CRISIS AT HAND

Gresham Out For Restoration.

BLOUNT'S REPORT QUOTED.

The Georgia Sphynx is a Liar.

CLEVELAND IN BAD ODOR.

A Demand for His Prompt Impeachment.

GREAT REPUBLICAN GAINS.

Immense Revulsion Against the Democracy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10.—In a report to the President, dated October 18, made public to-day, Secretary Gresham, after reviewing the history of the Hawaiian revolution, declared that the treaty should not again be sent to the Senate. He says in his dispatch to Mr. Foster, of January 18, describing the revolution, that "Mr. Stevens,—the committee of public safety having taken possession of the Government buildings, archives and treasury, and installed the Provisional Government at the head of the respective departments—promptly recognized the Provisional Government as the *de facto* government of the Hawaiian Islands." In Secretary Foster's communication of February 15th, to the President, laying before him the treaty of annexation, with a view to obtaining the advice and consent of the Senate, he says: "At the time the Provisional Government took possession of the Government buildings, no troops or officers of the United States were present or took any part whatever in the proceedings. No public recognition was accorded to the Provisional Government by the United States Minister until after the Queen's abdication, and when they were in effective possession of the Government buildings, the archives, the barracks, the police station and all the public machinery of the Government." Similar language is found in an official letter addressed to Secretary Foster on February 3, by the special commissioner sent to Washington by the Provisional Government to negotiate a treaty of annexation.

These statements are at variance with the evidence, documentary and oral, contained in the report. They are contradicted by letters by President Dole and other Annexationists, and by Mr. Stevens' own verbal admissions to Mr. Blount. The Provisional Government was recognized when it had little other than a paper existence, and when the legitimate Government was in full possession and control of the palace and barracks and the police station. Mr. Stevens' well-known hostility and the threatening presence of the force landed by the Boston were all that could have then excited serious apprehension in the minds of the Queen, her officers and loyal supporters. It is fair to say that Secretary Foster's statements were based upon information which he had received from Mr. Stevens and the special commissioners; but I am unable to see that they were deceived. The troops were landed, not to protect American life and property, but to aid in overthrowing the existing Government. Their very presence implied coercive measures against it. In a statement given to Mr. Blount by Admiral Skerrett, the ranking naval officer at Honolulu, he says: "If the troops were landed simply to protect American citizens and interests, they were badly stationed in 'Arion Hall,' but if the intention was to aid the Provisional Government, they were wisely stationed."

This hall was so situated that the troops in it easily commanded the Government building, and the proclamation was read under the protection of American guns at an early stage of the movement, if not at the beginning. Mr. Stevens proposed to the annexationists that as soon as they obtained possession of the Government building and they read a proclamation of the character above referred to, he would recognize them as a de facto government and support them by landing a force from our warship, then in the harbor, and he kept that promise. This assurance was the inspiration of the Government, and without it the annexationists would not have exposed themselves to the consequences of failure. They relied upon no military force of their own, for they had none worthy of the name. The Provisional government was established by the action of the American minister and the presence of the troops landed from the Boston, and its continued existence is due to the belief of the Hawaiians that, if they made an effort to overthrow it, they would encounter the armed forces of the United States. The earnest appeals to the American Minister for military protection by the officers of the Provisional Government, after it had been recognized, shows the utter absurdity of the claim that it was established by a successful revolution of the people of the Islands.

These appeals were a confession by the men who made them of their weakness and timidity. Men conscious of their strength do not make such moves. It is now claimed that the majority of the people having the right to vote under the Constitution of 1887 never favored the existing authorities or annexation to this or any other country. They earnestly desire that the Government of their choice shall be restored and its independence be respected. Mr. Blount states that while in Honolulu he did not meet a single annexationist who expressed his willingness to submit the question to a vote of the people. he did not talk with one on that subject who did not insist that if the Islands were annexed suffrage should be so restricted as to give complete control to the foreigners or whites, while representative annexationists have repeatedly made similar statements to the undersigned. The Government of Hawaii surrendered its authority under a threat of war. Until such time only as the Government of the United States, upon the fact being presented to it, should remitate the constitutional sovereign, the Provisional Government was created, to exist until the terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed upon. A careful consideration of the facts will, I think, convince you that the treaty which was withdrawn from the Senate for further consideration should not be resubmitted for its action thereon.

