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STATE NEWS MENTION

CONDENSATION OF INTERESTING NEWS ITEMS.

Annual Meeting of State Grange at Lansing.—Mysterious Death at Traverse City.—State Items in General.

The State Grange.

The annual meeting of the Michigan State Grange was held at Lansing. Reports from the secretary and other minor officers indicate that the finances of the order are in excellent condition, although the organization has experienced small growth during the past year.

The executive committee's report handles national issues. The financial stringency, the committee says, is due to the withdrawal of interest and dividends on foreign capital and the withdrawal of foreign securities. The lack of confidence is attributable to the eastern bankers, who, by painting gloomy pictures, tried to force the government to issue bonds. In course of time the people began to believe the bankers and to share their distrust. The committee deplores the repeal of the Sherman law. They say that a single gold standard is not sufficient as the basis of a healthy currency.

The grange is in favor of restricting the capitalization of railroads and other corporations to the actual value of the property they own, so that watered stock may be done away with. They believe in a government postal telegraph, and also in a government parcel delivery under proper restrictions. They believe that penalties, even imprisonment, be imposed upon railroad men for violating the railroad laws, as, for instance, those laws which require railroad companies to issue tickets good for any member of the family. They denounce the repeal of the mortgage tax law of 1891 and say that the law of 1893, which replaces it, shows no signs of ability, research or industry.

Free coinage, government loans and warehouses for grain are treated as dead issues, and no recommendations are made.

A resolution was adopted urging the contributions of produce for the relief of upper peninsula miners, but opposing an extra session of the legislature. There was also adopted a resolution condemning the county road law enacted by the last legislature. The position of the grange on this law is that it places an expense of the improvement on the farms while the wheelman and carriage drivers reap the large share of the benefit. Treasurer Strong reported that the receipts of the year were $8,917.62; disbursements, $8,991.18; cash on hand, $1,435.38.

Two Children Burned to Death.

When Mrs. Frank Stiles returned to her farm home, near East Tawas, she found her house in flames and all that was left of her two pretty babies were blackened, unrecognizable corpses. During the afternoon the father was at work on the farm. Mrs. Stiles, thinking everything was secure, ran over to a neighbor's house, leaving the children alone. She was gone only a short time. The house caught fire, and the children could not escape. Before the mother saw the flames the little ones were suffocated to death. The oldest of the babies was but 3 years and the youngest 13 months old.

Mysterious Death at Traverse City.

Elsie Price, a handsome dining-room girl, died mysteriously at Traverse City. It has been learned that she was in a delicate condition, and there is a strong belief that a criminal operation caused her death. The girl's father lives in Coldwater. Miss Price was only 17 years old.

THROUGHOUT MICHIGAN.

John Hitchcock, of Decatur, shot himself through the head and is dead. No cause is known.

There is some talk of closing Olivet college for the term, on account of the prevalence of the grip.

Matt Koski, a Houghton Finlander was stabbed by a companion and is dead. The murderer is at large.

Frank Nicklay, a farmer of Rome, Lenawee county, while out hunting for fox killed a large gray wolf.

The Cheboygan River Boom company handled 40,000,000 feet of pine and 7,000,000 feet of cedar this season.

The Houghton relief committee forwarded $200 in money and $300 worth of goods to the Gogebic county poor.

The Kent County Fair association finds itself $4,000 in the hole. Tried to complete with the West Michigan fair.

Gilbert Horine's barn and contents, including a horse and two cows, three miles east of Milan, burned. Loss, $1,500.

The Michigan Marble and Granite Dealers association will hold its annual meeting at Lansing, January 18 and 19.

John S. Tibbits, of Plymouth, who had served as member of the legislature and also as county auditor, died at the age of 72.

F. & P. M. No 3, the steamer injured by running hard on the rocks near Milwaukee in a blinding snowstorm, sustained but little damage.

Thompson's marine and coal agency for the Lake Superior Transit Co., also Kendall's marine office at Port Huron burned. The loss is $4,000.

William Greensmith, a Charlotte brickmason, was knocked down and robbed of $163 by footpads. He had been drinking and his "wires were crossed."

Harry Jones, the Hastings expert forger, who wrote M. Milham's name to several hundred dollars worth of checks, was sentenced to four years in Jackson prison.

John Nelson, a well-to-do farmer, of near Menominee, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. No cause is assigned for the act. Nelson was aged about 40.

Kalamazoo has a moral fit. The police stopped all dice throwing and cigar gambling wheels in cigar stores. Faro and poker rooms, suffered to exist, were not molested.

Patrick Vaugan attempted suicide at Negaunee. He took an overdose of Paris green, then, swallowed some whisky. Vomiting saved his life. He was then thrust into jail.

The creamery at Azalia, five miles south of Milan has burned. It was built last spring by a stock company of farmers and cost $5,000. The fire is supposed to be incendiary.

Emil Anderson, of Rapid River, Delta county, while out hunting climbed over some brushwood with his gun in his hand, and of course it was discharged. He has the bullet in his right knee, and it is thought that amputation will be necessary to prevent blood poisoning.

A wealthy Clarendon farmer conspired to cheat the state out of the tax on a certain mortgage, by releasing the mortgagor temporarily, proposing to fix the thing up after the assessor had made his rounds. To his dismay, his debtor would not consent to renewing the document, and he lost the whole debt.

Adjutant-General C. L. Eaton has issued an appeal to the Michigan National Guard to assist in the relief of upper peninsula miners and asks that all commanding officers take action at once.

Lilian DeWitt, the former Flint girl who was kidnaped in Detroit several weeks ago and left the city to avoid unpleasant notoriety, has been married to a Dr. Vegas, of Buffalo.

State Bank Commissioner Sherwood reports that the fees for examination of banks this year will aggregate $8,000; almost enough to pay the expenses of the banking department.

Detroit has over 6,000 families dependent upon charity; it will require about $60,000 per month to care for them for the next four months and the poor fund is entirely exhausted.

John H. George was killed by a premature explosion in the Hecla mine, near Houghton, and John Bell was so badly injured that he will probably die. His sight is gone in any case.

