

# ANNEXATION MESSAGE

## THE HAWAIIAN TREATY BEFORE THE SENATE.

President McKinley Says Annexation of the Island is in Accordance With the Established Policy of this Country—A Feeling Against Ratification by Some Senators.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The treaty for the annexation of the Hawaiian islands reached the Senate at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The Senate at once went into executive session, and as soon as the doors were closed the message of President McKinley accompanying the treaty and the treaty itself were read to the Senate. They were attentively listened to. In one part of the chamber there was a group of Senators who will bitterly oppose the ratification of the treaty. Among them were Senators Gray, Mills, Pasco, White, Caffery Pettigrew and McEnery.

As soon as the reading of the documents was completed Senator Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, moved that the message and the treaty be made public. Senator Gray objected to a vote on the motion, and under the rules a single objection carried the motion over until to-day.

There was some discussion as to when the treaty might be considered, and Senator White asked if it was the intention to push it at this session, and upon the reply being made that it was possible, the California senator said: "I desire to announce that I am prepared to stay here all summer to prevent the ratification, which I consider a very bad proposition."

"I'll join you," said Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota.

The message of the President was not a very long document. It dealt with historical facts concerning the island and showed that the United States and Hawaii yearly grew more closely bound to each other. This was not really annexation, he said, but a continuation of existing relations with closer bonds between people closely related by blood and kindred ties. Since 1820, said the President, the predominance of the United States had been known. The sending of the first envoy there brought the islands in closer relations with the United States, and their relations had grown more firm by succeeding events. At the time the tri-partite agreement was made for the government of Samoa, he said, Great Britain and Germany wanted to include Hawaii in the group, over which a protectorate was established, but the suggestion was rejected by the United States because this government held there already existing relations between Hawaii and the United States which placed the islands under the special care of this country and the government could not allow any other country to interfere in the affairs of Hawaii. The annexation of the islands, said the President, and making them a part of the United States was in accordance with the established policy of this country.

Referring to the treaty negotiated under the Harrison administration, President McKinley said that the failure to accept the proffer of annexation in 1893, while not a subject for congratulation, was not wholly without its value, as it had demonstrated that the existing government could maintain itself, and no question could be raised of the authority of the present government to negotiate the present treaty or its right to yield the sovereignty of the islands.

# LILIUOKALANI TALKS.

## Annexation Declared Not Desired by Native-Americans Blamed.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—In an interview, ex-Queen Liliuokalani said of the proposed treaty between the United States and Hawaii: "Fifteen hundred people are giving away my country. The people of my country do not want to be annexed to the United States. Nor do the people of the United States want annexation. It is the work of 1,500 people, mostly Americans, who have settled in Hawaii. Of this number those who are not native born Americans are of American parentage. None of my people want the island annexed. The population of the islands is 109,000. Of this number 40,000 are native Hawaiians. The rest are Americans, Germans, Portuguese, Japanese, Chinese, English and a small proportion from other countries. The 1,500 Americans who are responsible for what was done to-day are running the affairs of the islands. There is no provision made in this treaty for me. In the Harrison treaty I was allowed \$20,000 a year, but that treaty never went into effect. I have never received one dollar from the United States. No one looked after my interests in the preparation of this treaty. Yet my people, who form so large a part of the population of the islands, would want justice done."

## TRAIN ROBBERS FOILED.

### Illinois Desperadoes Betrayed by a Comrade—One Mortally Wounded.

St. LOUIS, Mo., June 18.—An attempt was made late last night by three men to hold up a Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern passenger train near Selma, Ill., sixty-five miles east of here, but the attempt failed, one of the would-be robbers having informed the sheriff, who, with a posse of six men, went to the scene and found the track piled high with timbers which the desperadoes had placed at a trestle.

At the appearance of the posse the gang scattered and most of them escaped, though fired on by the sheriff and his officers. One of the robbers—Abe Tweed, a paroled convict—was shot and captured, and is now dying in jail at Salem, where he was taken. Thomas Schumaker, another ex-convict, was arrested later.

It is said that the train which left St. Louis last night carried more than \$100,000 in the express car. The trainmen are confident that, if the engine had run into a pile of ties, it, with several cars, would have been derailed and thrown down an embankment, entailing a great loss of life.

