

## HAWAIIAN MESSAGE

MR. CLEVELAND COMPLIES WITH THE REQUEST OF CONGRESS.

His instructions to Mr. Willis made public—Willing to Co-operate in Any Plan Consistent With Honor, Integrity and Morality—Right and Justice Should Determine the Path to Be Followed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The president's response to the resolutions passed by both houses of congress requesting information on Hawaiian affairs, and especially as to the nature of the instructions given to Minister Willis was sent to congress yesterday. The message of the president was as follows:

Message to the Senate and House of Representatives:

"In my recent annual message to congress I briefly referred to our relations with Hawaii and expressed the intention of transmitting further information on the subject when additional advices per-

"Though I am not able now to report a definite change in the actual situation, I am convinced that the difficulties lately created both here and in Hawaii, and now standing in the way of a solution through executive action of the problem presented, render it proper and expedient that the matter should be referred to the broad authority and discretion of congress, with a full explanation of the endeavor thus far made to deal with the emergency and a statement of the considerations which have governed my actions."

"I suppose that right and justice should determine the path to be followed in treating this subject. If national honesty is to be disregarded and a desire for territorial extension, or dissatisfaction with a form of government not our own, ought to regulate our conduct, I have entirely misapprehended the mission and character of our government and the behavior which the conscience of our people demands of their public servants."

"When the present administration entered upon its duties the sense had under consideration a treaty providing for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the territory of the United States. Surely under our constitution and laws the enlargement of our limits is a manifestation of the highest attribute of sovereignty, and if entered upon as an executive act, all things relating to the transaction should be clear and free from suspicion, additional importance being attached to this particular 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 8,000 miles removed from our nearest coast."

"These considerations might not of themselves call for interference with the completion of a treaty entered upon by a previous administration, but it appeared from the document accompanying the treaty when submitted to the senate that the ownership of Hawaii was tendered to us by a provisional government set up to supersede the constitutional ruler of the island; who had been deposed; 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. It appeared that a so-called committee of safety, ostensibly the source of the revolt against the constitutional government of Hawaii, was organized on Saturday, Jan. 14; that on Monday, the 16th, the United States forces were landed at Honolulu from a naval vessel lying in its harbor; that on the 17th a scheme of a provisional government was perfected, and a proclamation naming its officers was on the same day prepared and read at the government building; that immediately thereupon the United States minister recognized the provisional government thus created; that two days afterwards, on the 19th day of January, commissioners representing such government sailed for this country in a steamer especially chartered for the occasion, arriving in San Francisco on the 28th day of January, and in Washington on the 31 day of February; that on the next day they had their first interview with the secretary of state, and another on the 11th, when the treaty of annexation was practically agreed upon, and that on the 15th it was formally concluded and on the 15th transmitted to the senate."

The message of the president accompanying the treaty declared that the overthrow of the monarchy was not in any way promoted by this government, and in a letter to the president from the secretary of state, also submitted to the senate with the treaty, the following passage occurs:

"At the time the provisional government took possession of the government buildings no troops or officers of the United States were present or took any part whatever in the proceedings. No public recognition was accorded to the provisional government by the United States minister until after the queen's abdication, and when they were in effective possession of the government buildings, the archives, the treasury, the barracks, the police station, and all the potential machinery of the government."

"But a protest also accompanied said treaty, signed by the queen and her ministers at the time he 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 concession 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 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."

"It is unnecessary to set forth the reasons which in January, 1898, led a considerable

The concluding portions of part two and part three of the message are given up to a version of the events leading up to the deposition of the queen and the subsequent assumption of a protectorate by Minister Stevens in the name of the United States.

The president submits information which he freely intimates shows conclusively that Liliuokalani's overthrow was accomplished with the connivance of John L. Stevens, then United States minister.

## A DAY OF DISASTERS

TWO BIG ACCIDENTS CAUSING MANY FATALITIES.

Details of the Collapse of Louisville's Elevated Bridge—Five Dead, a Large Number Missing and a Dozen Injured Passengers Train Crashes Through a Tunnel Near Dunkirk, N. Y.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 16.—The false work and that part of the middle span of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge company, in place, gave away and with all the workmen was precipitated 110 feet into the water below.

There was but a moment's warning and those who escaped going down with the mass of iron and timber, started for the pier after the first trembling that indicated the giving way of the false work.

The accident was a horrible one and is the last of a long list of catastrophes that have marked the construction of this bridge.

The list of injured numbers fully a score, many of whom are seriously hurt and some of whom will die.

The loss was fully \$100,000.

It is believed that over \$50 went into the river. How many of these were lost can not in the present confusion be definitely learned. It is feared the number will reach 40.

When the huge mass of material struck the water all was concealed for an instant by the spray that was thrown high in the air. As the water subsided here and there could be seen men struggling desperately to climb upon the timbers that thrust their ends above the water. A few succeeded in clinging to the places of safety and were quickly rescued by boats that put out from the shores. Others struggled desperately and were carried off by the current, to sink almost at rescue was at hand.

