

ABDICATION OF QUEEN LILUOKALANI.

Safety at the Price of a Kingdom.

OF LITTLE MOMENT NOW.

For the Cause of the Royalists Is a Lost Cause.

THURSTON HAS NO FAITH.

But He Says the Move Will Make the Natives Republicans.

THE STRANGE STORY OF A CRUISER.

It Is Said in Honolulu That the Ex-Queen's Partisans Knew the Philadelphia Was Going Away.

HONOLULU, Jan. 3.—The ex-Queen has relinquished all her rights to the throne of Hawaii. Following her arrest the ex-Queen was allowed frequent interviews with Charles B. Wilson, ex-Marshal under the monarchy, H. A. Widemann, who recently visited the United States and Europe on her behalf and who, by the way, has a \$32,000 mortgage on nearly everything the ex-Queen owns, and her attorney, Paul Neumann, but no one connected with the Government saw her. The result of these frequent interviews became apparent last Thursday, when she requested that some person connected with the Government be sent to her, as she had an important official communication to make to Attorney-General Smith at once went to her rooms and found there besides the ex-Queen: William G. Irwin, H. A. Widemann, Samuel Parker, J. K. Kahookano, Charles B. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, Paul Neumann, General A. S. Hartwell and W. L. Stanley.

Mrs. Dominis in a few words stated that she desired to surrender all her claims to the throne, and offered her formal abdication to President Dole in the shape of a document drawn up by Judge A. S. Hartwell, who was consulted by Mr. Wilson, Mr. Parker and Mr. Neumann about the matter and acted as advising counsel for them, but not strictly as attorney for Liliuokalani. Judge Hartwell attended the execution of the document at the special request of Mrs. Dominis, Mr. Neumann and Mr. Wilson. Immediately after her arrest C. B. Wilson had been acknowledged by the Government as the ex-Queen's business representative.

Attorney Neumann then read aloud the formal abdication. Her ex-Majesty also read the document aloud from beginning to end and then signed both the document and the oath of allegiance to the republic, while Notary Stanley affixed his jurat.

Mr. Neumann returned the document to the ex-Queen, informing her that she might select any of those present to deliver it to President Dole. She handed it to Mr. Wilson and requested him to convey it to the President. Mr. Wilson requested Mr. Parker to accompany him to the executive chamber. They went there forthwith and were presented by Major George C. Potter, aid-de-camp, to President Dole, S. M. Damon, Minister of Finance, and W. O. Smith, Attorney-General. J. A. King, Minister of the Interior, was absent on the cruise of the Government steamer Eleu, and F. M. Hatch, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was in the United States.

Mr. Wilson said: "Mr. President, I have the honor to present to you a communication from ex-Queen Liliuokalani."

Mr. Damon asked the deputation to be seated, but Mr. Wilson suggested that, as the President would desire to give the document some consideration, they had better retire. President Dole accepted the suggestion as a proper one and Messrs. Wilson and Parker retired.

A cabinet council was held immediately and it was decided to keep the matter secret until it could be presented to the executive and advisory council at a special meeting to be held on Friday. That body soon decided the only question brought before it, which was the question of the immediate publicity of the letter of abdication or not, in the affirmative, and the document appeared in the afternoon papers in full, as given below:

ISLAND OF OAHU, HONOLULU, January 24, 1895. To the Honorable Stanford Ballard Dole, President of the Republic of Hawaii:—SIR: After a full and free consultation with my personal friends, and with my legal advisers, both before and since my detention by military order in the executive building, and acting in conformity with their advice, and also upon my own free volition, and in pursuance of my unalterable belief and understanding of my duty to the people of Hawaii, and to their higher and best interests, and also for the sake of those misguided Hawaiians and others who have recently engaged in rebellion against the republic, and in an attempt to restore me to the position of Queen, which I held prior to the 17th day of January, A. D. 1893, and without any claim that shall become entitled, by reason of anything that I may now say or do, to any other or different treatment or consideration at the hands of the Government than I otherwise could and might legally receive, I now hereby express and make known to myself as the only lawful and recognized head of the Government, and to all the people of the Hawaiian Islands, whether or not they have yet become citizens of the republic, or are to have been adherents of the late monarchy, and also to all diplomatic and other foreign representatives in the Hawaiian Islands, to all of whom I respectfully request you to cause this statement and action of mine to be made known as soon as may be, as follows, namely:— First—In order to avoid any possibility of doubt or misunderstanding on the subject, although I do not think that any doubt or misunderstanding is either proper or possible, I hereby do fully and unequivocally admit and declare that the Government of the republic of Hawaii is the only lawful Government of the Hawaiian Islands, and that the late Hawaiian monarchy is finally and forever ended, and no longer of any legal or actual validity, force or effect whatsoever; and I do hereby forever ab-

the republic has of course created much talk, but it seems to be generally regarded as an abject plea for mercy, in view of the discoveries made of her complicity in the rebel plot. People are asking what did she have to abdicate, whether she has the power to yield up the claims of her heirs and what is the value of her oath? They say she swore to support the constitution when she ascended the throne, and immediately commenced scheming to overthrow it. By those who are in a position to know there is no doubt that the Government values the document of abdication most highly for the effect it will have on the ignorant natives whom she has released from all duty they felt to her under that hereditary devotion to their chiefs which has hitherto restrained a large proportion of them from acknowledging and paying allegiance to the republic. Of course it puts an end to any royalist party in the islands from henceforth.

At 5 P. M. to-day, an hour before the sailing of the Australia, the Government made public its reply to Liliuokalani's letter of abdication. The following is the complete text: EXECUTIVE BUILDING, HONOLULU, January 29, 1895. Madam: A document executed by you purporting to contain an abdication and renunciation of all sovereign rights heretofore claimed by you has been delivered on your behalf to the President. As you were under arrest at the time this instrument was signed, it is desired before accepting and placing the same on file to make clear to you, in order that no misunderstanding may hereafter arise, the views of the Government in this matter: First—The execution of this document cannot be taken to exempt you in the slightest degree from personal and individual liability for such complicity as due investigation and trial may show that you had in the late conspiracy against the Government and the consequent loss of life, which position is recognized by you in your letter.

Second—It cannot be conceded that such rights and claims as you now voluntarily relinquish have had any legal existence since January 14, 1893, when by your public an-

of Prince David, the ex-Queen's nephew. There was a slight pause in the hall and some talking among Cabinet and other officials, but nothing was said to the prisoner, who, beyond shedding a few tears, manifested no emotion.

In the city the news of the arrest was hardly credited for a time, but after it became established there was a general feeling of relief among the supporters of the Government and of consternation in the royalist ranks. There was no talk of any attempt to release the prisoners, and any such would have been futile, as the executive building is too well guarded. It is not known if Liliuokalani will be placed on trial for treason or conspiracy or whether her arrest was merely a precautionary measure. That she will be deported eventually there is very little doubt.

There was great excitement at the various headquarters about 10 P. M. of the day of the arrest when it became known that a wagon-load of arms and ammunition had been unearthed at Washington place, the ex-Queen's late residence. The general public knew nothing of it until the next morning, as all Honolulu retires early during the continuance of martial law.

Acting upon information furnished by Charles Clark, the husband of the Queen's companion, who has been a hanger-on at Washington place for some time, but is now under arrest for conspiracy, Deputy Marshal Brown and Captain Parker searched the cellar under the house and unearthed a small arsenal. It consisted of 11 pistols, 13 Springfield rifles, 21 Winchester rifles, 5 swords, 38 full belts of rifle cartridges, 8 full belts of pistol cartridges, 1000 assorted cartridges and 21 dynamite bombs. A cocoon shell was used for one of the bombs, three were of metal and the others of cement. They were all provided with short fuses and were ready for instant use. There were about forty naves about the building, but they offered no resistance to the search. Most of the

was searched by the police, who were in board of W. H. Cornwell or Rudolph Spreckels, both of whom were expected. They were wanted on a charge of treason. Cornwell was on the passenger list, but he decided to remain in San Francisco. Spreckels did not come either.