Everybody in southern Michigan has heard of Rev. W. P. Wastell, who has died at Clinton. Mr. Wastell was born at London in 1804 and was a resident of St. Clair and vicinity for 50 years.

William Palmer, of Saginaw, is now on trial for the fourth time for the murder of his brother Albert. The first two trials the jury disagreed, and in the third Palmer was convicted, but a new trial was granted on account of error.

William Davisser, who died at Kalamazoo, was one of the "second band of pilgrim fathers," consisting of 17 families, that came to America from Holland in the '40s to escape religious persecution.

Arthur Turgeon, son of Capt. Turgeon, of Ludington was missed from home. In the afternoon his body was found floating in the ice, near the F. & P. M. dock. It is supposed he slipped and fell into the water.

Miss Louise Townsend and Percy Edsall, of Ionia and Greenville respectively could not get the young lady's consent to be married, but they skipped to Belding and now are tied as tight as the Congregrational parson knew how.

University medics were playing Rugby with a skull and having a mock hanging of a student while waiting for lessons in the lecture room when one of the "profs." dropped in. Several faces are now missing among the "smarties."

The ladies of the Aid society of the Methodist church at Albion gave a merchant's carnaval in the opera house. A gorgeous scene was presented, about 60 young ladies taking part, all the costumes being supplied from Chicago.

Chapin & Son, of Niles, who own valuable mine-fees in the neighborhood of Iron Mountain have disarmed criticism by sending a check of $500 for the suffering miners in Iron Mountain. Their agent announces that they will send another check for a like amount on Jan. 15 next.

D. W. Waters, the Grand Rapids philanthropist, is not satisfied with giving $5,000 outright to the charity fund. Now he comes before the common council and offers to loan the city any sum of money it may need for the next six months to care for the unemployed, at a rate of interest to be fixed by the council.

C. C. Beach, treasurer of Nichols, Shepard & Co., at Battle Creek, received a letter from a man who signed his name as "Debtor," in which the writer stated that 60 years ago he had borrowed a piece of log chain from Mr. Beach's father and had never returned it. The writer inclosed a $10 bill to pay for the chain and interest.

Two trappers near Champion were attracted by the howls of a dog to the frozen corpse of a man. The faithful dog had not deserted its master, who had evidently frozen to death. Beside the body was an upright stick, on which was a letter addressed to a son in Italy. The old man's name was Pascoe Falanca, and he had lost his way in the woods.

Three engines on the D., B. C. & A. railroad were wrecked or disabled in the attempt to force a passage through ice and snow: One east of Tawas, one just west, while the third lies completely overturned at Mills' switch, near Whittemore. The west bound express train with great difficulty succeeded in getting through to Alger. Railroad men say the storm is the worst in several years.

The case of the Jackson Fire Clay Sewer Pipe company against its agent Caleb W. Harris has gone over for another term of court. The action is brought by the company to recover $3,000 from Mr. Harris, which, it is alleged, he has not accounted for. Mr. Harris claims he paid it out to some one in Alpena to promote a large sale of sewer pipe to the city of Alpena. The rules of the company, of which he was then manager, allowed him to "grease the hands" of certain city officials and others to induce them to purchase. Mr. Harris will not designate to whom he paid the money, hence the company's kick. Alpena is anxious too know.

A Republic in Hawaii.

Minister Thurston has returned to Honolulu. The Enquirer, of Oakland, Cal., published an alleged interview with him. Thurston intimated, according to the Enquirer, that it wouldn't be a bad thing for the government's soldiers to have a brush with the Yankee sailors. It would unite the people he thought. He said that he would announce in Hawaii that nothing was to be expected from the Washington government. He and Dole and others would then promulgate a constitution and issue writs for an election.

Whether or not the native population, en masse, would be given the franchise Thurston did not say. In case they were he thought that by the aid of 70,000 Portuguese and the Japanese, the native vote might be outweighed. As for the royalists, they would be stamped out eventually. Thurston intimated also that having firmly established a Republican government annexation to the United States might ultimately follow.

A Divorced Wife's Vengeance.

Wm. B. Coleman, a prominent wealthy farmer of Montgomery county, Ind., was divorced from his wife four years ago and Coleman was given possession of the children. This enraged the madame and she vowed vengeance. A few weeks passed and Coleman's barn was burned mysteriously; loss $1,700. Seven months later his $3,000 residence was destroyed by fire undoubtedly incendiary. A year more fled by and his new barn burned. Next a new buggy was chopped to pieces. One morning 80 head of fat hogs were found dying from poison. Then followed the slaughter of over 50 fine specimens of poultry. Mr. Coleman thinks the thing's gone far enough and had applied to the court for restitution, alleging that his former wife was responsible for these occurrences.

Buffalo Bill for Governor.

Since Hon. William F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill") has returned to his home in North Platte, Neb., he has been banqueting all the people of the neighborhood, and has, in fact, kept open house. It has just been learned that the purpose which he has in view is to become a candidate for governor on the Republican ticket next year. The politicians will launch his boom in a short time. As Nebraska has never had a governor from the western part of the state, and as Cody is very popular, his candidacy will be strong and possibly successful.

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION.

Gov. Rich Issues a Second Appeal for Aid for Suffering Miners.

Gov. Rich issued his promised proclamation regarding the suffering miners in the upper peninsula.

To the people of the State of Michigan—The committee, consisting of Hon. W. C. Maybury, Hon. E. W. Cottrell and Hon. R. H. Fyfe, appointed to visit the upper peninsula, have made their report to the executive committee, and the executive committee have issued an appeal for aid. There is some hope that work will be resumed to a greater or less extent in the mines in the near future. This will, in a measure, relieve the suffering people there. But this is as yet uncertain, and in any event some time must elapse before anything can be realized from this source. For immediate needs the suffering people must depend wholly on donations.

