

PALMER AND BUCKNER

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEES ON INDIANAPOLIS TICKET.

Palmer Forced to Accept Despite His Protests—The Platform Declares for the Gold Standard and Against Free Silver—The Chicago Convention Denounced.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 3.—United States Senator John M. Palmer of Illinois was nominated for the presidency by the national gold standard Democratic convention on the first ballot this afternoon, despite his re-



SENATOR PALMER, ILLINOIS.

peated and positive refusals to allow his name to be presented. The vote stood: Palmer, 737 1/2; Bragg, 124 1/2.

For vice president, General Buckner was nominated by acclamation. The convention closed its work amid the wildest enthusiasm.

THE PLATFORM

Declares for the Gold Standard and Against Free Coinage of Silver.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 3.—The platform agreed upon by the resolutions committee after an all night session of the subcommittee and an all morning debate by the full committee is as follows:

"This convention has assembled to uphold the principles upon which depend the honor and welfare of the American people in order that Democracy throughout the nation may unite in patriotic efforts to avert disaster from their country and ruin from their party."

"The Democratic party is pledged to equal and exact justice to all men of every creed and condition; to the large freedom of the individual consistent with good government; to the preservation of the federal government in its constitutional character; to the support of the states in all their just rights; to economy in the public expenditures; to the maintenance of the public faith and sound money; and to the support of a national tariff reform to the extent of the protection of our industry."

"The Democratic party is pledged to equal and exact justice to all men of every creed and condition; to the large freedom of the individual consistent with good government; to the preservation of the federal government in its constitutional character; to the support of the states in all their just rights; to economy in the public expenditures; to the maintenance of the public faith and sound money; and to the support of a national tariff reform to the extent of the protection of our industry."

"The Democratic party is pledged to equal and exact justice to all men of every creed and condition; to the large freedom of the individual consistent with good government; to the preservation of the federal government in its constitutional character; to the support of the states in all their just rights; to economy in the public expenditures; to the maintenance of the public faith and sound money; and to the support of a national tariff reform to the extent of the protection of our industry."

"The Democratic party is pledged to equal and exact justice to all men of every creed and condition; to the large freedom of the individual consistent with good government; to the preservation of the federal government in its constitutional character; to the support of the states in all their just rights; to economy in the public expenditures; to the maintenance of the public faith and sound money; and to the support of a national tariff reform to the extent of the protection of our industry."

"The Democratic party is pledged to equal and exact justice to all men of every creed and condition; to the large freedom of the individual consistent with good government; to the preservation of the federal government in its constitutional character; to the support of the states in all their just rights; to economy in the public expenditures; to the maintenance of the public faith and sound money; and to the support of a national tariff reform to the extent of the protection of our industry."

"The Democratic party is pledged to equal and exact justice to all men of every creed and condition; to the large freedom of the individual consistent with good government; to the preservation of the federal government in its constitutional character; to the support of the states in all their just rights; to economy in the public expenditures; to the maintenance of the public faith and sound money; and to the support of a national tariff reform to the extent of the protection of our industry."

"The Democratic party is pledged to equal and exact justice to all men of every creed and condition; to the large freedom of the individual consistent with good government; to the preservation of the federal government in its constitutional character; to the support of the states in all their just rights; to economy in the public expenditures; to the maintenance of the public faith and sound money; and to the support of a national tariff reform to the extent of the protection of our industry."

"The Democratic party is pledged to equal and exact justice to all men of every creed and condition; to the large freedom of the individual consistent with good government; to the preservation of the federal government in its constitutional character; to the support of the states in all their just rights; to economy in the public expenditures; to the maintenance of the public faith and sound money; and to the support of a national tariff reform to the extent of the protection of our industry."

"The Democratic party is pledged to equal and exact justice to all men of every creed and condition; to the large freedom of the individual consistent with good government; to the preservation of the federal government in its constitutional character; to the support of the states in all their just rights; to economy in the public expenditures; to the maintenance of the public faith and sound money; and to the support of a national tariff reform to the extent of the protection of our industry."

"The Democratic party is pledged to equal and exact justice to all men of every creed and condition; to the large freedom of the individual consistent with good government; to the preservation of the federal government in its constitutional character; to the support of the states in all their just rights; to economy in the public expenditures; to the maintenance of the public faith and sound money; and to the support of a national tariff reform to the extent of the protection of our industry."