## THE QUEEN AT WINDSOR.

### Thousands Cheer for Their Monarch—Victoria in First-Class Health.

WINDSOR, England, June 18.—Queen Victoria arrived here from Balmoral at 9 o'clock. Thousands of people lined the route from the railroad station to the castle. Her Majesty looked the picture of health and repeatedly bowed to the cheering of her subjects. It is denied that she is nearly blind from cataract.

As to the queen's general health, evidence of its being perfectly satisfactory for a woman of her age is furnished in the fact that it was at first arranged that on returning to the palace on Jubilee day, June 22, the order of the procession would be reversed in order to enable Her Majesty to return at the earliest possible moment, but she has now decided to keep in the same place along the whole route, thus involving another half hour of fatigue in the streets.

## FATHER KNEIPP DEAD.

### Bavarian Developer of the Water Cure Passes Away at Weorshofen.

MUNICH, June 18.—The Rev. Father Kneipp, known for his water cure, who had been sick for some time, died at Weorshofen last night.

Father Kneipp treated many distinguished patients, including the Emperor of Austria, the Archduke Joseph of Austria, several members of the Rothschild family and the pope. One of the latest patients was ex-Governor Altgeld of Illinois. It is estimated that about 30,000 people were treated last year by the priest and his assistants.

A Kneippverein was founded in New York and one in Chicago. An American company was organized a few weeks ago and purchased a tract of land near New York, which is to be made a second Weorshofen.

A 75-Year-Old Duellist.

PARIS, June 18.—General Rebillot, who is 75 years of age, fought a duel with swords yesterday afternoon with M. Camille de St. Croix, the author of an article on the part taken by the general in the coup d'etat of December 2, 1891. General Rebillot was wounded above the eye.

Places for Three Nebraskans.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Jacob E. Houts, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Nebraska; Charles F. Neater of Nebraska, to be Indian inspector; Clarence L. Chaffee of Nebraska, to be member of the Missouri river commission.

Convicted of Assault.

GARNETT, Kan., June 18.—George H. Thomas was to-day convicted of assaulting Gertrude Baird. The trial lasted two days, but the jury took only one ballot. Thomas was a "high-toned" jointist of this city, and last fall betrayed Miss Baird under promise of marriage. He attempted a criminal operation, which resulted in her death December 18 last. Thomas fled to Ingleok, Wash., where he was apprehended January 1. The case attracted much attention on account of the many sad features. The charge of murder was dismissed.

A Chicago Politician a Suicide.

CHICAGO, June 18.—W. L. Church, a politician of note, was found dead today from the effects of asphyxiation from gas, which was flowing from an open jet. Hezonancy over illness of long standing is believed to have been the cause. He was 42 years old.

A Fugitive in Mexico.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 18.—Louis A. Messing, the fugitive president of the defunct Northwest Guaranty Loan company, is now living with his family in the City of Mexico under his own name.

# EX-QUEEN PROTESTS.

## LILIUOKALANI DOES NOT WANT ANNEXATION.

Declared to be an Act of Wrong Against Herself and the Natives—Calls Upon the Senate to Reject the Proposition—In Violation of International Law.

Files a Protest.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani has filed the following protest in the office of the secretary of state against the Hawaiian annexation treaty:

"I, Liliuokalani, of Hawaii, by the will of God named heir apparent on the tenth day of April, A. D. 1877, and by the grace of God queen of the Hawaiian Islands on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1893, do hereby protest against the ratification of a certain treaty, which, so I am informed, has been signed at Washington by Messrs. Hatch, Thurston and Kinney, purporting to cede those islands to the territory and dominion of the United States. I declare such treaty to be an act of wrong toward the native and part native people of Hawaii, an invasion of the rights of the ruling chiefs, in violation of international rights both toward my people and toward friendly nations with whom they have made treaties, the perpetuation of the fraud whereby the constitutional government was overthrown and finally an act of gross injustice to me.

"Because, the official protests made by me on the 17th day of January, 1893, to the so-called provisional government was signed by me and received by said government with the assurance that the case was referred to the United States of America for arbitration.

