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McKINLEY'S ANSWER TO BE AN ULTIMATUM

NO BACKING AND FILLING WITH SPAIN

Plain Terms Upon Which Uncle Sam Will Stop Fighting.

Meanwhile the Warfare Will Not Be Ceased and the Porto Rican Campaign Proceeds.

27.—The Washington correspondent of the Herald o sends the following: Independence of Cuba, under o

of the Ladrone Islands; per- o manent cession to the O ment which will bind Spain o to a form of government o which will be satisfactory to the people of the islands in o case she be allowed to re-

has fully determined to make an ans- which will be satisfactory to the people forth the general terms upon which the future an ultimatum.

There is to be no parleying over the question of opening peace negotiations. Spain, by her action in seeking terms sador, practically asked our price. The President has determined to give it. He believes Spain is now sincere in the determination to end the war upon the best terms she can make, and he intends to be open and frank in presenting his terms. He will not practice any subterfuge, so common in diplomacy, by asking for more than he expects to get with a view of yielding in the end. He will fix his lowest terms If Spain is willing to accept these the President will then be ready and willing to enter into negotiation for perfecting the details.

There will be no cessation of hostili ties on the part of the United States pending Spain's decision in the matter The Porto Rican campaign will go right ahead, and the general war pro gramme be carried on just the same as if no proposition for peace had been

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TERMS ON WHICH SPANIARDS WOULD WELCOME PEACE.

MADRID, July 27 .- The news that the Government is suing O for peace has caused neither C surprise nor sensation here. The attitude of a majority of the newspapers shows that the country will welcome peace if it can avoid the payment of an indemnity and the loss of the Philippines, where, it is now taken for granted, the United States will retain a coaling station only. Only a few Carlists, Republican and independent papers pretend 9 that America's demand will not O be acceptable.

The King's illness evoked a universal display of sympathy O for the court, which, at the present critical moment, may not be without effect on the nation's future. Senor Sagasta, the premier, says the King, when convalescent, will probably accom- 0 pany the court to Lagranja.

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NEW YORK, July o made. The answer to Spain, however,

net meets on Friday may result in the which the Cabinet is not unanimous is pose and that the conditions which

as far as the matter stands to-night.

They realize, however, that Spain is hich President utterly incapable of maintaining peace tails, of course, after an agreement has some arrangement must be made in the | The question of who is to pay the soadministration will concede, and which pines are to be allowed to revert to binding Spain to a form of government

the United States will agree to end the war at this time, but which will be in relinquishing the control of the Philipthe United States will agree to end the however, who are violently opposed to pines to Spain or any other Govern-The Cabinet is a unit, however, in favor of peace, and when it comes United States would not consent to any propropropro together on Friday for the purpose of such arrangement, but would insist formulating a note to Spain there is little doubt that a conclusion will be by Spain. reached which will have the unanimous support of the President and his official advisers. That phase of the note in gravity as the settlement of the Phil-stracted the collateral by which the inregard to the Philippines will be of the ippine question, for a great part of the vestment was secured, must now asutmost importance, for whether it re- Cuban debt is held in France and other sume the responsibility for its paysults in bringing an end to the war or European countries which may feel ment. It is clear, however, that even

NEARLY THREE THOUSAND FEVER CASES AT SANTIAGO

Spread of the Epidemic as Shown in an Official Report to Washington From Major General Shafter.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—At 10 o'clock the War Department posted the following: SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 27, 1898—Adjutant General of the Army, Washington: Reports of yesterday show total sick 3770; total fever cases, 2924; new cases of fever, 639; cases of fever returned to duty, 538.

Death list of yesterday: First Lieutenant J. A. Babcock, Thirty-third Michigan, yellow

William Francis Poore, Company D, First District of Columbia Volunteers, typhoid

T. H. Mahoney, Company D, Twentieth Infantry, typhoid fever. Corporal Charles E. Wangle, Company E, Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever. Civilian Teamster E. G. Goba, yellow fever. Moore Stuart, yellow fever. All at Siboney.

Privates Albert Bergunde, Company G, Sixteenth Infantry, malarial fever, and Charles Clemens, Company H, Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial intermitent fever; both with regi-

Deaths not previously reported: Privates Brooley, Company G, First Infantry, dysentery, July 17; J. Laine, Company G, Ninth Infantry, dysentery, July 19; G. A. McLethan, Troop A, Second Cavalry, yellow fever, July 20; W. E. Hamil, Troop A, Second Cavalry, yellow fever, July 20; Andrew Johnson, Troop F, Second Cavalry, yellow fever, July 20; Walter Wischman, Troop E, Second Cavalry, yellow fever; Harvey Atkins, Company I, Second Massachusetts, nostalgia, July 25; colored soldier, name unknown, July 21, at deten-SHAFTER, Major General. ation hospital.

