HAWAII.

Continued from First Page.

resigned his position as Judge of the Supreme Court, which he held for life. That alone will illustrate the necessity for the uprising when a man will sacrifice a life position to throw in his lot with the party of revolution.

"There are no adventurers in this uprising, but men of wealth, position and influence entirely.

"Just imagine our position. For the past five years and a half there have been five uprisings or conspiracies against the Government. Owing to the instability of the Government, caused by these conspiracies, capitalists would not invest their money on the islands, and those who had already done so began to curtail as much as possible.

"Since Liliuokalani ascended the throne the country has been in as bad a condition as it was prior to the adoption of the new constitution in 1887.

"The white people have been smarting under unjust taxation, political corruption and other abuses till patience had ceased to be a virtue.

"Our action has not been a movement of impulse. For a long time the Queen and her advisers have been endeavoring to get the power of Government centered in the natives, leaving the foreigners in a hopeless minority.

"The Queen tried to force upon us a constitution even worse than was in vogue prior to 1887. She wanted the appointment of twenty-four nobles placed in her own hands, the same as her brother had, and the property qualification for voters abolished, so that some of the remaining twenty-four might be elected to support her, thereby giving her a majority in the Legislature.

"When the people, whose capital, energy and enterprise had built up the country, were practically asked to relinquish their right to proper representation in the Government for the protection of their vast interests we thought it was time to call a halt.

"We have had many corrupt Legislatures, but the last was the worst of all. It was no secret that $50 could purchase the vote and influence of any member. They passed the lottery bill and the opium bill, and crowned their infamy by voting out the best Cabinet we ever had just two days before prorogation.

"Although groaning under these abuses we might have jogged along without any uprising, but when the Queen appeared determined to force upon us the new constitution practically placing all power in the hands of the natives and reducing the term of the Supreme Court Judges from life to six years, the foreigners and the more intelligent natives saw that the only course left open to them was union with the United States.

"Those opposed to us are the Queen and her friends and the party of demagogues or men who live by politics and would do anything to put money into their own pockets.

"Our mission to Washington is simply to negotiate for annexation of the islands to the United States, as stated in the proclamation of the Committee of Safety. We, of course, do not know until we get to Washington whether the United States Government will annex the islands or not.

"If there is a desire for annexation, then the details will be gone into and all arrangements perfected. We are not in a position to say what these details will be, as they will depend largely upon what the United States Government is prepared to do.

"I cannot say what action England will take in the matter. She did not have a war vessel at the islands when we left.

"I feel this, that if the United States agrees to annex the islands, such an era of prosperity will be inaugurated as the islands have never seen before."

W. C. Wilder, who has vast interests at stake in the islands, and who was chairman of the citizens' mass-meeting when the resolution of the committee of safety was adopted, spoke in much the same strain as Mr. Thurston.

"The Cabinet," he said, "which the Legislature voted out two days before prorogation was what we called the Conservative Cabinet. It was composed of men of means and of the utmost probity, and who had the entire confidence of the whole moneyed and business interests of the country.

"Their successors, who have been now forced out of power by the revolutionists, were the worst lot of Ministers we had had in twenty years. They were entirely subservient to the Queen.

"We would, however, have accepted that Cabinet if the Queen had allowed the constitution to remain as it was and not tried to force the new constitution down our throats. It was putting us back to what we were prior to the revolution of 1887, when the King had to sign a new constitution.

"The proclamation tells what our mission is, and there is nothing further to say on that subject. It has the indorsement of all the American population, of the German community and by a large number of the English residents.

"I think the annexation of the islands will be of as much importance and benefit to the people of California and the business community of San Francisco as to the people of the islands.

"No; there was no unusual disturbance during the uprising, everything passing off quietly. There is evidently a misconception as to the landing of the marines from the Boston warship. It was done owing to a request from the American citizens to Consul-General Stevens as a protection to their lives and property. They did not patrol the streets, but took up their quarters in a vacant building opposite the theater. It had a good moral effect, however, upon the natives.

"Business has been very dull in the islands, but we hope that annexation to the United States will brighten things up."

Joseph Marsden gave a brief review of the political situation.

"Prior to the constitution of 1887," he said, "twenty-four Nobles were appointed by the King and twenty-four by universal suffrage. After 1887 twenty-four Nobles were returned by voters having a property qualification of $3000 or an annual income of $600 and the other twenty-four by universal suffrage.

"Prior to 1887 the King had the absolute power of appointing or removing the members of his Cabinet, but the new constitution, while it permitted him to appoint, debarred him from removing any one except by the process of law.

"Liliuokalani's aim has been all along to restore the former powers and privileges of the throne. The struggle commenced when the last Legislature began its sessions and has been kept up for over seven months.

"If the ex-Queen had got her own way it would have simply meant a complete sacrifice of our interests as the sole power would have been in the hands of the Queen and her native counselors."

"The deposed Queen," said Charles L. Carter, "is a woman of most determined character and obstinate will. My father was Premier in 1881, when she was regent during the time King Kalakaua was in Europe, and he has told me she was a perfect fiend.

"What is she now? On Saturday, the 14th, she was a Queen with a subservient Ministry, and had got her lottery bill and opium bill passed. Two days afterward, simply through a rash and foolish step, she is dethroned and a Provisional Government is appointed without any unusual disturbance.

"Ample provision has been made for her and for the Princess Victoria Kaiulani, the heir apparent.

"She should have known better, as the people were squirming under certain abuses. The religious element was up in arms owing to the passage of the lottery bill and the opium bill, and when she tried to force the new constitution upon us the business community rose up in its might and crushed her.

"Shortly before we left Liliuokalani sent a messenger to us asking the privilege of sending a messenger to Washington. But when we found that she really wanted to send a representative, who would be clothed with the power of Envoy Extraordinary, we naturally refused him a passage.

"What we most desire is a territorial connection with the United States. We would like a commission and a Governor appointed by the President, or a local government having the salient features of both those of Utah and of the District of Columbia.