It is hoped that the mayor of every city, the president of every village and the supervisor of every township and ward will consider himself as especially charged with the duty of taking steps for an organization to collect and forward contributions for this worthy object. Church, fraternal, G. A. R. and other organizations are also cordially invited to lend their aid. The newspapers, with their usual public spirit, will kindly keep the people posted as to the situation and will cheerfully forward anything intrusted to their care. As shown by the appeal of the executive committee, a very thorough organization has been made to see that the needs of everyone are supplied, and that no imposition can be successfully practiced.

This is a call from suffering humanity in our own state, which I feel sure will be responded to generously by our people who have never turned a deaf ear to calls for help. It is too great a burden for a few, but when all take part the burden will be light; the cause of humanity served, and the good name of the state preserved with additional laurels.

JOHN T. RICH, Governor.

A Fight With Death.

Thousands of people have gone to their deaths with Bright's Disease of the Kidneys and Diabetes without suspecting the nature of their trouble until within a month or two of the grave. It is now declared by one of the most reputable Drug Associations in the country that these kidney troubles are the result of Uraemic poisoning and that a certain cure has been discovered. The majority of the people who find health and strength gradually failing either have no suspicion of the nature of the trouble or having always been told that Bright's Disease could never be cured have shrunk from the knowledge that they were victims of it. Now that a cure has been discovered, however, there need be no hesitation in learning what indicates the disease and each case can be tested at home by the one interested without either expense or inconvenience. Progressive physicians are now agreed that for the several months before child-birth all women are especially subject to kidney troubles and that tests should be made during this time to determine whether sugar or albumen indicate kidney disease. The many cases of Uraemic convulsions occasioning death at or proceeding child-birth are due to this cause which is too often overlooked or unsuspected. From all this it would seem a plain duty to take advantage of the offer of The American Drug Association whose address is Cochnower Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio. The offer is, that to each person sending their address, a test outfit including full directions and apparatus for the most accurate test for Bright's Disease and Diabetes will be sent, securely packed in a wooden case, free of cost. The Association is well-known to us and can be depended upon to do just what they say.

Counties Cannot Bond to Help Their Poor

The Dickinson county bonds, according to the construction of the laws by the supreme court in an opinion just handed down are illegal and void.

The county board of supervisors voted to bond the county for $30,000 for current expenses. The chairman of the board refused to sign the bonds, and a mandamus was asked for to compel him to do so. The opinion of the court says: "The real purpose of the issue is to meet the pressing demands for relief of the poor of that county, but the question is one of power, and not one of sentiment, however much the necessities of the case may appeal to us. The first, second and sixth subdivisions of Howell's statutes, section 483, empower boards of supervisors to purchase the necessary real estate for the erection of buildings for the support of the poor, and a farm to be used in connection therewith; to purchase the necessary real estate for courthouse, jail, clerk's office or other buildings, and to cause to be erected the necessary county buildings."

Other provisions of the law are quoted which indicate that the board is limited to raise for such purposes not more than $1,000 per year.

300 Killed in Battle in Mexico.

There was a Battle between the troops and the revolutionists near Colonia Juarez, in the Sierra Madras, Mexico. General Hernandez at once left for the south with a strong body guard. While hunting for the rebel camp, the soldiers came across 100 rebels under command of Santa Ana Perez. Fighting began an once and continued for several hours, when the troops were compelled to retreat in disorder.

The rebels had the advantage of position, being in a mountainous region, and fought from ambush. The rebels lost 25 and the government losses are variously stated at from 150 to 300. Both sides had many wounded. The rebel forces were badly depleted by the fight and were unable to follow up the advantage. Several officers were killed.

Federation of Labor Officers.

After a strong fight Samuel P. Gompers was re-elected prisident of the American Federation of Labor and the other officers were all re elected as follows: First vice-president, P. J. McGuire, Philadelphia; second vice-president, C. L. Drummond, Fort Wayne, Ind.; third vice-president, James Brettel, Pittsburg; fourth vice-president, William H. Marden, Boston; secretaay, Chris Evans, New York; treasurer, J. P. Lenton, New York.

BRIEFLY TOLD.

Dr. Louis Barth, the prominent Grand Rapids physician arrested for assaulting a Swedish young lady, has been held for trial in $5,000 bonds.

A small coasting steamer foundered off Kagohara, near Matsuye, Japan. Thirty-five out of sixty-four passengers were drowned, but all the crew were saved.

The British house of commons has asked the commissioner of works to erect a wire network in front of the strangers' gallery of the house in order to prevent anyone from throwing bombs into the body of the house.

A gang of Baltimore & Ohio railroad carpenters were engaged in tearing down Swift & Co.'s ice house at Bellaire, O., when the roof suddenly gave way burying seven men under the heavy timbers. Six were probably fatally crushed.

Congressman Aitken introduced an omnibus pension bill, which gives to every soldier who served 60 days or more in the late war a pension of $10 a month. The secretary of the interior is instructed to place on the rolls at this rate all veterans not now drawing pensions, and to re-rate at $10 all who are now receiving less than that amount.

Mrs. Eleanore B. Floyd, and her sons Lou and Frank have all been jointly indicted on a charge of complicity with Phil Scheig in robbing the Bank of Minneapolis of $25,000. Mrs. Floyd has been arrested. It is now believed that in some way the Floyds, mother and sons, became possessed of the knowledge of Scheig's peculations about three years ago and since that time they have used that knowledge to extort money from him.

Cobbs & Mitchell have two camps in operation at Acme, on East Bay, and expect to get out 6,000,000 feet of pine.

Sarah G. French, aged 88, Branch county pioneer, is dead.

CLEVELAND ON HAWAII.

HIS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS ON THAT PROBLEM.

Speaks of the Overthrow of the Monarchy as a Conspiracy Participated in by American Citizens and Officials.—Part of the Instructions to Minister Willis.

President Cleveland, in his message to congress on the Hawaiian question, says that difficulties which have arisen over the solution of the problem make it expedient that it be referred to congress. Justice and right should be followed in the treatment of the matter. When the present administration entered upon its duties the senate had under consideration a treaty providing for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands.

