

WILL RESTORE 'LILIUOKALANI.

Policy of the Administration Toward the
Hawaiian Islands Plainly Stated
by Gresham.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—A letter addressed to President Cleveland by Secretary Gresham, on October 18, has been given out for publication. The secretary reviews in detail the acts leading up to the revolution in Hawaii, in January last, and takes strong grounds in the opinion that Queen Liliuokalani would never have been deposed had it not been for the landing of United States marines from the United States steamship Boston.

He maintains also that the provisional government has been maintained solely by the fear of the military power of the United States. He cites much evidence from Blount's report and from the reports of Minister Stevens himself to sustain this view.

The government of Hawaii, he says, "surrendered its authority under a threat of war until such time only as the United States should reinstate the constitutional sovereign, and the provisional government was created to exist until terms of union with the United States have been agreed upon."

The treaty of annexation withdrawn from the senate should not, he argues, be submitted again.

"Should not the great wrong," he says, "done to a feeble but independent state by an abuse of the authority of the United States be undone by restoring the legitimate government? Anything short of that will not, I respectfully submit, satisfy the demands of justice."

Means Bankruptcy and Ruin.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Professor W. C. Alexander, surveyor general of the Hawaiian islands, is in the city. Professor Alexander is an American, a graduate of Yale and a man of great intelligence. In response to queries, this evening, he said to an Associated Press representative:

"This is a great blow to us. If this policy is carried out it means the bankruptcy and ruin of the islands. If the attempt is made to restore the queen, bloodshed will follow. I doubt if the queen herself would live to sit again upon the throne.

"The people who established the provisional government in the islands were the same who secured the constitution of 1857, which was acquiesced in by Kalakaua. There was danger of disorder at that time, and Secretary Bayard, President Cleveland's former secretary of state, was very vigorous in his instructions to Mr. Merrill, the United States minister to Hawaii, that the rights and interests of Americans must be preserved and that he was at liberty to call on United States armed forces."