TELEGRAPHIC.

MORE PARTICULARS.

Reports by Various Officials Concerning the Sandwich Islands.

YIELDED ONLY TO SAVE LIFE.

Crop Reports—Negroes Excited—Mrs. Lease and the Populists—Other Items.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10.—A letter of Secretary Gresham to the President, dated the 16th of October, concerning Hawaiian affairs, has been given out for publication. In it he takes the ground that the methods looked from the United States minister Stevens at the time of the revolution were not limited 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 minister, and for an hour or more at the time he acted as the representative of the United States, the queen finally yielded, and sent the provisional government a paper, which read:

Inasmuch as, by the grace of God, and under the constitution of the Hawaiian kingdom, I, 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. I do 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 collision of national forces, and perhaps loss of life, I do, under this protest and impelled by such force, yield my authority until such time as the government of the United States shall, upon the facts being presented to it, undo the action of its representatives and reinstate me and the authority which claims the existence of sovereign of the Hawaiian Islands.

When this paper was presented, at the executive building, to the assembled chiefs by the queen and her ministers, a number of persons, including one or more representatives of the provisional government were there and present and subscribed to obedience to the lawful sovereign, and which it was carried to President Dole as contained upon it. "Received from the hands of the queen under title of January, 1893," without changing the form of any of its sentiments. Indeed, it was not clear 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 annexationists, that the queen surrendered otherwise than asked in her protest.

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

Secretary Foster's communication of February 16th, to the President, saying inter alia that the treaty of annexation with a view to obtaining the sovereign consent of the native inhabitants, "Minister Stevens reported to the United States that the queen surrendered her sovereignty to the provisional government, and that she did so because, being unable to withstand the force of the United States, then present, she was unwilling to risk the loss of life which she could not, with right of success, engage in a war with the United States, and that resistance would result in useless sacrifice of life. Mr. Stevens, one of the chief leaders in the movement, and afterwards the president of the provisional government, informed the queen that if she would surrender her power, and not case would be extended her 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. I do 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 collision of national forces, and perhaps loss of life, I do, under this protest and impelled by such force, yield my authority until such time as the government of the United States shall, upon the facts being presented to it, undo the action of its representatives and reinstate me and the authority which claims the existence of sovereign of the Hawaiian Islands.

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