the Philippines was not thought of Cuba and Porto Rico, there is little Porto Rico to the United States. There will be many troublesome

reply to the and order in the Philippines and that been reached upon the general terms. called Cuban debt will to guarantee to the population of the difficult problems with which the peace tains the above general features as the extreme limit of the terms which the form of government. If the Philip-really a Spanish debt, contracted by Spain to pay the expenses of subduing Spain must accept before there can be the control of Spain there must be the insurgents in Cuba, and the revesome cast-iron form of agreement nues of the island of Cuba were pledged 🕱 for its payment. There is no doubt that the Spanish Government will enwer to Spain which will not only set of the islands and nations of the world. deavor to have the treaty of peace pro-There are members of the Cabinet, vide that this debt is to be assumed by Cuba if the island shall become indeevent of annexation. I was told by a g member of the Cabinet to-day that the that the Cuban debt must be assumed

This question may eventually threat-

bers of the administration that the question of control of the Philippines is one serious stumbling block in the way If an agreement can paid in silver pesetas, as the revenues of the islands were not sufficient to WILL PROTEST AGAINST warrant its payment in gold. The

> σσοσοσοσοσοσοσο CAUSES OF THE REQUEST FOR A SHORT ARMISTICE.

LONDON, July 28.—A special O dispatch from Madrid says it is reported that the request Duke Almodovar de Rio. Minister of Foreign Affairs, was for an armistice, lasting until Sunday. It cannot be ascertained whether his action was spontaneous, in order, if possible, to forestall the invasion of Porto O Rico and the fall of Manila, or powers.

Spanish contention will doubtless be that although the debt was contracted en foreign complications of as much by Spain, the United States having ab- to the coast."

ATTACK ON PORTO RICO

LONDON, July 28 .- The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: Spain will probably protest against an attack upon Porto Rico after the Washington Cabinet has officially remunications, making it clear that the United States deferred its answer in order to be able to date this after the Porto Rico.

United States Government. I regard as null and void and as destitute of good faith everything that the Americans have done since and I am ready to protest against it formally."

cans have done since and I am ready to protest against it formally."

An official dispatch from Porto Rico says: "On Tuesday the Americans advanced in the direction of Yauco, fighting most of the way. Seven hundred regulars and volunteers encountered them and an engagement ensued which lasted the whole night and only ceased with dawn on the following day. The with dawn on the following day. The Americans were obliged to withdraw

Prince of Wales' Condition Improving LONDON, July 27.-The Prince of Wales is progressing so favorably that it has been definitely decided to remove him not it will be of great significance in called upon to protect the investments if the administration should admit to Cowes on Saturday.

PASSING OF HAWAII AS A NATION

How News of Annexation Is Received at the Islands.

Amid the Great Rejoicing the Natives Are Sad Over the Loss of Their Ancient Heritage.

Correspondence of The Call.

ands of the group, telling of the addition of Hawaii to the American repub-And there is weeping and sorrow in many of the homes of the simple

Hawaiians ed upon as dependents and classed almost as the negroes of the Southern States. The educated and advanced Hawaiians fear for their social stand-

the prospective commercial advancethe Islands promises

Others of political aspirations hall the Stars and Stripes and prospective official positions at comfortable salar-

foreseen end of a long process of political evolution in the Pacific Ocean. Presently there came the flutter of an Americans had gained a footing in Annexation brings a certain stability answering signal and a few minutes to the Government which is of the first and highest importance. No doubt Senor Sagasta said to-day: "We resolved on peace many days ago and made known our resolutions to the occur in other places. The local policy of the Hawaiian nation now gives way to the larger and almost imperial policy of the United States. As yet it is in the embryo.

Much concern is felt as to the form

of government that will be given the islands. At present it seems to be the consensus of opinion that Hawaii should be ruled much after the colonial policy of England.

The Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company's steamer Coptic brought the news of the adoption of lier the news of Schley's victory, as the Newlands resolution by the American Senate, which declared the Hawaiian Islands a portion of the territory of the United States. The steamer sailed from San Francisco only a

cognizance of. hoping, even in the face of almost pos can territory beyond the shores of the lulu to signal the news by lights at night or by flags by day, when coming

Head was far in the distance when the The annexation of the islands is the tion of the signal station far up on the steep side of the volcanic mountain. for months had been anxiously waited for, though the steamer that carried it was far out at sea.

