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DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 84. THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1893. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXVI.

THE PRINCESS.

Kaiulani and Suite Arrive in New York.

HER PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

The Reason Why She Embarked for the United States of America.

HER ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE

Statement of Davies, the Guardian of the Royal Lady—Cleveland to be Interviewed.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Princess Kaiulani, a niece of the deposed Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii, arrived today on the steamer Teutonic. With her were Theophilus Davies and Mrs. Davies, the English guardians of the princess, Miss Davies and Miss Wardell, companions of the princess. E. C. McFarlane, ex-minister of finance to the deposed queen, and Dr. Mott Smith, present Hawaiian minister to this country, went down the bay in the revenue cutter Chandler to meet the young princess. They boarded the ship immediately after she left the pilot officer's boarding station. There was quite an army of curiosity seekers at the pier to get a glimpse of the princess. A suite of rooms was engaged for her party at the Brevoort house, and they were driven there immediately after coming off the steamship.

The princess is 18 years of age, tall and beautiful, with a sweet face and sober figure. She has the soft brown eyes and dark complexion that mark Hawaiian beauty. She had come to the United States, she said, more for the purpose of learning and observing for herself the nature of the people who have been asked to control her country than in make a formal petition for her own.

That, "she said, "is rightfully mine, and the Americans are the noble-minded people I have learned to be and therefore, they will not see a party in the outrage by which I have lost my birthright."

In regard to her views on various ends which the Hawaiian government is likely to assume, Princess Kaiulani referred to her guardian, Mr. Davies, but she issued the following address:

To the American people—Unbidden I stand upon your shores today, where I thought so soon to receive a royal welcome on my way to my own Hawaiian. I come unattended, except by loving hearts that come with me over the wintry seas. I hear that commissioners from my land have been for many days asking this great nation to take away my little vineyard. They speak no word to me, and leave me to find out all I can from the rumors in the air. They would leave me without a home, or name, or nation.

Seventy years ago Christian Americans sent over a Christian band of women to give religion and civilization to Hawaii. They gave us the paper, they made us a nation and we served in love and trust America. Today three of the sons of those missionaries are at your capital asking you to undo their fathers' work. Who said them? Who gave them authority to break the constitution which they swore they would uphold? Today, I am a poor, weak girl, with not one of my people near me, and all these Hawaiian statesmen against me, yet have I strength to stand up for the rights of my people. Even now I can hear them wish in my heart, and it gives me strength and courage, and I am strong, strong in the faith of God, strong in the knowledge that I am right, strong in the strength of seventy millions of people who in this free land will hear my cry and will refuse to let their flag cover dishonor to mine.

DAVIES' STATEMENT

was as follows:

After the revolution of 1887, Mr. Thurston came into power and enjoyed very generally the confidence of the natives and foreigners. At that time Princess Kaiulani, heiress presumptive to the throne, was 12 years of age, and it was felt to be very important that she should be sent entirely away from her surroundings and the influence of Hawaiian court life in order that she might be trained in the ideas of home, simplicity, which would enable her more fully to take up her future position as sovereign. Mr. Thurston repeatedly urged that the young princess should be sent to England with that object in view, and in 1889, when she was 13 years of age, she was carried out, and Princess Kaiulani was sent to England in charge of a lady who was about to spend a year in Europe and who undertook to place her at a suitable school, which had already been selected.

At the end of the first year the report was deemed so favorable that Kaiulani was persuaded to consent to the continuance of the young princess' stay in England, and as the lady who had been her chaperon had returned to Honolulu, the request was made by the father of the princess, with the written concurrence of the king and the Princess Liliuokalani that Mrs. Davies and myself would act as her guardians during the prolonged stay in England. Princess Kaiulani from her has been entirely as one of our own children, and spent all holidays with us. Her one idea and our one idea has been to prepare her for her return to her own land during the present year, when she attains her majority. One of the last acts of the Hawaiian legislature, of which four of the five commissioners now at Washington were members, was to vote the sum of $2000 for expenses of the return tour of the heiress-apparent. Arrangements were in progress for her reception by the Queen of England during the coming spring, and then she was to make a prolonged visit in Washington, New York, Chicago, Boston and other American cities, finally reaching Honolulu in October or November on her coming of age.

