

# AS BLOUNT SAW IT.

He Evidently Looked at Things  
Through Smoked Glasses.

SEVERE ON MINISTER STEVENS.

"My Commissioner" Claims That He  
Was an Arch Conspirator.

The Plainly Apparent Purpose of the Com-  
missioner's Report Was to Make  
Out as Strong a Case as  
Possible for the Queen.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Secretary Gresham to-day made public all the correspondence between the secretary of state and James H. Blount, commissioner, and later minister, to the Hawaiian Islands.

Mr. Gresham, in giving this voluminous printed matter to the press, explained that it included everything connected with Mr. Blount's mission to Hawaii, with the exception of some statistical tables relating to the islands. The matter consists of three parts, the first beginning with a copy of the instructions given Mr. Blount on March 11, 1893, prior to his departure from Washington for Honolulu, and the last part ending with a brief letter under date of July 31, 1893, in which he takes his conge as follows:

"The condition of parties in the islands is one of quiescence. The action of the United States is awaited by all as a matter of necessity. This condition, it can be assumed, will remain until the proposition to annex is accepted or rejected. In the latter contingency no sudden movement is likely to occur. The present government can only rest on a basis of military force, possessed of most of the arms in the islands, with a small white population to draw from to strengthen it. Ultimately it will fall without fail. It may preserve its existence for a year or two, but not longer."

Then he adds that he has done his duty as well as he could, "considering I was surrounded by persons interested in misleading" and his private affairs necessitated his return home.

return home.

Secretary Gresham's letter of instructions to Mr. Blount, dated March 11, defines clearly how far, in the opinion of the president, the use of armed force is permissible by the United States to pull down or set up governments. Mr. Gresham says:

"In the judgment of the president, your authority as well as that of the commander of the naval forces in Hawaiian waters should be, and is limited in the use of force to such measures as are necessary to protect the persons and property of our citizens; and while abstaining from any manner of interference with the domestic concerns of the islands, you should indicate your willingness to intervene with your friendly officers in the interest of a peaceable settlement of troubles within the limit of sound discretion.

"Should it be necessary to land an armed force upon Hawaiian territory on occasions of popular disturbance, when the authority may be unable to give adequate protection to the life and property of citizens of the United States, the assent of such authority should first be obtained, if it can be done without prejudice to the interests involved."

Mr. Blount takes the position throughout in his report that the overthrow of the queen was accomplished by a conspiracy between the foreigners opposed to her and Minister Stevens, who, he claims, agreed to and did land the United States troops to support the movements of the conspirators.

Mr. Blount says the native race feel a great wrong has been done them and their queen and he adds:

"Indeed, who would have supposed that the circumstances surrounding her could have been foreseen and sanctioned deliberately by the president of the United States? Her uniform conduct and the prevailing sentiment amongst the natives point to her belief as well as theirs that the spirit of justice on the part of the president would restore her crown."

That is the only thing in the nature of a recommendation made.

The commissioner closes with a description of the industries of the islands, statistics, comparisons of the races, changes in the conditions of the natives, and information tending to show that they have been badly treated.