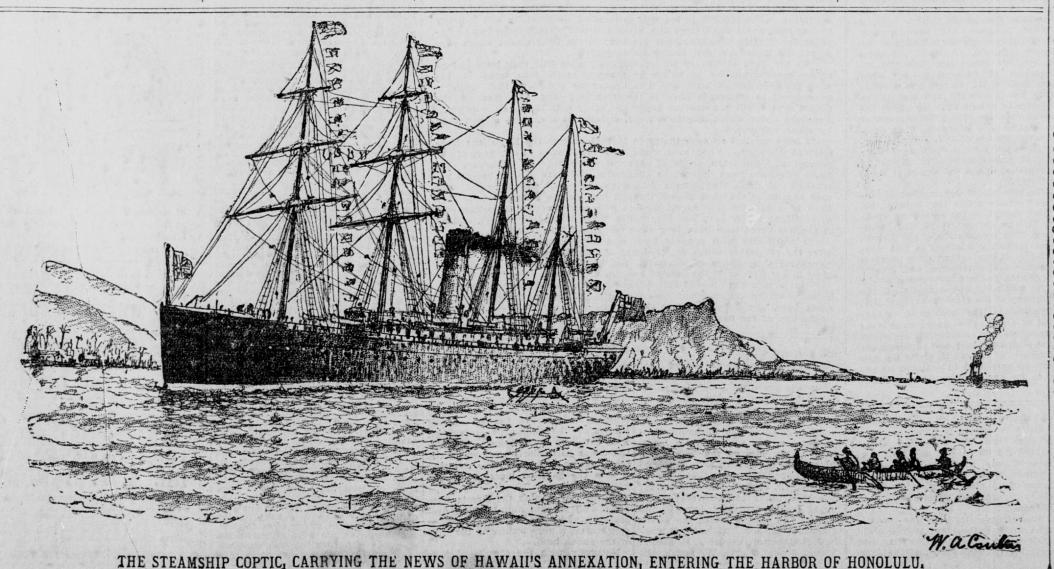
> Diamond Head was scarcely abreast when the United States monitor Monadnock and her consort, the collier Nero, came steaming out of the harbor of Honolulu, bound for Manila. They headed for the incoming steamer and signaled for news. ered from the monitor and some files of papers were given to the officer who boarded the Coptic. That officer took back to the fighting ship and the colwell as the news of the annexation of the islands.

> There were rounds of cheers from each of Uncle Sam's vessels when the Monadnock's boat pulled back and carried the tidings to their crews.

> The big steamer had hardly turned into the narrow channel through the coral reef that leads into the harbor of Honolulu when the launch of the gunboat Mohican steamed alongside and asked for the news. It was freely given, and in a twinkling one of the small craft's crew was energetically

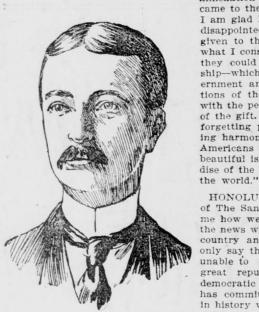
000000000000000000 CARLISTS IN FRANCE ON A WAR FOOTING.

LONDON, July 28.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Biarritz, O France, says: The Basque provinces, Navarre and the Mountain districts of Aragon and Catalonia, the reported strongholds of Carlism, are now on a war O O footing and a military occupa-O tion of all that country is nearly complete. In many places the troops are camping out because O the villages do not afford sufficient accommodations. More troops, including artillery, are being sent to complete measures for meeting the Carlist rising if attempted. The whole Spanish army is being strengthened by two companies for each battalthat the Carlists boast of more O strength than they really possess and that they will attempt nothing yet. Still, the situation is that the Carlists are making ready to profit by the first signs of popular effervescence in an effort to foment revolution. The Government is now prepared to check them immediately. 00000000000000000



HAYWOOD GRATIFIED, MOHAILANI VERY SAD

HONOLULU, July 20.-"I am naturally gratified that annexation has at last been accomplished," said Consul General Haywood when the news of annexation reached him. "It is what I came to these islands to see done, and



I am glad I have not had to go home disappointed. The United States has given to the people of these islands what I consider to be the greatest gift they could receive-American citizenship-which carries with it stable government and protection from the nations of the world. It only remains with the people here to make the most of the gift. This can only be done by forgetting past animosities and working harmoniously for the public good. Americans will then make of these beautiful islands not merely the Paradise of the Pacific, but the Paradise of

HONOLULU, July 20.-To the Editor of The San Francisco Call: You ask me how we Hawaiians have received the news which has deprived us of our country and our nationality. I can only say that my countrymen are yet unable to realize the fact that the great republic which boasts of its democratic and republican principles has committed the unholy act which in history will be known as the "Rape of Hawaii.'

We had hoped that the joint resolu-CONSUL GENERAL HAYWOOD, tions would be defeated in the Senate, and we were stunned when we learned of the vote, which results

in the annihilation of our beloved country and in the driving to the wall of all Hawaiians. I can assure you that there is not one Hawaiian who in his heart favors annexation. What would you think of any man or woman who with indifference could see the flag of his or her country go down and their very individuality absorbed by a foreign race which, whatever you may say, does look down on us as their inferiors and despises our color and

I can tell you, and few men have the opportunity of knowing the Hawaiians as I do, that many tears were shed when the news by the Coptic reached the homes of those who know no other country than these islands, which once were justly called the Paradise of the Pacific. We cannot be happy under our new conditions. We will feel like strangers among the ople who will rule us, and with whose ideas, mode of living and political principles we cannot harmonize.