"We would like a voice in the national councils, but would not ask a vote to Congress, preferring to adopt the same system as your Territories. We think it wise to take the direct government of Hawaii out of the hands of the residents, which simply means that we do not wish to be subject to the ignorant will of the Kanaka element.

"We would desire a resident Governor, who should be an Hawaiian, at least by adoption, although, of course, we would leave his appointment to the President."

W. R. Castle said that some of the native advisers of the ex-Queen knew of her scheme, but up till Saturday, the 14th, outsiders were completely in the dark.

"But," continued Mr. Castle, "when the news was brought to Mr. Thurston that she had at last resolved upon taking the step we had been dreading there was a spontaneous uprising of the white residents.

"The revolution was effected quietly. Only one man, a native policeman, was shot while attempting to recapture some ammunition which was in charge of a guard appointed by the Provisional Government.

"If the United States should decline to annex the islands, which I hardly think will happen, we would probably form a republic and ask the protection of the States.

"The natives are coming over to our side, and among the official documents of the commission are several petitions from natives to the United States Government asking for annexation.

"The natives are very illiterate. Some of them can read and write, but they lack judgment and energy. The majority are indifferent to anything that takes place and will quietly accept the situation.

"The whites pay about seven-eighths of the taxes and do not intend to give the natives the power of spending it. That is the whole thing in a nutshell.

"The deposed Queen was a good deal under the influence of Kanuhas or native sorcerers. She is a strong-willed woman, and when she ascended the throne she remarked that we would not find her such a pliant tool as her brother."

The commissioners will leave for Washington this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

FREDERICK TURRILL'S VIEWS.

Various Intrigues That Led Up to the Overthrow.

Frederick Turrill, who furnished the information about the Commissioners, is a native of Oahu, and the son of a former United States Consul at Honolulu. After a talk with the Commissioners, he expressed his willingness to speak of the events that led up to the present overthrow of the island kingdom. "The white people on the islands," he said to a reporter, "pay seven-eighths of the taxes. As far back as 1877 King Kalakaua started in to raise a loan of $10,000,000. This was reduced to $2,000,000. Negotiations were entered into for a $75,000 yacht. Premier Macfarlane had negotiated for a second-hand English warship for $1,000,000. A steam-schooner was bought for $80,000. This was fitted out as a man-of-war, and was sailed to Samoa, having on board John B. Bush as head Commissioner to negotiate for King Kalakaua the union of the Polynesian group of islands, with Kalakaua as King of them all.

"Premier Gibson presented to the King's imagination that he could enlarge his dominion in this way, but the Hawaiian taxpayers saw no need for a navy and going to great expense, and so they organized the Citizens' Protective League in 1887, and that began the downfall of his power.

"Kalakaua was compelled to accept a constitution, and a restricted monarchy resulted, which gave to the people the power to elect the House of Nobles and took from the King power to summarily dismiss the Cabinet. The Cabinet could not be removed except by a vote of want of confidence by the Legislature. In 1889 the recent Queen, assisted by R. W. Wilcox, started a revolution to place her on the throne while Kalakaua was King, the purpose being to restore the old constitution. Wilcox secured possession of the palace yard and the Government building. Thurston was the Premier, and he called out the Government troops to maintain the Government. The revolt was put down, nine natives being killed and from fifteen to twenty were said to have been wounded. The constitution of 1887, therefore, continued down to the recent date. Queen Liliuokalani came into power and has planned for a new constitution on the lines laid down. She proposed to be absolute ruler, but she has failed."

"It's very clear something had to be done down there," said a former newspaper man of the islands, now living in San Francisco, to-day. "The Queen, as I read the news, proposed to put back things to the condition they were under the Kamehamehas. The native Hawaiians, before they were given the customs of civilization, had a very strong form of government, but it was an absolute monarchy, and the King had the power of life and death. This was changed gradually by the granting of a constitution and various privileges, including the establishment of a Parliament.

"Now, as I understand it, Queen Liliuokalani was planning to adopt a new constitution, which would have done away with most of the rights which have accrued, and would give her practically absolute power. It imperiled property rights and even life, and something had to be done to insure stability.

"It is safe to say that much of the ferment that the islands have had for years is the result of the agitation begun by the late Premier, Walter Gibson. He was untiring in stirring up the natives, in puffing the vanity of the late King Kalakaua, and in planning great things which would bring himself into more power and make him virtual dictator of the kingdom. But, poor old fellow, he's gone now."

R. M. DAGGETT'S VIEWS.

The Lottery Bill Responsible—Extra Session of Congress.

Ex-Congressman R. M. Daggett, who was American Minister at Honolulu during President Arthur's administration, is in the city. A CALL reporter interviewed him at his rooms last evening regarding the Hawaiian solution.

"The revolution, in my opinion, is complete," he said. "The Hawaiian kingdom is gone, irrevocably gone. The whites have evidently secured complete control.

"The revolutionists represent the solid and substantial class. The Provisional Government is sustained by the commercial interests of the islands, and there seems nothing more to be done for the United States Government to annex it as a territory. There can hardly arise any political complications in bringing this about.

"Even England will hardly be likely to offer any objections, and all the other powers with commercial interests in the islands are friendly to the extension of American jurisdiction over that country."

"But will not the native population be likely to resist annexation?"

"No. They are a passive, easy-going, good-natured people. They are more attached to Americans than to any other people. All they want is good government and to be let alone."

"What do you consider the immediate cause of the overthrow of the monarchy, Mr. Daggett?"

"I think that the passage of the bill in the Hawaiian Parliament authorizing the Royal Hawaiian lottery scheme had a great deal to do with it. That measure outraged the moral sense of the missionary element, who are all-powerful. This enterprise was backed by Chicago capitalists, but it excited bitter opposition among the white people. The Queen was badly advised when she announced her intention to sign the lottery bill. The missionary element thereupon made common cause with the revolutionary party, and then it was only a question of a few days to overthrow the throne."