"Because, that protest and my communications to the United States government immediately thereafter expressly declare that I yielded my authority to the forces of the United States in order to avoid bloodshed and because I recognized the fallacy of a conflict with so formidable a power.

"Because, the President of the United States, the secretary of state and an envoy commissioned by them reported in official documents that my government was unlawfully coerced by the forces, diplomatic and naval, of the United States; that I was, at the date of their investigations, the constitutional ruler of my people.

"Because, such decision of the recognized magistrates of the United States was officially communicated to me and to Sanford B. Dole, and said Dole's resignation requested by Albert S. Willis, the recognized agent and minister of the government of the United States.

"Because, neither the above named commission nor the government which sends it has ever received such authority from the registered voters of Hawaii, but derives its assumed powers from the so-called committee of public safety, organized on or about said 17th day of January, 1893, said committee being composed largely of persons claiming American citizenship, and not one single Hawaiian was a member thereof or in any way participated in the demonstration leading to its existence.

"Because, my people, about 40,000 in number, have in no way been consulted by those, 3,000 in number, who claim the right to destroy the independence of Hawaii. My people constitute four-fifths of the legally qualified voters of Hawaii, and, excluding those imported for the demands of labor, about the same proportion of the inhabitants.

"Because, said treaty ignores not only the civic rights of my people, but, further, the hereditary property of their chiefs. Of the 4,000,000 acres composing the territory said treaty offers to annex 915,000 acres has in no way been heretofore recognized as other than the private property of the constitutional monarch, subject to a control in no way differing from other items of a private estate.

"Because, it is proposed by said treaty to confiscate said property, technically called the Crown lands, those legally entitled thereto either now or in succession receiving no consideration whatever for estates, their title to which has been always undisputed and which is legitimately in my name at this date.

"Because, by treating with the parties claiming at this time the right to cede said territory of Hawaii, the government of the United States receives such territory from the hands of those whom its own magistrates (legally elected by the people of the United States and in office in 1893) pronounced fraudulently in power and unconstitutionally ruling Hawaii.

"Therefore, I, Liliuokalani of Hawaii, do hereby call upon the President of that nation to whom alone I yielded my property and my authority, to withdraw said treaty (ceding said islands) from further consideration. I ask the honorable Senate of the United States to decline to ratify said treaty, and I implore the people of this great and good nation, from whom my ancestors learned the Christian religion, to sustain their representatives in such acts of justice and equality as may be in accord with the principles of their fathers, and to the Almighty Ruler of the universe, to Him who judgeth righteously, I commit my cause.

A Chicago Politician a Suicide.

CHICAGO, June 18.—W. L. Church, a politician of note, was found dead today from the effects of asphyxiation from gas, which was flowing from an open jet. Hezonancy over illness of long standing is believed to have been the cause. He was 42 years old.

A Fugitive in Mexico.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 18.—Louis A. Messing, the fugitive president of the defunct Northwest Guaranty Loan company, is now living with his family in the City of Mexico under his own name.

# HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS.

## Legislation that is Said to Deprive the Institution of Vested Rights.

The decision of the society of the home for the friendless to remove from the building now occupied as a home, says the Lincoln Journal, has brought up a serious question which the state officials may find troublesome. The land on which the building stands was deeded to the state of Nebraska "for the use and benefit of the home of the friendless in the state of Nebraska." These are the words used in the deed. As the courts have held that the society itself is in fact the home for the friendless, it is believed that the property will rightfully revert to the heirs of Sallie N. Franklin and husband whenever the society discontinues to use it or to derive benefit from it. Lawyers who are looking into the matter say either this must be the case or the society must be reimbursed for funds of its own invested in the property. The last legislature recognized no vested right of the society, but on the contrary passed a bill taking the control of the home from the society and placing it in the hands of the governor and board of public lands and buildings. It is claimed by friends of the organization that the society originally invested equally as much as the state. Other interests are at stake. The city of Lincoln, when John B. Wright was mayor, put in a bid for the location of the home. The amount offered by the city was \$2,000. There was no other bid, and it was accepted by the board of public lands and buildings.