To those doors must be laid the responsibility of the terrible disaster will probably never be known. It is doubtful one of those unforeseen accidents that occur in spite of all precautionary measures.

General opinion ascribes the cause of the disaster to the wind that had been sweeping the river all day. It bore with great force on the ponderous framework, which necessarily became loosened from the constant strain and swaying of the heavy timbers.

Through a Triangle.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Dec. 16.—A wreck occurred on the Western New York and Philadelphia railroad, about six miles north of here resulting in the loss of a number of lives and the injury of others.

The westbound passenger train that leaves Buffalo at 6:30 p. m. ran over a tree at Herrick's Creek, which had been weakened by floods incident to the heavy rains.

The train bore up when the engine passed over, but succumbed directly after, precipitating the tender, a baggage car and smoker into the creek. The other cars crowded down and helped to crush them and their occupants. Fortunately the wreck did not catch fire.

Doctors were sent from Silver Creek and Dunkirk to relieve the injured.

The dead and the survivors were brought to this city.

The bodies of five passengers were taken out of the wreck. The accident occurring in an almost uninhabited region, it is very difficult to get tidings.

Following is a list of the dead:

OSCAR POTER, Brocton.

Mrs. POTER, his mother, Brocton.

GEOFFREY RYMAN, Fredonia.

Mrs. STOCKHOLM, Dunkirk.

WILLIAM MCKANE, baggage master, Buffalo.

HARRY HODGE, conductor, and two unidentified passengers.

Following is a partial list of the injured: LOTTIE FRIEDMAN, severely; BEN ALVIN, Portland, severely; ENGINEER —, Oil City, slightly; FIREMAN NOSE, arm smashed.

Get a Dollar for Repeating.

ALBANY, Dec. 16.—Jacob Kupke, a German, has turned state's evidence in the election case here, and swore that he had been given \$1 by City Excise Commissioner Hupp, who is charged with violating the election laws. He testified that he had voted on the name of another man and had been given the dollar for so doing.

In the assembly, George Malby will

probably be the speaker, although Hamilton Fish is still a candidate.

If Malby is elected, Ainsworth will be the chairman of the ways and means committee and the leader of the Republicans on the floor.

Mr. Fish will be offered the committee on cities, Mr. Deniston railroads and Mr. O'Grady codes.

The speaker's clerk will be Charles Winslow and the clerk of the house is still in doubt, with Haines D. Cunningham in the lead.

William Loeb of Albany will be the stenographer and Mr. Manville will be the sergeant-at-arms.

Headquarters for all candidates will open here on Dec. 27 and the party caucuses will be held on the evening of New Year's day.

The Democrats will give complimentary nominations, equal to assecession as leader, Senator Cawthon in the senate and Mr. Sulzer in the assembly.

In the assembly a contest for the seat of the Democrat of the First district of Albany will be voted and in the senate a contest for the seat of Senator McCarty of Kings county.

Pushed Her Husband Into the Well.

BROCKTON, Mass., Dec. 16.—Doris Adler and his wife, living six miles southeast of here, had a row about drawing a pail of water. Mrs. Adler pushed her husband into the well, which was 40 feet deep, but contained little water. She kicked him in the face as he went down, and then threw stones at him, and finally procured a shotgun and filled his head and shoulders full of shot. Thinking he was dead the woman fled to her mother's home. A neighbor hauled Adler out of the well and found him to be in a serious condition.

Suicide Due to Illness.

OWENSGO, Dec. 16.—Joseph Coats committed suicide at his home in East Brookshire by shooting himself in the mouth with a revolver. His act was due to illness, and supposed domestic difficulties. He lived apart from his family. He left a letter about his property and sent word to his wife of his intended suicide.

Ranaway Lad Killed.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 16.—George Baldwin, 14-year-old of Sandy Creek, who had run away with another boy and was riding on a freight train, attempted to jump from it at Richland. He was run over and killed.

Blames It on Silver Repeal.

POPEKE, Dec. 16.—H. C. Root, a Populist, sued on a note, asking that as silver repeal prevented his paying the note, President Cleveland et al. be made parties to the suit.

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CARNEGIE'S BIG CUT IN WAGES.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 16.—The Carnegie Steel company will cut wages Jan. 1, in some cases as much as 40 per cent.

## CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS

How to Arrange Flowers and Greenery on the Dinner Table.

Much careful thought and attention should be given to the home table on Christmas day, as a happy arrangement of greens or plateau of flowers will be found to give the meal the bright and cheery look it should be. When greens alone are desired for decoration, a large branch of mistletoe is effectively placed over its chandelier, and a basket of holly, with its berries, in the center of the table. English mistletoe is preferable to the American, both on account of its richer coloring and the larger size of the berries.

Place several sprays of either holly or mistletoe about the table, tying the larger ones with scarlet ribbon. If other greens are used, try to carry out the same suggestion, adding to them above the chandelier branches of the brilliant-hued summer plants in mass, like bittersweet, in the center of the table and sprays carefully here and there on the cloth. This result will prove to you that even without the holly and the mistletoe your table may be delightfully and effectively decorated. Sometimes ferns alone are used; sometimes ferns with lilles of the valley.