When the news reached me by cable of the revolution of Hawaii I wrote to the minister, pointing out what appeared to me to be grave difficulties in the way of the carrying out by the commissioners of the proposed annexation. I stated that, in my opinion, no amount of reasoning or persuasion of Britons would ever gain the consent of Hawaiian voters, and without that voluntary annexation could be neither completed nor carried out. Therefore, I thought that a convention of all classes of voters should be called, working to revise the constitution promulgated by them, that the queen should be requested to abdicate and Princess Kaiulani should be proclaimed queen, with a council regency, of which I suggested that Dole, now head of the provisional government, should be president. February 15th I received this cablegram from Washington:

"Islands transferred. Princess provided for."

Whether this cablegram was to be considered an official communication I do not know, but it is the only communication that has reached me, and absolutely none have reached the princess. The next apparent fact about this cablegram, next to the apparent heartlessness, is the fact that it was correct, for it has been confirmed by my telegrams that have been published in England. Why it was sent or who sent it I do not know, but as loyal guardians and faithful friends there was only one thing for us to do—to place beside the princess in the presence of the representatives of Hawaii who would transfer her birthright without giving, humanity or one word to her of explanation or even of sympathy. We came here with no official status and with no official information, but with the conviction that the government and people of the United States will not lend their countenance to her dispossession, for, in fault is alleged against her or her nation. She is a royal lady who has with singular grace and courage endeavored to fit herself for her high station and shrunk from neither duty nor sacrifice to the effort.

I feel a good deal of sympathy for the commissioners, who must find themselves in a position of great embarrassment. Several of them were concerned in the preparation of the Hawaiian constitution of 1887, which they compelled the king to accept, and have since maintained. At least four of the commissioners have taken oath to the same constitution which it has been adopted by the nation. When Liliuokalani assended the throne she took the usual oath, and by that constitution Princess Kaiulani was proclaimed heiress to the throne. She queen appears to have violated the constitutional oath and to have laid men of open to deposition, but that cannot affect the constitution itself nor the oaths which the commissioners took. There is no pretense that the Hawaiian electorate even knew of the revolution or the date of the commissioners' departure in their present mission, and it is difficult to see how they can sufficiently define their present position, as to enable them to write to the heiress apparent, and announce to her the circumstances of their arrival. I do not for a moment believe any of them would be guilty of intentional cruelty or even discourtesy to the princess. The treatment which their silence towards her betrayed them into must arise from the difficulty they find in reconciling their present attitude with the knowledge of their oaths to sustain the Hawaiian constitution, which binds them to the succession of the princess, unless the nation itself releases them from that oath.

In a short talk Davies said he was delighted to learn the question of the annexation of Hawaii had taken a turn in the Senate and was practically laid over for the consideration of the next administration.

"We do not mean to get a hearing with President Cleveland in any official capacity," said he, "but simply as private individuals. The princess felt that in the face of the threatened annexation of Hawaii by the United States she ought to come here where she could learn directly what was the true sentiment of the people. We will remain until after March 4th. From here we will proceed to Washington where we expect to see Mr. Cleveland."

RAILROAD MEN LAYE.

No Meeting Yet of the Representatives of the Lines.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., March 1.—There has been no meeting yet of the representatives of transcontinental lines who were to hold their first meeting today. Several officials have not yet arrived. The Burlington & Missouri River, Denver & Rio Grande, Missouri Pacific, Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, Canadian Pacific, Great Northern and Texas & Pacific representatives are not yet here. The Texas Pacific, the Canadian Pacific and Great Northern are not expected to take part in the conference. It is quite probable that W. M. Sage of the Rock Island will be elected chairman when the officers meet tomorrow.

To Arrest Trespassers.

TACOMA, Wash., March 1.—Agent Eide of the Puyallup Indian reservation has received instructions from Indian Commissioner Morgan to arrest as trespassers all persons who attempt to grade a railroad across the reservation. Finch Rose today withdrew his force of Indian graders.

American Silver in Canada.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 1.—In the commons today Gillett complained that Canada was being flooded with American silver worth 50 per cent less than its face value. The minister of finance promised an investigation, and said Canadian and British money would be only legal tender.

The President's Last Reception.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—President Cleveland held his last informal public reception at the White House this afternoon. It is estimated that fifteen hundred people paid their respects to the President, and half that number failed to get into the east room before the reception ended.

IN GOOD TASTE.

Vice-President Morton Tenders a Reception

TO MR. AND MRS. STEVENSON.

