## BADLY MUDDLED.

[Continued from Second page.

the security of American life and property; if so, they would have been stationed in the vicinity of such property, and so as to protect it, instead of at a distance, and so as to command the Hawaiian government building and palace.

ADMIRAL SKERRETT'S STATEMENT.

Admiral Skerrett, the officer in command of our naval force on the Pacific station, has frankly stated that in his opinion the location of the troops was inadvisable if landed for the protection of American citizens, whose residences and places of business, as well as the legation and consulate, were in a distant part of the city, but the location selected was a wise one if the forces were landed for the purpose of supporting the provisional government. If any peril to life and property, calling for an army of such martial array, had existed, Great Britain and other foreign powers interested would not have been behind the United States in activity to protect their citizens; but they made no sign in that direction. When these armed men were landed the city of Honolulu was in its customary orderly; powerful condition. There was no symptom of riot or disturbance in any quarter. Men, women and children were about the streets as usual, and nothing varied the ordinary routine or disturbed the ordinary tranquility, except the landing of the Boston's marines and their march through the town to the quarters assigned them. Indeed the fact that, after having called for the landing of the United States forces on the plea of danger of life and property, the committee of safety themselves requested the minister to postpone the action, exposed the untruthfulness of their representations of presesnt peril to life and property. The peril they saw was the anticipation growing out of guilty intentions on their part, and something which, though not even existing, they knew would certainly follow theia attempt to overthrow the government of the queen, without the aid of the United States forces. Thus, it appears, Hawaii was taken possession of by United States forces without the consent or wish of the government of the island, or of anybody else, so far as shown, except the United States minister.

WHOLLY UNJUSTIFIED.

Therefore, the military occupation of Honolulu by the United States on the day mentioned was wholly without justification, either as occupation by consent or as occupation necessitated by dangers threatening American life and property. It must be accounted for in some other way and on some other ground, and its real motive and purpose are neither obscure nor hard to see.

The United States forces being now on the scene and favorably stationed, the committee proceeded to carry out the original scheme. They met next morning, Tuesday, the 17th, perfected the plan of temporary government, fixed upon its principal officers, 10 of whom were drawn from the 13 members of the committee of safety. Between 1 and 2 o'clock, by squads and by different routes to avoid notice, and having first taken the precaution of ascertaining whether there was anyone to oppose them, they proceeded to the government building to proclaim the new government. No sign of opposition was manifest, and thereupon the American citizen began to read the proclamation from the steps of the government building, almost entirely without auditors. It is said, before the reading was fiuished, quite a concourse of persons, variously estimated at from 50 to 100, some armed, some unarmed, gathered about the committee to give them aid and confidence. Thts statement is not important, since the one controlling factor in the whole affair was unquestionably the United States marines, who, drawn up under arms and with artillery in readiness, only 76 yards distant, dominated the situation.

HASTY RECOGNITION.

The provisional government, thus proclaimed, was by the terms of the proclamation "to exist until terms of union with the United States had been negotiated and agreed upon." The United States minister, pursuant to a prior agreement, recognized this government within an hour after the reading of the proclamation, and before 5 o'clock, in answer to an inquiry on behalf of the queen and cabinet, announced that he had done so. When our minister recognized the provisional government, the only basis upon which it rested was the fact that the committee of public safety had in the manner above stated declared it to exist. It was neither a government de facto, nor de jure.

That it was not in such possession of of the government property and agencies as entitled it to recognition, is conclusively proved by a note found in the files of the legation at Honolulu, addressed by the declared head of the provisional government to Stevens, dated January 17, 1893, in which he acknowledges with expressions of appreciation the minister's recognition of the provisional government, and states that it was not yet in possession of the station house (the place where a large number of the queen's troops were quartered), though the same had been demanded of the queen's officers in charge.

THE QUEEN PERPLEXED.