Additional importance is attached to the treaty of annexation because it contemplated a departure from unbroken American tradition in providing for the addition to our territory of islands of the sea more than two thousand miles removed from our nearest coast. These considerations might of themselves call for interference with the completion of a treaty entered upon by a previous administration. But it appeared from the documents accompanying the treaty when submitted to the senate, that the ownership of Hawaii was tendered to us by a provisional government set up to succeed the constitutional ruler of the islands, who had been dethroned, and it did not appear that such provisional government had the sanction of either popular revolution or suffrage.

Two other remarkable features of the transaction naturally attracted attention. One was the extraordinary haste—not to say precipitancy—characterizing all the transactions connected with the treaty; only 32 days convening from the initiation of the scheme for a provisional government until the submission to the senate of the treaty of annexation. In the next place, upon the face of the papers submitted with the treaty it clearly appeared that there was open and undetermined an issue of fact of the most vital importance. The message of the president accompanying the treaty declared "that the overthrow of the monarchy was not in any way promoted by this government."

But a protest also accompanied said treaty, signed by the queen and her ministers at the time she made way for the provisional government, which explicitly stated that she yielded to the superior force of the United States, whose minister had caused United States troops to be landed at Honolulu, and declared that he would support such provisional government. The truth or falsity of this protest was surely of the first importance. If true, nothing but the concealment of its truth could induce our government to negotiate with the semblance of a government thus created, nor could a treaty resulting from the acts stated in the protest have been knowingly deemed worthy of consideration by the senate. Yet the truth or falsity of the protest had not been investigated.

I conceived it to be my duty, therefore, to withdraw the treaty from the senate for examination, and meanwhile to cause an accurate, full and impartial investigation to be made of the facts attending the subversion of the constitutional government of Hawaii and the installment in its place of the provisional government. I selected for the work of investigation the Hon. James H. Blount, of Georgia. His report, with its accompanying proofs, and such other evidence as is now before the congress or is herewith submitted, justifies, in my opinion, the statement that when the president was led to submit the treaty to the senate both president and senate were misled.

It is unnecessary to set forth the reasons which in January, 1893, led a considerable portion of American and other foreign merchants and traders residing at Honolulu to favor the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. It is sufficient to note the fact and to observe that the project was one which was zealously promoted by the minister representing the United States in that country. He evidently had an ardent desire that it should become a fact, accomplished by his agency and during his ministry, and was not inconveniently scrupulous as to the means employed to that end. On the 19th day of November, 1892, nearly two months before the first overt act tending towards the subversion of the transfer of Hawaiian territory to the United States, he addressed a long letter to the secretary of state, in which the case for annexation was elaborately argued on moral, political and economical grounds. He refers to the loss to the Hawaiian sugar interests from the operation of the McKinley bill and the tendency to still further depreciation of sugar property unless some positive measure of relief is granted. He strongly inveighs against the existing Hawaiian government and emphatically declares for annexation.

In this view it seems proper to quote from a letter written by the minister to the secretary of state on the 8th day of March, 1892, nearly a year prior to the first step taken toward annexation. After stating the possibility that the existing government of Hawaii might be overturned by an orderly and peaceful revolution, Minister Stevens writes as follows: "Ordinarily, in like circumstances, the rule seems to be to limit the landing and movement of the United States forces in foreign waters and dominion exclusively to the protection of the United States legation and of the lives and property of American citizens. But as the relations of the United States to Hawaii are exceptional and in former years the United States officials here took somewhat exceptional action in circumstances of disorder, I desire to know how far the present minister and naval commander may deviate from established international rules and precedents in contingencies indicated in the first part of this dispatch."

To a minister of this temper, full of zeal for annexation, there seemed to arise in January, 1893, the precise opportunity for which he was watchfully waiting, and we are quite prepared for the exultant enthusiasm with which in a letter to the state department, dated February 1, 1893, he declares: "The Hawaiian pear is now full ripe and this is the golden hour for the United States to pluck it." As a further illustration of the activity of this diplomatic representative, attention is called to the fact that on the day the above letter was written, apparently unable longer to restrain his ardor, he issued a proclamation whereby "in the name of the United States," he assumed the protection of the Hawaiian Islands and declared that said action was "taken pending and subject to negotiations at Washington."

A brief statement of the occurrences that led to the subversion of the constitutional government will exhibit the true complexion of that transaction. On Saturday, January 14, 1893, the queen of Hawaii, who had been contemplating the proclamation of a new constitution, had, in deference to the wishes and remonstrances of her cabinet, renounced the project for the present at least. Taking this relinquished purpose as a basis of action, 50 or 100 alien citizens of Honolulu met in a private office and selected a so-called committee of safety, which had in view nothing else than annexation to the United States, and between Saturday, the 14th, and the following Monday, the 16th of January, they were in communication with the United States minister. On Monday morning the queen and her cabinet proclaimed that any changes in the constitution would be sought only in the methods provided by that instrument. Nevertheless, the committee of safety held a mass meeting to protest against the queen's alleged illegal and unlawful proceedings and purposes. Immediately after such adjournment, at about 3:30 p. m., the committee addressed a note to the United States minister representing that the public safety and life and property were menaced, and concluded as follows: "We are unable to protect ourselves, and therefore pray for the protection of the United States forces." The absolute truth of the latter statement is incontestable. The committee, so far as it appears, had neither a man nor gun at their command, and after its delivery they became so panic-stricken that they sent and requested the minister not to land the United States forces till the next morning, but he refused their request. So on the 16th day of January, 1893, between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a detachment of the marines with two pieces of artillery landed at Honolulu. This determination was of itself an act of war, as there was no pretense of any consent on the part of the queen's government, which was both de facto and the de jure government. There is as little basis for the pretense that such forces were landed for the security of American life and property. They were, on the contrary, stationed so as to command the palace. Furthermore, if life and property had been in peril Great Britain and other foreign powers would have landed men. But they did not. Therefore the military occupation of Honolulu by the United States on the day mentioned was wholly without justification, either as an occupation by consent or as an occupation necessitated by dangers threatening American life and property. It must be accounted for in some other way and on some other ground, and its real motive and purpose are neither obscure nor far to seek.