Our women feel it even worse than we men do. The teachings of the New England missionaries, the rum they brought with them, the diseases following in their train, have enervated the Hawaiian men. We can talk, don't you forget it, but we cannot fight. If we had yet the fighting qualities of our ancestors, the overturn of our monarchy would never have taken place, and during the past years we would have been entitled to interference in the name of humanity in our struggles against the usurpers.

Our women have shown more energy, more solid patriotism and more strength than we have. The women of Hawaii to-day stand as a unit in their hatred toward America and everything American. And can you blame them? They see before them a future where their children will be forced into competition with your pushing, rushing, money-grabbing race. The dolce far niente of Hawaii must disappear and the struggle for life will begin in which the strongest will survive, and the gentle, indolent, easygoing Hawaiian will have no show in that battle for life, and who blame us for feeling sad over a future which necessarily means destruction

I cannot deny that one great reason for our opposition to annexation is that we fear that we will be called "niggers" and treated as you do that class in your "free" country. We have been assured that such will not be the case, but experience tells us differently. Our countrymen who have traveled in the States have often been subjected to great humiliation and insult on account of their skin, and we expect that the day will come when we will risk similar affronts right in our own streets, and remember that we have neither the wealth nor the inclination to strike our tents in other climes. We have no other home than Hawaii, and that home we have lost.

And what will our position be in the political and social life of these islands after your flag floats over the palace of our chiefs?

Senator Morgan of Alabama told a large assembly of Hawaiians, when he visited here, that he could promise them equal political rights with any American in any State of America. He told us that each of us would have as good a chance to become President of the United States as has Grover Cleveland. (I believe him in that.) He said that Hawaii would be State, and that by the power of our majority we would control the affairs of Hawaii and enjoy true self-government. He paid a glowing tribute to our intelligence and excellent qualities, and told us how he loved "colored"

We didn't believe a word of what that ex-slave driver from Alabama said, and there is no man more despised and loathed among the Hawaiians than Senator Morgan, who now is to frame a government for Hawaii.

The Hawaiians have at present no intention of taking any active interest in the government of their country. They feel like the children of Israel did when they sat down in exile and bemoaned their fate. What has happened cannot be undone, but none of us can see what your great country has gained by adding to the Union such unwilling and hostile peo-We are not savages, as your Indians of Alaska, or ignorant as "greasers." For nearly a century we have conducted a fairly good government and lived in harmony with the white men who benefited from our hospitality and whose descendants now rob us of our country.

Go and ask any man, woman or child what he thinks to-day of the 'haole' (the foreigner), and you will get an answer in a very emphatic and

When Chinese and Japanese coolies are stopped from coming here as contract laborers we will have the satisfaction of laughing at the men who

make their money out of slave labor and who brought on annexation to gain the benefit of the sugar bounty. But that satisfaction is very slim when we realize the fact that we will be trodden under foot by the invaders, and that when your flag, which we admire in its proper place, waves over Hawaii, to pronounce the fact that we are homeless and that our country has ceased to exist. MOHAILANI.

'NATURAL GROWTH," SAYS PRESIDENT DOLE

HONOLULU, July 20 .- "The political progress of the Hawaiian Islands ad their annexation to the United States has been along the line of natural growth," said Sanford B. Dole, the President of the Hawaiian Republic,



stimulated through the influence of the foreign residents, of whom the great majority are Americans. The first organization of government by King Kamehameha III in 1840 was a crude affair, but it was the first step in the sequence of events that led up to the present transfer of the Government of the islands to Washington. Then came the constitutions of 1853, 1864 and 1887. making each time a decided development of representative principles of government and a decadence of royal

when the news of annexation was

'That progress has been greatly

brought to him by the Coptic.

"The provisional Government administered affairs under the constitution of 1887, except as the same was modifled by the abrogation of the monarchy. The constitution of the Republic of Hawaii proclaimed in 1894 contained great innovations upon previous constitutional provisions, and greatly contributed to the improvement of the public administration according to the

SANFORD B. DOLE. conditions of the Hawaiian community. "The present status of our civil institutions is the result of steady rowth and development covering a period of about two generations that ade rapid progress in the acts that characterize the progress of the world. he evolution of Hawaiian institutions has been politically and commercially rogressive, and it will be to the best interests of Hawaii if, under the new anditions and under the new flag, it may be permitted to continue its potical and commercial growth according to its own requirements and cir-

be Mohican and again came answering islands. heers.

torking the wig-wag flag, telegraph- and stores in the city. Every steam ag the news over the water to his whistle in Honolulu broke into noisy hipmates on the warship, over a mile acclaim and the Hawaiian battery way. Schley's victory was first told hauled out its cannon and fired a say the waving flag and cheer after lute of one hundred guns on the heer came back over the water from grounds of the executive building in ar crew of the vessel. Then the story honor of the starry flag and to initiate f annexing the islands was flashed to the new order of government in the