If the society should change its decision to remove from the building and commence a suit to test the validity of the act of the last legislature an interesting question would arise for the courts to decide. Some believe the law is invalid because it deprives the society of vested rights.

In regard to the title of the property it is claimed that under the deed it will be impossible for the state to keep the building open to inmates and call it the home of the friendless. A proposed suit over the will of Mrs. Handley of Nemaha county, a part of whose estate was bequeathed to the home for the friendless, resulted in a decision of the supreme court which is construed as clearly defining the society as the home for the friendless. A decision of a similar nature was given by the three judges of Lancaster county a few years ago when the board of public lands and buildings attempted to enforce certain new regulations for the management of the home. The board abided by the decision and did not appeal to the supreme court. It was contended in all these suits that the "home for the friendless" in the eyes of law was an incorporated society and not a few buildings and a plot of ground. Friends of the society are investigating records for the purpose of finding out how much money the society has invested in the property.

## PASSING OF FAST DAY.

### Will Soon Be Entirely Abolished in New England.

It is evident that the time is near at hand when fast day will have become a thing of the past throughout New England, says the Boston Transcript. A very significant indication of the trend of popular feeling in regard to the annual fast day observance was shown in the determined action of President Tucker of Dartmouth college in announcing that the college routine would take its usual course on Thursday, the day appointed for fast day, under protest, by the governor of New Hampshire. President Tucker says he abominates a religious farce and that he agrees with Gov. Ramsdell that fast day should be abolished. Fast day is a remnant of the otherwise extinct supremacy of church over state in things which do not properly belong under the former's charge. Within the last generation immense changes have come over the religious community in the eastern states by the growth of the Episcopalian element, the great influx of Catholics, and the liberalizing of all protestant denominations, not excepting the Trinitarian congregational body, which in many respects, especially as to form of worship, approximates wonderfully close to the prelatial body which it was at one time its cardinal article of faith to abhor.

Fast day would have been abolished years ago had men dared to act up to their convictions. But too many of us are apt to be guided in our public acts by what we believe are other men's convictions, perhaps because of the fact that other men are in the majority and their convictions must, therefore, be respected out of policy, if for no higher consideration. But the time is now at hand when the example of Massachusetts will be followed and when fast day, having long been but a living corpse, will be buried out of sight in every part of New England.

A New York Joke.

Fair Customer—Is this western beef? Eastern Butcher (proudly)—No, madam; we don't deal in ill-natured steers from the rowdy west. This beef, madam, is from a highly cultivated and very refined cow, formerly of Boston.

Surprising Ignorance.

He—You say he is an ignorant man? She—Why, yes; he must be. I heard some one say he didn't know what fear was.—Yonkers Statesman.

LATE FASHION NOTES.

Moire velours and printed foulards are used in fashioning modish parasols.

Corn-blue and yellow seem to be favored by milliners, separately and in combination.

The most exclusive London tailors are using black satin trimmings on tuxedo coat and jacket suits.

China-blue satin ribbon and black ostrich tips trim a handsome Lechorn hat designed for a June bride.

Dressing sacks of Persian lawn, cambie, nainsook, and dimity, trimmed with lace or embroidery, and narrow ribbons are in demand.

Canvas is still very popular and seems aptly to resist the invasion of double-faced cashmere and mohair—two rivals of canvas now in the field.

For washing madras curtains bran water is excellent. The proportions used are about a pailful of bran to a wash-bowl full of water. Boil half an hour, strain part of it, and use to wash curtains, letting what remains continue to boil. Then strain and use for rinsing. Shake the wrinkles out of the curtains as much as possible when hanging them up to dry.

Important Court Session.

Lincoln dispatch: The supreme court convened on the 15th for the last time before the adjournment for the summer vacation. A great deal of interest is felt by citizens of both Lincoln and Omaha in the proceedings of this session, for the reason that the new charters of both cities are now on trial, in cases brought for the purpose of attacking their validity. Parties interested in both these cases expect that a decision will be reached soon.

There is, however, an impression abroad that the court will not hand down an opinion in these cases at this sitting.