Should not the great wrong done to a feeble but independent state, by an abuse of the authority of the United States, be undone by restoring the legitimate Government? Anything short of that will not, I respectfully submit, satisfy the demands of justice. Can the United States consistently insist that other nations shall respect the independence of Hawaii while not respecting it themselves? Our Government was the first to recognize the independence of the Islands, and it should be the last to acquire sovereignty of them by force and fraud.—Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) W. Q. GRESHAM.

NEWS AND GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The fear of the friends of the present Government in Hawaii is that Minister Willis will push President Dole to an immediate decision and demand prompt surrender of his authority on the ground that the Provisional Government itself put a limit to the duration of its own authority, and that the limit expires when it is decided that there is no chance of annexation to the United States. There have been rumors from the State Department that the United States has not entered upon the attempt to restore the Queen without a thorough understanding with all the foreign powers, and it is said the Government has received assurances that no objection will be made to its plan.

Great Britain will unquestionably welcome the restoration of Queen Liliuokalani and the prospect of the early accession of Princess Kaiulani as the best hope of a government distinctively in British interests. By a convention with France in 1843 England refrained from ever annexing the Hawaiian Islands or taking them under a protectorate, but she has never ceased to try to influence control of the local government to her interests.

The restoration of the Queen will affect the United States interest in Pearl River harbor. The exclusive right of the United States to the use of this harbor was a reciprocal consideration granted for the free entry of Hawaiian sugar into the United States, but the general free entry of sugar under the McKinley law worked abrogation of the special advantages enjoyed by the Hawaiians, and they hold that the rights of the United States in Pearl River harbor were terminated by it.

Some disappointment is felt in Administration circles at the expressions of public opinion against the Hawaiian policy, but there are no indications of wavering of purpose.

There was a meeting between Secretary Gresham and Minister Thurston, of the Hawaiian Government, yesterday afternoon. It is learned that the meeting was a friendly one. Mr. Thurston declined to give any information of the intelligence he received from Honolulu yesterday by cipher dispatch, except to say that the Associated Press dispatches seemed to be accurate in the account of what had occurred. As to anything to occur he refused to have anything to say. The Secretary made an appointment to meet Mr. Thurston again at the department. It is expected that this interview will serve to throw some light on the problem as to what diplomatic relations this Government claims to hold towards the existing Hawaiian Government.

It is learned on good authority that the cabinet is a unit in indorsement of Cleveland's plan for the restoration of Queen Liliuokalani. This fact developed after the conclusion of the cabinet meeting. The Hawaiian question was the chief topic of discussion. The meeting was attended by all the members except Secretary Smith, who is in Georgia. Secretary Morton remained with the President after adjournment, and it is presumed took luncheon with him. After the meeting a reporter was informed by a gentleman who participated in it that nothing would be made public to day on the Hawaiian question as a result of the meeting or otherwise.

The cabinet has been considering the advisability of giving Commissioner Blount's report to the press, but it was thought best to say nothing more officially about the Hawaiian sensation till the next steamer arrived from Honolulu. In view of public clamor for evidence of the truth of the assertions made by Gresham, there is a belief that it may be wise to satisfy the clamor. If the cabinet decides in favor of another official utterance, an abstract will be made of the evidence gathered by Mr. Blount, together with his report or part of it. The evidence covers about 5,000 pages of typewritten matter. The testimony was taken in shorthand and verified. A very large number of people were examined. They comprised pretty nearly every prominent person on the islands, from the Queen down, including Royalists and Annexationists. The trend of the testimony is all one way, to-wit, that the Queen would not have been overthrown but for the intervention of the American Minister. The evidence contains the original letters of Minister Stevens and President Dole.

Dole's letter is particularly interesting. It shows by the date and text that it was written and sent to Stevens before the Provisional Government had read the proclamation. In it Dole says he lacks control of several important buildings, and asks that an American naval officer with marines be placed in charge of the Provisional troops. There is also Stevens' original letter asking for the use of a hall in which to house the troops, and there is also Stevens' letter recognizing the Provisional Government before it was a government *de facto*. Stevens claims that the troops were landed to protect American interests. A map of the city shows that the American troops were so placed that, were the Queen's troops to fire on the Provisional troops, they would have to fire over the heads of the United States troops and be apt to hit them.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 15.—H. N. Castle, formerly editor of the *Advertiser*, of Hawaii, who is visiting relatives here, says it is not true the Queen was deposed by the American Minister or American forces. The American forces were passive spectators of the conflict from beginning to end. Speaking of the proposal to reinstate the Queen by this Government, Castle says it cannot be done without the grossest injustice to hundreds of persons who have relied upon the good faith of the United States. The Queen's Government at best would be simply a paper government unless supported by American bayonets. Putting it back means simply using the full force of the United States Government to destroy the party of progress and stability.

