12 PAGES.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

5 O'clock -EDITION.-

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1894, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

NO. 44. VOL. XXVII.

TO CONGRESS TODAY.

Correspondence on the Hawaiian Affairs Sent to the House.

LATEST INSTRUCTIONS TO WILLIS.

President Cleveland Defines His Position as Executive and States His Duty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The President this morning sent to the House the correspondence asked for on the Hawaiian matter, unaccompanied by any special message such from the office of immortality, which is as follows:

To Congress:

I transmit herewith copies of all correspondence between the United States and Hawaii relating in any way to the political affairs in Hawaii, except such as have been heretofore transmitted to Congress. I also send copies of the instructions sent January 12, 1893, being the only instructions to this that have not been in Congress. In my first message to Congress I stated that the paper bearing date November 18, 1893, and therein No. seventy under date October 5, 1893, contained all the contents of the dispatch No. three and the dispatch No. seventy are in the nature of a dispatch of more recent date, and therefore it seems to be an unusual way to reach for withholding it, the same is herewith submitted. Dispatch No. seventy is still withheld for reasons that seem to be justifiable and proper.

Signed. GROVER CLEVELAND.

The last instructions to Willis and the only ones not heretofore sent to Congress are dated respectively. They were sent by telegraph to W. A. Cooper, the dispatch agent at San Francisco, to be forwarded to Willis by the steamer Mariposa today. The gist of them is as follows:

"Your numbers fourteen to eighteen inclusive, shows that you have rightly comprehended the scope of your instructions and have, as far as in your power, discharged the onerous task confided to you. The President sincerely regrets that the provisional government refused to acquiesce in the conclusion which his sense of right and duty and due regard for our national honor constrained him to reach, and which as a measure of justice to the people of the Hawaiian islands and their deposed sovereign. Whilst it true the provisional government was created to meet the only exigency in which the islands were annexed to the United States and the queen, not as a finality but tentatively, surrendered to the government of the United States, upon the assurance that a full investigation of the facts would be made by the President, and that the representatives of the provisional government which realized the misfortunes that were visited on the control of the queen's means of defense assured her that if she would surrender, her case would be considered by the United States. The President never claimed that such action constituted him an arbitrator in a technical sense, or authorized him to act in that capacity between the queen and provisional government. You made no such claims when you acquainted that government with the President's decision. The sincere assurance given the queen has been repeated to, on the authority for the President to act as an arbitrator, is not a fact material to the just determination of the President's duty in the premises.

"In the answer which the minister of foreign affairs addresses to you on the 22nd ultimo it is stated in effect that even if the contemplated arbitration was subverted by the action of the American minister and invasion by a military force of the United States the President would not hesitate to proceeding with our own unfaithful officials, that he can take no step looking to the correction of the wrong done, and the President substantiates a different view of his responsibility and duty. A subversion of the Hawaiian government by the abuse of the authority of the United States in plain violation of international law has required the President to disavow and condemn the act of our offending officials and within the limits of his constitutional power endeavor to restore the lawful authority.

"On the 19th ultimo the President sent a special message to Congress communicating copies of Minister's reports and instructions given him and you. On the same day answering the resolutions of the House of Representatives he sent copies of all correspondence since March 4, 1889, on the political affairs and relations of Hawaii withholding for sufficient reasons stated in his message of December 18, 1893, and November 20, October 9, 1893, and January 5, 1894, dispatch No. 70. The President therefore announces that the conditions of restoration suggested by him to the queen did not place any obstacle in her way and that after the instructions were sent you to inquiry upon those conditions, he has not learned that the queen were willing to accede to the terms of the President. The queen submitted the subject to the more extensive powers and wide discretion of Congress, adding the assurance that he will be entitled to cooperate in such legislative action which might be provided for the solution of the problem, excellent with American honesty and morality.

"Not reporting to you further full notice that the queen gave unqualified assent in writing to the conditions suggested, but that the provisional government refused to acquiesce in the President's decision. The matter now rests in the hands of Congress the President will keep that body fully advised of the situation and will be ready for it from time to time the reports received from you, including your number three, meanwhile withhold and all communications sent you. In the meantime, while keeping the department fully informed of the course of events, you will until further notice consider that your special instructions upon this subject have been fully employed with."

