W. McChesney is an American by birth, a resident of Honolulu for the past ten years; a partner in and manager of the importing-house of A. W. McChesney & Sons, wholesale dealers in groceries and provisions, this being a branch of the San Francisco house of the same name.

Andrew Brown is a Scotchman by birth, a resident of the islands for the past fifteen years; foreman of the brass department of the Honolulu Iron Works and Foundry. He has been one of the most active members of the reform party since 1887 and is one of the most influential men among the mechanics of the city.

J. P. Morgan is 30 years of age, of Hawaiian birth and American parentage, and married to a lady of Hawaiian birth. He is and for a number of years past has been the leading auctioneer of the city, conducting also a stock-broking and real-estate business.

Henry Waterhouse is 43 years of age, an Hawaiian by birth, of English parentage. He is one of the managing partners of the firm of John T. Waterhouse, general importers and wholesale and retail merchants, which firm has an invested capital of upward of a million dollars. Mr. Waterhouse is a deacon and active member of the Honolulu Baptist church, married to a lady of Hawaiian birth and is a member of the Legislature of 1876 and 1887-88.

Edward D. Tenney is an American by birth and has been a resident of the islands for the past sixteen years. He is a partner in and manager of the Honolulu Iron Works and Foundry, with an invested capital of over a million dollars, doing a general importing and wholesale and retail business and owning and representing as agents numerous sugar plantations in the Hawaiian Islands.

Fritz Wilhelm is of Hawaiian birth and German parentage; 40 years of age, and married to an Hawaiian lady. He has for many years been one of the leading architects and builders of the city.

W. G. Ashley, 25 years of age, is an American by birth, a resident of the islands for the past sixteen years, and is married to a lady of Hawaiian birth. He has for three years past been the general superintendent and secretary of the Oahu Railway and Land Company, a concern representing an invested capital of one and a half million dollars.

C. Bolte is a German by birth and a resident of the islands for the past seventeen years. He is the managing partner of the wholesale importing house of M. S. Grinbaum & Co., a branch of the house of the same name of San Francisco. The Honolulu branch is incorporated for \$750,000, and is one of the largest and most successful importing houses, owning two sugar plantations and does a plantation agency business. He is one of the most energetic and liberal business men of the city.

Alexander Young is 42 years of age, of Scotchman by birth and a resident of the islands for the past thirty years. He is a trustee and active member of the Congregational church; manager and principal owner of the Honolulu Iron Works and Foundry; president and principal owner of the Pepee Sugar Company, incorporated for \$750,000; president and principal owner in the Kahuku Plantation Company, incorporated for \$500,000, and one of the directors and principal owners in the Waialua Sugar Company. He was elected as a Noble to the Legislature of 1887, 1888 and 1892, and is one of the most active and progressive business men of the islands.

Charles M. Cooke is 43 years of age, of Hawaiian birth and American parentage, married to a lady of Hawaiian birth.

He is a managing partner in the firm of Levers & Cooke, the leading importers and dealers in lumber and building material, ship-owner and sugar plantation owner, and does a plantation agency business.

H. E. Cooper is an American by birth, a resident of the islands for the past four years. He is a lawyer by profession, a graduate of the Boston Law School.

Prior to coming to Honolulu he was the attorney of the Southern Pacific Railroad in Southern California. Now he is the attorney of the Hawaiian Islands.

Mr. Jones is one of the ablest financiers in the country; has for years been a deacon in the Congregational church; an active worker in the Y. M. C. A., and a leader in the business community. He owns one of the largest real-estate concerns in the islands, and has a large number of the solid men of the town, possessing alike the confidence of capitalists and the working classes of all nationalities.

Captain James A. King is a Scotchman by birth, a resident of the islands for the past twenty-five years. For a number of years past he has been superintendent of the Wilder Steamship Company, a company of \$500,000 capital, owning seven steamers, and managing the trade of the island trade. He is of a genial, hearty disposition, with high executive ability, respected and liked by the entire community.

William O. Smith is 44 years of age, of Hawaiian birth and American parentage, educated at Punahou College and Amherst, Mass. He was successively Sheriff of the islands of Kauai and Maui; was admitted to the Hawaiian bar; was Deputy Attorney-General in 1876-77, and also in 1880-81; was a member of the Legislature of 1878, 1880, 1881 and 1882.

In addition to practicing his profession he is an extensive owner of sugar-plantation stock, a director in some manufacturing corporations, managing trustee of the estate of the late King Lunalilo and conducts a large trust and investment business, managing some thirty or more estates.

He is married to a lady of Irish birth, is a member of the Congregational church and is considered one of the safe conservative men of the country.

The original members of the Advisory Council were S. M. Damon, L. A. Thurston, J. Emmeluth, J. A. McCandless, F. W. McChesney, W. R. Carter, W. C. Wilder, A. Brown, J. P. Morgan, H. Waterhouse, E. D. Tenney, F. Wilhelm, W. C. Ashley and C. Bolte. Mr. Wilhelm resigned on account of illness and C. L. Carter was appointed in his place.

Charles L. Carter, Castle, Wilder and Carter having been appointed on the commission to Washington there were appointed in their place Alexander Young, Charles Cooke, William F. Allen and H. E. Cooper.

Samuel M. Damon is about 45 years of age, of Hawaiian birth and American parentage, his father, Rev. S. C. Damon, having been for forty years chaplain of the Honolulu Seamen's Chapel and editor of the Friend, the oldest newspaper in the Pacific.

Mr. Damon is the managing partner of the banking-house of Bishop & Co., a concern of approximately \$2,000,000 capital; one of the managing trustees of the Bernice P. Bishop estate, valued at \$1,000,000, devised in trust for the support of a manual

could be seen driving about town on the 18th.

While martial law is continued citizens are not expected to be on the streets after 9:30 o'clock at night without they have a pass. Guards are posted all over the town to enforce the law.

The new Government's volunteer army was receiving additional recruits in a rapid manner. It was divided into four companies, commanded by Captains Fisher, Potter, Zeigler and Gunn. W. H. Wall was commissary and J. H. Soper was commander-in-chief.

The officers and men of the United States steamship boats engaged on shore duty have by their gentlemanly and unassuming manners in the discharge of their duties reflected credit upon themselves and on Uncle Sam's navy.

Wherever there is any mention of the landing of the marines from the Boston the papers make it a point to state that the United States troops were used only to protect the interests of the American citizens.

The government on the 18th assumed formal control of the palace and barracks. The ex-Queen had retired to her private residence at Washington place, and the Government had granted her an honorary guard of sixteen men. The household guards were paid off on February 1 and disbanded. A strong force of volunteers took possession, and were in charge of the palace.

The Commercial Advertiser published an editorial on the 19th in which it is said that the sole purpose for which the commission to Washington was appointed and sent is to enter into negotiations for a treaty of union between Hawaii and the United States.

The Advertiser denies that the object of the mission is, as had been rumored, the submission to the arbitration of the United States of a dispute between the Hawaiian and the most representative and influential Englishmen