MOST STARTLING IF TRUE.

The Hawaiian Royalists Knew the Philadelphia Was Ordered Home.

HONOLULU, Jan. 30.—During the past few days several prominent royalists have admitted to your correspondent that the fact of the withdrawal of the Philadelphia was known to them weeks before it actually occurred. In an interview held with one of them on the 27th, the statement was made and substantiated that immediately after the arrival in Honolulu of the ex-royal commission, composed of John A. Cummings, Samuel Parker and Judge Widemann, from their trip to Washington, the word was passed around to royalist leaders that the United States war vessels would be withdrawn, and that, although they had been unable to secure a personal interview with Cleveland, they had a private assurance from Secretary Gresham to that effect before leaving Washington.

It is to this assurance from the commission that the royalist plotters derived comfort and hope, and indirectly this very assurance led to the organizing of the revolutionary gang. With a United States war vessel here the thing would never have been thought of seriously, but knowing that none would be here for months, the royalists were encouraged to take advantage of the opportunity. The fact that the British war vessel disappeared very soon after the commission returned lends color to the truth of the above.

The arrival of the Australia with the news of the dispatch of the Philadelphia

and from trustworthy sources it is learned that he has made objections, both written and verbal, to the powers of the military court now sitting. He seems to take the same views as Paul Neumann, counsel for the prisoners, that offenses committed previous to the date on which martial law was proclaimed should be tried before a civil court and jury. The text of his objection cannot be obtained at this time, but it is understood to be of a nature to cause the Government more uneasiness than anything that has taken place since the beginning of the rebellion.

It is understood that Willis has interested himself in the cases of Louis Marshall and Thomas Walker, both of whom have claimed the protection of the United States. Marshall is charged with open rebellion. Walker pleaded guilty to treason. Admiral Beardslee is a stranger here. But little is known of his stand in regard to this Government. In close Government circles it is feared that he might co-operate with Willis and land forces to prevent the finding of the court, when it refers to American prisoners, from being carried out.

Minister Willis was seen this morning, but he declined to make any statement for publication. He would not deny or affirm the fact that he has objected to the jurisdiction of the court.

President Dole was seen previous to the departure of the steamer. He stated that he was not aware that any written objection had been received from the American Minister. He admitted that in the course of a conversation Willis implied that he would object. British Commissioner Hawes has not given the Government any trouble. He has pursued a policy of moderation since the trouble began, chiefly, so it is stated, because he is in doubt regarding the legality of the claims of many Englishmen, who forswore their allegiance some years ago when they became citizens of the country under the monarchy.

shai Hitchcock and Henry Waterhouse went over to Waialae to see Parker. They were told of the attempt to escape, and given the name of the native, and finally located him and placed him under arrest. He was brought into town. Of course, he denied any knowledge of the whereabouts of Nowlein and the others. He was not questioned again until 9:30 o'clock, when Chief Justice Judd and W. A. Kinney took him in charge. He made a firm denial again, but finally, after a great deal of quiet persuasion, he commenced to tell the truth. He admitted that he went in search of a boat at Nowlein's request. He returned on Wednesday evening about midnight and reported to Nowlein that he could not secure a whaleboat. He said that he had been feeding Nowlein all along. Nowlein had told him that he had three others with him. Paaina had not seen them, but was of the opinion that they were Haoles. His daughter had brought pool, beef and fish to the men. The man then gave the hiding-place of the four rebels. They were in the bushes below Kaneawai spring, mauka of Cleghorn's new windmill.