The last dispatch from Minister Willis concerning President Dole's reply to his demand for the retirement of the provisional government is as follows under date of Dec. 23rd: "President Dole has just delivered in person at this hour, midnight, the answer of the provisional government continuing for months thereto. Minister resident of the United States, a copy of which is herewith enclosed. The envoys sent to Cecilia chief either refused or failed to return with the reply from Kaiulani. The envoys sent to Kaiulani returned with the reply that the chief of the Protectorate refused to show any wish or authority to enter the market of the Protectorate upon the question of annexation. Dec. 11, 12, 13, 17, 21, 22, 23. Minister informed that the chief of Protectorate will be back in a month I have hear from chief I will deliver a copy of your communication to chief and wait for your instructions.

"Very great excitement is prevalent here and the general impression continues that the provisional government, of course, which I feel is not meet the approbation of the President and present, I think it proper to acknowledge to the chief way the efficient service rendered the government of the United States by your special agent, Mile, since my arrival at this place. ALFRED S. WILLIS."

WILLIS'S REPLY.

President Dole's reply to Willis's demand is as follows, dated Dec. 23:

"Your excellency's communication of December 18th, accompanying the communication from the President of the United States of America finally has arrived at respecting the application of Hawaii for annexation to the United States. We have carefully and seriously considered the contents of the dispatch No. three and the dispatch No. seventy, referring also to the domestic affairs of these islands, has led the consideration of the government. While it is with deep regret that we learn that the important proposition which we submitted to the government of the United States and which was at first favorably considered by it, has at length been rejected, we have experienced a sense of relief that we are now favored with the best official information upon the point that has been received through the period of over nine months. While accepting the decision of the President of the United States, continuing to authoritatively the uncertainty prejudicial to the final conclusion of the present administration, we do not feel inclined to regard it as the last word on the American government upon this subject. For the history of the mutual relations of the two countries, the American effort and I believe in behalf of the American civilization, which has so conspicuously aided in giving this country a honorable place among independent nations, the geographical position of these islands and the importance to both countries of the profitable reciprocal commercial interest which has long existed, together with our weakness as a sovereign nation, all point with convincing force to a practical union between the two countries, as the necessary and local result from the circumstances of the hour. This conclusion is emphasized by the favorable expressions of American statesmen over a long period in favor of annexation, among whom are names as W. L. Marcy, William H. Seward, Hamilton Fish and James G. Blaine, all former secretaries of state, and especially by the action of your last administration in negotiating a treaty of annexation with this government and sending it to the Senate with a view of its ratification. We shall hope for a more favorable decision of a political union with the United States as a conspicuous feature of our foreign policy, and I hardly doubt that when we shall have had time to review the facts and the conclusion of the President's duty in the premises.

"In the answer which the minister of foreign affairs addresses to you on the 22nd ultimo it is stated in effect that even if the contemplated arbitration was subverted by the action of the American minister and invasion by a military force of the United States the President would not hesitate to proceeding with our own unfaithful officials, that he can take no step looking to the correction of the wrong done, and the President substantiates a different view of his responsibility and duty. A subversion of the Hawaiian government by the abuse of the authority of the United States in plain violation of international law has required the President to disavow and condemn the act of our offending officials and within the limits of his constitutional power endeavor to restore the lawful authority.

"On the 19th ultimo the President sent a special message to Congress communicating copies of Minister's reports and instructions given him and you. On the same day answering the resolutions of the House of Representatives he sent copies of all correspondence since March 4, 1889, on the political affairs and relations of Hawaii withholding for sufficient reasons stated in his message of December 18, 1893, and November 20, October 9, 1893, and January 5, 1894, dispatch No. 70. The President therefore announces that the conditions of restoration suggested by him to the queen did not place any obstacle in her way and that after the instructions were sent you to inquiry upon those conditions, he has not learned that the queen were willing to accede to the terms of the President. The queen submitted the subject to the more extensive powers and wide discretion of Congress, adding the assurance that he will be entitled to cooperate in such legislative action which might be provided for the solution of the problem, excellent with American honesty and morality.

"Not reporting to you further full notice that the queen gave unqualified assent in writing to the conditions suggested, but that the provisional government refused to acquiesce in the President's decision. The matter now rests in the hands of Congress the President will keep that body fully advised of the situation and will be ready for it from time to time the reports received from you, including your number three, meanwhile withhold and all communications sent you. In the meantime, while keeping the department fully informed of the course of events, you will until further notice consider that your special instructions upon this subject have been fully employed with."

