

MORGAN REPORTS.

Views of a Senate Committee on the Hawaiian Muddie.

Ex-Minister Stevens Exonerated. Though He Did Wrong, It Says, in Establishing a Protectorate—The President's Course Commanded.

BLAMES NO ONE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Senator Morgan, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, presented the report of the investigation of that committee made under the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the committee on foreign relations shall inquire and report whether, now, and, if so, what, irregularities have occurred in the conduct of the government between the United States and Hawaii in relation to the recent political revolution in Hawaii, and to this end said committee is authorized to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths to witnesses."

The report prepared by Senator Morgan is concurred in by Senators Sherman, Frye, Dolph and Davis, the republican members of the committee, who also made a supplementary report, taking more positive grounds than the Morgan report, while Senators Butler, Turpie, Daniel and Gray (democrats) submit a minority report. A synopsis of the document is as follows:

Scope of the Investigation.

Senator Morgan in his report says that the inquiry related, first, to the conduct of the government as shown in its official acts and correspondence; and, second, to the conduct of the civil and military officers of the government in the American commercial and military systems. In this attitude of the two governments Hawaii must be entitled to demand of the United States an indulgent consideration if not an active sympathy.

Stevens' Course Justified.

Coming to the landing of the troops from the United States steamer Boston, Senator Morgan says that a condition of affairs existed in Honolulu which led naturally to the apprehension that violence or civil commotion would ensue, in which the security of American citizens residing in that city would be put in peril, as had been done on three occasions. There was not in Honolulu at that time any efficient executive power through which the rights of American citizens residing there could be protected. The authority of the queen was not respected by the people. An interregnum existed.

Was Virtually an Abdication.

There is well-settled authority for the position that at the moment when the queen made public her decision to absolve herself from her wish and intent to reign, the act was equivalent to an abdication was complete if the people chose so to regard it. Liliuokalani had only been kept on her throne by the tolerance of the white people, who owned 450,000,000 of the property on the islands. It required nothing but the determined action of what was known as the missionary party to overthrow the queen, and that action had been taken before the troops from the Boston landed. There was no executive head of the government of Hawaii. It had perished. The report then calls attention to the fact that in landing the troops there was no demonstration and that in passing the palace they saluted the queen, who was helpless.

Right of Shielet Under the Flag.

In view of this state of facts the report lays down the following proposition: "In a country where there is no power of the law to protect the citizens of the United States there can be no law of nations nor any rule of comity that can rightfully prevent our flag from giving shelter to them under the protection of our arms."

The committee agrees that such was the condition of the Hawaiian government at the time the troops were landed, and that it was the right of the United States to land troops upon those islands at any place where it was necessary in the opinion of our minister to protect the citizens of our country.

Stevens and Wiltz Exonerated.

Cognizance is taken of the charge that the landing of the troops was intended to overthrow the queen with the purpose of procuring the ultimate annexation of the islands to the United States, but the report declares that the purpose of Minister Stevens and Capt. Wiltz was legitimate and that they acted in good faith and with no interests except protecting the queen and preserving the state. The intensity of the queen's opposition to the missionaries is referred to.

The report speaks of the queen's desire for the banishment or death of those who had opposed her and says that America should not hesitate in the support of a government set up to oppose her.

Wiltz Did His Best.

Continuing, the report says:

"The president says that on the first intimation of these harsh declarations he at once laid them before congress and abandoned the further exercise of his good offices to bring about a reconciliation. Mr. Wiltz, however, regarding his instructions as continuing to require his intercession—brought the point where the president considered that it should cease, held a second and third interview with Liliuokalani. Mr. Wiltz, in what he did, obeyed what he conceived to be his instructions and being so distant from Washington it is a matter of regret but not of surprise that there was an apparent want of harmony between his action in continuing his interviews with Liliuokalani after the president had determined that the full duty of the government had been performed. When a crown falls in any kingdom of the western hemisphere it is pulverized, and when a scepter departs forever; and American opinion cannot sustain any American ruler in the attempt to restore them, no matter how virtuous and sincere the reasons may be that are seen to justify him."

Stevens' Duty Was Plain.

Mr. Stevens' recognition of the new government is justified, the report making the statement: "It was his duty at the safest possible period to assist, by his recognition, the termination of the interregnum, so that citizens of the United States might be safely remitted to the care of that government for the care of their rights." Afterward, on February 1, 1893, the American minister caused the flag of the United States to be raised and assumed and declared a protectorate over Hawaii. This act on the part of our minister was without authority and was void for want of power. It was disavowed by Secretary Foster and rebuked by Secretary Gresham, and the order to abandon the protectorate and haul down the flag was in accordance with the duty and honor of the United States."

The matter of annexation is discussed at some length, and while the whole tenor of the report relating to the subject is favorable to annexation no direct statement was made therein.