Nevertheless, this wrongful recognition by our minister placed the government of the queen in a position of most perilous perplexity. On one hand she had possession of the palace, of the barracks and of the police station, and at her command at least 500 fully armed men and several pieces of artillery, indeed the whole military force of her kingdom on her side and at her disposal, while the committee of safety, by actual search, had discovered there were but very few arms in Honolulu not in the service of the government.

SURRENDERED UNDER PROTEST.

In this state of things, if the queen could have dealt with the insurgents, alone, her cause would have been plain and the result unmistakable. But the United States had allied itself with her enemies, had recognized them as the true government of Hawaii, and had put her in the position of opposition against lawful authority. She knew she could not withstand the power of the United States, but she believed she might safely intrust its justice. Accordingly some hours after the recognition of the provisional government by the United States minister, the palace, barracks, and police station, with all military resources of the country were delivered up by the queen, upon the representation being made to her that her cause thereafter would be reviewed at Washington, and while protesting, she surrendered to the superior force of the United States, whose minister ordered United States troops to be landed at Honolulu and declared that he would support the provisional government, and that she yielded her authority to prevent the collision of armed forces and loss of life, and only until such time as the United States, upon the facts being presented to it, should undo the action of its representative and reinstate her in the authority she claimed as the constitutional sovereign of the Hawaiian islands.

THE PROTEST UNHEEDED.

This protest was delivered to the chief of the provisional government, who endorsed thereon his acknowledgement of its receipt. The terms of protest were received without dissent by those assuming to constitute the provisional government, who were certainly charged with the knowledge that the queen, instead of finally abandoning her power, had appealed to the justice of the United States for restorement in authority, and yet the provisional government, with this unanswered protest in its hands, hastened to negotiate with the United States for the permanent banishment of the queen from power, and for the sale of her kingdom. Our country was in danger of occupying the position of having actually set up a temporary government on foreign soil for the purpose of acquiring, through that agency, territory which we had wrongfully put in our possession. Control of both sides of a bargain acquired in such a manner is called by a familiar and unpleasant name when found in private transactions.

NO LACK OF PRECEDENTS.

We are not without precedents in showing how scrupulously we avoided such an accusation of former days. After the people of Texas had declared their independence of Mexico, they resolved that on the acknowledgment of their independence by the United States they would seek admission into the United States. Several months after battle of San Jacinto, in which Texan independence was practically assured and established, President Jackson declined to recognize it, alleging as one of his reasons, that under the circumstances, it became the United States "to beware to recognize too early the movement, as it might subject us, however unjustly, to the imputation of seeking to establish the claim of our neighbors to territory, with a view to its subsequent acquisition by ourselves."

This is in marked contrast with the hasty recognition of a government openly, concededly set up for the purpose of tendering us territorial annexation. I believe a candid, thorough examination of the facts will force the conviction that the provisional government owes its existence to an armed invasion by the United States. Fair-minded people, with the evidence before them, will hardly claim that the Hawaiian government was overthrown by the people of the islands, or that the provisional government ever existed with their consent. I do not understand that any member of this government claims that the people would uphold it by their suffrages, if allowed to vote on the question.

NO NEED OF HASTE.

While naturally sympathizing with every effort to establish a republican form of government, it is the settled policy of the United States to concede to the people of foreign countries the same freedom and independence in the management of their domestic affairs that we have always claimed for ourselves, and it has been our practice to recognize revolutionary governments as soon as it became apparent that they were supported by the people. For an illustration of this rule I need only refer to the revolution in Brazil in 1889, when our minister was instructed to recognize the republic "as soon as the majority of the people of Brazil should have signified their assent to its establishment and maintenance; to the revolution in Chile, in 1891, when our minister was disposed to recognize the new government "if it was accepted by the people," and to the revolution in Venezuela, in 1892, when recognition was accorded on condition that the new government was "fully established, in possession of the power of the nation and accepted by the people."

THE EXISTING CONDITIONS.

