

**The San Francisco Call**

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Editor and Proprietor.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES:**  
DAILY CALL—10¢ per copy; by carrier, 15¢ per copy.  
SUNDAY CALL—15¢ per copy.  
WEEKLY CALL—\$1.50 per year.  
The Eastern office of THE SAN FRANCISCO CALL (Daily and Weekly), Pacific States Advertising Bureau, Rindelander building, Rose and Duane streets, New York.

WEDNESDAY.....MARCH 20, 1895

Business has the floor.  
Watch the manufacturers.  
Cuthroat insurance insures nothing.  
It never rains enterprise but it pours profits.  
A diversified industry is a living issue and ought to be a dead sure thing.  
Antonio Terry evidently prefers the Cuban revolution to a woman's tears.  
The proceedings of the convention will be something more than conventional.  
We are pleased to note that Assemblyman Brusie put no useless attaches in his new play.  
If we ever reach for Cuba we should reach out with both hands and take all the West Indies.  
We need not only more money in this country but a livelier movement on the money we have.  
In art, in drama and in literature the genius of California has done well, even in the cobblestone age.  
Southern California has discovered that it needs something besides a frost-shield to insure protection.  
If the revolution keeps on, the plantations in Cuba will hardly yield enough to support castles in Spain.  
From this time on we may expect thrilling reports of damage, disaster and death in the Delaware peach orchards.  
The next time Stephen M. White wants to suck an orange dry he will probably be careful first to ascertain where it was grown.  
It is to be hoped that the Sacramento Grand Jury, in dealing with the bribery scandal, will not only turn on the light, but light on the turn.  
The absence of any information in regard to Cleveland's success in his hunting trip leads to the conclusion that the live ducks are too wary for the dead duck.  
Editor Colton's old reputation as a man of independence and patriotism is a becoming regalia for him to wear in his new position of Harbor Commissioner.  
It seems pitiful that a sweet, gracious and beautiful actress has to discover, sooner or later, by the very circumstances of her environment, that marriage is a failure.  
It may be true that Archbishop Corrigan's fee was \$3000 for the Castellano-Gould marriage service, but the mystery is where the groom got so much money.  
If S. C. Lewis of this city is right in his declaration that he has found a native wood that is proof against the teredo, he is in a position to rid us of a terrible bore.  
Although it is announced that Austin Corbett's daughter is to "wed" Prince Lubbecki, a Russian, we are not informed that Long Island is part of the purchase price.  
Perhaps the Legislature passed the anti-theater bill in order to give their constituents a chance to see Brusie's drama and realize what a legislator can do when the tries.  
With abundance of war material, abundance of labor and a home market ready to support them, our manufacturers ought to find the basis sufficient for them to stand on.  
The evil reptile of New York politics has crossed the ocean, and the London Chronicle has been denouncing the opposition party in the recent campaign by calling it the Tammany party.  
It is remembered, now that poor Stagg is murdered and his slayers so easily gone, that somebody at Sacramento recently expressed the opinion that San Francisco had a sufficient number of policemen.  
For insisting on employing the tariff to aid foreign growers at the expense of those in California, Senator Stephen M. White is being painted in black colors by the orange-growers of Southern California.  
Granted the truth of the announcement that Marie Burroughs has brought suit against her husband, Mr. Massen, for divorce, is there an unmarried masculine Californian so blind as not to perceive his opportunity?  
The proposal to have the location of fire-alarm boxes marked by red lamp-posts and by red lights at night is a good one. It may look somewhat like painting the town red, but will go far toward preventing conflagrations.  
Mr. Sutro must be a curiously complex organization of various and diversified personalities if we are to believe Julian Ralph's assertion in *Harper's Weekly*, that "he was elected on the merits of his own individuality."  
Some Eastern critics are commending the Vanderbilts for settling their divorce without publicity, but others are denouncing the secret process as a violation of law and a practical permission to the rich to divorce themselves when they choose and how they choose.  
From the vigor with which the bimetallics are conducting the campaign of education in the East, we may reasonably expect the more progressive men of that section to be in thorough harmony with the West on the silver question when the election of 1896 comes round.  
Every public-spirited citizen who invests his money in an enterprise which will bring vast benefits to California is sure to be maligned, for besides arousing the antagonism of those monopolists on whose corns he is bound to tread, he has to count on stirring up a nest of cranks.