VALEJO, Cal., Nov. 15.—It is said on good naval authority that the United States ships Ranger and Mohican, now at Mare Island, are being made ready for sea, and will be ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to proceed at once to Honolulu and report to Admiral Irwin, and relieve the Philadelphia, which will return to Mare Island. The plan is to increase the number of marines at Honolulu and give Minister Willis a large force at command. A rumor was current that Minister Willis is going to Honolulu was the bearer of orders to Admiral Irwin from the Secretary of the Navy, directing that in the event of rejection of President Cleveland's ultimatum to the Provisional Government or any uprising Admiral Irwin would despatch the United States steamer Adams to the United States with any special communication Minister Willis might require to send for information of the Washington City authorities. Admiral Skerrett, who was seen on the matter, smiled and said that while such a course was probable, he had no knowledge of it.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—There will be little or no freight shipped for Hawaii by the Monowai, the steamer which sails to-morrow. It may be said Consul Wilder, that the merchants do not care to risk their goods by sending them to a country where there is a chance for a revolution. President Winston of the Sather Banking Company, with which the Provisional Government has connections, said that no drafts on the Hawaiian Provisional Government had been presented to him. If such a one were presented he would have cashed it.

CHICAGO, November 11.—A *Daily News* editorial says: Careful inquiry reveals the fact that not a single person identified with the Provisional Government of Hawaii is an alien. Every one is either a native or naturalized citizen. Dole, the president, is a native and so is Damon, minister of finance, and Smith, attorney-general. Vice-President Hatch and Minister of Interior King, naturalized citizens. When Secretary Gresham calls these men and others connected with the revolutionary movement aliens he blunders woefully. He might as well say that all except Indians are aliens in this country. If there even was a justifiable rebellion that of the property owners in Hawaii was justifiable. The Queen and her court were thoroughly currupt. Misrule was the order of the day. The revenues were squandered, and to replenish the coffers it was proposed to legalize gambling and make Honolulu the headquarters of the most gigantic lottery in the world. The deposition of Queen Liliuokalani was an act which the whole civilized world applauded. Yet President Cleveland and his Secretary of State propose to undo the good work and pave the way for another reign of vice and corruption. Their course in this matter is not merely impolitic and undemocratic, but it is disgraceful.

A *Times* special from Washington says: It is rumored on the best authority that both Secretaries Morton and Hoke Smith would tender their resignations to Cleveland as members of his cabinet. The reasons assigned were the radical and emphatic disagreement of these two gentlemen with President Cleveland's Hawaiian policy and the countenance given the restoration of the Queen. President Cleveland, through Carlisle and Gresham prevailed upon them to withdraw their resignations, or at least defer them for a time.

JAEGER AND SPRECKELS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—Albert Jaeger, at one time a member of the Hawaiian Legislature, spoken to concerning the situation at the Islands, said: "The disposition of the people is not favorable to annexation. The natives are opposed to it. If Hawaii were left to herself the monarchy would be restored at once with the constitution of 1888 or one of a like nature. The Provisional Government has little to commend it. It could not long endure if left to itself. As to the talk that some foreign Government, say England or Germany, would get Hawaii, should the United States not annex, there is no sense in it. The people are all friendly to the United States, and if they were compelled to choose, the United States would be their preference."

Claus Spreckels, in regard to Secretary Gresham's letter, said: "I cannot find anything further to say than to express my satisfaction over the cheerful news received last night. The men who represent the so-called Provisional Government had no more right to depose the Queen of Hawaii and assume control of the Government machinery than I would to demand of President Cleveland his seat in Washington. Under the management of the revolutionary Government, business on the Islands has become depressed. Owing to the uncertainty of the situation, trade has diminished greatly, as the customs reports will show, and would have continued to diminish as long as the new Government had existed. The Provisional Government has seen fit to change the tariff and the disastrous result is only what might be expected."

"Do you anticipate any serious trouble when an attempt to return the Queen to power is made?"