"The Democratic party is pledged to equal and exact justice to all men of every creed and condition; to the large freedom of the individual consistent with good government; to the preservation of the federal government in its constitutional character; to the support of the states in all their just rights; to economy in the public expenditures; to the maintenance of the public faith and sound money; and to the support of a national tariff reform to the extent of the protection of our industry."

"The Democratic party is pledged to equal and exact justice to all men of every creed and condition; to the large freedom of the individual consistent with good government; to the preservation of the federal government in its constitutional character; to the support of the states in all their just rights; to economy in the public expenditures; to the maintenance of the public faith and sound money; and to the support of a national tariff reform to the extent of the protection of our industry."

"The Democratic party is pledged to equal and exact justice to all men of every creed and condition; to the large freedom of the individual consistent with good government; to the preservation of the federal government in its constitutional character; to the support of the states in all their just rights; to economy in the public expenditures; to the maintenance of the public faith and sound money; and to the support of a national tariff reform to the extent of the protection of our industry."

"The Democratic party is pledged to equal and exact justice to all men of every creed and condition; to the large freedom of the individual consistent with good government; to the preservation of the federal government in its constitutional character; to the support of the states in all their just rights; to economy in the public expenditures; to the maintenance of the public faith and sound money; and to the support of a national tariff reform to the extent of the protection of our industry."

"The Democratic party is pledged to equal and exact justice to all men of every creed and condition; to the large freedom of the individual consistent with good government; to the preservation of the federal government in its constitutional character; to the support of the states in all their just rights; to economy in the public expenditures; to the maintenance of the public faith and sound money; and to the support of a national tariff reform to the extent of the protection of our industry."

"The Democratic party is pledged to equal and exact justice to all men of every creed and condition; to the large freedom of the individual consistent with good government; to the preservation of the federal government in its constitutional character; to the support of the states in all their just rights; to economy in the public expenditures; to the maintenance of the public faith and sound money; and to the support of a national tariff reform to the extent of the protection of our industry."

"The Democratic party is pledged to equal and exact justice to all men of every creed and condition; to the large freedom of the individual consistent with good government; to the preservation of the federal government in its constitutional character; to the support of the states in all their just rights; to economy in the public expenditures; to the maintenance of the public faith and sound money; and to the support of a national tariff reform to the extent of the protection of our industry."

"The Democratic party is pledged to equal and exact justice to all men of every creed and condition; to the large freedom of the individual consistent with good government; to the preservation of the federal government in its constitutional character; to the support of the states in all their just rights; to economy in the public expenditures; to the maintenance of the public faith and sound money; and to the support of a national tariff reform to the extent of the protection of our industry."

GOLD AND SILVER.

The experience of mankind has shown that, by reason of their natural qualities, gold is the necessary money of the large affairs of commerce and business, while silver is commonly adapted to minor transactions, and the most beneficial use of both together is not only the adoption of the former as a standard of monetary measure, and the maintenance of silver at a parity with gold by its limited coinage under such safeguards of law as will insure the possible enjoyment of both metals by the people, but the universal acceptance throughout the world, which constitutes the only practical currency assuring the most stable standard and especially the best and safest money for all who are engaged in business, and the protection of industry. They cannot suffer when put in the best money known to man, but are the peculiar and most defenseless victims of a debased and fluctuating currency, which offers continued profits to the money changer at their expense, and the destruction of the value of long public investments and loss, the Democratic party, in the interests of the masses and of equal justice to all, practically established by the legislation of 1833 and 1834 the gold standard of monetary measurement and the issue entirely divorced from government, from banking and currency issues. To this long established Democratic policy we adhere and insist upon the maintenance of the gold standard and of the parity therewith of every dollar issued by the government, and we are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and to the compulsory purchase of silver bullion.

"But we denounce also the further maintenance of the present costly patchwork of national paper currency as a constant source of injury and peril. We assert the necessity of such intelligent currency reforms as will confine the government to its legitimate functions, completely separated from the banking business, and afford to all sections of our country a uniform, elastic, and healthy currency, free from government supervision, measured in volume by the needs of business.