The United States forces being now on the scene and favorably stationed, the committee proceeded to carry out their original scheme. They met the next morning, Tuesday, the 17th, perfected the plan of temporary government, and fixed upon its principal officers, ten of whom were drawn from the thirteen members of the committee of safety. Between 1 and 2 o'clock, having first taken the precaution of ascertaining whether there was anyone to oppose them, they proceeded to the government building to proclaim the new government. No signs of opposition were manifest, and thereupon an American citizen began to read the proclamation from the steps of the government building, almost entirely without auditors. It is said that before the reading was finished, quite a concourse of persons, variously estimated at from fifty to 100, some armed and some unarmed, gathered about the committee and gave them aid and confidence. This statement is not important since the one controlling factor in the whole affair was unquestionably the United States marines who, drawing up under arms and with artillery in readiness, only seventy-six yards distant, dominated the situation. The provisional government thus proclaimed was by the terms of the proclamation "to exist until terms of union with the United States had been negotiated and agreed upon." The United States minister, pursuant to prior agreement, recognized this government within one hour after the reading of the proclamation.

When our minister recognized the provisional government, the only basis upon which it rested was the fact that the committee of public safety had in the manner above stated declared it to exist. It was neither a government de facto nor de jure. Nevertheless, this wrongful recognition by our minister placed the government of the queen in a position of most perilous perplexity. On the one hand, she had possession of the palace, of the barracks and of the police station and had at her command at least 500 fully armed men and several pieces of artillery. Indeed, the whole military force of her kingdom was on her side and at her disposal. In this state of things, if the queen could have dealt with the insurgents alone, her course would have been plain and the result unmistakable. But the United States had allied itself with her enemies, had recognized them as the true government of Hawaii, and had put her and her adherents in the position of opposition against lawful authority. She knew that she could not withstand the power of the United States but she believed that she might safely trust to its justice. Accordingly some hours after the recognition of the provisional government by the United States minister, the palace, the barracks and the police station, with all the military resources of the country, were delivered up by the queen upon the representation made to her that her cause would thereafter be revived at Washington, and while protesting that she surrendered to the superior forces of the United States.

This protest was delivered to the chief of the provisional government, who indorsed thereon his acknowledgement of its receipt. The terms of the protest were read without dissent by those assuming to constitute the provisional government, and yet the provisional government, with the unanswered protest in its hand, hastened to negotiate with the United States for the permanent banishment of the queen from power and for a sale of her kingdom.

Our country was in danger of occupying the position of having actually set up a temporary government on foreign soil for the purpose of acquiring, through that agency, territory which we had wrongfully put in our possession, and we have as a precedent against such action the refusal of President Jackson to recognize Texas as independent from Mexico after the battle of San Jacinto.

I believe that a candid and thorough examination of the facts will force the conviction that the provisional government owes its existence to an armed invasion by the United States. Fair-minded people with the evidence before them will hardly claim that the Hawaiian government was overthrown by the people of the islands, or that the provisional government has ever existed with their consent.

As I apprehend the situation, we are brought face to face with the following conditions: The lawful government of Hawaii was overthrown without the drawing of a sword or the firing of a shot, by a process, every step of which it may safely be asserted, is directly traceable to and dependent for its success upon the agency of the United States government through its diplomatic and naval representatives. But for the notorious predilections of the United States minister for annexation, the committee of safety, which should be the committee of annexation, would never have existed. But for the landing of the United States forces upon false pretexts, respecting the danger to life and property, the committee would never have exposed themselves to the pains and penalties of treason by undertaking the supervision of the queen's government. But for the presence of the United States forces in the immediate vicinity and in position to afford all needed protection and support the committee would never have proclaimed the provisional government from the steps of the government building, and finally, but for the lawless occupation of Honolulu under false pretexts by the United States troops, and but for Minister Stevens' recognition of the provisional government when the United States forces were its sole support and constituted its only military strength, the queen and her government would never have yielded to the provisional government, even for a time, and for the sole purpose of submitting her case to the enlightened justice of the United States. Believing, therefore, that the United States could not, under the circumstances disclosed, annex the islands without justly incurring the imputation of acquiring them by unjustifiable methods, I shall not again submit the treaty of annexation to the senate for its consideration, and in the instructions to Minister Willis, a copy of which accompanies this message, I have directed him to so inform the provisional government.

But in the present instance our duty does not, in my opinion, end with refusing to consummate this questionable transaction. It has been the boast of our government that it seeks to do justice in all things without regard to the strength or weakness of those with whom it deals. I mistake the American people if they favor the odious doctrine that there is no such thing as international morality, that there is one law for a strong nation and another for a weak one, and that even by indirection a strong power may with impunity despoil a weak one of its territory.

I hoped that after the assurance to the members of that government that such union could not be consummated I might compass a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty. Actuated by these desires and purposes and not unmindful of the inherent perplexities of the situation nor of the limitations upon my power, I instructed Minister Willis to advise the queen and her supporters of my desire to aid in the restoration of the status existing before the lawless landing of the United States forces at Honolulu on the 16th day of January last, if such restoration could be effected upon terms providing for clemency as well as justice to all parties concerned. The conditions suggested contemplate a general amnesty to those concerned in setting up the provisional government and a recognition of its bona fide acts and obligations. In short, they require that the past should be buried and that the restored government should resume its authority as if its continuity had not been interrupted. These conditions have not proved acceptable to the queen, and though she has been informed that they will be insisted upon, and that unless acceded to the efforts of the president to aid in the restoration of her government will cease, I have not thus far learned that she is willing to yield them her acquiescence.

The check which my plans have thus encountered has prevented their presentation to the members of the provisional government, while unfortunate public misrepresentations of the situation and exaggerated statements of the sentiments of our people have obviously injured the prospects of successful executive mediation. In commending this subject to the extended powers and wide discretion of the congress, I desire to add the assurance that I shall be much gratified to cooperate in any legislative plan which may be devised for the solution of the problem before us, which is consistent with American honor, integrity and morality.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., December 18, 1893.

INSTRUCTIONS TO WILLIS.