As soon as the statement was made Marshal Hitchcock sent W. A. Kinney and a number of men after the rebels. They reached the district in which the men were hidden, but the exact spot could not be located. The native police and others were thrown in a circle to prevent the escape of Nowlein or his companions. Mr. Kinney then went to Paaina's cottage and found his family. They would not give any information at first, but finally through threats a son was prevailed upon to visit the rebel camp and ask for the surrender of the men. He was instructed to inform them that they would not be harmed and would be conveyed safely to the station-house. His mission was successful, and at the expiration of ten minutes the four men were seen emerging from the bushes. They were taken in charge and placed in carriages. The ride in town was uneventful.

Their camp was discovered this afternoon by Patrolman Nelson and some native police. Two sleeping-mats, cups, spoons, sugar and some crackers were found. The camp was located in a dense underbrush, which could only be reached by crawling on hands and knees. It was located but 300 yards from the Waialae road. No arms were found. Nowlein and his companions stated when they surrendered that they threw away their rifles when they went into hiding.

But this was only the beginning of the end. At 5 P. M. the welcome news was whispered around from mouth to mouth that the arch-rebel himself, Robert Wilcox, had been captured and was on the way to the police station. At once an immense crowd gathered in that vicinity to await his arrival. This took place in a few minutes after the first news of his capture. He was found less than two miles from town in the vicinity of the Kalihi leper receiving station and not a mile from the Government penitentiary. The circumstances which led up to his arrest show that he deliberately deserted his followers and, taking advantage of information he had secretly obtained of the situation in Honolulu, sought only his own safety, regardless of that of the poor natives whom he had deluded to their own destruction.

During the latter part of Monday afternoon the authorities received information through Charles L. Hopkins that the much-wanted rebel-leader could be found in one of his houses on the reef, near the Kalihi leper station. Acting upon this information, a party of picked men, consisting of C. A. Brown, John Underkirk, Frederick Leslie, John F. Scott, L. L. McCandless, B. L. Watson and Luther Wilcox (no relation of the rebel, but the Government interpreter), with a native guide named Welau, were dispatched about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon to the place mentioned. The officers went out in hacks to a point distant about half a mile from the house in which Wilcox was said to be hiding, and which is located at the extreme end of a spit running out to sea, where fishermen are wont to rendezvous. The vehicles containing the officers were driven behind a cluster of houses in order to prevent their mission being known, and the possibility of Wilcox and his party making their escape by boat, which could have been easily accomplished before they arrived at the house. It was learned some time previous that a hack driven by a native would repair to the house of the concealed rebels, presumably to be used by Wilcox in escaping, or to be taken to some other place of concealment. Therefore, by keeping track of the hack, the officers could the sooner locate their man.

To reach the house where Wilcox was necessitated a drive through water several feet deep for a distance something like half a mile. The officers from their place of concealment noted the arrival of the hack at the house. Shortly after its arrival a man was seen to come out and walk leisurely toward the vehicle, followed almost immediately by two others, who proceeded at a slow rate, seemingly supporting each other. All of them entered the hack and the return journey to the shore slowly began. The officers came out of their place of concealment and demanded the surrender of the party. Quite a parley ensued, during which Wilcox spoke somewhat haughtily and asked the meaning of detention. He was more than indignant over his arrest, and said he wanted to see Mr. Smith, the Attorney-General. He was informed that Mr. Smith wanted to see him, too, and had sent the officers out to bring him.

Luther Wilcox (no relation to the rebel leader), said to Robert Wilcox that it was a good thing for him they were there to bring him.

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THE COURT-MARTIAL OF THE ROYALIST PRISONERS IN THE OLD THRONE ROOM OF THE PALACE. [Colonel Whiting sits at the head of the table as President. Captain Kinney, Judge Advocate, is at the foot. On one side are Captain Zeigler, Captain Pratt and Lieutenant Jones. Facing them are Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher, Captain Canara and Captain Wilder. From a sketch made in Honolulu expressly for the "Call."]

and shall always continue to do, my most sincere hope for the welfare and prosperity of Hawaii and its people under and subject to the Government of the republic of Hawaii.

