BLOUNT'S REPORT.

Troops Landed in Honolulu Without an Excuse.

STATEMENT OF WUNDENBURG.

People on the Islands Evidently Surprised to See the Troops Landed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The *Herald* this morning prints, under Washington date, what purports to be a large portion of Commissioner Blount's report and some up to date news. Commissioner Blount's report will show that Minister Stevens landed troops from the Boston long before there was any valid excuse for their presence on Hawaiian soil, and declined to remove them when requested to do so by the government and informed the authorities were willing and able to preserve order and protect American interests, and the troops were stationed across the street from the government building in which Minister Stevens and the revolutionists stood and the proclamation and the revolutionary committee relied upon the American troops protect them in the act of snatching that Stevens recognized the provisional government according to a preconcerted program before the government had obtained possession of the court-house and the military power of Honolulu, and the military power since could be such as the queen surrendered, only through fear of the superior force of the United States and Commissioner Blount did the work with great thoroughness. During the five or six months of his stay in Honolulu he worked with the single purpose to ascertain the truth. He secured statements from members of the cabinet of the deposed queen, from members of the committee of safety which brought about the revolution, from officers of the Boston and from other persons including the queen herself, and some of these persons were examined by Blount, a stenographer being present.

In one of his reports to the state department Commissioner Blount says: "I have your written statement from Wundenburg, who says he in company is derived from the proceedings present at all the conferences of the committee of safety, and his statements are based on his personal knowledge. He appears to be an intelligent man and says he acted with the committee to get rid of Queen Liliuokalani. He was known and then he asked Mr. Wundenburg and then he asked Mr. Wundenburg to be present at the committee of safety, and he was doing work of the supreme court.

The statement of Wundenburg is as follows: "The committee of safety met at the office of W. O. Smith, Fort street, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, Monday, Jan. 16, 1893, for the purpose of discussing the steps necessary to be taken in the formation of a government. Shortly after the committee met they decided they were not for annexing American troops, and a committee of three with Damon as chairman, were at once dispatched to the American legation to prevent Minister Stevens to delay landing the Boston's men." The committee returned shortly and said Stevens said he hoped "Gentlemen, troops from the Boston left at 5 o'clock this afternoon whether you are ready for them or not.

The committee of safety adjourned to meet the same evening at the house of Mr. Castle Wilcox at half-past seven o'clock. The American troops landed at 5 o'clock, as Stevens told the committee they would, and marched up Fort street to Merchant street, halting in King street between the palace and the government building. At the time the men landed the town was perfectly quiet, but our boats were seen over and the people were in the streets and nothing unusual to be seen except the landing of a formidable armed force with gatling guns, evidently fully prepared to remain on shore an indefinite length of time, as the men were supplied with a double supply of cartridges. Their belts were filled with ammunition and they also had haversacks. Canteens and were attended by the hospital corps with stretchers and medical supplies.

The curiosity of the people on the streets were aroused and the youngsters more particularly followed the troops to see what it was all about. Nobody seemed to know. So when the troops found quietly the people dispersed, most of them going to their usual resort at the hotel where was very fully attended, as it was a bright moonlight night and all who were not in the secret wondering as the military demonstration.

The committee met at the Waterhouse residence at 7:30. The committee of safety was not of a government was under discussion, and resolved that a commencement of the force supporting the proposed new government should be appointed. The building was offered to John H. Soper, who demurred, and seeing any backing whatever to support the government. Soper was answered by the members of the committee that the American minister would support the move with troops from the Boston. Soper still demurred and a couple of the committee secretes him over to the building, which, by the way, is in the adjoining premises, and the three came back after a time, reporting that Stevens had given them full assurance that any proclamation the government put forward as the government building of any other building in Honolulu for that matter, would receive immediate recognition and the support of the forces of the Boston.

The assurance seemed to satisfy Soper. He accepted the position. Tuesday afternoon, January 17, the committee of three at the committee of safety proceeded from the office of W. O. Smith (now attorney general in the provisional government) to the government building and there read the proclamation of the new government at 3 minutes to 2 o'clock, there being practically no audience whatever. As the reading proceeded a dozen or so hangers gathered, and near the close of the ceremony about thirty supporters variously armed came running into the site and back enlarged to the yard and gathered about the committee.

