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EXCITEMENT

In the House on Receipt of the President's Message.

STRONG RESOLUTION CENSURING

Mr. Cleveland's Hawaiian Policy Creates Great Confusion.

THE OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Transmitted With the Message Which Doesn't Bear Out Blount's Report on Which the President Based His Conclusions—Dispatches from Admiral Wiltse, Who Was in Command of the United States Naval Forces at Honolulu, Confirm Stevens, but in His Message the President Ignored them and Took Only Blount's Ex-Parte Statements—Minister Willis' Instructions to Restore the Queen on Conditions, But the Queen Would not Accept and That is Why the President Backed Down.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.—The fight over the Hawaiian matter followed fast and furious on the heels of the reading of the message, which was delayed on account of the pension debate until 3:30 this afternoon. The first skirmish occurred over the question of reading the instructions to Minister Willis, which was insisted upon by Mr. Boutelle, of Maine. The house finally agreed to this, and immediately after the conclusion of their ruling Mr. Boutelle renewed the assault by bringing forward a resolution declaring the administration policy inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution and the traditions of the government. Great excitement reigned, and in the confusion Mr. Boutelle failed to follow up his parliamentary advantage and was ruled out of order.

The resolution of Mr. Cockran for the appointment of a committee of seven to investigate the alleged invasion of the territorial integrity of the United States by the last administration also went down under a retaliatory objection by Mr. Boutelle. The confusion was so great that the sergeant-at-arms was called in to preserve order. An adjournment was caused by the lack of a quorum on a motion to go into committee. Party feeling ran very high at the close of the session and there is no doubt the struggle will be continued as soon as opportunity offers in the house.

WHY HE BACKED DOWN.

The most interesting feature of President Cleveland's message is that which discloses the exact instructions given to Minister Willis, and which caused this racket in the house. Mr. Willis was instructed to advise the queen that this country desired to repair the wrong done her by restoring her to the throne. But Mr. Willis was cautioned to be explicit on the fact that the restoration must not be followed by the punishment of those who had taken part in the revolution and in the formation of the provisional government, or by the repudiation of the governmental obligations regularly made by the provisional authorities.

This feature of the message clears up the mystery of the long delay in Minister Willis' actions and it also makes public for the first time that Queen Liliuokalani has been the obstacle in the way of accomplishment of Mr. Cleveland's purpose. The message states that the queen declined to accede to the condition of amnesty. She was repeatedly informed that it was the only basis of influence on the part of this government and that unless she acceded all effort toward her restoration would be abandoned. But Mr. Cleveland says that as yet he has had no information that she will accept the terms.

THOSE LETTERS.

Official Records that the President Ignored in His Message, Though He Sent Them to Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.—The state department correspondence on the Hawaiian question which was transmitted to-day is an immense volume of official dispatches, a part of which has already been published, and much of it is summarized in the President's message transmitted with the correspondence. It gives in regular order all the dispatches passing between the state department and Minister Stevens, which was given out by President Harrison in his annexation message, and down to March 24, after the new administration came in.

Under date of March 24, Minister Stevens reports to Secretary Gresham on the efforts of the Japanese to secure control of the government. The correspondence from Commissioner Blount, the substance of which has already been published, is also transmitted.

WILLIS' CORRESPONDENCE.

Under date of November 6, 1893, Minister Willis reports his arrival, and November 11 he transmits a confidential letter to Secretary 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 the next Monday he would insist upon her coming to the legation. He reported that the town was in a state of excitement. His telegram of November 16, which called out the changed instructions by the state department, reads: "Views of first party so extreme as to require further instructions." "First party," of course, refers to the ex-queen. Under date of November 18 Minister Willis reports that Mr. Damon, minister of finance, had called to detail rumors of trouble on the morrow—Kalakua's birthday. "In view of these facts I thought it 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 it proper, with the private knowledge and consent of all factions to say that no mob violence would be allowed during the interval." Many citizens and the representatives of foreign governments had called to congratulate him on this step and its good effects.

The last enclosure of the correspondence is the letter from Minister Thurston to Secretary Gresham dated December 5. Mr. Thurston claims for the provisional government that it is a duly organized and full and recognized and independent government. He denies that the provisional government has submitted to the President the power to arbitrate the case as between themselves and Queen Liliuokalani.

In transmitting the Hawaiian correspondence to the house of representatives, President Cleveland said: "In compliance with a resolution of the house, I hereby transmit a report with copies of the instructions given to Mr. Albert S. Willis, the representative of the United States now in the Hawaiian islands, and also the correspondence since the 4th of March, 1889, concerning the relations of this government to those islands.

