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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.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The Washington correspondent of the Herald sends the following: Independence of Cuba, under the protection of the United States; cession to the United States of the island of Porto Rico; retention of the Ladrone Islands; permanent cession to the United States of a coaling station in the Philippines, with strictest agreement which will bind Spain to a form of government which will be satisfactory to the people of the islands in case she be allowed to retain sovereignty.

The rough draft in which President McKinley will make a reply to the Queen Regent of Spain, which Secretary Day is formulating to be read at the Cabinet meeting on Friday, contains the above general features as the extreme limit of the terms which Spain must accept before there can be any further peace negotiations.

I learned to-night that the President has fully determined to make an answer to Spain which will not only set forth the general terms upon which the United States will agree to end the war at this time, but which will be in the future an ultimatum.

There is to be no parleying over the question of opening peace negotiations. Spain, by her action in seeking terms of peace through the French Ambassador, 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 will then be ready and willing to enter into negotiation for perfecting the details.

There will be no cessation of hostilities 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 programme be carried on just the same as if no proposition for peace had been

TERMS ON WHICH SPANIARDS WOULD WELCOME PEACE.

MADRID, July 27.—The news that the Government is suing for peace has caused neither 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 that America's demand will not be acceptable.

The King's illness evoked a universal display of sympathy 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 accompany the court to Lagrasia.

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 fever. William Francis Poore, Company D, First District of Columbia Volunteers, typhoid fever. 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 intermittent fever; both with regiments.

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 detention hospital.

that it will make known to the world the policy of the United States in regard to these islands.

It is generally conceded by all members of the administration that the question of control of the Philippines is one serious stumbling block in the way of early peace. If an agreement can be reached on this point everything else will be comparatively easy. As to Cuba and Porto Rico, there is little doubt that the United States and Spain can come to an early agreement on the general proposition that Spain grant the independence of Cuba and cede Porto Rico to the United States.

CAUSES OF THE REQUEST FOR A SHORT ARMISTICE.

LONDON, July 28.—A special dispatch from Madrid says it is reported that the request of 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 Rico and the fall of Manila, or whether it was due to the advice from the Vatican and the powers.

Spanish contention will doubtless be that although the debt was contracted by Spain, the United States having abstracted the collateral by which the investment was secured, must now assume the responsibility for its payment. It is clear, however, that even if the administration should admit

of their citizens. Spain has already taken a step to call the attention of the world sharply to the fact that she considers the debt as pertaining strictly to Cuba in announcing recently that the interest on the bonds representing it would be paid in silver pesetas, as the revenues of the islands were not sufficient to warrant its payment in gold. The

WILL PROTEST AGAINST 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 received Spanish overtures for peace. Should a circular note on this subject be sent to the powers, it will contain the exact dates of the Spanish communications, making it clear that the United States deferred its answer in order to be able to date this after the Americans had gained a footing in Porto Rico.

Senor Sagasta said to-day: "We resolved on peace many days ago and made known our resolutions to the 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."

An official dispatch from Porto Rico says: "On Tuesday the Americans advanced in the direction of Yanco, 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 Americans were obliged to withdraw to the coast."

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 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.

HONOLULU, July 20.—The Hawaiians as a nation are no more. The flag that the dwellers on the little islands of the mid-Pacific grew to love still floats over their lands, but it will not be for long. Word has been carried to every home of each of the eight islands of the group, telling of the addition of Hawaii to the American republic. And there is weeping and sorrow in many of the homes of the simple and hospitable natives, while in other homes there is joy and rejoicing from dawn to sunset.

The Hawaiians sorrow because of the loss of their ancient heritage of rule, and of the doubt of their future. The Hawaiians are a people proud of their race and they fear that under American rule they will be looked upon as dependents and classed almost as the negroes of the Southern States. The educated and advanced Hawaiians fear for their social standing.

The foreign residents and those of Anglo-Saxon descent rejoice because of the prospective commercial advancement that the new order of things for the islands promises. Others of political aspirations hail the Stars and Stripes and prospective official positions at comfortable salaries, and an easy living at the public crib.

The annexation of the islands is the foreseen end of a long process of political evolution in the Pacific Ocean. Annexation brings a certain stability to the Government which is of the first and highest importance. No doubt there will be local disorders as they 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.

