TELEGRAPHIC.

MORE PARTICULARS.

Reports by Various Officials Concerning the Sandwich Islands.

YIELDED ONLY TO SAVE LIFE.

Crop Reports.—Sugrue Excited.—Mr. Lease and the Populists.—Other Items.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10.—A letter of Secretary Gresham to the President, dated the 7th of October, concerning Hawaiian affairs, has been given out for publication. In it he takes the ground that the marines landed from the United States steamer Boston at the time of the revolution were not landed to protect American life and property, but to aid in overthrowing the existing government. Their very presence, he says, implies coercive measures against it. The provisional government was established by the action of the American minister and the presence of the troops landed by the Boston, and he concludes by saying that it is certain that the Hawaiians had in an effort to overthrow it they would encounter the forces of the United States.

Secretary Gresham thinks the great wrong accomplished should be atoned by restoring the legitimate government. Nothing short of that will satisfy the demands of justice.

Department of State, Washington, Oct. 18, 1893.—To the President:—The full and impartial report submitted by Hon. James H. Blount, your special commissioner to the Hawaiian Islands, contains the following facts: Queen Liliuokalani announced her intention on Saturday, January 14, 1893, to promulgate a new constitution, but the opposition of her ministers and others induced her to specially change her purpose and make public announcement of the fact. At a meeting in Honolulu late in the afternoon of that day, a so-called committee of public safety, consisting of thirteen men, being all of nearly equal rank and property, of which, including five Americans, were aliens, was appointed, "to consider the situation and devise ways and means for the maintenance of the public peace and the protection of life and property."

This committee met on the 16th of the forenoon of the 16th, and resolved, among other things, that a provisional government be created, to exist until terms of a union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed upon."

At a mass meeting, composed largely of aliens, which assembled at 2 p. m. on the last day named, the queen and her supporters were condemned and denounced and the committee was confirmed and all of its acts approved. Later in the same afternoon the committee addressed a letter to John Stevens, American minister to Honolulu, stating that the lives and property of the people were in peril, and appealing to him and the United States forces at his command for assistance. This communication concluded: "We are unable to protect ourselves without aid, and therefore hope for the protection of the United States forces."

On receipt of this letter, Mr. Stevens requested Captain Wiltz, the commander of the United States ship Boston, to send a force "for the protection of the United States legation, the United States consulate and to secure the safety of American life and property." Well armed troops promptly landed and marched through the quiet streets in Honolulu with two Gatling guns to the public hall, previously secured by Mr. Stevens for their accommodation. This hall was just across the street from the government building and in plain view of the queen's palace. The reason for thus locating the military will presently appear.

The governor of the island immediately addressed to Mr. Stevens a communication protesting against the act as an unwarranted invasion of Hawaiian soil, and reminding him that the proper authorities had never denied permission to the naval forces of the United States to land for drill or any other proper purpose.

About the same time the queen's minister of foreign affairs sent a note to Mr. Stevens, asking why the troops had been landed, and informing him that the proper authorities were able and willing to afford full protection to the American legation and all American interests in Honolulu. Only evasive replies were sent to these communications.

While there were no manifestations of excitement or alarm in the city, and the people were ignorant of the contemplated movements, the committee called the government building, and first ascertaining that it was unguarded, and one of their number, a citizen of the United States, read a proclamation declaring the existing government overthrown and a provisional government established in its place, "to exist until the terms of a union with the United States of America have been negotiated upon." No resistance was present when the proclamation was read, and during the landing party or city guard, some of them informally armed, entered the room.

The executive and advisory council, mentioned in the proclamation, at once presented a remonstrance to Mr. Stevens, informing him that the monarchy had been overthrown and a provisional government established. This communication concluded: "Such provisional government has been proclaimed, is now in possession of the government departments, holding the archives and the treasury, and is in control of the city. We hereby request that you will, on behalf of the United States of America, recognize it as the existing de facto government of the Hawaiian Islands, and afford to it the moral support of your government, and, if necessary, the support of American troops to assist in preserving the peace."

On receipt of this letter Mr. Stevens immediately recognized the new government, and in a note addressed to Sanford B. Dole, its president, informed him that he had done so. Mr. Dole replied:

Government Building,
Honolulu, Jan. 17, 1893.