**AN EARNEST BODY.**

The resolutions adopted yesterday by the Manufacturers' Convention are as earnest as they are eloquent. The central principles announced are co-operation between manufacturers and producers, and between these and laborers; the development of new enterprises and the encouragement of those which are languishing; the gathering into one fold of all who are concerned in the production and marketing of useful commodities; the fostering of good feeling and co-operation between shippers and transportation companies; the employment of labor (by the aid of the State, if necessary); the fostering of friendly relations between laborers and employers; and a preference for home products. A wise and simple, though extensive, scheme for carrying out the organization (which is to be made permanent) has been worked out and adopted.

Other matters of comparatively minor importance, though essential to the completeness of the scheme, have been decided upon, but for the purposes of understanding the broad spirit of the undertaking the foregoing summary is sufficient. The earnestness, ability and fidelity of the men who have assumed this vast undertaking cannot be doubted. The substance of it all is the harmonizing and co-operation of all the vital forces which go to the upbuilding of a commonwealth. Capital is not placed paramount. Laborers and artisans are recognized as essential members of the great human family, and as vital factors in the prosperity of the State and in the wholesome administration of the laws.

A particularly pleasing phase of the whole matter is the determination to break down the bitter antagonism which so long has existed between the people and the transportation companies. Evidently recognizing the fact that there is really but one—between which and the people there is any antagonism, the resolutions unmistakably imply the encouragement of transportation companies which shall spring from the people themselves. They recognize the fact that the old conditions have existed too long, and that if the State shall prosper a new order of things must be created. We believe that the sentiment of the convention would have been expressed more forcibly and directly would have appealed more strongly to the people if a resolution had been adopted expressly approving the San Joaquin Valley Railroad. With due respect for the wisdom of the convention, and at the same time with a perfect understanding of the dignified popular sentiment on this subject, we respectfully suggest that the convention adopt a resolution clearly expressing this sentiment.

It is with the profoundest admiration, pride and gratitude that the CALL extends its congratulations to the people of California for having their interests so wisely and broadly represented as by these men assembled in convention. The expression thus given is that of the organized manliness and intelligence of California, and comes in good time to wipe out the undeserved reputation under which we have suffered so long.

**FRUIT SUPPLY RUMORS.**

With the approach of the fruit season the first of the reports which are circulated every year concerning the condition of the crop and the amount of stock left over from last year. These reports in many instances are undoubtedly intended to affect the market price and always have more or less influence in that way. Fortunately one set of reports are almost immediately contradicted by another set, for the effect of each is thus largely counteracted and the unwary are saved from putting a too implicit reliance upon either.

An illustration of these contradictions was found in the dispatches of yesterday. One report, contributed to the *New York Journal of Commerce*, stated that supplies of apricots on the Pacific Coast are known to be large at primary points and liberal in distributive markets. This statement was contradicted in another dispatch on the authority of one of the largest dealers on the coast, who estimated that the entire supply in California at the present time would not exceed seventy-five carloads. Well-informed men know which of these two reports is most likely to be correct, but a great many people do not and as a result some of the unwary may be led to sell at prices which are far below the real value of the goods.

The evil effects of this confusion of reports are more likely to be experienced by the growers than by members of any other class of the fruit industry. They are less able to obtain information from travelers and are more readily confused by the multiplicity of contradictory rumors. This is one of the strongest inducements for co-operative effort. Through State exchanges information can be obtained much more accurately and much more comprehensively than individuals can get it. In that way the growers can find some sure knowledge to guide themselves through the mutual contradictions of bulls and bears and obtain for their crops a price commensurate with their value in the market of the season.