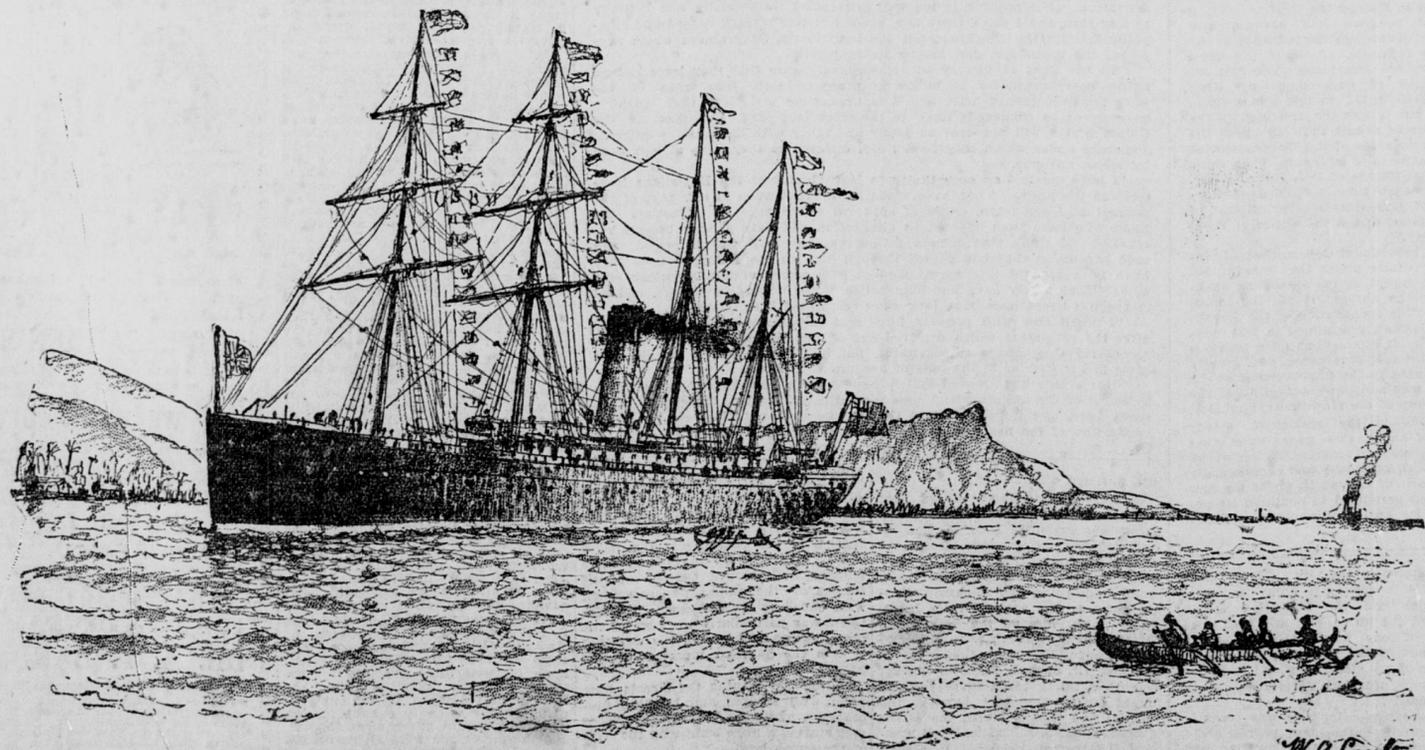
Much concern is felt as to the form of government that will be given the islands. At present it seems to be the consensus of opinion that Hawaii should be ruled much after the colonial policy of England.

The Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company's steamer Coptic brought the news of the adoption of 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 few hours after the vote was taken on the resolution in Washington, and before President McKinley had added his official signature to the document, so that the news taken by the vessel was not such that could be taken official cognizance of. The news, however, was such that the people of Hawaii had been anxiously waiting for—some hoping, even in the face of almost positive assurance, that the American Senate would refuse to extend American territory beyond the shores of the continent, and that the Hawaiians would be left to govern themselves. Arrangements had been made with the commanders of all of the steamers sailing between American ports and Honolulu to signal the news by lights at night or by flags by day, when coming into the Hawaiian port and carrying the news of annexation.

To the Coptic fell the lot of taking the news of joy to many and of sorrow to others. About noon on July 13 the verdant shores of the island of Oahu were sighted from the vessel and the order was passed from the bridge to prepare the signal flags and the ship's bunting for dressing the vessel according to the arranged signal. Diamond Head was far in the distance when the signals went to the mastsheads; then the glasses were turned in the direction of the signal station far up on the steep side of the volcanic mountain. Presently there came the flutter of an answering signal and a few minutes more all Honolulu knew the news that 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. A boat was lowered 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 collier the news of Schley's victory, as well 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



THE STEAMSHIP COPTIC, CARRYING THE NEWS OF HAWAII'S ANNEXATION, ENTERING THE HARBOR OF HONOLULU.