The steamer landing was crowded Long before the Coptic got into the with wildly enthusiastic people, and in arbor American flags were flying their midst was the Hawaiian band bove hundreds of private dwellings mingling the Hawaiian and the Amer-

MINISTER SEWALL'S IDEAS ON ANNEXATION

HONOLULU, July 20.—"The annexation of Hawaii," said American Minister Sewall in discussing the action of the Senate in adopting the Newlands resolution, "is, in the words of Presi-

dent McKinley, 'a consummation and not a change.' The whole policy of the United States toward these islands pointed plainly to the time when what has been called the mere suzerainty of the United States over Hawaii should assume the shape of actual and permanent sovereignty and the incorporation of the islands as a part of the na-tional territory. There has been a growing feeling in the United States that the benefits given Hawaii under the reciprocity treaty were not compensated for by any return the islands could make short of the cession of the territory itself.

"Like all true unions, the union of Hawaii with the United States is of reciprocal benefit, and I do not think it possible for any man to state on which side there will be the greater benefit. What the acquisition of the sovereignty of these islands itself, the right to use the territory and the harbors for naval and military operations, means to the United States, the future will demonstrate, and it may be believed that that demonstration will accord with the opinion of every authority on naval MINISTER H. M. SEWALL. and military matters who has studied

the question and who has not hesitated to state positively that it is an advantage absolutely necessary for the protection of our coast should we seek that maritime supremacy in the northern waters of this ocean which now

"We are having almost weekly here the demonstration of the advantage of the facilities offered by these islands, not only for coaling our ships, but for resting our men and recuperating the sick on their way to Manila. We shall have here, taking the commercial view, an American trade to which no limits can be set. Many articles of merchandise imported in great quantities here were not provided for under the reciprocity treaty, and in these foreign countries have had an advantage which they will relinquish with regret. The British and German merchants here who have been engaged in this importation will realize this. With the increased market for our goods there comes also an increased demand for American ships for use in the trade to the west coast and around the Horn, and trade also that has not been confined to them. Lands will be opened up for settlement and cultivation by our people, and this has been one of the most cherished hopes of the present Government. American capital, always preferring investment in American territory, will now find abundant field here in the development of these undeveloped groups of islands where profits in every line of trade and business have been very great, justified by those who have made them by the contention that these profits have only been commensurate with risks that have been taken in investing money under the uncertain political conditions that have heretofore prevailed here.

"Many merchants and traders here have shown a high degree of patriotism in welcoming a change which invites increased competition, and with that competition inevitably diminished profits. This competition is invited in every field of trade and merchant enterprise in the islands and will be of undoubted benefit to the great masses of the population for the expenses of living and of transportation have been notoriously high. In this diminution of profits of the merchant, and especially of the retailer, will be found one of the great benefits that Hawali itself will receive, when the greatest good of the greatest number is considered. What Hawaii will receive in the way of security from threats and interference from other nations, as well as from disturbance of its interior peace, is apparent, and constituted one of the chief reasons for the efforts to secure annexation More directly, and to the advantage both of Hawaii and the United States, it must not be overlooked that the annexation of Hawaii has forced the early completion of the canal at Nicaragua, and the construction of this canal will be of mutual and inestimable benefit.

"The commission to frame the laws for Hawaii, to be appointed by the President, will have a most important duty and will be given, I judge, discretion and latitude commensurate with the importance of its duty, especially as Congress will pass upon this work. It will have to cover the entire field of the needs of these islands, the industrial and political conditions of which find no paraglel in any territory which has been annexed to the United States since the original union. It will be the wish of all people interested in these islands to have their views represented before the commission, and it will be a privilege that I should think will be properly President Dole, who has devoted much time to the study of the land tenures here, would place, I think, the land laws at the very front of the matters to be considered by the commission.

"As to the form of local government, I do not believe anybody here has a definite opinion or preference as yet. It has been announced by different members of the Government that the present Government will probably be continued without much change upon the conclusion of the commission's report, and this seems probable, of course assuming that it under the direction of the President of the United States, as is provided in the resolutions themselves. As to the contract labor question, there is some anxiety I understand among the planters lest the attention the commission may give to this question may result in a diminished supply of labor. Chinese, of course, will not be admitted, and it will be a serious question as to what laws and regulations will have to be framed regarding the Japanese. But I am happy to say that the planters, as a whole, are confident that there will be no insurmountable difficulty in securing sufficient labor, though it is recognized that the cost of labor will be increased, and it is cheerfully acknowledged that this cost can be fairly borne by the plantations.

"With all the changes that will come I believe the future of the native Hawaiian is assured. The continued invasion of Asiatics here cannot be for their benefit. They have displaced the Hawaiian not only from his lands, but very largely from the few fields of enterprise in which the Hawaiian could and would engage; while the Hawaiians, much more than we have found our people in cities where Chinese have congregated, are susceptible to the influences of close association and the vices which come in its train.