At this moment the United States troops, in temporary quarters not far from Honolulu yards away, appeared under arms and evidently prepared for any emergency. During all the drill statement of the committee, and the last through all the proceedings connected with the move up to the Blood house, the tone of which was the general understanding that Minister Stevens would keep my exercise to support the Government with men from the Boston, and the statement to new arrivals with full knowledge of the fact of arms, ammunition and men, and the other absence of organization at all adequate to the undertaking, that without the promise assurance of support from the American minister and the actual presence of United States troops no movement would have been attempted, and if attempted would have been a miserable failure, resulting in the capture or death of the parties, as is a very short time. Having been present at several meetings referred to in the statement I hereby certify that this is correct in every essential particular. F. WUNDENBURG.

Commissioner Blount sends to the state department a long interview had with S. A. Dennis, who was president of the advisory council of the provisional government. Dennis's interview is reported stenographically and signed by him as being correct. He is one of the men who went up to the government house Monday afternoon, January 17, and read the proclamation declaring the queen deposed and the new government in control. Dennis corroborates the statements made by Wundenburg.

In response to Blount's questions, Dennis said he and another member of the revolutionary committee went to the station house to hold a conference with the queen's representatives. Blount endeavored to draw from Dennis the admission that the attempt was made to induce the queen's men to surrender was that U. S. troops were across the street from the government building and in full sympathy with the revolution. Dennis unwillingly admitted that this was true, saying: "While I was in the station house a man named Boyd came to me, "We're all prepared to resist and will never fight against the American flag." Being again pressed for an opinion as to whether the sympathy of the United States troops influenced the United States minister, Dennis replied: "I cannot remember any definite thing, but from Boyd's remark they must have brought the United States troops over here for some purpose. While we were in the government building and during the taking of the proclamation, and while we were all extremely nervous as to our personal safety, I asked one of the men with me there: 'Will not the American troops support us?' Finally I asked one of the men to go over and see Lieut. Swinburn if he were not going to send some men to protect us. The man named was Capt. Wilcox's orderly to Swinburn. I was perfectly confident, and I still say, that if I could not imagine why we were there without being supported by the American troops. We were there 15 or 20 minutes without their supporting us in any way."

Being asked what was accomplished by the first visit to the station house, Dennis at length replied: "The queen's authority virtually gave it up. They said if they had only the previous government to contend with and the force of the provisional government, they would not surrender. They felt they could meet the emergency so far as the provisional government was concerned, but as it was, they were willing to yield, and the queen and I went along with them to the palace. We sat out in the blue room. There were present the queen, two young princes, four ministers, Judge Widemann, Paul Neumann, J. O. Carter, E. C. McFarlane and myself. We went over between 4 and 5 and remained till 6. We asked for her surrender and the ministers advised it. At first Judge Widemann opposed the idea, but yielded when Neumann did. It was the queen's idea that she could surrender pending the settlement at Washington. It was on that condition that she gave up. I did not see such surrender or abdicate under protest."

"Was the queen advised by her ministers to surrender because of the sympathy of the United States with the revolutionists?"

"I know it was the queen's idea that Stevens was in sympathy with the movement. The queen was reluctant to sign the abdication, but did so on the grounds that it would all come up for review at Washington. I told her so myself. It was the best terms of settlement we could get. I took it to President Dole and he received and endorsed it."

"How long after that was it before the provisional government was recognized?"

"Stevens sent Colonel Pringle, his aid, and Captain Wilcox sent one of his officers to examine the building and report if the provisional government were in actual session. That was done between 4 and 5 in the afternoon. At interview with the queen took place."

"Now, when this interview was going on between you, the cabinet ministers, and the queen, was it known then that the government had been recognized?"

"I do not think the queen was told. I do not remember it having been spoken of."

"Did you know it?"

"I think I knew it."

"When I came to the table before you took the message of the queen back to this protest, had the provisional government been recognized?"

"Yes."

"Was that been done at the time you left the government house to go with the cabinet ministers and back with the queen?"

"If my memory serves me right, it had."