As a general rule, therefore, the fruit-growers of California should co-operate through the State or their county exchanges as far as possible and should avoid making contracts in advance. It is far too early in the season to determine what the prices will be when the fruit is ripe. They ought to be good. There is certainly not much dried fruit in this State left over from last year. If the fruit-growers then will act together and stand firm without regard to rumors and reports, they ought to have a prosperous year before them.

**THE CRYSTAL PALACE.**

England is in danger of losing a building in which all the civilized world has an interest. According to the *London Chronicle* the Crystal Palace at Sydenham has proven unremunerative of late years and as the development of rapid transit from London has made the site valuable for suburban residences, the proprietors are talking of tearing the palace down, dividing the park into small lots and selling it.

The chief interest in the Crystal Palace lies in the fact that it is the first great building of iron and glass ever constructed in the world. It stands therefore as a monument of the beginning of a line of architecture distinctively modern, which has since been developed in so many forms in every civilized country and promises to be the dominant architecture of the future. In addition to this, it has the accidental interest of having served to house the exhibits of the first world's exposition, and has therefore a double value from an historic point of view.

When the Crystal Palace was suggested by Joseph Paxton as a possible building for the first universal exposition in London, it was ridiculed. Paxton was neither an architect nor an engineer and the dignitaries of both professions scoffed at his

idea as that of an unpracticed amateur. He was, however, neither unpracticed nor an amateur. As a professional gardener, he had erected a large floral conservatory for the Duke of Devonshire, and he knew as no other man of his time the wonderful possibilities of structure that lay in the use of iron and glass, and fortunately he was able to induce the managers of the exposition to adopt his plans.

It is worth noting that his success was due to purely fortuitous circumstances. No method of speedy travel on city streets was known at that time. A suburban position was therefore impossible, for the people could not have reached it. Hyde Park was the only ground available in the city, but the park was covered with noble trees and the city authorities would not consent that the trees should be cut down. No other architect could solve the difficulty. Paxton's bold and original scheme of constructing a vaulted roof of glass over the trees was therefore accepted of necessity. It proved to be the most admired feature of the exposition and served to direct the attention of men to the use of iron in architecture, and thereby began the movement in that direction which has had such vast results in our time.

Removed from Hyde Park to Sydenham at the close of the exposition, the Crystal Palace has been ever since one of the most popular pleasure resorts in London. Constructed of the frailest of building materials and serving as a palace for the people instead of for kings, it affords a marked contrast to the oldest extant architecture, that of the pyramids. The one appears as a symbol of modern civilization; bright, beautiful, full of sunshine and open for the delight of all. The other dark, gloomy, oppressive, serving only as a tomb for kings, seems also a symbol of the despotism of the past. It would have been well could this first Crystal Palace have been preserved as a type of the long enduring civilization of the people, but it seems that this is not to be. The palace of sunshine goes down before the rapidly advancing city, while the pyramids of despotism stand secure amid the isolation of the desert for a thousand years to come.

**THE WEAKNESS OF SPAIN.**

In ability to hold dominion over her colonies, Spain has been the weakest of all the European nations. Only by one her dependencies have slipped from her grasp, and yet those which were discovered and seized by her daring navigators and splendid troops in the centuries gone were the richest in the world. All the magnificent empire lying south of the Rio Grande was once a dependency of the Spanish crown, except the comparatively poor areas which Portugal held. These all have been lost to her. The last considerable remnant of her territory in the West Indies, which has never been reconciled to Spanish domination, and which is repeatedly making desperate efforts to be rid of it. It is not likely that the present rebellion will be successful, as, having already lost so much precious territory, Spain is retaining a desperate hold on this wonderful island and will not give it up.