As I apprehend the situation, we are brought face to face with the following conditions: The lawful government of Hawaii was overthrown without drawing a sword or firing a shot, by a process every step of which it may safely be asserted was directly traceable to and dependent for its success upon the agency of the United States government, through its diplomatic and naval representatives. But for the notorious predilection of the United States minister for annexation, the committee of safety, which should be called the committee of annexation, would never have existed. But for the landing of United States forces upon false pretexts respecting danger to life and property, the committee would never have exposed themselves to the pains and penalties of treason by undertaking the subversion of the queen's government. But for the presence of a United States force in the immediate vicinity and in a position to afford all needed protection and support, the committee would not have proclaimed the provisional government from the steps of the government building. And, finally, but for the lawless occupation of Honolulu, under false pretexts by United States forces, and but for Minister Stevens' recognition of the provisional government, when the United States forces were its sole support and constituted its only military strength, the queen and her government would never have yielded to the provisional government, even for the sole purpose of submitting her case to the enlightened justice of the United States.

ANNEXATION IMPOSSIBLE.

Believing, therefore, that the United States could not, under the circumstances disclosed, annex these islands without justly incurring the imputation of acquiring them by unjustifiable methods, I shall not again submit the treaty of annexation to the senate for its consideration, and in the instructions to Minister Willis, a copy of which accompanies this message, I have directed him to so inform the provisional government.

OUR DUTY NOT ENDED.

But in the present instance our duty does not, in my opinion, end with refusing to consummate this questionable transaction. It has been the boast of our government that it seeks to do justice in all things, without regard to the strength or weakness of those with whom it deals. I mistake the American people if they favor the odious doctrine that there is no such thing as international morality; that there is one law for a strong nation and another for a weak one, and that even by indirection, a strong power may with impunity despoil a weak one of territory. By an act of war, committed with the participation of a diplomatic representative of the United States, and without the authority of congress, the government of a feeble, but friendly and confiding people, has been overthrown. A substantial wrong has been done which due regard for our national character, as well as the rights of the injured people, requires that we should endeavor to repair.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

The provisional government has not assumed a republican or other constitutional form, but has remained a mere executive council or oligarchy, set up without the assent of the people. It has not seen fit to find the permanent basis of popular support, and has given no evidence of an intention to do so. Indeed, the representatives of that government assert that the people of Hawaii are unfit for popular government, and frankly avow that they can best be ruled by arbitrary or despotic power.

INTERNATIONAL MORALITY.

The law of nations is founded upon reason and justice, and the rules of conduct governing individual citizens or subjects of a civilized state are equally applicable as between enlightened nations. The consideration that international law is a court for its enforcement, and that obedience to its command practically depends upon the mandate of a superior tribunal, only give additional sanction to the law itself and brand any deliberate infraction of it, not merely as wrong, but as a disgrace to a man of true honor, and protects the unwritten word which binds his conscience, more scrupulously, if possible, than does a bond the breach of which subjects him to legal liabilities; and the United States in aiming to maintain itself as one of the more enlightened nations, would do its citizens gross injustice if it applied to its international relations any other than a high standard of honor and morality.

REPARATION IS IMPERATIVE.

On that ground the United States cannot properly be put in the position of countenancing a wrong after its commission, any more than in that of consenting to it in advance. On that ground it cannot allow itself to refuse to redress the injury inflicted, through the abuse of power by its officers, clothing with its authority and wearing its uniform, and on the same ground if a feeble but friendly state is in danger of being robbed of the independence of its sovereignty by the misuse of power, the United States cannot fail to vindicate its honor and its sense of justice by an earnest effort to make all possible reparation. These principles apply to the present cause with irresistable force when the special conditions of the queen's surrender of her sovereignty are recalled. She surrendered not to the provisional government, but to the United States, surrendered not absolutely or permanently, but temporarily and conditionally until such time as the facts could be considered by the United States. Furthermore, the provisional government acquiesced in her surrender in that manner and on those terms, not only by tacit consent, but through the positive acts of some members of the government who urged her peaceable submission, nor merely to avoid bloodshed, but because she could place implicit reliance upon the justice of the United States and that the whole subject would be finally considered at Washington.