"We also commend the administration for the great progress made in the reform of the public service and we urge its efforts to extend the same to the entire government. We demand that no backward step be taken but that the reform be supported and advanced until the undemocratic spoils system of appointment shall be eradicated.

"We demand strict economy in the appropriations and in the administration of the government.

"We favor arbitration for the settlement of international disputes.

"We favor a liberal policy of pensions to discharged soldiers and sailors of the United States.

"We favor the settlement of the claims of the United States against the foreign governments.

"We favor the settlement of the claims of the United States against the foreign governments.

"We favor the settlement of the claims of the United States against the foreign governments.

"We favor the settlement of the claims of the United States against the foreign governments.

"We favor the settlement of the claims of the United States against the foreign governments.

"We favor the settlement of the claims of the United States against the foreign governments.

"We favor the settlement of the claims of the United States against the foreign governments.

"We favor the settlement of the claims of the United States against the foreign governments.

"We favor the settlement of the claims of the United States against the foreign governments.

"We favor the settlement of the claims of the United States against the foreign governments.

"We favor the settlement of the claims of the United States against the foreign governments.

"We favor the settlement of the claims of the United States against the foreign governments.

"We favor the settlement of the claims of the United States against the foreign governments.

"We favor the settlement of the claims of the United States against the foreign governments.

"We favor the settlement of the claims of the United States against the foreign governments.

"We favor the settlement of the claims of the United States against the foreign governments.

"We favor the settlement of the claims of the United States against the foreign governments.

"We favor the settlement of the claims of the United States against the foreign governments.

"We favor the settlement of the claims of the United States against the foreign governments.

"We favor the settlement of the claims of the United States against the foreign governments.

"We favor the settlement of the claims of the United States against the foreign governments.

"We favor the settlement of the claims of the United States against the foreign governments.

"We favor the settlement of the claims of the United States against the foreign governments.

"We favor the settlement of the claims of the United States against the foreign governments.

CLARKSON SELECTED.

MADE GRAND ARMY COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

All the Other Candidates Withdraw Before a Ballot was Taken—General Muller of Minnesota Elected Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 5.—When nominations were declared in order in the Grand Army encampment this morning, D. R. Ballou of Providence, R. I., Major Thaddeus S. Clarkson of Omaha, E. H. Hobson of Kentucky, John C. Linclum of New Hampshire and Rear Admiral Meade were named. Seconds for the nomination of Clarkson came quickly from all over the hall, but one of the first men up was Admiral Meade who withdrew his own name. It at once became evident that Major Clarkson would win and with the other names were withdrawn and he was chosen by acclamation. He was called to the stage and acknowledged the honor conferred on him.

General J. H. Muller of Minnesota was elected senior vice commander-in-chief, having been designated for that honor by the department of Minnesota, the custom being to give that position to the state holding the encampment.

Major Clarkson was born at Gettysburg, Pa., in 1819 and was educated at the military school at West Point, N. Y. He enlisted April 16, 1861—within two hours after the appearance of President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men for three months—in Company A, First Illinois artillery. He went to Cairo and served under General Grant there; re-enlisted July 16, 1861; was promoted December 1, 1861, to be adjutant of the Thirtieth Illinois cavalry and served with that regiment and on the staff of General John W. Davidson, participating in the battles with that command on the march to Helena and Little Rock. He was assigned to command it during the Arkansas campaign. In August, 1862, he assisted in raising the Third Arkansas cavalry of Union white men, was promoted to major, and commanded the regiment until nearly the close of the war, participating in nearly all of the battles in Arkansas under General Steele. In November, 1862, he was married to Mary Beecher Matterson, and today has five children.

He went to Nebraska, settling in Omaha with his brother, the late Bishop Clarkson, and has lived in the state for thirty years. He was postmaster of Omaha under President Harrison's last administration. He was on the executive committee of the National Council of Administration, G. A. R., for three consecutive years, was elected department commander of Nebraska in February, 1890. He has also been commander of the Loyal Legion of Nebraska.

For junior vice commander-in-chief, the names of Albert E. Sholes of Georgia and Charles W. Buckley of Alabama were presented and the ballot resulted: Buckley, 336; Sholes, 241.