Her treatment of her dependencies has been a warning to all of Christendom except herself. Her methods of subduing, governing and levying tribute upon them have been cruel, tyrannical and insatiable from the beginning. The unpeppable atrocities committed by Cortez in the conquest of Mexico bore the same spirit that animates the Government of Cuba to-day. Her own history has taught her nothing, possibly because her racial peculiarities make it impossible for her to learn. No sooner had she freed herself from the yoke of the Moors, which had galled her neck for 500 years, than she set out upon a course of subjugation, pillage and oppression that put the worst atrocities of the Moors to the blush. She learned nothing of humaneness from her own sufferings, and has acquired no wisdom from her failures or the success of her neighbors in Europe. England needed but one great lesson—the successful rebellion of her American colonies—to make her the most humane and the strongest ruler of alien dependencies that the world has seen. Had Rome shown but a fraction of her wisdom she might have remained the ruler of the world. It was such a policy as Spain's in this regard that brought Carthage, Greece and Rome to the dust.

The condition of Cuba seems hopeless, and all civilization must look on helpless and pitying. It is altogether out of joint with the spirit of the age, and would be a dark picture even for the savage times that preceded the dawn of civilization. The Spanish authorities rule the natives with a superciliousness, an insolence and a tyranny almost incredible. Only an overwhelming swarm of bayonets to inspire terror, and cruel domestic taxation and both export and import duties that insure poverty, ignorance and humbleness, could make such a suzerainty possible. There is hardly a foreign power having citizens resident on the island but that must either keep gunboats in the Cuban harbors for their protection or be constantly in a broil with Spain for outrages committed upon them. Capital there is insecure and the profits of its investment uncertain. Although the island is known to be wonderfully fertile and to rich in valuable mineral deposits the development of its natural resources has been shamefully neglected.

The question of the annexation of Cuba to the United States is too old to be interesting. If Spain should consent to sell the island she would demand at least as much as would pay her an interest equal to her present net revenues from that source; and that likely is too large to bring the subject of annexation within the range of discussion. There seems to be no present hope for Cuba. If, in the good time coming, the great nations should agree upon an international policy under which something like an international law of eminent domain could be enforced, the right to exercise such power as that under which Cuba suffers might be tried and condemned, reasonable damages awarded, and the highway of civilization and independence established.

It may be remarked that the venerable Nevada moralist, Sam Davis, is benignantly happy over the fact that the Democrats, who defeated Davis' silver party of Nevada, have permitted \$80,000 to be stolen from the Carson mint.

**PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.**

The late Parisian dressmaker, Charles Frederick Worth, is described as "a tallish man, with a big, clever head, brown hair and very prominent forehead." He used to say: "If I had my way all women should be slight, graceful and pretty. Then dressing them would be an artistic pleasure."

Secretary Lamont has awarded a medal of honor to Miran H. Ramsey, of Ocean View, State, for most distinguished gallantry in action, while a private in Company K, Twenty-first New York Cavalry, in saving the "colors" at the second battle of Bull Run, August, 1862.

Frank Wheeler, the Democratic nominee for Mayor of Chicago, is 41 years old and a native of Boston, who in 1869 was elected Mayor of that city. He is a brother of Carter Harrison, and since 1891 has been president of the Drainage Canal Board.

Edward Everett Hale believes in the restoration of the old-fashioned town meeting, where the citizens can come together at intervals and discuss the town's affairs.

**AROUND THE CORRIDORS.**

Otis A. Poole, a Yokohama tea man, is in the city stopping at the Palace. Although Mr. Poole is greatly interested in the sale of the national revenue of Japan he takes a special delight in roaming around among the race of little brown men with his kodak and finds his recreation in snap-shot pictures. He has taken more photographs of the Japanese people than any other amateur in the country and is still stacking up his record. He can be seen any time plodding along a dusty road outside the Palace last night.

"Always try to get a humorous color to my pictures," said Mr. Poole. "For instance I occasionally run against a brand of so-called California claret in some of the little inns along the way. The proprietor has slapped a bad imitation of an American label on the bottle and places it before you with a great display of regard for your nativity. Nine times out of ten



MR. POOLE LOADED FOR SNAP SHOTS.

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**THE STATUE FOR THE DOME.**

City Hall Commissioners Make Small Progress With It.