"What do you predict will be the political change?"

"The only course that is open is to set up a United States Territorial Government in the Hawaiian Islands. This is what is desired by the inhabitants. As the population is only 80,000 a State government is manifestly out of the question."

"Can the President, in your opinion, do this without consulting Congress?"

"Certainly not. The subject is of such grave importance that the Executive would not assume the responsibility of acting alone. Besides offices would have to be created and appropriations made. Mr. Harrison's first step will be to lay the whole matter before Congress."

"Do you think anything can be done before the change of administration at Washington?"

"The preliminaries can be arranged. The measure in its nature is a very urgent one.

"It is not a party question, and I think, therefore, that you would find the present Republican Senate and Democratic House in perfect accord in facilitating legislation to bring the islands under the immediate control of the United States Government."

"What commercial advantage to San Francisco will follow annexation?"

"It will be considerable, though, as you know, four-fifths of the Hawaiian trade now comes to this port. We may look for a revival of the sugar interests. Claus Spreckels has $5,000,000 invested in the islands in this branch of industry. There is a bounty of 2 cents a pound on sugar, and the Hawaiians, once under our flag, will be entitled to this bounty. It is understood, however, that the tariff reformers will repeal the bounties on sugar, which will compel them to restore the tariff on that article. But what then? Honolulu will be an American port, and her sugar will be a domestic product. This will mean a revival of prosperity for the island planters."

"Are there any other industries that may be developed?"

"Yes; I think that Yankee energy will find a field to develop or rather extend some struggling lines of agriculture. Coffee equal to the best Mocha has been raised in the islands. The finest qualities of bananas are grown. Orange orchards can also be planted. The trouble is that the natives, who are dying off rapidly, have not earnestly taken advantage of their fine soil and favorable climate."

"What about our Chinese exclusion laws? Will the Hawaiians regard them with favor?"

"The Hawaiians are just as anxious as we are to rid themselves of the coolies."

"Do you think the United States Government will make any provision for the support of the ex-Queen and family?"

"I have no doubt that Congress will consider her claims. The income from the crown lands, amounting to $60,000 annually, has been set aside for the royal household. If this should be taken away from her and the Princess I believe the American Congress will be generous enough to make ample provision for the Hawaiians of the royal family by voting them a liberal pension during the remainder of their lives."

COMMISSIONERS IN CONFERENCE.

Business Men Hear the Plan of the Proposed Annexation.

Prominent representatives of the mercantile community lost no time in taking steps to consider the situation and the proposition of annexation of the islands.

During the afternoon President Pond called a meeting of the trustees of the Chamber of Commerce at his office to hear the representatives of the Hawaiian Commissioners in connection with the proposition of annexing the islands to the United States.

The meeting was called by request of the Commissioners, who desired to have the facts fully understood by the business men of San Francisco. They were compelled to act in haste, the Commissioners explained, in their request for the meeting, because they intended to depart for Washington to-night.

Those present at the meeting, which was held with closed doors, were: Lorrin A. Thurston and William R. Castle, Hawaiian Commissioners; President Pond, Trustees Chapman, Merry, Nelson, Dimond and McKinnon and Secretary Haynes of the Chamber of Commerce.

During the hour the conference lasted the Hawaiian Commissioners addressed the trustees at length, giving a history of the recent occurrences, describing the existing situation when they left Honolulu and outlining their mission to this country.

After the meeting adjourned the Commissioners declined to discuss the conference, except to say that they were guests of the trustees and therefore could not repeat anything that had been said.

For a time after the Commissioners departed the trustees deliberated upon the matter and decided to call a meeting for Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. President Pond was authorized to appoint a committee to inquire and report at the meeting as to the basis of action to be considered.

The Traffic Association of California will also take action on the matter. President Barry Baldwin of the association said: "I think it would be a great benefit to the Hawaiian Islands if they were annexed to the United States. This is not from any selfish motives, either. The natural position of the islands, in close proximity to this country, makes the proposition all the more reasonable in the matter of mercantile interests alone, if for no other reason. "It would be beneficial to business men in both countries to increase their trade, which at present is of no considerable proportions. Again, it is not surprising that situated so close to the greatest republic of the world, the people of this little monarchy should have eventually become imbued with a spirit of freedom. I hope the annexation will take place without delay."

CLOSETED WITH SPRECKELS.

Mr. Thurston Tells the Planter That the Situation Is Serious.

Of unusual importance and interest was the news of the revolt to the firm of Spreckels Bros. & Co., who have conducted extensive sugar plantations on the islands for many years. Every one connected with the firm's Market-street offices therefore eagerly read every line in the papers brought by the steamer Claudine.

When Claus Spreckels arrived at his office about 10 o'clock he found Mr. Thurston, one of the commissioners and an old friend, waiting for a conference. Mr. Thurston was for some years Minister of the Interior under King Kalakaua and is one of the best posted men in the country on Hawaiian political affairs. He and Mr. Spreckels were closeted together for fully an hour and no callers upon Mr. Spreckels were allowed to interrupt the talk. J. D. Spreckels and others of the Spreckels companies took part occasionally. Details of the uprising were gone into very thoroughly, and Mr. Spreckels expressed great interest and sympathy in the movement. He said he was satisfied, all things considered, that there is nothing to be done to protect the interests of Americans at the islands, but to annex the kingdom. Mr. Thurston said that things are in such a position now that no party or class of residents are fully capable of establishing a State Government. They must look outside and naturally come to the United States.

It is stated, also, that the condition of affairs is much more threatening than is indicated by the published statements in the Hawaiian papers. It was the declared intention to ultimately expel all foreigners from the islands. The proposed disfranchising of all except the native-born was to be the first step. There would be bloodshed and destruction of property. After expelling the foreigners their property would be confiscated. Property is now protected only by a volunteer force of 500 men and the marines and blue-jackets from the Boston. It was affirmed by Mr. Thurston, and Mr. Spreckels agreed, that if this Government fails to annex the islands they will be left open to anarchy.