AMNESTY FOR THE REBELS.

I have not, however, overlooked an incident of this unfortunate affair which remains to be mentioned. The members of the provisional government and their supporters, though not entitled to extreme sympathy, have been led to the present predicament of revolt against the government of the queen, by the indefensible encouragement and assistance of our diplomatic representative. This fact may entitle them to the claim that in every effort to rectify the wrong committed some regard should be had for their safety. This sentiment is strongly seconded by my anxiety to do nothing which would invite either harsh retaliation on the part of the queen or violence and bloodshed in any quarter.

In the belief that the queen, as well as her enemies, would be willing to adopt such a course as would meet those conditions, and in view of the fact that both the queen and the provisional government had at one time apparently acquiesced in reference of the entire case to the United States government, and considering the farther fact that in any event the present government, by its own declared limitation, was only "to exist until terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed upon." I hope that after the assurance to the members of that government that such union could not be consummated, I might compass a peaceful adjustment of the difficulty.

Actuated by these desires and purposes, and not unmindful of the inherent perplexities of the situation, nor of the limitations upon my power, I instructed Minister Willis to advise the queen and her supporters of my desire to aid in the restoration of the status existing before the lawless landing of United States forces at Honolulu on the 16th of January last, if such restoration could be effected upon terms providing for clemency as well as justice to all parties concerned.

The conditions suggested, as the last instructions show, contemplate general amnesty to those concerned in making up the provisional government and the recognition of all its bona fide acts and obligations. In short, they require that the past should be buried and the restored government could resume its authority as if its continuity had not been interrupted.

THE QUEEN DEMURRED.

These conditions have not proved acceptable to the queen, and though she has been informed they will be insisted upon, and that unless acceded to the efforts of the president to aid in the restoration of her government will cease, I have not thus far learned that she is willing to yield to them her acquiescence.

HIS PLANS CHECKED.

The check which my plans have thus encountered, has prevented their presentation to the members of the provisional government.

While unfortunate public misrepresentations of the situation and exaggerated statements of the sentiments of our people have obviously injured the prospects of successful executive mediation, I therefore submit this communication with the accompanying exhibits, embracing Blount's report of the evidence and statements taken by him at Honolulu; the instructions given both Blount and Minister Willis and the correspondence connected with the affair in hand.

In commending this subject to the extended powers and wide discretion of congress, I desire to add the assurance that I shall be much gratified to cooperate in any legislative plan which may be devised for the solution of the problem before us which is consistent with American honor, integrity and morality.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion,
Washington, Dec. 18, 1893.

### WILLIS' INSTRUCTIONS.

**He Was Authorized to Use Only Moral Suasion.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The original instructions to Willis, dated October 18, 1893, conform closely to the views set forth in the message. Willis is informed of the withdrawal of the annexation treaty by the president, and of the president's desire to send a trusted representative to Hawaii to investigate the causes of the so-called revolution and report the true situation. This was needed to enable the president to discharge a delicate and important public duty. The instructions previously given to Blount were also furnished Willis, who was to be similarly guided in his official and personal relations to the islanders.

In addition, Willis was informed regarding the president's conclusions from Blount's report. These conclusions were precisely the same as those contained in today's message, namely, that the provisional government was not established by the Hawaiian people with their consent or acquiescence, nor has it since existed with their consent. The queen refused to surrender to the provisional government until convinced the United States minister had recognized it and would support it with a United States military force. She was advised by her ministers and by the leaders in the provisional party that if she surrendered under protest her case would be thoroughly considered by the president of the United States. The queen wisely yielded to the armed forces of the United States, relying on the president's good faith to reinstate her.