The last dispatch from Minister Willis concerning President Dole's reply to his demand for the retirement of the provisional government is as follows under date of Dec. 23rd: "President Dole has just delivered in person at this hour, midnight, the answer of the provisional government continuing for months thereto. Minister resident of the United States, a copy of which is herewith enclosed. The envoys sent to Cecilia chief either refused or failed to return with the reply from Kaiulani. The envoys sent to Kaiulani returned with the reply that the chief of the Protectorate refused to show any wish or authority to enter the market of the Protectorate upon the question of annexation. Dec. 11, 12, 13, 17, 21, 22, 23. Minister informed that the chief of Protectorate will be back in a month I have hear from chief I will deliver a copy of your communication to chief and wait for your instructions.

"Very great excitement is prevalent here and the general impression continues that the provisional government, of course, which I feel is not meet the approbation of the President and present, I think it proper to acknowledge to the chief way the efficient service rendered the government of the United States by your special agent, Mile, since my arrival at this place. ALFRED S. WILLIS."

WILLIS'S REPLY.

President Dole's reply to Willis's demand is as follows, dated Dec. 23:

"Your excellency's communication of December 18th, accompanying the communication from the President of the United States of America finally has arrived at respecting the application of Hawaii for annexation to the United States. We have carefully and seriously considered the contents of the dispatch No. three and the dispatch No. seventy, referring also to the domestic affairs of these islands, has led the consideration of the government. While it is with deep regret that we learn that the important proposition which we submitted to the government of the United States and which was at first favorably considered by it, has at length been rejected, we have experienced a sense of relief that we are now favored with the best official information upon the point that has been received through the period of over nine months. While accepting the decision of the President of the United States, continuing to authoritatively the uncertainty prejudicial to the final conclusion of the present administration, we do not feel inclined to regard it as the last word on the American government upon this subject. For the history of the mutual relations of the two countries, the American effort and I believe in behalf of the American civilization, which has so conspicuously aided in giving this country a honorable place among independent nations, the geographical position of these islands and the importance to both countries of the profitable reciprocal commercial interest which has long existed, together with our weakness as a sovereign nation, all point with convincing force to a practical union between the two countries, as the necessary and local result from the circumstances of the hour. This conclusion is emphasized by the favorable expressions of American statesmen over a long period in favor of annexation, among whom are names as W. L. Marcy, William H. Seward, Hamilton Fish and James G. Blaine, all former secretaries of state, and especially by the action of your last administration in negotiating a treaty of annexation with this government and sending it to the Senate with a view of its ratification. We shall hope for a more favorable decision of a political union with the United States as a conspicuous feature of our foreign policy, and I hardly doubt that when we shall have had time to review the facts and the conclusion of the President's duty in the premises.

"The additional portion of your communication relating to the domestic affairs, with a view of interfering therein, is a new departure in the relations of the two governments. Your information that the President of the United States expects your government promptly to relinquish to her, meaning the ex-queen, her constitutional authority with a question, 'Are you willing to abide the decision of the President?' might well be disclosed in a single word, but for the circumstances. Your communication contains, as it appears to me, misstatements and an erroneous conclusion based thereon, so prejudicial to this government that I cannot permit them to pass unchallenged. Moreover, the importance and menacing character of this proposition make it appropriate for me to discuss somewhat fully the question raised by it. We do not question the right of the President of the United States to interfere in our domestic affairs. Such right could be conferred by the queen and the Government, and by that alone, or it could be exercised by conquest. This, I understand to be an American doctrine consistently announced from time to time by the authorities of your government."

He declares the tests on which the President founded his decision in favor of the queen than one of the following: Would the queen be able to induce her to restore was, that the President of the United States would near and determine her cause, is not well founded. A statement to the effect was made to her by Damon, but not by authority of the provisional government, but on your advising the individual responsibility. Therefore the provisional government is not bound by it and could not recognize the authority of arbitration assumed by President Cleveland.

It is a fact that we go further full notice that the queen gave unqualified assent in writing to the conditions suggested, but that the provisional government refused to acquiesce in the President's decision. The matter now rests in the hands of Congress the President will keep that body fully advised of the situation and will be ready for it from time to time the reports received from you, including your number three, meanwhile withhold and all communications sent you. In the meantime, while keeping the department fully informed of the course of events, you will until further notice consider that your special instructions upon this subject have been fully employed with."