Fifth—I hereby offer and present my duly certified oath of allegiance to the republic of Hawaii.

Sixth—I have caused the foregoing statement to be prepared and drawn, and have signed the same without having received the slightest suggestion from the President of Hawaii, concerning the same or any part thereof, or concerning any action or course of my own in the premises.

Relying upon the magnanimity of the Government of the republic, and upon its protection, I have the honor to be, Mr. President, very respectfully, your most obedient servant, LILUOKALANI DOMINIS.

On this 24th day of January, A. D. 1895, the foregoing was in our presence read over and considered carefully and deliberately by Liliuokalani Dominis, and she, the said Liliuokalani Dominis, thereupon in our presence declared that the same was a correct, exact and full statement of her wishes and acts in the premises, which statement she declared to us that she desired to sign and acknowledge in our presence as her free act and deed, and she thereupon signed the same in our presence and declared the same to be her free act and deed.

In witness whereof we have at the request of the said Liliuokalani Dominis, and in her presence, hereunto subscribed our names as attesting witnesses at the executive building in Honolulu, on the island of Oahu, this 24th day of January, A. D. 1895. W. G. IRWIN, H. A. WIDEMANN, SAMUEL PARKER, J. KALEA KAHOOKANO, C. B. WILSON, PAUL NEUMANN.

HONOLULU, ISLAND OF OAHU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. I, Liliuokalani Dominis, do solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God that I will support the constitution, laws and Government of the Republic of Hawaii, and will not, either directly or indirectly, encourage or assist in the restoration or establishment of a monarchical form of government in the Hawaiian Islands. W. L. STANLEY, Notary Public. Subscribed and sworn to this 24th day of January, A. D. 1895, before me. The total surrender of Mrs. Dominis to

nonnouncement that you no longer considered yourself bound by the fundamental law of the land under which you took office, and by your acts in attempting by the mere exercise of your own will to establish a new system of government, the contrary existing between you and the people was dissolved, and all sovereign rights theretofore vested in you were lost. The statement by members of your then cabinet that they could not control your proposed action, and their appeal to citizens of Honolulu was the next step which led to a resumption by the people of the rights of government.

Third—So far as your communication may be taken as a notice to the disaffected that it is your desire that the republic shall be recognized by them as the sole and lawful Government of the country it is fully appreciated. In this connection your unselfish appeal for clemency for those who took part in the late insurrection will receive full consideration. WILLIAM O. SMITH, Attorney-General. To Mrs. Liliuokalani Dominis.

The arrest of Liliuokalani was made on Wednesday, January 16. The arrest was made very quietly at 10 o'clock in the morning by Deputy Marshal Brown and Captain of Police Parker. The order of arrest was to deliver her forthwith to Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher, commanding the military at the executive building. The arresting officers found the ex-Queen alone, although there were a number of native guards about the residence. These offered no resistance, however. When the order of arrest was read to her, Liliuokalani merely said, "All right, I will go," and requested time to dress, which she did in a few minutes. She was accompanied by Mrs. Charles Clark, her lady-in-waiting for some time past. The latter carried a small hand-satchel. The ex-Queen was dressed entirely in black.

The royal prisoner was placed in a hack by the officers and rapidly driven to the executive building, where she was taken to the upper story, where two rooms had been rapidly prepared for her use. These have lately been used as the Auditor-General's office, but in the days of the monarchy were the private apartments

rifles were new, and, with the exception of being rusty from the damp earth in which they were buried, were in good condition. It seemed to be the general opinion that the ex-Queen was aware of the secreting of arms in her residence, and that the Government had proof to that effect. The bombs were supposed to be used against the Central Union Church, against which the royalists seem to harbor a particular spite, as all the leading members of the Government are regular attendants there. This church is just across the street from Washington place. The bombs were secreted under the house two weeks ago. The powder with which they were filled was purchased some time ago, ostensibly for use in wrecking the bark J. N. Wilcox, now lying ashore on the island of Molokai. It was concealed on the steamer Waimanalo until used.