To His Excellency, John L. Stevens, United States Minister resident:

Sir:—I acknowledge receipt of your valuable communication of this day, recognizing the Hawaiian provisional government, and express deep appreciation of the action. We have conferred with the ministers of the late government, and have made a demand upon the marshal to surrender the station-house. We are not sure to get in possession of the station house, but we might be approaching and our forces may be insufficient to maintain order, we request the immediate support of the United States force, and would request that the commander of the United States force take charge of our military forces, so that they may act together for the protection of the city. Respectfully yours,

SANFORD B. DOLE,
Chairman Executive Council.

The station house was occupied by a well-armed force, under command of a resolute, capable officer. The same afternoon the queen, her ministers, representatives of the provisional government and others held a conference at the palace. Refusing to recognize the new authority or surrender to force, she was informed that the provisional government had then assumed the American minister, and it necessary would be maintained by the military force of the United States, then present; that any demonstration on her part would precipitate a conflict with that force; that she could not, with hope of success, engage in a war with the United States, she lost forbearance would result in useless sacrifice of life. Mr. Damon, one of the chief leaders in the movement, and afterwards vice president of the provisional government, informed the queen that not only authority of her power, and but one would be established here at Washington.

Believing that under the circumstances submission was a duty, and that her case would be fairly considered by the President of the United States, the queen finally yielded, and sent the provisional government a paper, which reads:

Islands, by the grace of God, and under the constitution of the Hawaiian kingdom, queen, do hereby solemnly protest against any and all acts done against myself and the constitutional government of the Hawaiian kingdom by certain persons claiming to have established a provisional government of and for the kingdom. Code I yield to the superior force of the United States of America, whose minister plenipotentiary, His Excellency John L. Stevens, has caused United States troops to be landed at Honolulu, and declared that he would support the provisional government.

Now, to avoid any misunderstanding or bloodshed, and perhaps loss of life, I do under this protest and impelled by said force, yield my authority until such time as the government of the United States shall, upon the facts being presented to it, undo the acts of its representative and reinstate me and the authority which claims the constitutional sovereign of the Hawaiian Islands.

When this paper was prepared, at the suggestion of the provisional government, by the queen and her ministers, a number of persons, including one or more representatives of the provisional government who were said present and witnessed its contents, by their silence at least acquiesced in its statements, and when it was carried to President Dole he endorsed upon it, "Received from the hands of the late cabinet this 17th of January, 1893," without challenging the truth of any of its statements. Thereof, it was not delivered on the 17th day of January, or for some time thereafter, by any of the designated officers of the provisional government or any of the conspirators, that the queen surrendered otherwise than subject to her protest.

In his dispatch to Mr. Foster, January 18th, describing the successful revolution, Mr. Stevens says: "The commission of public safety forthwith took possession of the government buildings and the treasury, and established the provisional government without the aid of United States troops. This being so accomplished fact, I promptly recognized the provisional government as the de facto government of the Hawaiian Islands."

Secretary Foster's communication February 15th, to the President, laying before him the treaty of annexation, with a view to obtaining the advice and consent of the Senate, thereto, 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. When they were in full possession of the government, the barracks, the police station and the whole paraphernalia of the government, United States troops were landed to protect American property."

Special commissioners were sent to Washington by the provisional government to negotiate a treaty of annexation. Their statements are utterly at variance with the evidence, documentary or oral, contained in Mr. Blount's report. They are also inconsistent with the declarations and acts of President Dole and other commissioners, and by Mr. Stevens's verbal admissions to Mr. Blount.

The provisional government was recognized as the de facto government of the Hawaiian Islands, and when Queen Liliuokalani was informed that the new government was established in the place, "to exist until the terms of a union with the United States of America have been negotiated upon." No resistance was present when the proclamation was read, and during the landing party or city guard, some of them informally armed, entered the room.

The executive and advisory council, mentioned in the proclamation, at once presented a remonstrance to Mr. Stevens, informing him that the monarchy had been overthrown and a provisional government established. This communication concluded: "Such provisional government has been proclaimed, is now in possession of the government departments, holding the archives and the treasury, and is in control of the city. We hereby request that you will, on behalf of the United States of America, recognize it as the existing de facto government of the Hawaiian Islands, and afford to it the moral support of your government, and, if necessary, the support of American troops to assist in preserving the peace."

On receipt of this letter Mr. Stevens immediately recognized the new government, and in a note addressed to Sanford B. Dole, the president, informed him that he had done so. Mr. Dole replied:

Government Building,
Honolulu, Jan. 17, 1893.