Effect of Recognition.

Next the report states that recognition of the provisional government was lawful and has contributed to the peace of Hawaii. The report takes the side of the provisional government as respects the counter revolution which the queen provoked and it is exceedingly severe on the ministers of the queen.

Missions of Blount and Wiltz.

The right of the president to appoint Mr. Blount is discussed, the report stating the conclusions to be that such a right no doubt existed and that the authority given to Mr. Blount and which he exercised was proper. Then Mr. Wiltz's mission is taken up and the position of the president referred to in the following:

"It, in this course of proceedings, the president of the United States had intended to compel obedience to what is termed his 'decision' in the matter, by using the force of the United

States to assist the queen in being enthroned, that would have been an act of war, entirely beyond his power. But such was not the intention of the president, as shown by contemporaneous acts by his declarations and by his subsequent treatment of the subject."

The report concludes with quotations of the official state papers and comments indorsing the actions of Minister Stevens.

Views of the Republicans.

In the public act by which the provisional government of Hawaii was established there was a distinct declaration that that government was to continue until Hawaii was annexed to the United States. That declaration, apart from every other consideration, would have justified the United States in an interference for the protection of the provisional government, which would not have been tolerated under other circumstances."

The document concludes with quotations of the official state papers and comments indorsing the actions of Minister Stevens.

SENTEENCED TO DEATH.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27. Unless the supreme court or the governor of the state interfere Patrick Eugene Prendergast will on March 23 in the county jail, pay the penalty of his life for the murder of Carter H. Harrison. Sentence was passed upon him Saturday by Judge Brentano after his honor had overruled the motion for a new trial, entered by defendant's attorneys.

As Judge Brentano went upon the bench Prendergast stepped forward and took a seat in the front row of chairs in the jury box. From the expression on his face it was evident that upon the return of bills by a grand jury Attorney General Ellis was arraigned on three indictments for forgery, conspiracy and destroying the Wayne county records. He waived the reading of the indictments, as did all of the others save Potter, who pleaded not guilty. In each case where the accused refused to plead a plea of not guilty was entered by the court. State Treasurer Hambitzer and Land Commissioner Berry, Attorney General Ellis, Sergeant-at-Arms Bussey and Frank A. Potter—went to Mason Saturday morning, accompanied by friends, who were prepared to become sureties on their bonds.

After the usual formalities attendant upon the return of bills by a grand jury Attorney General Ellis was arraigned on three indictments for forgery, conspiracy and destroying the Wayne county records. He waived the reading of the indictments, as did all of the others save Potter, who pleaded not guilty. In each case where the accused refused to plead a plea of not guilty was entered by the court. State Treasurer Hambitzer and Land Commissioner Berry were arraigned on indictments for felonies in making a false public record, conspiracy and willful neglect of duty. Ex-Clerks Potter and Warren answered to indictments charging the making of a false public record and conspiracy, and Sergeant-at-Arms Bussey to a charge of conspiracy.

Bail was fixed as follows:

Ellis, for forging \$5,000; Ellis and May, for destroying the Wayne county records, \$1,000; Potter and Warren, for making a false public record, \$2,000; each of the persons charged with conspiracy, \$1,000; Jochim, Hambitzer and Berry, for making a false public record, \$5,000; Jochim, Hambitzer and Berry, willful neglect, \$1,000.

Ellis' bonds were signed by George W. Webber, A. F. Kelsey, Frank A. Session and Josiah E. Just, of Ionia; S. W. Webber, of Lyons, and N. B. Hayes and Chauncey J. Rumsey as sureties.

Treasurer Hambitzer's bonds were signed by Mayor A. O. Bement and James B. Judson, of Lansing.

Judge Brentano read a lengthy decision overruling the motion for a new trial.

Prendergast arose in response to the court's order, and the crowd surged forward. No attention was paid to the orders of the bailiffs, and the anxious spectators could not be quieted. When asked by the court if he knew of any reason why sentence should not be passed upon him, Prendergast arose.

Producing a few sheets of paper, he began to read, as follows:

"Your honor I have nothing particular to say. I am not your home and am under the impression that you have done your duty. But this act of insanity has been set up to me now without my consent. It was an infamous, a dirty and disreputable plea, and done against my objections. Now as for Juror Murray, it is certain to my mind that from the manner he answered questions that he was anxious to be a juror in the case. There was something wrong also in regard to summoning the veniremen. Juror Larkin came here on a written statement, but, of course, the defendant had no control over this part of the court's work. Newspapers had whole columns about it at the time and it is not necessary for me to go into it further now. We had no opportunity to watch the proceedings in summoning the jurors."