Willis was further instructed that after a patient examination of Blount's report, the president was satisfied that the movement against the queen, if not initiated, was encouraged and supported by Minister Stevens, who promised in advance to aid her enemies in overthrowing the government and kept his promise by causing troops to be landed from the war ship Boston and by recognizing the provisional government the next day.

HOW TO DO IT.

"On your arrival," says Gresham to Willis, "you will take advantage of the earliest opportunity to make known to the queen the president's position regarding the reprehensible conduct of the American minister and the presence on land of United States forces adverse to her; of the desire of this government to do justice and undo the wrong. You will, however, at the same time, inform the queen that the president expects that she will extend amnesty to all who are against her, including all who were connected with the provisional government; depriving them of no right or privilege.

"Having secured the queen's agreement to pursue this policy, you will advise the executive of the provisional government and his ministers of the president's determination of this question, which their action and that of the queen devolved upon him, and that they are expected to promptly restore her constitutional authority. Should the government decline to pursue the course suggested, or should the provisional government refuse to abide by the president's decision, you will report the facts and await further instructions."

GRESHAM'S IMPATIENCE.

Gresham telegraphed Willis, through the dispatch agent at San Francisco, under date of November 24th:

"The brevity of your telegrams is embarrasing. You will insist upon amnesty and recognition of the obligations of the provisional government as essential conditions of the restoration. All interests will be promoted by prompt action."

THE FINAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Gresham again telegraphs Willis December 3d: "Your dispatch received by steamer on the 25th of November. Seems to call for additional instructions. Should the queen refuse to assent to the written conditions, you will at once inform her that the president will cease interposition in her behalf, and while he deems it his duty to endeavor to restore her as the sovereign of the constitutional government on the islands, his further efforts in that direction will depend upon the queen's unqualified agreement that all the obligations created by the provisional government in the proper course of administration shall be assumed, and upon such pledges by her as will prevent the adoption of any measures of proscription or punishment for what has been done in the past by those setting up or supporting the provisional government. The president feels that by our original interference and what followed, we have incurred a responsibility to the whole Hawaiian community, and it would not be just to put one party at the mercy of another. Should the queen ask whether, if she accedes to the condition, active steps wound be taken by the United States to effect her restoration or maintain her authority thereafter, you will say the president cannot use force without the authority of congress. Should the queen accept the conditions and the provisional government refuse to surrender you will be governed by your previous instructions. If the provisional government asks whether the United States will hold the queen to the fulfillment of the stipulated condition, you will say the president, acting under the the dictates of honor and duty, as he has done in endeavoring to effect the restoration, will do all in his constitutional power to cause the observance of the conditions he has imposed."

### STATE CORRESPONDENCE.

**An Immense Volume of Dispatches Anent Hawaiian Affairs.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The state department correspondence on the Hawaiian question, transmitted today, is an immense volume of official dispatches, part of which have already been published.

Under date July 26, 1889, Minister Merrill gives confidential information of a plot of half-caste natives to depose King Kalakaua and proclaim queen Liliuokalani. This is what afterward developed into the abortive Wilcox revolution the same year.

Under date November 6, 1889, Secretary Blaine transmitted to Minister Stevens the report of Admiral Kimberly on the uneasiness of the natives, dissatisfied with the new constitution and the fear of future aggression by whites. The admiral recommends that a man-of-war be kept at Honolulu during the February elections. On the same date Blaine asks Tracy to have a force in Hawaiian waters.

Under date March 2, 1890, Stevens begins a series of arguments for some decisive steps to be taken by the United States to insure the influence over the islands long considered its right and duty.

In February, 1891, Stevens reports having gone to the British commission to advise the king against the efforts he was making to change the constitution. The advice was effective.

The succeeding portions of the correspondence were transmitted to the senate by President Harrison with the annexation treaty and have already been published.