MAYOR ELLERT'S ACTION.

He Promptly Communicates With Commercial Organizations.

Mayor Ellert yesterday morning received a letter as follows in regard to the Hawaiian situation:

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28, 1893, 9 A. M.

Mayor Ellert—SIR: Permit us to suggest that the annexation of Hawaii is of great importance to this city, and we advise calling a meeting of the Board of Supervisors at 2 P. M. to-day and a public meeting for Monday evening next. Yours, most truly,

E. D. SAWYER.
F. R. KING.

Mr. Ellert immediately returned an answer in the following words:

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28, 1893.

Hon. E. D. Sawyer—DEAR SIR: Received your letter this morning as to your views relative to the importance of the annexation of Hawaii and suggesting meetings of the Board of Supervisors relative thereto.

In reply, while recognizing the importance of the matter you suggest, it seems to me the proper course is to give our Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade and League of Progress an opportunity to consider and discuss the proposition, so that the municipal government, if called upon to give expression to the public sentiment, will act intelligently on the best authority, and will avoid any mistakes that hasty or ill-advised action might occasion.

In an intelligent and thorough discussion of this matter by our representative citizens, as contained in those organizations, no mistakes can be made. Yours truly, L. R. ELLERT.

Concurrently with the foregoing Mayor Ellert wrote letters to the presidents of the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade and League of Progress, each being alike and as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28, 1892.

To the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade and similar local organizations:

My attention has been called to the action taken in Hawaii and its important bearing upon the commercial interests of this coast. I beg to state that, as the representative of the commercial interests, if reliable information has been obtained, this is a subject which should merit your early attention, so that an expression of your views may be indorsed by the municipal authorities and forwarded to Washington. Yours, truly, L. R. ELLERT, Mayor.

WE CAN ANNEX IT.

Neither France Nor England Can Claim the Overthrown Monarchy.

The question of annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States was discussed in all its phases yesterday.

"There is nothing to prevent annexation by the United States, which declined to pledge itself, as England and France did, not to interfere with the autonomy of the Hawaiian Kingdom," said R. J. Creighton. "The question now resolves itself into one of expediency with the United States; but favorable action is earnestly hoped for by all American citizens having investments in the islands. Indeed it is the unanimous opinion of all California citizens having property interests in Hawaii, or who are identified with its trade and commerce, that the active intervention of the United States in Hawaiian affairs is immediately and absolutely necessary if the lives and properties of the European residents on the islands are to be preserved.

"The crisis is much more acute than appears from the press reports. It was the declared intention of the native party, which presented the new constitution to the Queen with her knowledge and approval, to expel all Europeans and make it a purely Kanaka government. The first step in this programme was the new constitution, which disfranchised all foreigners, whether born on the islands or abroad, and abolished the elective Upper House, replacing it by a nominated Chamber. This would have enabled the Queen and her native advisers to accomplish their purpose through the Legislature under form of law. This meant confiscation and possibly the massacre of the foreign population. The design, fortunately, was frustrated and an appeal taken to the United States, which is the country most interested in Hawaiian affairs.

"A strong memorial in favor of annexation would be forwarded from San Francisco to the President should this become necessary; but it is hoped that the gravity of the situation and the necessity for protecting the lives and property of American citizens on the islands will induce the United States Government to act promptly in preserving the peace and good order of the Hawaiian Islands. Annexation appears to be the only means of obtaining the desired end."

"The old treaty between France and England, made in 1842," said another, who desired that his name be not published "recognized the independence of the islands. It was a treaty between these powers, negotiated by King Louis Philippe, binding each nation not to take possession of the islands. It is clear, in the views of those well posted, that England under the treaty cannot annex, nor can France. The United States at the time the treaty was negotiated refused to be bound or join in the treaty. In other words, it refused to pledge itself not to take possession of the islands, but simply recognized the independence of the Government."

ENGLAND'S POLICY.

Hawaiian Royalty Was Very Friendly to Great Britain.

It is well known that a very cordial feeling toward England is entertained by Queen Liliuokalani and the political leaders of the native element and that this feeling is much more friendly than toward America.

Many observers of the course of political affairs in the islands suspect that a secret understanding, if not a secret treaty, existed between the British Government and the late sovereign of the Hawaiian kingdom.

Whatever may be the relations between the two Governments England may be expected to be an important factor in the course of events in the near future and the course of the British Government will be watched with great interest in the United States.

Claus Spreckels said last evening he hardly thought that a secret treaty or agreement with England had been entered into by the deposed Queen.

"The Queen and those near her were, however," said Mr. Spreckels, "very friendly toward England, and more so than toward the United States.

"As to the majority of the natives, they are like children. They are easily led and influenced this way and that way. The American element there is much the largest among the foreigners, and I think the English and Germans are about equally divided. The American element, of course, is still American in spirit, and the Germans favor America rather than England.

"Yes, annexation is what the islands need. This country can never consent to another power obtaining possession, and union with America would result in the development of the islands.

"Hawaii lies right in front of us, and is the richest and finest among the islands of the Pacific, but it is undeveloped. A little sugar and rice are raised, but that is about all.

"Yet a hundred varieties of tropical fruits would flourish there. The finest coffee in the world grows there, and the vanilla bean could be easily grown. The country lacks population. It could support a million and a half of people. Many thousand acres of the finest lands are held by the crown. They should be sold as homesteads. I think that rapid development would follow union with the United States."

AN EVENING CONFERENCE.

The Commissioners Meet Some Interested Business Men.

Last evening Commissioners Castle, Carter and Marsden met in Parlor A of the Palace Hotel with several men of San Francisco who are directly interested in the islands. The conference was suggested by the commissioners, who wished to thoroughly explain the situation to the San Francisco business men most interested in the affairs of the islands, and to enlist their support for the important mission of the delegation.