The testimony covers 739 printed pages. The witnesses include Stevens, Blount, many naval officers and residents of Hawaii. Stevens' testimony covers sixty pages and is similar to his public explanations. Mr. Blount said he had no intimation when he went to Hawaii that the ex-queen was to be released.

MORE OFFICIALS ARRAIGNED.

Michigan's Secretary of State Held in \$7,000 Bail—Date of the Trial

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 27.—John W. Jochim, secretary of state; Marcus Petersen, William May, clerk of Wayne county, and James G. Clark were arraigned at Mason Monday on indictments returned by the grand jury. All stood mute and the court directed the clerk to enter a plea of not guilty in each case. Jochim will have to answer to indictments for making a false public record, willful neglect of duty and conspiracy. His aggregate bail is \$7,000, and Mayor A. O. Bement and G. W. Bement, of this city, are his sureties. Patrick Blake and Louis Seaveigne, of Detroit, signed May's bond of \$1,000 in each of the cases, for conspiracy and destruction of the Wayne county records.

Petersen and Clark, having been indicted for conspiracy only, had to give only \$1,000 bail. Jacob Stahl and J. M. Skinner, of Lansing, signed Petersen's bond. Adolph Buder and Frank Houpt, of Detroit, did a similar service for Clark. All of the indicted men have now been released on bail. Some of them will be tried during the next term of court, which will convene in this city March 12.

MOTHER MANDELBAM DEAD.

The Notorious New York "Fence" Expires at Hamilton, Ont.

HAMILTON, Ont., Feb. 28.—Mother Mandelbaum, otherwise Mrs. Frederica Mandelbaum, well-known in New York city as a notorious "fence" and who did a flourishing business there in this city until driven out by the police, died here. Mrs. Mandelbaum was about 60 years of age. She was very wealthy, having accumulated a considerable fortune as a go-between for thieves and crooks as the receiver of stolen goods in New York. She came here about ten years ago, when the New York authorities had begun proceedings against her and her conviction was probable.

THREE DROWNED.

School Children Break Through the Ice at Massillon, O.

MASSILLON, O., Feb. 28.—Seven children were precipitated into the Ohio canal at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon and three were drowned. They are: Carrie Cooper, Jennie Reiks and Katie Batschneider. The children had just been dismissed from St. Mary's Catholic school, and were taking a short cut home when the ice broke.

One man heard their cries and rescued three. It was supposed a fourth, Fred Fisher, was also a victim, but it was found later that he had got out of the water unnoticed and run home.

Electrocuted at Sing Sing.

SING SING, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Matthew Johnson was electrocuted at 11:34 a. m. Monday Johnson killed Emil Kuckelhorn on December 9, 1892. He was burglarizing a New York lithographing establishment when he met his victim, who was the engineer of the building, and murdered him to escape arrest.

It is probable that the Indian supply

denot will be transferred from New York to Chicago.

It is probable that the Indian supply

denot will be transferred from New York to Chicago.

It is probable that the Indian supply

denot will be transferred from New York to Chicago.

It is probable that the Indian supply

denot will be transferred from New York to Chicago.

It is probable that the Indian supply

denot will be transferred from New York to Chicago.

It is probable that the Indian supply

denot will be transferred from New York to Chicago.

It is probable that the Indian supply

denot will be transferred from New York to Chicago.

It is probable that the Indian supply

denot will be transferred from New York to Chicago.

It is probable that the Indian supply

denot will be transferred from New York to Chicago.

It is probable that the Indian supply

denot will be transferred from New York to Chicago.

It is probable that the Indian supply

denot will be transferred from New York to Chicago.

It is probable that the Indian supply

denot will be transferred from New York to Chicago.

It is probable that the Indian supply

denot will be transferred from New York to Chicago.

It is probable that the Indian supply

denot will be transferred from New York to Chicago.

It is probable that the Indian supply

denot will be transferred from New York to Chicago.

It is probable that the Indian supply

denot will be transferred from New York to Chicago.

It is probable that the Indian supply

denot will be transferred from New York to Chicago.

It is probable that the Indian supply

denot will be transferred from New York to Chicago.

It is probable that the Indian supply

denot will be transferred from New York to Chicago.

It is probable that the Indian supply

denot will be transferred from New York to Chicago.

It is probable that the Indian supply

denot will be transferred from New York to Chicago.

It is probable that the Indian supply

denot will be transferred from New York to Chicago.

It is probable that the Indian supply

denot will be transferred from New York to Chicago.

It is probable that the Indian supply

denot will be transferred from New York to Chicago.

It is probable that the Indian supply

denot will be transferred from New York to Chicago.

It is probable that the Indian supply

denot will be transferred from New York to Chicago.

It is probable that the Indian supply

denot will be transferred from New York to Chicago.

It is probable that the Indian supply

denot will be transferred from New York to Chicago.

It is probable that the Indian supply