"No, I do not. There have been threats made that the Queen would never live to rule Hawaii again, but I have regarded them as foolish utterances. If ever the Queen should be harmed there would be a terrible time in Hawaii. The natives are peaceable as a rule, and love their Queen. Should, however, an attempt at violence ever occur, they would certainly be aroused, and wreak a terrible vengeance upon those who dared molest her. No, I think that the formal restoration of the Queen to power will be accomplished without an opposing demonstration. England and America are in sympathy with the Queen, and will see that she obtains her rights. In fact, sympathy for her among the Island people has been steadily increasing, to the detriment of the Provisional Government's cause; and that fact will demonstrate itself when the latest news reaches the Islands as soon as the Queen reappears on the throne, and you will find business soon booming along as before."

"Are you contemplating a trip to the Islands in view of the Queen's return to the throne?"

"No, my interests are well taken care of there, and I am needed here in other matters."

The *Call* to-day says Walter Q. Gresham, Secretary of State, by a public letter, is preparing the people of the United States for the news that Liliuokalani of Hawaii has been restored to the throne, being placed there by this Government. The news of this act will will probably reach her by the next Honolulu steamer. A woman stood on the hills overlooking the fiery crater of Kilauea, four years ago, and hurled live pigs down the rocks to be crushed to death below. They were in sacrifice to the goddess Pele. This woman was the savage Queen, the same the Cleveland administration will place in power.

CLEVELAND APPROVES GRESHAM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 11.—Inquiry at the Department of State warrants the statement that the President has given approval to a series of findings in the Hawaiian affairs. There is still a question as to what will be necessary to restore the *status quo ante bellum* on the Islands, but it is generally believed that the representatives of Minister Willis is to the effect that the President assures that the Queen will be reinstated will not be sufficient. Admiral Irwin would be called upon to exercise his function and land the naval forces of the Philadelphia and Adams and march through the streets of Honolulu dragging Gatling guns to the Government House. It is highly improbable that the Provisional Government will be obstinate in its resistance and necessitate a resort to a military demonstration. It is highly probable, however, that when the Queen is again placed in the throne, the United States will regard its duty accomplished and the Queen must defend the throne and Government unaided by the United States. This position is in accord with the doctrine of neutrality and fair dealing to which the Government of the United States is pledged. It was said by persons well up in diplomatic lore that this action is equivalent to acknowledging that the Queen was dispossessed by the United States and that she would have a good claim for damages.

The actual strength of the United States forces in Honolulu for active land operations is understood to be not more than 300 officers and men, but this number, with accessions from the Royalists' ranks, would certainly be more than ample to cope with the present small force of the Provisional Government. It is pretty generally accepted that Admiral Skerrett, who is expected in San Francisco on the Honolulu steamer due there to-morrow, was transferred to the Asiatic station in the belief that he had identified himself closely in a social way with the foreign anti-royalist element, also for the additional reason that his successor, Admiral Irwin, is very popular in Honolulu, and has great influence there with royalists and foreigners alike. Secretary Hastings is still the sole representative of the Hawaiian Provisional Government in the city. Minister Thurston is expected to arrive at any moment. Secretary Hastings promptly mailed Secretary Gresham's statement to the Government. He says the news came to him entirely unexpectedly. Hastings called at the residence of Senator Morgan, chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations this morning and had a long conference.

Professor Alexander, Surveyor-General, said this morning that he does not believe Willis' instructions directed him to use the power of United States troops to establish the monarchy.

REFERS TO BLOUNT'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—A gentleman not allowed to speak *ex cathedra* for the administration on the Hawaiian situation told the United Press reporter today that when all the facts in connection with the policy outlined in Secretary Gresham's letter were made public, there would be a revulsion of the present popular criticism of the administration's course, and that many of those who are now engaged in making bitter comments on the President's intention would be obliged to admit that the restoration of Queen Liliuokalani is necessary to satisfy the demands of right and justice. "I do not know positively," said this gentleman, "whether or not it is the intention to make public Minister Blount's report; but, if that be done, I can assure you that the people will see the wisdom and foresight of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Gresham in doing as they have done."

The criticisms of the newspapers were simply based on what the Secretary of State said in his note to the President, without the knowledge of the facts by which Mr. Gresham was guided in giving his views. He considered the whole matter carefully, judicially and dispassionately, and he was forced to the one and only conclusion that a wrong had had been done in displacing Queen Liliuokalani, and that it should be righted.