Commissioner Blount had a long interview with Wakefield, who was also a member of the committee of safety, and who had corroborated Wundenburg and Dennis in most of their statements.

"Did you all understand Stevens was in sympathy with you?" he was asked.

"Yes."

Business Between.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Secretary Carlisle has ordered the release of the two Russian convicts picked up at sea and landed at San Francisco. It is understood the Russian minister here will intimate to have them re-arrested and extradited.

Scandinavian Burned.

PAW PAW, MICH., Nov. 20.—The Tonda and South Haven colonial roundhouse, with three locomotives are burned. The loss amounts to one hundred thousand dollars.

Destruction By an Earthquake.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A dispatch says the town of Kushan, Persia, is about two-thirds destroyed by an earthquake.

BUSINESS AND MINES.

Onyx Quarry at the Point of the Mountain.

RAILWAY SURVEYORS AT LOGAN.

Alunite in Idaho—Shipping Sheep East.—Various Mining and Business Items.

A deposit of onyx marbling is opened up at the point of the mountain between this city and Lehi. The stone is of variegated colors, ranging from light green to black, and it promises to be in large quantities. It is the nearest deposit to this city. The owner is Mr. Tate, of Tooele, who is constructing the best means of working the quarry.

ALUNITE DEPOSITS.

About six miles back from Warm Springs ferry, in Owyhee county, Idaho, says the Boise Statesman, there is a very large deposit of alunite, which appears to be solid, but which is really in a fine quantity of crystal, perfectly white. A Portland mining man recently visited the place and selling extra stock of the crystal. Rumor is always. He has just returned and says that the mountain contains in get out alunite. He says there is enough at the ship there to keep a thousand wagons busily running for an indefinite period. He has written a friend in Nicholas, Kentucky, where the large alunite works are operated, concerning the mining. Considering the increasing demand for the new metal, it would not be at all surprising if some one from Kentucky get hold of the Owyhee fields.

SOUTHERN RESERVATIONS.

The survey of the Fort Hall Indian reservation in Idaho has been completed and that portion of the reservation not allotted to the Indians is severally will be thrown open at an early day. There are in the section to be thrown open for settlement several good farms of agricultural land and considerable mining ground. After the Fort Hall reservation is opened the Lemhi reservation of 61,000 acres of farms and will be also declared subject to settlement.

THE STANDARD PROJECT.

W. M. Nesbit, manager of the Gold Hill mines, at Quicksilver, in Idaho city, says the Boise Statesman. He brought down a car of ore and said it values at about $12,000, the first results of the test of the operation portion of treating the Alphonse Wonder are found to equal or even possibilities to the Basin. The successful outcome of the operation has a significant. It means a practical revolution in quartz mining on a scale that has slowly produced its millions. Mr. Nesbit has been greatly hampered in his work. Nevertheless since the operation began in operation—a period of about thirty days—he has mined 225 tons of surplus and tailings which have produced $9 a ton at an expense of about $150 a ton. Mr. Nesbit only moves a partial clean up of the 225 tons, but, leaving 200 about $750 to be taken out.

During the twenty-five years that the Gold Hill has been operated the ore has caught on the plates was the sole commercial of the owners. This averaged throughout about $5 a ton. Down the years were the tailings utilizing more wealth than has been originally taken from the ore—a terrible waste. Mr. Nesbit estimates that during the twenty-five years millions have been lost in that manner to the owners of the Gold Hill. The operation process has developed a fact that has never been appreciated before—that the Gold Hill ore contained several of silver. The proportion is about three ounces of silver to one of gold.

NOTES.

The Ontario mill shipped 44 tons of bullion last week, containing 24,251.12 fine ounces of silver.

Wm. H. Payne is suing the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mining company in Idaho for $49,000 alleged to be due on the purchase by the company of the Bunkerville mine near Wallace.

Brigham *Bugler*, Yesterday E. M. Gibson shipped between 3000 and 4000 pounds of sheep from the Brigham station. The big shipment is consigned to Mr. Gibson's home in Nebraska, where they will be fed for a short time preparatory to putting them on the Chicago market. The sheep were purchased from people in this vicinity in numbers of several hundred up to fifteen hundred. This purchase distributes something like $15,000 in this locality.