Illinois had a candidate for chaplain-in-chief in the Rev. C. F. Bunker of Chicago, but the Rev. Mark D. Taylor of Massachusetts received more votes and was declared elected.

The council of administration as nominated by the various states and approved by the encampment is as follows: Alabama, M. D. Wickensham of Mobile; Arizona, J. W. Dorrington of Yuma; Arkansas, J. H. Hutchinson of Dewitt; California and Arizona, T. K. Stetler of San Francisco; Colorado and Wyoming, B. L. Carr of Longmont; Connecticut, J. M. Wiley of Hartford; Delaware, J. W. Worrall of Pleasant Hill; Florida, T. S. Wilmarth of Jacksonville; Georgia, I. M. Mallory of Fitzgerald; Idaho, W. H. Barton of Moscow; Illinois, Thomas W. Scott of Fairfield; Indian Territory, William H. Armstrong of Muskogee; Iowa, Leeman L. Newell of Decorah; Kansas, W. H. Smith of Maryville; Kentucky, C. W. Erdman of Louisville; Louisiana and Mississippi, A. C. Antoine of New Orleans; Maine, H. R. Sargent of Portland; Maryland, M. A. Brian of Baltimore; Massachusetts, William S. Loomis of Holyoke; Michigan, R. D. Dix of Horton Springs; Minnesota, Albert C. Sterritt of St. Louis; Montana, Charles Sprague of Bozeman; Nebraska, A. Trainor of Omaha; New Hampshire, D. W. Proctor of Wilton; New Jersey, J. J. Kents of Trenton; New Mexico, H. Crampson of Santa Fe; New York, Charles A. Shaw of Brooklyn; North Dakota, S. G. Magill of Fargo; Ohio, E. R. Monfort of Cincinnati; Oklahoma, W. H. Baker of Goss; Oregon, H. S. Allen of Portland; the Potomac, William H. Chambers of Washington; Rhode Island, Nelson Hall of Pawtucket; South Dakota, William H. Gray of Deadwood; Tennessee, George W. Patten of Chattanooga; Texas, J. W. Ayers of Dallas; Utah, E. W. Tatalock of Salt Lake; Vermont, E. W. Melnyre of Danbury; Virginia and North Carolina, A. Jeffers of Norfolk, Va.; Washington and Alaska, Thomas M. Young of Seattle; West Virginia, G. K. Mallory of Parkersburg; Wisconsin, G. W. Carlson of Milwaukee.

The Daughters of Veterans held business sessions and elected officers as follows: President, Miss Alice Ingram of Chicago; senior vice president, Miss Julia Coft of Cleveland; junior vice president, Miss Anna Smith of St. Louis; chaplain, Miss Stephens of Allegheny, Pa.; treasurer, Miss Ida J. Allen of Worcester, Mass.; inspector, Miss Cora Pike of Massachusetts; installing officer, Miss Ella Adair of Oak Park, Ill.; trustees, Mrs. Ellen M. Walker, Miss Gladys Foster of Bluewatha, Kan.; Miss Lizzie Kimball of Massachusetts; Mrs. R. E. Monroe of Massachusetts and Mrs. May Edgerton of Chicago.

Valparaiso, Sept. 5.—After an excited session the Chilean Congress, by a vote of 62 to 60, decided yesterday that the relatives of Frederico Errazuriz had a right to vote. The Regists protested against this action, as it allowed Errazuriz's relatives the right to vote in their own cause, but in spite of this Errazuriz was proclaimed president of the republic of Chile by the same vote—62 to 60. There is great excitement in Valparaiso and Santiago, but so far order has been preserved. The term for which Errazuriz was elected is for five years from September 18.

CLARKSON SELECTED.

MADE GRAND ARMY COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

All the Other Candidates Withdraw Before a Ballot was Taken—General Muller of Minnesota Elected Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 5.—When nominations were declared in order in the Grand Army encampment this morning, D. R. Ballou of Providence, R. I., Major Thaddeus S. Clarkson of Omaha, E. H. Hobson of Kentucky, John C. Linclum of New Hampshire and Rear Admiral Meade were named. Seconds for the nomination of Clarkson came quickly from all over the hall, but one of the first men up was Admiral Meade who withdrew his own name. It at once became evident that Major Clarkson would win and with the other names were withdrawn and he was chosen by acclamation. He was called to the stage and acknowledged the honor conferred on him.