A rumor flew about the Navy Department this afternoon to the effect that Liliuokalani had been re-established upon her throne last Friday, but it is difficult to guess how it can have any basis of fact, in view of the sailing of the steamer China on the 11th inst., unless some one who arrived on the China this morning was acquainted with Minister Willis' program, and all the information was forwarded to Washington.

SILENCE DEEP AS DEATH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—Officials of the State and Navy Departments maintain an impenetrable reserve touching the Hawaiian matter, but showed a lively interest in the arrival of the China. Secretary Gresham listened to the reading of the dispatch, but absolutely refused to discuss its contents. Secretary Herbert was equally uncommunicative. Neither made comment on the apparently extraordinary fact that the people of Hawaii were in ignorance of the intentions of the Government up to the date of the sailing of the steamer. In fact, there is some reason to doubt whether Willis was to present even credentials to the Provisional Government. A direct query propounded to the State Department officials in regard to whom the credentials were addressed failed to elicit any answer. This recalls the fact that the Provisional Government is supposed to depend upon the action of the United States Government upon the annexation and protectorate propositions.

DISSENSIONS IN THE CABINET.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—A story was spread broadcast last night, which seems to have had its origin in the gossip at the Metropolitan club of this city, that there were strong dissensions in the cabinet on the Hawaiian situation. Rumor named Smith and Morton as not in accord with the Government, and that they had resigned, or intended to do so. Morton denied the rumor late last night, and said he had no intention of resigning. It can be further said that Morton is in accord with the President on the Hawaiian policy, and Smith has not in any manner given public expression to his disagreement, or given reason to suppose that he entertains opinions differing from those of the President in the matter.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Nov. 14.—Ex-Lieut. Stanton, who is regarded as one of the ablest admiralty lawyers in the country, makes the following suggestion as the possible outcome of the Hawaiian situation: A naval officer has a right to disobey an order which he knows to be illegal, but he assumes responsibility in so refusing. If on trial the order is shown to have been illegal he cannot be punished, but the first instinct of the officer is to obey the order and throw the responsibility on his superior who gave the order. In the Hawaiian matter, Dole has a simple way of tying Minister Willis' hands, if sharp enough. All he has got to do is to hand him his passports and refuse to have any further dealings with him. Willis becomes immediately a private citizen, and cannot legally give an order to the naval officer. Any act by Willis as American Minister after President Dole had sent him passports would be illegal. It takes two nations to make a Minister. Lord Sackville West ceased to be British Minister when the State Department gave him notice.

The President has appointed Wm. D. English as surveyor of customs at San Francisco, James B. Stevens assistant appraiser of merchandise at San Francisco and A. Sidll Harrison Chief Inspector of the Pacific District, headquarters at San Francisco, vice Wyatt, resigned, to become at the port of Kansas City, Mo.

ADMIRAL SKERRETT INTERVIEWED.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 18.—A United Press representative interviewed Admiral Skerrett, U. S. N., relieved of his command at Honolulu, as the steamer was lying in the stream. Asked as to the present situation in the Islands, he replied that perfect quiet reigned there, without any indication of impending trouble. The new United States Minister had arrived and was to submit this Government's ultimatum on the morning of the day that the ship sailed. Up to that time no special effort was made to anticipate the purport of his instructions. The country, he added, was prosperous under the rule of the Provisional Government, which possessed the unlimited confidence of the white population irrespective of nationality. Business was moving with its usual quietness, and the merchants were undisturbed by sensational rumors. As to the feeling among the natives, he said that personally he had no opportunity to ascertain how they regarded the situation. Generally speaking, however, the Provisional Government gave satisfaction and justified the feeling of security simply because it is a good government. Under the administration of the Provisional Government debts contracted with Claus Spreckels by the Queen have been wiped out. Replying to the question as to what would be the effect when the ultimatum of the United States was received, the Admiral answered that he could not state. He admitted, however, that there was some foundation for the fears of trouble between the party in power and the adherents of the deposed Queen. Pressed for further details, Admiral Skerrett said that he had been informed by an attache of the British embassy that a member of the Provisional Government had said that before the Queen would be permitted to re-ascend the Hawaiian throne she would be killed. This seems to justify the fears that have been expressed in the western press relative to the maintenance of the Provisional Government. Personally the Admiral had no knowledge of such a desperate state of affairs. When he was requested to give his version of the alleged conflict between himself and Minister Blount, in which it is stated that Admiral Skerrett refused to comply with Blount's request until the latter produced his written authority, the Admiral characterized the story as false. He affirmed, on the contrary, that Minister Blount and himself were on the most cordial and intimate terms. Admiral Skerrett also stated that he had already received his instructions from the Secretary of the Navy relative to Mr. Blount, and that he carried out these instructions. In conclusion he reiterated his statement that he had no knowledge to impart, adding finally that when he left Honolulu Mr. Parker, a member of the Queen's Cabinet, Mr. Cleghorn, the Queen's brother-in-law and Mr. Widemann came to the steamer to wish him good-by.