The last dispatch from Minister Willis concerning President Dole's reply to his demand for the retirement of the provisional government is as follows under date of Dec. 23rd: "President Dole has just delivered in person at this hour, midnight, the answer of the provisional government continuing for months thereto. Minister resident of the United States, a copy of which is herewith enclosed. The envoys sent to Cecilia chief either refused or failed to return with the reply from Kaiulani. The envoys sent to Kaiulani returned with the reply that the chief of the Protectorate refused to show any wish or authority to enter the market of the Protectorate upon the question of annexation. Dec. 11, 12, 13, 17, 21, 22, 23. Minister informed that the chief of Protectorate will be back in a month I have hear from chief I will deliver a copy of your communication to chief and wait for your instructions.

"Very great excitement is prevalent here and the general impression continues that the provisional government, of course, which I feel is not meet the approbation of the President and present, I think it proper to acknowledge to the chief way the efficient service rendered the government of the United States by your special agent, Mile, since my arrival at this place. ALFRED S. WILLIS."

WILLIS'S REPLY.

President Dole's reply to Willis's demand is as follows, dated Dec. 23:

"Your excellency's communication of December 18th, accompanying the communication from the President of the United States of America finally has arrived at respecting the application of Hawaii for annexation to the United States. We have carefully and seriously considered the contents of the dispatch No. three and the dispatch No. seventy, referring also to the domestic affairs of these islands, has led the consideration of the government. While it is with deep regret that we learn that the important proposition which we submitted to the government of the United States and which was at first favorably considered by it, has at length been rejected, we have experienced a sense of relief that we are now favored with the best official information upon the point that has been received through the period of over nine months. While accepting the decision of the President of the United States, continuing to authoritatively the uncertainty prejudicial to the final conclusion of the present administration, we do not feel inclined to regard it as the last word on the American government upon this subject. For the history of the mutual relations of the two countries, the American effort and I believe in behalf of the American civilization, which has so conspicuously aided in giving this country a honorable place among independent nations, the geographical position of these islands and the importance to both countries of the profitable reciprocal commercial interest which has long existed, together with our weakness as a sovereign nation, all point with convincing force to a practical union between the two countries, as the necessary and local result from the circumstances of the hour. This conclusion is emphasized by the favorable expressions of American statesmen over a long period in favor of annexation, among whom are names as W. L. Marcy, William H. Seward, Hamilton Fish and James G. Blaine, all former secretaries of state, and especially by the action of your last administration in negotiating a treaty of annexation with this government and sending it to the Senate with a view of its ratification. We shall hope for a more favorable decision of a political union with the United States as a conspicuous feature of our foreign policy, and I hardly doubt that when we shall have had time to review the facts and the conclusion of the President's duty in the premises.

"In the answer which the minister of foreign affairs addresses to you on the 22nd ultimo it is stated in effect that even if the contemplated arbitration was subverted by the action of the American minister and invasion by a military force of the United States the President would not hesitate to proceeding with our own unfaithful officials, that he can take no step looking to the correction of the wrong done, and the President substantiates a different view of his responsibility and duty. A subversion of the Hawaiian government by the abuse of the authority of the United States in plain violation of international law has required the President to disavow and condemn the act of our offending officials and within the limits of his constitutional power endeavor to restore the lawful authority.

"On the 19th ultimo the President sent a special message to Congress communicating copies of Minister's reports and instructions given him and you. On the same day answering the resolutions of the House of Representatives he sent copies of all correspondence since March 4, 1889, on the political affairs and relations of Hawaii withholding for sufficient reasons stated in his message of December 18, 1893, and November 20, October 9, 1893, and January 5, 1894, dispatch No. 70. The President therefore announces that the conditions of restoration suggested by him to the queen did not place any obstacle in her way and that after the instructions were sent you to inquiry upon those conditions, he has not learned that the queen were willing to accede to the terms of the President. The queen submitted the subject to the more extensive powers and wide discretion of Congress, adding the assurance that he will be entitled to cooperate in such legislative action which might be provided for the solution of the problem, excellent with American honesty and morality.

"Not reporting to you