Copy of a Portion of the Correspondence With the New Minister.

In what is termed the instructions to Minister Willis Mr. Cleveland, in the correspondence submitted to the senate with his message, again goes over the ground of the conspiracy, which overthrew the monarchy and the results of Mr. Blount's investigations. Then comes the following:

"The president is determined that he will not send back to the senate for its action thereon the treaty which he withdrew from that body for further consideration on the 9th day of March last.

"On your arrival you will take advantage of the earliest opportunity to inform the queen of this. Make known to her the president's position regarding the reprehensible conduct of the American minister and the presence on land of the United States forces. Advise her of the desire of this government to do justice and to undo this wrong. You will, however, at the same time inform the queen that the president expects that she will extend amnesty to all who were against her, including all who were connected with the provisional government, depriving them of no right or privilege. Having secured the queen's agreement to pursue this policy, you will advise the executive of the provisional government and his ministers of the president's determination of this question, which their action and that of the queen devolved upon him, and that they are expected to promptly restore her constitutional authority. Should the queen decline to pursue the course suggested or should the provisional government refuse to abide by the president's decision, you will report the facts and await further instructions."

Mr. Gresham telegraphed to Minister Willis through the dispatch agent at San Francisco, under date of November 24: "The brevity of your telegrams is embarrassing. You will insist upon amnesty and recognition of obligations of the provisional government as essential conditions of restoration. All interests would be promoted by prompt action."

Mr. Gresham to Mr. Willis, dated December 3: "Your dispatch, which was received by steamer on the 25th of November, seems to call for additional instructions. Should the queen refuse to assent to the written conditions, you will at once inform her that the president will cease interposition in her behalf, and, while he deems it his duty to endeavor to restore her as the sovereign of the constitutional government of the islands, his further efforts in that direction will depend upon the queen's unqualified agreement that all obligations created by the provisional government in a proper course of administration shall be assumed and upon such pledges by her as will prevent the adoption of any measures of proscription or punishment for what has been done in the past by those setting up or supporting the provisional government. The president feels that by our original interference and what followed we have incurred responsibility to the whole Hawaiian community, and it would not be just to put one party at the mercy of the other. Should the queen ask whether, if she accedes to the condition, active steps would be taken by the United States to effect her restoration or to maintain her authority thereafter, you will say that the president cannot use force without the authority of congress. Should the queen accept the conditions and the provisional government refuse to surrender, you will be governed by previous instructions. If the provisional government asks whether the United States will hold the queen to the fulfillment of the stipulated conditions, you will say that the president, acting under dictates of honor and duty, as he has done in endeavoring to effect restoration, will do all in his constitutional power to cause observance of the conditions he has imposed."

The last inclosure of the correspondence is the letter from Minister Thurston to Secretary Gresham dated December 5. Mr. Thurston claims for the provisional government that it is a duly organized and fully recognized and independent government He cites that the provisional government has submitted to the president the power to arbitrate the case between themselves and Queen Liliuokalani. He complains that his government has received no notice that it was on trial for its life, and has had no chance to bring witnesses to refute those of Mr. Blount.

In transmitting the Hawaiian correspondence to the House of Representatives, President Cleveland said: In making this communication I have withheld only a dispatch from the former minister to Hawaii No. 70 under date of October 8, 1892, and a dispatch from the present minister, No. 3, under date of November 16, 1893, because in my opinion the publication of these two papers would be incompatible with the public interests. The dispatch of November 16, 1893, is without doubt the detailed information of the developments which prompted Minister Willis' telegraphic dispatch on the same date to Secretary Gresham on which was based the order to suspend instructions.

MILLIONS IN MARRIAGE.

Cupid's Pranks Considered From a Novel Financial Stand-Point.

Last year there were, according to the returns of the registrar-general, 226,922 marriages in England and Wales. The returns from Scotland and Ireland bring it up to a total of more than 275,000 for the United Kingdom.

Just consider the amount of money that must be spent in connection with 275,000 marriages, and the conclusions that follow have suggested a new train of thought to a Tid-Bit contributor. It means, in the first place, as many courtships. What is the usual length of a courtship? That depends, like many other things. But seeking a happy medium, we may fairly take eighteen months as an average.

Say one half of our sweethearting couples are so situated that letter writing becomes a necessity. Say they correspond with each other only once a fortnight (a circulation which must be far below the mark): put them on the moderate allowance of no more than two sheets of note paper, and we shall see the dainty collection of sweet nothings amounting in the mass to a postal revenue of $295,000 and a yearly stationer's bill of $100,000.

But these are very small items to think about. The jeweler will come in for a heavier share of the profits. There will be 275,000 wedding rings at a guinea apiece, and engagement rings which shall be well within the line in assessing at the same price. Then there are the presents which the lover will naturally bestow upon the lady of his choice, ranging from the five-thousand-dollar bracelet of the duke to the shilling brooch of the coster. If we put them down with the rings at a guinea in each case and credit them to the jeweler again we shall have an account of nearly £1,000,000.

Then come the railway companies. They must surely reap a golden harvest out of the courting. With the inevitable trips and traveling of separated sweethearts to see one another, we may safely strike an average of $15 for each courtship, which will give us a round sum of $750,000.

But all these are only preliminaries. The greatest expenditure will come, with the wedding day. There is the trousseau, more or less costly, according to circumstances, for the bride, and at least a new suit for the bridegroom. It can be done cheaply enough, goodness knows, when bridal dresses can be bought second hand and top hats are obtained "on the hire system." But most folks like to "do" a wedding to the best of their ability, and in the upper and middle classes, at any rate, the tailor's share of the profits is a large one. Taking only the moderate sum of $25 in each case will give us a total of nearly $3,000,000.

Then there are wedding cakes and marriage breakfasts. Reckon these expenses of social entertainment at only $10 a head, and we get another $500,000; 275,000 wedding fees, licenses and clergyman's charges will amount to above $500,000, and as many half crowns to pew opener will foot up to $150,000, while the livery stableman's bill, allowing only one carriage to every wedding, will make $300,000 more.