SKERRETT'S TRANSFER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—Admiral Skerrett will leave here on the steamer China on the 21st inst. to take command of the Asiatic station, hoisting his flag on the Lancaster, until that ship is relieved by the Philadelphia. The Admiral proceeded to Mare Island navy yard this morning, and will be the guest of Captain Howison, commandant, for several days. While at the yard he will be examined for promotion from the rank of Commodore, so that when a vacancy occurs he can at once take the position without coming home.

Steamer Monowai sails for Honolulu next Thursday. The report that no freight was being offered for transmission to Honolulu by the Monowai was made the subject of investigation, and Charles T. Wilder, Hawaiian consul, said that up to this morning no bills of lading had been presented to him for countersigning. As no freight can be sent to Honolulu without that formality, it is apparent that cargo for Hawaiian ports will not be heavy on this trip of the Monowai. "There is still considerable time," said Mr. Wilder, "for the offering of consignments. It may be that merchants here do not care to risk their goods by sending them to a country where there is a chance for revolution, for a revolution isn't good for business, and merchandise might get lost with nobody to be responsible for it. Besides I heard the Monowai was loading with Australian, homeward bound World's Fair exhibits, and would have very little space for any other freight. We can't tell what shape matters will take until the Monowai is about ready to sail."

MR. THURSTON TALKS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Minister Lorrin A. Thurston of Hawaii, who has been detained in Chicago closing up the affairs of the Hawaiian exhibit, was seen last night while preparing for his trip to Washington, where he will look after the interests of the Provisional Government. When asked to express an opinion concerning the action of the administration in relation to Hawaii, he said: "As yet I have no official knowledge of any action having been taken and prefer, therefore, to express no opinion concerning the matter." "Mr. Gresham's letter to the President charges the American representatives at Honolulu and the members of the Provisional Government with conspiracy and fraud; what have you to say to this?" "So far as I know, the matter was fully covered last February, both charge and reply, and I know of no new developments since then. The full claim now stated to be the basis of action was presented to President Harrison, by the Queen's Attorney, Mr. Neumann, and duly considered with all the other statements in connection with the subject. I do not hesitate to reiterate that American troops took no part in the movement, and that the late revolution was initiated by the late Queen and forced upon the people of Hawaii, who in self-defence took action, terminating a condition of affairs menacing to life and property and which was no longer tolerable. In so far as the question of veracity is raised, I do not fear an impartial responsibility and credibility of the persons making the opposing statement." "What course will the Hawaiian Government pursue if the United States Government attempts to restore the Queen?" "That is a subject which is not open for discussion. If the United States troops by force attempt to replace the Queen on the throne, there are enough of them to accomplish it. So far as the present issue is concerned, the claim of the Provisional Government is that, regardless of the method of how it got there, it is to-day the only Government in Hawaii, recognized at home and abroad, and that any attempt to forcibly overturn it by a foreign power, is in the nature of a war against a friendly Government, which, as I understand, requires the consent of Congress. I am not informed that the President is recommended to arrogate any such power to himself, and have no right to assume it. The monarchy cannot be restored except by force from without, and if that supporting force is withdrawn, it will be forthwith overthrown. There will be no safety for those who have supported the Provisional Government, if the Queen is restored, and if the attempt is made I fear that the result will be of the gravest character."

MR. STEVENS' LETTER.