The San Francisco men present were Claus, John D. and Adolph Spreckels; W. H. Dimond of Williams, Dimond & Co., agents for Hawaiian sugar plantations; M. S. Greenebaum and O. M. Vesper of Welch & Co., who are similar agents; H. W. Hyman of Hyman Bros., who have a branch mercantile house in Honolulu, and C. R. Bishop, who owns a bank there.

"The Commissioners simply wanted to explain the situation to us more in detail," said John D. Spreckels to a CALL reporter, when the two hours' informal talk was ended. All of the San Francisco men there are members of the Chamber of Commerce, and any action we may take will be as members of that body.

"We all heartily approve of the annexation plan which alone will give American interests in the islands a feeling of security. The Chamber of Commerce will probably adopt resolutions for presentation to Congress approving of annexation.

"San Francisco is especially interested in the matter on account of its commercial relations with Honolulu, and annexation would greatly stimulate the trade between San Francisco and the islands."

Mr. Spreckels gave one item of information not contained in other reports, and that was that just before the landing of the American naval force three attempts to fire buildings had been made.

THE CLAUDINE.

It Is Probable the Steamer Will Return to Honolulu on Wednesday.

The steamer Claudine, which brought over the envoys of the new Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands, is one of the stanchest vessels belonging to the Oceanic Steamship Company. She steams very quickly and can cover the distance between San Francisco and the islands in seven and a half or eight days. She is under the command of Captain Cameron, one of the best seamen on the line.

On her present trip across she occupied eight days and ten hours for the reason that she was in ballast and encountered very severe weather. Otherwise Captain Cameron states that he would have brought her in sooner.

It is probable that the Claudine will immediately take a light load and return to Honolulu on Wednesday or Thursday next.

HINTS OF DISFAVOR.

Many Interests Are Involved in the Annexation Question.

It Is a Grave Question, and Statesmen Hesitate to Express their Opinions Freely.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The news that Queen Liliuokalani had been overthrown came to the United States Government with an emphasis that precluded any doubt as to its authenticity. An official dispatch to Secretary John W. Foster, received this morning, brought the startling intelligence. He immediately sent the information to President Harrison and Mott Smith, the representative of Queen Liliuokalani. Mott Smith, however, had already been informed, and hurried to the State Department with a dispatch from Thurston, leader of the commission sent to negotiate the annexation of Hawaii to the United States.

The interview between Secretary of State Foster and Dr. Smith continued for some time and at its close Secretary Foster went over to the White House and had a conference with President Harrison.

Secretary Foster also sent the news to the office of the Secretary of the Navy with the request for an immediate interview with Secretary Tracy. Tracy had not reached the department at the time, but Assistant Secretary Soley, recognizing the importance of the information, went at once to see Secretary Foster. They had a consultation in reference to the naval strength of the United States in Hawaiian waters and Soley informed Foster the only vessel there was the cruiser Boston, now at Honolulu. No other vessels, he said, were in the vicinity. Foster thought it would be well to have a better naval representation at Honolulu, and Soley went back to the Navy Department to ascertain what vessels were available for service in this connection.

Secretary Tracy arrived soon after Soley returned, and upon hearing the news went over to Secretary Foster. It will take at least ten days for one of our naval vessels to join the Boston at Honolulu. It is probable the new coast defense vessel Monterey will be sent. This vessel is completed, with the exception of having its turret armor in place, and it is likely she will sail at once from San Francisco to support the Boston. The interior lining of the iron to which the armor is riveted has been placed in her turrets and her stores are all on board. After an interview with Secretary Foster, Mott Smith told a reporter that he thought the new Government could be maintained without a display of force by the United States. He believed, he said, the people themselves would regulate matters and that there would be no trouble. Smith had believed the revolution inevitable, but thought it would not come so soon.

While of course no statement of the policy to be pursued by the United States in the matter will be made, at least until after the arrival of the commissioners from Hawaii, it may be said that the visit of the Hawaiians will hardly be successful, if the purport thereof has been correctly stated. Aside from the innovation upon the policy of the Government since its organization, which annexation would involve, the interests of other countries in the Sandwich Islands are too large to permit on the part of the Governments of those nations an acquiescence in such annexation. It would involve consequences the United States would not care to risk and which its long settled policy forbids it to assume.

In the executive session to-day the Senate discussed the revolution. Generally the speeches seemed to favor annexation or the establishment of a protectorate. In opposition to these views it was asserted that the debt of Hawaii amounted to more than $3,000,000, which was sufficient cause for this Government to halt before assuming the load. It was also stated by other Senators that when we secured our coaling station at Pearl River years ago there was an agreement under which England, Germany, the United States and other great powers agreed to keep their hands off and permit Hawaii to run its own affairs.

In controvention of this statement it was claimed that while there might have been a tacit understanding in that direction, it was not such a contract between the powers as would preclude the United States in the event of a request from the Government of Hawaii from exercising the power of annexation, if indeed there had been any understanding whatever on the subject. In support of the presumption that there was no agreement it was shown that England had been for a year or so quietly but industriously making inroads in the islands and creating a feeling among the people of that country which was harmful and extremely prejudicial to the interests of the United States and her citizens, who had invested their money in enterprises that were developing the islands and increasing their trade and commerce.

In the House of Representatives there was strong feeling expressed by leading Democrats against annexation. At the same time it was the equally unanimous opinion that no other nation should be permitted to step in and control the destinies of the islands. It was said by several leading Congressmen that the course Hawaii is adopting in seeking annexation is practically the same as that taken by Texas when it became a part of the United States.

On the other hand naval officers are enthusiastic over the news. One officer, who has an intimate acquaintance with Stevens, our Minister to Hawaii, said that he had been present when Stevens presented his credentials to the Government formed on the accession of Queen Liliuokalani to the throne. At that time Stevens read to the Queen an address in which he virtually outlined the policy she was to pursue. The Queen did not relish the suggestions of Stevens and became very angry.