Nephi Courier: W. G. Hickman returned home Thursday afternoon from a month's trip to San Juan county, where he went with supplies for their sheep camp. He traversed the country from Thompson's springs to Bluff City, and declares it to be the most excellent sheep range country in the Territory. Mr. Hickman states that this section is inhabited by the roughest lot of people in the West, and that it is the refuge for outlaws of every description.

Brigham *Bulletin*: The operators of the Cecil mine report plenty of hard rock, but believing inconvenience of some encountering a body of good paying ore. The ore bodies of the Dalton and Lark properties are holding their own in extent and richness, and are being worked with good and profitable results. The Northern Chief mine closed down indefinitely, Thursday, the cause being the exhausted condition of lead and silver. It is the opinion of many of the property, about twenty men are thrown out of employment.

The Little Chief Mining company stockholders have elected the following directors to serve for the ensuing year: Francis Smith, E. J. Hilton, J. N. Anker, H. L. Myers, S. C. Dickey, F. A. Sheets, Hugh McCoy, Hugh and Mackintosh and D. C. McMillan. The directors will hold a meeting in the near future and elect officers.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE SALT LAKE SAVINGS BANK.

THE Title Guarantee & Trust Co.

CAPITAL $500,000. SURPLUS $100,000.

A. H. MOREY, President. W. S. McCornick, Vice President. S. C. Thomas, Sec. and Cashier.

The work has been done in the mine since July 6th, when operations were suspended owing to the low price of silver. The mine is, however, in as good condition now as long as it will meet expenses.

Tribune Journal, Dec. 19: Yesterday afternoon a representative of the Journal visited the head of the cavern on the Ninth & Wyoming railroad, which we visited last week, and, by the way, we are about fifteen to the path and they are completing the preliminary surveys through the cavern for the proposed road. The road is, as we understand, to be used for carrying the ore from this mine. Having finished south Park canyon to Sandy, on to the center the road will follow that leading through the cavern. There are two routes proposed for the road to Wolverine canyon, one through by way of Beaver Park, but it is asserted as yet no decision has been reached. The Silver Lake. The surveying party expect to remain in this vicinity for several weeks, at the expiration of which time operations will be suspended only for a time or in the course of the road to Ophir. A small party of surveyors of Sandy City are now located at Beaver Park, just the other side of Cable Junction.

SALT LAKE CLEARING HOUSE.

Today's clearing house exchanges amounted to $284,[illegible].

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS.

New York—Silver, [illegible]; Lead, [illegible]. London—Silver, [illegible].

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Wells, Fargo & Co. received today Mexico bullion, [illegible].

McCord & Co. received today Mexican bullion, [illegible].

J. B. Jones & Co. received today Ore, eighty sacks, [illegible]. Total, [illegible].

W. A. Hodges had bullion today 10 tons of Monitor ore and a ton silver concentrates.

W. C. M. Steward had in his assay today 20 tons of Monitor ore, 6 tons of Silver King ore, 17 tons of the Jordan and Gaston ore, and 15 tons of York ore.

J. W. Currie had in his assay today 105 tons of Hide Silver ore and three tons of cinders.

A Deserted Husband.

Judge Zane this afternoon heard the divorce suit of William J. McDonald vs. Elizabeth J. McDonald, the ground of the complaint the desertion of which was mainly given in the News—being complaint. The parties were married at Auckland, New Zealand in June, 1874, and lived together till July 4th, 1891, when Mrs. McDonald left her husband without assigning any cause. She is now living at Stockton, Cal., and is her present residence. The witnesses for the plaintiff, Judge Zane granted the decree of divorce and gave the husband the custody of the children, aged eighteen, seven and eight years respectively.

The Three Napless Chinamen.

The bodies of the three napless Chinamen who were brought to this city on the Rio Grande Western train on Saturday night and taken to the undertaking parlors of Joseph Wm. Taylor were taken charge of by their countrymen in this city and buried in the city cemetery under their auspices this afternoon.

They were employes of the Rio Grande road and were run down and killed by a freight train at Westwater on Friday night while removing their handcart from the track.

AMUSEMENTS.