# NEW MUSEUM FOR EGYPT.

## Some of the Things Deposited Under the Foundation Stone.

The foundation stone of the new museum, destined to contain the national collection of Egyptian antiquities now at Gizeh, was laid on the 1st inst. by the khedive, the ceremony being attended by the ministers, high officials, diplomatic corps and a few invited European residents, says a Cairo correspondent of the London Times. An Egyptian monolith coffer of the twelfth dynasty, about 2500 B. C., was used to hold a box containing the following objects: "The proces-verbal of the ceremony in French and Arabic; an account of the finding of the coffer; a bronze medallion portrait of the khedive bearing on the reverse the names Abbas Hilmi II, khedive; Mustapha Fahmy Pasha, prime minister; Hussein Fahry Pasha, minister of public works and instruction; J. de Morgan, director-general of antiquities; Marcel Dourgnon, architect; specimens of current coins, photographs on parchment of the plans and facade of the building an ivory meter measure, a copy of the building specifications, and copies of native and European journals published at Cairo. The ornamental design of the proces-verbal represented two pylons on which, after the names of Champollion and Mariette, inscribed as the chiefs among Egyptologists, were those of Rosellini, Nestor l'Hote, Lepsius, De Rouge, Brugsch, Frisee d'Avences, Chabas, Lieblein, Graebner, Dumichen, Lepage, Renouf, Grepaut, Lanzone, Naville, Schiaparelli, Erman de Morgan, Lenormand, Pleite. The only English names inscribed on the document were those of Birch and Goodwin. The coffer, after being lowered into an underground cavity of masonry, was finally covered with a large cubical block of stone. Comment has been excited at the exclusion of such eminent names as those of Belzoni, Young, Wilkinson, Petrie, Spiegelberg, Sayse, from the roll of Egyptologists deposited under the foundation stone of the new museum.

## THE BOY STOPPED.

### Little Boy—While I was riding the pony he took the bit between his teeth and ran under a tree that had limbs hangin' way down low.

Mother—Did he stop then? Little Boy—No'm; but I did.

## IOWA FARMS FOR SALE ON CROPPING PLAN.

\$1 per acre cash balance to crop yearly until paid for. J. W. LULL, Waukegan, Ill.

## THE CHEAPEST THING IN THE WORLD IS A COMPLIMENT.

### No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. B. All druggists.

## THE LESSER EGYPTIAN MAN HAS THE EASIER HE DRIFTS INTO MATRIMONY.

Dr. Kay's Renovator is perfectly safe, mild and yet certain in effect. See advt.

## IT IS EASIER FOR WATER TO RUN UP HILL THAN FOR A SELFISH MAN TO BE HAPPY.

## HEALTH STRENGTH

Soon succeed weakness and languor when Hood's Sarsaparilla is taken to purify, enrich and vitalize the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla expels the germs of scrofula, salt rheum and other poisons which cause so much suffering and sooner or later undermine the general health. It strengthens the system while it eradicates disease.

## HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Is the Best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

## FUN MAKING

and health making are included in the making of HIRES Rootbeer. The preparation of this temperance drink is an event of importance in a million well regulated homes.

## HIRES

Rootbeer

is full of good health. Invigorating, appetizing, satisfying. Put some up to-day and have it ready to put down whenever you're thirsty.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

## 75 RIDE A CRESCENT BICYCLE

Western Wheel Works

MAKERS OF

CATALOGUE FREE

## PATENTS, TRADE MARKS

DRUNKARDS CAN BE

ROOFIT WITH FAY'S MANIL

ROOFIT WITH FAY'S MANIL

ROOFIT WITH FAY'S MANIL

ROOFIT WITH FAY'S MANIL

ROOFIT WITH FAY'S MANIL

ROOFIT WITH FAY'S MANIL

ROOFIT WITH FAY'S MANIL

ROOFIT WITH FAY'S MANIL

ROOFIT WITH FAY'S MANIL

ROOFIT WITH FAY'S MANIL

ROOFIT WITH FAY'S MANIL

ROOFIT WITH FAY'S MANIL

ROOFIT WITH FAY'S MANIL

ROOFIT WITH FAY'S MANIL

ROOFIT WITH FAY'S MANIL

ROOFIT WITH FAY'S MANIL