"If she had adhered to what he said," remarked the officer, "she would be on the throne to-day."

In reference to annexation another officer said that if the United States possessed Hawaii we could make it the Gibraltar of the Pacific.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—S. B. Dole, now President of the Provisional Government of Hawaii, is a graduate of Williams College and has been Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Hawaii. He is a scholarly man of acknowledged legal and judicial ability.

BLAINE FAVORED ANNEXATION.

He Sent Minister Stevens to Hawaii for That Purpose.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Secretary Blaine was favorable to the annexation of the islands and at one time sent Minister Stevens to negotiate for their acquisition. Mr. Blaine was also anxious that a telegraph cable should be laid from San Francisco to Honolulu, and so expressed himself during the Fifty-first Congress when the bill was pending granting a subsidy to the company formed to lay the cable.

WASHINGTON EXCITED.

The News From Hawaii Is the Sensation of the Hour.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The news of the Hawaiian revolution is the sensation of the hour. It is not surprising to those who are familiar with the diplomatic complications in Hawaii during the past decade to learn that the British Minister declines to recognize a Government which he knows will not be subservient to that of Queen Victoria. England has long been ambitious of gaining so strong a foothold in the Sandwich Islands as to enable her to assume ultimately a practical protectorate over them. The recently dethroned Queen has been known to entertain decided pro-English sentiments and it is natural, therefore, that Great Britain's representatives at Honolulu should regret her overthrow.

Mr. Thurston, who is en route to Washington to secure this Government's consent to the annexation of the islands, is an American lawyer. He has lived for some years at Honolulu. The annexation to the United States has been with him, as with the other Americans living there, a long-cherished scheme. He spent part of last winter in Washington endeavoring to further the project. Not having any official designation his efforts met with little success. His proposition was that this Government, if it would not agree to annex the islands, should at least assume a protectorate over them and govern them as our Western Territories are now governed. His present visit to Washington will carry with it a prestige which he has not heretofore enjoyed, as he is now the duly accredited representative of the new provisional Government. What success may follow his present effort it is of course difficult at this time to say.

It is barely possible that Secretary John W. Foster may, as a result of the Hawaiian coup d'etat, postpone his departure for Paris for a few days. It was his intention to sail February 8. This would enable Mr. Thurston to have several conferences with him, as the former will reach Washington a week from to-day. It is said President Harrison wishes to profit by the advice of General Foster, and that he will ask the latter to remain in Washington until Mr. Thurston arrives.

Out of twelve Senators and thirty-two Representatives in Congress seen by THE CALL representative to-night eighteen favored annexation, twelve opposed it and fourteen were non-committal, preferring to await further news and to have time to give the matter more careful consideration. A singular fact is that the members of the California delegation do not seem as favorably disposed toward the annexation scheme as might reasonably be expected of them. Senator Felton said:

"I am not sure whether I favor the annexation of the islands or not. It seems to me that the advantage would all be on the side of the Hawaiians, even from an economical standpoint. From the strategical and sentimental point of view the acquisition of the islands will be popular with the masses. As is well known, sugar manufacturing is the great industry of the Hawaiian Islands, and her people would be glad to receive the bounty which the American planters do. It would probably amount to several millions per year, for an immense amount of sugar is produced there. If the bounty on sugar is not retained the Democrats will, I think, be obliged to increase their revenue by again imposing a tariff duty on that grade of sugar and the Hawaiians would thus reap benefit from American citizenship. The question as to what we should do with the islands after we had acquired possession of them is pertinent. Would it do to make a new State? There are about 50,000 people there, I understand, and at least half of them are natives and Chinamen — an undesirable class of people, generally speaking. There has been some talk in former years of making the islands an adjunct of the State of California, and this might be done, though a good many Californians would oppose the scheme. The question is too big a one to handle in an offhand way, and I have not had time to give the matter careful thought."

Representative Geary of California, a member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, said: "This is a matter which should have very careful consideration before an opinion could be ventured as to the advisability of acquiring possession of the islands. While such action would not be at variance with the Monroe doctrine, it would be a departure from the policy of this country heretofore expressed. We have only one warship on the Pacific Coast at present which would be immediately available in case of trouble over the islands with any foreign power."

Representative Loud of California, said: "This is a very serious question. It is a matter of doubtful public policy whether the United States should acquire any foreign territory. It has never been the policy of this country in the past. And then, the people of the Sandwich Islands are so very dissimilar to our own. I believe that natives and Chinese constitute a very large proportion of the population. It might be expedient, perhaps, to secure the islands in order to prevent any foreign power from gaining supremacy on territory so near our own shores, and the establishment of a naval coaling station there would also be of undoubted advantage to us in time of war, but it is not certain that there would be any other great advantage to the United States in acquiring possession of the islands."

Representative Hilborn reiterated his views expressed some time ago opposing annexation.

Irving M. Scott of San Francisco said: "I am heartily in favor of annexing the islands. The advantage would be mutual. I had a talk with the Navy Department officials to-day about the completion of the Monterey, and while I don't know whether they purpose sending her to Honolulu, yet that is the presumption. I told them I would turn the vessel over to the department at once if they wished her, but they said they would await the receipt of the official report of her trial trip before putting her in commission. If there is no immediate prospect of trouble the vessel will go to the Mare Island Navy-yard to be provisioned, but if trouble should seem imminent and immediate the ship could be on her way to the islands in a week."

Representative Dockery of Missouri said: "I am opposed to the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. The United States has its hands full now looking after the members of its large family."

Representative Sayers of Texas also expressed himself as opposed to annexation, and for the same reasons as were advanced by Dockery.

Senator Morgan, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, favors the annexation scheme heartily. He says that this is one of the most important matters that has arisen during his career in Congress.

Representative Hitt (Republican), a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, favored annexation.

Representative Holman of Indiana opposes it, as might well be expected.

Blount, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, is non-committal.