AUGUSTA Maine, Nov. 12.—In a special letter to the Kennebec Journal tomorrow the Hon. J. L. Stevens, late United States Minister at Hawaii, will make a long reply to Secretary Gresham's report. He says in part: "According to authentic reports from Washington, a public crime of startling import is about to be committed in the name and under authority of the American Government. A public crime of less proportions, but in its moral type similar to the stifling of national life and the reform aspirations of Poland and Hungary a few years ago by the imperial despots, and to the crushing out of the newly formed republic of Rome by the usurped powers of Louis Napoleon. All that American piety, American benevolence, American schools and American patriotism have accomplished in Hawaii in the past 70 years are now centralized in the Provisional Government and stand in its support. It is a Government honestly and ably administered and the best Government that Hawaii ever had. I know not the influence which induced Secretary Gresham to become an active agent in attempting such a grave offense against American civilization, justice and law. His intense hostility to ex-President Harrison and to the illustrious ex-Secretary of State, who passed to his grave in January last, is well known. It was that which caused him to betray and desert the great political party whose honors he had shared and brought him to his present attitude towards his former associates and their work. So far as his recent manifesto on Hawaiian affairs cast reflection upon my official action, I care little, except to the degree that his cruel and untruthful words strike at the noble band of men and women who have for ten months stood so devotedly and unitedly in the defense of American civilization."

WANT CLEVELAND IMPEACHED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—In the leading editorials on the Hawaiian situation this morning both *Examiner* (Dem.) and *Chronicle* (Rep.) call for the impeachment of President Cleveland; "If while Congress was in session," the former says, "he scorned to consult it, and sent his herald to declare war between the United States and the Provisional Government of the Islands, whose regularly commissioned Minister has been officially received at Washington, then Grover Cleveland should be impeached and ousted from the Presidency."

The *Chronicle* says: "When instructions were given to Minister Willis Congress was in session. Mr. Cleveland informed Congress through a committee that he had no further communication to make. He was at that moment engaged in secretly preparing, or rather, he had secretly prepared to make war and overthrow the Government of a friendly state. Congress alone has power, under the constitution, to declare war. Mr. Cleveland, for his usurpation, should be impeached."

GREAT REPUBLICAN GAINS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—New York, Massachusetts, Iowa, Pennsylvania and Ohio have gone Republican and the latter State has given McKinley an immense majority.

TWO DAYS LATER NEWS.

PUBLIC FEELING IS AGAINST CLEVELAND'S POLICY.

The Press and Public Denounce Cleveland and Gresham and Bid President Dole Stand Firm.

The following dispatches are taken from the San Francisco *Chronicle* of the 15th and 16th, received by the Monowai:

NEW YORK, November 16.—The following is from the *Herald's* Washington correspondent: Information conveyed in a cipher dispatch received from Minister Willis threw a cold damper on the confidence felt by the President and his Cabinet that the change in the form of government in Hawaii would take place without resistance on the part of the Provisional Government.

That cipher dispatch informed the department that the Provisional Government is prepared to resist its overthrow. Minister Willis discovered upon his arrival that the Provisional Government, if it had not anticipated the ultimatum of President Cleveland, was prepared for it. A cargo of arms and ammunition had just arrived for the Provisional Government and was in its possession. The cargo comprised 100 cases of improved rifles, four Gatling guns and two Maxim rapid firing guns, with a supply of ammunition.

Until the receipt of this dispatch all the administration officials were sanguine and publicly expressed their firm conviction that the Provisional Government would quietly submit to the edict of this Government. The collection of arms put an entirely new phase on the matter. It shows beyond question that the Dole party intends to maintain its position if possible. It also leaves Minister Willis in a rather embarrassing position, for it now transpires that his instructions did not admit of his going to the limit of using the marines for accomplishing the Queen's restoration to the throne without informing the State Department of such necessity. His dispatch, therefore, plainly indicates that he considers the resort to arms necessary. That the Minister will get such instructions there can hardly be any reasonable doubt, in view of the positive position taken by the President.

WILLIS' CIPHER DISPATCH.

It Is Supposed to Have Contained Startling Information.

CHICAGO, November 15.—The Washington correspondent of a local paper sends the following dispatch:

Sensational stories are afloat about a change in the Administration's Hawaiian policy. It is stated that additional instructions are being prepared and will be telegraped to San Francisco to go out on Thursday's steamer.

One Democrat of prominence who heard the report that there might have been a hitch, said: "I trust to God for the sake of my country that Willis has found some excuse for delay. It is our only salvation."

These, however, are merely hopes based on guesses of what may not have taken place.

The members of the Cabinet are as dumb as oysters about to-day's developments, yet it is positively known that the cipher dispatch received from Willis was not a mere formal announcement of his arrival. As far as can be gleaned Willis, on his arrival, did not find the outlook favorable for a peaceful restoration of the Queen or the Provisional Government likely to be speed last respectively submission.

It is surmised that the dispatch to the State Department gave his private opinion, as he thought have to go the full length of his instructions and call for the co-operation of the marine.