"In making this communication I have 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 incompatible with the public interests."

NAVAL CORRESPONDENCE.

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

November 1, 1893, Captain Wiltse reports that the queen's persistent refusal and obstinacy to appoint a cabinet may precipitate a crisis.

Then, on January 18, Captain Wiltse makes his report on the uprising and the landing of 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 at Honolulu held in the largest hall in the city at 2 p. m. on 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, consulate and the lives and property of American citizens. At 4:30 p. m., January 16th, I landed the ship's battalion under the command of Lieut.-commander William T. Swinburne. One detachment of marines was placed at the legation and one at the consulate, while the main body of men with two pieces of artillery were quartered in a hall in a central location near the government buildings.

The text of Minister Stevens' letter to Captain Wiltse, of January 16, 1893, asking him to land the American troops, was 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 to secure the safety of American life and property."

Captain Wiltse then recites that 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 under date of February 1 ultimo, that his intention is to keep the United States naval forces on shore until the provisional government asks their withdrawal. He says: "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 had been placed under the protection of the United States by formal declaration of Minister Stevens.

On February 14, 1893, Secretary Tracy received a letter from Secretary John W. Foster stating that the latter had telegraphed Minister Stevens commending his action. "So far as it lies within the scope of standing instructions to the legation and the naval commanders in the Hawaiian waters, but disavowing it so far as it may appear to overstep that limit by setting the authority of the United States above that of the Hawaiian government."

On April 6 Admiral Skerrett, then in command, reports that he hauled down the United States flag from the government by order of Mr. Blount. He says there were no expressions from the citizens.

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

Admiral Irwin's reports make up the balance of the correspondence.

their action and that of the queen devolved upon him, and that they are expected to promptly restore her constitutional authority. Should the queen 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."

Mr. Gresham telegraphed to Minister Willis through the dispatch agent at San Francisco under date of November 24: "The brevity of your telegrams is embarrassing. You will insist upon amnesty and recognition of obligations of the provisional government, as essential conditions of restoration. All interests would be promoted by prompt action."

Under date of December 3, 1893, Minister Willis is instructed to insist on the queen accepting the conditions of restoration and if she refuses to cease interposition in her favor.

SOME OPINIONS

Of Members of Congress on the Message. Mr. Reed's Good Point.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.—Opinions on the action of the President are not very freely expressed by senators and representatives, most of them preferring to wait until they have heard the message and correspondence in detail.

Senator Chandler said: "I think it is disingenuous and that the weakness of the President's plan is found in the fact that he attributes the failure to restore the queen to her refusal to grant amnesty, whereas she declined to accept restoration because she could not be assured of the support of the United States troops. This she was to know, but the information was to be withheld from the provisional government. This policy is one which will not appeal to the sense of fair play of the American people."

Mr. Springer said: "The message of the President is one of the most able and statesman-like he has ever submitted to Congress. The queen has acted very unwisely in refusing to comply with his suggestions."

Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, once chairman of the foreign affairs committee: "It does not conceal the true point at issue. The fact remains that the provisional government had been for a year recognized by a minister sent to Mr. Cleveland's great and good friend."

Ex-Governor McCreary, of Kentucky, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, said: "The President's message on Hawaiian affairs is able and exhaustive."

Senator Teller: "It seems to me that the President has gotten himself into an awkward predicament, and the only way out of it is to back down."

Mr. Reed said: "I don't see why we should impose conditions on the queen. If we perpetrated a great wrong and outrage, as has been claimed, we should right it without imposing conditions."

DOESN'T ENDORSE IT.

The New York World, the Leading Democratic Paper, on Cleveland's Hawaiian Policy.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The World (Dem.) will say: "The President's plan, as he calls it, was to secure the peaceable restoration of the deposed queen with a guarantee of general amnesty to those concerned in the formation of the provisional government and a recognition by the restored monarchy of all the bona fide acts and obligations of the provisional government. The people of the United States will never approve of the active agency of their government in setting up a throne and placing a monarch upon it, no matter how the throne came to be overturned or the monarch deposed. Carried to its logical end, the President's contention would restore this continent to the English, the Spaniards and the Mexicans a large part of our territory."

THE NEGRO EXPOSITION.

A Speaker Who Doesn't Realize the Situation of His Race in the South.

AUGUSTA, GA., Dec. 18.—The negro exposition was opened here to-day with great ceremony by the negroes of the city and vicinity.