To His Excellency, John L. Stevens, United States Minister resident:

Sir:—I acknowledge receipt of your valuable communication of this day, recognizing the Hawaiian provisional government, and express deep appreciation of the action. We have conferred with the ministers of the late government, and have made a demand upon the marshal to surrender the station-house. We are not sure to get in possession of the station house, but we might be approaching and our forces may be insufficient to maintain order, we request the immediate support of the United States force, and would request that the commander of the United States force take charge of our military forces, so that they may act together for the protection of the city. Respectfully yours,

SANFORD B. DOLE,
Chairman Executive Council.

The station house was occupied by a well-armed force, under command of a resolute, capable officer. The same afternoon the queen, her ministers, representatives of the provisional government and others held a conference at the palace. Refusing to recognize the new authority or surrender to force, she was informed that the provisional government had then assumed the American minister, and if necessary would be maintained by the military force of the United States, then present; that any demonstration on her part would precipitate a conflict with that force; that she could not, with hope of success, engage in a war with the United States, she lost forbearance would result in useless sacrifice of life. Mr. Damon, one of the chief leaders in the movement, and afterwards vice president of the provisional government, informed the queen that not only authority of her power, and but one would be established here at Washington.

Believing that under the circumstances submission was a duty, and that her case would be fairly considered by the President of the United States, the queen finally yielded, and sent the provisional government a paper, which reads:

I, Liliuokalani, by the grace of God, and under the constitution of the Hawaiian kingdom, queen, do hereby solemnly protest against any and all acts done against myself and the constitutional government of the Hawaiian kingdom by certain persons claiming to have established a provisional government of and for the kingdom. Code I yield to the superior force of the United States of America, whose minister plenipotentiary, His Excellency John L. Stevens, has caused United States troops to be landed at Honolulu, and declared that he would support the provisional government.

Now, to avoid any misunderstanding or bloodshed, and perhaps loss of life, I do under this protest and impelled by said force, yield my authority until such time as the government of the United States shall, upon the facts being presented to it, undo the acts of its representative and reinstate me and the authority which claims the constitutional sovereign of the Hawaiian Islands.

When this paper was prepared, at the suggestion of the provisional government, by the queen and her ministers, a number of persons, including one or more representatives of the provisional government who were said present and witnessed its contents, by their silence at least acquiesced in its statements, and when it was carried to President Dole he endorsed upon it, "Received from the hands of the late cabinet this 17th of January, 1893," without challenging the truth of any of its statements. Thereof, it was not delivered on the 17th day of January, or for some time thereafter, by any of the designated officers of the provisional government or any of the conspirators, that the queen surrendered otherwise than subject to her protest.

In his dispatch to Mr. Foster, January 18th, describing the successful revolution, Mr. Stevens says: "The commission of public safety forthwith took possession of the government buildings and the treasury, and established the provisional government without the aid of United States troops. This being so accomplished fact, I promptly recognized the provisional government as the de facto government of the Hawaiian Islands."

Secretary Foster's communication February 15th, to the President, laying before him the treaty of annexation, with a view to obtaining the advice and consent of the Senate, thereto, 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. When they were in full possession of the government, the barracks, the police station and the whole paraphernalia of the government, United States troops were landed to protect American property."

Special commissioners were sent to Washington by the provisional government to negotiate a treaty of annexation. Their statements are utterly at variance with the evidence, documentary or oral, contained in Mr. Blount's report. They are also inconsistent with the declarations and acts of President Dole and other commissioners, and by Mr. Stevens's verbal admissions to Mr. Blount.

The provisional government was recognized as the de facto government of the Hawaiian Islands, and when Queen Liliuokalani was informed that the new government was established in the place, "to exist until the terms of a union with the United States of America have been negotiated upon." No resistance was present when the proclamation was read, and during the landing party or city guard, some of them informally armed, entered the room.

The executive and advisory council, mentioned in the proclamation, at once presented a remonstrance to Mr. Stevens, informing him that the monarchy had been overthrown and a provisional government established. This communication concluded: "Such provisional government has been proclaimed, is now in possession of the government departments, holding the archives and the treasury, and is in control of the city. We hereby request that you will, on behalf of the United States of America, recognize it as the existing de facto government of the Hawaiian Islands, and afford to it the moral support of your government, and, if necessary, the support of American troops to assist in preserving the peace."