That there have been serious differences of opinion in the Cabinet admits of not the slightest doubt. Lamont and one or two other members have confessed their fears that the administration can never survive the forcible restoration of Liliuokalani, and that, even though she to get back without force, no satisfactory explanation can be made.

The whirlwind of public sentiment in the United States has literally overpowered the President and Cabinet. They had never anticipated such an indignant protest.

If Minister Willis found the situation so hazardous that the immediate restoration of the Queen was impracticable it is certain it would be infinitely more hazardous in the future when the public sentiment is understood on the Islands.

Willis had ample authority to reinstate the Queen through the agency of 600 American marines in the harbor of Honolulu, and if he hesitated about doing it there must have been some good reason.

It has been decided not to give out Blount's report.

CLEVELAND HEDGING.

Indications That the Government Has Become Alarmed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The following has been telegraphed by the *Herald's* correspondent at Washington: While no one in position to know will say what was the character of the dispatch received from Minister Willis by the steamer China, several guarded statements have been made that Minister Willis had found that it would be necessary to use force to dislodge the Provisional Government, and had asked the State Department for further instructions.

Before the receipt of the dispatch from Minister Willis representatives of the administration talked very positively about the Queen having been restored last week, and on last Sunday the direct statement was made that she was already on her throne, even if it had been necessary to use force to put her there. Within the last two days, however, there have been intimations that Minister Willis was not empowered by his first instructions to use force.

An officer of the Government said today: "There is no reason to fear that there has been any bloodshed at Honolulu. The President and Secretary Gresham do not believe it will be necessary to use force to restore the former Government, and Minister Willis will not call on Admiral Irwin for assistance without further instructions from Washington. That would be too serious a matter to take the responsibility for without consulting his superiors. I think you will find that in the end the Queen will be restored peaceably, but if it should be necessary to use force it will be done with the approval of the President."

It is understood here that in order to put Minister Willis in possession of supplemental instructions as soon as possible, the Government has arranged to have the departure of the next mail steamer for Honolulu expedited, and the steamer which was scheduled to sail from San Francisco on November 21st will leave before that day.

CONDENSED ITEMS.

Minister Thurston has sent a long dispatch by this steamer.

The Philadelphia *North American* says the unity of opinion in the union is that the policy of the Administration toward Hawaii is dangerous. The fact that the U. S. Government thought it wise to attempt to take down the republic and restore the monarchy is deplored and regarded with apprehension.

Senator Frye, in an interview, expressed himself freely regarding the Hawaiian question, saying that the present situation is antagonistic to the feelings of most Americans.

Representative Maguire says he does not favor the restoration of the ex-Queen under any circumstances and thinks that nothing will justify it.

At the State Department in Washington it was denied that instructions empowering Minister Willis to call on the marines had been forwarded by this mail, although it was not denied that he will be instructed to go that length if necessary.

THE VERY LATEST.

A dispatch from Washington published in the *Daily Report* on the evening of the 17th states that Senator Morgan, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, had an interview with Secretary Gresham which lasted all day. At its conclusion the Senator said that no troops would be landed at Honolulu for the purpose of replacing the ex-Queen on the throne, but that the matter would be settled by diplomacy alone.

A private dispatch received by F. C. Jones from Senator G. D. Gilman of Massachusetts reads: "Strong sentiment everywhere favoring Provisional Government. Stick."

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Churchill predicts the failure of Gladstone.

Cholera is reported at Cape Verde Islands.

The whaling fleet reports a large catch.

Marseilles street-car men are on a strike.

Severe earthquakes are reported from Mexico.

Admiral Mello is losing ground in Brazil.

The Russo-German commercial treaty is likely to be signed.

Archduchess Stephanie has been hurt by a fall from a carriage.

Comte d'Eu denies that he is assisting the insurgents in Brazil.

More fighting is reported between the British and the Matabeles.

The Spanish authorities have resumed hostilities against the Moors.

Sir Andrew Clark, the famous English physician, is dead.

The operations of martial law have been extended in Brazil.

Ex-Senator Ingalls says the contest for bi-metalism will continue.

The Costa Rica, an American steamer, has been fired upon by Honduras.

Several anarchists have been arrested in New York for bomb-throwing.

Memorial services were lately held in New York in honor of Edwin Booth.

Germany, Austria and Italy may make a combined naval demonstration in the Atlantic.