Several other houses of royalists were searched, and in nearly every instance arms and ammunition were discovered. As the proclamation made at the first outbreak of the rebellion required these to be delivered up to the authorities, all persons in whose houses such are now found are liable to arrest and imprisonment. The castings for the metal bombs were made by White & Ritman, the proprietors of the National Iron Works here. Their books have been examined and show that twenty were ordered by and charged to Henry Bertelmann. One of these had a flaw in it and was thrown away, seven are in the possession of the authorities and twelve are yet to be accounted for. White & Ritman claim the bombs were made for ornaments for iron fence railing, but will have some difficulty in making the authorities think so.

All of the volunteer military companies have been called in and were dismissed from active service. The Australia was late in reaching here, owing to repairs made in San Francisco. Before the vessel reached the wharf she

to Honolulu was greeted with much satisfaction by the American colony. This, however, was turned into a howling lament when the instructions given to Admiral Beardslee by Secretary Herbert and President Cleveland were made public. The gist of these, and the main point which interested Americans here, is in the following, extracted from Secretary Herbert's instructions to the admiral commanding the Philadelphia, which says: An American citizen who, during a revolution in a foreign country, participates in any attempt by force of arms or violence to maintain or overthrow the existing Government, cannot claim that the Government of the United States shall protect him against the consequences of such act.

As ninety-nine hundredths of the American colony here have borne arms in support of the republic during the last two weeks many of them are wondering just now, under Secretary Herbert's instructions, "where they are at."

Government officials are still searching for several hundred pistols imported by the rebels, but, so far, have been unable to locate them. One hundred extra copies of the CALL of the 19th ult. sent to THE CALL correspondent, but erroneously appropriated by a news firm, were sold in less than five minutes. Five hundred copies of this issue could have been disposed of easily. It is generally conceded that the account of the insurrection published by THE CALL was the most complete and impartial of all the San Francisco papers.

MINISTER WILLIS MAKES A PROTEST.

This Latest Development Likely to Give President Dole Some Trouble.

HONOLULU, Jan. 30.—Since the arrival of the Philadelphia United States Minister Willis has assumed an oppressive attitude,

From the present indications it looks as though the Supreme Court will pass on the constitutionality of the Military Court. This cannot be done until martial law is rescinded, as writs of habeas corpus cannot be sworn out while it is in force.

WILCOX AND NOWLEIN SAFE IN JAIL.

Capture of the Two Chiefs of the Rebels in the Field.

JANUARY 14.—This has been a great day for the republic. Since noon the five prominent leaders of the rebellion have been captured and are now at the police station. Soon after noon a detachment of the Citizens' Guard, under command of W. A. Kinney, a prominent young lawyer of Honolulu, brought in Sam Nowlein, William Greig, Carl Widemann and Louis Hitchcock. Their arrival in the city was greeted with loud cheering and other evidences of satisfaction by the people. The story of their capture is as follows: Captain of Police Parker and some men left Waialae on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, moving in the direction of Koko Head. They met and questioned a man named Auld, formerly Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, but he claimed he knew nothing of the rebels or their movements. Parker then drove on, and toward dusk reached Niu again on his way to camp. He felt certain that Auld knew something, and finally made him admit that a native by the name of Paaina had approached him on Wednesday, stating that he wanted to secure a whaleboat. This information was enough for the police captain, who hurried to Waialae and telephoned to Deputy Marshal Brown, who was at Manoa, to arrest Paaina at once. Yesterday morning about 3 o'clock Mar-