On receipt of this letter Mr. Stevens immediately recognized the new government, and in a note addressed to Sanford B. Dole, the president, informed him that he had done so. Mr. Dole replied:

Government Building,
Honolulu, Jan. 17, 1893.

To His Excellency, John L. Stevens, United States Minister resident:

Sir:—I acknowledge receipt of your valuable communication of this day, recognizing the Hawaiian provisional government, and express deep appreciation of the action. We have

that should an effort be made to overthrow it it would encounter the armed force of American.

The earnest appeal to the American minister for military protection by the officers of the provisional government after it had been established, shows the utter absurdity of the claim that it was established by a universal revolution of the people. These appeals were a confession by the men who made them of their weakness and timidity. Consequences, conscious of the strength and the righteousness of their cause, do not thus act.

It is now claimed that a majority of the people who have the right of voting under the constitution of 1887, have never formed the idea of annexation to this or any other government. Mr. Blount states that while at Honolulu he did not meet a single unnaturalized who expressed a willingness to submit the question to a vote of the people, nor did he meet with one declaring that subject who did not believe that if the natives were admitted suffrage would be so restricted as to give complete control to the foreigners, whites and representative annexationists.

The government of Hawaii surrendered its authority under a threat of war, until such time only as the United States, upon full and fair presentation of the facts, should reinstate the constitutional sovereign, and the provisional government was created, the arms shall the forces of union, with the United States of America has been established and agree upon."

A candid consideration of acts, will, I think, convince any one that the treaty which was withdrawn from the Senate for further consideration should not be resubmitted for action. Hawaii and the great wrong done a little and independent state by an abuse of an authority of the United States is 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 assuming it themselves? Our government was the first to recognize the independence of the islands and should be the last to assume sovereignty over them by force and fraud. Respectfully submitted.

W. Q. GRESHAM.

Bounds Affected the Crops.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10.—The Navigation returns to the department of agriculture of rates of yield per acre make the average for corn 25.6 bushels. The result is due to the main crop states, which are and permanent growth. The rates of yield in the principal corn states are reported as follows: New York, 39.3; Pennsylvania, 26.9; Ohio, 24.3; Michigan, 28.7; Indiana, 24.7; Illinois, 26.8; Iowa, 28.4; Missouri, 21.3; Kansas, 24.5; Nebraska, 27.

The returns on potatoes give the estimated yield per acre for the whole country at 72.7 bushels. Consolidated returns from the seventy growing states make the estimated yield per acre 80.3 bushels, as against 67.2 bushels in 1892. The average yield of hay is reported at 32 tons per acre, as against 1.17 tons in 1892. Reports on the yield of buckwheat give the general average at 14.7 bushels per acre, as against 14.1 in 1892 and 15.3 in 1891.

Colored People Excited.

BEAUMONT, Ky., Nov. 10.—This place tonight was in a state of intense excitement. At the trial of Phil Evans, for assaulting Edna Hall, the witness the testimony tended to prove the innocence of Evans. When Evans was being conducted from the court house to the jail by the militia the engine directed him. The rioting commenced the militia and an outbreak occurred. The deputies made a charge upon the negroes and scattered them. Jerry Wheatphol was badly wounded and may die. Several negroes and one or two whites were hurt. The deputies were reinforced by the militia and soon dispersed the mob. More trouble may result.

Sue Lease Talks.

TOPEKA, Kas., Nov. 10.—Mrs. Mary E. Lease places the responsibility for the defeat of the Kansas Populists on the state administration, which she calls corrupt. She will case severely Governor Lewelling, and repudiates United States Senator Martin, as unworthy of the support of the People's party.

"No party," said Mrs. Lease, "has ever been disgraced with more corruption than some of those who held positions of trust under the Populist administration. Personally, I am glad we met the result in Kansas. It was not the party that was defeated, but the leaders who were repudiated."

Getting Three Ready.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Work on Brazil's improvised fleet of war craft is being pushed night and day. The big dynamite gun on the El Cid will be ready tomorrow. The Britannia is being rapidly transformed into a fighting craft, and in a few days the Foyen and Jacado will have been fitted with torpedo tubes. Two rapid firing guns are now mounted aft on the El Cid. Provisions and stores of all descriptions are arriving daily. Part of the Britannia's outfit will consist of several Nine-foiled-Fish torpedoes.