The speaker of the day was Rev. E. R. Carter, colored, of Atlanta, who dwelt upon the kind treatment of the negro in the south, particularly in Augusta, and told his audience that the southern people were their best friends and the southland the greatest land of promise for them. The negroes, he said, talk about lynching; they had better talk about those men who commit crimes that deserve lynching. He advised the negroes to be patient, accumulate wealth and make friends of the people they are living amongst.

Assaulted an Editor.

FLORENCE, KANS., Dec. 18.—J. F. Todd, state labor commissioner, made a murderous assault with a loaded cane on J. E. House, editor of the Bulletin, this morning. Todd came up behind House and hit him over the ear. The latter grappled with him, threw him over a truck and was pummeling him when the crowd separated them. The affair grew out of a newspaper controversy. Todd has been put under arrest waiting trial for assault with intent to kill.

Endorse the Wilson Bill.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 18.—To-day the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts held its yearly meeting, and to-night the organization partook of its annual banquet. The guest of the club, Hon. Charles H. Hamlin, assistant secretary of the treasury, was the principal speaker of the evening. Three hundred of Massachusetts' representative young Democrats cheered his remarks on the Wilson bill, which was the principal subject of his discourse.

The latest report from the Brazilian war is that it is not true that there is disloyalty in the northern provinces. Government troops have captured the island of Bom Jesus, where the rebels obtained their water supply.

No other sarsaparilla has equalled Hood's in the relief it gives in several cases of dyspepsia, sick headache, biliousness, etc.

HIS DEFENSE.

President Cleveland's Message on the Hawaiian Affair.

HE EXPLAINS HIS POLICY FULLY.

Takes Paramount Blount's One-Sided Report as a Basis

AND SEVERELY CENSURES STEVENS

And President Harrison—He Charges That Mr. Harrison's Minister Entered into a Conspiracy to Steal the Islands from the Depraved Queen Whom He Wants to Restore—The President Tells What His Instructions Were to Willis and Why His Plan Proved a Failure—The Queen Refused to be Restored Except on Conditions—The Message a Document Which is More of an Exhibition of Bad Temper Than Anything Else—Totally Ignores All Evidence Except the One-Sided Ex parte Statements of Blount.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.—Following is President Cleveland's message sent to Congress to-day with the accompanying papers on the Hawaiian affair: To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my recent annual message to the Congress I briefly referred to our relations with Hawaii and expressed the intention of transmitting further information on the subject when additional advice permitted. Though I am not able now to report a definite change in the actual situation, I am convinced that the difficulties lately created both here and in Hawaii and now standing in the way of a solution through executive action of the problem presented, render it proper and expedient that the matter should be referred to the broader authority and discretion of Congress, with a full explanation of the endeavor thus far made to deal with the emergency, and a statement of the considerations which have governed my action.

I suppose that right and justice should determine the path to be followed in treating this subject. If national honesty is to be disregarded and a desire for territorial extension or dissatisfaction with a form of government not our own is to regulate our conduct, I have entirely misapprehended the mission and character of our government and the behavior which the conscience of our people demands of their public servants.

When the present administration entered upon its duties the senate had under consideration a treaty providing for the annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the territory of the United States. Surely, under our constitution and laws, the enlargement of our limits is a manifestation of the highest attribute of sovereignty, and if entered upon as an executive act all things relating to the transactions should be clear and free from suspicion.

Additional importance is attached to this peculiar treaty of annexation, because it contemplated a departure from unbroken American tradition, in providing for the addition to our territory of islands of the sea more than two thousand miles removed from our nearest coast. These conditions might not of themselves call for interference with the completion of a treaty entered upon by a previous administration.

TOO GREAT HASTE CHARGED.

But it appeared from the documents accompanying the treaty when submitted to the senate that the ownership of Hawaii was tendered to us by a provisional government set up to succeed the constitutional ruler of the islands, who had been dethroned, and it did not appear that such provisional government had the sanction of either popular revolution or suffrage.