"Whether under our constitution it will be possible to safegard the Hawaiian in any way against the ills which intercourse with the outside world has brought upon him, or not, I do not know. He deserves peculiar and warm consideration. I have known the Polynesion race since 1887, when I first went to Samoa, and as all people who know them. I cherish a warm regard for them and believe that our race may well emulate many of their hospitable virtues. It has been this very hospitality and prodigality with which they welcome the stranger to their land that has brought upon them most of the ills from which they suffer; and if aught can be done to relieve any of them who are in misfortune, or to give them political privileges which they can use consistently with the general welfare this should be done.

"I have no fear that the social condition of the Hawaiian will suffer detriment. His position is too well established traditionally and actually to fear this, and I think there is a general feeling of high regard and sympathy felt for the Hawaiian, not the least in the Government which supplants the monarchy, and among its supporters.

"In the light of history the Hawaiians realize that they have lost no native government, for no native government in the true sense of the word has ever existed here; and it is impossible to believe that such a government as commends itself to the President and Congress of the United States will not deal as justly and fairly with them as the different monarchs under whom they have lived, directed as they have always been

"I have not had an opportunity to learn just how the Hawaiians have received the news. They have made no demonstration in any part of the group that I can learn, either of approval or disapproval. I believe that those who have been opposed to annexation will very shortly become re-I think that such a feeling on their part has increased with each expedition that has passed through here to the Philippines, as they have been brought into actual contact with representative American citi-They surely have had long notice of the impending change, and all of the intelligent ones have long since recognized it as inevitable.

"I recall now with peculiar force that Liliuokalani said to me shortly after the revolution which deprived her of her throne, that they had so recognized this change as inevitable, but had hoped that it would not come in her time or in the time of her niece, Kaiulani.

"But events have moved faster than we could anticipate then, and with a feeling of the utmost friendliness toward the Hawaiians the change is already here, and I feel confident they will be made to understand by actual realization of the benefits offered that it is for their lasting advantage."

Along with finit of the dock well.

United States Minister Sewall, United occasion and all he could say was that States Consul Haywood, Judge A. S. it was the happiest moment of his coast when the first enthusiasm of the news of annexation brought by the news of annexation brought by the

Most conspicuous in the crowd that A. Kennedy and a number of the of-gathered on the wharf to welcome the ficers of the National Guard of Hadence at Diamond Head as the vessel building and there a number of the Along with him on the dock were Grew was particularly the hero of the

nore than thirty years advocated and During the evening the streets were fought for the union of America and filled with sizzling and bursting fire-Hawaii, and who is styled the father crackers, and some enthusiastic young

VIEWS OF G. W. SMITH AND J. F. TESTA

HONOLULU, July 20 .- To the Editor of The San Francisco Call: Annexation, for which the people of Hawaii have so earnestly worked, will not



GEORGE W. SMITH.

in every respect meet the expectations of its most earnest advocates, nor will it, on the other hand, bring the dire misfortunes predicted by its opponents. It will, in the first place, prevent the swamping of the country by Asiatic labor, thereby preserving the land to its own people and to those that come after them. There is room here for a large population. The resources of the Islands are by no means all developed. While the cultivation of sugar can only be successfully conducted by the aggregation of capital. there is a fine opportunity for the American or European farmer of small means. To-day Hawaii imports most of the necessary foodstuffs consumed. Experiment has demonstrated that with a rich soil, variety of temperature and salubrious climate all kinds of vegetables, fruits, feed and grain can be successfully and profitably grown, and a market is always at hand. With an increase of a small farmer class will come an increase for the merchant, the transportation company and the capitalist. Politically, we shall have peace and stability as compared with the uncertainty and anxiety of the past fifteen years. To the United States we can say that the step taken will not

be one for regret. A people more truly loyal to the American flag do not, GEORGE W. SMITH. cannot exist.

HONOLULU, July 20 .- To the Editor of The San Francisco Call: For over five years the Hawaiian people placed, through their Queen, the most implicit faith in the honesty and integrity of the American people to restore to them what had been ruthlessly taken away from them, which President Cleveland sought to do, but was frustrated. During this time they have come to learn that what the Psalmist said—"Put not your trust in princes"-was true. The Hawaiians, as a nation, have always looked upon the United States as a friend. Its citizens visiting these shores have always been unstintedly and most lavishly and hospitably entertained. Now that the United States has finally taken the country over, it only awaits the consummation of the act to complete the theft perpetrated on a confiding, weak and helpless people.