Strong on Gresham's Report.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The Herald's Augusta, Me., special says: John L. Stevens, late United States minister to Hawaii, read Secretary Gresham's report carefully and said: "The position to which Secretary Gresham has seen fit to commit himself is an extraordinary, so wild of all precedent in state, so calculated of the living and dead, that I have no extended reply to make at this time. I prefer to let time and events and history settle the issue the secretary has taken against the provisional government and the actors in it. It is enough that the commander of the United States ship Boston, the officers under his command and myself.

"The way the United States minister and the officers of the Boston discharged their responsibilities at Honolulu in January last was more than covered by Secretary Bayard's instructions, approved by President Cleveland July 12, 1887."

It was stated at the treasury department today that Secretary Carlisle would probably hold in abeyance for plain to claim the enlistment in the navy.

A dispatch to the London Standard from Constantinople says that owing to the cold there has been a scarcity of clothes. Fifty new cases were reported yesterday.

Fifteen years ago Hungary produced 2,000,000 hectolitres of good wine, this year the yield is only 800,000 hectolitres.

CONTINENTAL PARAGRAPHS.

Women Taking the Part of the Street Car Strikers in Prague.

Twenty Lives Lost Through a Cracker Chocolate—Treasure Finding a New Ministry at Athens.

MADEMILLAN, Nov. 10.—The women employed in the match-making shops in this city are leading their support to the striking street car employes. They attacked a horse-car this afternoon and tried to intimidate the driver. It was necessary to call the police to drive them away. These women were forward up. Their women sentence demanding the release of the prisoners. The request was refused by the prefecture, and the mob of women, men and boys, who thereupon formed a line was dispersed by a squad of cavalry.

Twenty in His Grave.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—As a result of the consumption of a German, a chocolate cracker manufactured at Frankfurt yesterday. A whole house was poisoned, and twenty persons died and a large number injured. Several adjoining houses were badly damaged.

Encouraging Farmers Will Subsidize.

ATHENS, Nov. 10.—M. Delyannis is forming a ministry of Senator Office holders. The list of name names will be submitted to the King tomorrow.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—A dispatch to the Pioneer from Vienna says: The return to office of Alexis of M. Delyannis is regarded in Vienna as a very serious matter. It says it is certain that he cannot long act in harmony with the King, who finds his position well nigh untenable.

Henri Rochefort's Anxiety.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—M. Henri Rochefort, confirms the news regarding the amnesty and he has been granted him and others by the French government. M. Rochefort said the amnesty was a mere political exigency. He added that he would leave London, where he has lived for more than 10 years.

The Duke of Devonshire addressed a great meeting of Unionists at Ulster hall, Belfast, Ireland, last night. He said the Unionist party was determined to stand firm in opposition to the country on the question of home rule.

·GUNPOWDER.

Let him that shoot was never shot before,
And he who accepts shot ever shoot the more.

HAZARDS "Sporting Rifle"
HAZARDS "Duck Shooting"
HAZARDS "Duck Shooting"
HAZARDS "Rifle and Shotting"
HAZARDS "Rifle" are the best made in the world.

Manufactured by
THE HAZARD POWDER COMPANY,
Hazardville, Conn.
Represented in Utah by—
SALT LAKE HARDWARE CO.

GRAND CHARTER OAK STOVE LEADS ALL OTHERS

n Uniform Excellence,
Superior Workmanship
and Perfect Operation.

Will do better work with less fuel and last longer than any other cooking apparatus made.

—SOLD BY—

Z. C. M. I.

IN ALL THEIR STORES.

FAT PEOPLE.

To reduce your weight NURSLY (or Mr. Bailey, Dept. 10) 1164 Broadway, New York, will send a full month's treatment, with medicine, for $1. No exercise or dieting. Not a purgative, or injurious in any way. Simple, safe, and sure. Many testimonials. Mr. Bailey, of Yonkers, lost 52 pounds. Mrs. Thompson, of Bedford, lost 46 pounds. Mrs. Allen, of Brooklyn, lost 50 pounds. Mrs. Lawrence, of Bedford, lost 46 pounds. Mrs. Ellis, of Brooklyn, lost 40 pounds. Mrs. Ellis, of Brooklyn, lost 40 pounds. Mrs. Ellis, of Brooklyn, lost 40