Fritzing comes to the Theater for nights. Mr Boyle, Mrs Boyle and the full company have arrived from the West and are in good trim generally for what is intended to be for the banner night of the season—the opening here tonight. Mr. and Mrs. Boyle are, of course, at Judge Boyle's, the others of the company are quartered at the leading hotels.

Mr. Boyle and Mr. Henderson were decidedly exuberant over their western tour; they had hardly a week's booking ahead and some of their nights have been magnificent, whereas, at the beginning of their season they ventured into the silver district with the greatest misgiving that "no one entered therein left hope behind."

Tickets have been on immense sale for the performance tonight.

The Corinne Street by Pete Dey company will cut in but one night here instead of two, the change in the time of the western trains latter made it impossible for them to reach here in time on Friday. Saturday is the date of the performance.

Chas. Thomas of the well known theatrical firm of Hoyt & Thomas, died the other day in Texas, Arizona, whither he had gone for lung trouble.

Against the Defendants.

In the case of J. M. Bigelow vs Hodges are before in the Third precinct—W. A. Hyde, E. A. Sloan and L. E. Kinney—on the matter of application for a writ of mandamus, Judge Barton has given judgment against the defendants for the plaintiff.

Utah County Woman Suffrage Association.

The annual convention of the Utah county branch of the Territorial Woman's Suffrage association will be held in the Provo Tabernacle house on Thursday, November 23, 1893. The convention will commence at 10 o'clock a.m. The convention paper will commence at 2 p.m. The following prominent Mrs. E. B. Wells will be here, also delegates from the various organizations in the county. All are cordially invited.

MRS. CLARISSA BOLTON, President.
MRS. ELLA H. DOUGLAS, Secretary.

City Building Inspector.

The man who seems to be ahead of all others so far in the race for the office of city building inspector is Jos. John Sweeney, now of the Fire watch. Mr. Sweeney is thoroughly familiar with the business of that office and his friends will be pleased to join issue in saying that he is just the man for the people to have the responsibility of all connected.

DIAMONDS.

Diamonds and Lasting Gold, for work that will satisfy the most critical, at W. H. Wright's, 74 Main street, Salt Lake City, Utah. Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Spectacles, Eyeglasses, Gold Pens, Pencils, Rings, Lockets, Chains, Bracelets, Charms, Scarf Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Cuff Links, Silver Spoons, Forks, Knives, Thimbles, Napkin Rings, Baby Rings, Baby Spoons, Cups, Mugs, Pickle Forks, Pie Knives, Cake Baskets, Bonbon Dishes, Fruit Baskets, Sugar Shakers, Butter Knives, Sugar Spoons, Salt Spoons, Mustard Spoons, Olive Spoons, Tea Spoons, Table Spoons, Soup Ladles, Gravy Ladles, Pie Knives, Cake Knives, Carving Sets, Carving Knives, Forks and Steels, Tea Sets, Coffee Sets, Ice Pitchers, Water Pitchers, Tea Pots, Sugar Bowls, Cake Baskets, Fruit Baskets, Bonbon Dishes, Butter Dishes, Pickle Jars, Olive Jars, Mustard Pots, Salt Cellars, Napkin Rings, Napkin Holders, Napkin Clasps, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Thimbles, Scissors, Shears, Tailors' Chalk, Pocket Knives, Razors, Strops, Shaving Mugs, Shaving Brushes, Pocket Books, Pocket Combs, Hair Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Toilet Sets, Toilet Bottles, Toilet Boxes, Toilet Powder Boxes, Toilet Pins, Toilet Rings, Toilet Lockets, Toilet Chains, Toilet Bracelets, Toilet Charms, Toilet Scarf Pins, Toilet Sleeve Buttons, Toilet Studs, Toilet Cuff Links, Toilet Spoons, Toilet Forks, Toilet Knives, Toilet Thimbles, Toilet Scissors, Toilet Shears, Toilet Tailors' Chalk, Toilet Pocket Knives, Toilet Razors, Toilet Strops, Toilet Shaving Mugs, Toilet Shaving Brushes, Toilet Pocket Books, Toilet Pocket Combs, Toilet Hair Brushes, Toilet Clothes Brushes, Toilet