After Stevens' dispatch of March 8, 1892, in which he asks for instructions in the event of another insurrection by the Wilcox party, then threatening, is the note: "No answer was found to this dispatch."

In the dispatch of April 2, 1892, Stevens said annexation sentiment was growing rapidly and would carry all before it, provided it could get any encouragement that the United States would take the islands as a territory.

November 8, 1892, Minister Stevens reported to Secretary Foster that the American party had won the ascendency after a prolonged struggle.

The portion of the correspondence detailing the events of the revolution of last January, and Stevens' arguments for granting the request of the provisional government for annexation, are already public property, as is that of President Harrison to President Dole acknowledging the provisional government.

Under the same date Secretary of State Foster sent the following to Stevens: "Your course in recognizing the unopposed de facto government appears to have been discreet and in accordance with the facts. The rule of this government uniformly has been to recognize and enter into relations with any actual government in full possession of the effective power with the assent of the people. You will continue to recognize the new government under such conditions."

March 24th Stevens reports to Secretary Gresham the efforts of the Japanese to secure codtrol of the government.

The correspondence from Blount, the substance of which has already been published, was also transmitted.

November 6, 1893, Willis reports his arrival, and November 11th transmits a confidential letter to Gresham. He expected to interview the queen and had assured the British commissioner that the queen would be protected from any attempt at assassination, and next Monday would insist upon her coming to the legation. He reported the town in a state of excitment.

The telegram of November 16th, which called out changed instructions from the state department, read: "Views of first party so extreme as to require further instructions." The first party, of course, referring to the exqueen.

November 18th Minister Willis reports: "Damon, minister of finance, has called to detail rumors of trouble on tomorrow, Kalaksua's birthday. In view of these facts I thought proper in an informal way to make public the fact that there would be no decisive action taken by our government for three or four weeks, or until I had heard from Washington. I also thought proper, with the private knowledge and consent of all factions, to say mob violence would not be allowed during the interval."

The last enclosure of the correspondence is a letter from Thurston to Gresham, December 15th. Thurston claims for the provisional government that it is duly organized and a fully recognized and independent government; denies that the provisional government has submitted to the president the power to arbitrate the case as between themselves and Liliuokalani; complains that his government has received no notice that it was on trial for its life, and has no chance to bring witnesses to refute those of Blount. He argues that the provisional government, in its proclamation, has fixed no termination for itself, but annexation to the United States, and denies that it can be said to terminate with the refusal of annexation. If the United States representative exceeded his powers in the islands, that confers no power on the United States government to again do the same, and if the ex-queen abdicated under the belief that the provisional government would submit to the arbitration of the United States, that does not confer jurisdiction on the United States, without the consent of the provisional government.

### NAVAL REPORTS.

**Secretary Herbert's Contribution to Hawaiian Literature.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Secretary Herbert submits a mass of correspondence from the naval officers in command of the United States naval forces of Hawaii. It goes back to July, 1889, and is brought down to Admiral Irwin's brief confidential dispatch of December 4th to Herbert, telling him the provislonal government had a thousand men under arms.

November 1, 1892, Captain Wiltse reports that the queen's persistent refusal and obstinacy to appoint a cabinet may precipitate a crisis.

January 18th Captain Wiltse makes a report on the uprising and landing of the marines and sailors of the Boston, under his command. He says: "On January 16th there was a large and enthusiastic mass meeting, composed of representative men of Honolulu, held in the largest hall in the city. At 2 p. m., the same day, I received from the United States minister a request to land sailors and marines from the Boston to protect the United States legation, cansulate and the lives and property of American citizens.

At 4:30, January 16th, I landed the ship's batallion, under command of Lieutenant Commander William T. Swineburne. One detachment of marines was placed at the legation and one at the consulate, while the main body, with two pieces of artillery, were quartered in a central location, near the government building.