Since the cry of "Annexation to the United States" was

inaugurated by those who overthrew the monarchy, the Hawaiian people nearly as a whole have stood on the side of opposition to it, for those who raised the hue and cry were mostly aliens intermingled with the descendants of the American missionaries, who in reality were the main movers in the scheme, for the Hawaiians felt that under annexation they would not receive the same treatment they had been accustomed to. It is admitted that the Hawaiians first received the privilege or the right of franchise from the foreigners, and after enjoying it for a period of fifty years are finally shorn of such a privilege by an objectionable and perfidious oath, every feature of which was to burden them with the idea of infidelity and of perjury. The reason of this is very plain, for the Hawaiians, from time immemorial, have been taught to revere and hold an oath as being sacred, which the foreigners have finally seen fit to disregard and to treat it

With the advent of the consummation of annexation the lot of the Hawaiian will be "a hard one to hoe." It will benefit the boomers materially, but not the aborigines of the country. Time only can substantiate this as-

Sorrow was plainly depicted on the face of nearly every Hawaiian present on the Pacific Mail docks the day the news arrived, and that night it was felt in nearly every Hawaiian home of those who earnestly loved their country, for it was "an abomination unto the Lord," and at the same time very contemptible and despicable. The enthusiasm of those to whom the news was most welcome was a mock enthusiasm. It was nothing compared to the real sorrow among the Hawaiians, for they have gained nothing, but lost all; that is, their individuality and their nationality, which is more than one can bear. If the United States will be magnanimous with them and give them the right of self-government, which they have always enjoyed since the coming of the foreigner, then the lot of the native will be as of yore, but with the loss of their individuality. As the United States has gone to war with Spain to give a lot of Cuban negroes independence and self-government, why not do the same to the Hawaiians instead of annexing them against their wish? They have always been a free and independent people and amenable to

their chiefs and the laws placed over them, and now to be placed in subjection without just cause except avarice and greed of territory is a matter hard to comprehend. They (the Hawaiians) have striven to oppose annexation and are very much in evidence and on record as opposing the nefarious plans of certain unprincipled schemers to subjugate them. As regards their future, none can at this time foretell what is to be their lot.

The Hawaiian people nearly as a unit, feel that with annexation they will be worse off and be downtrodden as are the Irish people. Inconsistency is now a new jewel to the American people, and the consumma-tion of annexation is the worst blot of dishonor on the American escutcheon, after they themselves had rebelled against constituted authority for freedom and are now waging war for freedom as against "taxation without representation." Freedom hereafter will be a misnomer and will be misapplied as far as the Hawaiians are concerned in connection with American F. J. TESTA. action and treatment.

moil. People are asking their neighbors who is to be the first Governor under the new order of things. President Dole was spoken of quite freely as the man who was foremost in the race for the appointment. He has, however, many opponents, not only among annexationists, but the native Hawaiians stand almost as a unit against his appointment. It was believed, however, up to the time of the arrival of the Alameda that Dole had been selected by McKinley for the place and societies were being quietly formed to bring organized opposition against his appointment. Sewall and Hatch were spoken of as being more popular men and men more in touch with the sense of the copie. Sewall was chosen as the favorite by several of the political clubs and particularly by the American Unandal contents of the copies. Sewall was chosen as the favorite by several of the political clubs and particularly by the American Unandal contents of the Coptic arrived with the news that brought the news that was do the Hawaiians, who love their deposed Queen and the gentle Princess whom they hoped at some time to hail as their ruler. The word cable was coupled with that of annexation by the business men, and the princess whom they hoped at some time to hail as their ruler. The word cable was coupled with that of annexation by the business men, and the princes whom they hoped at some time to hail as their ruler. The word cable was coupled with that of annexation by the business men, and the gentle Princess whom they hoped the gentle Princess whom they hoped at some time to hail as their ruler. The word cable was coupled with that of annexation by the business men, and the clumsy attempts made in official reports to refer to the engagement. Lit is the clumsy attempts of the clumsy attempts and in the destruction of the clumsy attempts and in the destruction of the clumsy attempts and in the destruction of the clumsy attempts and in the clumsy attempts and in t men and men more in touch with the people. Sewall was chosen as the favorite by several of the political clubs and particularly by the American Union party, and the next steamer from the islands will carry many strong recommendations to President McKinley from the residents of Hawaii to name Sewall as the first Governor of America's new territory.

Then the Alameda brought news of

the appointment of Dole as a member of the commission, and in the minds of many it was considered as understood in Washington that Sewall would receive the appointment of Governor.

ceive the appointment of Governor.

On all sides none but warmest expressions of kindness and sympathy are heard for Princess Kaiulani, who would have succeeded Queen Liliuokalani to the throne. It was the fondest hope of the native Hawaiians to have the gentle Princess as their ruler. She was educated at the best colleges in Europe, and given a deer insight into the mysteries of constitutional government to fit her for the position destiny ment to fit her for the position destiny of ment to fit her for the position destiny seemed to will her to occupy. Few young people had better prospects than the Princess and heir apparent to the throne to rule one of the most hospitable and loving nations on the earth, and she lost it all through no fault of her own. The Republican Government of Hawaii felt the position in which her own. The Republican Government of Hawaii felt the position in which the Princess had been placed by the overthrow of the monarchy and they granted her an allowance from the public fund to enable her to maintain her station in life. It was a small amount and many of the supporters of the Government felt that it was far too small. One of the hopes now entertained by the native Hawaiians is that the American Government will continue the allowance and possibly increase it.