General J. H. Muller of Minnesota was elected senior vice commander-in-chief, having been designated for that honor by the department of Minnesota, the custom being to give that position to the state holding the encampment.

Major Clarkson was born at Gettysburg, Pa., in 1819 and was educated at the military school at West Point, N. Y. He enlisted April 16, 1861—within two hours after the appearance of President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men for three months—in Company A, First Illinois artillery. He went to Cairo and served under General Grant there; re-enlisted July 16, 1861; was promoted December 1, 1861, to be adjutant of the Thirtieth Illinois cavalry and served with that regiment and on the staff of General John W. Davidson, participating in the battles with that command on the march to Helena and Little Rock. He was assigned to command it during the Arkansas campaign. In August, 1862, he assisted in raising the Third Arkansas cavalry of Union white men, was promoted to major, and commanded the regiment until nearly the close of the war, participating in nearly all of the battles in Arkansas under General Steele. In November, 1862, he was married to Mary Beecher Matterson, and today has five children.

He went to Nebraska, settling in Omaha with his brother, the late Bishop Clarkson, and has lived in the state for thirty years. He was postmaster of Omaha under President Harrison's last administration. He was on the executive committee of the National Council of Administration, G. A. R., for three consecutive years, was elected department commander of Nebraska in February, 1890. He has also been commander of the Loyal Legion of Nebraska.

For junior vice commander-in-chief, the names of Albert E. Sholes of Georgia and Charles W. Buckley of Alabama were presented and the ballot resulted: Buckley, 336; Sholes, 241.

Illinois had a candidate for chaplain-in-chief in the Rev. C. F. Bunker of Chicago, but the Rev. Mark D. Taylor of Massachusetts received more votes and was declared elected.

The council of administration as nominated by the various states and approved by the encampment is as follows: Alabama, M. D. Wickensham of Mobile; Arizona, J. W. Dorrington of Yuma; Arkansas, J. H. Hutchinson of Dewitt; California and Arizona, T. K. Stetler of San Francisco; Colorado and Wyoming, B. L. Carr of Longmont; Connecticut, J. M. Wiley of Hartford; Delaware, J. W. Worrall of Pleasant Hill; Florida, T. S. Wilmarth of Jacksonville; Georgia, I. M. Mallory of Fitzgerald; Idaho, W. H. Barton of Moscow; Illinois, Thomas W. Scott of Fairfield; Indian Territory, William H. Armstrong of Muskogee; Iowa, Leeman L. Newell of Decorah; Kansas, W. H. Smith of Maryville; Kentucky, C. W. Erdman of Louisville; Louisiana and Mississippi, A. C. Antoine of New Orleans; Maine, H. R. Sargent of Portland; Maryland, M. A. Brian of Baltimore; Massachusetts, William S. Loomis of Holyoke; Michigan, R. D. Dix of Horton Springs; Minnesota, Albert C. Sterritt of St. Louis; Montana, Charles Sprague of Bozeman; Nebraska, A. Trainor of Omaha; New Hampshire, D. W. Proctor of Wilton; New Jersey, J. J. Kents of Trenton; New Mexico, H. Crampson of Santa Fe; New York, Charles A. Shaw of Brooklyn; North Dakota, S. G. Magill of Fargo; Ohio, E. R. Monfort of Cincinnati; Oklahoma, W. H. Baker of Goss; Oregon, H. S. Allen of Portland; the Potomac, William H. Chambers of Washington; Rhode Island, Nelson Hall of Pawtucket; South Dakota, William H. Gray of Deadwood; Tennessee, George W. Patten of Chattanooga; Texas, J. W. Ayers of Dallas; Utah, E. W. Tatalock of Salt Lake; Vermont, E. W. Melnyre of Danbury; Virginia and North Carolina, A. Jeffers of Norfolk, Va.; Washington and Alaska, Thomas M. Young of Seattle; West Virginia, G. K. Mallory of Parkersburg; Wisconsin, G. W. Carlson of Milwaukee.