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Ernoe's hoarhound candy, 15c lb. Townsend's.  
Abococ's—March 20 and following days will have opening of imported millinery. All invited. 10 Kearny.

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**PERSONALS.**

Sam Rainey of Warm Springs is at the Grand. Dr. J. J. O'Brien of Los Angeles is a guest at the Grand.

C. W. Tozer, a mining man from Tulare, is at the Grand.

Ex-Judge R. F. Peckham of San Jose is a guest at the Grand.

Dr. C. E. Danforth of Marysville is registered at the Grand.

H. Manor, a merchant of Williams, is a guest at the Grand.

Louis A. Steiger, a fruit man of San Jose, is at the Palace.

Judge J. B. Campbell of Fresno was at the Grand last night.

C. B. Fraser, a merchant of Stockton, is a guest at the Palace.

E. W. Churchill, a banker of Napa, is at the Palace with his wife.

W. F. Harrington, a banker of Colusa, was at the Palace last night.

George S. McKenzie, Sheriff of Napa County, is a guest at the Grand.

J. W. Henderson, a banker of Eureka, is at the Grand with his family.

Frank H. Bush, a fruit-grower of Vacaville, is registered at the Palace.

L. M. Lassel, a merchant from Martinez, arrived at the Grand yesterday.

J. R. Trayner, a commission merchant from Marysville, is registered at the Grand.

George Johnson, a commission merchant from Eureka, is at the Grand yesterday.

G. E. Goodman Jr., one of Napa's bankers, was registered at the Palace yesterday.

W. D. Thompson, manager of Emeric's ranch at San Pablo, is a guest at the Occidental.

H. J. Finger of Santa Barbara, a member of the State Board of Pharmacy, is at the Grand.

J. L. Gillis, chief superintendent Sacramento Division of the Southern Pacific, with headquarters at Sacramento, is at the Grand.

Duncan McPherson, editor and proprietor of the Santa Cruz Sentinel, is in the city attending the session of the Grand Lodge, Knights of Honor. Mr. McPherson is supreme representative to the Supreme Lodge, which meets in New York in June.

**SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.**

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**THE MISSIONARY POWER HAWAII.**

**THOMAS G. SHEARMAN SAYS THAT IT IS A FAILURE AND A MENACE.**

**ITS ACTION UNDER REVIEW.**

THE PROPOSITION OF ANNEXATION DENOUNCED AS FULL OF PERIL.

From the *New York Times*.

At last Friday night's prayer-meeting in Plymouth Church Thomas G. Shearman, in his characteristically forceful way, had something to say condemnatory of missionary work in Hawaii, which has led to considerable discussion in religious circles.

Mr. Shearman's remarks were not reported in the local papers, and as some misstatements have been made concerning what he really said, the *New York Times* gives what he has to say about the matter.

"More than a year ago," said Mr. Shearman, "I told Dr. Abbott that in my opinion the proceedings in Hawaii reflected great discredit, not only upon the American name generally, but especially upon our American missionaries and the Congregational church, which had sent them there and seemed generally disposed to sustain the actions of the missionaries' sons."

"At that time what appeared to be Dr. Abbott's opinion?"

"He never told me what he thought about it, and expressed doubts as to the correctness of my information, and mentioned some names of persons who had been to Hawaii and approved of the action taken there. He was opposed to any interference by the United States, although admitting, as I understood, that it was due to the interference of the United States troops that the Queen and the native authorities had been deprived of power."

"This was at the time when there was an active controversy whether the United States should intervene or not. I rather desired to speak on the subject at that time at some of the minor church meetings, but deferred to Dr. Abbott and to the advice of some friends, who, however, agreed with me in my general views. I remained silent for much more than a year, but in the establishment of court-martial in Honolulu and the violent measures taken to suppress an incipient rebellion determined me to speak without consulting anybody."

"On Friday evening, therefore, I rose and said I proposed to speak my mind on a subject which I would not name, leaving it to Dr. Abbott, who led the meeting, whether I should speak then or a week later."