Finishing up the honeymoon we shall find another tolerable sum to be added to the costs of matrimony. Here there will surely be diversity enough; every stage between the favorites of fortune who may flit luxuriantly through Europe for a year and the daily laborer whose idea of bliss is limited to a day off. If we accept $25 as a reasonable average of so many honeymoons, we have a final sum of $1,250,000 to carry on our account.

Thus, without speaking of furniture and other preparations for married life and confining our calculations to the expenses of courtship and the honeymoon, we shall be within the mark in saying that the annual marriage census of the United Kingdom represents a total expenditure of $35,000,000, a consideration which would certainly indicate that marriage is by no means a bad thing for trade.

Cause and Effect.

May—Don't you think that Miss Golightly is perfectly charming?

Mamma—It struck me that she was a little bit giddy.

May—Why, mamma, she moves in the best circles.

Mamma — That accounts for it. Moving in circles will make anyone giddy.

Bound to Have a Good Time.

He—Did you enjoy the play?

She—No-o-o, not much; but fortunately a man sat behind me, and I had more fun than I ever had before in my life preventing him from seeing anything.—Truth.

No Facilities.

Maud—Didn't you faint when you got in that terrible crush in the theatre lobby?

Irene—Faint! No. There wasn't room.

The woolen mills at Sturgis have started up again.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

SENATE.—Eighth day.—The Hawaiian question again. Mr. Frye, of Maine, characterized Mr. Blount's report as containing "not one line of unvarnished truth." Mr. Hoar's resolution calling upon the President for information was referred. Mr. Vest, of Missouri, defended Mr. Blount and President Cleveland for their attitude in the matter. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, addressed the Senate on the tariff question. Executive session. Adjourned. HOUSE.—The bill for the admission of Utah as a state was amended to forever prohibit polygamy and passed. Mr. Hitt's resolution calling for the correspondence in the Hawaiian affair was passed. Also the resolution for the appointment of a joint commission to investigate the rank and pay, and other questions relating to the personnel of the navy. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, introduced a resolution to investigate the question of premiums earned by contractors on government war vessels.

SENATE.—Ninth day.—The House bill repealing the federal elections bill was reported favorably by the committee and placed on the calendar. Mr. Voorhees introduced a bill providing for the coinage of the silver seigniorge in the treasury at the rate of $2,000,000 per month and when that is exhausted for the purchase and coinage of a similar amount monthly. Mr. Peffer's recently introduced resolution to rescind the order closing the senate chamber to visitors was referred. A resolution was adopted providing for a committee to investigate as to whether, in justice and equity, the government should compensate the sufferers of the Ford theater disaster. A bill was passed to repeal the clause in the last pension appropriation bill, which prohibited the payment of pensions to persons residing in foreign countries. HOUSE.—Among a number of other small matters disposed of a bill was passed donating two old cannons to the cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny. A bill supplemental to the act defining the manner in which land scrip can be assigned and located was passed without objection. A bill limiting the time under which claimants to property under donation act of 1850 must appear to January 1, 1895, and giving the present occupants of those lands preferental claim in case title under the act of 1850 is not perfected was taken up and passed. An unsuccessful attempt was made to bring up the McGarrahan claim. A resolution was passed to pay officers and employes for the present month on December 21. An attempt was made to consider, in committee of the whole, the bill for the admission of Arizona as a state. The republicans filibustered and as the Democrats could not produce a quorum the House adjourned.

Tenth day.—SENATE.—No session.—HOUSE.—The McGarrahan claim was again considered but no conclusion reached. The bill for the admission of Arizona as a state was then taken up and passed. The bill to admit New Mexico did not fare as well and was forced to go over, the trouble being over the hesitation of the Democrats to guarantee the admission of Oklahoma—a Republican territory—while Utah, Arizona and New Mexico are Democratic.

SENATE.—Eleventh day.—No session. HOUSE.—A debate over the pension policy of the present administration growing out of an item in the urgent deficiency appropriation bill appropriating $20,000 for special examiners consumed the entire day. Under the lead of Mr. Cannon, an assault was made against Mr. Cleveland's pension policy and especially that portion of it which resulted in the revocation of order 164 and the subsequent suspension of thousands of pensioners. Mr. Livingston, of Georgia, and Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, defended the administration and Mr. Lacey, of Iowa, and Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts, opposed it.

SENATE.—Twelfth day.—The receipt and reading of the President's message on the Hawaiian question together with the correspondence bearing upon the matter was the subject of interest and was given all attention possible. When the reading of the message was concluded, Mr. Chandler Rep., N. H., called for the reading of instructions to Mr. Willis. The first of those was the instructions of Mr. Gresham to Willis, dated October 18, 1893, marked "confidential," and it was ordered to be read. Mr. Hoar Rep., Mass., moved that the message and accompanying documents be printed and referred to the committee on foreign relatives, and that motion, under the rules, go over. The motion was agreed to. Mr. Morgan Dem., Ala., introduced a joint resolution creating a committee to consist of three senators and three representatives to examine into and report upon the condition of the maritime canal of Nicaragua. The resolution authorizes the committee to visit Nicaragua. The resolution was referred. Mr. Cullom introduced a bill, which was referred to the committee on naval affairs, authorizing the loan of the Columbus caravels to the Red Cross Association. Mr. Peffer Pop., Ks., introduced a bill providing funds for immediate use in relieving the want and distress in the country. Mr. Dolph Rep., Or., addressed the senate in an elaborate and carefully prepared speech against the abandonment of the protective system of the United States. Mr. Morgan, dem., Ala., chairman of the committee on foreign relations, introduced a bill as to provisional governments. It provides that whenever the United States shall acquire dominion over any foreign country or place by treaty of annexation or otherwise the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, may appoint a governor for the same and a legislative council, to consist of any number of persons not less than five nor more than twenty-five, whose acts shall be subject to revision or repeal by Congress, and unless a treaty of annexation or cession shall otherwise provide, said governor and council shall constitute and conduct a provisional government for such country or place until Congress shall otherwise provide by law. The bill was referred to the committee on foreign relations. HOUSE.—There was a hot fight after the reading of the President's Hawaiian message. The first skirmish occurred over the question of reading the instructions to Minister Willis, which was insisted upon by Mr. Boutelle, of Maine. The House finally agreed to this, and immediately after the conclusion of the reading Mr. Boutelle renewed the assault by bringing forward a resolution declaring the administration policy inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution and the traditions of the government. Great excitement reigned, and in the confusion Mr. Boutelle failed to follow up his parliamentary advantages, and was ruled out of order. The resolution of Mr. Cockran for the appointment of a committee of seven to investigate the alleged violation of territorial integrity by the United States during the last administration, also went down under a retaliatory objection of Mr. Boutelle. The confusion was so great that the sergeant-at-arms was called in to preserve order. Party feeling ran very high at the close of the session, and there is no doubt the struggle will be continued.