The Daughters of Veterans held business sessions and elected officers as follows: President, Miss Alice Ingram of Chicago; senior vice president, Miss Julia Coft of Cleveland; junior vice president, Miss Anna Smith of St. Louis; chaplain, Miss Stephens of Allegheny, Pa.; treasurer, Miss Ida J. Allen of Worcester, Mass.; inspector, Miss Cora Pike of Massachusetts; installing officer, Miss Ella Adair of Oak Park, Ill.; trustees, Mrs. Ellen M. Walker, Miss Gladys Foster of Bluewatha, Kan.; Miss Lizzie Kimball of Massachusetts; Mrs. R. E. Monroe of Massachusetts and Mrs. May Edgerton of Chicago.

Valparaiso, Sept. 5.—After an excited session the Chilean Congress, by a vote of 62 to 60, decided yesterday that the relatives of Frederico Errazuriz had a right to vote. The Regists protested against this action, as it allowed Errazuriz's relatives the right to vote in their own cause, but in spite of this Errazuriz was proclaimed president of the republic of Chile by the same vote—62 to 60. There is great excitement in Valparaiso and Santiago, but so far order has been preserved. The term for which Errazuriz was elected is for five years from September 18.

NO IRISH HARMONY.

The General Convention Closed, but Heavily as Bitter as Ever.

DUBLIN, Sept. 5.—In the Irish convention yesterday afternoon a home rule resolution was passed and another resolution declaring the necessity of maintaining the Irish parliamentary party absolutely independent of English political parties was then unanimously adopted.

Michael Davitt moved a resolution in favor of granting amnesty to all political prisoners, and strongly denounced the system of semi-starvation meted out to them. The resolution was passed.

Mr. Dillon stated, in regard to the Paris fund, that the total paid over was £28,471 14s 11d, of which sum £14,000 was deposited in bank in order to meet prior claims still unadjusted. Out of the balance, £24,084 7s 4d was distributed to tenants and £55 were devoted to office expenses. The balance was in bank and not a farthing had been paid to any Irish member of Parliament or devoted to any political purpose.

Timothy Healy, in an interview regarding the Irish convention, said: "I am most surprised at the way in which the Dillonites have ignored Thomas Sexton. I would have thought that the convention would at least have tried to induce Mr. Sexton to return to the party. As to the breach of the majority rule, it is perfectly absurd for the convention to try to fasten it upon me. The only persons who ever broke the rule of the majority are John Dillon and Thomas Sexton. I challenge the Dillonites to prove a single instance against myself or my friends."

Mr. Healy explained at length that the party riedge which he drew in 1885 fully covered all cases of breach of discipline. He was quite ready, he said, to obey the ruling of the whole party, but he never pledged himself to submit his judgment to John Dillon, Michael Davitt, William O'Brien or even all three. "But, he continued, "if the party exceeds its province by touching matters outside the parliamentary sphere, I will disregard it if I think fit. I confess that I never dreamt that a person of Dillon's caliber, jealousy and spleen would have the interpretation of the pledge. But I will let him do his utmost. That is my answer to him and his convention."