"And what did Dr. Abbott say to that?"

"He very courteously expressed his preference that I should speak then, which I did. I said in substance that while it would not seem advisable to bring into the church meetings a purely political question, yet where grave moral questions were involved and action taken which affected the honor and good faith of the Christian churches of our own order, it was proper to bring such subjects into a church meeting."

"I said that had Mr. Beecher been still alive, I perfectly certain that he would long ago have expressed from Plymouth pulpit most emphatic opinions upon this subject; that he would never have allowed a weaker race to be practically enslaved by white Americans—especially Congregationalists—and that he would have denounced the missionaries without making any protest which would have been heard all over the land. I did not expect Dr. Abbott to do all that Mr. Beecher would have done, but thought that if I had been present, he would have taken the responsibility of saying, as well as he could, what Mr. Beecher would certainly have said with much more eloquence and far more effect."

"I then went on in substance, that seventy years ago the American Board of Foreign Missions sent a few Congregational missionaries to the Sandwich Islands, who were received by the people with enthusiasm. They did not really have to convert the people, for they were all ready for conversion."

"The chiefs and the people threw away their idols and embraced Christianity with their hearts. So complete was their trust in the missionaries that practically all government was placed under missionary control, and the missionaries and their sons or their nephews had ever since had the practical government of the islands. When they had been there for some time they found 130,000 people there, and now they report that they are only 34,000. But of these 34,000 they recently reported that 18,000 were members of Congregational churches, and a proportion of church members than can be found in any Protestant country in the world. The missionaries boasted that those natives were better educated, better behaved and more obedient to an early and religious, in proportion to their numbers, than the people of many parts of the United States."

"The triumph of religion, and especially of Congregationalism, in Hawaii, was made the subject of endless boasts by missionaries and their sons. The Protestants made the ground of appeals to American Christians for fresh subscriptions and aid for missionary work."

"Suddenly their whole tone changed. The missionaries spoke and some returned missionaries vehemently asserted that the native Hawaiians were filthy and ignorant and a debased, licentious and idolatrous race utterly unfit to be trusted with liberty, but must be kept under the control of a firm and unscrupulous but pious Congregational despotism."

"Assuming this to be true, then the result of between fifty and sixty years' unbroken missionary government in these islands has been that the population has been reduced in number by three-quarters and that these three-quarters are as debased, licentious and brutal as they were when the missionaries began their labors and that the whole of the missionary enterprise has been a disgraceful failure."

"Meanwhile there are some other facts, which the missionaries do not mention, but which cannot be disputed. During the past few years the despotism of the islands was under missionary influence, most of the natives were deprived of their rights in the land, excepting about 27,000 acres, and all the rest was divided among the King, the chiefs and the families and friends of the missionaries."

"The missionaries' sons and their associates boast that they own four-fifths of all the property of the islands. Nearly all the rest is owned by the descendants of the former chiefs. The great mass of the people own nothing. The missionary government, finding that the natives would not work for less than 25 cents a day, complained of the want of labor, and insisted on the importation of scores of thousands of the sum of the human race, including Chinese and what are called Portuguese, a mongrel race, who never saw Portugal, but who speak something resembling the language of that country."

"In this manner the missionaries' sons cut down the wages of the native Hawaiians and compelled them to work on their sugar plantations at such rates as seemed good to their fathers. The Protestants of the islands leprosy was unknown. But with the introduction of strange races leprosy established itself and rapidly increased. An entire island was very properly devoted to the service of the missionaries would venture among them."

"For this I do not blame them, as no doubt I should not have had the courage to go myself. But a noble Catholic priest consecrated his life to the service of the lepers, lived among them, baptized the educated them and brought some light and happiness into their wretched lives."

"Stung by the contrast of his example,

the one remaining missionary, a recognized and paid agent of the American Board, spread broadcast the vilest slanders against Father Damien. He said that Father Damien was dirty. Much good missionaries can do among a wretched and degraded people if they hold themselves aloof from those who are dirty! Did the Apostles take care never to touch the dirty leper, or sit against the dirty clothes of their early converts?"