When both greens and flowers are desired the former is more effective on or above the chandelier, the flowers placed in the center of the table. A pretty addition would be the placing of a small spray of holly, with its berries, tied with a tiny scarlet ribbon, at each person's place. One could find appropriate Christmas mottoes to these if desired.

The flowers used may be either orchids, roses, Roman hyacinths, violets or lilles of the valley. Tiny bunches of violets or a few detached roses, if such are used as a centerpiece, may be carelessly thrown here and there about the table, having an eye always to effect. When very elaborate decoration is attempted, fine, feathered bits of foliage placed at intervals about the table are seemingly caught together with a few roses, violets or lilles of the valley in small bunches. The sprays, glads and chives will of necessity be on Christmas day of the finest the house can boast. In completing the table decorations do not forget to place a sprig of holly in the Christmas pudding.—Ladies' Home Journal.

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A Merry Christmas.

Hark! throughout Christendom joy bells are ringing.  
From mountain and valley, o'er land and sea,  
Sweet-sounding melodies pealing and thrilling,  
Echoes of ages from far off alleys,  
Christmas is here, merry old Christmas,  
Gift bearing, heart bounding, joy—  
Christmas.

Day of grand memories, king of the year.  
The Christmas children are pealing softly,  
Pealing; the joyous sounds are ringing,  
ever louder and clearer, ever nearer and nearer,  
like a sweet-toned bell-tower falling on the ear.  
Glad ringers are pealing the rales, and in one grand swell of melody  
Christmas, with its old yet ever new and  
marvelous mysteries, bursts triumphantly  
upon the world once more.

The cattle have turned their heads to the east and knelt down to worship the King swaddled in the manger; the houses are decked with holly; the yule log burns brightly; the gray snowdrifts sweep away; the sun is up, and the bright eyed children, who have lain awake all night listening for the patter of old St. Nick's gay steps on the roof, only to fall asleep at the eventful moment, wake hurriedly to find the stockings hanging over with toys and sweets.

Beautiful and right it is that gifts and good wishes should fill the air like snowflakes at Christmas time. And beautiful is the year in its coming and in its going—most beautiful and blessed because it is always the year of our Lord.

I do not know a greater effect of music on the moral feelings than to hear the full choir and the pealing organ performing a Christmas anthem in a cathedral and filling every part of the vast pile with triumphant harmony.—Washington Irving.

Christmas in New York Stage.

"Dat remin' me w'en I wuz a little bit uv a gold," said Kitty Tool, "der blokies yusid to tell me bout hangin' up der stockin' and den some big stuff wid long whiskers all over his rug wood be round whiskers down der house chipp'les."

"Dat's his w'lkers' name wuz Sandie Claus. He wood be loaded full of good tings, and day wood be put inter der stockin' in's of kids."

"Well say! I want ter dat dat nits and haunged up me stockin'. Yer see I'm talkin' bout w'en I wuz a kid, not now—I know better—and I slept away, dreamt nider good tings I wuz goin' ter get in der mornin'. W'en I wuked up, I looks at der stockin', and wots dat der wus in it? Nuthin'. I felt sor. So I puts on me stockin' and goes out on der street, meets dat whole gang. Den I takes dem wot der got fer Christmas. Der kids all sed 'Marchin'."

"Sea day ter me. 'Wat did yous get, Kitty?' Says I. 'Dat Sandie Claus is a fake—a grot'ling stiff. I hanze up me stockin', and all I cood fin in me stockin' is me fut. Dat is, is, see.' De gang said I wuz guyin', but dat's de trut. I ain't seed Sandie Claus yit!"—New York Herald.

Christmas Customs in France.

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Christmas Customs in France.

It is not unlike Voltaire's statement regarding the keeping of Christmas in some French cities: First a young man appears with wings on his shoulders and recites the "Hail Mary" to which a girl responds "Fat," after which the male begins an oral kiss on the girl's mouth. Then a boy inside a pasteboard cook shrieke, "Puer necte," a fat ox growls, "Uff!" a lamb bleats "Bethelene," an ox barks "Ehame" and instead the other fair is fully naked way.—Selected.

The Christmas Festival.

Pope Telephorus, who died before the middle of the second century, deserves consideration, if for nothing else, for instituting Christmas as a festival. It has been celebrated ever since in all Christian lands and has given more happiness to children than any day in the calendar. Making children happy is the essence of Christianity.

Significance of Christmas.

Christmas was formed, in the eye of theology, from Christ and mass. In these practical and luxurious days it might signify that we should try to imitate Christ in dealing with the mass of mankind, who are usually more or less unfortunate. By so dealing with them we should make all days Christmas days.

Do One Good Act on Christmas.

The most satisfactory way to observe Christmas is to do at least one good act to some of our fellow: The consciousness of doing such an act will inspire us to do others, and so sanctify the day as to make it over welcome.

If you are in want of  
CANDIES, NUTS,  
ORANGES.

Dates, Figs, Olives, Butter,

Or in fact anything to.

Make Your Christmas Dinner Complete.