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 5.—H. G. Whitney, ex-postmaster general of the Hawaiian islands, who has just arrived from Honolulu, reports a strong revival of the annexation feeling on the islands and says that it is greatly intensified through the belief that should Hawaii be annexed to the United States the threatened Japanese trouble would be entirely wiped out by the abrogation of all existing treaties. By what is known as the Gibson treaty, entered into with Japan about thirteen years ago, the Japanese may pour into the islands in unlimited numbers. They now number 35,000 and are coming at the alarming rate of 3,000 a year. He thinks it is only a question of a few years when the Japanese will outnumber the natives and naturalized population, and in that case would cause serious trouble. They are already demanding the right of franchise, which, by treaty, is conferred upon them as soon as they can read and write the English language.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 5.—H. G. Whitney, ex-postmaster general of the Hawaiian islands, who has just arrived from Honolulu, reports a strong revival of the annexation feeling on the islands and says that it is greatly intensified through the belief that should Hawaii be annexed to the United States the threatened Japanese trouble would be entirely wiped out by the abrogation of all existing treaties. By what is known as the Gibson treaty, entered into with Japan about thirteen years ago, the Japanese may pour into the islands in unlimited numbers. They now number 35,000 and are coming at the alarming rate of 3,000 a year. He thinks it is only a question of a few years when the Japanese will outnumber the natives and naturalized population, and in that case would cause serious trouble. They are already demanding the right of franchise, which, by treaty, is conferred upon them as soon as they can read and write the English language.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 5.—H. G. Whitney, ex-postmaster general of the Hawaiian islands, who has just arrived from Honolulu, reports a strong revival of the annexation feeling on the islands and says that it is greatly intensified through the belief that should Hawaii be annexed to the United States the threatened Japanese trouble would be entirely wiped out by the abrogation of all existing treaties. By what is known as the Gibson treaty, entered into with Japan about thirteen years ago, the Japanese may pour into the islands in unlimited numbers. They now number 35,000 and are coming at the alarming rate of 3,000 a year. He thinks it is only a question of a few years when the Japanese will outnumber the natives and naturalized population, and in that case would cause serious trouble. They are already demanding the right of franchise, which, by treaty, is conferred upon them as soon as they can read and write the English language.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 5.—H. G. Whitney, ex-postmaster general of the Hawaiian islands, who has just arrived from Honolulu, reports a strong revival of the annexation feeling on the islands and says that it is greatly intensified through the belief that should Hawaii be annexed to the United States the threatened Japanese trouble would be entirely wiped out by the abrogation of all existing treaties. By what is known as the Gibson treaty, entered into with Japan about thirteen years ago, the Japanese may pour into the islands in unlimited numbers. They now number 35,000 and are coming at the alarming rate of 3,000 a year. He thinks it is only a question of a few years when the Japanese will outnumber the natives and naturalized population, and in that case would cause serious trouble. They are already demanding the right of franchise, which, by treaty, is conferred upon them as soon as they can read and write the English language.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 5.—H. G. Whitney, ex-postmaster general of the Hawaiian islands, who has just arrived from Honolulu, reports a strong revival of the annexation feeling on the islands and says that it is greatly intensified through the belief that should Hawaii be annexed to the United States the threatened Japanese trouble would be entirely wiped out by the abrogation of all existing treaties. By what is known as the Gibson treaty, entered into with Japan about thirteen years ago, the Japanese may pour into the islands in unlimited numbers. They now number 35,000 and are coming at the alarming rate of 3,000 a year. He thinks it is only a question of a few years when the Japanese will outnumber the natives and naturalized population, and in that case would cause serious trouble. They are already demanding the right of franchise, which, by treaty, is conferred upon them as soon as they can read and write the English language.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 5.—H. G. Whitney, ex-postmaster general of the Hawaiian islands, who has just arrived from Honolulu, reports a strong revival of the annexation feeling on the islands and says that it is greatly intensified through the belief that should Hawaii be annexed to the United States the threatened Japanese trouble would be entirely wiped out by the abrogation of all existing treaties. By what is known as the Gibson treaty, entered into with Japan about thirteen years ago, the Japanese may pour into the islands in unlimited numbers. They now number 35,000 and are coming at the alarming rate of 3,000 a year. He thinks it is only a question of a few years when the Japanese will outnumber the natives and naturalized population, and in that case would cause serious trouble. They are already demanding the right of franchise, which, by treaty, is conferred upon them as soon as they can read and write the English language.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 5.—H. G. Whitney, ex-postmaster general of the Hawaiian islands, who has just arrived from Honolulu, reports a strong revival of the annexation feeling on the islands and says that it is greatly intensified through the belief that should Hawaii be annexed to the United States the threatened Japanese trouble would be entirely wiped out by the abrogation of all existing treaties. By what is known as the Gibson treaty, entered into with Japan about thirteen years ago, the Japanese may pour into the islands in unlimited numbers. They now number 35,000 and are coming at the alarming rate of 3,000 a year. He thinks it is only a question of a few years when the Japanese will outnumber the natives and naturalized population, and in that case would cause serious trouble. They are already demanding the right of franchise, which, by treaty, is conferred upon them as soon as they can read and write the English language.