'I am sorry the American nation has ican national airs.

Most conspicuous in the crowd that gathered on the wharf to welcome the Coptic was President Doie. He had interpreted the signals flown from the rigging of the steamer from his residence at Diamond Head as the vessel rounded the point, and he came galloping down to the wharf on his horse.

Most conspicuous in the crowd that gathered on the wharf to welcome the Coption to the Annexation Club; J. A. Kennedy and a number of the officers of the National Guard of Hawaii. After a short and informal reception to the passengers the band headed a procession to the executive building and there a number of the leaders of the annexation movement were called on for addresses. Dr. Mc
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The business men of Honolulu began to talk freely of a cable between the news of annexation brought by the Coptic subsided. Such a cable has been projected many times, but the plans always came to naught for the want of sufficient government support, of annexation; J. B. Castle, W. R. Castle, J. B. Atherton, Colonel J. H. Fisher, of the punch bowl. Colonel Soper, George W. Smith, the Naturally with the change of gov- leation with the American coast than DECEMBER OF THE NATURAL WITH THE NATURAL COAST TH

ernment Hawaii is in a political tur-moil. People are asking their neigh-bors who is to be the first Governor

egraphic communication with the American coast within a few months. While the American Senate was discussing the Newlands resolution President Dole and his Cabinet were affixing their signature to an agreement with the Pacific Cable Company, of which J. Pierpont Morgan is at the head, providing for the construction of a cable that would bring the little islands far out in the Pacific close to the American capital.

It was stipulated in that agreement that the cable should be constructed and in operation between Hawaii and the American coast within two years and a year later the cable must be expected. tended and in operation to the coast of Japan. The island of Oahu, on which Honolulu is situated, was designated

Honolulu is situated, was designated as the main landing place of the cable. The Hawalian Government agreed, in consideration of the Pacific Cable Company constructing and operating the cable, to grant the cable company the exclusive right and privilege of landing and operating cables in the Hawalian Islands for the period of twenty years. The Government reserves the right to take possession of the cable lines in case of war, rebellion or any other such emergency and at such times to exercise supervision over all matter transmitted over the wires. It is agreed that the rate for transmitting messages between the Hawalian tslands and the Pacific Coast shall not exceed thirty-five cents a word and for official dispatches and press matter for official dispatches and press matter the rate shall not exceed one-fourth the amount charged for ordinary pri-vate messages. The rate between Hawaii and Japan shall not exceed ninety cents a word and all official messages between Hawaii and Japan shall be transmitted free during the time the cable company shall have the exclusive right to maintain its lines in the islands.

islands.

The agreement is signed by Attorney Alfred S. Hartwell, who represents the cable company, and he says it is the desire of his company to complete the cable as quickly as possible. A heavy bond is to be given to guarantee the faithful performance of the contract, and the work of construction will commence as soon as the officers of the company in New York receive the copy of the agreement that has been made with the Hawaiian Government.

The cable will be laid on the route of the survey recently made by the American Government and that will bring the landing place of the wires at some point in Monterey Bay.

Elaborate preparations are being made for the formal hoisting of the American flag over the executive build—

American flag over the executive build-ing of the Hawaiian Republic, and the transfer of the islands to the Governtransfer of the islands to the Government of the United States. The Annexation Club has taken the initiative and a committee from it has had several conferences with President Dole and his Cabinet. The programme as it is now arranged will be subject to change according to the ideas of Admiral Miller, who will represent the American Covernment and take for-American Government and take for-mal possession of the islands. The pomp and ceremony as arranged will make a magnificent spectacle. There will be a parade of Hawaiian civil and militia bodies and American sailors and marines, as well as troops, should there be any transports in the harbor. The procession will reach the executive building at noon and then the formal transfer will be made. The Hawaiian flag will be saluted by twenty-one guns. Then it will be hauled down to the air of the Hawaiian national anthers. The American flag will be then the air of the Hawaiian national anthem. The American flag will be then run up to the air of the American national anthem and it will also receive a salute of twenty-one guns. Speechmaking will follow and in the evening there will be a ball in the executive building.

Some of the more conservative peopl of Honolulu believe that there will be little ceremony at the formal transfer of the islands. Admiral Miler is now in Hawaii and he has always been an admirer of the Hawaiians. It is thought that he will, in deference to the feeling of the Hawaiian people in-

is thought that he will, in deference to the feeling of the Hawaiian people, in-sist that the ceremony be as simple and as brief as possible.

The flag that was hauled down from the staff of the executive building by Commissioner Blount will be the one that Admiral Miller will raise over the

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