Two remarkable features of the transaction naturally attracted attention. One was the extraordinary haste; not to say precipitancy, characterizing all the transactions connected with the treaty. It appeared that a so-called committee of safety, ostensibly the source of the revolt against the constitutional government of Hawaii, was organized on Saturday, the 14th day of January; that on Monday, the 16th, the United States forces were landed at Honolulu from a naval vessel lying in its harbor; that on the 17th, the scheme of a provisional government was perfected, and a proclamation naming its officers was on the same day prepared and read at the government buildings; that immediately thereupon the United States minister recognized the provisional government thus created; that two days afterwards, on the 19th day of January, commissioners representing such government sailed for this country in a steamer especially chartered for the occasion, arriving in San Francisco on the 25th day of January and in Washington the 3d day of February; that the next day they had their first interview with the secretary of state, and another on the 11th, when the treaty annexing the islands was practically agreed upon; and that on the 14th it was formally concluded and on the 15th transmitted to the senate. Thus between the initiation of the scheme for a provisional government in Hawaii on the 14th of January and the submission to the senate of the treaty of annexation concluded with such government the entire interval was thirty-two days, fifteen of which were spent by the Hawaiian commissioners in their journey to Washington.

AN "UNDETERMINED" ISSUE.

In the next place, upon the face of the paper submitted with the treaty, it clearly appeared that there was open and undetermined an issue of fact of the most vital importance. The message of the President accompanying the treaty declared that "the overthrow of the monarchy was not in any way promoted by this government" and in a letter to the President from the secretary of state, also submitted to the senate with the treaty, the following passage occurred: "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 treasury, the barracks, the police station and all the potential machinery of the government."

But a protest also accompanied said treaty, signed by the queen and her ministers at the time she made way for the provisional government, which explicitly stated that she yielded to the superior force of the United States, whose minister had caused United States troops to be landed at Honolulu and declared that he would support such provisional government.

The truth or falsity of this protest was surely of the first importance. If true, nothing but the concealment of its truth could induce our government to negotiate with the semblance of a government thus created, nor could a treaty resulting from the acts stated in the protest have been knowingly deemed worthy of consideration by the senate. Yet the truth or falsity of the protest had not been investigated.

PARAMOUNT BLOUNT.

I conceived it to be my duty, therefore, to withdraw the treaty from the senate for examination, and meanwhile to cause an accurate, full and impartial investigation to be made of the facts attending the subversion of the constitutional government of Hawaii and the installment in its place of the provisional government. I selected for the work of investigation the Hon. James H. Blount, of Georgia, whose service of eighteen years as a member of the house of representatives, and whose experience as chairman of the committee of foreign affairs in that body, and his consequent familiarity with international topics, joined with his high character and honorable reputation, seemed to render him peculiarly fitted for the duties entrusted to him. His report detailing his action under the instructions given to him and the conclusions derived from his investigation accompany this message. These conclusions, as they are based, which evidence is also herewith transmitted, and from which it seems to me no other deductions could possibly be reached than those arrived at by the commissioner.

The reports, with its accompanying proofs, and such other evidence as is now before the Congress, or is herewith submitted, justifies in my opinion the statement that when the President was led to submit the treaty to the senate with the declaration that "the overthrow of the monarchy was not in any way promoted by this government," and when the senate was induced to receive and discuss it on that basis, both President and senate were misled.

The attempt will not be made in this communication to touch upon all the facts which throw light upon the progress and consummation of this scheme of annexation. A very brief and imperfect reference to the facts and evidence at hand will exhibit its character and the incidents in which it had its birth.

HOW HE VIEWS IT.

It is unnecessary to set forth the reasons, which, in January, 1893, led a considerable portion of American and other foreign merchants and traders residing at Honolulu to favor the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. It is sufficient to note the fact and to observe that the project was one which was zealously promoted by the minister representing the United States in that country. He evidently had an ardent desire that it should become a fact accomplished by his agency and during his ministry, and was not inconvincently scrupulous as to the means employed to that end. On the 19th day of November, 1892, nearly two months before the first overt act tending towards the subversion of the Hawaiian government and the attempted transfer of Hawaiian territory to the United States, he addressed a long letter to the secretary of state, in which the case for annexation was elaborately argued on moral, political and economic grounds. He refers to the loss to the Hawaiian sugar interests from the operation of the McKinley bill, and the tendency to still further depreciation of sugar property unless some positive measure of relief is granted. He strongly inveighs against the existing Hawaiian government and emphatically declares for annexation.

He says: "In truth the monarchy here is an absurd anachronism. It has nothing on which it logically legitimately stands. The feudal basis on which it once stood no longer existing, the monarchy now is only an impediment to good government, an obstruction to the prosperity and progress of the islands."

He further says: "As a crown colony of Great Britain or a territory of the United States the government modifications could be made readily, and good administration of the laws secured. Destiny and the vast future interests of the United States in the Pacific clearly indicate who, at no distant day, must be responsible for the government of these islands. Under a territorial government they should be as easily governed as any of the existing territories of the United States."