The text of Minister Stevens' letter to Captain Wiltse, January 16, 1893, asking him to land American troops is as follows: "In view of the existing critical circumstances indicating an inadequate legal force, I request you to land marines and sailors from the ship under your command, for the protection of the United States legation and the United States consulate and secure the safety of American life and property."

Captain Wiltse then recites how the provisional government was established, the queen dethroned and the new authorities recognized by the United States minister.

Captain Wiltse reports to the secretary of the navy, February 1st, that it is his intention to keep the United States naval forces on shore until the provisional government asks their withdrawal. He saos: "There can be no doubt that the prompt landing of the battalion has prevented bloodshed and saved life and property."

He also reports that the islands have been placed under the protection of the United States by the formal declaration of Minister Stevens.

April 6th Admiral Skerrett, then in command, reports the hauling down of the United States flag from the government building by order of Blount. He says there was no expression from the citizens.

November 16th Secretary Herbert telegraphs Admiral Skerrett not to give aid to either party contending for the government at Honolulu.

Admiral Irwin's reports make up the balance of the naval correspondence. The admiral confines himself strictly to naval affairs and at no time mentions political questions.

### STATE SECRETS.

**The Hawaiian Dispatches Withheld by the President.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—In transmitting the Hawaiian correspondence to the house of representatives, President Cleveland said: "In compliance with the resolution of the house, I hereby transmit the report, with copies of the instructions given to Albert S. Willis, representotive of the United States, now in the Hawaiian islands, and also the correspondence since the 4th day of March, 1889, concerning the relations of this government to those of the islands. In making this communication I haue withheld only a dispatch from the former minister to Hawaii, No. 70, under date of October 8, 1892, and a dispatch from the present minister, No. 3, under date of November 16, 1893, because in my opinion the publication of these two papers would be incompatable with public interest."

The dispatch of November 16, 1893, is without doubt detailed information of the developments which prompted Willis' telegraphic dispatch on the same date to Gresham, on which was based the order to sespend his instructions.

### PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENTS.

**Senator Morgan Introduces an Annexation Bill.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Morgan, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, today introduced a bill as to provisional governments. It provides that whenever the United States shall acquire dominion over any foreign country or place by treaty of annexation, or otherwise, the president, with the advice and consent of the senate, may appoint a governor for the same, and a legislative council, whose acts shall be subject to revision or repeal by congress. Referred to the committee on foreign relations.

### CONGRESSIONAL OPINION.

**Republicans Condemn and Democrats Praise the Message.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Numerous interviews have been had by the Associated Press with senators and representatives on the Hawaiian message and documents. The Republicans sharply criticise the president's action as a backdown from his original intention to restore the monarchy and on the other grounds, while the Democrats applaud the message as able, conclusive and unassailable.

### IN SAFE HANDS.

**Ex-Minister Stevens Thinks Congress Will Do the Right Thing.**

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 18.—John L. Stevens, ex-minister to Hawaii, stated he had not read any of the president's message, but would look over it carefully and if there was anything to answer, would answer it later. He thought congress well able to deal with the question, and that it was in safe hands. He believed congress would act wisely in the main.

**Prepared to Wrestle With It.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The house sub-committee on foreign affairs will consider the message and Hawaiian correspondence tomorrow morning.


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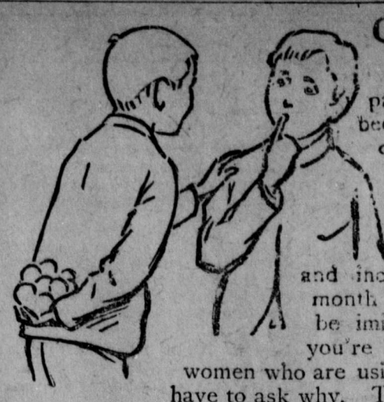

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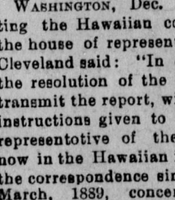

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