Senator Stockbridge has introduced a bill providing for an amendment of the interstate commerce law, so as to permit the issuance of joint interchangeable 5,000-mile tickets with special privileges as to the amount of free baggage that may be carried under mileage tickets of 1,000 miles or more.

THE MARKETS.

Detroit.

Cattle—Good to choice	$4 00	to	$4 50
Hogs	5 00	..	5 25
Sheep and Lambs	2 15	..	4 00
Wheat—Red spot No 2	61¾	..	62
White spot No 1	60¾	..	60½
Corn No 2 spot	39	..	39
Oats—No 2 white spot	31½	..	32
Hay—No 1 Timothy	11 00	..	12 00
Potatoes	48	..	57
Butter—Dairy per lb	18	..	20
Creamery	24	..	26
Eggs per doz	21	..	24
Live Poultry—Fowls	6	..	7
Chickens	7	..	8
Ducks	6	..	7
Turkeys	8	..	9

Chicago.

Cattle—Steers	$5 00	to	$6 50
Common	3 75	..	4 50
Sheep—Mixed	2 50	..	3 75
Lambs	2 25	..	4 75
Hogs—Mixed	4 90	..	5 30
Wheat—No 2 red	61¾	..	61¾
Corn No 2	35¾	..	35¾
Oats	30¾	..	31
Mess Pork per bbl	12 60	..	12 70
Lard per cwt	7 95	..	8 00

New York.

Cattle—Natives	$4 50	to	$5 00
Hogs	5 50	..	6 25
Sheep—Good to choice	3 50	..	3 75
Lambs	4	..	5 25
Wheat No 2 red	67¼	..	68
Corn No 2 white	44¾	..	45
Oats	35	..	35½

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TRADE.

NEW YORK, December 18.—R. G. Dun & Co's weekly review of trade: It is proof of the enormous vitality of the country that while mills are stopping in every direction and the army of unemployed is larger than it has been for many years, other mills are constantly starting up to answer the demand which a single year of unprecedented disaster has only diminished. Trade still waits as much as it can, and yet the volume of business on a mere hand-to-mouth basis is such as would have been called large a few years ago. The fierce struggle of the Pittsburg region for business drives prices to the lowest point ever known. Eleven dollars for Bessemer iron and $16 75 for steel billets takes away nearly all new work from the east and west, where depression increases. Wheat and corn are each lower with small receipts both east and west. Pork packing at the west exceeds last year's and prices droop in spite of reports that hogs are proving a poor quality. The sugar crop of Cuba is estimated at a million tons, but prices as yet are fairly steady. Cotton receipts have been very heavy, but prices advanced 3-16c. Failures are numerous and large, 339 in the United States for the week against 2.9 last year, and 40 in Canada, against 25 last year.

Train Left the Track—Three Dead.

A freight train of the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern railroad, north bound, was wrecked and 14 cars, 10 stock cars and 4 loaded coal flats, with the engine, were precipitated down a steep embankment between Westpoint and Muldraugh, Ky., 24 miles south of Louisville. Three lives were lost, one man probably fatally injured, three others slightly hurt and about 100 cattle and as many hogs were slaughtered.

Fred Whitney, aged 18, shot himself in the leg while hunting rabbits near Jackson, terrible shattering the bones.

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to make great sums of money. We want many new agents at once. Now is the time while the field is new. No room to explain all here, BUT TO THOSE WHO WRITE US, WE WILL SEND FREE, A FULL AND CLEAR EXPLANATION SHOWING HOW ALL MENTIONED ABOVE IS POSSIBLE. No one can fail who will but go to work. New beginners reap rich rewards from the very start. The album sells at sight wherever it is shown, and thus new beginners do just about as well as the most experienced agents.

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Working for our periodicals is well known to be a first-class business. Our periodical agents are a comfortable and contented class, because they not only make a comfortable living but lay up money. Our periodicals are well known as the best dollar a year publications in the world; for this reason the people want them and readily subscribe. But this is not all. Each subscriber receives free 25 Magnificent Oleographs. Oleographs are the finest and most magnificent pictures in the world that can be afforded by the masses. The people gladly subscribe at sight wherever the mammoth periodicals and magnificent oleographs are shown.

Our agents for our periodicals already to a large extent cover the country, but still there are many places where we have no agents; to those who write to us, who are in localities where we have no agents, we will send terms and full particulars, together with full information about our grand photograph albums. Our terms to agents are liberal, and those who secure agencies find that they have a prize.

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It is well known, and you, reader, are doubtless aware that we are among the most extensive printers and publishers of family Bibles in the world; they are sold exclusively through agents. Those who wish to take agencies for our Bibles will find it a standard business. In binding and general mechanical excellence our Bibles are well known as being superior to all others, that are sold at the same price. Our terms to agents are liberal. We will send full particulars and terms free, to those who write to us from localities where we have no agents. Our Bible agents are uniformly successful, doing a substantial, solid, profitable business the year round. Our Bibles are very handsomely printed and bound, and appeal to the people as by far the best in mechanical excellence that they have ever seen for the money. Our parallel Bible contains both the old and new versions; it is a double Bible of 2,000 royal octavo pages.

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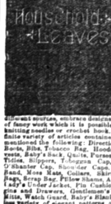

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