CARLISTS IN FRANCE ON A WAR FOOTING.

LONDON, July 28.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Biarritz, France, says: The Basque provinces, Navarre and the Mountain districts of Aragon and Catalonia, the reported strongholds of Carlism, are now on a war footing and a military occupation of all that country is nearly complete. In many places the troops are camping out because 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 battalion. The Government believes that the Carlists boast of more 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.

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.



CONSUL GENERAL HAYWOOD.

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.

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.

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.

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?

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.

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.

'NATURAL GROWTH,' SAYS PRESIDENT DOLE

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



SANFORD B. DOLE.

"The present status of our civil institutions is the result of steady growth and development covering a period of about two generations that made rapid progress in the acts that characterize the progress of the world.

Working the wig-wag flag, telegraphing the news over the water to his hipmates on the warship, over a mile way. Schley's victory was first told by the waving flag and cheer after cheer came back over the water from the crew of the vessel.

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 President McKinley, 'a consummation and not a change.'"



MINISTER H. M. SEWALL.

"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.

"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.

"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.

"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.

"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 fields of enterprise in which the Hawaiian could and would engage.

"Whether under our constitution it will be possible to safeguard 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 Polynesian race since 1857, 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.

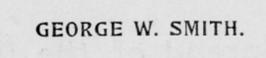
"I have not had an opportunity to learn just how the Hawaiians have received the news. They have made no demonstration in any part of the group that I can learn, either of approval or disapproval. I believe that those who have been opposed to annexation will very shortly become reconciled. I think that 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 citizens.

"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, Kalanui.

Most conspicuous in the crowd that gathered on the wharf to welcome the Coptic was President Dole. He had interpreted the signals down 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.

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 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.



GEORGE W. SMITH.

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.

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 assertion.

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.

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.

Government Hawaii is in a political turmoil. 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.

By steamer and sailing vessel. Then the Coptic arrived with the news that brought cheer into the hearts of the annexationists and woe to the Hawaiians, who love their deposed Queen and the gentle Princess whom they hoped at some time to hail as their ruler.

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 deep insight into the mysteries of constitutional government to fit her for the position destiny seemed to wish her to occupy.

"I am sorry the American nation has taken these islands as a part of its territory," said the Princess. "I had hoped it would never occur. I do not know what will become of the Hawaiian people. I fear it will mean their extinction and racial degradation. Now that we are annexed we must make the best of it, and I only hope the American people will give these islands such government as will foster and advance the Hawaiian race."

During the evening the streets were filled with sizzling and bursting firecrackers, and some enthusiastic young men started a huge bonfire on the crest of the punch bowl. Naturally with the change of gov-

ographic 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 encircle 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 that the cable must be extended and in operation to the coast of Japan.

The Hawaiian 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 Hawaiian 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 matters transmitted over the wires. It is agreed that the rate for transmitting messages between the Hawaiian Islands and the Pacific Coast shall not exceed thirty-five cents a word and for official dispatches between Hawaii and the United States not exceed one-fourth the amount charged for ordinary private 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.

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 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 of the wires at some point on Monterey Bay.

Elaborate preparations are being made for the formal hoisting of the American flag over the executive building of the Hawaiian Republic, and the raising 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 to change according to the ideas of Admiral Miller, who will represent the American Government and take formal 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 of the islands to the Hawaiian flag will be saluted by twenty-one guns. Then it will be hauled down to 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. Speech-making will follow and in the evening there will be a ball in the executive building.

Some of the more conservative people of Honolulu believe that there will be little ceremony at the formal transfer of the islands. Admiral Miller is well known 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, insist 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 islands.

NAME FOR THE NAVAL FIGHT OFF SANTIAGO

Styled by an Official of the Navigation Bureau the "Battle of July 3." WASHINGTON, July 27.—The absence of a name for the remarkable naval battle between the American and Spanish fleets that resulted in the destruction of the Spanish fleet has been felt in the clumsy attempts made in official reports to refer to the engagement. Lieutenant Whittles of the navigation bureau has suggested a name that is likely to be formally accepted for the engagement. It is the "Battle of July 3." The reason that some of the most famous battles that the world has known have been christened as of the date upon which they were fought, is that the "Battle of July 1" was attached to the famous naval engagement fought in mid-ocean between Lord Howe's fleet on the one side and the combined French and Spanish fleets on the other, which resulted in a memorable victory for the British navy.

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