An Unprecedented Thing for an outgoing Vice-President.

MANY DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

Greet the New Officers and Their Wife—Elegant Decorations—Excellent Music.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—The reception tendered tonight by Vice-President and Mrs. Morton to Vice-President-elect and Mrs. Stevenson at the residence marked another deviation by Mr. Morton from the traditions surrounding his position. It was an unprecedented thing for an outgoing Vice-President to tender any recognition, official or social, upon his successor, but when the cards were issued giving notification of the Vice-President's intention thus to honor his successor it was felt to be a gracious act in proper courtesy.

Mr. Morton served in the House with Mr. Stevenson and ever since there has existed between them a sincere mutual esteem.

In anticipation of the event Mr. Morton's elegant mansion was decorated with palms, ferns, tropic plants and cut flowers. Mr. and Mrs. Morton received the guests in the doorway separating the parlor from the corridor. At their side stood Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson, to whom the passing throng were introduced in turn by the host. It was a distinguished and representative gathering that greeted the new chief and his wife. The members of the Senate were present almost en masse, the members of the Cabinet, assistant secretaries of departments, heads of bureaus, the New York and Illinois delegations in the House of Representatives, justices of the Supreme court of the United States and of the District of Columbia and court of claims, the diplomatic corps in all the military, of the brigade of their several orders and bureaus, heads of the army and navy and a good sprinkling of subordinate officers.

In addition to these official guests, Vice President and Mrs. Morton presented to Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson a large number of their personal friends. During the evening an admirable musical selection was rendered by the famous Marine band, under the new leader, Professor Fanciulli, and an elegant collation was served in the dining room. Among the guests were the members of Mr. Stevenson's party who accompanied him from Bloomington, including his son and daughter.

AGAINST RAILS.

A Legislature Confronted for Passing Race Track Bills.

TRENTON, N. J., March 1.—The anti-race course people besieged the state house today, the legislature having taken action at the inaugural ceremonies at Washington. Citizens began pouring in from all over the state about 9 o'clock this morning. By 10 nearly every county in the state was represented. Politics and religion seemed to have nothing to do with the demonstration, as Democrats, Republicans and Prohibitionists participated, and creeds, too, were ignored, for Protestant ministers and Catholic priests conferred together. Rev. Dr. Kempshall, president of the anti-racing league, at the head of 1000 members arrived at the state house at 12:30. Dr. Kempshall presided at a mass meeting, which was opened with a fiery speech denouncing the action of the legislature. The meeting then adjourned to the Opera house, where Dr. Kempshall continued his speech in the same strain. A committee on resolutions was appointed, and while they were preparing their report, several addresses, legal briefs and laymen addressed the meeting, denouncing in unstinted language the race track bills, and demanding their repeal. The committee on resolutions reported, denouncing and condemning the legislature for passing the race track bills, and demanding the immediate and absolute repeal thereof. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and arrangements were made for the organization of a state law and order league.

Regard for the Lord's Day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—The secretary of the interior today received the following telegram from the President-elect:

"LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 1, 1893.

To the Secretary of the Interior:

"I am strongly opposed to the use of the Pension building for a Sunday concert on the 5th inst., and I feel regarding such a thing as a violation of the inauguration.

GROVER CLEVELAND."

Secretary Noble immediately sent the following reply to Mr. Cleveland:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1893.

"Hon. Grover Cleveland:

"Your telegram received. Orders have already been issued forbidding the use of the Pension building on Sunday, and I am gratified that this action is in accordance with your wishes.

JOHN W. NOBLE, Secretary."

The executive committee of the inaugural ceremonies at a meeting tonight unanimously adopted a resolution postponing until Tuesday the promenade concert to have been given in the Pension building on Sunday next.

The National Debt.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—There was a slight increase in the net debt of the United States as a result of the operations of the treasury department for February, as shown by a statement issued this afternoon. The cash amount is $13,710. The balances of several classes of gold at the close of business February 1st were: Interest-bearing debt, $585,245,250; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $2,213,640; debt bearing interest, $715,932,187; total, $1,303,391,102. There was in the treasury at the same time a total of $751,392,000 in coin and gold, $217,272,016 silver dollars, $2,000,000 in the clearing house certificates, $9,000,000 in gold certificates, $8,000,000 in silver certificates, $1,000,000 in treasury notes, $1,000,000 in gold certificates, $1