"He accused the good father of vile practices. But the villainess was in the Congregational missionary's mouth, not in the Catholic missionary's life, and under threats of exposure and legal punishment the Congregational missionary sneaked out of the accusation. Yet, after he had degraded himself in the eyes of every decent man, he remains, if I am correctly informed, still a well-paid, well-housed, comfortably-cared-for agent of the American Board in Hawaii. Of course, he is an ardent annexationist."

"And now the very same men who by hundreds and thousands have protested with pious indignation against the disenfranchisement of the Southern negroes, who are by the confession of their own best men vastly below the moral standard which the Hawaiian missionaries have until lately boasted as the particular attribute of their converts, are full of enthusiasm over what, with bitter irony, is called the Hawaiian republic."

"A public, forthright, in which no man can vote unless he has property which would be equivalent to the possession of \$5000 in Brooklyn, and in which no one can vote for Senator who is not worth \$200, which is equivalent to \$20,000 in Brooklyn."

"But even with this restriction of the suffrage our republican missionaries are afraid to trust their republican voters. Accordingly they did not care to allow the people, under any limitations whatever, to elect the President, but having got control of the Constitutional Convention, they appointed Mr. Dole President, to hold office for four years, and just so long as the Senate and Assembly should fail to agree on a successor; restricting the choice, even then, to such persons as should be agreeable to a majority of the Senate, which will be elected by about 200 of the richest men on the islands."

"Nor do they stop here. They passed laws severely punishing any one who dares to speak disrespectfully of any of their high mightinesses. Any one, whether a native or foreigner, who dares to say that this republican government is not a republic, or that any of the missionaries' sons who deign to govern the barbarous Christians of Hawaii is not well fitted for the office of Governor, is liable to a term of imprisonment and a heavy fine."

"And yet, after all, though they have the Government and the laws and the courts and the juries all in their own hands, they are afraid to trust any of them, and on the first sign of alarm and before a blow was struck, they shut up all the courts and proclaimed martial law. And this is our pious Congregational missionary republic. This is the fruit of seventy years of Congregational teaching and missionary government."

"Now it is proposed to annex these islands, with their barbarous, idolatrous, filthy, debased, licentious, and ignorant, and half-breed Portuguese to boot, and to bring them into our republic as one of the States of our Union to help govern us. Already one branch of Congress has voted to spend \$500,000 in beginning to lay a cable for this purpose, which, of course, will involve us in about \$3,000,000 more, in addition to that already incurred, to enable Hawaiians to plant sugar at a cost to this country of \$20,000,000, taken out of the public treasury and put into the pockets of the planters to enable them to employ Mongolians and half-breed Portuguese."

"But we are to spend many millions more in annexing them. We shall have to build warships to defend our possession when we get it."

"I consider this the most dangerous and disastrous proposition that has ever been made in this country. If successful it will launch us upon an era of colonization and of petty disgraceful foreign wars. It will bring into our Union sham republics, which will still further corrupt our already corrupt government, and possibly destroy all reality in republican institutions."

"We are on the brink of a precipice, and a very little effort is needed to push us over. If I were standing alone on this continent, I would oppose and denounce this whole scheme of foreign wars, annexation and colonial projects to the very last."

Dr. R. M. Raymond said he indorsed what Mr. Shearman had said, with the exception of some criticism on the navy. Dr. Abbott did not agree with Mr. Shearman on questions of fact, but he did agree with Mr. Shearman in his position to annexation.

**Improvement at Fairmount.**

At the last meeting of the newly formed Chenery-street and Fairmount Improvement Club, held at Fairmount Hall, 235 Chenery street, much interest was manifested, the roll being signed by many new members. Resolutions were passed and committees appointed to make a thorough canvass in the matters of sewerage and grading Chenery street, securing police protection and electric lights.

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