"Hawaii has reached the parting of the ways. She must now take the road which leads to Asia, or the other which outlets her into America, gives her an American civilization and binds her to the care of American destiny." He also declared: "One of two ways was to me absolutely necessary to be followed, either bold and vigorous for annexation or a customs union, an ocean cable from the California coast to Honolulu, or Pearl harbor perpetually ceded to the United States, with an implied but not expressly stipulated American protectorate over the islands. I believe the former to be the better, that which will prove much the more advantageous to the islands and the cheapest and least embarrassing in the end to the United States. It was wise for the United States, through Secretary Marcy, thirty-eight years ago, to offer to expend \$100,000 to secure a treaty of annexation, it certainly cannot be chimerical or unwise to expend \$100,000 to secure annexation in the near future. The United States has five times the wealth

THAT "COXEY PLAN"

For Relieving the Hard Times an Impossible Scheme.

SENATOR SHERMAN DISCUSSES IT

And Incidentally Refers to What Caused the Pitiable State of the Laboring Man To-day—The Remedy of Issuing a Half Billion Dollars of Irredeemable Notes to Expend in Road Improvements Would be Disastrous and Unconstitutional—A Delusive Scheme.

MASSILLON, O., Dec. 18.—J. S. Coxe, of this place, is the author of what he calls "the Coxe plan" for relieving the hard times by the issuance of \$500,000,000 in treasury notes, the money to be expended in the construction of roads under the direction of the secretary of war. The American Federation of Labor at Chicago has endorsed this plan, and Mr. Coxe is using his private means to promote its success.

In a letter to the Evening Independent Senator Sherman discusses Mr. Coxe's scheme as follows:

"The pitiable state of the laboring man of to-day is caused by the threatened blow at American industries by a free trade tariff. This undoubtedly has caused the fearful distress prevailing in the country. The remedy proposed, of issuing \$500,000,000 of United States notes not redeemable in coin, would be a fearful failure. The issue of such a mass of paper money would restore the condition of affairs, that existed in 1837 and in 1873, when either irredeemable money or money worth less than par circulated. The remedy is totally delusive, and instead of retrieving would add to the troubles that surround us. The true remedy is to insure to the people good money of unquestioned and unchangeable value, based upon gold and silver coin, and to maintain American industries by wise taxation upon foreign productions that compete with our own.

The building of roads by the government throughout the United States is impossible and unconstitutional. Good roads are necessary and should be built by the states and counties of the United States as rapidly as their means will permit; but to attempt these improvements by the issue of irredeemable paper money would be far worse than to suffer for a time the inconvenience of bad roads."

MITCHELL CHEERFUL.

He Wants His Friends to Know that He Doesn't Shirk Training.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The following letter was received to-day from Charley Mitchell by the editor of a sporting paper.

LANGHAM HOTEL, BOSTON, Dec. 18. SIR:—I have seen many reports published about my contest with Jim Corbett. So that my friends may know of my future movements and not think that I will shirk training, I wish it stated that I shall conclude my engagement, which could not be cancelled, on December 22, and shall leave this city direct for Jacksonville. This will give me four weeks to finish training—ample time, as I have been daily taking regular exercises and reduced my weight over fifteen pounds. (Signed) CHARLES MITCHELL.

Exonerated Cone.

AKRON, OHIO, Dec. 18.—The committee appointed to investigate certain charges against President Orello Cone, of Hatchel college, have reported to the trustees, completely exonerating the president, "both intellectually and morally."

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, southwest gales. For Western Pennsylvania, fair in southern portion; snow flurries and slightly warmer in northern portion; southwest gales. For Ohio, fair, except snow flurries on the lakes; slightly colder; southwest gales, becoming northwest.

SIGHTS AND SCENES OF THE WORLD.
PART 1.
COUPON No. 2.
To secure this superb souvenir send or bring 6 coupons like this of different numbers with 10c in coin to
Art Portfolio Department,
INTELLIGENCER OFFICE,
25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.
This coupon not good for "World's Fair Portfolios."

WORLD'S FAIR Art Portfolio!
PART 4.
Coupon No. 2.
To secure this superb souvenir send or bring 6 coupons like this of different numbers with 10c in coin to
ART PORTFOLIO DEPARTMENT
Intelligencer Office,
25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.
This coupon not good for "Sights and Scenes of the World" Portfolios.

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