Senator Butler, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said: "It is premature to discuss the matter now. I presume that when Commissioner Thurston and his colleagues arrive they will present their petition to the President, who will transmit it to Congress with a special message bearing on the matter, which will then come up for legitimate discussion. Of course there can be no doubt of the desirability of those islands for a naval station. Unless they are purchased, as were Alaska and Louisiana, it will be necessary for Congress it pass a regular act of annexation, as was done in the case of the Republic of Texas. Hawaii would then be made a Territory. During the first years of my term in the Senate I reported a bill giving a government to Alaska. We furnished her with a government consisting of Commissioners, a court, a Marshal and features of like character. By the terms of the treaty the Russian-Indian subjects were made citizens, but the population in general was unfitted for our laws and the usual forms of government. Something of the kind would be necessary in the case of Hawaii, though conditions ought to be much better there. I am not thoroughly acquainted with the character of the natives of Hawaii, but they have among them a good sprinkling of intelligent foreign-born citizens."

Representative Chipman of Michigan, a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, said: "It is not necessary for me to say that I favor annexation. I favored it in the Fifty-first Congress in my speech on the Hawaiian cable. I consider it not only possible, but highly desirable. Of course a contest with England could not be avoided, but that should not affect the matter one way or the other. This country will never amount to anything more than a second-class power so long as it whisks around the corner when it sees a foeman approaching.

"England takes whatever she wants. I do not believe in a bullying policy, but America must know her rights and maintain them at all hazards. I hope to see the limits of this country extend northward to the Arctic region, with one strong defensive and offensive station in the West Indies, be it Cuba or another of those islands, and one of similar strength and usefulness in the Pacific. The islands would prove valuable acquisitions from every point of view. I do not know what Mr. Cleveland's views are, but I do believe that in the next four years the Sandwich Islands will become a part of this country. It is their logical destiny."

Celso Cæsar Morena, who was at one time a member of the Cabinet of Hawaii, says he is delighted with the turn affairs have taken and hopes that Robert Wilcox will be made Governor of the islands. "Wilcox was at the bottom of this revolution, you had better believe," said he.

Minister Mott Smith is greatly surprised at the Queen's action in tamely submitting. "She must be demented," said he, "for she loses a salary of $80,000 per year."

This is unreserved language for a diplomat to use, to say the least.

READY FOR SEA.

There Is a Bustle of Preparation at the Navy-Yard.

VALLEJO, Jan. 28.—Not for several months past has there been so much bustle and activity as was shown at the Mare Island Navy-yard to-day. As soon as the San Francisco morning papers had been received announcing the overthrow of the monarchical Government at Hawaii and the establishment of a provisional Government it was predicted that orders of some decisive character would soon follow.

Such proved to be the case. The various heads of departments were ordered to report immediately at the commandant's office, and orders were issued to them to have the flagship Mohican and cruiser Ranger ready to steam away from the yard to-night if required and the Adams to be ready within forty-eight hours at the most.

Carts were at once set to work hauling coal for the two former ships and as fast as received at the wharf was taken aboard in baskets and stored in the bunkers. Provisions were sent out from the storerooms, every available man was set to work where he could be the most useful. On board the ships the gear was made ready for immediate use. Admiral Skerrett, the commander-in-chief of the squadron, held a long secret consultation with Admiral Irwin, commandant of the yard, relative to the course to be pursued at the islands where it is said the ships of war are likely to go.

Admiral Skerrett has been at the islands before and rendered valuable assistance in the time of need. If ordered the ships will go down as fast as steam and sail will carry them.

Regrets are expressed that no iron cruiser of recent type is here to go down to the islands. The Mohican is short handed, but a request was made on the Navy Department at Washington to allow a portion of the Monterey's crew to be transferred to the flag-ship. Word was received from the department this afternoon to know how long it would take to get the Monterey ready for duty after she came up to the yard, which will be the fore part of the coming week.

It is not anticipated by those here that there will be any serious trouble at the islands, though it is best to be prepared in case of need. The fleet will consist of the Mohican, Boston, Ranger and Adams, with the Alliance at Samoa, and which will probably be at Honolulu before long. The showing of the ships, though not formidable, would be quite respectable. The officers and crews of the ships are anxious to get away from the yard with the least possible delay, and are using every exertion to further this end, and it only awaits final orders from the department for them to go.

ENGLAND QUIESCENT.

The War Vessels at Victoria Receive No Orders.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 28.—As far as is known no orders have been received here relative to the movements of the British warships on account of to-day's news from Honolulu. The Warspite is on her way to England, the Melpomene and Daphne are at Panama, the Garnet is due from the south, the Nymphe has gone to the China station, the Pheasant and Champion are in southern waters and the Hyacinthe is at Esquimalt.

THE DEATH OF DAVIS.

Was It Due to an Accident or Murder?

Belief That His Daughter-in-Law Was Concerned in the Death of the Millionaire.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 28.—The son of J. A. Davis, who a few days ago was killed by falling downstairs, arrived Thursday evening and at once went to the Driard. There he ensconced himself in a room and refused to be seen. Meantime preparations were made for hurrying the remains away. A police officer sought to interview the son, but was prevented with the aid of Hartnagle, one of the hotel proprietors, who said he was too broken up and would remain in his room until the departure of the boat. Meantime he got out by another door and went to the police station to induce the chief to call off the officer.

While this was going on the body of the deceased was removed from the undertaders', but not to the boat, and the Davis people could not be found until before the departure of the boat, when the remains and family went aboard.

The conviction here is that matters are very crooked. It is said that Davis could not have fallen unaided in the way he did, while the admissions made by the daughter-in-law are of the most compromising character, and that she indeed was the means of causing him to fall. The authorities did not act, in view of the verdict of the Coroner's jury, no information having been laid.

An attempt was made the evening of the arrival of A. J. Davis, the son of the deceased millionaire, to arrive at the truth of the reports connecting his wife with his father's death, the rumor being that the fatal fall resulted from a push given in the hallway after a quarrel provoked by his drinking.