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 5.—H. G. Whitney, ex-postmaster general of the Hawaiian islands, who has just arrived from Honolulu, reports a strong revival of the annexation feeling on the islands and says that it is greatly intensified through the belief that should Hawaii be annexed to the United States the threatened Japanese trouble would be entirely wiped out by the abrogation of all existing treaties. By what is known as the Gibson treaty, entered into with Japan about thirteen years ago, the Japanese may pour into the islands in unlimited numbers. They now number 35,000 and are coming at the alarming rate of 3,000 a year. He thinks it is only a question of a few years when the Japanese will outnumber the natives and naturalized population, and in that case would cause serious trouble. They are already demanding the right of franchise, which, by treaty, is conferred upon them as soon as they can read and write the English language.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 5.—H. G. Whitney, ex-postmaster general of the Hawaiian islands, who has just arrived from Honolulu, reports a strong revival of the annexation feeling on the islands and says that it is greatly intensified through the belief that should Hawaii be annexed to the United States the threatened Japanese trouble would be entirely wiped out by the abrogation of all existing treaties. By what is known as the Gibson treaty, entered into with Japan about thirteen years ago, the Japanese may pour into the islands in unlimited numbers. They now number 35,000 and are coming at the alarming rate of 3,000 a year. He thinks it is only a question of a few years when the Japanese will outnumber the natives and naturalized population, and in that case would cause serious trouble. They are already demanding the right of franchise, which, by treaty, is conferred upon them as soon as they can read and write the English language.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 5.—H. G. Whitney, ex-postmaster general of the Hawaiian islands, who has just arrived from Honolulu, reports a strong revival of the annexation feeling on the islands and says that it is greatly intensified through the belief that should Hawaii be annexed to the United States the threatened Japanese trouble would be entirely wiped out by the abrogation of all existing treaties. By what is known as the Gibson treaty, entered into with Japan about thirteen years ago, the Japanese may pour into the islands in unlimited numbers. They now number 35,000 and are coming at the alarming rate of 3,000 a year. He thinks it is only a question of a few years when the Japanese will outnumber the natives and naturalized population, and in that case would cause serious trouble. They are already demanding the right of franchise, which, by treaty, is conferred upon them as soon as they can read and write the English language.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 5.—H. G. Whitney, ex-postmaster general of the Hawaiian islands, who has just arrived from Honolulu, reports a strong revival of the annexation feeling on the islands and says that it is greatly intensified through the belief that should Hawaii be annexed to the United States the threatened Japanese trouble would be entirely wiped out by the abrogation of all existing treaties. By what is known as the Gibson treaty, entered into with Japan about thirteen years ago, the Japanese may pour into the islands in unlimited numbers. They now number 35,000 and are coming at the alarming rate of 3,000 a year. He thinks it is only a question of a few years when the Japanese will outnumber the natives and naturalized population, and in that case would cause serious trouble. They are already demanding the right of franchise, which, by treaty, is conferred upon them as soon as they can read and write the English language.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 5.—H. G. Whitney, ex-postmaster general of the Hawaiian islands, who has just arrived from Honolulu, reports a strong revival of the annexation feeling on the islands and says that it is greatly intensified through the belief that should Hawaii be annexed to the United States the threatened Japanese trouble would be entirely wiped out by the abrogation of all existing treaties. By what is known as the Gibson treaty, entered into with Japan about thirteen years ago, the Japanese may pour into the islands in unlimited numbers. They now number 35,000 and are coming at the alarming rate of 3,000 a year. He thinks it is only a question of a few years when the Japanese will outnumber the natives and naturalized population, and in that case would cause serious trouble. They are already demanding the right of franchise, which, by treaty, is conferred upon them as soon as they can read and write the English language.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 5.—H. G. Whitney, ex-postmaster general of the Hawaiian islands, who has just arrived from Honolulu, reports a strong revival of the annexation feeling on the islands and says that it is greatly intensified through the belief that should Hawaii be annexed to the United States the threatened Japanese trouble would be entirely wiped out by the abrogation of all existing treaties. By what is known as the Gibson treaty, entered into with Japan about thirteen years ago, the Japanese may pour into the islands in unlimited numbers. They now number 35,000 and are coming at the alarming rate of 3,000 a year. He thinks it is only a question of a few years when the Japanese will outnumber the natives and naturalized population, and in that case would cause serious trouble. They are already demanding the right of franchise, which, by treaty, is conferred upon them as soon as they can read and write the English language.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 5.—H. G. Whitney, ex-postmaster general of the Hawaiian islands,