Mrs. Davis had kept to her room since the fall and was not called at the inquest. Her husband refused an interview, even by Police Sergeant Levin, who told him he had something important to communicate, and as the intention to injure was not suggested against his wife, the body was allowed to be taken away.

THE CHAUTAUQUANS.

Preparations for the Summer Assembly at Pacific Grove.

SAN JOSE, Jan. 28.—The executive board of the Pacific Coast Branch of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle met here to-day to make general arrangements for the summer assembly work at Pacific Grove. Dr. A. C. Hirst presided.

It was reported that Hon. D. Lamar, brother of the late Judge Lamar, will be among the star lecturers at Pacific Grove. Department work was arranged for as follows: Art, Professor Gray of London; entomology, Professor Woodworth; botany, Miss Morton; cooking, Miss Whittaker; gymnasium, Dr. T. D. Wood of Palo Alto. Special lectures will be given on Greek art. The assembly will open July 3 and continue until July 16.

MONEY IN HIS PURSE.

But It Was "Fake" Money and the Owner Is Now in Jail.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 28.—James Johnson showed up at Santa Monica as a swell tourist some time ago.

He put up his purse at a restaurant, which he said contained $11,000 in greenbacks. On the strength of the purse he borrowed large sums of money. The purse was stuffed with advertisements printed after the style of greenbacks. Johnson was arrested this morning.

WANTS THE STATE FAIR.

Los Angeles to Ask for an Appropriation of $25,000.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 28.—At the meeting of the Sixth District Agricultural Association a resolution was passed to endeavor to get the State Fair held in this city. The Legislature will be asked to appropriate $25,000 for that purpose.

BIG PURCHASE OF BONDS.

One Firm Buys the Issue of the Linda Vista District.

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 28.—The directors of the Linda Vista irrigation district this morning opened bids for the purchase of $840,000 worth of bonds.

There was only one. It was from Wade & Cooper, representing one of the largest syndicates of bond-buyers in the United States, and was an offer of 90 cents on the dollar. It was accepted.

IN FAVOR OF DIVISION.

The People of Fresno in Favor of Segregation.

FRESNO, Jan. 28.—A meeting was held here to-night to confer on the proposed division of Fresno County. Senator G. G. Goucher and Assemblyman G. W. Mordecai and H. J. T. Jacobsen came down from Sacramento to attend for the purpose of ascertaining the desire of the people in the matter. About 125 people came down from Madera to present their side in favor of division. Miles Wallace, an attorney of Sanger, presided. Between 400 and 500 people were present.

W. D. Grady made a strong speech against division as did S. N. Griffith. Assemblyman Jacobsen pledged himself to oppose it. He advanced no argument against it, however. Alexander Gordon, Thomas E. Hughes and others of this city spoke in favor of division as did Colonel E. H. Cox and others of Madera. Senator Goucher and Assemblyman Mordecai also made speeches favoring division.

Supervisor Jake Myer presented a resolution stating it to be the sense of the meeting that the county should be divided and that the north side should be permitted to form a new county. A vote was taken on the resolution with the result in favor of the divisionists, the vote being 345 for and 65 against division. The meeting then adjourned.

The divisionists are naturally jubilant. The meeting was long advertised as an anti-division meeting and the fact that so few were present who opposed division demonstrated clearly that the majority of the people on the south side are either indifferent or are in favor of letting the people on the north side form a new county.

COLLEGE ATHLETES ORGANIZE.

An Association of Southern California Institutions.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 28.—Representatives of Southern California colleges met in Los Angeles to-day and formed an Intercollegiate Athletic Association of Southern California.

The following institutions were represented: University of Southern California, Pomona College of Claremont, Occidental University of Los Angeles, Chaffey College of Ontario and the Southern California College of Los Angeles. Throp University of Pasadena was not represented, but will in all probability be in the association.

The following officers were elected: R. S. Day of Pomona College, president; E. E. Hall of the University of Southern California, vice-president; G. T. Bernhardt of Chaffey College, secretary; B. G. Gillette of the Occidental, treasurer.

The association will hold its first annual field day in Los Angeles about April 15. There will be ten events, in which each college will have one man. The winner in each event will receive a gold medal and the winning college team will receive a gold cup and will hold it for the ensuing year. The association also intends to arrange for intercollegiate contests in football, baseball and, perhaps, in tennis.

SONOMA WOMAN DEAD.

Decease of Mrs. J. L. Jordan, a Relative of Tom Thumb.

SANTA ROSA, Jan. 28.—Mrs. J. L. Jordan, one of the oldest residents of Sonoma County, died at her home at Los Guilicos on Saturday. She was born in Bridgeport, Mass., in 1818. Her maiden name was Stratton and she was a cousin of General Tom Thumb. Her son, Elmer Jordan, is a prominent railroad man at Sacramento.

Crushed by His Horse.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 28.—Stephen Sager died yesterday from injuries sustained by the falling of his horse on him at Washington. The horse threw Sager to the ground and rolled on top of him.

Additional telegraph on Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Pages.

Hood's Cures

Son of John L. McMurray
Of Ravenswood, W. Va.

A Father's Gratitude

Impels Him to Tell How His Son Was Saved

White Swelling and Scrofula Cured.

"I write this simply because I feel it a duty to humanity, so that others affected as my son was may know how to be cured. When he was 7 years old a white swelling came on his right leg below the knee, drawing his leg up at right angles and causing him intense suffering. He could not walk and I considered him

A Confirmed Cripple.

The swelling was lanced and discharged freely. At length we decided to take him to Cincinnati for a surgical operation. He was so weak and poor we gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla to build up his strength. To our great surprise,

Hood's Sarsaparilla

not only gave strength, but caused the sore, after discharging several pieces of bone, to entirely heal up. His leg straightened out, and he now runs everywhere, as lively as any boy." J. L. MCMURRAY, Notary Public, Ravenswood, W. Va.

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ja22 SuSa

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